

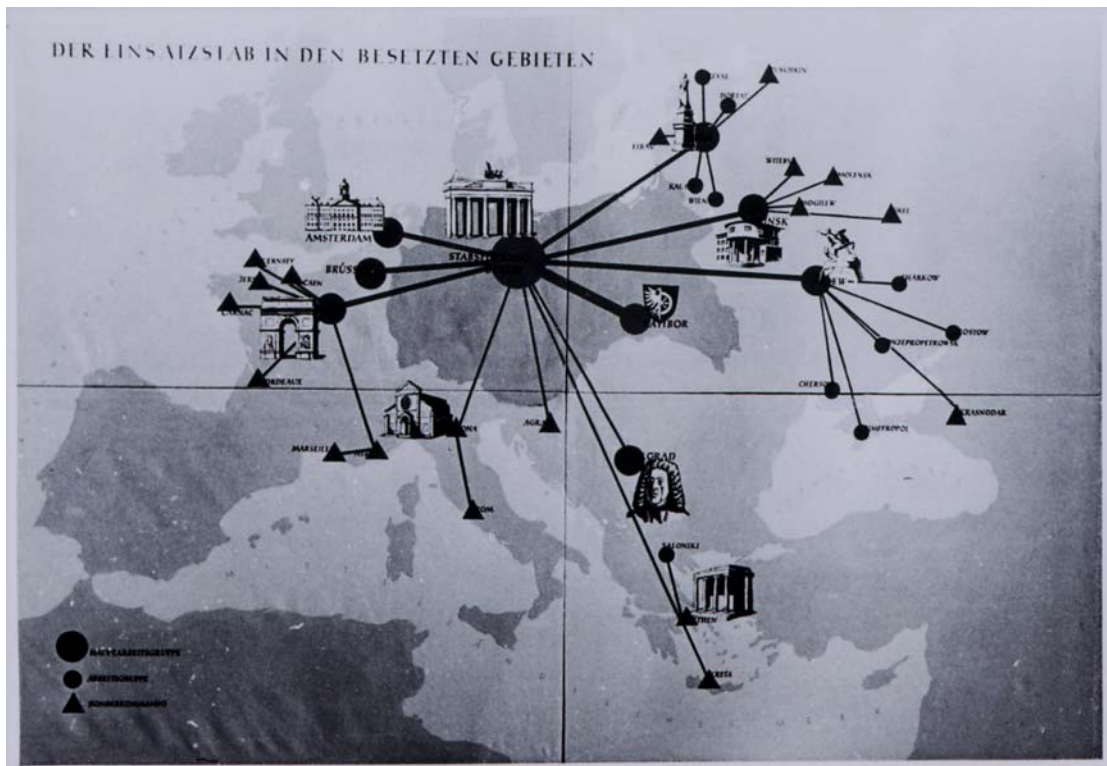


IISH RESEARCH PAPERS

RECONSTRUCTING THE RECORD OF NAZI CULTURAL PLUNDER

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

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted



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

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

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

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

PKG

December 2010

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE

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

Level 1 COUNTRY

Level 2 REPOSITORY

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

Level 4 SERIES

Level 5 SUB-SERIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Alfred Rosenberg and the ERR: The Records of Plunder and the Fate of the Loot

The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), the special operational task force headed by Adolf Hitler's ideological henchman Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946), was the agency of the National-Socialist German Workers Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, NSDAP) organized specifically for plunder of cultural assets in German-occupied countries during the Second World War. Alfred Rosenberg, its chief, was hanged in Nuremberg on 16 October 1946, following conviction for "crimes against humanity," at the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal. Although hardly the only culprit, the scale of systematic looting of art, archives, and libraries by the ERR from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Baltic and Black seas in the east was staggering. Memory of those crimes against culture linger on in the thousands of cultural and religious objects never returned to their owners or heirs and the hundreds of thousands of books never returned to the libraries from which they were seized.

Thanks to fastidious ERR documentation, much of the cultural loot found by the western Allies was ultimately returned. By bringing together more of the paper trail left by the ERR in the Survey that follows, perhaps we can better map the plunder if not hope for more returns. Some looted items repatriated to the country of seizure, to France for example, have yet to be identified as to their owners. Soviet authorities never utilized the ERR documents they captured for cultural restitution, and many objects returned to the Soviet Union after the war never reached their home institutions. Identifying and utilizing the paper trail has been complicated in the past, not only by long-closed archives and the politics of restitution, but because surviving ERR documentation today remains dispersed over nine countries and more than 29 archives.

To help resolve these issues, at least in the ERR case, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) has undertaken the tripartite ERR project described in the Foreword. Already as a result, considerably more surviving ERR and related documentation is being made available on the Internet, and a database of over 20,000 individual art objects from Jewish collections in France and Belgium processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume in Paris has recently been released. As a third and coordinating component, the present Survey guides the researcher to ERR and related documents describing its plunder and the postwar fate of its loot. In this brief Introduction, we first sketch how and where the ERR operated, as a context for the records it created. We next describe postwar efforts to find and return the ERR loot, showing the further dispersal of ERR records, including their incorporation in western restitution and war crimes trial records. Then in the Survey itself, country by country coverage will describe those files in their present archival locations, and alert the researcher to many that are becoming more publicly available on the Internet.

The Man and His Mission

The ERR chief and namesake, Alfred Rosenberg, was born in Reval (Tallinn), when Estonia was still part of the Russian Empire.¹ In 1910, he went to Riga to study architecture, but his

¹ Parts of this introduction are summarized from my earlier article, "Roads to Ratibor: Library and Archival Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg," *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 19, no. 3 (2005), pp. 390-458, and its

polytechnic was moved to Moscow, where he finished his studies in 1917. Witnessing the war and revolutionary turmoil that left the Bolsheviks triumphant, he returned to Reval in February 1918, just days before the German army arrived in the city and Estonia declared its independence. On 30 November 1918, he delivered his first political speech – “Marxism and Jews” – then boarded a train for Germany, heading first to Berlin and then to Munich.

Within weeks of arriving in the Bavarian capital, Rosenberg was already working at the weekly of one of the future founders of the NSDAP. During the next few years as a part of Adolf Hitler’s inner circle, Rosenberg rose to editor of the party newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter*, edited a monthly on the Jewish question, and penned many polemics concerning Jews, Free Masonry, and Bolshevism. His apocalyptic response to his imagined Judaic-Masonic-Bolshevik conspiracy came together in many writings, including his own ponderous *The Myth of the Twentieth Century (Der Mythos des 20. Jahrhunderts)*, first published in 1930.²

Rosenberg’s Baltic roots and experience in revolutionary Russia helped make him a party expert on Eastern Europe. When Hitler became Reich Chancellor in January 1933, Rosenberg was put in charge of the Foreign Policy Office (Aussenpolitisches Amt, APA) of the NSDAP, soon followed by his promotion to Reichsleiter (Reich director), a party rank in theory parallel to that of a government minister.

A year later, Hitler appointed Rosenberg Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU). Rosenberg used that office to build up a vast network of ideological and cultural operations.³ By 1937 the DBFU under Rosenberg’s guidance had special offices for art and music, along with other fields of culture, which were later to provide staff, bureaucracy, and a cultural network for the ERR as an operational offshoot.

This rapid expansion of enormous responsibilities led Rosenberg to reorganize his private office into what became known as the Rosenberg Chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg), which oversaw his official correspondence on behalf of the APA and his ideological organizations, especially the DBFU.⁴ As reorganized and expanded in 1938, the DBFU included an Office for

sequel, “The Postwar Fate of Archival and Library Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), and the Dispersal of ERR Records,” *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 20, no. 2 (2006), pp. 278-308; a revised version of the latter will appear in the *Journal of Art Crime*, December 2010. See also the Grimsted chapter on ERR archival seizures in *Returned from Russia: Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues*, edited by Grimsted, F.J. Hoogewoud, and Eric Ketelaar (Institute of Art and Law, UK, 2007), pp. 65-80. Since only a few references are provided in this Introduction, more extensive related listings will appear in the bibliography at the end of this volume, and in selected earlier publications cited.

² An English translation of Rosenberg’s *Der Mythos des 20. Jahrhunderts*, first published in 1930, appeared in 1982: Rosenberg, *The Myth of the Twentieth Century: An Evaluation of the Spiritual-Intellectual Confrontations of our Age*, trans. Vivian Bird (Torrance, CA: Noontide Press, 1982).

³ Regarding Rosenberg’s intellectual background and his activities as DBFU, see Reinhard Bollmus, *Das Amt Rosenberg und seine Gegner: Studien zum Machtkampf im Nationalsozialistischen Herrschaftssystem* (Stuttgart, 1970; 2nd edn. with bibliographic essay by Stephan Lehnstaedt: Munich: Oldenbourg, 2006; = *Herausgegeben vom Institut für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. 1). Ernst Piper’s impressive biography of Rosenberg, *Alfred Rosenberg: Hitlers Chefideologe* (Munich: Karl Blessing Verlag, 2005), fills in important background on Rosenberg’s political career and varied activities, but does not add significant coverage of the ERR or the Hohe Schule. See also the early biography and register of related documents by Joseph Billig, *Alfred Rosenberg dans l’action idéologique, politique et administrative du Reich hitlérien: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C. provenant des archives du Reichsleiter et Ministre A. Rosenberg* (Paris, 1963; = *Les inventaires des archives du Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, Paris*, vol. 1).

⁴ See the Introduction to the Bundesarchiv finding aid for the Rosenberg Chancellery records (NS 8).

Science (Amt Wissenschaft), which oversaw planning for a university-level Hohe Schule for the future Nazi elite, a training center Rosenberg planned to build in Bavaria after the war.

Despite the Nazi-Soviet pact (German-Soviet Treaty of Non-Aggression) in 1939, Rosenberg and his close associates continued to pursue their ideological struggle against Bolshevism in preparation for invasion of the Soviet Union in what became Operation Barbarossa in July 1941. Rosenberg was appointed as the Führer's Commissioner of the Führer for the Central Handling of Questions concerning the Eastern Area (Beauftragter des Führers für die zentrale Bearbeitung der Fragen des osteuropäischen Raumes).

Simultaneously, Rosenberg's energies expanded on behalf of the Hohe Schule, for which Hitler authorized preparatory work in January 1940. Indeed, the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule, ZBHS) was already operative in Berlin from early 1939, before moving to Austrian Carinthia (Kärnten) in 1942. In March 1940 Rosenberg inaugurated the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ) in Frankfurt, the only Hohe Schule institute that operated during the war, although the ERR was actively collecting materials for other Hohe Schule institutes as well. Later in 1943 the IEJ was largely evacuated to Hungen, 70 kilometers northeast, while Masonic materials were deposited in a hunting lodge in Hirzenheim in the same vicinity. The invasion of France in June 1940 presented Rosenberg with an opportunity to start more active plundering of materials for the Hohe Schule, with the resulting establishment of the ERR.

ERR Aims and Agency Structure

As an operational offshoot of the DBFU with the aim of plunder of cultural materials, the ERR, effectively started immediately after the invasion of France on 14 June. Rosenberg dispatched a key DBFU staff director, Reichshauptstellenleiter Professor Georg Ebert, who already by 18 June 1940 occupied the building of the largest Masonic lodge, the Grand Orient of France (15, rue Cadet). Ebert's reports of the great abundance of "abandoned" cultural property led Rosenberg to request, already on the 1 July, Hitler's authorization for... "the organization, with the help from an Einsatzstab (composed of political leaders and experts) and from the Wehrmacht, of a thorough examination of items left behind by Jews and Freemasons, that would provide a basis for future intellectual study, as considered necessary for the political, ideological, and academic operations of both the NSDAP and the Hohe Schule."⁵ After establishment in Paris, the ERR organized office and working units in Belgium and the Netherlands.

A year later, just before the invasion of the Soviet Union, Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring was also taking credit for organizing the ERR, but his role was principally focused on art looting in France. He emphasized to Hitler in May 1941 that:

the war against Jews, Free Masons, their Allies, and other obviously pernicious spiritual agencies is an urgent task for National Socialism to accomplish during the War. That is why I approved Reichsleiter Rosenberg's creation of his Special Command Force in Occupied Territories [ERR. Its] mission... is to seek out and

⁵ This explains why Ebert is often credited with the idea of the Einsatzstab. Note that no conclusive date for founding the ERR was established in the Rosenberg interrogation at Nuremberg, Office of United States Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality, *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1946), vol. 2, pp. 1333-1337.

seize all manner of research materials and cultural goods belonging to the above-mentioned groups and transport them to Germany.⁶

In Alfred Rosenberg's "know thy enemy" justification for plunder, he often emphasized the importance of "saving for study" the books and related materials of the "enemies of the regime."

In the course of the war the ERR embraced a vast bureaucracy for ideological and propaganda research, as well as cultural plunder, working in conjunction with, and often in service of, other Nazi agencies in the field, including the Wehrmacht, yet maintaining its own independence. Rosenberg's personal Chancellery coordinated his many functions in the Nazi Party, among them the DBFU. Gerhard Utikal, who directed the DBFU central office, also served as chief of operations for the ERR. The ERR headquarters (Stabsführung) was centered in Berlin (Margarethenstr. 17/18, Berlin W35), which also housed offices for the DBFU and Rosenberg's Chancellery, with additional offices in the building of the former Haus am Knie (Bismarckstr. 1). Other principal ERR units and research operations were located in and around Berlin in the early years of the war.

With increased Allied bombing in 1943 and orders to evacuate cultural property from Berlin, the ERR maintained only a skeletal office in the Reich capital. Several of its divisions and major research operations were evacuated to the isolated Silesian city of Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), south of Kattowitz (postwar Katowice, Poland). Some of its Berlin records from the early years of the war were lost in a November 1943 bombing raid, and others were transferred to the Silesian center. Meanwhile, the Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik) evacuated to the castle of Langenau (postwar Czernica, Poland), further west in Silesia, while the Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst) under Robert Scholtz evacuated to the castle of Kogl in Austria, which the ERR also used as one of its repositories for looted art. In both cases, important files went with them.

ERR operations in Western Europe based in Paris were headed by Baron Kurt von Behr, who later headed the western affairs office (Dienststelle or Amt Westen) of the RMbO. Separate main working groups (Hauptarbeitsgruppen, HAG), often started as simply working groups (AG), were organized as successive territories were occupied. Changes in the military situation and the focus of ERR priorities brought several stages of reorganization among the working groups in different areas. Occupied lands under the Amt Westen were serviced by the HAG France, HAG Belgium and Northern France, and HAG Netherlands, at times with subsidiary units.

Simultaneously special staffs ran different types of cultural operations: visual arts, music, prehistory, and libraries, among others, growing out of and often overlapping DBFU offices.⁷ Their task designations shifted over the years, with changing personnel and priorities, while subject- and geographic-area designations were frequently intertwined.

The amorphous and changing affiliations of the ERR and its staff are hard to pin down, although primarily it continued to function administratively within the DBFU until the end of the war. At least through early spring of 1941, the ERR was using the name "Einsatzstab of the Offices of Reichsleiter Rosenberg" (Einsatzstab der Dienststellen des Reichsleiters Rosenberg),

⁶ Göring memorandum to Hitler (Berlin, 1 June 1941), French translation in Jean Cassou, ed., *Le pillage par les Allemands des oeuvres d'art et des bibliothèques appartenant à des Juifs en France: Recueil de documents* (Paris: CDJC, 1947; "Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, Série "Documents," no. 4), p. 90. The same point is reiterated in Hitler's order (Führererlass) dated 1 Mar. 1942, reproduced in *ibid.*, between pp. 96-97, with a French translation, p. 99.

⁷ Willem de Vries, *Sonderstab Musik: Music Confiscations by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg under the Nazi Occupation of Western Europe* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1996), while primarily focused on ERR music operations, brings together considerable western documentation on the ERR.

but in other instances it was designated as the “Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Western Territories and the Netherlands” (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die westlichen besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande). In both cases the name is usually found rubber-stamped below the DBFU designation on printed NSDAP letterhead.

On the heels of Operation Barbarossa, as the Wehrmacht advanced into Soviet lands, the ERR followed the invading armies on the Eastern Front, it dropped the “western” designation and used the name “for the Occupied Territories” (für die besetzten Gebiete). Meanwhile, Rosenberg himself already in July had been appointed to head the newly established Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), although that appointment was not publicly announced before December. In occupied Soviet territories, the ERR was organized along geographic lines, following the civil administration under the RMbO. Initially most visible were the Reich Commissariat for Ostland (Reichskommissariat Ostland, RKO), embracing the Baltic and much of western Belarus, and the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (Reichskommissariat für Ukraine, RKU), based on pre-1939 borders, but extending rule into conquered lands to Crimea and the Caucasus. Eventually, on the Eastern Front, the ERR was organized into three main working groups: HAG Ostland for the Baltic, HAG Ukraine, and HAG Mitte for Belarus and western Russia. Territorial operations of the working groups or main working groups and sub-units varied in the course of the war, depending on the changing configuration of occupied lands.

Additional special commandos were designated, similar to those in the west, for libraries, archives, prehistory, or other specific goals. Many of these operated in conjunction with staff from other German agencies, such as the Reichsarchiv in connection with archival exploits. Representatives of the ZBHS and the IEJ were often involved in ERR library confiscations and plunder, first in Western Europe and later on the Eastern Front. The ZBHS Control Office for Books (Buchleitstelle), jointly operated with the ERR, was first based in Berlin, but then in 1943 moved to Ratibor, Silesia, with the ERR library and research operation center.

In Ukraine, ERR cultural research and seizure functions were further complicated by the formation in the autumn of 1942 under Erich Koch’s Reichskommissar Ukraine of a separate Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken und Museen, LV ABM), which overlapped in staff and many functions with the ERR. It was headed by Georg Winter from the Reichsarchiv, who earlier helped organize ERR operations in Ukraine, and especially organized archival surveys.

In Western Europe, early in 1942 an ERR offshoot, the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion), was formed to strip furnishings from the homes of Jews who had fled or were deported. Rosenberg had recommended the program to Hitler in December 1941, and it was established under the ERR in the following months with offices in Belgium and the Netherlands as well as France. By April 1942, however, the M-Aktion was administratively shifted to Amt Westen of the RMbO, allegedly because many of the goods seized were to be destined for German offices on the Eastern Front. This also meant that the M-Aktion was bureaucratically under state rather than Nazi Party auspices, separate from but closely linked to the ERR. However, a strict demarcation was not always observed, and frequently M-Aktion leaders were reporting to the DBFU, to the extent that in the Netherlands, for example, Dutch specialists have considered the M-Aktion a part of the ERR.

The ERR did not operate in Germany itself or territories annexed to the Reich such as Czechoslovakia and Poland. The ERR was active in Italy starting in the autumn of 1943 and briefly in Hungary in the spring of 1944. By November 1944, with German retreat from both the eastern and western fronts, and most of the “occupied territories” abandoned, the ERR name “for Occupied Territories” was dropped on Hitler’s orders. By the end of 1944, the RMbO had also

become inoperative, and at this point, Rosenberg officially shifted the RMbO Amt Westen, along with the Möbel-Aktion it controlled, back to ERR jurisdiction, where both the Amt Westen and the M-Aktion had started.

Even more important than its own various official agency names, the ERR reported to different agencies at different times or to different offices within the Rosenberg bureaucracy. Its effectiveness, however, often depended more on who was pulling the strings from the outside, such as Göring for the ERR art seizures in France, or competing for the spoils, such as Reinhard Heydrich and the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA) – the home office of the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, SD), the Gestapo, and the Criminal Police – rather than its actual bureaucratic alignment.

The ERR in Action on the Western Front

Books and Archives (France, Belgium, and the Netherlands). The ERR started operations in occupied France in June and early July 1940, when Hitler authorized seizure under Rosenberg's direction of cultural materials of Jews and Masons, particularly those who had fled the country. The ERR remained independent but functioned within military authorities, in the case of France, often reporting to the Military Commander for France (MBF), paralleled by the Military Commander for Northern France and Belgium. Plundering operations were assisted by the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP) and often accompanied by associates from the Hohe Schule or other German agencies. Even before orders came through from Hitler in late June, the GFP began securing abandoned Masonic lodges, Jewish institutions, and private homes of Jewish leaders.

At first the ERR concentrated on books and archives. Initially ZBHS director Walther Grothe and IEJ director Wilhelm Grau headed a special library commando in Western Europe, seizing the most important private French Jewish and Masonic collections, such as those of the Alliance israélite universelle, the École rabbinique, the three largest Masonic lodges, and Jewish book stores, among others. While many books went to Berlin for the ZBHS, others went directly to the IEJ library in Frankfurt, which could boast an estimated half million volumes projected by early 1943. Through June 1941, Gerd Wunder headed library plunder efforts in Paris, before his recall to Berlin. Starting in 1943, he headed operations in Ratibor, utilizing materials collected for anti-Bolshevik research and propaganda efforts.

The ERR also confiscated Slavic libraries, such as the Turgenev Russian Library, the Petliura Ukrainian Library, and private socialist collections in Paris, some of them destined for other research operations. After seizure of the Polish Library, for example, the ERR was forced to turn over its 130,000 volumes to the Publication Office (Publikationsstelle, PuSte) under the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin-Dahlem.⁸

In securing books and archival materials, the ERR was actively competing with the RSHA. For example, the ERR initially seized the books and archives from the Paris Branch of the International Institute of Social History (IISG, Amsterdam), with important Russian émigré

⁸ See, for example, Grimsted, "Twice Plundered, but Still Not Home from the War: The Fate of Three Slavic Libraries Confiscated by the Nazis from Paris," *Solanus* 16 (2002), pp. 39-76; updated in Polish as "Dwukrotnie zrabowane i nadal z dala od ojczyzny. Losy trzech bibliotek słowiańskich przejętych przez nazistów w Paryżu," *Archeion* 106 (2003 [2005]), pp. 47-84. See my related case study, *The Odyssey of the Turgenev Library from Paris, 1940-2002: Books as Victims and Trophies of War* (Amsterdam: International Institute of Social History, 2003; "IISG Research Papers," no. 42; electronic version (PDF file): <http://www.iisg.nl/publications/respap42.pdf>), and related studies are listed in the Bibliography.

socialist collections transferred to Paris in 1935. Most of the socialist archives from that collection were eventually turned over to the RSHA and other agencies, as were many other looted Jewish and Masonic archives.⁹

Similar ERR ravages proceeded in Belgium and the Netherlands, where they were likewise competing for library and archival materials with the SD and other organizations. In Amsterdam, the ERR set up headquarters in the building of the IISG, to which they transferred socialist materials seized in Belgium, including rich records of the Second International.

Art Looting (France and Belgium). Meanwhile, important French Jewish-owned collections of art were being seized under German Foreign Office orders of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and assembled for “safeguarding” in an annex of the German Embassy in Paris in control of German Ambassador Otto Abetz. These included gems owned by various members of the Rothschild family, and by Jewish dealers such as the Seligmanns and Paul Rosenberg. Starting in October 1940, however, on Göring’s instigation, the ERR took over almost all of the seized art. Göring was anxious to enrich his own collections, while he cleverly manipulated further ERR art-looting operations in France. He organized assistance from the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschutzkommando) for seizure from bank vaults, while the Luftwaffe also often assisted transport arrangements. Collections assembled in the German Embassy were moved to the Louvre, and then by the end of October, the ERR set up shop for processing in the Jeu de Paume, a prewar museum in the Tuilleries Gardens. That was the start of what became the ERR’s best-known claim to the status of war criminals, namely the seizure of over 20,000 art objects from over 200 private Jewish collections in France and Belgium.

The ERR art-looting program was run by the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst and headed in Berlin by Robert Scholtz, another long-time DBFU associate. The Art Looting Investigating Unit (ALIU) of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), characterized ERR seizures in France as “the most elaborate and extensive art looting operation undertaken by the Germans in World War II.”¹⁰ Other than a few Belgian Jewish collections brought to the Jeu de Paume, the ERR was not involved in art-looting elsewhere in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands, where other specialized Nazi art agents were operating, such as the office of Kajetan Mühlmann. In Western Europe, it should be emphasized, the ERR concentrated on private Jewish art collections, and with few exceptions avoided plunder from state museums.

In the Jeu de Paume, the ERR carefully recorded their achievements, in part to control their art loot, but also to justify their activities and increased funding in trying wartime conditions and with competing predators. They brought in art specialists to identify the provenance of the art objects seized in detailed inventories for each named collection, and went to great pains to register wartime destinations. Alpha-numeric codes were assigned with the code name of the collection and numbers within, with photographs prepared by ERR art photographers.

Thanks to the surviving documentation and its postwar retrieval, it has been possible today to create a database for the individual art objects the ERR processed in the Jeu de Paume (launched on the Internet in October 2010: <http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume>). This major new effort compiled under the direction of Marc Masurovsky, brings together data for 21,700 art objects

⁹ See more details about the fate of archives the ERR turned over to the RSHA in Grimsted, “Twice Plundered or Twice Saved? Russia’s ‘Trophy’ Archives and the Loot of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt,” *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 15(2) (Fall 2001), pp. 191-244.

¹⁰ “Activity of the ERR in France” (15 Aug. 1945), OSS ALIU, Consolidated Interrogation Report, No. 1, “Activity of the ERR in France” (15 Aug. 1945), compiled by J.S. Plaut, p. 1. See the full listing in Appendix 3; it is now available at footnote.com: http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/231997495_WWII:%201935-1950^Holocaust%20Collection/. See additional literature cited at the beginning of the French chapter.

from ERR registration cards preserved in the National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP), combined with original ERR images of the art objects from the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, and some from smaller NACP collections.¹¹

Most of the early art shipments from Paris went to Füssen, the closest railway junction for the main ERR art repository in the legendary Bavarian castle of Neuschwanstein. Later French shipments went to the former Cistercian Abbey of Buxheim, but there were also other Bavarian destinations and several castles taken over as ERR art repositories in Austria. The castle of Kogl became Robert Scholtz's evacuation headquarters for the Berlin Office of the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst, while Füssen and the castle of Neuschwanstein remained headquarters for Bavarian operations. Starting in 1944, on Hitler's orders, much of the most valuable art from French collections was transferred to the salt mines above Altaussee in near-by Austria.¹²

Möbel-Aktion (France, Belgium, and the Netherlands). Even more horrendous in Western Europe was the plunder by the ERR offshoot, the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion), which, as mentioned above, stripped furnishings from the homes of Jews who had fled or were deported. By April 1942, when the program became fully operational, the M-Aktion was administered by Amt Westen of the RMbO.

The M-Aktion nevertheless was headed by ERR staff, and the ERR reaped many of the prize cultural proceeds. In France, for example, the M-Aktion was run by Baron Kurt von Behr, as head of Amt Westen. Massive collection points, such as the warehouse near the Gare d'Austerlitz brought in extensive stores of household goods from pianos to pots and pans and children's dolls from an estimated no less than 38,000 homes in France.¹³ By August 1944, the M-Aktion boasted removal of furnishings from over 68,000 dwellings in Western Europe, most of which was sent to bombed out areas in Germany. The first choice of art objects plundered by the M-Aktion, including fine furniture, was turned over to the ERR for processing at the Jeu de Paume. Other M-Aktion branches operated with ERR personnel in occupied Belgium and the Netherlands.

The ERR separated art objects from the M-Aktion transferred to the Jeu de Paume into a number of special type-specific "M-A" collections, from paintings and Oriental *objets-d'art* to weapons and rare books. Inventoried at the Jeu de Paume without revealing the name and address of the home from which they had been seized, most of the M-A collections were forwarded to special ERR art repositories in neighboring Austria, such as Kogl and Seisseneg.¹⁴ Choice musical instruments were turned over to the Sonderstab Musik, many of them sent to the ERR music center in Leipzig. They were later evacuated to the Abbey of Raitenhaslach in southern Bavaria near the Austrian border. Most of the books seized by the M-Aktion were processed through ERR library collecting centers, such as several large ones in Paris and Amsterdam.¹⁵

¹¹ See Section 9.1.7.3. The database is housed at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in Washington, DC, and jointly created with the Claims Conference. Citations to the original sources for the ERR-processed art objects at the Jeu de Paume are also all recorded in the chart of French collections (and a few from Belgium) that accompanies this Survey as Appendix 1. Included are references to many of the newly opened French restitution claims dossiers.

¹² See Appendix 2 for a description of principal ERR repositories.

¹³ See the recently published album of photographs edited by Sarah Gensburger, *Images d'un pillage. Album de la spoliation des juifs à Paris, 1940-1944* (Paris: Éditions Textuel, 2010), which reproduces an album of original photographs of the Möbel-Aktion and its exploits in Paris found among the TVK restitution files in Bundesarchiv Koblenz.

¹⁴ See the full list of M-Aktion collections, including those from Belgium, in a separate section of Appendix 1.

¹⁵ See an initial account and examples of M-Aktion library plunder by Sem Christian Sutter, "The Fate of Books Confiscated in the Möbel-Aktion," in *Restitution of Confiscated Works – Wish or Reality? Documentation, identification and restitution of Cultural property of the victims of World War II. Proceedings of the international*

The ERR on the Eastern and Southeastern Fronts

Occupied Soviet Lands. Western Europe was only the start of ERR operations. With the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 and Rosenberg's appointment as Reich minister for the occupied eastern territories in July, the ERR followed the Wehrmacht to the east. Rosenberg's long-standing attitude towards the Bolshevik regime may well reflect the harsher treatment of peoples on the Eastern Front as opposed to Western Europe, as apparent when he was queried in Nuremberg:

Q. Why were the occupied countries of the West treated differently from the occupied countries of the East?

A. Because those whom we considered as our adversaries or opponents from the point of view of our conception of the world are different in the West from what they are in the East. In the West there were certain Jewish organizations and Masonic lodges, and in the East there was nothing more than the Communist Party.¹⁶

Such reasoning also justified anti-Bolshevik research and confiscation of related research materials for ideological and propaganda aims. The ERR found no rich private Jewish art collections in the Soviet lands (save for the Baltic countries), where all major private property had long-since been nationalized. The Masons and "other pernicious" elements had already been eliminated and outlawed by the Bolshevik regime, while significant Judaica and Hebraica were integrated into state repositories, if not sold off to the west in the interwar period. Hence even in the library realm, in contrast to the private Jewish and Masonic collections in the west, the ERR turned to the plunder of Soviet state cultural, academic, and other institutions on the Eastern Front. In occupied Soviet territories, the ERR seized hundreds of thousands of books and other cultural assets – from Estonia in the north to Ukraine and Crimea in the south. They seized Communist Party archives that the Soviets had left behind or failed to destroy, including those from Smolensk and Dnipropetrovsk, so that the records could be used for research and propaganda ends.¹⁷

In Lithuania, which had been annexed to the Soviet Union only in July 1940, as an exception the ERR pillaged such important Jewish institutions as the Jewish Scientific Institute (Yidisher Visnshaftlekher Institut, YIVO) in Vilnius (prewar Wilno, Poland; also Vilna), only part of which had been evacuated to the west before the German invasion, along with many private Jewish collections. IEJ library director Johannes Pohl was brought in to supervise the systematic plunder. Many materials not shipped to Frankfurt were destroyed. In Riga, which became a sorting center for its book shipments to the west, the ERR also netted a significant amount of Judaica. At one point, they boasted one million books gathered in Riga, 90,000 of which had already been catalogued for the Ostbücherei, a special ERR library on Bolshevism. ERR reports

academic conference held in Liberec, 24-26 October 2007 (Prague, 2008), pp. 102-113.

¹⁶ "Testimony of Alfred Rosenberg, taken at Nurnberg, Germany" (29 Sep. 1945)... "Reason for Harsh Treatment of Eastern Peoples," in *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, vol. 2, p. 1347.

¹⁷ See Grimsted (editor and major contributor), *Vozvrashchenie "Smolenskogo arkhiva" / The Return of the "Smolensk Archive,"* Bilingual edition, edited by Marianna Tax Choldin, Karina Aleksandrovna Dritrieva, Ekateriana Iur'evna Genieva, and Patricia Kennedy Grimsted (Moscow: ROSSPEN, 2005).

from the Soviet Union often exactly indicate the quantities and list which books were removed from which libraries, and where they were sent.

Soviet authorities, with museum and archival specialists working overtime, had barely enough time to evacuate the most important museum treasures from Leningrad and neighboring imperial palaces. There the ERR was only able to plunder libraries, while officers from the Wehrmacht's Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) removed the Amber Room and remaining trimmings from the former Russian palaces. Moscow museums, libraries, and archives had also evacuated their most prized holdings. Fortunately the German army ground to a halt outside the Soviet capital.

In occupied Soviet lands, as in the west, the ERR initially concentrated on books. In addition to the imperial palace library books outside Leningrad, they netted prize early editions from Novgorod and Kyiv (Kiev), some of which were initially seized by the Künsberg commandos, the trophy scouts from the German Foreign Office. After exhibitions in Berlin, and some handouts to top Nazi leaders, most of that literature ended the war in the ZBHS in the monastery of Tanzenberg, Austria.

Ukraine suffered two-thirds of the cultural losses of the entire Soviet Union. By the end of 1942, many ERR staff members were serving in the LV ABM, based in Kyiv, under the RKU.¹⁸ The LV ABM was in fact headed by Georg Winter from the Reichsarchiv, who had first been sent with the ERR to Ukraine in the autumn of 1941. The ERR sent several hundred thousand Jewish and Hebrew books from Kyiv to the IEJ, along with considerably more "Bolshevik" literature and art, to say nothing of archives and photo archives, collected for further analysis of the main Nazi enemy on the Eastern Front. As they were retreating from Ukraine, convinced many treasures would not survive Soviet recapture, the Germans also sent many collections of art and archeological exhibits, as well as archives, from major state collections, to the extent that rolling stock was available. Even Erich Koch, the Reich Commissar for Ukraine, who was often at odds with Rosenberg, brought together a private collection of art with ERR help, confiscating the cream of what had not been evacuated from major art museums in Kyiv.

Together with the RmBO and other German agencies, the ERR sent trainloads of selected archeological and ethnographic collections, Orthodox icons, and some prime examples of Bolshevik art to designated ERR repositories in Bavaria. For example, the castle of Colmberg, near Lehrberg (Ansbach County), was the principal repository for shipments of art (paintings, icons, furniture, decorative arts) from northwest Russia, particularly Pskov and Novgorod, the imperial palaces outside of Leningrad (Gatchina, Pavlovsk, and Peterhof), and also Kyiv. Most of the art and archeological treasures from Ukraine and the Crimea went to the ERR repository of Höchstädt, and that was where they took some Ukrainian specialists they intended to employ as the basis for a projected research center there. Other shipments went to the former Cistercian abbey of Buxheim, which the ERR had already used for some of the overflow art collections from Paris.¹⁹

The LV ABM itself, together with its chief Georg Winter, evacuated first to Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi, and then to the Reichsarchiv archival center in Troppau (Cz. Opava), then part of the Sudetenland. (That was where Soviet archival scouts found many of the archives and the LV AVM records.) When further retreat was imperative after Troppau was bombed in January 1945, many of the plundered Ukrainian and Latvian archives, rare books, and Riga museum

¹⁸ See Patricia Grimsted, *Trophies of War and Empire: The Archival Heritage of Ukraine, World War II, and the International Politics of Restitution* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, 2001).

¹⁹ See Appendix 2 for a description of principal ERR repositories.

exhibits ended the war in a Bohemian castle west of Pilsen (Cz. Plzeň), also then part of the Sudetenland, where they were recovered by the U.S. Third Army.²⁰

Greece, the Balkans, and Italy. ERR units were also active in Greece and former Yugoslavia, where they removed countless archival and library treasures, and even some important art. For example, in the autumn of 1941, IEJ library director Johannes Pohl headed a special ERR expedition to Greece, based in Thessaloniki, from where over 90 percent of the Sephardic Jewish Community were later deported to their deaths by the Nazi regime. The ERR seized most of the community archives for the IEJ. A surviving report from November 1941, for example, graphically details their exploits between May and November of 1941, when their plunder had extended to Jewish communities and Masonic lodges throughout Greece.

During 1942 and early 1944, the ERR was also active in Croatia and Serbia, confiscating many library books and archives, most of them first shipped to Ratibor, but earlier some directly to Berlin and Frankfurt. Reports, book lists, and even a card file remain to document their library seizures from Jews and Masons in Zagreb and Dubrovnik.

Starting in the autumn of 1943, the ERR was busy removing prime Judaica from Rome, with a wagonload from the Rome Synagogue sent to the IEJ in Frankfurt, while at least some books from the Rome Rabbinical College (Biblioteca del Collegio Rabbinico) reached Hungen. However, major ERR exploits in Italy were apparently more directed to propaganda, and as far as is known, they were not confiscating art collections. By early 1944 an ERR office for Special Commando Italy (Sonderkommando Italien; later AG Italien) was organized in Verona under the direction of Dr Hans Maier, who had earlier headed a task force under HAG Ostland. Only a few ERR reports survive from the brief visits and confiscations in Italy by the Sonderstab Musik, as well as purchases and microfilming of music manuscripts. Documentation also survives for a small shipment of music materials from Trieste, and there are indications of other books removed from that Adriatic port.

Postwar Fate of ERR Cultural Loot

The postwar location, identification, and restitution operations, heroically carried out by western Allied “Monuments Men” – officers of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, MFA&A – brought the ERR and other looted objects together with wartime reports about the looting.²¹ With the help of art-looting intelligence officers, they further succeeded in tracking down and interrogating many of the perpetrators.²² As a result of these operations, wartime ERR documents became interspersed in postwar restitution, intelligence, and trial records, as will be seen in the descriptions of many of them in the Survey that follows. Thus wartime migration and postwar cultural restitution operations – or non-restitution in the Soviet case – have much to do with the dispersal of the records of plunder and their present locations.

²⁰ See Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, “The Fate of the Kyiv Central Archive of Early Acts: A Triple Tragedy of Destruction, Plunder, and Propaganda,” in *Synopsis: A Collection of Essays in Honour of Zenon E. Kohut*, ed. Serhii Plokhly and Frank E. Sysyn (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2005); also published serially as *Canadian Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 29 (Summer-Winter 2004), pp. 73-114 (updated from the Ukrainian 2004 version in *Arkhivy Ukrainy*).

²¹ 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).

²² See Appendix 3 for postwar art-looting intelligence and interrogation reports.

Central to the western Allied postwar restitution program, the MFA&A organized a series of collecting points in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany under the Office of Military Government, U.S. (OMGUS) for the cultural loot found in thousands of castles and salt mines. Restitution also proceeded in the French and British zones, but in both cases, records of cultural restitution were intermixed with documentation on the return of non-cultural materials plundered by the Germans. Restitution, as operated in postwar occupied Germany and Austria, actually meant repatriation to the country from which it was seized. In all four Allied occupation zones, items were not restituted to individual owners or institutions outside of Germany, even when they had been identified.

Restitution of ERR-Looted Art to France and Belgium. Postwar restitution of a large percentage of the ERR art loot from Jewish collections in France and Belgium processed through the Jeu de Paume was possible because of the careful detail with which the ERR documented and photographed the art objects. Identification and return was aided, often with the help of French sources and postwar investigatory agents, who succeeded in tracking down that documentation and the valuable looted art. Half a century later, Hector Feliciano explains in *The Lost Museum* (1994): “many of the obsessively precise Nazi looting inventories and art files are still the best and most reliable source to be used to reconstruct the history of these looted missing paintings.”²³

The Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) was the most important transit point in the migration and restitution processing of ERR-looted art objects after the war. Because most of the ERR art loot from Paris was shipped to ERR art repositories in Bavaria and near-by Austria (both part of the U.S. zones of occupation), most of the art objects were removed for restitution processing to the MCCP. There, however, the ERR loot was intermixed with even more art captured by other Nazi looting agencies, and also art evacuated for safekeeping from many German and Austrian public and private collections in major cities during the war. To aid the restitution process, MFA&A officers succeeded in bringing together many of the surviving German documents pertaining to art looting in a Document Center at the MCCP. Among those collected were voluminous documents on art looting created by the ERR, although several other Nazi art plundering agencies were also represented.²⁴

When crates of objects arrived in Munich, registration cards were prepared in multiple copies for each object, and a Munich accession number assigned to each “Property Cards Art,” which usually also recorded ERR codes or other registration data found. MCCP property cards also bear “exit” dates, documenting when the item was shipped out to the country of seizure. In the case of the extensive ERR loot from France found in Neuschwanstein and Buxheim, the MFA&A arranged shipments back to Paris in the autumn of 1945 and early 1946, but usually MCCP property cards were prepared for those items returned directly. Many of the objects were photographed in Munich, although often wartime ERR photographs were utilized, all of which became intermixed in the MCCP photo collection. Many different series of MCCP Property Cards Art and photographs survive to this day but, like other ERR documentation described in the Survey, have been widely dispersed.²⁵ Yet they constitute important clues to track their life cycle of wartime plunder and migration.

The MCCP was only one of several collecting points for cultural objects organized by OMGUS. Some of the ERR loot that ended up in museums or other collections in other parts of

²³ Hector Feliciano, *The Lost Museum* (New York, 1997; French edn.: Paris, 1944), p. 7.

²⁴ For MCCP records now in U.S. custody, see Section 9.1.5.3.4.

²⁵ See more description of the MCCP Property Cards Art and related photographs, among other documents remaining in U.S. custody in the NACP (see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 520-Entry 523).

Germany at war's end were collected and processed through the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point (WCCP), also under OMGUS, where they were registered on similar Property Cards Art, numbered, and photographed. Property cards from NACP OMGUS records for those Wiesbaden items are already on the Internet at footnote.com.²⁶

After the OMGUS Central Collecting Points closed down at the end of 1949, in Munich the German office known as the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) continued restitution operations in Bavaria until 1962. Many residual working files were retained by that office, including recovered ERR documentation, MCCP property cards, and photographs, and hence those records today, as described below in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, remain crucial for determining the fate of wartime cultural loot.²⁷ Many of the original photographs, along with art objects not yet returned to their legal owners, however, remained in the custody of the West German Ministry of Finance, which explains why they are now held in the Berlin Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV) under the German Federal Ministry of Finance (see Section 3.6.).

MCCP Database. As an aid to continuing provenance research and verification of returned art objects processed in Munich, a bilingual German database was compiled by specialists from the BADV and the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM) in Berlin. Launched in 2009 on the DHM website, the database combines images of the Property Cards Art held today in the Bundesarchiv-Koblenz, with the 50,000 correlated images of individual art objects from MCCP (previously not publicly accessible) that are now held by BADV.²⁸ Plans are underway to expand this key database with additional MCCP property cards, including the equally extensive batch and also images of objects held by the NACP, RG 260; those are also scheduled to go on line soon with footnote.com.

Database for the Sonderauftrag Linz. Another related Internet database recently launched combines images or individual objects and registration cards for art objects that had been brought together during the war for Hitler's projected museum in his hometown of Linz, the so-called Sonderauftrag Linz, also now available in bilingual format on the website of the German Historical Museum (DHM) in Berlin.²⁹ However, only 53 items (56 objects) of provenance in French collections processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume have been identified in the Linz Collection, most of which were also processed for restitution after the war in MCCP.

Göring Collection. Over 875 art objects from the Jeu de Paume went to the private collection of Reichsmarschall Herman Göring, although some of those he utilized for his elaborate system of art exchanges to further enrich his own holdings. Nancy Yeide's impressive 2009 printed catalog of the Göring Collection, although not yet available in an on-line database, is a must for

²⁶ As of June 2010, the set of Property Cards from Wiesbaden that came to the States after the war are already on the Internet from *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947* (see Section 9.1.5.3.2, Entry 501-Entry 505).

²⁷ See remaining TVK records and remaining MCCP Property Cards Art in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B323 (Section 3.2.1.).

²⁸ "Datenbank zum 'Central Collecting Point München'," http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9. Although ERR loot is only a small part of the art objects processed, the MCCP database regrettably does not have a field for ERR code numbers (although some may be accessible in the full-text mode).

²⁹ "Datenbank "Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz": <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb>.

researchers following the fate of the ERR Jeu de Paume collections.³⁰ Eventually, it may be hoped that its wealth of data may be linked electronically with other Internet resources.

Many objects looted by the ERR, however, never made it to any of the restitution centers. Among many art objects registered by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume, an estimated 500 art objects were destroyed by the ERR in Paris in July 1943, as part of its campaign against “degenerate art.” Others were stolen, while many were sold locally or exchanged by the ERR or its agents during the war, some sent for sale in Switzerland or other neutral countries, Still others were hidden away and remained missing for decades, such as the Impressionist painting recently identified in a Zurich bank, associated with one of the ERR art-looting operatives, Bruno Lohse.

Many of the major French Jewish families and dealers whose art collections were seized and processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume have now been identified, but as of October 2010 provisional figures suggest that only half of the items now listed in the Jeu de Paume database have been restituted.³¹ French specialists further estimate that those items that passed through the Jeu de Paume probably represent only one-fifth of the works of art that left France during the war, many of them, to be sure, not through the hands of the ERR. Many more families who lost their libraries, art objects, or home furnishings, or who for various reasons were not on the priority ERR lists, have never known the fate of the treasures seized from the homes they were forced to abandon. Many paintings seized in France, including many that passed through the Jeu de Paume, are still “Looking for Owners,” as apparent in a 2008-2009 exhibition in Jerusalem and Paris,³² and the existence of the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (Musées Nationaux Récupération. MNR), which contains works of art repatriated to France after the war, but whose owners could not be identified.³³ Such exhibitions and catalogues call attention to the continuing need for further provenance research with expanded reference aids, such as the Survey that follows.

Cultural Restitution to the Soviet Union. Tracing art and other cultural items plundered from Soviet museums that ended the war in the ERR repositories in Bavaria remains much more difficult today, as is apparent in the Survey coverage for Russia and Ukraine. Because of the extensive cultural destruction and the fact that cultural seizures there were by and large from state institutions, different problems are involved. Given the inadequacies of Soviet postwar compilations and restitution claims tendered to western occupation authorities in Germany, for the staggering Soviet cultural losses, it is still exceedingly difficult to differentiate wartime destruction from plunder by the invader, and local looting. Unfortunately for identification purposes today, the ERR did not create a similar system of codes as they did for art processed in the Jeu de Paume, although some item-level inventories of Soviet art objects shipped out to their Bavarian repositories have been found.

³⁰ Nancy H. Yeide, *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Herman Goering Collection* (Dallas: Laurel Publishing, 2009); see <http://www.goeringart.com>.

³¹ Additional checking in newly opened French sources in MAEE will probably raise that total. See Appendix 1, but many of the names of owners and collections listed there are still being identified.

³² See *À qui appartenait ces tableaux? La politique française de recherche de provenance, de garde et de restitution des oeuvres d'art pillées durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale / Looking for Owners. French policy for provenance research, restitution and custody of art stolen in France during World War Two. Catalogue de l'exhibition Jerusalem-Paris*, edited with an introduction by Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Laurence Sigal-Klagsbald (Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2008).

³³ Lesné, Claude, and Anne Roquebert, *Catalogue des peintures MNR* (Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2004); on-line edition: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/pres.htm>.

With the Internet launch of the ERR records in Kyiv described in the Ukrainian chapter, much more documentation is available about ERR operations on the Eastern Front, with more inventories of cultural plunder. Often for objects that arrived in Bavaria and processed at MCCP, registration numbers or other identifying markings from the plundered repositories are found on the Munich Property Cards, while U.S. restitution shipment inventories provide Munich registration numbers for items turned over to Soviet authorities. Many of those property cards can now be found in the on-line MCCP database, some even with photographs. But again, the ERR was not the only agency responsible for cultural plunder on the Eastern Front, and it is often impossible to distinguish their loot from others.

Despite the lack of ERR documentation and lack of knowledgeable Soviet cultural representatives in the MCCP or WCCP, the U.S. collecting points in Germany restituted over half a million items to the Soviet Union immediately after the war, many more than Soviet authorities formally claimed or that many Russians today admit as having been received.³⁴ Additional Soviet valuables were returned from French and British occupation zones in Germany, although relatively few of those items returned had been plundered by the ERR. While Red Army Trophy Brigades were actively seizing cultural trophies of their own, Soviet authorities cooperated only minimally in cultural restitution efforts of the western Allies and never utilized the extensive ERR records they captured for cultural restitution purposes. Yet despite their large receipts and extensive cultural retrieval on their own, they complained bitterly about the lack of restitution from the west. That charge is repeated even today by Russian politicians seeking to justify retention of the Soviet unilateral cultural seizures in Germany and Eastern Europe at the end of the war.

Meanwhile, even the Soviet copies of western inventories of cultural restitution shipments to the Soviet Union as processed by the Soviet Military Administration in Germany (SVAG) were hidden away. When they still were not found by 2000, preserved U.S. inventories of the outgoing restitution shipments to the Soviet Union from the MCCP, WCCP, and other points, were issued by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) on CD-Rom in 2001, including many items plundered by the ERR.³⁵ Finally, the Soviet copies of these inventories were identified in 2009. However, as of October 2010, that series of SVAG files is again closed for reprocessing and hence could not be included in the Russian coverage below. While some Soviet cultural retrieval documents are now available, other restitution files held by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and most relevant documentation under the Ministry of Defense, still remain classified, thus barring our description.

Given the unavailability of adequate Soviet documentation into the mid-1990s, the Research Center for East European Studies (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa) at the University of Bremen searched many archives and compiled a German-language database with the items of Soviet provenance that passed through the MCCP on the basis of Bundesarchiv Koblenz and NACP documents. Unfortunately, as then created, that compilation is obsolete today, not only in terms

³⁴ See the Grimsted article with chart of transfer shipments, "Spoils of War Returned: U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR, 1945-1959," *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration* 34(1) (Spring 2002), pp. 27-41. Electronic version: <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2002/spring/spoils-of-war-1.html>.

³⁵ *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 edn.: Washington, DC: GPO, 2001), prepared in collaboration with the National Archives of the United States. Free copies can still be ordered from NARA.

of software, but also because the object descriptions were not combined with photographs, as has been done in the 2009 MCCC database.³⁶

Perhaps today, the additional documents gathered earlier by the Bremen Center could augment the data available about still lost cultural valuables seized during the war from occupied Soviet lands, some of which are already available in recent Russian and Ukrainian compendia. Once the Soviet copies (with Russian translations) of the inventories and other documents about returns through SVAG can be reprocessed, expanded coverage could be created, including more details about Soviet cultural receipts from the French and British zones of occupation in Germany and Austria. Indeed, international cooperation could bring together surviving data seizure and retrieval of cultural objects from occupied Soviet territories to dispel prevailing beliefs that little was returned. Today for independent Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic republics, such efforts may also help overcome the continuing impression that many items repatriated to the Soviet Union never reached their home institutions.

Postwar Fate of ERR-Looted Books and Archives

U.S. Restitution: Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD). ERR library loot that ended the war in Germany was generally returned by the western Allies to the country of origin, and thence to the prewar institutions, owners, or their successors – to the extent they could be located and their claims legitimized. The Offenbach Archival Depository (OAD) outside Frankfurt am Main, characterized as the “American antithesis to the ERR” and “the biggest book restitution operation in library history,” served as a centralized American restitution facility for many collections plundered by the ERR and other agencies. Yet it functioned without the significant ERR documents about wartime library seizures now available. Between its March 1946 opening and its closure in April 1949, OAD nevertheless processed more than three million displaced books and manuscripts, along with related ritual treasures, relying largely on ex libris and book markings for identification.³⁷ These included loot the ERR had collected from Jewish and other sources all over Europe for the IEJ in Frankfurt and Hungen, and the ERR-captured Masonic collections from Western Europe stored in Herzenheim. Although OAD returned nearly 300,000 books to the Soviet Union, most plundered by the ERR, Russian publications have only recently started to acknowledge any part of this restitution from the west.³⁸ OAD records described in the U.S. chapter below are now on the Internet, thanks to NARA arrangements with footnote.com (see Section 9.1.5.3.3.), and many of the French records of retrieval and restitution of library books are now open for consultation in Paris (see Section 2.1.1.3. and Section 2.4.6.). Large numbers of the library returns from OAD, however, represented books plundered by other German agencies. Those included many from the equally large collections brought together by the RSHA that had survived the bombing of Berlin, as well as those found in other sources.

³⁶ Wolfgang Eichwede and Ulrike Hartung, eds., *Property Cards Art, Claims and Shipments. Amerikanische Rückführungen sowjetischer Kulturgüter an die UdSSR nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg* – Die CD der Arbeitsstelle “Verbleib der im Zweiten Weltkrieg aus der Sowjetunion verlagerten Kulturgüter” (Bremen: Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, 1996). See also Gabriele Freitag, “Die Restitution von NS-Beutegut nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg,” in “Betr: Sicherstellung,” *NS-Kunstraub in der Sowjetunion* (Bremen: Edition Temmen, 1998), pp. 170-208.

³⁷ See Leslie I. Poste’s article, “Books Go Home from the Wars,” *Library Journal* 73 (1948), pp. 1699-1704. See the Internet exhibit by the USHMM at: <http://www.ushmm.org/oad>, with links to images and bibliography.

³⁸ See Grimsted, “Pokhishchennyye natsistami knigi vozvrashchaiutsia s voyny: Zabytaia istoriia britanskoi i amerikanskoi bibliotechnoi restitutsii v SSSR,” *Istoriia bibliotek. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov* 6 (St. Petersburg: Rossiiskaia natsional’naia biblioteka, 2006), pp. 242-293.

British Restitution: Tanzenberg. The British found over a half million books in the remote monastery Tanzenberg in Austrian Carinthia that the ERR had collected from all over the continent for the ZBHS. British MFA&A officers kept several captured librarians under house arrest to assist in restitution. The ZBHS librarians had managed to burn most of their wartime files, leaving only a fraction of the ERR library-seizure and shipping records in Tanzenberg. Unfortunately, we do not know today the fate of all the German documents the British reportedly found. However, The British National Archives (TNA), as will be noted below, preserves extensive British restitution records indicating the books returned from Tanzenberg to many European countries, many documenting the owners involved, all of which are now being prepared for Internet launch during 2011.³⁹

For example, the largest single shipment of 975 crates that went home to the Netherlands contained materials from the IISG in Amsterdam, plundered by the ERR. French restitution library restitution records follow the trail of those returned to Paris in considerable detail (see Section 2.1.1.3. and Section 2.4.6.). Another 569 crates with a total of about 65,000 volumes were transferred to Soviet authorities, including some 35,000 rare books from the former imperial palaces in suburban Leningrad, as well as many valuable early printed books from Novgorod, Kyiv, and Voronezh. Most of those were collected by the ERR working groups in occupied Soviet lands, although some were captured by the Künsberg commandos and transferred to the ERR in Berlin. This British restitution effort in Tanzenberg was only recently revealed to the Russian public.⁴⁰

The ERR Ratibor Center: Soviet Retrieval and No Return to the West. Until recently, much less has been known about the third major concentration of ERR library loot in and around the Silesian city of Ratibor, site of the major ERR research and library center evacuated from Berlin in the summer of 1943. ERR documentation long hidden in Kyiv, together with other files in Berlin-Lichtefelde, makes clear that through the end of 1944, Ratibor continued to be the main collecting point for ERR book loot from all over the Continent, including the Eastern Front, particularly as the ERR was retreating from Soviet lands.⁴¹ As the ERR was retreating from Silesia in early 1945, the Germans evacuated millions of books from Ratibor and its vicinity, leaving them in warehouses in the small town of Myslowitz (Pol. Mysłowice), a suburb of Kattowitz on a main east-west rail line. Red Army trophy scouts found the Myslowitz warehouses in the spring of 1945 and used them as a collecting point for additional library loot found in the vicinity, including one large abandoned German echelon in a railway junction near one of the several ERR satellite facilities.

In late October or early November 1945, 54 railroad cars containing over a million books were dispatched from Myslowitz to Minsk. Close to half of that shipment were volumes that the ERR had looted from Western Europe and the Balkans and gathered in the Ratibor center, while the rest the ERR had plundered from Soviet libraries, especially in Belarus and the Baltic republics. Unfortunately, a large part of the books and archives that the ERR had amassed in the Ratibor

³⁹ See especially, Evelyn Adunka, *Der Raub der Bücher: Plünderung in der NS-Zeit und Restitution nach 1945* (Vienna: Czernin Verlag, 2002), and her several subsequent articles.

⁴⁰ Regarding British restitution to the Soviet Union, see Grimsted, "Rare Books from Voronezh to Tartu and Tanzenberg: From Nazi Plunder and British Restitution to Russian 'Lost Book Treasures,'" *Solanus* 18 (2004), pp. 72-107; Grimsted, "Knigi iz Tsarskogo Sela vozvrashchaiutsia domoi s voyny," in *Kniga: Issledovaniia i materialy*, ed. I.N. Tarasenko (Moscow: Nauka, 2005), 72-94; and Grimsted, "Pokhishchennye natsistami knigi vozvrashchaiutsia s voyny."

⁴¹ See Grimsted, "Roads to Ratibor," *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 19, no. 3 (Winter 2005), pp. 390-458.

area were never returned to their prewar homes, including many books from many Soviet libraries retrieved from Silesia. They remain to this day in Minsk, including an estimated 400,000 twice-plundered books from Western Europe. Belarusian librarians still consider all of them legitimate “compensation” for their own horrendous library war losses. Although it is hard for many in Western Europe to understand why they would insist on claiming even those books bearing library markings or fond inscriptions to Holocaust victims and that remain as hostages in Belarus libraries to this day.⁴² Additional Soviet book shipments from Silesia went to Moscow, and from there were dispersed throughout the former Soviet Union, but relatively few of those represent ERR loot, in so far as can be determined. Many other books and related materials the ERR had amassed in the Ratibor area were left for the Poles, who found those and more in various parts of Silesia themselves, only some of which were returned to their home countries.⁴³

The Dispersal of ERR Records and Their Present Locations

Already the account above of ERR wartime plunder and postwar Allied restitution has revealed much about the dispersal of ERR records of plunder, and sources today relating to the location and return of its loot. It may nonetheless be helpful briefly to review some of the highlights here. General ERR policy when faced with retreat at the end of the war called for the destruction of operational records that they were not able to evacuate. However, many files the ERR did not succeed in evacuating or destroying were left behind in the countries they were forced to abandon. Those, together with many outgoing ERR documents addressed to other agencies during the war, have been incorporated into various record groups of German occupation agencies in different countries, or of the Allied governments that occupied Germany. Those are among the reasons why remaining ERR records or related records have been located in 29 repositories in nine countries.

For example, the ERR arranged destruction of most of their own working and administrative files that they were unable to evacuate from the Ratibor area. ERR documents they did evacuate attest to that fact. Some of them that they tried to expedite further west, including some of the records they had brought there from Berlin in 1943, were found en route by Red Army trophy scouts, namely the large group described below in Kyiv. Some of the ERR records from Ratibor (December 1944-January 1945) did nonetheless reach their evacuation center in Bavaria at the castle and former abbey of Banz on the estate taken over during the war by Baron Kurt von Behr, who had fled there from Paris. Those hidden there and in several other neighboring locations in Staffelstein, Bavaria, and vicinity were joined by others that the chief of Ratibor operations, Gerd Wunder, brought with him in February 1945. Those included many of his own office files from Ratibor, along with some books saved from the Ostbücherei. He set up a working office in Staffelstein.⁴⁴ The materials gathered in the Banz/Staffelstein area were mixed in with records

⁴² See Grimsted, “The Postwar Fate of ERR Archival and Library Plunder and the Dispersal of ERR Records,” originally published in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 20, no. 2 (Fall 2006), pp. 278-306; an updated version will appear in the *Journal of Art Crime* (December 2010). See also Grimsted, “Silesian Crossroads for Europe’s Displaced Books: Compensation or Prisoners of War?” in *The Future of the Lost Cultural Heritage: The documentation, identification and restitution of the cultural assets of WW II victims. Proceedings of the international academic conference in Cesky Krumlov (22.-24.11. 2005)*, ed. Mečislav Borák (Prague: Tilia Publishers, 2006), pp. 133-169.

⁴³ See Grimsted, “The Road to Minsk for Western ‘Trophy’ Books: Twice Plundered but Not Yet Home from the War,” *Libraries & Culture*, 39, no. 4 (Fall 2004), pp. 351-404.

⁴⁴ See especially Wunder’s detailed report on the evacuation from Ratibor, in his “Meldung an den Stabsführer”

taken there from ERR headquarters units that had remained in the Berlin area. Some of the records removed from Banz by U.S. Army MFA&A officers were transferred first to a U.S. Army document center in Germany. Those not forwarded to Nuremberg for war crimes trials were shipped to the United States, ending up in the Captured German Records Center in Alexandria, Virginia. They were all returned to West Germany in the 1960s and are here described as reprocessed in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichtefelde.

Simultaneously, as mentioned above, the ERR sent many of its remaining Paris records from the Jeu de Paume, along with art plundered from French Jewish collections, to its art repositories in Bavaria or to Kogl in near-by Austria. Early in 1945 many of those records held in Kogl were moved back to Füssen, joining others already stored in nearby Neuschwanstein. Likewise, some original ERR inventories for art and archeological treasures from the Eastern Front were found after the war by the MFA&A in the castle of Höchstädt and the abbey of Buxheim, along with related documentation and hand-drawn plans of the castle storage areas. Those recovered by U.S. MFA&A officers were taken to the MCCP Document Center.

The most extensive “restitution research files” organized at the MCCP incorporated various ERR and related documents from western sources. When MFA&A specialists prepared property cards for the individual art objects, they often used the ERR photographs rather than making new ones, and they used ERR inventories of artworks in preparing restitution case files. As a result, many of the relevant ERR wartime documents became interspersed with, and incorporated into, U.S. restitution files. When the Central Collecting Points were closed down, many of their records were incorporated into OMGUS records for transfer to the United States. Subsequently, as integral components of OMGUS records transferred to the U.S. National Archives, they were long held in the Suitland Branch, but are now held in NACP, RG 260. Many of those files were microfilmed in Germany before transfer, and copies of those films are now preserved both in Koblenz and in the NACP.

As explained in the U.S. chapter below, in recent decades NARA has microfilmed most of the remaining OMGUS restitution records, especially those from the Central Collecting Points. Starting in 2009, NARA started making some two-and-a half million documents among those records even more widely available through digitization and Internet display in cooperation with the vendor Footnote. As of the autumn of 2010, the OMGUS records from the OAD and the WCCP are already searchable in full-text format, and more, including those from MCCP, are scheduled to follow.⁴⁵

Residual CCP files stayed in Munich, together with copies of the microfilms and/or printouts from them, for the German restitution office TVK that continued restitution operations in Bavaria until 1962. The TVK files were transferred in 1992 to the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, where they are now held as a separate record group (B 323). This explains why many ERR files of correspondence, seizure reports, inventories, and photographs are now found among the MCCP/TVK records in Koblenz, not always duplicating those among the OMGUS records (RG 260) in the NACP. Because restitution activities continued longer in Munich after OMGUS withdrawal, original ERR inventories and many more ERR photographs are found today in Koblenz rather than in the NACP. In 2009, the Bundesarchiv completed a detailed new finding aid for the Koblenz B 323 records, which is now available on its Bundesarchiv Koblenz website,

(Staffelstein, 23 February 1945), BArch, NS 30/50. See more details in Grimsted, “The ‘Smolensk Archive’,” in *Vosvrashchenie “Smolenskogo arkhiva”/The Return of the “Smolensk Archive.”*

⁴⁵ See the chart of the series of NARA microfilm publications for the Ardelia Hall Collection within RG 260 (OMGUS), Section 9.1.5.

and as of autumn 2010, digitized versions of many of the ERR documents themselves are now being processed for Internet display joined to the new finding aid.⁴⁶

A large part of the ERR records captured by the U.S. Army after the war, especially those from the region around Banz and Staffelstein, known as the Rosenberg Collection (with the exception of those incorporated in other record groups including Nuremberg records), after several intermediate transfers in Germany, was shipped to the United States and deposited in what later became the Captured German Records Center in Alexandria, Virginia. That group of Rosenberg files, in addition to those created by the ERR, contained many documents from other agencies Rosenberg headed, most notably the RMbO. Before their return to the Federal Republic of Germany in the 1960s, they were all microfilmed with a printed descriptive English-language guide; the large series was erroneously entitled as if all of the documents were created by Rosenberg's RMbO.⁴⁷ After their return to Germany in the 1960s, as will be seen in the German chapter, those Rosenberg records were all reprocessed by the Bundesarchiv according to their German offices of creation, and the U.S. microfilms are not used today in Germany.

The ERR files themselves comprising a record group (Bestand NS 30) are now available on the Internet linked to an electronic finding aid (see Section 3.1.1.). However, many ERR or ERR-related documents are found with the records of other Rosenberg agencies, including the ERR's parent agency, the DBFU, now classed as NS 15 (see Section 3.1.3.). Since the DBFU was also the parent agency for the Hohe Schule, many of remaining files of the Hohe Schule, the ZBHS, and the IEJ.⁴⁸ Many ERR planning, personnel, and correspondence files are interfiled in the Bundesarchiv with records of the Rosenberg Chancellery (NS 8), now also available on the Internet linked to a recent finding aid (see Section 3.1.2.). Long held in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, following German unification, the Bundesarchiv brought together most remaining records of Rosenberg and other agencies from the Third Reich in its Berlin-Lichterfelde facility. However, most of the surviving ERR art-looting files from Western Europe, as mentioned above, are now incorporated in the TVK records in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (Bestand B 323; see Section 3.2.1).

The Netherlands is one of the few countries where the ERR was operating during the war where relatively complete operational files were found locally thereafter. These were discovered in the late 1950s in the building of the IISG on the Keisersgracht, which the ERR had used as its Dutch headquarters. They are now preserved at the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam, together with the only surviving collection of original inventories of household goods seized from Jewish dwellings in the Netherlands (see Section 5.1.1).

Most important in France, as will be seen in the French chapter, are the now opening French restitution records in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des affaires européennes et étrangères, MAEE), which will make it more possible to trace the fate and restitution of French Jewish art and library collections plundered by the ERR. When the admirable French handbook for research in sources related to World War II displaced cultural assets appeared in 2000, the French compiler could not legally have access to the Quai d'Orsay archives.⁴⁹ Ten years later the present international survey of ERR and related archives can

⁴⁶ The 2009 finding aid for B 323 is available at: http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/MidosasSEARCH/B323-52029_Version_online/index.htm (see Section 3.2.1.).

⁴⁷ See the introductory section on the Bundesarchiv (see Section 3.1).

⁴⁸ Technically the Hohe Schule was not part of the ERR, although both were functioning under the DBFU. The ERR was main supplier of its books and other research materials, and often Hohe Schule staff were simultaneously serving in ERR special commandos.

⁴⁹ *Guide des recherches dans les archives des spoliations et des restitutions*, edited by Caroline Piketty, with Christophe Dubois and Fabrice Launay (Paris: La documentation française, 2000; Mission d'étude sur la spoliation

describe much more of that documentation. French restitution agency records themselves, long closed to the public, are now finally being processed with publicly accessible finding aids. With the 2009 reopening of the MAEE archives in their new facility in La Courneuve, and thanks to the 2008 French archival law lowering the period of closure to 50 years, several series of these crucial sources have already been opened for public research. As of late 2010, for example, newly created finding aids are already available for two major groups of French claims dossiers.⁵⁰

A few scattered ERR and ERR-related documents have recently been surfacing in the Archives Nationales in Paris (see Section 2.3.). Some that were used for postwar French collaboration trials are incorporated into court records, and hence are subject to more restricted use in France. British occupation records from Austria, with ERR library documentation found in Tanzenberg, mentioned briefly below, are now open for public research in the British National Archives in Kew. Indicative of the problem of dispersed ERR files in many countries, the most complete reports of ERR priority library seizures in France and Belgium have recently surfaced among the ERR records in Kyiv.⁵¹ A recent study French libraries during the war has brought together lists of the thousands of individuals whose books were seized. Utilizing French library restitution records, the author has been expanding a database covering the victims of plunder.⁵²

For a long time we did not even know about the major complex of ERR records held secretly in Kyiv, which became available to researchers only in 1990. Initial published notes about them by the present author in 1991 represented an early step in the present Survey being launched two decades later.⁵³ Since then Ukrainian colleagues have done much to analyze and describe them. As of September 2010 they are now on the website of the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Government of Ukraine (TsDAVO), together with a Russian-language “guide-index.” That Kyiv “Rosenberg Collection,” in addition to ERR files from Ratibor, as will be explained in the Ukrainian chapter, now includes several other diverse groups of files found elsewhere. It was launched on the Internet 1 September 2010.⁵⁴ Remaining records of the RMbO contain one series (*Opys 5*), namely the related files of the LV ABM, under the Reich Commissar of Ukraine.⁵⁵

A few additional files from ERR Ratibor operations have ended up in the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA) in Moscow, which had earlier been accessioned by the formerly separate Special Archive (Osobyi arkhiv; TsGOA SSSR). Most of those files arrived in Minsk with the book shipment from Silesia mentioned earlier. The ERR fond now in RGVA (fond 1401k) in the 1990s acquired a major file of Rosenberg historical monument registration cards

des Juifs de France), On-line edition: <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/014000425/0000.pdf>.

⁵⁰ See, for example, the newly opened series RA 1-69 in Section 2.1.1.6.1. and the OBIP series in Section 2.1.1.6.2.

⁵¹ Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Government of Ukraine (TsDAVO), 3676/1/172, fols. 274-276, together with other lists, fols, 273, 283, and 277-282, and the Brethauer memo bound in the same file, now fol. 324.

⁵² Martine Poulain, *Livres pillés, lectures surveillées: les bibliothèques françaises sous l'occupation* (Paris: Gallimard, 2008). Poulain's rapidly expanding database of individuals and institutions whose libraries were seized can be accessed at http://www.cfaj.fr/publicat/livres_pilles.html.

⁵³ See Grimsted, “The Fate of Ukrainian Cultural Treasures during World War II: The Plunder of Archives, Libraries, and Museums under the Third Reich,” *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 39, no. 1 (1991), esp. pp. 54-57. A Ukrainian monograph version was expanded with appended documents with the collaboration and translation of Hennadi Boriak (Kyiv: Arkheografichna komisiia, 1991; 2nd edn.: L'viv, 1992).

⁵⁴ The “Rosenberg Collection” in Kyiv is now available on the Internet at the website of TsDAVO: <http://www.tsdavo.org.ua>. See the newspaper note by Leigh Turner, British Ambassador to Ukraine, at: http://www.kyivpost.com/news/opinion/op_ed/detail/81263/#ixzz0ym5AILyP.

⁵⁵ See more details in Grimsted, *Trophies of War and Empire*, pp. 323-327, and Section 7.1.

prepared in occupied Soviet areas but found later in Poland.⁵⁶ These include some 300 cards from the Baltic republics that also remain in RGVA but are not included in the publication. Another 150 ERR cultural registration cards remain today in the separate but fragmentary ERR fond in Vilnius, which also includes fragmentary files from local ERR operations there (see Section 4.1.).

Soviet authorities used some of the ERR documents now held in the former Soviet Union for postwar domestic collaboration trials, but none were offered to the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg, where Alfred Rosenberg was interrogated, tried, and hanged for war crimes in October 1946. In contrast, many of the most important ERR documents relating to cultural plunder found in the west were sent to Nuremberg to be processed for the war crimes trials. Documents used as evidence by the IMT were assigned exhibit numbers, sequentially under the code for the country introducing them: Great Britain (GB), France (FR), and the United States (USA). Copies of all those documents, translated into several languages, remain with the trial records in the National Archives of each of the participating countries, including the Soviet Union, or in the British case, now in the Imperial War Museum in London (see Section 8.2.). Those complexes are all mentioned below.

While official French records from Nuremberg remain in the Archives Nationales in Paris, many of the Rosenberg documents submitted but not used for the trial went to the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine (CDJC) after the trials. Now part of the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris, the CDJC accordingly now has one of the most extensive collections of original and copied ERR documents, as well as documents from other Rosenberg operations (see Section 2.5.). Recently, the CDJC Rosenberg Collection has been digitized, and the card catalogues are being reprocessed in a database system. While as of the autumn of 2010, only a small selection has been launched on the Internet, many more documents are currently in preparation for launch, thanks to sponsorship of the extended Claims Conference ERR project.

A Guide to ERR and Related Files

As this Introduction makes clear, the present Survey should help overcome the problem of locating remaining original ERR documents and those of related wartime agencies such as the Möbel-Aktion and the Hohe Schule, as well as records relating to the postwar location and restitution of ERR cultural loot. Research in the records of ERR plunder and the fate of its loot is still seriously hampered by their wide dispersal, including their incorporation into many different groups of records in many different archives. The international politics of restitution make it impossible for the ERR files to be physically consolidated in Germany, where they could best be appropriately processed for research. For example, neither Ukraine nor France would consider turning over to Germany the large collections of ERR records from all over Europe that have been held in archives in Kyiv and Paris for the last 60 years: hence, the need to bring together virtually as many of the scattered ERR records (and related files) as possible in electronic form.

Initially the Claims Conference planned to bring the remaining ERR records together in a virtual reconstruction with a systematic electronic finding aid, as had been suggested by this

⁵⁶ They were published in facsimile with Russian translations by Mikhail A. Boitsovyi and Tat'iana A. Vasil'eva, eds. and comps., *Kartoteka "Z" Operativnogo shtaba "Reikhsliaiter Rozenberg": Tsennosti kul'tury na okkupirovannykh territoriiakh Rossii, Ukrainy i Belorussii, 1941-1942* (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1998); = *Trudy istoricheskogo fakul'teta MGU 5* (ser: "Istoricheskie istochniki" 1). See the coverage of the rest of the ERR and related M-Aktion records in RGVA in Section 6.1.

author in a seminar at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum a decade ago in 2000.⁵⁷ However, such an ambitious plan for virtual integration into a single international database system has proved too costly and administratively too complicated to realize. Besides, even as digitization was starting to get underway in connection with the project, several of the holding repositories in the United States, Germany, and France, and most recently Ukraine, initiated their own digitization projects, often involving larger groups of records incorporating ERR documentation.

The Holocaust Era Assets Conference held by the Czech Republic in June 2009 (as part of the Czech presidency of the European Union), brought together representatives of 47 countries and some 24 non-governmental organizations. Of relevance here, the Conference had Working Groups devoted to Looted Art and to Judaica and Jewish Cultural Property (the latter including library books as well as ritual silver, Torah scrolls, and other Judaica). In the opening Archives Panel for the Working Group on Looted Art, Deputy Archivist of the United States Michael Kurtz, who directs the NACP, announced NARA plans for expanded Internet launch of some 2.5 million documents relating to Holocaust-era looted cultural property through the vendor Footnote. He further announced an international initiative for an Internet portal bringing together contributions on that subject from the national archives of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, together with those of the United States. Later in that same panel, the participating archivist now in charge of the French restitution records from the Archives of the MAEE, Anne Georgeon-Liskenne, announced plans of her repository to launch more digitized files on the MAEE website from those long closed to public access. The present author reported on the forthcoming Survey.⁵⁸

A year later, as this Survey is being launched, a mock-up of the projected international portal for records relating to Holocaust-era looted cultural property is already displayed on the NARA website, with current postings from France, Germany, and the United States. On the first of September 2010, Ukraine was formally invited to participate in the international portal when TsDAVO launched an on-line version of its “Rosenberg Collection” in a formal ceremony in Kyiv with Bundesarchiv participation. Meanwhile, significant progress has recently been made in the United Kingdom for preparing British Second World War restitution records for launch as its contribution to the international portal.⁵⁹ In the British case, among the most important records of ERR pertinence are the files on library restitution from the Austrian monastery of Tanzenberg, the final wartime site of the collections amassed for the ZBHS. Other British restitution files preserved from the British Zone of Occupation in Germany do not appear to involve many returns of objects plundered by the ERR, because few were found in the British zone.

While notes about the increasing digitization and Internet availability have been added to the description of the relevant records, this Survey itself has also been invited to join the international portal. The electronic publication of this Survey, with data gathered over the past two decades, has accordingly been adapted to serve as an integrating guide to accompany and facilitate

⁵⁷ I first submitted a proposal for the project at the request of Wesley A. Fisher in 2000, when he was director of international programs (and later director of external affairs) at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, after a seminar on the ERR that I presented as a visiting fellow. That proposal was further developed in October 2000 at the Vilnius Conference on Holocaust-Era Cultural Assets.

⁵⁸ Michael Kurtz spoke as chair of the panel; the reports of Anne Georgeon-Liskenne and Grimsted appear on the conference website: <http://www.holocausteraassets.eu/en/working-groups/looted-art>. I also presented a related report on the ERR project for the Judaica Working Group, which can also be accessed on the same website.

⁵⁹ Initial listing of many of the files to be included already appears on the website of the Central Registry of Looted Art, 1933-1945 (London): <http://www.lootedart.com/MFEU4P39718>; the more detailed descriptions on a document level are now being processed (as of autumn 2010) for transfer to the TNA site, where eventually they will be joined by digital images of the documents themselves as part of the international portal.

electronic access to the ERR files described within component record groups, including those currently being launched on the Internet by holding repositories in many countries and linked by the NARA international portal.

The brief sections of the presentation above regarding the postwar restitution of ERR loot and the dispersal of ERR records suggest some of the highlights to be found in the text that follows. The present volume as it now is being publicly issued for the first time in electronic form on the Internet remains something of a hybrid between a survey and a guide to remaining documentation of – and relating to – the ERR and the fate of the cultural loot it seized in occupied countries across the European continent. The coverage has grown in length and depth during its compilation over the past two decades since the compiler first discovered in 1990 and started exploring the most extensive extant collection of ERR files now located in Kyiv. For some repositories, not already well described, or where the documents are incorporated in other groups of records, the coverage has been extended to that of an actual file-level – and at times a document-level – finding aid. The reasons for this reflect the state and level of descriptions publicly available to researchers. More details about the organization of individual country chapters and the coverage of archival repositories within each country is explained in the Technical Introduction above.

The Survey remains a preliminary step, and it is to be expected that more ERR documents will emerge beyond those listed below. Nonetheless, the data described here should provide background and context for researchers in many fields who may want to utilize remaining ERR documents, as well as the newly launched object-level database of plundered works of art that were processed through the Jeu de Paume. Eventually as more documentation becomes accessible electronically and links established among the scattered parts, a more comprehensive study of the ERR and its wartime culture ravages may also emerge.

As it is now, we are dealing with the record of plunder and fate of the loot of only one key Nazi agency during the Second World War. That is only a small step in terms of the extent of wartime looted art, library books, and archives. There were many other competitors in wartime cultural looting and the horrendous destruction and losses to the European cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that this attempt to track the sources for ERR exploits and the recovery of its loot may constitute a significant example of the resources available for piecing together the broader record of wartime cultural plunder and postwar restitution.

1. BELGIUM

Introductory Remarks

In Belgium, the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) devoted much of its efforts to the plunder of libraries and archives owned by those designated “enemies of the Reich.” What few Jewish art collections came under its aegis were transferred to Paris to the ERR processing center for looted art at the Jeu de Paume building in the Tuilleries Gardens. Only a few scattered original documents created by the ERR were found in Belgium after the war, although the Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (Centre d’études et de documentation guerre et sociétés contemporaines, CEGES / Studie-en documentatie centrum Oorlogen hedendaagse Maatschappij, SOMA, see Section 1.3.) has since acquired microfilm copies of the extensive files of the ERR Main Working Group Belgium (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Belgien, HAG Belgien), which are held in the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi vyshchykh orhaniv vldy ta upravlinnia, TsDAVO) in Kyiv (Kiev).

Considerably more documentation from Rosenberg’s Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, or M-Aktion) survives in Belgium, but the relevant files are dispersed among several repositories. Rosenberg had initiated the Möbel-Aktion at the end of 1941 and early 1942 in order to remove the furnishings of abandoned Jewish residences. Operating at first under the purview of the ERR, the M-Aktion was officially shifted to the jurisdiction of Dienststelle Westen (also known as Amt Westen), the western affairs office of Rosenberg’s Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO).

While operational orders for the M-Aktion came from Dienststelle Westen, most of the actual seizures in Belgium were carried out and the loot controlled by the Brussels Trust Company (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG), an agency created for the seizure, management, and disposal of enemy (including Jewish) property and financial assets in Belgium. Administratively, the BTG functioned under the Economics Department (Wirtschaftsabteilung) of the Military Administration (Militärverwaltung).¹ The ERR nevertheless reserved for itself first choice of the cultural property seized by the M-Aktion, since Rosenberg had launched the program. In each country where Dienststelle Westen was represented, ERR personnel dominated both the leadership and overall planning, and ERR facilities were frequently used for the disposition of the choice works of art, archives, and books.

Most remaining original documentation relating to the M-Aktion in occupied Belgium is now found divided and incorporated in files within the records of the major postwar Belgian government agencies that looked after the wartime victims and their heirs, handled claims, and identified war crimes, including collaboration with the German occupation authorities. After the war, the Service for War Victims (Service Victimes de la Guerre, SVG / Dienst voor de oorlogsslachtoffers, DOS) – now the General Directorate for War Victims – dealt with physical damage and traced individuals. Its services were first transferred to the Ministry of Social Affairs and later to the Federal Public Service for Social Security, where it continues its work to this day as a separate office. Its archive holds few original files, but has many copies and postwar reports related to the M-Aktion, among other files for assisting claims by victims and their heirs (see Section 1.2.).

Also of particular importance for documentation of the M-Aktion are the remaining records of the BTG, now held in the Belgian National Archives (Archives générales du Royaume, AGR / Algemeen Rijksarchief, AGA) as part of the extensive remaining records of the Office of

¹ A chart of the occupation administrative structure in Belgium is provided in the report of the Commission des biens juives, *Les biens des Victimes des persécutions anti-juives en Belgique*, pp. 40-42.

Sequestration (Office des Séquestres) under the Ministry of Finance. Some additional, often similar types of documentation are preserved in the SVG/DOS archives.

In addition to these two repositories – the SVG/DOS and the AGR/AGA – a few additional original M-Aktion files are retained in the Ghent City Archives. Many copies are also held by the CEGEES/SOMA in Brussels.

The postwar Wartime Damage Service (Service Dommages de guerre) under the Ministry of Reconstruction oversaw property and material damage. However, among its extensive records, no files have been found to contain significant runs of original documentation stemming from or relating to the ERR or the M-Aktion.

General Research Guides and Background Reference

Published Reference Works

Belgium. Chancellerie du Premier Ministre, Commission d'étude des Biens Juifs. *Les biens des Victimes des persécutions anti-juives en Belgique: Spoliation, Rétablissement des droits, Résultats de la Commission d'étude: Rapport final de la Commission d'étude sur le sort des biens des membres de la Communauté juive de Belgique spoliés ou délaissés pendant la guerre 1940-1945.*

Belgium. Kanselarij van de Eerste Minister, Studiecommissie joodse goederen. *Eindverslag van de Studiecommissie betreffende het lot van de bezittingen van de leden van de joodse gemeenschap van België, geplunderd of achtergelaten tijdens de oorlog 1940-1945.*

Belgium. The Prime Minister's Office, Study Commission Jewish Assets. *The Assets of the Victims of the Anti-Jewish Persecutions in Belgium: Looting, Re-establishment of Rights, Findings of the Study Commission: Final Report of the Study Commission into the Fate of the Belgian Jewish Community's Assets, Which Were Plundered or Surrendered or Abandoned during the War, 1940-1945.* 2 vols. [Brussels], July 2001. (Internal edition).

On-line edition: <http://www.combuysse.fgov.be/hoofdframemenu.html> (contains added English title page and introduction)

The extensive, comprehensive report of the Buysse Commission, assembled in 1998 under the chairmanship of Lucien Buysse. Within the major section on wartime plunder (Section 2), separate sub-sections are devoted to the Möbel-Aktion: 2.77 – “La Möbelaktion” [by Johanna Pezechkian] – in both French and Dutch editions, pp. 119-132; and “Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg: ERR et la spoliation des biens culturels” [by Jacques Lust] – French edition, pp. 133-141; Dutch edition pp. 133-142. Appendix 5 (in vol. 2) lists spoliated Jewish library and archival collections transported to Germany, pp. 21-23. The bibliography lists extensive archival documentation, as well as published sources.

Lust, Jacques. “De Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg en de bibliotheekroof in België (1940-1943).” Brussels, 2000. Internal Paper for the Study Commission on Jewish Property.

Lust, Jacques, and Michel Vermote. “PAPIEREN BITTE! The Confiscation and Restitution of Belgian Archives and Libraries (1940-2004).” In *Returned from Russia: Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues*, ed. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, with F.J. Hoogewoud and Eric Ketelaar, pp. 190-225. Buihth Wells: Institute of Art and Law, 2007.

Pezechkian, Johanna. “La Möbelaktion en Belgique.” *Cahiers d'histoire du temps présent / Bijdragen tot de Eigentijdse Geschiedenis* 10 (2002), pp. 153-180.

Previously issued as an internal paper by the Buysse Commission, this is a well informed,

thorough survey of M-Aktion operations in Belgium. The author's footnote 2 and appended list "1. Archives" provide details of the documentation available, although there have been some changes in location since publication. See also Pezechkian's chapter on the M-Aktion in the aforementioned Buysse Commission report.

Stabel, Kris. "De Möbelaktion. Het Duitse beheer van de in België geconfisqueerde Joodse goederen tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog." Leuven (Louvain): Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, 1999-2000.

On-line edition: http://www.ethesis.net/mobelaktion/mobelktion_inhoud.htm

A dissertation at the University of Leuven with emphasis on the M-Aktion in Antwerp and the collaboration of local commercial firms. The published version reveals a much less extensive source base than the Pezechkian article (above).

Documentary Collection (unpublished)

United Restitution Organization. "M-Aktion, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940-1944." Typescript (mimeographed). [Frankfurt]: URO, 22 July 1958. With added note by Kurt May, 30 October 1958. [188 p.].

A postwar report prepared by the major international (U.S.) claims service for Holocaust survivors and their families in connection with West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG). The report provides important information about the function of the Möbel-Aktion. A brief introduction is followed by a transcription of many of the key original related German documents, but with no indication of the source of the originals. Many of the documents included have been incorporated separately into SVG/DOS files (see Section 1.2.).

Copies are held by the SVG/DOS (Brussels), the Netherlands Institute of War Documentation (Amsterdam), and the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute (New York), MS 529. A microfilm copy is available in the Wiener Library (London).

1.1. ARCHIVES GÉNÉRALES DU ROYAUME (AGR) / ALGEMEEN RIJKSARCHIEF (AGA)

[National Archives]

rue de Ruysbroeck, 2; 1000 Brussels

Tel.: +32 (0)2 / 513 76 80

Fax: +32 (0)2 / 513 76 81

E-mail: Archives.generales@arch.be

Website: http://arch.arch.be/content/view/383/180/lang.en_GB/

Several record groups in the Belgian National Archives (AGR/AGA) have documents relating to wartime plunder and postwar claims, but there are no groups of surviving ERR records. Significant documentation from the Möbel-Aktion, however, is now found in several files that are part of the Sequestration Archives of the Brussels Trust Company (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG), now held as a series within the records of the Ministry of Finance.

1.1.1. MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES, OFFICE DES SÉQUESTRES. ARCHIVES DU SÉQUESTRE DE LA BRÜSSELER TREUHANDGESELLSCHAFT / MINISTERIE VAN FINANCIËN, DIENST VAN HET SEQUESTER. ARCHIEF VAN HET SEKWESTER VAN DE BRÜSSELER TREUHANDGESELLSCHAFT
[Ministry of Finance, Office of Sequestration, Sequestration Archives of the Brussels Trust Company]

Of particular relevance for documentation of the M-Aktion are the records of the BTG, the financial trust created by the Nazis for the seizure, management, and disposal of enemy and Jewish property and other financial assets in Belgium. As outlined above, while many operational orders came through the Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO) and its western affairs office, Dienststelle Westen, a sizeable number of M-Aktion operations were run by the BTG. First choice of cultural property plundered went to the ERR.

The surviving BTG records preserve significant but scattered documentation on M-Aktion seizures and the disposition of property looted from Jewish homes. The records were accessioned by the National Archives in 2002 as part of the records of the Ministry of Finance, Office of Sequestration. The inventory process is still underway.

As currently arranged in the National Archives, the BTG records are divided into three major series (Bloc/Blok I-III). Of most relevance for the M-Aktion are files in Bloc III under the heading “Gruppe XII. Feind- und Judenvermögen” (Group XII. Enemy and Jewish Property).

Access: Because these records deal with property of private individuals and institutions, Belgian privacy laws restrict their consultation for a period of 100 years. Hence special permission of the Ministry of Finance is required for research access.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Overdrachtslijst: Dienst van het Sequester. Archief van het sekwester van de Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (blok III) / Office des Séquestres. Archives du sequester de la Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft = (bloc III).” Typescript. [Brussels], 2004.

An electronic list with brief descriptions identifying contents of the files preserved in this section between the numbers 30-283 (original numbers went to no. 395) and an initial list of all of the files numbers missing. Similar preliminary inventory lists cover blocs I and II.

“Répertoire des Dossiers du Gr.XII.” [n.d.] BTG (blok/bloc 3), box 321.

A postwar alphabetical list/index identifying the contents of individual files, by subject, organization, individual person, or firm. After this essential finding aid was prepared, approximately one-third of the files disappeared. The list indicates the subjects of the files now missing, such as the folder designated for the ERR (no. 387), the list of the furniture warehouses (garde meuble, liste-334), and the file on Hugo Andriesse, whose large art collection was turned over to the ERR in the Jeu de Paume.

1.1.1.1. BRÜSSELER TREUHANDGESELLSCHAFT (BTG), BLOK/BLOC III: FILES RELATED TO THE MÖBEL-AKTION (EXAMPLES)

Classeur 92: RMfdbO Zahlung über Konto Nr 63

The folder – with original spine bearing the German label “RMfdbO” [RMbO] – includes several specific reports and memoranda from the RMbO to the BTG relating to the removal and shipment of Jewish goods (*Judengut*) from individual family residences. Files are preserved from the Belgian removal firms used for seizures, such as La Continentale Menkes, Brussels, Mobilier de M. Peeters, and others. One file from the latter firm contains a list with 33 invoices (28 June 1944), while another has a list of 20 invoices forwarded with AT removal numbers, surnames of families, removal charges, and shipment notes, some with reference to the Office des Propriétaires SA, Société Internationale de Déménagements. In some cases, there are appeals to the Office of Jewish Property (Office de la propriété juive / Jödens Vermögen), with correspondence between the RMbO and BTG; protests and demands for payment, appeals to the BTG from lawyers representing families regarding the removals, indication of removal fees, and shipping charges received from BTG, judgments against the tenants, explanations justifying seizures, and other such documents.

Classeur 131

Folder with the contents of an original German binder holds individual case files (Nr 4017-4026), with names, addresses, and in many cases inventories of items found, together with relevant correspondence and reports relating to the findings, for example, the first: no. S-4017 Léon Dens, Brussels, avenue Louise, nr 280. This folder also reveals an example of ERR intervention in a case involving works of art found in a residence.

Classeur 263: Ministère de l’Est, meubles (Ministry of the East [RMbO], furniture)

Folder with ca.150-200 form sheets entitled “Abtransport aus besichtigten Wohnungen” (Removal from viewed residences) for household goods confiscated from Jewish residences in the course of the M-Aktion. Most are from Antwerp and Brussels. The printed seizure forms, identifying the issuing agency as “RMbO, Einsatzleitung Belgien,” have lines filled

in with full name of the inhabitant, street address, date of removal, summary of crate contents in several categories, transport used for removal, destination depot or forwarding shipment. All are signed.

1.1.2. MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉCONOMIQUES (MAE), OFFICE DE RÉCUPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE / MINISTERIE ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN (MEZ), DIENST ECONOMISCHE RECUPERATIE

[Ministry of Economic Affairs, Archives of the Office of Economic Recovery]

Individual dossiers with data about loss and claims were established by the postwar Office of Economic Recovery under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. These may contain individual documents of interest regarding seizure by the ERR or the Möbel-Aktion, but there are no significant runs of documentation.

Finding Aid (published)

Antoine, François. *Ministère des Affaires économiques, Archives de l'Office de Récupération économique: Dossiers individuels 1940-1967*. Brussels: Archives générales du Royaume, 2007. "Archives générales du Royaume. Inventaires / Algemeen Rijksarchief. Inventarissen," [série], vol. 400.

An inventory covering individual dossiers involving postwar claims, many of which have information and sometimes copies of documents regarding German seizures.

1.1.3. MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DE LA RECONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION DOMMAGES DE GUERRE / MINISTERIE VAN TRANSPORT EN INFRASTRUCTUUR, DIENST OORLOGSSCHADE

[Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction, Wartime Damages Administration]

Dossiers individuels Dommages de Guerre / Individuele oorlogsschadedossiers, 1945-1970
(Individual Files on Wartime Damages, 1945-1970)

An immense collection of records remaining from the war and immediate postwar period, known under the heading of the "Administration Dommages de guerre" (22 linear km in shelf space), contains extensive files documenting wartime "material damage." Many of the files were used after the war to process Belgian claims under West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG) and to analyze collaboration with the Nazis during the war. They were later consulted by the Buysse Commission (1998) in the investigation of damage and loss of Jewish assets, including cultural property. After many years of conservation in a special depot (rue Pasteur, Anderlecht, Brussels), under the Ministry of the Interior, the AGR/AGA took over custody of these archives in 2002 and transferred approximately half of them (10 km) to its depots. As far as can be determined, these records do not contain significant runs of documentation relating to the ERR or the Möbel-Aktion.

Survey Descriptions (published)

Antoine, François. In *Bulletin of the Association Belge d'Histoire Contemporaine / Mededelingenblad van de Belgische Vereniging voor Nieuwste Geschiedenis* 29 (2007, no. 4), pp. 25-26.

A brief report on the transfer and processing of the records of Belgium's postwar Administration Dommages de Guerre now held by the AGR/AGA.

**1.2. LA DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE VICTIMES DE LA GUERRE, SERVICE ARCHIVES ET DOCUMENTATION /
DE DIRECTIE-GENERAAL OORLOGSSLACHTOFFERS, DIENST ARCHIEF EN DOCUMENTATIE**

[General Directorate for War Victims, Archives and Documentation Service]

Previous names: Service for War Victims (Service des Victimes de la Guerre, SVG / Dienst voor de Oorlogsslachtoffers, DOS)

Agency: Service public Fédérale Sécurité social / Federale Overheidsdienst Sociale Zekerheid [Federal Public Service for Social Security]

Square de l'Aviation / Luchtvaartsquare, 31; 1070 Brussels

Tel.: +32 (0)2 / 528 91 87

Fax: +32 (0)2 / 528 91 75

Website: <http://warvictims.fgov.be/fr/research/intro.htm>; <http://warvictims.fgov.be/nl/index.htm>

The Archives and Documentation Service of the Belgian government agency for assisting war victims holds an important collection of documentation from the Second World War. Long known as the Service for War Victims (SVG/DOS), since 2001, this agency was officially reorganized as an office within the General Directorate for War Victims under the Federal Public Service for Social Security. Between 1995 and 2001, the SVG/DOS was under the Ministry of Social Affairs, Public Health, and the Environment. The SVG/DOS has long shared the same building with the Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (Centre d'études et de documentation guerre et sociétés contemporaines [CEGES] / Studie-en documentatie centrum Oorlogen hedendaagse Maatschappij [SOMA]; see Section 1.3).

Relatively few original wartime files came into SVG/DOS custody, although there is a vast array of documents gathered from many sources to assist postwar claimants. In the late 1950s and 1960s, several specialists associated with this agency, among them Hubert Dumonceau de Bergendal, proved particularly adept at tracing and verifying developments during the German occupation. In doing so, they acquired the originals or copies of several important files and groups of documents relating to the Möbel-Aktion. The documents preserved here include lists and card files of residences from which the furnishings were confiscated, financial records of moving companies that assisted in the removal and the transport of the containers (*liftvans*), and records of warehouses and shipping firms responsible for forwarding the property removed from Jewish homes.

The documentation in the SVG/DOS archives is not well organized for research purposes. The examples described below, while indicative of the documents available, are not exhaustive.

Access: Provisions for access to documentation and applications are explained on the website above. Advance arrangements for consultation of specific archival materials are usually required, and space for research is limited.

Published Description

Nefors, Patrick. *Inventaris van het Archief van de Dienst voor de Oorlogsslachtoffers / Inventaire des archives du Service des Victimes de la Guerre*. Brussels: Ministerie van Sociale Zaken, Volksgezondheid en Leefmilieu, Dienst voor de oorlogsslachtoffers / Ministère des Affaires sociales, de la Santé publique et de l'Environnement, Service des Victimes de la Guerre, and SOMA Studie- en Documentatiecentrum oorlog en hedendaagse maatschappii, 1997.

A file-level finding aid, covering SVG/DOS holdings, among them many important remaining files from the Möbel-Aktion in Belgium. However, the organization of this inventory does not reflect current SVG/DOS archival arrangement, and the sequential numbers presented are not applicable. Nevertheless, it does list many of the available files with reference numbers that can assist retrieval.

Unpublished Description

A handwritten card catalogue serves as an index to many of the important documents, listed individually or by group, particularly in a section entitled "Möbelaktion."

1.2.1. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ERR

R 123, Tr 153.077: Letter from Gerhard Utikal to Rosenberg (18 Jan. 1941) and report by Dr Payl (12-14 Oct. 1941), enclosed with a later November 1941 letter.

Copies of two important 1941 documents revealing the ERR bureaucratic situation and its operations in Belgium. The photostats of the original German documents on the letterhead of the Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU) are filed with French translations added. The originals, stamped as received by the Rosenberg Chancellery, were apparently part of the U.S Rosenberg Collection, held in Alexandria, VA, when the copies were made. The copies were received in 1958 from A.J. van der Leeuw in Amsterdam (State Institute for War Documentation, RIOD). The originals are presumably now in Berlin, although the accompanying letter does not indicate the source.

1.2.2. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MÖBEL-AKTION**Index card file (*fichier*)**

See especially the major sections:

Möbelaktion**Möbelaktion: Ordinances** (original)

Individual cards provide summaries of individual M-Aktion documents or groups of documents in French, arranged on 5 x 8 cards.

United Restitution Organization, Report

A complete copy of this report – "M-Aktion Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940-1944." [Frankfurt]: URO, 1958 – has yet to be found in the SVG/DOS, but most of the individual documents are available, classified separately, the majority extracted and translated into French,

in the series R 123/Tr 148.282. Many of these documents had been processed for use by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Hence many also bear exhibit or PS numbers.

R 123/Tr 148.282

A collection of translations of German documents relating to the Möbel-Aktion. The two groups of documents with carbon copies of French translations are currently held as the last third of the same archival binder.

Möbelaktion I (1942-1944)

Möbelaktion II (1944)

Many of these documents apparently came from the aforementioned URO report.

R 123/Tr 144.828: Spoliation agglomération bruxelloise. 6 archival binders (classeurs): A-C; D-H; I-L; M-O; P-S; and T-Z.

An original set of German card files listing citizens whose household furnishings were seized in Brussels and the vicinity. Files are alphabetized by street name (A-Z), indicated at the top of each sheet; the street name is followed by house number and surname of individual (or family), with the number of the matching residence report (*Wohnungsbefund*, W.B.) in the right column of each card. SVG/DOS documentation affirms entries for 3,407 seizures. Most surnames are crossed out in red pencil. German alphabetical paper dividers remain, and some postwar cross-reference sheets have been added indicating changed street names and correcting the original German rendition. The files contain many original German household inventories showing the day of survey (*Tag der Besichtigung*) with a larger section on contents of residences (*Inhalt der Wohnung*), all on one sheet. In some cases, there are RMbO forms – “Abtransport aus besichtigten Wohnungen” (Removal from viewed residences) – similar to the Brussels file in the National Archives (BTG, classeur 263; see Section 1.1.). The files were transferred from Antwerp to the agency Aide for Jewish Victims of the War (Aide aux Israélites Victimes de la Guerre) in May 1955.

Listes d’Israélites spoliés, 1940-1945. Doc AIVG (Photocopies). 3 unnumbered archival boxes.

A second set of the above lists (R 123/Tr 144.828) with working copies of the originals, now arranged in three archival cartons, with a few postwar copies of original documents interspersed among the files.

R 497/Tr 159.816: Office des Propriétaires. Meuble spoliés.

Dossiers in three binders (1: B-F; 2: G-L; 3: M-W) assembled after the war and arranged alphabetically by family name with attestations of loss, receipts from moving or storage companies, etc.

R 497/Tr 159.969: Rapport des enquêtes faites les 9-14 et 15 juin 1960 par Monsieur Dumonceau de Bergendal à Anvers et Bruxelles (Brussels, 1960)

A postwar Belgian official report of investigation of the Möbel-Aktion in Antwerp and Brussels, with description of existing sources found after the war.

R 497/Tr 181.926: Liste de mobilier enlevé aux Juifs par les Allemands (Liège, 1942-1943)

Folder containing original German carbon copies of 150 RMbO Möbel-Aktion seizure documents (plus five photocopies) from the region of Liège. All are on printed German forms with the heading “Abtransport aus besichtigten Wohnungen” (Removal from viewed residences), similar to those for Antwerp and Brussels in the National Archives (BTG, classeur 263; see Section

1.1.1.); a carbon copy of the postwar Belgian report on the German documents found: “Rapport des enquêtes faites par Monsieur Dumonceau de Bergendal à Liège et Charleroi les 5 et 12 décembre 1963” (Brussels, 17 and 20 Dec. 1963), regarding “Ordres de transport de meubles confisqués aux Israélites.”

See also the related French translation of a German report – “Action contre les Juifs dans le ressort de Liège” (6 Dec. 1943) – in file R 123/Tr 148.282.

“Möbelaktion” Unnumbered binder.

The first two-thirds of this binder contain photocopies of documents and handwritten notes; testimonies of individuals – most addressed to the Procureur du roi in 1944 regarding the sequestration of household goods from Jewish residences; some process-verbal from police, crate lists, and “Pro Justitia” court reports from prosecutors. Some of the appeals contain 1940 inventories of contents together with evaluation by appraisers. Also includes a partial postwar notebook with reports on findings.

Fichier de la Möbelaktion

Postwar card file of 27 file boxes prepared from copies of original German documents from several different sources listing furnishings seized by the Möbel-Aktion and date of seizure.

The Antwerp files, constituting the largest portion, are arranged by city ward and then by street, and then house number; numbered references are preceded by “WB” (*Wohnungsbefund*).

The boxes from Brussels are alphabetized by family name.

A separate file box indexes seizures from Charleroi (including Dampremy, Lodelinsart, and Marcinelle, part of the German territorial unit), Arlon, and Liège/Louvain (including Ans, Bressany, Chenee, Liège, and Seraing, all part of the German territorial unit of greater Liège/Louvain).

**1.3. CENTRE D'ÉTUDES ET DE DOCUMENTATION GUERRE ET SOCIÉTÉS
CONTEMPORAINES (CEGES) /
STUDIE-EN DOCUMENTATIE CENTRUM OORLOGEN HEDENDAAGSE MAATSCHAPPIJ
(SOMA)**

[Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society]

Square de l'Aviation 29 / Luchtvaartsquare 29; 1070 Brussels

Tel.: +32 (0)2 / 556 92 11

Fax: +32 (0)2 / 556 92 00

Website: <http://www.cegesoma.be>

The Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (CEGES/SOMA) is the leading Belgian institute for research on the Second World War. It holds considerable related microfilm documentation and a few original files. CEGES/SOMA shares the same building as the SVG/DOS (see Section 1.2.) and maintains a reading room open to the public. The collections are well indexed on the center's website and database finding aid.

1.3.1. ERR-RELATED MATERIALS

ERR Files from the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia, TsDAVO), Kyiv (Kiev)

Microfilms. Mic 199. 7 v.

Of special relevance are these microfilmed files of ERR records from Kyiv prepared in the 1990s.

Related Survey

Dirk Martin. "Something new: Archives from the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg from Kiev have been brought to the Centre War and Society (SOMA/CEGES) in Brussels." *Spoils of War. International Newsletter*, no. 7 (Aug. 2000), pp. 71-75.

On-line edition: http://www.lostart.de/Webs/EN/Start/Index.html?_nnn=true ("Publications")

Describes the Belgian files acquired on microfilm from the TsDAVO. It should be noted, however, that the copies are not complete, and that there are more files from the ERR Main Working Group Belgium (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Belgien, HAG Belgien) still in Kyiv that were not ordered, as now confirmed in the new finding aids (see Section 7.1.).

ERR Files from Archives Nationales, Paris

Microfilm mic 250/1. Militärverwaltung (Military Administration; AJ 40 15/6), 1942-1944.

For a description of the originals, see Section 2.3.3.1.

Dienststelle Rosenberg, Correspondence. AA 1289-M-19.

This file contains a few pages of original documents and photocopies addressed to the ERR Main Working Group Belgium (HAG Belgen) or related to the ERR, but there are no seizure reports. The documents are too fragmentary for adequate identification.

1.4. STADSARCHIEF GENT / ARCHIVES DE LA VILLE DE GAND

[Ghent City Archives]

De Zwarte Doos; Dulle-Grietlaan 12; 9050 Gentbrugge (Ghent)

Tel.: +32 (0)9 / 266 57 60

Fax: +32 (0)9 / 266 57 39

E-mail: stadsarchief@gent.be

Website: <http://www.gent.be/eCache/THE/2/119.cmVjPTEyMDk5OQ.html>;

The Ghent City Archive retains a folder with ca. 75 numbered Möbel-Aktion confiscation forms from Ghent, Ostend (Oostende), Middelkerke, Knokke, Duinbergen, Bredene, and Blankenberge, dating from January through July 1943. The forms are similar to the confiscation forms listed above for Antwerp and Brussels found in the AGR/AGA in Brussels (BTG, classeur 263; see Section 1.1.1.).

Modern Archief, Joden, Wohnungsbefund Doos / boîte no. 2 formulieren

“Abtransport aus besichtigten Wohnungen” (Removal from viewed residences), nos. 1201-1225 (20 Jan. 1943-14 Feb. 1943), nos. 1226-1250 (18 Feb. 1943-16 July 1943), nos. 3626-3650 (18 July 1943-15 May 1943).

2. FRANCE

Introductory Remarks

Of all the German-occupied countries and territories, France undoubtedly suffered the greatest losses in cultural property due to seizures, especially in terms of the value of art plundered from collections of private Jewish ownership. And the ERR was certainly the biggest culprit. At the end of July 1944, Robert Scholz, head of Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst), submitted his infamous report with the figure of 21,903 identified works of art looted from France during the period October 1940 to July 1944.² French specialists today suggest that some 100,000 works of art were plundered from France, but the ERR itself was not responsible for all of these losses. The French commission now dealing with Holocaust-related looted art and other cultural assets quotes the figure of 65,000 items returned to France, 45,000 of which could be returned to their owners. But such statistics may not be complete, and these estimates do not include rare books or valuable manuscripts.

While the ERR processed most of its loot in the Louvre and then the Jeu de Paume, other seized paintings were sold or exchanged or simply never made it through the ERR inventory process. How many thousands of books, manuscripts, and archival materials were also confiscated remains to this day difficult to calculate with any semblance of accuracy, because even after the ERR had plundered its own choice of libraries, thousands of more books came into the possession of the ERR in the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion), while even more were seized by the Gestapo and the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, SD), the Nazi party's intelligence service. Simultaneously, the Möbel-Aktion, as reported by Kurt von Behr, emptied an estimated 38,000 homes of Jews who had fled France or had been deported to the east, but again, that figure is only a rough estimate. No fewer than 674 trains, totaling at least 26,984 freight cars, transported those household goods to the Reich or beyond.³

Today, the documentation of these war crimes is also scattered across Europe. For example, the most authoritative lists of notable private institutional and personal libraries plundered by the ERR in Paris are among the ERR files located in Kyiv (Kiev). Only recently have French researchers received copies of these lists. An earlier ERR list of almost 200 important confiscated private libraries is now missing from the records of the German Military Commander in France held in the Federal Archives-Military Archives (Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv) in Freiburg, although a carbon copy from French library restitution records in the National Archives – Paris Site was declassified in the late 1990s.⁴ That may explain why much more has been known in the

² Robert Scholz, "Sonderstab Bildende Kunst: Arbeitsbericht über die Zeit vom Oktober 1940 bis Juli 1944" / "Rapport sur l'activité de l'état-major special pour l'art de la peinture durant la période d'octobre 1940 à juillet 1944" (14 July 1944), Nuremberg document PS-1015b* (US-385, RF-1323), published in International Military Tribunal, Blue Series (English and French editions), vol. 26, pp. 524-530; English translation in Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality, Red Series, vol. III, pp. 666-670. That figure is discussed by Michel Rayssac, *L'Exode des musées: Histoire des oeuvres d'art sous l'occupation* (Paris: Payot, 2007), p. 649. He claims the figure should be reduced to 16,908, because the ERR lacked experts to complete the inventory. Scholz's figure was broken down to include 4,281 paintings, 684 miniatures, 583 sculptures, 2,477 pieces of furniture of historical value, 583 textiles (tapestries, etc.), and 5,825 objets d'art, 1,286 oriental objets d'art, and 239 objects of antiquity.

³ That is the figure for France suggested by Annette Wiewiorka et al., *Le pillage des appartements et son indemnisation* (Paris: Documentation française, 2000), passim. Kurt von Behr's report on Dienststelle Westen gives the figure of 69,619 emptied Jewish residences in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands: "Gesamtleistungsbericht bis zum 31. Juli 1944" (8 Aug. 1944), Nuremberg document L-188* (US-386), published in IMT, Blue Series (English and French editions), vol. 38, pp. 25-33; English translation in Red Series, vol. VII, pp. 1,022-1,026.

⁴ See details in the coverage of the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv (BArch-MA) in Freiburg and the reference to the copy of those reports on microfilms prepared by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) before those records were returned to West Germany in the 1960s.

West about the ERR plunder of French Jewish-owned collection of art than the millions of books and archives the ERR and the affiliated Möbel-Aktion also confiscated from Jews, Free Masons, and other “enemies of the Reich” in France.

The single largest collection of ERR documentation (originals and copies) in Paris is that of the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, CDJC) now part of the Mémorial de la Shoah. This collection was acquired from documents processed for the Nuremberg trials. The Nuremberg-Rosenberg collection in the CDJC has been expanded over the years by the addition of scattered documentation from German occupation authorities and postwar claims files. Now a part of the Shoah Memorial, CDJC holdings have long been publicly accessible with item-level descriptive catalogue data. Selected CDJC documentation is gradually being made even more accessible by means of an electronic database, with some of the descriptions and selected documents being placed on the Internet.

Much more systematic information about French cultural property losses and the claims files for postwar restitution is held by the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des Affaires étrangères et Européennes, MAEE), which moved in 2009 from the Quai d’Orsay to a new facility outside of Paris in La Courneuve. Many important ERR documents (originals, copies, or abstracts) have been incorporated into the files of France’s official restitution agencies, but those sources have generally been closed to the public due to French privacy laws limiting access to documents pertaining to personal property. An extensive database created at the Quai d’Orsay is off limits to the public, but can be used by staff in replying to inquiries from owners or their heirs. However, a shortage of staff and a limited searching capacity have further curtailed public access to information.

The description below of a small part of MAEE archival holdings on plunder and restitution is the most extensive published to date, but the coverage here addresses only a fraction of the records and is focused mainly on those directly related to ERR operations and postwar investigations undertaken to recover ERR loot. The passage of the 2008 archival law reducing closure to 50 years and the promise of a new electronic reference system give hope that the processing of those collections can be expedited. With the transfer to La Courneuve, the reprocessing of several key series has gotten underway. At last, parts of this important body of sources are being made more accessible to the public.

Many of the files from the French Commission for the Recovery of Art (Commission de récupération artistique, CRA) stem from the records of plunder compiled during the war by legendary curator Rose Valland, copies of original ERR inventories received from U.S. sources, postwar investigations, and interrogations of ERR staff. Wartime sources have thus been greatly expanded by the research of the past six decades. Having witnessed how the ERR systematically registered and expedited looted art to Germany, Valland served as the executive secretary of the CRA. Other CRA records, including those from Paris, augment Valland’s files from her offices with the French military occupation authorities in Baden-Baden and Berlin, making a collection from different sources that now comprise over 1,000 boxes. Many of those files were initially held in the Louvre, but are now in La Courneuve. A few related files with wartime and postwar documentation remain in the Louvre within the Archives of the French National Museums (Archives des Musées nationaux, AMN), including some additional materials created or collected by Rose Valland herself (see Section 2.3.).

The National Archives – Paris Site (Archives Nationales, Site de Paris, AN-Paris) has other important records of German agencies during the war, such as a part of records of the Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF), along with documentation on “Aryanization” and plunder carried out by other German agencies, much of the art from which was then turned over to the ERR. The AN-Paris also retain the records of the wartime French

General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (Commissariat général aux questions juives, CGQJ), which handled many of the French complaints about confiscation, and its postwar counterpart Restitution Service for Property of Victims (Service de restitution des biens des victimes des lois et mesures de spoliation), which handled many of the claims for sequestration by the Möbel-Aktion. Well described and open for consultation since 1998, those fonds provide considerable documentation of importance, but serve only as examples of the many sources available.

The coverage here is focused on ERR documentation and serves to supplement the fine *Guide des recherches dans les archives des spoliations et des restitutions* [Research guide for the archives of plunder and restitution] prepared by Caroline Piketty and her team and the recent specialized guide to M-Aktion sources by Annette Wiewiorka and her colleagues. These general research guides and the other important reference works that follow provide more details on the sources in France, dispersed as they are in several Parisian repositories. Unfortunately, as indicated in those guides, not all of them are as yet open for public consultation.

General Research Guides and Background Reference

Archives de Paris, 1939-1945. Guide des sources historiques conservées aux Archives de Paris. Comp. Brigitte Lainé, Philippe Grand, and Pascale Verdier under the direction of Jean-Marie Jenn. Paris: Édition des musées de la Ville de Paris, 1994.

An annotated guide to holdings in the municipal archives, none of which directly involve the ERR, although some materials are indirectly related to wartime plunder and more directly to the art market.

Dreyfus, Jean-Marc. *Pillages sur ordonnances: Aryanisation et restitution des banques en France, 1940-1953.* Preface by Antoine Prost. Paris: Fayard, 2003.

Provides a good illustration of the “Aryanization” process in France and gives background information on some of the major French banking families, such as David-Weill, Louis Dreyfus, and the Rothschilds, whose art collections were among those plundered by the ERR. Includes good coverage of available sources and bibliography, both on plunder and postwar restitution.

Dreyfus, Jean-Marc, and Sarah Gensburger. *Des Camps dans Paris. Austerlitz, Levitan, Bassane.* Paris: Fayard, 2003.

Although focused on the internment camps for Jews within Paris, this book has good introductory chapters on the function of the Möbel-Aktion and provides considerable coverage of available sources on ERR plunder and postwar restitution.

Feliciano, Hector. *The Lost Museum: The Nazi Conspiracy to Steal the World's Greatest Works of Art.* Translated by Tim Bent and Hector Feliciano. New York: Basic Books, 1997. Originally published in French as *Le musée disparu*. Paris: Editions Austral, 1995.

A revealing, well researched investigatory journalistic narrative about the plunder of art in France, the fate of the plundered art during the war, and the still unresolved problems of displaced art and restitution issues. Separate chapters are devoted to the seizure of well known collections, such as those of the Rothschilds, Bernheim-Jeune, David-Weill, Paul Rosenberg, and Schloss; these are followed by sketches of the wartime art market, the role of Switzerland as a haven for art traffic, and a few poignant examples of efforts to locate and retrieve still lost paintings. The final chapter calls attention to embarrassing issue of the 2,000 works of art returned to France and then turned over to the collection known as the National

Museums of Recovered Artwork (Musées nationaux recuperation, MNR), without their owners ever being identified.

Gensburger, Sarah. *Images d'un pillage. Album de la spoliation des Juifs à Paris, 1940-1944*. Paris: Éditions Textuel, 2010.

Traces the operations of the Möbel-Aktion in Paris and reproduces with considerable commentary an album of original M-Aktion photographs now located among the records of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323/361; see Section 3.2.1.2.3.).

Guide Européen des sources d'archives sur le Shoah / European Guide of Archival Sources on the Shoah. Paris: CDJC, 1999.

A brief and highly selective survey of selected archives serves to locate Jewish museums, but gives only minimal coverage of holdings.

Guide des recherches dans les archives des spoliations et des restitutions. Ed. Caroline Piketty, with Christophe Dubois and Fabrice Launay. Paris: La documentation française, 2000. Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France.

On-line edition: <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/014000425/0000.pdf>

A basic guide to research in French repositories, and a good starting point, with admirable explanations of the complicated interrelationship of various groups of records in terms of the function of the agencies represented. The first part provides a helpful orientation to major groups of records preserved in public archives, with capsule administrative histories of the agency, and descriptions of the relevant holdings related to plunder during the war and restitution thereafter. The second part covers sources for research on specific subjects. Most relevant to the ERR is the coverage of works of art and plunder of residences by the Möbel-Aktion. The introduction has a helpful section on rules of access to French archives that have materials from the Second World War and postwar restitution, with specific mention of limitations of access in the case of some of the records described, such as the collections held by MAEE. The latter situation has already changed since the passage of the 2008 archival law. Cross-references to this guide appear below in individual listings for groups of records.

Inventar von Quellen zur deutschen Geschichte in Pariser Archiven und Bibliotheken. Comp. Georg Schnath. Ed. Wolfgang Hans Stein. 2 vols. Koblenz, 1986-2002.

Vol. 1: Koblenz: Selbstverlag der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz; Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz, 1986; = *Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz*, vol. 39.

Vol. 2: *Archive im Bereich des Verteidigungsministeriums, Archive des Aussen- und des Finanzministeriums, Stadtpariser Archive und Bibliotheken*. Stuttgart: Jan Thorbecke, 2002; = *Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz*, vol. 97; *Instrumenta*, vol. 5.

An inventory of sources for pre-World War II German history, based on a version prepared during occupation by the Archives Group (Gruppe Archivwesen) of the Reichsarchiv's Archive Protection Office (Archivschutz) under Georg Schnath. None of the sources listed are directly related to the ERR, but the volume is important for a perspective on the organization of French archives in the 1940s and the helpful introductions by Wolfgang Hans Stein on German archival work in Paris during the war.

Lesné, Claude, and Anne Roquebert. *Catalogue des peintures MNR*. Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2004.

On-line edition: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/pres.htm>

A well researched catalogue with black and white illustrations of 983 paintings registered as part of the MNR. These were returned to France after the war, but their owners or heirs were never identified. The catalogue is arranged alphabetically by artist within eight designated country schools and a final miscellaneous group. Provenance summaries include the wartime migration of the paintings with reference to available catalogue numbers, for example, for the Göring and Linz collections, as well as registration numbers from the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and Baden-Baden as available. The introduction elucidates many important sources and explains many of the research difficulties encountered in France and abroad. The Internet database version of the catalogue provides many colored illustrations.

À qui appartenait ces tableaux? La politique française de recherche de provenance, de garde et de restitution des oeuvres d'art pillées durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale/ Looking for Owners. French Policy for Provenance Research, Restitution and Custody of Art Stolen in France during World War Two. Edited with an introduction by Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Laurence Sigal-Klagsbald. Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2008.

A bilingual catalogue of an exhibition at the Museum of Isreal, Jerusalem (18 Feb.-3 June 2008), and the Musée d'art et d'histoire du Judaïsme, Paris (24 June-28 Sep. 2008). Presents 53 high-profile examples, most of them from the MNR collection of paintings returned to France, without their owners or heirs ever being identified. Quality, colored illustrations accompany professional descriptions and provenance notes. In a few cases, provenance and introductory notes have been updated since publication of the aforementioned 2004 catalogue of MNR paintings. The introduction presents a helpful account of the plunder and dispersal of art during the Second World War, with an emphasis on ERR activities in France.

Lorenz, Claude. *La France et les restitutions allemandes au lendemain de la seconde guerre mondiale (1943-1954)*. Paris: Direction des Archives et de la Documentation, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, 1998; = *Diplomatie et histoire*, vol. 3. Available earlier as a doctoral dissertation (Lille: A.N.R.T. Université de Lille III, 1995).

A detailed study of postwar German restitution (1943-1954) with considerable attention to cultural property.

Le Pillage de l'art en France pendant l'occupation et la situation des 2 000 oeuvres confiés aux musées nationaux. Ed. Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Didier Schulmann. Paris: La Documentation française, 2000; *Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France*. Direction des Musées de France and Centre Georges-Pompidou.

An initial chapter provides a helpful background account of the plunder of art during the German occupation especially by the ERR and the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. A subsequent chapter surveys postwar restitution under the auspices of the Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA), 1944-1949, with an explanation of the mechanism for restitution from Germany and compensation under West Germany's Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRÜG). Specific attention is devoted to the 2,000 unrestituted works of art that were confined by the Commission on Choice (Commission de choix), 1949-1953, to the MNR. Provides a succinct description of research resources, bibliography, and appended French documents on restitution and the fate of works of art not identified as to owners.

Pillages et restitutions: le destin des oeuvres d'art sorties de France pendant la seconde guerre mondiale. Actes du colloque organisé par la Direction des musées de France, le 17 novembre 1996. Ed. Robert Fohr and Guillaume de la Broise. Paris: Éditions Adam Biro, 1997; Direction des musées de France.

Presents summary reports about wartime plunder, sales, and the fate of French public and private art collections during the war and restitution operations thereafter. Also comments on the controversy surrounding the 2,000 plus unclaimed paintings turned over to the MNR.

Poullain, Martine. *Livres pillés, lectures surveillées: les bibliothèques françaises sous l'occupation.* Paris: Gallimard, 2008.

The first comprehensive study of libraries during the German occupation brings together extensive data from a wealth of sources, with good survey chapters on library developments and collaboration in France. Provides examples of prominent French individuals and institutions whose libraries were confiscated, particularly drawn from recently available extensive French postwar claims and restitution files. Weaker on ERR versus SD and Gestapo and other German reports on confiscations and shipments, only few of which remain in France, although one appendix renders the listings from the March and April 1941 ERR lists, copies of which are found in the Archives Nationales. The author's database of confiscated and restituted French libraries is at: http://www.cfaj.fr/publicat/livres_pilles.html.

Rayssac, Michel. *L'exode des musées: histoire des oeuvres d'art sous l'occupation.* Paris: Payot, 2007.

A detailed well researched compendium on the fate of French art collections during the war. Details and excerpts from contemporary documents presented in a chronological sequence that reads like a detective story. The thorough indexing is particular helpful for reference use.

La Seconde Guerre mondiale. Guide des sources conservées en France, 1939-1945. Comp. Brigitte Blanc, Henry Rousso, and Chantal de Tourtier-Bonazzi. Paris: Archives Nationales, 1994.

An important directory surveying archival sources with helpful details on major holdings.

Simon, Matila. *The Battle of the Louvre: The Struggle to Save French Art in World War II.* New York: Hawthorn Books, 1971.

A well informed, popularized account of the French art scene during the war. Well-researched chapters (with a minimum of footnotes) recount the role and activities of the ERR and the Jeu de Paume processing operation. Subsequent chapters depict Göring-directed purchases and sales operations, including exchanges, and provide convincing details about some of the major players. While the more serious researcher would have appreciated more direct citation of sources, the author nonetheless provides a distinct flavor of developments.

Valland, Rose. *Front de l'art: Défense des collections françaises, 1939-1945.* Paris: Plon, 1961; 2nd edn.: Réunion des Musées nationaux, 1997.

An extremely well informed first-hand account of the French art scene during the war with an emphasis on the ERR processing operation in the Jeu de Paume, where the author served as a representative of the Museums of France. See an additional compilation of Valland's wartime notes and observations in a postwar commemorative volume held by the AMN (see Section 2.3.1.) and additional materials (including photographs used in the book) held along with her postwar French restitution office files in the MAEE archives (see Section 2.1.1.2.).

Wieviorka, Annette, Floriane Azoulay, and Jean Matteoli. *Le pillage des appartements et son indemnisation*. Paris: Documentation française, 2000; Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France.

On-line edition: <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/004001393/0000.pdf>

Recounts the background and operations of the Möbel-Aktion in France for the removal of all furnishings from the residences of Jews who had fled or been deported. The authors discuss removal operations, shipments, and complicated issues of restitution or compensation of affected families after the war. Also includes a section on the removal and return of pianos and other musical instruments, which involved the ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik). Many remaining archival sources for individual claims and restitution transfers are now located in Israel and Berlin (personal claims files), while some related organizational materials are found in the records of the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (CGQJ) in the AN-Paris. See also the United Restitution Organization collection of Möbel-Aktion documents cited under Belgium (see Section 1, "General Background," and Section 1.2.) and the Netherlands (see Section 5, "General Directory of Sources").

Additional literature will be found in the bibliography at end of this volume.

2.1. MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPÉENNES (MAEE), DIRECTION DES ARCHIVES

[Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Directorate of Archives]

3, rue Suzanne Masson; 93126 La Courneuve

Tel.: +33 (0)1 / 43 17 70 48 and 43 17 42 42

Fax: +33 (0)1 / 43 17 48 44

Website: http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/ministere_817/archives-patrimoine_3512/index.html

The Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) hold the most important and most extensive documentation on the wartime plunder and postwar retrieval of French cultural property. Especially important for this Survey is the large Collection of Fonds from Art Recovery Agencies (Collection des fonds des services de la récupération artistiques, RA), including the Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA). These documents, long unavailable to the public, were kept at the Quai d'Orsay until late 2008, when they were then closed for relocation to La Courneuve. They are now being reprocessed for public access.

Open since the autumn of 2009, the MAEE facility in La Courneuve now also holds the records of the French occupation authorities in Germany and Austria, previously housed at Colmar. These records are also being reprocessed. Recently transferred to La Courneuve is a large group of records from the Office of Private Property and Interests (Office des biens et intérêts privés, OBIP), located until 2010 in the MAEE Center for Diplomatic Archives in Nantes (Centre des archives diplomatique de Nantes, CADN). Pending pending their reprocessing, these records are still listed below under the Nantes facility (see Section 2.2.1.).

2.1.1. COLLECTION DES FONDS DES SERVICES DE LA RÉCUPÉRATION ARTISTIQUES (RA), Y COMPRIS LA COMMISSION DE RÉCUPÉRATION ARTISTIQUE (CRA)

[Collection of Fonds from Art Recovery Agencies, including the Commission for the Recovery of Art]

This huge collection – over 1,000 archival boxes – combines the surviving records, or parts thereof, from several different French agencies involved in the investigation of wartime plunder and the retrieval, identification, and restitution of looted cultural property. In many cases, there are some series of ERR or ERR-related files and documents incorporated into these records.⁵

⁵ Because no complete, up-to-date description of this important collection is publicly available, coverage here is more detailed than for other institutions regarding files examined. However, because the collection is still being processed, many of the descriptions, folder designations, and archival code numbers given below remain provisional. The still incomplete coverage here results from my brief examination of a limited number of boxes within different sections of the collection known to be related to the ERR before the MAEE moved to La Courneuve. This was facilitated by MAEE archivist Marie Gallup, who at the time was in charge of the MAEE Library and Collections of Personal Papers at the Quai d'Orsay and Anne Georgeon-Liskenne of the Department of Historical Archives, who is now in charge of the collection after the retirement of Marie Hamon in December 2008. Since the move to La Courneuve, several of the series have been processed. Anne Liskenne has kindly made the new finding aids available to me. A more definitive description of this collection must await the completion of processing.

Of key importance are the records of the Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA), founded in November 1944 under the Ministry of National Education.⁶ The CRA was initially based in the Museum of the Jeu de Paume and presided over by Albert S. Henraux (président, Société des amis du Louvre). During the war, the Jeu de Paume had been used by the ERR as a major collection and registration center for plundered works of art. Rose Valland, who had represented the Museums of France in the Jeu de Paume during the war and would later become a senior curator in the Louvre, served as CRA secretary. A captain in the French First Army, she simultaneously assisted with French restitution efforts in Germany.⁷

Following the formal disbandment of the CRA in 1949, many of its functions were continued by the Office of Private Property and Interests (Office des biens et intérêts privés, OBIP) and other agencies.⁸ These records have suffered from several transfers since their creation. When the CRA closed down, these files remained in Valland's office in the Louvre. In 1982, they were turned over to the Musée du château de Bois-Préau (Rueil-Malmaison), before undergoing another transfer to the Quai d'Orsay in 1992.

The CRA processed claims for art objects submitted by French institutions, individuals, and families whose cultural property was seized during the German occupation. These records are of particular importance for tracing the fate of looted cultural property. In some cases, claims were forwarded to the CRA by OBIP, another French government claims office under the auspices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was especially the case for claims for works of art, libraries, and other valuable cultural property found abroad. Hence, many CRA claims files have been augmented by data from OBIP claims and sometimes include wartime documentation supporting claims. Related photographs, however, were earlier removed and arranged in separate cartons as noted below. The CRA claims files for institutions and individuals were recently processed, and many of them are now open for public research (RA 1-69; see Section 2.1.1.6.1.).⁹

The RA collection also includes a part of the records of the CRA Sub-Commission for Books (Sous-commission des livres, SCL), which was presided over by Jenny Delseaux of the Bibliothèque nationale.¹⁰ These files, previously located elsewhere, were added to the RA

⁶ For the legal basis of the CRA and its administrative functions in relation to other French government agencies in the early stage of its work, see the brief report by Michel Florisoone, "La Commission française de récupération artistique," *Museion* 55-56 (1946), pp. 67-73.

⁷ See the published account in the memoir by Rose Valland, *Front de l'art: Défense des collections françaises, 1939-1945* (Paris: Plon, 1961; 2nd edn: Réunion des Musées nationaux, 1997). See also Valland's wartime reports at the AMN (see Section 2.2.). Those, together with her short typescript memoir "Atmosphère du Jeu de Paume" (carton RA 107 [A27]) and her notes on ERR staff members at the Jeu de Paume (carton RA 876), deserve publication and further analysis. For more on Rose Valland, see the on-line exhibit:

http://www.chrd.lyon.fr/static/chrd/contenu/pdf/presse/e_DP_Rose_Valland.pdf.

⁸ Decree no. 49-1344 of 30 Sep. 1949 regarding the termination of the CRA specified OBIP as a successor organization and gave provisions for the disposal of cultural property not yet restituted. That decree also specified that the records of the CRA would be held by the Commission for the History of the Occupation and Liberation of France (Commission d'histoire de l'occupation et la libération de la France), and that any secret files would be closed for 50 years (*Journal officiel*, 2 Oct. 1949). The French text is available at:

<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/dec3049.htm>.

⁹ Copies of many French claims are also available at the National Archives in College Park (NACP), because copies were forwarded to U.S. restitution authorities, as conveniently listed in the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 80-86. The French claim numbers indicated are still valid, but the collection is now available only on microfilm, *NARA Microfilm Publications M 1947* (see Section 9.1.5.3.2.).

¹⁰ See Jenny Delseaux, "La Sous-commission des livres à la récupération artistique, 1944-1950," unpublished typescript (Paris, 1976). The MAEE now holds a reference copy reproduced from a copy held by the Library of International Contemporary Documentation (Bibliothèque de documentation internationale contemporaine), University of Paris IX in Nanterre.

collection in 2004. However, another large and important group of SCL records are held as part of Series F 17 (Ministry of Education) in the Archives Nationales (AN) in Paris (see Section 2.4.6.). Both groups of SCL records document library and manuscript losses and include files with lists of individual and institutional losses and notes on the restitution and distribution of looted books identified in France or repatriated, including inventories or shipping lists for convoys received from abroad.¹¹

After the closing of the CRA in 1949, claims processing continued under the auspices of OBIP. Hence, the MAEE RA collection includes a separate series of files of OBIP provenance, with extensive groups of personal claims files for art (RA 591-680) and library losses (RA 686-737). As of 2010, those series of OBIP files have been processed for research in La Courneuve (see Section 2.1.1.6.2.). The large remaining basic OBIP records (not in the RA collection), including additional claims files, held in the MAEE Center for Diplomatic Archives in Nantes (CADN) have recently also been transferred to La Courneuve, where they await reprocessing (because this transfer occurred after the French chapter was edited, they are here still listed under CADN, see Section 2.2.1.). Many extracts from the postwar French claims or attestations of loss, including both cultural and non-cultural items, are listed briefly in the printed series *Répertoire des biens spoliés en France durant la guerre 1939-1945* (8 vols. and Supplements; [Berlin], 1947-1962; see Section 2.1.1.6.3.). Numerous individual looted works of art are listed in vol. 2, *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures*, which conveniently provides the owners' names and OBIP claim numbers, as well as the names of the artists and short titles of the artworks.¹²

Also to be found here are many files from the French Service for Reparations and Restitution (Service des réparations et restitutions) at the Headquarters of the French Military Occupation Authority in Baden-Baden and its Service for the Return of Works of Art (Service de remise en place des oeuvres d'art, SROA), as well as records from the corresponding office of the agency handling cultural restitution under the French Group (Groupe français) of the Allied Control Commission (Commission allié de Contrôle) in Berlin. As head of both the Berlin and the Baden-Baden restitution offices, Valland personally oversaw and conducted French art recovery efforts. Both offices were served by French military intelligence through its Office of Art Investigation (Bureau d'investigation artistique, BIA), incoming files from which are intermixed with several sections of the records.

Among the other government agencies represented here, this collection includes an important group of records from the Secretariat of the Commissions on Choice (Secretariat des Commissions de Choix), which was established in Paris in April 1949 to approve the actual restitution of works of art to their legal owners or heirs or to sign off on their alternate disposition in cases where works of art were not identified or claimed. Eight commission meetings were held between 1949 and 1953, but a published report has not been located.¹³

The MAEE art recovery collection (RA) has often been loosely designated "Fonds Valland" and erroneously assigned archival signatures starting with RV, but that is a misnomer and not used by the Quai d'Orsay, because these are not the personal papers of Rose Valland. However, due to her involvement in restitution affairs, correspondence and case files from her Baden-

¹¹ See Martine Poulain's database compilation based on books returned to individuals and institutions, based on these sources at: http://www.cfaj.fr/publicat/livres_pilles.html.

¹² Copies of vol. 2 with hand-written annotations by Rose Valland and others regarding restitution or closure of claims, are held in the AMN (see Section 2.3.2.). Some original unannotated volumes are available on the Ministry of Culture website (see Section 2.1.1.6.3.).

¹³ Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Didier Schulmann, *Le pillage de l'art en France*, pp. 39-41, provide the dates the Commissions on Choice met: 27 Oct., 17 Nov., 19 and 21 Dec. 1949; 25 Oct. 1950; 29 May 1951; 28 Mar. 1952; and 17 June 1953. Reference is to files retained by MAEE and AMN.

Baden and Berlin offices, as well as some ERR documentation (in the original or copy), are intermixed within this large collection of records. Only a small part of the present collection consists of Valland's office files.¹⁴ Note that some related wartime files with documentation of Valland remain in the Archives of the National Museums (AMN, see Section 2.3.1.).

Access: This collection has yet to receive the detailed analysis, arrangement, and file-level description needed for public research purposes. Furthermore, prior to transfer to La Courneuve, a large part of these records had yet to be opened to the public due to French privacy laws. Many of the files contain personal information about the claims filed by private individuals, their families, and heirs. The 2008 French archival law lowers the period of closure for such documentation from 60 to 50 years from the date of creation, but the move to La Courneuve has increased the amount of time needed before they can be processed for public research.

Inquiries in sufficient detail may be addressed in writing to the archive, but usually permission is required from the next of kin or legal heirs. Replies may be possible in some cases due to the database (with over 90,000 records) compiled under the direction of Chief Archivist Marie Hamon (retired December 2008) and recently completed finding aids for key series.¹⁵

ERR-Related Component

In connection with their delegated function to retrieve and to restitute plundered works of art (including books and archives) to their rightful owners, the aforementioned postwar agencies fell heir to many remaining ERR files. Some of these documents were acquired as originals or as carbon copies, including some found in Paris after the war. Others were discovered by Valland and her colleagues in Germany. Still others were collected in the form of copies from U.S. authorities in preparation for the International Military Tribunal (IMT) or for French war crimes trials. Some of these, as indicated below, remain as integral files in the present arrangement of the collection. However, not all of those that Valland labeled "Archives Rosenberg" are, strictly speaking, of ERR provenance, because they were frequently intermixed with other wartime or postwar documentation, and in most cases, later annotations were added to the ERR originals at the American collecting points or to the copies provided to French authorities. This is particularly evident in the case of ERR inventories of plundered French art collections.

Alternatively, many of the files, including those from Valland's offices, contain incorporated documents created by the ERR, some of which may remain in their original form, but many of which have been taken out of the context of their creation for use in restitution and hence bear later annotations or addenda. For example, a copy of an ERR seizure report or an inventory of a

¹⁴ Marie Hamon made this point in her unpublished country report on France at the 1994 Bremen conference "Cultural Treasures Moved because of the War: A Cultural Legacy of the Second World War." Alas her report is not among the papers published in Dieter Opper and Jost Hansen, eds., *Cultural Treasures Moved because of the War: A Cultural Legacy of the Second World War. Documentation and Research of Losses. Documentation of the International Meeting in Bremen (30.11.-2.12.1994)* (Bremen: Koordinierungsstelle der Länder für die Rückführung von Kulturgütern, 1995).

¹⁵ See the statement on access restrictions as explained by Marie Hamon in the conclusion to her report, "Property Looted during the Second World War – The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Database," in *Spoils of War: International Newsletter, Special Edition: International Conference "Database assisted documentation of lost cultural assets: Requirements, tendencies and forms of co-operation"* (Magdeburg, Nov. 28-30, 2001), pp. 33-37, available on-line: http://www.lostart.de/Webs/EN/Start/Index.html?_nnn=true (see "Publications").

specific plundered French collection may be found in the postwar investigatory file about the fate of that collection and its restitution, or may have been used in a war crimes trial or in the investigation into the fate of a specific work of art.

Nonetheless, these documents retain key importance for this Survey, not only in terms of surviving ERR documentation. They have even more value today in terms of identifying and tracking the fate of the cultural property plundered and dispersed by the ERR. Not all of the ERR-related documents now found in postwar investigation and restitution files were in fact created by the ERR. Nonetheless, these documents do shed direct light on ERR and M-Aktion operations and aims, as well as specific collections seized or specific paintings sold, exchanged, or destroyed. More evidence is available in the reports or transcripts of postwar interrogations of ERR staff members, accomplices, and art dealers. Some of these interrogation reports are French translations of U.S. documents and have long been known from U.S. or German sources, but in numerous cases, additional evidence or clarification is to be found in the related French documents kept with them or in the further interrogations conducted by French authorities.

Finding Aids

Work on reprocessing and preparing finding aids for various series within this collection has begun since the move to La Courneuve, but most of the boxes have not been described definitively. The creation of a new and expanded MAEE archival database and preparation of on-line finding aids are also underway.

Database (for staff only)

A database of some 90,000 records has been compiled from CRA files under the direction of recently retired Chief Archivist Marie Hamon. According to Hamon's 1994 report, the database describes the contents of individual cartons in the RA collection. For works of art, entries provide the name of the artist, title, and description of work, with the full name of the owners, the place and date of confiscation/plunder, and precise reference to the original documentary source (such as OBIP numbered files and the appropriate RA cartons). According to published notes, the database includes ERR exchanges (particularly those carried out by art dealer Gustav Rochlitz), items listed in the ERR inventories for collections of M-Aktion Paintings (M-A Bilder), and paintings of unknown provenance (Unbekannt, UNB), as well as some ERR shipments and paintings listed in inventories for the Göring Collection.¹⁶ As an example of the information available, Hamon prepared a detailed list of paintings still missing from the Adolf Schloss Collection.¹⁷ MAEE plans now call for updating the data in a new database.

Survey and Administrative Histories (published)

Piketty, *Guide des recherches*, pp. 57-59.

Provides a brief agency history and survey of the collection and an explanation of access restrictions as of 2000. Regrettably, the author was not permitted to survey the MAEE

¹⁶ This was also mentioned in Hamon's unpublished report on France at the 1994 Bremen conference (see fn. 11).

¹⁷ See the published version by Marie Hamon-Jugnet, *Collection Schloss, oeuvres spoliées pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale non restituées (1943-1998)* (Paris: Ministère des Affaires étrangères, 1998). An on-line version is available at: <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/archives/dossiers/schloss/index.html>.

collection first hand. The second part of *Guide des recherches* has a very helpful chapter on researching works of art (“Recherches sur les oeuvres de l’art”), with a succinct background explanation of the German mechanisms of plunder and the French restitution process (pp. 215-233). More specifics about the CRA archives are given on pp. 226-227.

Lorenz, *La France et les restitutions allemandes*.

Florissoone, Michel, “La Commission française de récupération artistique,” *Mouseion*, vol. 55-56 (1946), pp. 67-73.

A brief account of the formation of the CRA and its function in relation to other French government agencies.

N.B. It should be pointed out that many of the archival signatures below (some last verified in April 2008) are not final. Some have been updated as of autumn 2010. In other cases, earlier archival signatures have been provided below so as to help archivists in locating particular files, since such signatures are kept on record as former codes. Over the years, several sets of numbers have been assigned to many of the files within these boxes, as well as to the boxes themselves. Therefore, previous numbers are sometimes indicated in parentheses. Many of the boxes once had RV designations that are now being changed to RA. Current numeration could not be verified in all cases after the move La Courneuve, and many of the series are still being reprocessed.

All of the photographs that were earlier interfiled within folders in this collection have been removed, placed in photo albums with separate glassine sleeves, and assigned different carton numbers within the collection. Usually a control slip indicates the number of the cartons from which they were relocated, but in many cases, it would now be extremely difficult to reunite them with their source documents, because adequate cross-references or pull slips are not always available.

2.1.1.1. ERR INVENTORIES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS (ORIGINALS AND COPIES)

The most important ERR documents in the MAEE collection involve selected ERR inventories and shipping lists. Most of them are photocopies of originals now in Germany, but their key importance for tracing ERR loot comes, first, from the notes of the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and, second, from French annotations and markings about repatriation made for individual items during French restitution proceedings.

2.1.1.1.1. ARCHIVES ROSENBERG (PHOTOCOPIES OF ERR INVENTORIES FROM THE MCCP)¹⁸

The files within the ERR series now assigned to carton numbers RA 90-101 contain poor-quality photostat copies of many (but not all) original EER working object-level

¹⁸ The recently assigned carton numbers within this series involve some changes from earlier carton numbers (previous file numbers are indicated below in parentheses).

inventories for works of art. These copies were received by French authorities from the MCCP in 1950.¹⁹

The ERR originals from which they were prepared continued to be used and updated by the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) in Munich until 1962. Hence the French copies may differ today from the ERR typescript originals or carbon copies in the TVK records in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (see Section 3.2.1. and Appendix 1).²⁰ Most of the inventories, which Valland referred to as part of the “Archives Rosenberg,” were initially prepared by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume (1941-1944) on printed ERR inventory sheets and signed by the compiler, whose name(s) is indicated in the heading along with the date of preparation. All bear original ERR code numbers for each item. Most of those on the printed ERR sheets have added typed data (with date) about the agency from which they were received (Currency Protection Commando [Devisenschutzkommando, DSK], Dienststelle Westen [i.e., Möbel-Aktion], or another source), the names of the ERR personnel responsible for the seizure, and the depot where the collection was registered in the Jeu de Paume (continuing pages repeat essential data at the top). Some folders contain more than one inventory, prepared at different times or covering different parts of the same collection. Some contain shipping crate lists and additional documents relating to the collections.

Some of the inventories were prepared, augmented, or had parts retyped in the ERR office in Füssen or the ERR destination repository (in that case Neuschwanstein Castle, codenamed Hans or Lager Hans [Depot Hans]). Some of the Füssen entries (and those from other repositories) note the date and crate number in which specific items were received, and some have additional text with explanatory notes, for example, about shipping problems. Some of the original folder covers have the stamp of the ERR office in Füssen (ERR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau, Haus Bethanien). Some indicate that additional photographs of the items were prepared in Füssen.²¹ Many items have adjacent stamps with ERR codes for the receiving repository (e.g., Lager Peter [Altaussee], or LAGER BU[xheim], or simply BU), while those transferred to Adolf Hitler are stamped “AH” and those to Hermann Göring are stamped “HG.”

Many Impressionist pieces and other works of modern art considered degenerate by the Nazis were crossed out on the inventories, with notes added in ink indicating transfers to the M-Aktion for sale (*zum Verkauf*) or for exchange (*Tausch* or *Tauschbild*), while others were marked as destroyed (*vernichtet*). Some items bear annotations regarding their disposition. These handwritten notes were presumably all made by the ERR in Paris. Spot checks already reveal that not all of indicated actions were actually carried out, i.e., some marked “destroyed” have been preserved.

Most of the (German-language) descriptions for the items sent to Germany are repeated in the data found on the ca. 20,000 Jeu de Paume registration cards held by

¹⁹ The receipt of this collection of ERR inventories (with MCCP annotations) is acknowledged in documents held by the MAEE, now filed as RA 101 (A-17), folder 1. This includes both the receipt from OBIP and a list of the inventories received (see below).

²⁰ The description that follows repeats, to the extent appropriate, a large part of the description given for the originals at the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (BArch-Koblenz), B323/266-292 (see Section 3.2.1.).

²¹ For example, the inventory for Mme Wasserman is in part dated “Füssen, 15.5.44,” while the folder for Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records] has no Jeu de Paume inventory. The Weinberger inventory, as another example, indicates that photographs were prepared in Füssen (Jan. 1943).

the U.S. National Archives, College Park (see Section 9.1.5.4.), but further comparative checking will be required. Digitized images of these cards are now available on-line at “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see Section 9.2.3.).

After these ERR inventories were found in the ERR repositories at the end of the war (mostly in Füssen), they were used by the M CCP and later the TVK. In many cases, Munich numbers (Mü) were added in pen or pencil for those items that reached the M CCP. Indication of “exit” dates were also noted for items restituted to France from Munich, as well as for those items sent to Paris in the restitution shipments directly from Neuschwanstein (autumn 1945) or Buxheim (February-March 1946).

The inventories and related documents for each collection remain in separate violet-colored German NSDAP folders. The folders have the collection name stamped on the cover and are arranged alphabetically by collection.²² An initial M CCP German-language summary sheet for each collection (prepared by the TVK) notes how many items had been found and returned to date. Many of those initial sheets bear additional French notations, most signed by the individual verifying the data (most dated 1950 or 1951, e.g., “Wagner, juin 1950”), with notes regarding the preparation of French file cards for individual items. Most French copies of the inventories bear further annotations by French restitution authorities regarding the repatriation status of individual items. For example, an added mark (usually an R in red, usually on the verso of the preceding page opposite the entry) indicates the return of an object to France.²³

These French copies, made around 1950, differ accordingly from the originals now in Koblenz, because in most cases more recent TVK annotations have been added to the Koblenz originals (see Section 3.2.1.) Earlier designations (including the previous internal French office file numbers A1-A28) are given in parentheses.

N.B. Names of the collection owners on some of the French folders have been corrected from the rendition used by the ERR, but this has not been done consistently. This may account for some variants in the names given below (see Appendix 1).

RA 90/3 (A1): Inventories for Collections A-B

Arnhold (ARN), Arnstein (ARNS), Aronson (château de Brissac), Ashberg (Cercle des nations), Aschberger (ASCH), Auxente (Pregel) (AUX), [Bacri Frères],²⁴ Alexandre Ball (BAL), Bauer (BAU), Bemberg (BEM), Benard de Pontois (BPO), Bernhardt (BDT), Bernheim (Jeune), Marcel Bernheim (Bordeaux), George Bernheim (BERN, GBERN), Bialo, Robert Bing, Mme Robert Braun, Bredel, Brunner (BUN) and Brunswig/Brunsvick (Bru).

²² Some of the original files in BArch-Koblenz, B 323, retain the same type of lavender covers, which may have been reused by the M CCP or the TVK.

²³ See the correlation table in Appendix 1 listing the original inventories (BArch-Koblenz, B 323) from which these photocopies were made.

²⁴ For Bacri Frères, see carton RA 104 (folder A32) below.

RA 90/4 (A2): Inventories for Collections C-E

Cahen, Cercle des Nations, van Cleef, Coblentz, Cohn, Princesse Colloredo, Dennery, Deutsch, Dreyfus (Tours), Dreyfus (Paris), Droin, Edelfinger, Epstein, Erlanger, Esmond.

RA 91/5 (A3): Inventories for Collections F-G

Falins [Fabius], Flavian, Frenkel-Reder, Frey, Friburg, Friedländer, Fürstenberg, Geismar, Georges-Michel, Gimpel (Nice), Gimpel (Paris), Goldschmidt, Graupe (GRP), Güntzburg.

RA 91/6 (A4): Inventories for Collections H

Hahn, Halphen, Hamburger, Hamburger (Paris), Heilbronn, Helft, Henry, Hesse, Louis Hirsch, Léo Hirsch, Horovitz.

RA 92/7 (A5): Inventories for Collections J-La

Jacobsen, Jeunesse, Josef, Juralides, Kagonowitsch, Kalmann, Kalmann-Levy [Calman-Lévy], Kapferer (Paris), Kapferer (château de Brissac), Klotz (Maison Pinaud), Moritz Klotz, Klotz (Paris Ier), Klotz (Paris XXe), Kohnreich, Galerie Krämer [Kraemer] (KRÄ), Krämer [Kraemer, Carl] (KRÄM), Robert Lambert, Lambert (Paris), Langenbach, Langweil, Lantz.

RA 92/8 (A6): Inventories for Collections Le-Lo

Lehmann (Leh), Maurice Leven (M LE), Levy (Villa Scheffer) (L.VS), Levy (rue de Chézy) (LEV), Levy (rue de Guy de Maupassant) (L.Mp.), Simon-Lévy, Levy (bd Barrès), Levy (bd du Château) (Lvy), Arthur Levy (rue de la Pompe) (A Le, ALE), Levy (bd des Malesherbes) (L.Mh.), Lévy-Brühl, Lévy-Finger, Lévy-Hermannos, Lévy de Léon (LdL), Libermann, Lindenbaum [Lindon], Loewell, Loewensohn, Löwenstein.

RA 93/9 (A7): Inventories for Collections M

Magitot, Manuel, Marcus, Marino, Marx [Roger-Marx], Mayer, Mayr, Mayr-Fuld, Mela, Merzbach, Mesquich, Meyer, Michel-Lévy, Michelsohn, Millaud, Mühlstein, Muir, Moro-Giafferi.

RA 93/10 (A8): Inventories for Collections N-R

Nesler, Pierre Netter, Neumann, Oppenheimer (rue Dumon d'Urville), Oppenheimer (rue Pergolèse), Perls, Pierrott, Pompe-Schifeld, Propper, Raoul-Meyer, Redlich, Reichenbach, Reikiss [Raykis], Reinach (Saint-Germain), Reinach (château de Chambord), Rheims, Rosengart-Famel, Rosenstein, Rosenthal (bd Barrès), Rosenthal (rue Menier), Rosstein.

RA 94/11 (A9): Inventories for Collections S

Sauerbach, Schick, Schumann, Simon, Soma-Koti, Spira, Spiro, Stall, Stassel, Jacques Stern (Paris), Caroline Stern, Jacques Stern (Bordeaux), Stora, Emil Strauss, Swob [Schwob] d'Héricourt.

RA 94/12 (A12): Inventories for Collections T-We

Talma/Thalmann (TAL), Unger (U), Vand (VAN), Dario Viterbo (VIT), Voronoff (VOR), Max Wassermann (MV), M. Watson, Weil-Picard [Veil-Picard] (WP), Weiss.

RA 95/13 (A19): Inventories for Collections We-Z

Weinberger, Wertheimer, Elisabeth Wildenstein, Lazare Wildenstein, Georg Wildenstein, Wolff, Wormser, Wormser-Bloch, Zach; Complément aux inventaires (Supplement to the inventories).²⁵

²⁵ A final file within the folder ERR 11 – entitled “Complément aux inventaires” (supplement to the inventories) – contains an original letter from Ardelia Hall to Rose Valland (12 Dec. 1962) with a list of her answers to French inquiries

RA 95/14 (A10/A13): Collection Kann

RA 96/15 (A14): Collection David-Weill I (DW1-DW1001)

RA 96/16 (A15): Collection David-Weill II (DW1011-DW2001)

RA 97/17 (A16): Collection David-Weill III (DW2002-DW3687)

RA 97/18 (A20): Collection Baron Cassel – Bertaliste / Schätzungsliste der Sammlung Berta²⁶

RA 98/19 (A21): Collection Seligmann

RA 98/20 (A11): Collection Botschaft (BOR) (1943)

Mostly Rothschild collections from the German Embassy, Paris (1940).

RA 100/25 (A22): Collection Unbekannt (Provenances inconnues) (1943)

Modern works of art; furniture of unknown provenance.

RA 100/25 (A18): Möbel-Aktion inventories I (1943)

Paintings (*Bilder*) MA-B nos. 1-1147.

RA 99/22 (A18bis): M-Aktion inventories II (1943)

Paintings (*Bilder*) MA-B nos. 1148-1402; Oriental art; Egyptian; Greek and Roman antiquity; books; exotic items; faience tableware (*Fayencen*); glassware.

RA 99/23 (A13): M-Aktion inventories III

Leatherware; modern works of art; metalware; miniatures; furniture; coins; East Asian (*ostasiatisch*); sculpture; porcelain; tapestries; textiles; folk art; weapons.

RA 101/26 (A13) (from carton RA 105): M-Aktion inventories IV (1943-1944)

Asian and exotic art objects, books, faience, glass, metalwork, furniture, sculpture, porcelain, carpets, textiles, weapons.

RA 101/26: ERR inventories, lists A-Z (1942-1944)

Supplementary or replacement pages (missing or duplicates) for the aforementioned ERR inventories, including Van Cleef (CLE), Juralides (JUR), Kalmann-Lévy [Calman-Lévy], Kapferer, Lambert, Bialo, Lévy (rue Maurice Barrès), Lévy (bd du Château), Mayr.

2.1.1.1.2. ERR SHIPPING INVENTORIES OF FRENCH COLLECTIONS (PHOTOCOPIES FROM WASHINGTON, DC)

The material listed here involves photocopies ERR shipping inventories and control lists of contents (with ERR collection codes) of nine shipments from Paris in 1943 and 1944, as well as complete German copies of crate lists (with ERR crate codes, sometimes differing from collection codes), including M-Aktion collections.

and clarifications and additions based on her personal analysis of U.S. files and the ERR Jeu de Paume card file held by the NARA, as well as notes on 34 collections for which the French had not received inventories. The letter also discusses ERR “destruction” of paintings indicated on some inventories. The collections for which inventories were missing in the lists above are apparent in Appendix 1.

²⁶ The collection of Baron Cassel (a Belgian citizen) was taken from Cannes by the SD, not the ERR, although several ERR staff members were involved with the appraisal and packing of the collection in Paris. The collection was not processed in the Jeu de Paume. Hence, the inventory was apparently not prepared by the ERR, although Rose Valland and French authorities attributed it to the ERR after the war.

The photocopies below (rolled-up positives in bad need of conservation as of 2008) are presumably photoprints from the microfilms referenced in a letter from Ardelia Hall to Rose Valland (18 Nov. 1958).²⁷

RA 102/29 (from carton **RA 106**): ERR inventories and crate lists for shipments to the ERR repository in the Moravian town of Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov) (15 Nov. and 21 Dec. 1943);

RA 103/30 (A31): ERR inventories and crate lists for 10 collections and some UNB shipped to Seisenegg (Amstetten) (18 and 23 Nov. 1943), along with 6 different M-Aktion collections;

RA 103/31: ERR inventories and crate lists (with ERR code numbers of contents) in shipments to Nikolsburg (16 June and 1 Aug. 1944²⁸);

RA 98/21 (A11): ERR inventories and crate lists “K-Kisten Liste – K-1 – K-133” without inventories (marked “not photographed”) for shipment from MAX (Herrenchiemsee) to PETER (Altaussee); the last five pages cover K-134 – K-201 under heading indicating that they had been inventoried and photographed; the last few pages list mostly large pieces of furniture (sofas, commodes, etc) with R[othschild] numbers.

2.1.1.1.3. RELATED DOCUMENTATION FROM U.S. SOURCES REGARDING THE ABOVE ERR INVENTORIES

Carton 101/27

One folder (A17) – marked “Rapport final du CCP Munich” – contains the official receipt for copies of ERR inventories (see Section 2.1.1.1.1.) from the M CCP via OBIP (Paris, 3 May 1950); a list of the names and addresses of proprietors whose ERR dossiers were received; a report by Wiltrud Mersemann of the U.S. Office of Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) addressed to S.P. Munsing summarizing French restitution problems (20 July 1949) and a French translation thereof; summary list with statistics for the restitution status of named French collections, including those slated for sale or destruction; and a supplementary list of French individuals whose plundered art was returned, but for which ERR inventories are lacking.

A second folder – entitled “Liste des tapisseries confisquées par l’ERR” – lists tapestries with ERR codes (presumably a French translation of the one in Bundesarchiv B 323/315), with French restitution notes.

²⁷ The following copies of ERR shipping inventories presumably match up with the German originals at the U.S. National Archives in College Park under RG 260, Ardelia Hall Collection (A1, Entry 519), Records of the M CCP, M1946, roll 124. Others (originals or copies) are now found under BArch-Koblenz, B 323/301-305. Given the present condition of these files, it has not been possible to describe them in greater detail. They appear to be printout copies made from the microfilmed records of the U.S. Office of Military Government in Germany (OMGUS), while they were still in Alexandria, VA, and sent to Germany by the U.S. State Department, as mentioned by Hall in her letter to Valland of 18 Nov. 1958, in MAEE, Carton RA 105bis (see Section 2.1.1.1.3.).

²⁸ See also the copy of the crate list in carton 876, folder 3, below. The shipment that left for Nikolsburg on 1 Aug. 1944 was diverted by the French resistance and never left France.

Carton RA 105/35

Folder with letter from Ardelia Hall to Rose Valland (18 Nov. 1958), as well as a copy of a list of ERR shipments and a note of enclosure of microfilm copies of ERR shipping lists (see Section 2.1.1.1.2.) made from originals among captured records in Washington, DC (see Section 9.1.5.), along with copies of selected German correspondence regarding ERR plundering of French art collections. See also the aforementioned file within the folder RA 95/13 (A19) entitled “Complément aux inventaires” with a 1962 letter from Hall to Valland.

2.1.1.1.4. OTHER ORIGINAL ERR DOCUMENTS OR COPIES COLLECTED BY ROSE VALLAND**Carton RA 106/36 (A26): Einsatzstab Rosenberg 1940, Recherche de la Police Secrète allemande sur des loges maçonniques et les archives israélites de la France**

An original volume of police reports prepared for the ERR (Akte Nr 1342a) by the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP) and Field Gendarmerie (Feldgendarmerie), under the Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF), Administrative Staff, Administration Department (Verwaltungsstab, Abteilung Verwaltung; 31 July-6 Sep.1940 [10 Jan. 1941]). Badly worn original and photocopy. Individual documents describe holdings of books and archives found (and presumably seized) in cities and towns outside of Paris, predominantly private Jewish home libraries, as well as some Masonic lodges, some in considerable detail. Summary lists of cities covered and libraries found (20 Sep.1940; 28 Oct.1940), “Erfassung von Freimaurerlogen sowie von Bibliotheken und Archiven in jüdischem Besitz” [Registration of Free Mason Lodges as well as of Libraries and Archives in Jewish Possession]. The photocopy here has slips with French-language notes, suggesting its use in claims processing.

Carton RA 108 (A27)

- (a) “Cahiers d’Emballage,” from the German Embassy (Paris), [1941-1943] (l’Ambassade d’Allemagne / Schenker [German shipping firm]), original 5 vols. of lists and crate inventories for items leaving the Jeu de Paume, with later typescript transcriptions. An endorsement note signed by Valland in the first volume explains that the five notebooks, found after the Germans left Paris, represent all of the goods sent from the Jeu de Paume (with some received from the German Embassy). A sixth typescript also remains, but the original notebook has not been found;
- (b) Rose Valland memoir, “Atmosphère du Jeu de Paume” and “Les services” (typescript cc. 10 p.);
- (c) Photocopies of title pages and inventories of contents of the 39 bound ERR albums presented to Hitler (IMT, PS-2522 [US-388]). The albums contain photographs (with captions giving ERR code nos. of 2,013 works of art from France). Includes copies of 36 individual volume inventories, and 38 cover pages (some missing). Bears the date 22 June 1953.

Carton RA 108 (A33)

“Inventaires d’emballage,” sheets typed after the war from handwritten lists prepared by Rose Valland (as per note on cover). Shipments include those for Rosenberg, Kurt von Behr, and other named ERR staff, some shipped from the German Embassy in Paris. Some sheets cover ERR office materials, such as photographs, equipment, and ERR documentation (2 crates with ERR codes for inventories included, a few dated May-June 1942). Other lists reference only ERR French collection code numbers for UNB collections. Others include art objects not inventoried, e.g., Collection Schloss (crates 1-15); Göring, crates 39-102 (11 Mar. 1942; packed 54, av d’Iéna) and 50 crates (26 Nov. 1942). A few names of French collections given are not on the ERR list. Others appear to differ in number of items from those listed in surviving ERR inventories, for example, L. Reinach (9 crates; the ERR inventory lists only 4 items). A second folder in this carton (A32) contains unrelated shipping inventories for postwar French restitution convoys from Baden-Baden to Paris (not ERR).

2.1.1.2. SELECTED CASE RESEARCH FILES (FROM FRENCH RESTITUTION OFFICES)

Most of these boxes, labeled by Rose Valland as pertaining to the ERR, contain correspondence and research case files from Valland’s offices in Baden-Baden and Berlin, some working papers with ERR-related documents (most in copy), and documentation related to ERR seizures and the fate of plundered items. The descriptions below provide details for only selected labeled files (dossiers) of special ERR relevance within the numbered folders.²⁹

The arrangement of these files is still in flux and dependent on further processing, so the carton and folder numbers and order presented below will undoubtedly be revised in the final MAEE descriptive processing. Only selected folders are covered from this sub-series.

Carton RA 104/32**Folder A23/485: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg I**

This folder contains various dossiers, including:

- letters of Walter Borchers (ERR, 1 May 1946);
- list (dated 1951) of major German wartime purchases of art by dealers, some with lists of paintings;
- Ambassador Otto Abetz, with lists of plunder by the German Embassy in Paris and reference to relevant documents, lists of art collections seized, catalogues, examples of transfers to Gustav Rochlitz for sale in Switzerland, etc;
- Collection Bacri Frères (photos withdrawn), photostat of ERR confiscation inventory (12 Oct. 1942; ERR code “BC”; most stamped “Lager BU[xheim]”), with lists of paintings removed (1 July 1940), additional French inventories, reports, and investigative correspondence;
- Bayeux Tapestry (Apr.-Nov. 1943), Herman Bunjes (not ERR);
- Maurice Rothschild, correspondence, inventory of art not returned, etc.;

²⁹ Because no carton content list is yet available, the cartons listed here are necessarily selective and dependent on those presented for examination.

Martin Bormann Collection, with list of paintings seized in Biarritz (8 Mar. 1951; photos removed);

Alliance israélite universelle, with documents regarding Maurice Leven, 1947 letters regarding his papers and early rare books in the cellar of the Alliance israélite universelle and their confiscation by the ERR, with specific references to ERR library unit staff members Walther Grothe (director of the Central Library of the Hohe Schule of the NSDAP [Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS])³⁰ and Wörmke (director of the Hamburg Library).

Carton RA 104/33

Folder A24/484: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg II

A folder containing various dossiers, including:

Karl Haberstock (art dealer for Hitler's museum in Linz): documents regarding Roger Dequoy and the Wildenstein Collection;
 Andreas Hofer (art dealer for Göring);
 Arthur Krunenberg (Hitler's head butler);
 Bruno Lohse (deputy head of ERR in Paris), interrogation, mostly regarding the Schloss Collection;
 IMT (Fr. Tribunal Militaire Internationale, TMI) summaries of PS documents related to art, the ERR, and other French IMT documents, newspaper clippings relating to French investigations and trials of ERR personnel in Paris, French government research bulletins, and extracts of documents;
 modern art sold in Paris, report based on ERR archives and French interrogations, with compiled charts listing paintings with ERR collection codes (covering respectively 115, 65, and 75 paintings);
 modern paintings exchanged by the ERR, based on ERR archives, a typed original list of ERR exchanges, with ERR codes, and a section for those restituted or not restituted (as of 1952), including some identified from the ERR UNB collection.

Carton RA 105/34

Folder A25/483: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg III

This folder contains dossiers on:

Collection Adolphe Schloss ([1943], 1948-1952), details regarding seizure with Linz agent Erhard Göpel as the principal negotiator for the seizure, with involvement of Robert Scholz, head of Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst), and Bruno Lohse of the ERR (part of the collection was at least briefly in the Jeu de Paume);
 Affaire Robert Scholz (1948-1951), Valland correspondence (many original with French translations) with him regarding specific items and hiding places; original letters by Scholz regarding his involvement in organizing the removal of explosives from mine shafts in Altaussee and parallel efforts (night of 2-3 May 1945);
 files on dealers Erwin Sieger, Hans Wendland, and Adolf Wüstler, with considerable correspondence and reports about sales and restitution research.

³⁰ The Hohe Schule was a university-level training center envisioned by Rosenberg for the Nazi elite.

Carton RA 89/1 and RA 89/2 (A 28 and A 29)

Outgoing correspondence of Herman Bunjes (original carbon copies), starting Sep.-Oct. 1941; Bunjes's official journal with MBF ordinances; copies of reports from Currency Protection Commando (DSK) to MBF (carbon copies), seven lists of art confiscated, with details on family collections transferred to ERR. Inventories of seizures from Wassermann, Hermann, and Sara Rosenstein; reports (some with paintings listed) regarding other seizures, for example, from Rothschilds, David-Weill (130 crates from Château de Sourches, April 1941), Raoul-Meyer (DSK), Mme P. Heilbronn (DSK), Wanda Landowska (St. Leu-la-Fôret), and Louis Hirsch (DSK), some with inventories; (A28) a separate folder with reports of Bunjes, including some regarding ERR activities, copies from the Bunjes papers, some duplicates (small-size photocopies).

Carton RA 218

Documentation from the Permanent Military Tribunal of Paris (Tribunal militaire permanent de Paris, 1949-1950), with notes on Gerhard Utikal, Bruno Lohse, and dealers Albert Pfeifer (inventory list) and Hans Wendland. Contains some files with documents relating to ERR confiscations and sales in France.

Folder B6: Correspondence with the French Ministry of the Interior, Permanent Military Tribunal of Paris, and Sûreté Nationale, seeking information on the ERR; "Rapport concernant l'organisation de la Mission Rosenberg en France" (15 p.), *Bulletin d'information*, with documents on the ERR and a list of seized collections; translations of inventories of art and furnishings seized by the Secret Field Police (GFP) from cellars of Jacques and André Seligmann and M.M. Bernheim (Jeune), as well as from Paul Rosenberg, Roger Devalcourt [de Valcourt], and others, and taken to the German Embassy (6-7 July 1940); report on Karl Epting (German Embassy) locating the original Treaty of Versailles and Saint Germaine near Tours, with translation of a secret telegram of Künsberg and Abetz regarding transfer to Berlin; file on Abetz; ERR shipment of ca.180 paintings and engravings from Sigmaringen to Château Walenstein, but others were left in the German Embassy; report on acquisitions during the war in Switzerland (from the Douglas Cooper 10 Dec. 1945 report) "Oeuvres d'art spoliée se trouvant en Suisse"; French translation of a report by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) on looted art in Germany (from the Schenker papers);³¹ interrogation of Adolf Wüster (chargé at the German Embassy and agent for Joachim von Ribbentrop);

Folder B7: Extensive list of ERR personnel with full names and details of their whereabouts (1 Aug. 1945); Bruno Lohse (deputy chief of ERR in Paris), interrogation (15 Aug.1945) and details about his relations with others; ERR registers of letters and other papers seized (12, rue Dumont d'Urville; 20 Oct. 1940-9 Mar. 1941);

³¹ The German shipping firm Schenker was one of the most important transfer agents used by the Nazis for transporting cultural loot. Many of the records and detailed reports of their shipments found after the war were used by the western Allies in investigations into art looting and the fate of the objects taken to the Reich.

reports on Gerhard Utikal, Karl Epting, Otto Abetz, Walter Bornheim, and shipping firm Schenker among others;
 detailed data on acquisitions made during the war by German museums, galleries, and dealers: “Acquisitions faites par les musées et galleries allemands...” (from the Schenker papers), such as Hans Wendland (dealer for Göring), among others involved in Göring Collection and related looting and sales;
 investigations into the activities of Robert Scholz, Hermann Voss, Gisella Limberger (one of Göring’s secretaries), Günther Schiedlausky, mostly French translations of U.S. interrogation reports;
 interrogation of Rosenberg adjutant Werner Koeppen (Baden-Baden, Mar. 1948), and Karl Kress (ERR photographer, Altaussee, 20-21 July 1945), supplementing OSS Consolidated Intelligence Report (CIR) No. 1, “Activity of the ERR in France,” and Detailed Interrogation Report (DIR) No. 10 on Kress;
 copies of *Bulletin d’information*, with coverage of art looting and sales.

Carton RA 219

Folder B8: Continuation of Valland’s investigations, with research reports and interrogations of principal art dealers and ERR members and reports on wartime art market, some having lists of specific paintings removed from Jeu de Paume for sale or exchange;
 notes on Bruno Lohse with dates and paintings removed from Jeu de Paume;
 documentation and newspaper clippings regarding the trial of former ERR staff members Gerhard Utikal, Bruno Lohse, Georg Ebert, and Arthur Pfanstrel before the Permanent Military Tribunal of Paris (1949-1950);
 copies of summary lists of paintings looted by the ERR not returned (1952), including those “lost” and exchanged;
 Schloss Collection;
 lists of Jewish collections seized;
 charts of exchanges and “purchases” for the Göring Collection;
Folder B9: Steigenberger brothers, inventory of paintings (1953) from Frankfurt book dealer turned art dealer and the Ettl case.

Carton RA 224/112

Folder B18: Files from the Office of Art Investigation (Bureau d’investigation artistique, BIA), with cross-references from OBIP claim files for plundered art, predominantly incoming reports and correspondence reflecting research on dealers, institutions, and ERR staff, or the fate of seized objects belonging to individuals;
Folder B19: French copy of report on plundered art in Switzerland – “Oeuvres d’art spoliées se trouvant en Suisse,” translated or based on British report by Douglas Cooper;
 French translation of U.S. interrogation report on Hans Wendland and U.S. English-language original (18 Sep. 1946), with clippings and additional documentation.

Carton RA 249/B67: Bureau of Art Investigation (1947-1951)

BIA reports and correspondence;
 folder on retrieval of library from ERR loot, mainly in Germany.

Carton RA 297

- (2) Correspondence of French restitution officer in the MCCP, claims and reports on restitution progress and convoys to France;
- (3) Copies of the French government report series *Bulletin de renseignements*, many with data and documents on the ERR, including originals of French translation of CIR No. 1, “Activity of the ERR in France” and a report on art objects in Germany (from the Schenker papers).

Carton RA 375: Zone Russe

Documents from or regarding the Russian Zone of Occupation in Germany; inventories of the Göring Collection for items shipped from Carinhall to Veldenstein; documentation about the intentional destruction of Dietrichstein Castle in Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov) in April 1945, and copies of the crate lists for shipments from the Jeu de Paume to Nikolsburg in 1944; folder on Belgium provides some details about the restitution of items of Belgian provenance, including books, through France.

Carton RA 444

Folders with shipping data, crate lists, and some inventories for restitution transports from Austria and Czechoslovakia; folders for three French transports from Tanzenberg, Austria, with books plundered by the ERR in France and Belgium for the ZBHS; folders for transports from Linz and the Convent of St. Florian; a folder on the Convoi de Prague (17 Nov. 1947), includes French penciled crate lists and rough inventory with ERR codes describing the contents of each crate of remaining items found among the debris of the destroyed ERR repository at Dietrichstein castle in Nikolsburg and returned; a copy of the ERR inventory by Dr Jülther (typescript and carbon copy) of items that had been held in Nikolsburg; a list of Belgian collections (with ERR codes), at least parts of which had been sent to Nikolsburg from the Jeu de Paume; details and list of paintings in the Collection Eric Lyndhurst (LYN) sent from Brussels to Nikolsburg together with a library of 350 books on art; French inventory of items found at the monastery in the Bohemian town of Hohenfurth (Cz. Vyšší Brod), used for parts of the Linz collection (not ERR), includes parts of the Mannheimer Collection from the Netherlands (some items from Paris), with inventory numbers.³²

Carton RA 876**Folder 1: Journal de la garde de l'ERR (2 Nov. 1940-8 May 1941):**

Original ERR register with daily entries and stamps, recording entries of a security guard unit at a Paris building occupied by the ERR (12, rue Dumont d'Urville), attached notation explains that the volume had been presented to the Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA) by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces

³² Most of the art objects from Hohenfurth (not an ERR facility) were transferred to the MCCP, but the French were reporting on some that the Americans had not yet removed or possibly left behind.

(SHAEF), along with some security-guard registers from the Jeu de Paume (the present location of the latter have not been found);

Folder 2: Répertoire des achats effectués en France pendant la Guerre par la Reichsstelle Glas, Keramik [und Holzverarbeitung], compiled after the war from archives found in Berlin;

Folder 3: CRA and OBIP attributions for works of art retrieved in Germany, but only a few with ERR nos., such as R26-86;

Folder 4: Copy of OSS, DIR no. 4 on Gustav Rochlitz (15 Aug. 1945), and supplemental French materials;

Munich file with notes on returns 1945-1946; list of ERR members and Valland's notes on ERR personnel in Jeu de Paume;

copy of the ERR crate list for last shipment to Nikolsburg (1 Aug. 1944) – the shipment rescued by the French resistance.

2.1.1.3. SOUS-COMMISSION DES LIVRES (SCL)

[Sub-Commission for Books]

This series of records was added to the RA collection in 2004. It is made up predominantly of individual name files for individual and institutional claims and restitution of books. It includes some reports with details of contents for some of the transports from ERR depots, such as Tanzenberg (RA 1129), and those that passed through the MCCP and Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD).

Finding Aids

A preliminary typed box list has been prepared by MAEE archivists for the SCL series of the RA collection covering RA 1100-RA 1145.

See also the unpublished finding aid listed with the other part of SCL records held in at Archives Nationales – Site de Paris, series F17 (see Section 2.3.6.).

Delseaux, Jenny. “La Sous-commission des livres à la récupération artistique, 1944-1950.” Typescript. Paris, 1976.

Copy in the MAEE reference collection from a copy in the Bibliothèque de documentation internationale contemporaine.

Cartons RA 1100-RA 1145

Consists of SCL records added in 2004, for example:

Carton RA 1137, files 173-180, contains individual dossiers regarding books returned being sorted for restitution to owners, including some from Poland; dossiers on convoys received from Germany, Austria (Tanzenberg), and Czechoslovakia (Prague), where many of the libraries seized by the ERR had been sent.

Cartons RA 1138-1140: Card files regarding library restitution.

See also additional library restitution files listed in other series.

Cartons RA 686-705, 726-737: OBIP claims processing dossiers for libraries (see Section 2.1.1.6.2.).

Cartons RA 868-870: card files on book restitution (see Section 2.1.1.4).

2.1.1.4. RA CARD FILES³³

Not all of these cards (*fichiers*) have been identified as to creator. The descriptions provided here are selective.

Cartons RA 738-810

Cards printed in French (with data typed) compiled on the basis of claims of owners with place and date of seizure of items, descriptions and inventory numbers (presumably OBIP or published claim numbers), some with ERR numbers. Includes two sub-files arranged by: (1) Objects: separate sub-files by types of objects: paintings (including graphic arts) grouped in alphabetical order by artist; sculpture; furniture; movable property; and diverse (silverware, objets d'art, glass, sculpture, movables, musical instruments, ceramics, porcelain, jewels, chairs, tapestries, rugs); (2) Owners: one by owners (A-Z) and separate groups cover the collections of David-Weill, Bacri, Édouard (box 809) and Maurice (box 810) de Rothschild.

Cartons RA 811-812

Card file of postwar claimants with location of persons and institutions plundered, with CRA or OBIP claim numbers. R 811 covers A-R and R 812, R-Z with a second file.

Cartons RA 825-829 and 856

Postwar French card file (*fichier*) of ERR confiscations (boxes labeled "Spoliations Rosenberg"), with partial data from ERR inventories for works of art, typewritten on French small cards (date of preparation not indicated, presumably early 1950s), with names of owners (some with addresses), with literal French translation of the German description. Grouped alphabetically by type of object. For paintings arranged by artists with name of painter, title, and size, with ERR collection codes (including M-Aktion):

RA 825 (A-D);

RA 826 (E-L);

RA 827 (M-S);

RA 828 (T-Z); and

RA 829 (divided by school, including Oriental).

The ERR depository destination is sometimes included, e.g., Hans, the codename for Neuschwanstein Castle. Additional handwritten notes have been added in red pen (R), giving details and dates of restitution from Germany to France, most with indication of

³³ Earlier reports have suggested that the MAEE hold a French-language copy of the ERR Jeu de Paume card file – the original, with about 20,000 cards, is now at the NACP – but so far such a copy has yet to be located. To clarify the MAEE card-file holdings, descriptions are provided here of all card files (*fichiers*) examined *de visu* in April 2008.

French owners. Cards also include notes as to whether the work was destroyed or exchanged by the Germans.

Cartons RA 830-839

A file of paper slips (most in English) for art objects repatriated from MCCC, with shipment numbers from repository – Munich, Neuschwanstein, Baden-Baden, etc. – with names of artist, title, and claim numbers.

RA 830: paintings (A-L);

RA 831: paintings (M-Z);

RA 837: books, manuscripts, and music scores; ceramics, silverware (for individual items, others for whole crates);

RA 838: other objects; and

RA 839: sculpture and others.

Cartons RA 840-848

Several sets of card files covering objects that were returned to France, which apparently passed through the MCCC, as well as those that came directly to Paris from Neuschwanstein and Buxheim.

RA 840-844: Fiches américaines, 1-5

Copies of U.S. Munich Property Cards Art (some carbon copies) for items returned to France. Data mostly in English, in numerical order by repository (or Munich) numbers. Many cards bear names of proprietors with ERR code numbers, repository names and numbers, with indication that some were still in ERR crates (unopened). Numbers within boxes are arranged by repository number (with gaps).

RA 840: Neuschwanstein nos. 644-1221; Buxheim nos. 1-591; and Munich nos. 2-344 (Aussee 2/1-270/113).

RA 841: Munich no. 345 (Aussee 271/1) to Munich no. 1369 (Aussee 1163/45); almost all bear ERR codes and indications if photos are available.

RA 842: From Munich no. 13,741 (Aussee 1175/1) to Munich no. 10,847 (Aussee 6061).

RA 843: The first section contains Munich no. 10,848 (Aussee 6062) to Munich nos. 30,479 (with gaps), includes items from Altaussee, Herrenchiemsee, Kogl, and scattered items from other sites. This carton also contains an additional large section with French cards (same size as Munich ones) covering furniture “*mobilier (par type) – fichier RA,*” but these cards have no ERR or Munich numbers.

RA 844: continues U.S. Property Cards Art (*fiches américaines*) for items returned from MCCC – starting with Munich no. 10,028 (Aussee 3244), listing books and manuscripts interspersed with sculpture and paintings, with some divisions by type of object, in order by Munich number within types. For some manuscripts, each folio is on a separate card (e.g., Mü362/Aussee 286/1-51), but other cards cover a box of 50 books, or a parcel of 9 books. Includes objects from Altaussee, Neuschwanstein, and a few from Kogl.

Cartons RA 845-846: Fiches non-identifiés

Paper slips in French covering objects that were returned to France, most of them with the second transport directly from Füssen (2è convoi Füssen, Nov. 1945), the ERR railway depot for Neuschwanstein, i.e., not through the MCCC, although Munich numbers were

assigned in many cases (starting with Mü no. 649). A notice inside the box indicates that the photographs were removed (with a cross reference to carton 1041, album I). Many of the slips have French titles and ERR code numbers. But another unexplained note says “Dorotheum peintures A-F,” presumably associated with paintings from the Dorotheum in Vienna, which would not have been in the ERR depot of Neuschwanstein.

Carton RA 847: Fiches non-identifiées

The first section (one-third of box) contains more U.S. Property Cards Art, with a French label “peintures (paintings),” but the cards cover miscellaneous items, all from Neuschwanstein and with Neuschwanstein numbers; most also have ERR code numbers. The other section (two-thirds of box) appear to be mostly French slips for the third transport from Neuschwanstein (the first slip is marked “Füssen 3è convoi”), with two sets of numbers, the second set of which are ERR code numbers. Some of the separate packets have additional French explanatory notes.

Carton RA 848

U.S. Property Cards Art for shipment to Paris from Buxheim, covering different types of artworks intermixed, with Munich (Mü) and Buxheim numbers not in order. Most have owners indicated and ERR code numbers. Some U.S. cards have data entered in French.

Cartons RA 849-850

French printed inventory cards from Baden-Baden CCP (similar in format to U.S. Property Cards Art) with printed heading “CCP de Baden-Baden – Fiche d’inventaire.”

RA 849: Inventory nos. 1-888. A separate small final section for CCP Krupp has similar French cards. These printed cards have blanks filled in for owners, depot of origin, date, and destination, but they do not bear ERR numbers.

RA 850: Continues previous nos. 1103-1351 with additional group nos. 1041-1208 (not sequential and with gaps).

Carton RA 851

Cards apparently with entries from ERR 39 albums (see Section 9.1.7.), typed on French cards, most grouped by ERR codes.

Cartons RA 852-867

Diverse CRA card files

RA 859-860: large format French cards covering art objects presumably retrieved, with entries for the organization / individual responsible for seizure (*spoliateur*) and the individual from whom seized (*spolié*), apparently organized by type of object (most decorative arts and miscellaneous). Descriptions of objects include OBIP numbers, and dates of restitution to the French government (marked “exit”), but it is not clear if all were returned to owners.

Cartons RA 868-870

Card files listing plundered books, some of them correlated to *Répertoire des biens spoliés*, vol. 7; the first two boxes with ca. 3 x 5-inch cards, most groups handwritten on the back of printed cards from the Bibliothèque nationale from 1938 and 1939.

RA 868: (1) grouped alphabetically by title or subject, owners identified in the lower right corner; some cards cover sets up to 50 volumes;

(2) cards separated into groups, such as “bindings (*réliures*)”; “collections”; journals (*journaux et revues*); and albums, etc.;

(3) address file with library, institutional, and individual phone numbers, presumably used in book processing for restitution

RA 869: box marked “Fiches exclus du catalogue de Berlin,” as if all contents were excluded from *Répertoire des biens spoliés*, vol. 7, some packets specifically marked as not included in that catalogue. However, some groups of cards have claim case numbers typed in, presumably from that catalogue of claims (with OBIP claim numbers). Specific groups are identified from listed libraries, such as the collection of Jean (Hans) Fürstenberg (including incunabula), books from the Turgenev Library (Bibliothèque russe Turgeneff), and many other individuals whose names appear on ERR lists of confiscated libraries.

RA 870: larger format cards, with names of libraries plundered, both institutions and individuals, including listings by the SCL.

2.1.1.5. PHOTOGRAPHS

The photographs here were earlier removed from the textual records within the RA collection and are now arranged separately in albums in cartons within the photograph series. Many are marked with cross-references to the number of the cartons from which they were pulled.

RA 991 (Collection Rose Valland)

Photographs from the Jeu de Paume in two albums, containing general interior views, packing operations, visits of Göring and Rosenberg to the Jeu de Paume, Valland with celebrities, and so forth (most lack captions).

RA 992 (RA 803)

Photographs from the Jeu de Paume include group shots and portraits of ERR staff in the Jeu de Paume (many with captions), both high-level figures such as Kurt von Behr (with his wife), Robert Scholz, Bruno Lohse, Otto Klein, Günther Schiedlausky, Karl Brethauer, Hermann von Ingram, Walther Rebock, and many more, including secretaries and assistants. Includes copies of many of the illustrations used in Valland’s *Front de l’Art* (see also others below). A separate smaller-sized album from the war contains interesting shots of Neuschwanstein and Swiss contacts, such as Hans Wendland and Galerie Fischer in Lucerne.

RA 1025

Album of photos, first two-thirds – RV – l’Aquilée (RA 722) – includes a German poster for the “protection” of French sites holding art treasures. The last third contains portraits of Valland, including one in uniform in front of a locomotive, others with celebrities, and in a packing room of the Jeu de Paume.

RA 1044 (RV Baden-Baden)

1) “Photographes des dépôts en Allemagne”: Dépôt de Bade, e.g., “Schloss favorite” (with some sample art objects); Buxheim (with English captions, from United States); Saarebruck; Neustadt; Neuwied; Altaussee – Seehotel; Bad Wildungen (3 missing paintings)

acquired in France); Klessheim (United States Forces Austria) – inventory with photos; MCCP – with RA nos. – art, photos of CCP (with English captions); Neuschwanstein – postcards and photos of evacuation (fall 1945); Bains l’Alleud, Château de Montal, Sourches, Chambord, Valençay, Brissac; Louvre – packing for evacuation; loading Edouard Rothschild collections at Château Ferrière; Jeu de Paume – lion shot down and barbed wire; ex libris of Hermann Göring (most used in RV book);

2) pictures of paintings, most with numbers from Baden-Baden CCP or from Wiesbaden CCP, “inventaire BIA” (Office of Art Investigation). Some with sale records from Lepke, Lange, and Böhler (Munich), and a group of display photos from various repositories (*depôts*) (marked with cross-reference to cartons RA 849-850).

Series of albums of photographs and drawings for individual collections of art plundered during the war, supplementing *Répertoire des biens spoliés*

All of the photographs in the albums are enclosed within glassine sleeves with captions and related documentation. The box number from which they were pulled is often indicated, but reconstruction of their source or location and context in their previous files would now be exceedingly difficult, because captions or source are not always available.

The photographs are now organized by name of collection owners and comprise photographs furnished by individual families, as well as those taken from the general records. But cross-references to the ERR photographic files are still needed with the ERR codes for the French collections processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume, corresponding to the inventories and registration cards noted above.

Examples of Photographic Albums

RA 1005

Maurice Rothschild Collection, supplementing *Répertoire des biens spoliés*, pictures of paintings registered as plundered, along with other objets d’art, with collection numbers and other notes. A-D; E-L.

RA 1026-RA 1027

Collection of Armand Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records], with photos arranged alphabetically – first paintings by artist, and then furniture, sculpture, objets d’art, and views of salons. Includes some quality reproductions from U.S.-held ERR bound photographic albums, but many other photos lack ERR code numbers.

RA 1040

1) covers collections from Waddington to Wenzel;
2) collections from Wertheimer (Wth) to Zuylen de Nyevelt de Haar (née Rothschild).

RA 1042

1) Dorotheum – N-Z, many with Colmar (Austria) numbers and other sets of registration numbers;
2) Wiesbaden: with copies of U.S. Property Cards Art with Wiesbaden nos. (Wie).

2.1.1.6. FRENCH POSTWAR CLAIMS FILES FOR PLUNDERED CULTURAL PROPERTY

ERR Component

Individual claim files remain for many of the French Jews whose art collections were processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume building in Paris. Where such files have been identified, they are indicated in Column 10 of Appendix 1. Given the discrepancies between the names and addresses of owners plundered and those of the owners or heirs named in the CRA or OBIP claims and restitution processing files, accurate coordination has not always been possible.

These files also represent many of the same or additional institutions or individuals whose library or music collections were seized by other ERR units. Many may be represented by art collections that went into the ERR collection Unknown (Unbekannt, UNB), or that came to the ERR through the Möbel-Aktion and were consequently assigned ERR codes in the M-Aktion collections in the Jeu de Paume. Many of these names will be found on other ERR seizure lists for books or music that were processed elsewhere by the ERR or the M-Aktion. Accordingly, many of the files contain copies of ERR seizure documents, working inventories, receipts, or contemporary attestations of seizure.

Noticeably, many other institutions or families filed claims for plundered belongings that were not seized by the ERR, including many that were confiscated by the Gestapo, the SD (Security Service), or some other German agency, or for objects otherwise looted during the war.

Photographs

In most cases, photographs originally included in individual files were separated out and placed in albums within the photographic series described above (Cartons 962-1044). Sometimes, cross-references are provided. Many such photographs of artworks processed in the Jeu de Paume may supplement or confirm those that appear on-line at “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see Section 9.2.3.).

Access: Given French privacy laws, most of these files have long been accessible only to archivists at the MAEE, owners or heirs, or researchers with written permission from owners or heirs. After the 2008 French archival law lowered the period of cloture for this type of records to 50 years from the date of creation, many of these files may now be opened to outside researchers and now have finding aids.

2.1.1.6.1. CRA CLAIMS FILES (DOSSIERS DES PROPRIÉTAIRES SPOLIÉS), CARTONS RA 1- 69

After its establishment in November 1944, the CRA kept working files for owners or institutional proprietors whose cultural property (art, furniture, jewels, books, and archives, among other items) had been plundered or otherwise confiscated by the

Germans during the occupation. Separate files include those for public institutions such as museums (Musée de Malmaison, Musée du Luxembourg, etc.), semi-public institutions such as the Polish Library in Paris (Bibliothèque polonaise de Paris), the Turgenev Russian Library (Bibliothèque russe Tourguénieff), or the International Jewish Alliance (Alliance israélite universelle), and private gallery owners, dealers specializing in art, books, and antiquities, families, and individuals, including many households whose furnishings (including works of art and books) were removed by the Möbel-Aktion.

Some of the individual files may contain only a single letter of inquiry and a reply from the CRA, but others consist of lengthy formal claims for plundered cultural property, with subsidiary files with inventories, supporting documentation, such as appraisals, attestations, and related correspondence with French restitution offices, including OBIP, the CRA, and the Commission on Choice, and formal restitution transfer documents and receipts. In some cases, the files have one or more subdivisions for correspondence and inventories. Occasional files contain copies of ERR or other wartime seizure inventories, although the inventories found here were usually compiled by or for the owners, and can be checked against ERR inventories. Other files, especially those above the number 46.632.1656, contain inventories of losses compiled by OBIP and correspondence relating to communication with owners, when they could be located. Some of the inventories and documents from these files were submitted to the U.S. Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) section of the U.S. Office of Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) for claims; hence copies will be found among claims files in OMGUS records in the U.S. National Archives in College Park or TVK records in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. However, the CRA and OBIP files are likely to contain more extensive documentation of restitution proceedings.

These CRA files were recently reprocessed in La Courneuve as a separate series and are now arranged in 69 archival cartons numbered RA 1-69. Within the cartons, dossiers are not arranged alphabetically, but by numbers in order of the receipt of the first communication from the owner. Dossier numbers start with the last two digits of the year the file was opened, which are followed by a number representing the sequence of the file by year opened and then a number denoting the case's place among cumulative claims (e.g., 46.632.1656). The names and address of the owners usually appear on the file folders. In many cases, however, the names may belong to the legal heirs (often indicated under "Succession") of owners who perished in the Holocaust or an attorney representing the family or firm seeking restitution. Similarly, addresses may be postwar addresses within France or abroad. Consequently, the owners plundered or addresses from which their belongings were seized are not always immediately obvious.

Finding Aid

"Fonds de la Commission de récupération artistique, Dossiers des propriétaires spoliés, Cartons 1 à 69." Comp. Anne Géorgeon-Liskenne. Paris: MAEE, 2009.

A detailed preliminary inventory of the CRA claims files described above, listing case by case the names of institutions or persons addressed and briefly describing the type and dates of the documentation contained. The above

description of this fond is based on the introduction to a copy of the September 2009 version of this most helpful finding aid, kindly furnished by the compiler.

2.1.1.6.2. OBIP CLAIMS

Cartons RA 591- 680: Dossiers nominatives (Name files)

Cartons RA 686- 704, 725-727: Dossiers des bibliothèques (Library files)

Following the official disbandment of the CRA in 1949, the Office of Private Property and Interests (Office des biens et intérêts privés, OBIP) continued to carry out many CRA functions. OBIP claims dossiers that remained with the RA collection in La Courneuve have recently been processed and described, and many of them are being prepared for public access, as permitted under the 2008 French archival law mentioned above. Additional OBIP claims files that remained in the MAEE Nantes facility were recently transferred to La Courneuve, where processing is planned (see Section 2.2.1.).

Finding Aids

Provisional finding aids have been created for the art (RA 591- 680) and library (RA 686-704 and 725-737) sections of this series, but processing continues.

2.1.1.6.3. PRINTED FRENCH REGISTERS OF WAR LOSSES

Under the auspices of the French occupation authorities in Germany, an extensive compendium based on OBIP files was printed for limited circulation. Most relevant for looted art, for example, vol. 2 lists selected individual looted art objects with, short titles, artists, names of owners, and OBIP claim numbers. The volumes in the on-line version for which links are provided below are not annotated to indicate those items that have been restituted to their owners.

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*;

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_1.pdf

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

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_2.pdf

Vol. 3: *Meubles / Furniture*;

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_3.pdf

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;*

On-line version: forthcoming

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

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_5.pdf

Vol. 6: *Valeurs mobilières / Securites;*

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_6.pdf

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

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_7.pdf

Vol. 8: *Bijoux / Jewels;*

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_8.pdf

Supplément aux tomes II, III et IV;

On-line version: forthcoming

Deuxième supplément aux tomes II, III et IV. Objets d'art;

On-line version: forthcoming

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

On-line version: forthcoming

N.B. Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted cultural property. Copies of some volumes in this series, with annotations by Rose Valland and later staff (primarily in vol. 2), are located in the Archives of the National Museums of France in the Louvre (see Section 2.3.2.). 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* is in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, rolls 141-145 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.). An incomplete 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 a few major research libraries.

The website for the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (Musées nationaux recuperation, MNR) is being upgraded. Therefore, the links provided here are temporary and are likely to cease functioning in the spring of 2011. When the revised site is on-line, *Répertoire des biens spoliés* should be available in full. At that point, the information in this Survey will be updated.

2.1.2. ARCHIVES DE L'OCCUPATION FRANÇAISE EN ALLEMAGNE ET EN AUTRICHE

[Archives of the French Occupation in Germany and Austria]

Formerly held in the MAEE repository in Colmar, these records have been transferred to La Courneuve, where reprocessing continues.

Surveys (published)

Piketty, *Guide des recherches*, passim.

Notes some of the relevant holdings that were then in Colmar, but are now in La Courneuve.

2.2. MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPEÉNES (MAEE), CENTRE DES ARCHIVES DIPLOMATIQUES DE NANTES (CADN)

[Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Center for Diplomatic Archives in Nantes]

17, rue du Casterneau; 44000 Nantes

Tel.: +33 (0)2 / 51 77 24 59

Fax: +33 (0)2 / 51 77 24 60

Website: http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/ministere_817/archives-patrimoine_3512/colonne-droite_5491/salles-lecture_11548/nantes_22495.html

E-mail: archives.cadn@diplomatie.gouv.fr

2.2.1. RECORDS OF THE OFFICE DES BIENS ET INTÉRÊTS PRIVÉS (OBIP)

[Office of Private Property and Interests]

In December 1944, the Office of Private Property and Interests (OBIP), which had been established in 1919 to preserve French interests and property abroad, was assigned the task of identifying and restituting property seized in France during the German occupation, including the extensive French property the Germans transported abroad. The agency was placed jointly under the ministries of foreign affairs and of finance. Its operations, together with those of the Service of Private Property and Interests, established in December 1953, continued effectively until 1955.

OBIP processed claims received from French individuals and organizations, sent experts abroad to locate plundered French property, and carried out restitution proceedings for property found to individuals and organizations. Under the auspices of the French occupation authorities in Germany, an extensive compendium based on OBIP files was printed for limited circulation:

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 / Securites*;

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

Vol. 8: *Bijoux / Jewels*;

Supplément aux tomes II, III et IV;

Deuxième supplément aux tomes II, III et IV. Objets d'art;

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

N.B. Section 2.1.1.6.3. for an on-line version of *Répertoire des biens spoliés en France*.

Many of the claims for works of art (vol. 2), as well as other categories deemed of high cultural value (vols. 3, 4, and 7) were processed in more detail by the Commission for Recovery of Art (CRA). Since those files were transferred from OBIP to CRA, they are now held with the CRA records in the MAEE Archives in La Courneuve (see Section 2.1.1.6.).

Nonetheless, the OBIP records in Nantes contain the master files for declarations of loss as a result of German plunder in France. Copies of all declarations remain in the central series on German spoliation. Other copies of the declarations remain in the specialized series (monies, prisoners of war, and deportees). An information database covers 30,000 individual files, with three other databases containing approximately 70,000 entries.³⁴ In some cases, inventories, seizure documents, and photographs accompany the claims files. However, most of these covering works of art are to be found among the CRA records in La Courneuve, rather than the OBIP records in Nantes. Note that some other OBIP files are held as part of the files of the Restitution Service for Property of Victims along with the records of the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (CGQJ) in the Archives Nationales – Paris Site (see Section 2.3.3.).

Surveys (published)

Piketty, *Guide des recherches*, pp. 53-55, 208-212, 232, 244-247, and passim.

Provides a brief agency history and survey of OBIP holdings in Nantes. Later chapters on research regarding specific subjects provide additional scattered comments on the OBIP archives, with illustrations of the types of documents to be found there, and other parts of the OBIP records held elsewhere.

³⁴ Details of the databases are explained in Hamon, “Property Looted during the Second World War.”

2.3. ARCHIVES DES MUSÉES NATIONAUX (AMN)

[Archives of the National Museums]

Agency: Direction des Musées de France, Service des Bibliothèques, des Archives de la Documentation Générale
[Directorate of Museums of France, Service of Libraries, Archives, and General Documentation]

6, rue des Pyramides; 75041 Paris
Tel.: +33 (0)1 / 40 20 52 66
E-mail: amn.dmf@culture.gouv.fr

The Archives of the National Museums (AMN) in the Louvre are divided into a number of different series. A special series (R) is devoted to records of the National Museums during the Second World War, including the evacuation of works of art and postwar recovery. Most of the records of the state agencies involved in postwar retrieval and restitution are now held in the Archive of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE, see Section 2.1.). As noted above, after the dissolution of the Commission for Recovery of Art (CRA), most of its records with related files of other French restitution agencies remained in the Louvre in the office of Rose Valland. In 1982, they were transferred to the Musée du château de Bois-Préau (Rueil-Malmaison), before being turned over to MAEE at the Quai d'Orsay in 1992. The AMN have retained two important series of relevant interest, some directly, others tangentially, involved with artworks plundered by the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume.

Access: The archives are open to the public, although advance inquiry and appointment is required.

Finding Aids (published)

Poizat, Gilles; and Elisabeth Rey-Freudenreich. *Les Archives des musées nationaux: Guide de recherché*. Paris: Direction des Musées de France, 2005.

Provides a brief paragraph about the records remaining from the period of the Second World War and postwar restitution.

See also Piketty, *Guide des recherches*, pp. 215-232.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

“Etat général des fonds des archives des musées nationaux.” [Paris]: Direction des Musées de France, Service des Bibliothèques, des Archives de la Documentation Générale, December 2002 (updated January 2007). Typescript.

A copy is available in the reading room of the AMN and in the catalogue collection reading room of the Archives Nationales – Paris Site. The R (Second World War) section is described on pp. 51-52.

2.3.1. SÉRIE R: LES MUSÉES NATIONAUX PENDANT LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE ET L'ÉVACUATION DES ŒUVRES

[National Museums during the Second World War and the Evacuation of Works of Art]

Of particular importance for the present survey, the separate Série R of the contemporary division of the archives is devoted to the National Museums during the Second World War. (215 units, divided into various discrete sub-series)

Finding Aids

Unpublished inventories or summaries are available for some sub-series.

Documentation most relevant to relations with the ERR is found in the following sub-series:

R 2C: Correspondence with the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz), 1940-1944.

R 4 and R 15: Files regarding negotiations with German authorities for exchange of works of art in French state collections and the case of the Ghent Altarpiece.

R 31: Evacuation of private collections, non-national museums, and diverse institutions.

R 32: Jewish collections during the war, collection of notes and documentation of Rose Valland, 7 cartons and one register, 1939-1957.

R 32.1: "Recueil des rapports de Rose Valland au directeur des Musées nationaux, 1941-1944"

A commemorative reconstruction of notes from Valland to museum director Jacques Jaujard, 1941-1944, bound with a tributary preface by Jaujard. Valland's handwritten notes contain many details about ERR operations in the Jeu de Paume, with some lists of named collections and notes or comments on some specific paintings, exchanges, and removals.

R 32.2-32.7: Files on Jewish Collections Evacuated and Confiscated

Files relating to private collections placed under National Museums protection during the war, including major Jewish ones, such as the collection of David-Weill, deposited in the Château de Souches and seized by the ERR, and smaller Jewish collections seized by the ERR from the châteaux of Brissac and Chambord. Includes official deposit papers, although usually not inventories of the contents of crates deposited.

R 32.8: Documentation Rose Valland, 1940-1952, 1985

Includes her file on "Train no. 450044 – train d'Aulnay," with an inventory and crate list of the contents of paintings saved when the train with the shipment of 1 Aug. 1944 intended for Nikolsburg was diverted by the French resistance and prevented from leaving France.

2.3.2. ANNOTATED REFERENCE COPIES OF *RÉPERTOIRE DES BIENS SPOLIÉS EN FRANCE*

Annotations by Rose Valland in one copy of the series held in the AMN, especially vol. 2, run through 1964. A second copy of the series extends staff annotations through 1970. In those

annotations, individual items are lined through in red if they were restituted to France for transfer to their rightful owner or heirs, with date of restitution added. Those that were not found and whose owners or heirs filed for indemnification claims under West Germany's Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG) are marked accordingly in blue.

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

Also present here are at least two supplement volumes.

2.4. ARCHIVES NATIONALES – SITE DE PARIS (AN-PARIS)

[National Archives – Paris Site]

Previous name: Centre historique des Archives nationales (CHAN)
[Historical Center of the National Archives]

Administration: Service Archives nationales

60, rue des Francs Bourgeois; 75141 Paris

Tel.: +33 (0)1 / 40 27 12 and 40 27 63 31

Fax: +33 (0)1 / 40 27 03

Website: <http://www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/chan>

Reading Rooms: Centre d'accueil et de recherche des Archives nationales (CARAN)

[National Archives Center for Reception and Research]

11, rue des Quatre-Fils; 75005 Paris

Tel.: +33 (0)1 / 41 27 64 19

The National Archives – Paris Site (AN-Paris) is home to several series of records that contain files with scattered documents bearing on ERR activities, especially plunder, although no groups of documents of direct ERR provenance have been identified. In most series or sub-series, the listings below represent documents examined *de visu*, but additional documents will undoubtedly be found.

N.B. A new research center for contemporary records is under construction at Pierrefitte-au-Seine and plans to open sometime in 2013 (see website, under “Nouveau bâtiment”).

2.4.1. SÉRIE AB XIX: DOCUMENTS ISOLÉS ET PAPIERS D'ÉRUDITS

[Isolated Documents and Papers]

This sub-series represents a small part of the collection of Masonic documents captured by the ERR and other German agencies in Paris and turned over to the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA), the amalgamated Security Police (including the Gestapo) and the Security Service (SD), in Berlin. From there, the documents were evacuated to Silesia in 1943. While most of these materials were seized by the Red Army, the files discussed below were recovered by the Poles and returned to France as a gift from the Polish State Archives in May 1960.³⁵

³⁵ Other original stray documents from French Masonic lodges seized by the Poles near the end of the war or shortly thereafter are now held in the files of BArch-Lichterfelde, R 58 (Reich Security Main Office, RSHA). These were acquired from Poland by the Bundesarchiv in 1997. A much larger quantity of original Masonic files seized by Soviet authorities after the war and taken to Moscow were returned to Paris in 1994, as listed in *Returned from Russia*, pp. 166-167.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

AB XIX/6

3367: Scattered fragmentary documents include minutes of a meeting and inquiry by Oscar Wirth concerning possible Franco-German reconciliation; correspondence between Wirth and Jean de Berne and newspaper and journal articles (1876-1938); documents regarding aide from French Masons to Spanish Masons and refugees from the Spanish Civil War, including funding appeals and lists of refugees (1934-1939).

2.4.2. SÉRIE AJ 38: COMMISSARIAT GÉNÉRAL AUX QUESTIONS JUIVES (CGQJ) ET DU SERVICE DE RESTITUTION DES BIENS DES VICTIMES DES LOIS ET MESURES DE SPOLIATION

[General Commissariat for Jewish Questions and Restitution Service for Property of Victims of Spoliation Laws and Measures]

The extensive records of the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (CGQJ), which was charged with the implementation of anti-Semitic laws and regulations during the German occupation, and the postwar Restitution Service for Property of Victims of Spoliation Laws and Measures, under the Ministry of Finance, are relevant for both general historical consideration, as well as the identification of plunder and restitution proceedings for Jewish firms and families. In that connection, they provide documentation and clues regarding the confiscation or plunder of Jews undertaken by the ERR and related German agencies. Copies of actual ERR documents, however, would be found only in very rare instances, where they were used in conjunction with an individual attestation of loss in connection with postwar restitution claims. Most such claims files for art and valuable cultural property, or significant documentation therein, would probably have also been turned over to the CRA. In many cases, the CGQJ files were used in postwar claims and restitution proceedings.

These records have been open for public research since 1998. Documentation and individual card and case files within this record group are available only on microfilm in CARAN. A copy of part of these records is available on microfilm in the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC), as are some additional original files and files of earlier copies of scattered documents (see sample listings under Section 2.4.).

Finding Aid (published)

Inventaire des archives du Commissariat général aux questions juives et du Service de restitution des biens des victimes des lois et mesures de spoliation. Sous-série AJ38, Archives nationales. Comp. Marie-Thérèse Chabord and Jean Pouëssel. Paris: Centre historique des Archives nationales, 1998.

A detailed inventory of remaining CGQJ records. Provides descriptive data about the various groups of files on “economic Aryanization,” one of the Nazis’ main instruments of spoliation in France. Helps locate individual “Aryanization” files, frozen bank accounts, details about the plunder by the M-Aktion, and postwar restitution programs for furniture and pianos, among other items.

Piketty, *Guide de Recherches*, pp. 27-41, 167-178, 183-184, 200, 231, 241-244, 265-283, and passim.

The genesis of the CGQJ records is well outlined in *Guide de Recherches*. See also the description of the card files and dossiers within this record group from the Directorate of Economic Aryanization (Direction de l'Aryanisation économique), to which Jewish firms were subjected under German occupation, in Appendix 3 and 4, pp. 265-279. Sources for research on various specific subjects, including the plunder and restitution of works of art are mentioned in several chapters in the second half of the book.

Wieviorka and Azoulay, *Le pillage des appartements et son indemnisation*.

In connection with its coverage of the M-Aktion and the process of postwar restitution or compensation claims, the authors explain the operation of the CGQJ and the Restitution Service for Property of Victims of Spoliation Laws and Measures. Mention is made of the relationship of records available in Paris (including those of the Centre historique des Archives nationales [CHAN], the previous name for AN-Paris) to those now held in Israel and Berlin. Under AJ 38, the authors reference especially AJ 38/16, 17, 801, and 1142 (p. 237), and additional files for restitution claims (p. 241).

Some examples from AJ 38 include:

AJ 38/5937-39: Lists of plundered books and libraries established by claimants.

AJ 38/5940: CGQJ correspondence relating to the seizure of works of art, books, furniture, and other items belonging to Jews under German occupation (1940-1941). Some of the documents on ERR seizures include:

- from the Louvre: Mme Porges (14 Aug. 1940);
- from Château de Chambord (7 July 1940): Jacobson, Maurice Leven, Roger-Lévy, Lewel, Bernard Reichenbach, Mme Reichenbach, Léon Reinach, Rouff, and the British Embassy (2 cases);
- from the Château de Brissac (14 Aug. 1940): Aronson, Erlanger, Raymond Hesse, Simon Lévy, Mme Léonce Bernheim, and Kapferer;
- from the Château de Sourches (11 Apr. 1941): David-Weill (130 cases), also Wildenstein;
- from villa de Madrid (24 June 1941): M. Julien Bernach;
- from the Château de Chambord (3 July 1941): Claude Roger-Marx and Calman-Lévy [Marx and Kalmann-Levy in ERR records];
- correspondence relating to several repositories for works of art, books, and moveable goods abandoned by Germans in France and in Germany, and some postwar correspondence related to repositories in Karlsruhe and others places (1945-1948);
- lists of seized libraries, and sample declarations of loss;
- lists of seized collection of art established by the Restitution Service for Property of Victims and correspondence regarding individual claims.

2.4.3. SÉRIE AJ 40: ARCHIVES ALLEMANDES DE LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE

[German Archives of the Second World War]

2.4.3.1. AJ 40/1-415 AND 439-990: MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN BELGIEN UND NORDFRANKREICH (MB BELGNFR, COMMANDANT MILITAIRE EN BELGIQUE ET LE NORD DE LA FRANCE) AND MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN FRANKREICH (MBF, COMMANDANT MILITAIRE EN FRANCE)

[Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France and Military Commander in France]

Many of the records of the main military agencies for the administration of France and Belgium during the occupation (1940-1944) were destroyed or evacuated at the end of the war. The French found some files that the Germans left behind, but were able to retrieve only a part of those evacuated to Germany. Many of the occupation records from France, as well as some from Belgium, were recovered by the U.S. Army in Germany and taken to the United States despite French claims.

Processed and microfilmed within a larger group of German military records, they were turned over to West Germany in the 1960s. The records of the Military Commander in France (MBF) and the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France (MB BelgNfr) are thus split between the AN-Paris and the Federal Archives-Military Archives in Freiburg (see Section 3.4.2. and Section 3.4.3.). Thanks to French and German cooperation, detailed parallel finding aids for the Paris and Freiburg holdings were published in 2002, making both parts of these fonds now much more accessible to researchers. Copies of some of the documents now in AN-Paris and a few additional original MBF documents are held in the CDJC (see Section 2.4.).

As units working under the MBF, the Wehrmacht's special "protection" offices for libraries, archives, and art were often in competition with the ERR. At the same time, the ERR was reporting to those offices and was directly dependent on the MBF for supplies and local arrangements. The Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP) was often simultaneously working for and reporting to related agencies under the MBF and the ERR. Hence some documentation from and relating to ERR operations in France and/or confiscated culture property taken over by the ERR is to be found within these records. These include documents among the files from operations of the Library Protection Office (Bibliothekschutz), the Archives Group of the Archives Protection Office (Archivschutz, Gruppe Archivwesen), and the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz), as well as correspondence and numerous reports and inventories of archives, libraries, and other cultural property.

The economics departments of the MBF and the MB BelgNfr have extensive files on the registration and confiscation of "enemy" [especially Jewish] cultural property, whether in homes or in bank vaults. Scattered documents relate to ERR activities and collections confiscated on behalf of the ERR, or turned over and processed by the ERR. Thus scattered documentation in these files relate to the ERR and are especially important in tracking the cultural property the ERR plundered, although the documents may not have been directly created by the ERR.

Also of interest in this series are the documents gathered after the war for the French trial of Hermann Bunjes, who was also involved with Göring and the art-looting activities of the ERR.

Finding Aid

La France et la Belgique sous l'occupation allemande, 1940-1944: Les fonds allemands conservés au Centre historique des Archives nationales. Inventaire de la sous-série AJ 40. Ed. Guy Beaujouan et al. Paris: Centre historique des Archives nationales, 2002.

Provides detailed listings of folder contents in the records (see Section 3.4.2. for the corresponding volume covering the Bundesarchiv holdings in Freiburg)

Internet availability

Since 1998, a French project involving the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) and the German Historical Institute in Paris (Deutsches Historisches Institut in Paris, DHIP / Institut historique allemand, IHA) has been working with the AN-Paris to prepare some of the more general MBF documents from AJ 40, such as the situation reports (*Lageberichte*), for Internet accessibility. See the explanation of the project and search mechanism at <http://www.ihtp.cnrs.fr/prefets>. Although these publications provide access to some documents from AJ 40 and AJ 41, none of the documents of special relevance cited below have so far been included.

Microfilm Copies

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) has some scattered microfilms of files from AJ 40, but as of June 2008, many frames of the copy available to researchers were poorly legible.

AJ 40/1-415: Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich (MB BelgNfr, Commandant militaire en Belgique et le Nord de la France)

For Belgium, there are several MB BelgNfr files that involve the ERR, for example:

Verwaltungsabteilung (Division administrative)**AJ 40/14-38: Group 6 Kultur (Culture, enseignement), 1940-1944**

AJ 40/15: Some documents directly related to Rosenberg offices and seizures, especially 15/6 on the Institute nationale d'histoire sociale, Brussels, and Emil Vanderevelde.

AJ 40/37: Bureau G (Questions artistiques en Belgique); reports from the Kunstschutz under Count Franz Wolff-Metternich; the Van Eyck Altar in Ghent; and seizures in Louvain (Leuven); Bureau H (Archives); Bureau I (Bibliothèques). The latter includes lists and reports of visits to libraries. Subsequent files containing declarations of enemy goods and those dealing with the liquidation of Belgian Jewish enterprises contain some documentation of confiscation and plunder with which the ERR may well have been involved.

AJ 40/439-990: Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (MBF, Commandant militaire en France)

For France, files of interest from the records of the MBF include:

Verwaltungsstab Group, V 4 Schule und Kultur (État-major administrative, Enseignement et culture), 1940-1944

AJ 40/564: Divers

Reference to an ERR inventory of works of art belonging to Jews (31 Aug. 1941).

AJ 40/569-570: Bibliothekschutz (Office for the Protection of Libraries)

Reports about libraries with documentation about some confiscated libraries, including relations of the Archivschutz and the Kunstschutz with the ERR.

AJ 40/569

Folder 6 (July 1940-Aug. 1941): Reports and memoranda, many of which relate to ERR seizures, activities, and relations with the Security Service (SD), the Nazi party intelligence service, and the High Command of the Wehrmacht, for example: a copy of Wilhelm Grau's report on the ERR seizure of libraries in Paris with cooperation from the GFP and the SD (16 Sep. 1940); the Polish and Turgenyev Russian libraries; the Boldeau and Utikal library seizure from the Château of Beaumesnil (Fürstenberg and Bibliothèque nationale); Herbert Gerigk of the Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik) and his seizure of manuscripts from the libraries of the Arsenal, Conservatory, and Opera in Paris; seizure of the Bamberger library (Hénonville); the Dreyfus palace library (Paris) and Château Beaumanoir (Côtes-du-Nord), among others.

AJ 40/571-572: Archivwesen (Archives)

Correspondence and reports of the activities of the German archives mission, Georg Schnath, and Gruppe Archivwesen, with files about different archives.

AJ 40/573-574: Kunstschutz

Correspondence and reports from the Kunstschutz with lists and inspection reports on visits to châteaux for state and private collections; reports on dealers and sales and purchases for German museums; activity reports from Count Franz Wolff-Metternich, the head of the Kunstschutz, and his successor Baron Bernhard von Tieschowitz.

AJ 40/574

Folder contains a large group of German typed registration sheets for museums and private collections in one area of France, organized by location (A-Z);

Folder 2: Correspondence with art dealers and appraisers with many photographs; one folder has a catalogue of the Succession Georges Viau sale (17 Dec. 1942), along with a list of paintings purchased for over 1 million francs, and a list of purchases from 17 Dec. 1942;

Folder 5: Receipts (including Linz and Dresden museums) with names and dimensions of paintings purchased or appraised (e.g., Theo Hermesen in Paris).

AJ 40/575-577

Press clipping service (Metropolgesellschaft) concerned with fine arts.

Wirtschaftsabteilung (Section économique), 1938-1945

AJ 40/579-611: Group Wi 1/2 Feindvermögen / Biens ennemis (Enemy Property)

Reports of the Treuhand- und Revisionsstelle to the MBF; files of the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschutzkommando, DSK); declarations of "enemy" property (including Jewish) and the administration of enemy property (including businesses and art), with documentation on the property of many Jews stripped of French nationality and whose family art collections were seized on behalf of the ERR, among them, e.g., **591** (Rothschild art) and **611** (several alphabetical files).

AJ 40/868-897: Kommandant von Gross-Paris (Commandant du Grand Paris), 1940-1944

AJ 40/880: Police and Gendarme Files in the Paris Area, Feb.-June 1941

Folder 2: Report on the confiscation of 760 cases of Rothschild banking archives (8 Feb. 1941), which were shipped to Frankfurt; plans with the SD for the seizure of other East European émigré collections, such as Elkin (Miliukov), Bramson, and Aldanov; report on plans for sale of paintings from the Bernheim-Jeune Gallery; report on the phonograph collection of Louise Berta Mosson-Dyer.

2.4.3.2. AJ 40/1027-1105: DEVISENSCHUTZKOMMANDO FRANKREICH (DSK)

Scattered cartons contain lists of confiscations from bank vaults (organized by bank) with names of individuals and firms and notes regarding art collections (some with lists of works of art) transferred to the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume. Among many others to be found scattered in these cartons are, for example:

AJ 40/1035: under Banque Franco-Portugaise are some documents regarding the collection of Adolfo Weiss, transferred to the ERR with pretensions of others (including Göring) for some of the paintings;

AJ 40/1036: under Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et Industrie, indication of 34 modern paintings found in the safe of M. Watson (2 Dec. 1940) (no list), 19 transferred to the ERR; a separate list names artists of 15 modern paintings said to belong to M. Sidery, including two Dali, three Braque, three Picasso, and three Cherico;

AJ 40/1099: under Westminster Bank, notice of removal of 43 paintings from the safe of Salomon Flavian (12 Feb. 1941); 13 oil paintings from the safe of Élisabeth Wildenstein (15 May 1941), transferred to the ERR; and three paintings from the safe of Morris Wolf Jacobson (29 May and 10 July 1941); document noting transfers to the ERR on 27 Apr. 1941, with reference to paintings of Joseph Kronig [Kronick in ERR records] (Monaco), Sara Rosenstein, Salomon Flavian, the Hamburger family, Mme Thierry, and Oscar Federer.

2.4.3.3. AJ 40/1671-1683: TRIAL OF HERMANN BUNJES

Bunjes served with the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) under the MBF, headed the German Art History Research Institute (Deutsche Kunsthistorische Forschungsstätte), and functioned for a brief period as Göring's personal art agent. He was closely involved in the ERR operations, including art registration in the Jeu de Paume. After the war he was extradited back to France to stand trial. His administrative documents, correspondence, and personal papers gathered in this group within AJ 40 include scattered documents of relevance to the ERR, including transfers to the Göring Collection, for example:

AJ 40/1673

Folder 16: Devoted to the ERR with Bunjes's correspondence and reports on private Jewish collections seized by the ERR, and other scattered related documents.³⁶

2.4.4. SÉRIE 3W/347-359: ARCHIVES DE BERLIN

This series is made up of certified copies of German wartime documents, primarily from the Political Archive of the German Foreign Office (PA AA), and French translations, which were used for postwar trials of enemy war criminals and collaborators (1947-1948).

These include some reports on the activities of the German Foreign Office, cultural plunder by the German Embassy in Paris, including Ambassador Otto Abetz and his staff, and by Commando Künsberg from the German Foreign Office. Also to be found are reports on the plunder of the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Quai d'Orsay, Karl Epting and the seizure of the original Treaty of Versailles, the capture of Deuxième Bureau (military intelligence) records in Lyon (March 1943), and the confiscation of Maurice de Rothschild's collections (which were then transferred to the ERR). A few scattered documents relate to the seizure and transport of art and archives to Germany or Switzerland. While several documents were identified as stemming from Commando Künsberg, only one report was found on the ERR (concerning Rosenberg and ERR staff member Georg Ebert). Another report was found regarding the Möbel-Aktion seizures from French homes.

Access: Because of their status as court exhibits, these documents were, as of 2008, available on application by special permission for limited research but without permission for reproduction. All of the originals are open to researchers in the PA AA in Berlin (see Section 3.5.).

Finding Aid

A document-level typescript inventory (with dates and subjects) is available on special request in the AN-Paris, Section for Contemporary Archives (Archives Contemporaine).

“Archives dites de Berlin,” 3W 347-359. [n.d.]

The list specifies the subject and date of each numbered document.

³⁶ See additional Bunjes correspondence in MAEE, carton RA 104, under Section 2.1.1.2.

2.4.5. SÉRIE BB 35: TRIBUNAUX MILITAIRES INTERNATIONAUX (TMI)

[International Military Tribunals, IMT]

Tribunal militaire internationale de Nuremberg (International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg)

The AN-Paris holds the official French records from the International Military Tribunal (IMT), although many more original documents were acquired after the trials by the CDJC (see Section 2.5.). This series includes many French administrative documents; transcripts of the IMT Trial of the Major War Criminals; official deposition documents (trial exhibits) by France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union; various series of documents collected for the trial (designated C, D, EC, ECH, ECR, L, M, PS, R, and TC); additional collected documents; and documentation from the twelve Subsequent Nuremberg Trials, as well as the Tokyo Trial. Hence French copies of interrogations and documentation for the IMT Trial of the Major War Criminals, which included Rosenberg as a defendant, are to be found here, together with copies of ERR documents exhibited at the trial or used in preparation.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

“BB 35: Tribunal militaire internationale de Nüremberg – TMI: Inventaire.” Comp. Catherine Bertho, with a preface by Elizabeth Dunan. Typescript. Paris: Archives Nationales, n.d.

A detailed inventory of the records with a very helpful introduction about the documentation remaining from the trials. A copy bound in two volumes is available in the CARAN inventory room, and another copy is available in the CDJC library.

2.4.6. SÉRIE F 17: MINISTÈRE DE L’INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

[Ministry of Public Instruction]

Previous names: Ministère de l’Education Nationale
[Ministry of National Education]

Sub-series F/17 – 17974 to 17996: Bibliothèques pillées sous l’occupation (Libraries looted during the occupation), 1945-1953

The Sub-Commission on Books (SCL), which operated 1945-1949 as part of the Commission on Art Recovery (CRA), dealt with the location, identification, and restitution of books (including manuscripts and incunabula) plundered by Nazi agencies in France. Headed by Jenny Delsaux of the Bibliothèque nationale, the SCL was legally disbanded in October 1949, but in fact continued its activity through 1951. A large part of the records of the SCL – 23 archival cartons – are held as this sub-series in the records of the Ministry of National Education. However, the main CRA records in the Archives of the MAEE (see Section 2.1.1.) contain many additional files relating to libraries, including another part of the SCL records (see Section 2.1.1.3.).

Because the ERR was the Nazi agency most extensively involved in the systematic plunder of French libraries and the processing of books confiscated by the Möbel-Aktion and other agencies, SCL records are important in following ERR activities and the fate of its loot. Copies of a few ERR documents, including lists of plundered libraries in Paris, are to be found scattered

throughout several files within this series. Carton 17077, for example, contains a collection of German documents (16 June 1940-July 1944) with French translations, many of which relate to the ERR, for example, Johann Pohl's 1943 report on the library of the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ) in Frankfurt. Postwar French charts list moving companies involved in transporting books, and a chart of Germans involved in library plunder.

As apparent from these files, however, the SCL had not acquired copies of many of the surviving ERR files, such as the more comprehensive ERR library seizure lists from France among the ERR records in Kyiv (Kiev) and those found by the British in the collections of the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS) in Tanzenberg, Austria. These might have assisted SCL restitution operations.

Particularly important for tracking the fate of plundered books and their wartime destinations are the numerous postwar French reports on missions abroad – in Germany, Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, where books plundered by the ERR were later found. These include specific ERR repositories or institutions of the Hohe Schule. Some reports on the convoys returning books from abroad list statistics; others include short titles and indicate individual owners to whom the books were returned (e.g., those in carton no. 17980). Other reports cover ERR book repositories in France.

Carton nos. 17993-17994 contain the records of four separate meetings of the Commissions on Choice, which was charged with approving the return or alternate disposition of recovered books: the First (14 Dec. 1949), Second (4 May 1950), Third (14 Dec. 1950), and Fourth (2 Dec. 1953).

Finding Aid (unpublished)

“Série F/17: Bibliothèques pillées sous l’occupation, 1945/1953 (F17 – 17974 à 17996).” Paris: Archives nationales, n.d.

Provides a succinct administrative history of the SCL and a box list with brief notes about the contents of files retained. As of spring 2008, a copy of this finding aid was not available in the CARAN reference consultation room and had to be specially requested.

Administrative Surveys (published)

Labracherie, J.C. “La Sous-commission des livres et les spoliations allemandes pendant l’occupation de 1940-1944.” *Gazette des Archives*, 1973, n.s. no. 82, pp. 159-162.

Delseaux, Jenny. “La Sous-commission des livres à la récupération artistique, 1944-1950.” Typescript. Paris, 1976.

Reference copy in MAEE, a photocopy from the Bibliothèque de documentation internationale contemporaine.

2.4.7. SÉRIE F 37: MINISTÈRE DE FINANCES, COMMISSIONS FINANCIERS

[Ministry of Finance, Financial Commissions]

Sous-série Commission consultative des dommages et réparations (Consultative Commission on Damages and Reparations), 1939-1948, 1950

F 37/155³⁷: A folder entitled “Affaires juives” found in this carton within other records of the Prefecture de la Seine, Direction des Affaires de liquidation et d’occupation, includes various documents relating to the Jewish population of France, including statistical summaries.

Series of large-format charts listing groups of sealed Jewish residences from which the contents were removed (with street address, but in somewhat random order).

“Liste d’appartements mis sous scellés et parfois vidé de leur meubles par l’authorité allemande (locations presumes israélites)”³⁷; nine separate lists contain a total of 322 residences, the first dated 22 Aug. 1942 and the ninth dated 25 Apr. 1943, all in French, with no German orders or related explanatory documents.

2.4.8. SÉRIE Z 6: LES ARCHIVES DE LA COUR DE JUSTICE

[Records of the Court of Justice]

This series contains considerable documentation regarding art sales by galleries and individual dealers, many of whom maintained direct relations with the ERR.³⁸

Access: With the 2008 French archival law, the dossiers on individual cases are closed for a period of 75 years.

Finding Aids

There are no inventories available. There is a card file of personal names and a register of cases before the court, but these are not open to researchers. Prospective researchers should address inquiries to an archivist in the Section for Contemporary Archives of the AN-Paris.

³⁷ I am grateful to Caroline Piketty for calling my attention to this carton and the particular folder that she recently identified after publication of her *Guide de recherche*. Piketty suggests more such lists may have been preserved in this series, but they have yet to surface.

³⁸ References to files containing significant ERR documentation have not yet been established, but researchers may want to consult the appropriate indexes and registers available.

2.5. MÉMORIAL DE LA SHOAH, CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE (CDJC)

[Shoah Memorial, Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation]

17, rue Geoffroy l'Asnier; 75004 Paris

Tel.: +33 (0)1 / 42 77 44 72

Fax: +33 (0)1 / 53 01 17 44

Website: <http://www.memorialdelashoah.org/getHomeAction.do?langage=en>

E-mail: archives@memorialdelashoah.org or phototheque@memorialdelashoah.org

The Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC) was created clandestinely in Grenoble in 1943 to collect and to preserve documentation on the Shoah. Headed by Rabbi Isaac Schneersohn, the CDJC moved to Paris after the liberation.

The archives of the CDJC, now part of the Shoah Memorial in Paris, hold a large concentration of original ERR documents, as well as many photocopies from other sources. These documents are intermixed with sources of provenance in other offices of Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg, along with several other collections acquired from the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. In addition, as will be seen below, there are important (but fragmentary) groups of documents (originals and photocopies) from German agencies in occupied France, as well as French agencies and other sources.

The focus of CDJC holdings is the Shoah, anti-Semitism, the deportation of Jews, and the resistance. As part of the Shoah Memorial, the CDJC has simultaneously amassed significant documentation on individual casualties and provided leads for tracing individuals. Regarding cultural property, there is extensive documentation on confiscation by and on behalf of the ERR, and related documents of other agencies such as the Wehrmacht's Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) and Secret Field Police (GFP), Göring's Currency Protection Commando (DSK), and the Gestapo, as well as a collection of documents related to the German Embassy in Paris and the trial of Ambassador Otto Abetz, and protests to the French authorities through the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (CGQJ). There are also some documents relating to postwar claims and restitution efforts. The CDJC also has large collections of photographs and posters from the war.

Descriptive Survey (published)

Poliakov, L. "Le Centre de documentation juive: ses archives, ses publications." *Cahiers d'histoire de la Guerre*, no. 2 (October 1949), pp. 39-44.

Now outdated in terms of the holdings, finding aids, and publications.

2.5.1. ARCHIVES DE NUREMBERG

[Nuremberg Archives Collection]

2.5.1.1. ARCHIVES DE NUREMBERG – ROSENBERG

[Nuremberg Archive – Rosenberg]

The CDJC Rosenberg Collection – ca. 2,000 documents (mostly originals but some photocopies) – was acquired by French specialists led by Joseph Billig after the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the IMT in Nuremberg. Most of the documents previously formed part of the various Rosenberg records captured by the U.S. Army in Germany in 1945, mostly those from Banz Castle and nearby Staffelstein.³⁹

As presently arranged, individual cartons within the CDJC archival collection bear Roman numerals, while individual documents in separate folders within have Arabic numbers. The documents are still arranged in the jumbled order in which they were received, many of them with the initial numbers assigned to them when they were withdrawn for the trials from the larger U.S. Rosenberg Collection. Accordingly, many of the documents in the CDJC Rosenberg Collection still have copies of the numbered “docID,” or “pull slips,” from the Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel for War Crimes. Copies of those correlated numbered pull slips remained in the group of records later taken to the United States and processed by the National Archives and Records Administration as temporary record group EAP 99 before being turned over to West Germany’s Bundesarchiv in the 1960s. Those numbers hence permit correlation with the Rosenberg files in the Bundesarchiv. The printed numbered pull slips in the CDJC collection continue through no. 448 (with a few gaps for missing documents) and then start up again with 592. Although not all of the pull slips are retained, that numbering in order of pull slips continues through no. 645. The CDJC collection has been retained in the order of those numbered Nuremberg document slips. Later files start with other numerical sequences.

Corresponding numbered slips indicating missing documents are now found among files within the records of the several Rosenberg offices held by the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde under NS 30 (ERR) and other Rosenberg record groups, such as NS 8 (Kanzlei Rosenberg) and NS 15 (Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU) (see Section 3.1.1.-Section 3.1.3.).

The documents in the main Rosenberg Collection in the CDJC were collected by the prosecution for the Trial of the Major War Criminals, which included Rosenberg himself. Most of the originals and carbon copies here represent documents collected in preparation for the Nuremberg proceedings but not actually used in court. They remain arranged as a collection, rather than as groups of archival records based on their office of provenance. The mix of documents found here comes from all of Rosenberg’s key agencies, including his Chancellery; the Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (DBFU), together with the planned Hohe Schule and its various institutes and Central Library (ZBHS); the NSDAP Foreign Policy Office (Aussenpolitisches Amt, APA) and its Office for Jewish and Free Mason Questions (Amt Juden- und Freimaurerfragen); and the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO) and

³⁹ I will provide more details about the U.S. seizure of ERR records and the subsequent fate thereof in a projected monograph on ERR operations and its surviving archives.

its subordinate civil occupation authorities the Reich Commissariat for Ostland (Reichskommissariat für das Ostland, RKO) and the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (Reichskommissariat für die Ukraine, RKU). Documents of ERR provenance (also intermixed from Rosenberg's various agencies) include those from the central administrative offices in Berlin, the evacuated offices in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), the ERR main working groups and working groups (Hauptarbeitsgruppen [HAG] and Arbeitsgruppen [AG]) in many different countries, especially France, as well as those of ERR special units, such as the Sonderstab Musik, but these have not been separated out or arranged accordingly.

As described by Billig in his 1963 selective inventory, the CDJC Rosenberg Collection embraces four main subject headings (a smaller fifth part embraces more general racial measures, with a sixth part listing a few documents on the general history of the NSDAP):

- I. Rosenberg's activity in the realm of "Nazi culture" and ideology, his several institutions for cultural purification (especially anti-Semitism), including the DBFU and the Hohe Schule, its library and institutes, such as the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ), and Rosenberg's publications;
- II. The creation, organization, and goals of the ERR: the confiscation of books, archives, works of art, furniture, and musical instruments; reports on seizures and confiscations, including those by the Möbel-Aktion, which was technically an extension of the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the RMbO, but worked mainly with ERR personnel and facilities in occupied Western Europe;
- III. Rosenberg's political and ideological activities on an international scale, starting with the DBFU and continuing with the Hohe Schule, and his anti-Jewish policies;
- IV. Policies concerning the occupation of the Soviet Union, including the military mobilization of native ethnic communities against the Soviet Union and Rosenberg's conflicts with Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police Heinrich Himmler, Party Chancellery Head Martin Bormann, Reich Commissar for Ukraine Erich Koch, and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

Although the CDJC Rosenberg documents are not arranged and numbered accordingly, Billig provides an excellent characterization of the CDJC Rosenberg Collection with annotations of selected documents under those general subject headings and subsidiary chapters, providing pointed description of the documentary highlights. His expository inventory thus gives an excellent orientation to Rosenberg's policies and functions in the Third Reich and the more specific role of the ERR. Most of the CDJC ERR documents he cites involving cultural plunder operations (under the DBFU) fall under Billig's Part II (chapters 1 and 2) with an emphasis on policy and arrangements, rather than specific acts of plunder. Chapter 3 discusses the Möbel-Aktion and lists selected M-Aktion documents. Documents involving ERR organization, policy, and propaganda functions appear in other parts of the inventory, especially those connected to the DBFU and its subsidiary Hohe Schule in Parts I and III. ERR documents do not appear in Part IV, which is devoted to RMbO policy and administration, as well as the RKO and the RKU.

The 1947 compilation by Jean Cassou provides French translations of 56 CDJC Rosenberg documents (predominantly from the ERR) relating specifically to the plunder of French Jewish-owned art collections. It emphasizes more general policies and reports, such as the retrospective report of ERR art plunder by Robert Scholz (15 July 1944). There are also a few documents regarding the Jewish art collections first taken to the Germany Embassy and, for example, the exposé by Count Franz Wolff-Metternich, the first head of the Kunstschutz, who opposed the Nazis' looting of art. The two documents on libraries

include the frequently cited April 1943 report by Johann Pohl on the IEJ library [= IMT, PS-171* (US-383, RF-1324)], which was largely made up of books plundered by the ERR, sometimes with the help of IEJ staff members. Overall, the emphasis is on documents of general background and context. Cassou's volume does not have current CDJC document citations, but these are penciled in the margins of a copy of this compilation in the CDJC reading room.

The all too brief citations of sample ERR documents below, intended to complement these publications and alert the researcher to their often hidden riches, follow the current CDJC order of cartons and folder numbers. Coverage is not exhaustive. Examples emphasize culture plunder, with notes on the Möbel-Aktion and the Hohe Schule. The CDJC card catalogue, with its document-by-document résumés, is still the most helpful finding aid for researchers. The card catalogue is gradually being updated in an electronic database with revised descriptions and key-word indexing and, in some cases, a concordance to the full-text documents themselves.

Finding Aid (published)

Billig, Joseph. *Alfred Rosenberg dans l'action idéologique, politique et administrative du Reich hitlérien: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C. provenant des archives du Reichsleiter et Ministre A. Rosenberg*. Paris: Edition du Centre, 1963; = *Les inventaires des archives du CDJC*, vol. 1.

An annotated register of selected ERR and other Rosenberg documents held by the CDJC with commentary (see especially pp. 123-171). Current CDJC code numbers are provided for most of the documents described. The introduction explains the genesis of the Rosenberg Collection (pp. 9-17) and gives a good biographical sketch of Rosenberg (pp. 18-28). Significantly, as a help to researchers, the register is arranged in subject categories, with sections for the Hohe Schule, the IEJ, the ERR, and confiscations, etc.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

Card Catalogues (*fichiers*): Nuremberg – Sources – Inventaire – Général

A detailed card catalogue with brief document-by-document abstracts covering ERR Nuremberg files and other documents from German occupation authorities is available on the balcony above the CDJC reading room. Coverage in the main catalogue drawers reflects current order, as they have been numbered by archival carton (Roman numerals) and individual folders within (Arabic numerals). The Rosenberg section is covered in drawers 18 and 19.

Other drawers contain a personal name index for the collection, but those cards are interspersed in the general CDJC name card index. The name index is not comprehensive, although helpful in many instances.

The key word or subject section of the CDJC card catalogue is also not comprehensive and therefore much less useful for the Rosenberg Collection. The choice of topics covered is rather arbitrary, but some subject headings, such as "ERR" or "Franc-maçonnerie," may lead researchers to related ERR documents nonetheless. See in particular the heading "Spoliations – Pillage biens culturels" (drawer no. 129), with subcategories for "Oeuvres d'art" and "bibliothèques," but these latter categories are intermixed, and coverage remains incomplete.

Electronic Database

The CDJC has recently digitized the entire Rosenberg Collection and is in the process of entering newly verified descriptions in the CDJC electronic database in the reading room. Although still incomplete, it is the most accurate and up-to-date finding aid for CDJC holdings. As of April 2009, approximately 480 Rosenberg documents have been entered and can be searched within the system. An abbreviated version of the database is available on the French version of the CDJC website – <http://ww.memorialdelashoah.org> – under the rubric “Recherche dans le catalogue.” Entries provide summaries (with archival codes) of selected documents. Only a few documents, as well as photographs, are available in full, but expansion of the website offering is planned.⁴⁰

Published ERR Documents

Le pillage par les Allemands des oeuvres d'art et des bibliothèques appartenant à des Juifs en France: Recueil de documents. Ed. Jean Cassou. Paris: Éditions du Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, 1947; = *Centre de documentation juive contemporaine. Série Documents*, no. 4.

Provides a sample group of 56 selected ERR documents from the CDJC in French translation. Unfortunately, the published documents do not reference the current CDJC code numbers, although the CDJC reading room copy has penciled marginal indications added accordingly.

Microfilm Copies

Preservation microfilms (18 rolls) of the Archives Rosenberg were prepared in the 1960s. A copy of the films (10 reels and 23 microfiche) is available in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (Acc. 1998-A.0104), but orientation and access is extremely difficult, because the essential CDJC card catalogue is not included, and no other finding aid for the microfilms is available in the museum.

Cartons from the Collection Archives de Nuremberg – Rosenberg

Although all of the cartons in the Rosenberg Collection are listed below, showing the extent and mix of holdings, the brief coverage of documents within cartons indicated remains fragmentary, often with mention of only a few individual ERR documents as examples. Some of the listings have been compiled on the basis of the CDJC card catalogue or Billig's listings. Others have been examined *de visu*.

N.B. Although many of the documents had been assigned IMT numbers, especially in the PS series, only a few Nuremberg PS numbers have been added where available.

⁴⁰ Because the CDJC Internet version of documents is still under development, no attempt has been made here to indicate the specific documents listed below now available on-line.

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No. 335 in the CDJC Nuremberg Collection, but now also considered part of the Rosenberg Collection, two folders, document nos. 2-122; original documents of provenance in the Rosenberg Chancellery (1934-1944), including Rosenberg correspondence with Heinrich Himmler, Reichsführer-SS and chief of the German police, and Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the Security Police (incl. Gestapo), on a variety of subjects.

15: Werner Koeppen letters (25 Feb. 1944) with mention of bombing of ERR Berlin headquarters building (Bismarckstrasse 1) during the night of 22-23 Nov. 1943 and the consequent loss of parts of the ERR records.

43: Correspondence involving the conflict between Heydrich and Rosenberg over materials from the International Institute of Social History (Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISG) in Amsterdam and the rights to appropriate them for the ERR (2 May-7 Nov. 1941).

50: Note for file by Dr Max Thomas, commissioner of the Security Police and SD in France and Belgium (Beauftragter des Chefs der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD für Frankreich und Belgien), regarding respective competence for seizure and utilization of materials with the ERR (28 July 1940).

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Intermixed documents from the DBFU, Rosenberg Chancellery, the NSDAP Office for Jewish and Free Mason Questions, and the IEJ.

21: Note regarding Georg Ebert as Rosenberg's representative in the German Embassy (4 Aug. 1942) and rejection by the Foreign Office to Rosenberg (14 Oct. 1942), as well as reports by Ebert and the embassy (22 May 1942).

15: Report on ERR library and archive confiscations from Paris and their disposition, including the shipment of books from the Alliance israélite universelle, the École rabbinique, Librairie Lipschitz, and several Free Mason lodges to Frankfurt. letters of IEJ Director Wilhelm Grau, receipt in Frankfurt of 1,092 crates, with the loss of one shipment of Jewish and Masonic books and archives from Paris (Sep. 1940, 26 Nov., Jan. 1941).

17: August Schirmer (IEJ) to Rosenberg requesting Judaica and Hebraica from the Rothschild library in Paris to be shipped by Heil (ERR) directly to the IEJ and not to Plassenberg (11 Oct. 1940), with reply from Koeppen confirming Rosenberg's agreement (23 Oct. 1940).

19: Rosenberg to the IEJ regarding a Talmud dictionary to be prepared by Johannes Pohl (12 July 1940).

23: Schirmer to Rosenberg (13 May 1938) regarding publication of a study on the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* and the question of its origin.

26: Notes on the confiscation of the library of the Reverend Marc Boegner, a French "Aryan" and president of the French Protestant Federation (31 Jan., 15 Feb. 1941).

32-40: Documents regarding the Sonderstab Musik.

44-45: Documents regarding the IEJ (1944).

51-57: Documents concerning Klaus Schickert and the IEJ.

53: Report on the IEJ (Nov. 1943-March 1944).

63-64: Reports by Dr Hans Maier on ERR seizures of music in Verona and Trieste (30 Apr. and 9 Sep. 1944).

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Almost entirely documents on ERR activities throughout Europe (most 1942-1944), including reports from Ratibor and Paris. Many report individual seizures or transports.

- 66:** Postwar draft report of Wolff-Metternich, first head of the Kunstschutz, on attempts to protect French art collections seized by German Embassy, the ERR, and Göring; report on furniture from Dutch residences sent to Germany (July 1943).
- 69:** Report from Dr Friedrich Zeiss in Frauenberg, evacuation site in Austria (19 Jan. 1945), regarding ERR operational procedures.
- 70:** Report of meeting of Hans Hagemeyer with Winkler (Welt-Dienst publishing house) and Otto Marrenbach (German Labor Front [Deutsche Arbeitsfront, DAF]) regarding plans for further ERR anti-Jewish propaganda campaign.
- 71:** Hagemeyer letter to Hans Muchow (11 Nov. 1943) regarding ERR ideological propaganda work.
- 73 and 108:** Report from Dr Maier in Verona (21 Feb. 1944) on ERR propaganda against Italian Jews and Masons, etc.
- 74:** Report to Koeppen with list of M-Aktion Dutch seizures (23 June 1943).
- 76:** Utikal to Rosenberg regarding Quisling and possibility of ERR mission to Norway (12 Feb. 1942).
- 77:** List of ERR personnel.
- 79:** Göring order on the ERR (1 May 1941).
- 80:** Ebert to Koeppen regarding ERR activities in Paris, the provinces, and Brussels (8 Dec. 1940).
- 81:** Letter from Dr Koeppen (26 Nov. 1946) to Heil concerning that the Rothschild collection of autographs, which should be placed in a safe, and inquiry about other books and documents in Rothschild collections of interest to the ERR.
- 82:** Ebert to Rosenberg regarding ERR cultural seizures with support of Göring to the exclusion of other services (6 Nov. 1940) and noting a new ERR section for library seizures in the Angers region with 60-100 addresses established.
- 83:** Herbert Gerigk letter (15 Oct. 1940) regarding shipment of historical musical instruments seized from Wanda Landowska.
- 84:** List of ERR personnel.
- 85:** Letter from Koeppen to Kurt von Behr (23 Oct. 1940) ordering that Hebraica and Judaica from Rothschild collections be sent to the IEJ.
- 86:** Letter of attestation (26 June 1940) that Ebert had arranged for the GFP to seize important Free Mason collection on behalf of the ERR.
- 87:** Letter from Zwiebel in Riga explaining that Jewish periodicals seized in Riga were first sent to Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland) and then to the IEJ (27 June 1944).
- 90:** Note from Riga on the dispatch of Jewish journals to Ratibor (27 June 1944).
- 91:** Report on the HAG Ostland regarding distribution of books seized in Soviet institutions and work on Bolshevism (n.d.), with reference to the Ostbücherei (90,000 vols.) and one million others, as well as 288,000 volumes of Judaica sent to the IEJ.
- 92:** Gerd Wunder order (28 Mar. 1944) to search for birth and circumcision record for Maxim Litvinov so his real identity can be established.
- 93:** Note from Georg Anton to Pohl (Welt-Dienst) regarding seizure of a Talmud from Bakhchisarai [Ger. Bachtchissarai] in the Crimea (17 Jan. and 2 Feb. 1944).
- 94:** Notes of the ERR Berlin regarding seized archives of Russian writer Zenskii (9-14 Dec. 1943-2 May 1944).

- 96:** Requests by the Reich Ministry of Finance to choose for its library from books seized in the Netherlands by the ERR (5 May-19 Aug. 1944).
- 97:** Report from Dr Zeiss on situation of Jews in Bucharest, adding that it was not currently opportune for an ERR mission (June 1944).
- 99:** Johannes Pohl report on the IEJ library (29 Apr. 1943).
- 102:** Anton report regarding opposition of Edmund Veessenmayer (Reich plenipotentiary in Hungary) on ERR activity in Hungary, based on ERR activities in the Balkans and SD opposition to competition (29 Mar. 1944); Utikal to Koeppen with details of ERR activities in Zagreb (18 Apr. 1944).
- 103:** Robert Scholz July 1944 report "Sonderstab Bildende Kunst," Oct. 1940-July 1944 (15 July 1944) [= IMT, PS-1015(b)* (US-385, RF-1323)].
- 105:** Transfer of Dienststelle Westen back to the ERR (24 Nov. 1944); order to transfer to Germany all goods seized in the Netherlands, including those seized by M-Aktion; thanks from Rosenberg to Behr (23 Jan. 1945).
- 106:** Report by Muchow (12 Apr. 1944) on panic and corruption involved in ERR evacuation from Paris.
- 109:** Note from Wunder on Rothschild bank records from Vienna (12 Dec. 1944).
- 112:** Herbert Lommatzsch identifying a seized library from the Jewish Music Institute in Kyiv (Kiev) that was being transported to Hungen (20 Sep. 1944).
- 113:** The ERR to the ZBHS (18 Mar. 1944) regarding Torah scrolls for the IEJ.
- 114:** Report by Dora Solamon on ERR archives (21 Aug. 1944), suggesting not much would be appropriate for "utilization," naming three crates from the residence of G. Straus (a Paris lawyer), two from the Club du Faubourg, and the papers of Georges Mandel, Léon Blum, and Victor Busek, among others.
- 116:** Wunder report on seizure of the Boris Souvarine library from Paris (10 Nov. 1944) and the search for the manuscript of Souvarine's book on Stalin.
- 119:** Lommatzsch report (27 Mar. 1943) regarding the possible confiscation of the library belonging to the Jewish physician Ernst Hellie of Karlsbad for the ZBHS.
- 120:** Letter from the director of the Finance Office in Dortmund regarding the policy for destruction of recent Hebrew and religious books and the retention of early books and German books by Jewish authors to be turned over to the ERR (19 Oct. 1942).
- 121:** Letter from the Finance Office in Bonn asking which books are of interest to the ERR, with reply that the ERR wants early books and all those concerning Jewish history and culture (19 Oct. 1942).
- 123:** Letter from the Finance Office in Bärn with a list of Jewish books and a response from Dr Ulrich Cruse (15 May 1943) that the books listed are not of interest and can be disposed of as waste paper.
- 122, 124-135, 140, 141:** Similar correspondence regarding books confiscated by the Gestapo in different cities in Germany, and some with lists of offers for the ERR and Hohe Schule.
- 127:** Hermann Langkopf (ERR) to Wunder regarding receipts from the Dutch M-Aktion in Hamburg.

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Continues ERR documents from all over Europe (most 1942-1944).

- 142-146:** ERR reports from Ratibor (1944) and Paris.

- 147:** Lommatzsch quarterly report on the ERR (9 Oct. 1942), with emphasis on the Special Mission in the Soviet Union, involving the preparation of card files and selection of confiscated materials.
- 148:** Paul Ruhbaum quarterly report on the ERR (third quarter 1943), with emphasis on the confiscated documentary collection, especially papers of Georges Mandel, and other Jews and Masons in France.
- 150:** Gerd Wunder report on his visit to Bad Schwalbach (Welt-Dienst) and to Hungen (IEJ) regarding ERR cooperation (Ratibor, 28 Nov. 1944).
- 151:** Report on the science section of ERR regarding its work and plans for conference in Prague.
- 152:** Wunder report, following his trip to Frankfurt in June, on use of ERR-seized archival materials by the IEJ and Welt-Dienst (22 July 1943).
- 154:** Annual report of “Exploitation” section by Wunder for 1942, regarding the Ostbücherei formed in Riga and transferred to Berlin with details and statistics of holdings (26 Jan. 1943).
- 155:** Quarterly report from Wunder (Berlin, 1 Jan. 1943), including the Ostbücherei and receipts from Commando Künsberg for books from Pavlovsk and Gatchina.
- 156:** Report by Wunder (Berlin, 8 Oct. 1942); the Ostbücherei, with receipts of archives and libraries from the West, including library of Léon Blum; receipts from Commando Künsberg from Tsarskoe Selo and Kyiv.
- 157:** Note from Dr Engelbach on his trip to Mannheim to survey confiscated Judaica (27 Oct. 1943, 31 Mar. and 20 Oct. 1943).
- 158:** General summary report on ERR activities ([n.d.] through 1944), including plundered libraries and archives, the Ostbücherei (1 million vols.), with statistics of shipments and destinations, including receipts from the HAG Frankreich, the HAG Belgien-Nordfrankreich, the HAG Ukraine, the HAG Ostland (which covered the Baltic countries and, until May 1943, the General Commissariat White Ruthenia), and the HAG Mitte (established effective 1 May 1943 to cover the General Commissariat White Ruthenia and Rear Area Army Group Center), along with special staffs for Prehistory and Fine Arts.
- 159:** Cruse report on ZBHS (1 Jan. 1944), including books received from Tsarskoe Selo, Riga, and Kyiv, confiscated by the ERR, and annual report (June 1943).
- 161:** Lommatzsch ERR report from Vilnius (8 May 1943), including the Jewish Scientific Institute (Yidisher Visnshaftlekher Institut, YIVO) and the Communist Party archive in Smolensk.
- 162:** Wunder proposal to efface Jewish ownership markings on books confiscated for the Wehrmacht (13 Feb. 1944).
- 163:** Note from Zeiss (13 Jan. 1944) regarding Talmud roll from Bakhchisarai [Ger. Bachtchissarai] in the Crimea, needed by Pohl.
- 165-195:** Documents regarding Sonderstab Musik and M-Aktion music instrument confiscations in France.

CXLII

Box starts with materials from the Rosenberg Chancellery, including many for the Hohe Schule.

- 197:** Rosenberg to Franz Xavier Schwarz regarding of the appointment of Klaus Schickert to head the IEJ (6 Sep. 1944).
- 199:** Rosenberg to Schwarz regarding his visit to Tanzenberg (ZBHS) (18 Jan. 1944).

- 200:** Rosenberg to Schwarz regarding Schickert and the IEJ (20 Oct. 1943).
201, 230: IEJ-related documents.
203: Rosenberg to Schwarz (20 Feb. 1943) regarding budget for the Hohe Schule following Hitler's order (13 July 1943) to suspend most work on the Hohe Schule.
204: Rosenberg to Schwarz regarding funding for ZBHS and other Hohe Schule institutes (18 Jan. 1944).
205: ERR Sonderstab Musik seizures in Paris (19 Feb. 1941), including Fernand Halphen, Gregor Piatigorsky, Wanda Landowska, and Arno Poldes, as well as the international concert agency Valmalète and its owners Victor Schiff, Horwitz, and Hugo Simon.
206-208: ERR Sonderstab Musik, more seizure reports, including from M-Aktion, and packing lists for musicalia from Paris.
209: correspondence between Rosenberg and Martin Bormann regarding the Hohe Schule (Oct. 1941 and 1943).
210: Plans for the opening of the IEJ (23 Jan. 1941).
211: Accusations against Wilhelm Grau as IEJ director and the seizure of books (27 Sep. 1941).
212-218: Rosenberg and Bormann correspondence (1942-1943) regarding Hohe Schule institutes.
234: Declaration of ERR authority in the east (21 Oct. 1941).
235: Rosenberg to Bormann regarding staff animosities of population vis-à-vis military because of functions forbidden to military under armistice (30 May 1941); list of ERR staff and functions in the west.
249: Rosenberg correspondence with Himmler and Heydrich regarding the conflict between the ERR and the SD in Ukraine (5 Jan. and 6 Mar. 1942).

CXLIII

Documents on ERR reorganization, the IEJ, and other Hohe Schule operations. Some files go back to 1928, others relate to Rosenberg's work with the NSDAP, including the newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter*, for which he served as editorial director.

- 253:** Borman to Rosenberg regarding Heydrich's objections to ERR competence in seizure of materials relating to ideology of "enemies of Reich" (19 Apr. 1941); Rosenberg to Bormann regarding relations between the ERR and SD (Reich Security Main Office) and SD priorities; ERR mission in the Balkans to prioritize archives and libraries, with art only secondary (23 Apr. 1941) [= IMT, PS-72* (US-357) and PS-71* (US-371) respectively].
254: Rosenberg to Bormann regarding Otto Abetz's attempt to prevent dispatch of materials from the Grand-Orient de France for an exposition in Berlin (10 Feb. 1941).
258: Bormann to Rosenberg (25 Nov. 1940) prohibiting distribution of the book by Liebbrandt on the Soviet Union at present because of potential impact on German-Russian relations.
264: Dr Friedrich Krebs, Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, to Schwarz (25 Nov. 1940) protesting the redistribution of Jewish books from Frankfurt libraries all to the IEJ, suggesting some should go to other local libraries.
265: Correspondence of Schwarz and Rosenberg regarding the publication of a dictionary on the Jewish question (12 and 14 Feb. 1942).
267: Rosenberg to Schwarz regarding exhibit of seized archives from a Masonic lodge in Jersey and the Paris Banque de Rothschild (18 Feb. 1941).

- 268:** Rosenberg to Schwarz regarding plans for the opening of the IEJ in the Rothschild palace (3 Feb. 1941).
- 269:** Report on plans for the Hohe Schule (6 Nov. 1940).
- 275:** Rosenberg to Schwarz with thanks for support and seizure of the Rothschild and Polish libraries in Paris (18-21 Sep. 1940).
- 287:** Notice regarding the ERR mission in Zagreb and formation of a local Deutsches Kulturinstitut (28 Aug. 1941); report of ERR mission to Zagreb (5 Oct. 1941); and other documents regarding ERR Zagreb (Nov. 1941-Jan, 1942).
- 293:** Annual report of Grau on the work of the IEJ for 1941.
- 308:** Dr Walther Grothe to Rosenberg regarding possible transfer of ZBHS to Fürstenstein.
- 310:** Hans Heinrich Lammers, head of the Reich Chancellery, to Wilhelm Keitel, head of the High Command of the Wehrmacht, regarding Hitler's approval of the M-Aktion, as proposed by Rosenberg.
- 312:** Regarding investigation about Lenin's Jewish grandfather.
- 357:** Declaration of ERR authority in the east (7 Feb. and 23 May 1942).
- 368:** Report of Robert Ebert on abandoned Masonic lodges in Paris with request to confiscated materials (1 July 1940).
- 380:** Report on M-Aktion in Paris (4 Nov. 1943) [= IMT, PS-1737(b)].

CXLIV

- 381-433:** Many documents stamped as received by the Dienststelle Rosenberg and the RMbO, including plans for French industry in Eastern Europe.
- 399:** Report by Scholz on a visit to the ERR art repository in Neuschwanstein Castle and competition with Linz agents (5 May 1943).
- 401:** Description of types and quantity of art collected by the ERR in Paris and ERR staff involved in inventory, also in the Soviet Union (6 Nov. 1941).
- 402-404:** Gerigk letters concerning confiscation of musical instruments.
- 428:** Dr Mommsen and Dr Speer report on the mood of the population and on archives in Belarus and Smolensk (1 Sep. 1942).
- 429:** Report of Robert von Berg (19 Aug. 1943) on Lithuanian activities and the Katyn massacre of Polish officers by the Soviets.
- 443:** Rosenberg to Hitler regarding expanded priority for M-Aktion receipts.
- 445:** Distribution of Nazi books and library confiscation in France (29 Aug. 1940).
- 446:** Confiscation order (22 Aug. 1940) for records from 176 Dutch Masonic lodges.
- 449:** Note of Keitel to commander in the Netherlands, explaining Hitler's permission to confiscate library and archival materials in occupied western countries (5 July 1940) [= IMT, PS-139 (RF-1303)].
- 451:** Dutch M-Aktion transports and lists of Dutch M-Aktion loot (1 Oct. 1944).
- 454a:** Evacuation of the ERR from Paris, Brussels, and Verona (12-22 Sep. 1944). (No. 448 is the last with U.S. pull slips, but nos. 446 and 447 have penciled slips.)
- 457:** Lammers to Keitel and Lammers to Rosenberg regarding Hitler's approval of the M-Aktion (31 Dec. 1941).

CXLV

Documents from the Rosenberg Chancellery and the prewar DBFU ideological division (1933-1939, 1944). None have pull slips retained. Continuation of the numbered sequence, nos. 488-645.

- 483:** ERR transport of “valuable” cultural property (including art) to Germany and right to do so (17 Sep. 1940) [= IMT, PS-138* (RF-1310, RF-1443)].
- 488-509:** Relating to the Eastern Front, especially the RKO (1941-1942).
- 568:** Requests from Gauleiter Karl Kaufmann (Hamburg) to Rosenberg for books to be given to the municipal and university libraries in Hamburg (3 Apr. 1944); with reply from Rosenberg that appropriate books will be found in the M-Aktion depots and those seized in the Soviet Union, but such distribution will be possible only after the war (21 Apr. 1944).
- 569:** Transfer of Dienststelle Westen back to the ERR (24 Nov. 1944); M-Aktion orders and thanks to Kurt von Behr (25 Jan. 1945).
- 572-573:** Gerhard Utikal appointed to head the ERR (1 Apr. 1941) with illness of Ebert [= IMT, PS-143 (USSR-371)]; Ingram mission in preparation for ERR mission to Southeast Europe and the Balkans.
- 574:** Library confiscations from the Rothschilds and the Polish Library based in Paris (Sep. 1940).
- 578-583:** Most on ERR arrangements in France for seizure of libraries and art.
- 580:** Creation of the Hohe Schule (18 Jan. 1939).
- 582:** Letter from Göring on priorities for the disposition of seized art in the Jeu de Paume (5 Nov. 1940) [= IMT, PS-141* (US-368, RF 1309)]; documents on Nazi ideology and other matters intermixed (1934-1944).
- 591, 592, and 625:** Rosenberg’s book *Myth of the 20th Century* (1929-1944).
- 609-615, 638-645:** Sonderstab Musik, and M-Aktion music confiscations.

CXLV(a)

Starts new running nos. 1-82. Many files of RMbO provenance (no. 16 is in an RMbO printed folder). Some bear signatures and incoming stamps of the Reich Commisariat Ostland (RKO), including a few marked “secret” (*Geheim*), others regarding the Reich Commisariat Ostland (RKU).

CXLVI

- 1-57:** Rosenberg files from the NSDAP (some 1929-early 1930s), NSDAP Foreign Policy Office (APA), Rosenberg speeches.
- 15:** Rosenberg to Schwarz requesting monies for confiscations and noting materials gathered already among French and Belgian archives and libraries with specific mention of the Rothschilds (3 Sep. 1940).
- 16:** Rosenberg to Göring regarding priorities for art seizures (21 Sep. 1940).
- 19:** Rosenberg to Bormann regarding exhibit of seized Masonic documentation from the isle of Jersey (1-4 Feb. 1941).
- 22-37, 39-40:** The Hohe Schule and the IEJ, intermixed with documents on French industry in Eastern Europe; ERR in France, Italy, and the Netherlands; and Rosenberg proclamations.
- 46 and 48:** French M-Aktion music instrument confiscations.
- 50:** Crate list for Dutch M-Aktion loot in Depot Buyskade (Lager Buyskade) and Depot Vondelstraat (Lager Vondelstraat) (26 Oct. 1944).

CXLVII

Scattered documents regarding the ERR and Hohe Schule institutes.

- 7:** Lists of ERR collaborators.

10-12: Institute of Continental European Studies.

CXLVIIa (not ERR-related)

1-30: The RMbO in Berlin, the General Commissariat Volhynia and Podolia, the General Commissariat Latvia, and the RKU.

CXLVIIb (not ERR-related)

Nos, 1-26: RMbO administrative files (with incoming stamps); the RKO (many with original German folders), including Kaunas, Riga, Tallinn (Ger. Reval), and Minsk; the RKU, including the Crimea, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zhytomyr.

CCXXXI

1-21, 48-51: RMbO and Local Administration Commandant Riga (Ortskommandant Riga), with stamps of receipt stamps.

22-36: ERR confiscations in Paris.

22: Protest regarding seizure of library of law professor Wahl (19 Mar. 1941); confiscation of musicalia and historical music instruments from Wanda Landowska (GFP, Paris, 8 Jan. 1941).

23: Confiscation from Sylvian Lévy.

25: Currency Protection Commando (DSK) seized art collection transferred to ERR, including the Rothschilds, Wasserman (inventory), and others (5 May 1941).

26: French protests to Wolff-Metternich about the David-Weill confiscation and others (19 Sep. 1941-2 Sep. 1942).

27: Seizure order to DSK and inventory of the confiscated Weil [Veil] -Picard collection from the Banque de France (29 Oct. 1940).

24 and 28: Wildenstein confiscation with inventory (12 Apr.-29 May 1941).

29: Letters and list of art collection of J. Kronig confiscated by the DSK and transmitted to the ERR, including some acquired by Göring, which were to be restituted (22 May-17 Oct. 1941).

34-41: Reports from the Kunstschutz, Military Commander in France (MBF), regarding seized art.

42-46: MBF regarding art in France.

CCXXXII

1-10: RMbO.

11, 16a-20: ERR reports from different countries.

17: Final report of ERR Sonderkommando in Greece (15 Nov. 1941) with lists of lodges and Jewish seizures (original in Bundesarchiv).

18: Regarding August Schirmer (IEJ).

21, 23, 25, and 30-33: Möbel-Aktion reports, Dienststelle Westen.

2.5.1.2. ARCHIVES DE NUREMBERG: OTHER ERR AND ROSENBERG DOCUMENTS

The CDJC retains copies of many (but not all) of the French records from the IMT Trial of the Major War Criminals in Nuremberg. Accordingly, apart from the Rosenberg Collection as such, there are many other documents from various Rosenberg operations to be found here. The ERR (or ERR-related) documents among them are intermixed in the general

CDJC collections and do not form separate sub-collections based on their provenance. These include some German copies (original carbon copies) of Rosenberg ERR documents, and photocopies of Rosenberg documents held in other archives. Their provenance, or the source from which they were received, is not always apparent, although the CDJC card catalogue does have special drawers covering receipts from other archives.

One group of documents represent copies from the French IMT records, including documents that were assigned numbers by the prosecution, such as ca. three-fourths of the PS series (PS-1 – PS-4069). (The documents that became actual numbered court exhibits were published in the IMT Blue Series.) The CDJC has copies of many (but not all) of the French IMT court exhibits (FA 6 – XIII-37). Some of these, for example, are found in the folders CXXVIII-CXXXVIIIa within the series Archives de Nuremberg (no. 1-5939). Most are photocopies, some (in the case of Rosenberg documents) are copies of originals in the CDJC Rosenberg Collection.

Successive drawers of the CDJC card catalogue cover sub-series within the Nuremberg Collection, such the IMT PS (Paris-Storey), NG (Nuremberg Government; for German government agencies), and NO (Nuremberg Organizations; for Nazi party agencies), which contain scattered ERR (or ERR-related) documents. A few sample listings follow below:

Finding Aid (published)

The Holocaust: Nuremberg Evidence. Ed. Jacob Robinson and Henry Sachs. Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 1976.

Lists in English selected documents in various IMT series with indications of published versions in the U.S. and French Blue Series, vols. 25-34, and other publications: NG series, pp. 47-85 (NG-016 – NG-5887); NO series, pp. 85-115 (NO-010 – NO-5939); and PS series, pp. 132-157 (PS-001 – PS-4071).

See also the heading “ERR” in the CDJC card catalogue (drawer 86), listing many PS documents from or relating to the ERR, many of which were published in the IMT proceedings (see below).

Published IMT Documents

Published versions of many of the ERR documents indicated appear in the original German with English titles in the U.S. Blue Series, vols. 25-34, and likewise in the parallel French series (see Section 9.1.7.).

Nuremberg NG Series: Documents Pertaining to the Reich Ministries, Nos. 1-5890
(see CDJC catalogue, drawers 14-15)

CXXVII-56

NT/NG 5142 [NG-3902]; most documents here also have PS numbers; photocopies of Hitler’s orders on the authority and tasks of the ERR in the confiscation of cultural property (1 Mar., 5 July, 30 Sep. 1942).

Nuremberg NO Series: Documents Pertaining to Nazi Organizations, including the SS and the Secret Police (Gestapo), Nos. 1-2321 (see CDJC catalogue, drawer 16)

CXXXVIIa

148: NT/NO-5939, Report on ERR seizures of libraries, art, and other cultural objects (n.d. [1944?]; 14 p., 22 p.) carbon typescript of English translation.

CXXXVIIb

63: NT/NO-5178, Gerhard Utikal deposition regarding the ERR with English translation (27 Aug. 1947; 14 p., 22 p.).

Nuremberg PS Series (Paris-Story Documents), Nos. PS-1 – PS-4069, Cartons CCLI-CCLXXXVIII

The Paris-Storey series contains many important ERR and M-Aktion documents, scattered throughout. The CDJC has easily accessible copies of all of these documents (through PS-4069), listed individually and described briefly in numerical order in the CDJC card catalogue (drawers 21-22).⁴¹

2.5.2. LES AUTORITIES ALLEMANDES EN FRANCE

[Documents of German Authorities in France]

The collections of documents from the German occupation authorities in France mentioned below contain a mixture of originals and photocopies. Some examples highlighting cultural plunder or directly involving the ERR are listed, but the following lists are not exhaustive. Some documents on seizures of art collections and other Jewish cultural property by other German agencies are also included, because many of these were subsequently turned over to the ERR. Likewise, documentation of Möbel-Aktion seizures of furnishings from Jewish homes is included, but it has not been possible to provide a comprehensive list of all of the CDJC holdings in these areas. Also included are French protests of seizures to the German authorities. Although these are not of ERR provenance, they further document many seizures of what later constituted ERR and M-Aktion loot. Some documents listed, but not all, are described in more detail in the Steinberg inventory cited below. Descriptions of other scattered documents are now found on the CDJC website. Almost all of these are covered in the CDJC card files in the reading room.

N.B. It has not been possible to examine *de visu* all of the CDJC documents listed below. Many listings are based on those available in Steinberg, the CDJC card catalogues, or the CDJC database, or on the CDJC website.

Finding Aid (published)

Steinberg, Lucien. *Les autoriteés allemandes en France occupée: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C.* Foreword by Isaac Schneersohn. Preface by Jacques Delarue. Paris, 1966; = *Les inventaires des archives du CDJC*, vol. 2.

⁴¹ Cf. the more complete PS series, 1-PS – 5714-PS, available at the NACP, RG 238 (Entry 1, NM-66; see Section 9.1.7.1.). Copies of some of the documents are available on microfilm.

An annotated register of selected German documents held by the CDJC with commentary. As a help to researchers, documents are arranged in subject categories. Section B “Anti-Jewish Measures on the Material Plane” contains sections on “economic Aryanization,” the pillage of works of art and libraries, and confiscations and seizures (especially pp. 83-97). In connection with preparations for the new electronic database, a few archival signatures have been changed. The general introduction (pp. 11-42) provides a helpful, succinct administrative overview of agencies and their principal personnel. Archival codes indicate whether documents are originals or photocopies.

2.5.2.1. L'ÉTAT-MAJOR ALLEMAND / MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN FRANKREICH (MBF)
[Military Commander in France]⁴²

The documents in this CDJC series are predominantly photocopies. As such, they duplicate or overlap with those found in the major groups of records from the MBF now divided between the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg (RW 35) and the AN-Paris (AJ 40). However, the CDJC currently has no indication of their source of acquisition, nor is there a correlation table to the originals. Documents in some cartons examined are quality copies from the AN-Paris.

Many of the documents here provide details of GFP operations during the first year of occupation. The art seizures carried out by the GFP went first to the German Embassy in Paris, but then, starting in the fall of 1940, these were turned over to the ERR for processing in the Jeu de Paume.

IV

208-209: Regarding German ordinances to the effect that German Jewish property should become the property of the Reich.

LXII

15: Letter from General Walther von Brauchitsch to Kurt von Behr regarding the ERR (24 Mar. 1943).

LXXV

These are all quality copies from the AN-Paris, although codes are not indicated.

17: Extract from a report on “Aryanization” and ERR operations originating from the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France (MB BelgNfr, signed Reeder; 1 Nov. 1943).

161, 163-169: French reports and protests regarding German seizure of properties belonging to the Rothschild family (14 Jan.-5 Mar. 1942), includes specific references to ERR activities.

174: Extract of a report on ERR (and M-Aktion) French operations and statistics for Jewish furniture sent to Germany (n.d. [spring 1944]).

178: Report on “Aryanization” and seizures from Jewish firms and communications with the ERR (3 Jan. 1941).

215: MBF monthly situation report for September 1940, including a short paragraph on the ERR (2 Oct. 1940).

⁴² Cf. the much more extensive groups of MBF records in the AN-Paris (see Section 2.4.3.1.) and in the BArch-MA in Freiburg (see Section 3.4.2.1.).

- 239:** French protest of German confiscation of the library of Sylvain Lévy (29 May 1941), with reaction from the ERR justifying the confiscation (12 June 1941).
- 240:** French protests of ERR confiscation of libraries owned by French attorneys Suzanne Blum and Paul Weill, with response from the ERR that the libraries had been sent to Germany (1 Mar.-8 Apr. 1941).
- 266:** Note regarding the proposed confiscation of woolen and fur clothing abandoned in residences of Jews, some of them Americans, to be sent to the Eastern Front (31 Dec. 1941).
- 269:** Confiscation of furniture belonging to the “Jew Weiller” (24 May 1941).
- 277:** MBF circular (6 Sep. 1940) regarding creation and mission of the ERR with Dr Wilhelm Grau and authority for seizure of Jewish archives and libraries, and those of Masonic lodges.

LXXVI

7: GFP Group 540 report (11 Feb. 1941) concerning activities on behalf of the ERR (3-8 Feb. 1941), including the confiscation and shipment of 760 cases of archives from the Rothschild brothers’ bank in Paris, as well as a search of ten residences belonging to Jews from Eastern Europe, including Bramson and Aldanoff (three of the residences were sealed), and a search of the offices of the review *L’Europe Nouvelle* (Pertinax), which were then sealed on behalf of the SD; copy of cover document addressed to the chief of the Paris Military District (11-12 Feb. 1941).

LXXVII

- 1:** Confiscation of property belonging to the “German Jew” Hans Israel Stein (Apr.-July 1941).
- 2:** Report by Behr requesting order to send and other letters regarding ERR library confiscations from Justin Godart, André Schwob d’Hericourt, Ida Rubinstein, Wilhelm Unde, Edmund Vermeil, and R. Zerapha (5 Mar., 10 Mar., 23 Apr., and 2 May 1941).
- 5:** Correspondence with the attorney for Ida Rubinstein, protesting as a non-Jew the seizure of her library by the ERR (Mar.-Apr. 1941).
- 11:** Reports to the commandant of the Rambouillet Military District (13 and 17 May 1941) and letters (5, 16, and 30 June 1941) from the GFP, with an inventory of objects taken from the bank vault of M. E. Léon and his residence (28, rue de la Motte, Rambouillet).
- 14:** Correspondence and report from Herbert Gerigk (Sonderstab Musik) regarding the record firm Editions de l’Oiseau-Lyre, and its Australian owner Louise Mosson-Dyer (31 Oct. 1940, 5-10 June 1941).
- 16:** Report to the ERR on clandestine sales of paintings from the art dealer Bernheim Jeune, and orders for GFP requisition (26 Mar., 12 June-28 July 1941).
- 20:** Letter to the ERR regarding the transfer to an ERR warehouse of furniture and other works of art from the “Jewish Ball” firm that were then held in the Louvre (23 June 1941).

LXXIX

7: Letter from GFP and note to Behr regarding GFP activity on behalf of ERR for confiscation of art (25-27 Sep. 1940).

8: File of the Prefecture of Police relating to property of the Rothschild family (18-27 Sep. 1940).

9: GFP Group 540 reports on operations on behalf of ERR for confiscation of art and books from Jewish libraries, such as the Pères de Notre-Dame de Sion, and other individuals and associations, such as Le Fonds national juif, l'Union mondiale de la jeunesse juive, and *Le Journal juif*, and individuals such as Léon Blum, Georges Mandel, and the Rothschilds (13 Oct.-21 Nov. 1940).

11: Correspondence and report of Gerigk (Sonderstab Musik) regarding the record firm Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre, owned by Louise Mosson-Dyer who fled to Australia and who was dealing in recordings of Jewish music (31 Sep.-10 Nov. 1940).

12: Note to Dr Georg Kiessel (MBF) regarding the requisition of Jewish residences of Mme Vital (11, bd Flandrin) and Mme Schwob-Héricourt (same address).

16: Note to MBF regarding the requisition of Jewish residences of Sokal (29, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris) and Charechevsky (9, quai d'Orsay).

19-19a: GFP Group 540 report concerning activities on behalf of the ERR (27 Jan.-1 Feb. 1941) in seizing Jewish collections of art and other cultural property (3 Feb. 1941), including Hélène Zuylen de Nyevelt de Haar (née Rothschild), Julienne Cain, Jacques Delevsky, Georges Goldchaux, Jacques Grumbach, Alphonse Kann, Robert Kern, Joseph Reinach, Caroline Stern, and N. Watson [M. Watson], among others.

20: Letters and reports regarding GFP confiscations on the behalf of the ERR from Florine Ebstein-Langweil (61, rue de Varenne, Paris) and Moufflard (Apr.-May 1941), with protests.

23: Notes from the GFP and report by Gerd Wunder (ERR) regarding requisitions for the confiscation of art, furniture, and library collections of Eugène de Rothschild, with Göring's blessing (6-15 May 1941).

23a: Wunder requests MBF for confiscation of libraries of Jules Moch and Georges Weill (11 May 1941).

CCCLXXVIII

5: File of documents from the "Service [Ferdinand] Niedermeyer" regarding German proprietorship of and right to seize Jewish property and other anti-Jewish measures in France and Belgium (24 Apr. and 12 Aug. 1942); circular by Eggert Reeder (head of administration office within the MB BelgNfr) regarding the M-Aktion in Belgium and Northern France (18 Sep. 1942), other M-Aktion extensions, and conflicts between the "Service Niedermeyer" and the ERR regarding seized Jewish property.

CCCXCV

13: File of documents concerning the Wildenstein Gallery from the archive of Dr Kurt Blanke (head of the de-Judaization desk within the MBF), including reference to "Aryanization" (Jan.-Feb. 1943); the attempt of Karl Haberstock with the German art journal *Weltkunst* to appoint a new administrator for the gallery (5 Mar, 6 Sep. 1942); regarding attempts of Lohse to assume control (6 Nov.-5 Jan. 1944); and purchase of the gallery by Heinrich Hoffmann (Foto-Hoffmann) with support of Abetz (26 Jan.-28 Feb. 1944).

2.5.2.2. FONDS GESTAPO FRANCE

Only selected documents relating to the ERR and Möbel-Aktion are mentioned below. Most documents in this fond are photocopies, but the source of acquisition is not available.

VII

14: Note from Hans Maier (ERR Sonderkommando Italien) to the ERR in Ratibor with a report of the attorney Ettore Martinoli of the Centre for Study of the Jewish Problem in Trieste on the current situation in the Italian government with regard to the extent and activities of Jews, Masons, and Bolsheviks (18 Feb. 1944).

15: Circular from Alfred Rosenberg to ERR leaders (18 Apr. 1944) regarding preparations for an anti-Jewish conference to be organized by Hans Hagemeyer (DBFU, Main Office for Supra-State Powers [Hauptamt Überstaatliche Mächte]) with participants from all countries.

16: Order from Alfred Rosenberg appointing Georg Ebert to direct the ERR in occupied western lands with office chiefs to be appointed for Paris, Brussels, and The Hague (15 July 1940).

17: Note from Hagemeyer (ERR) regarding a prospective group of French anti-Semitic collaborators (11 Nov. 1943).

XXV

31: Note from the German Embassy to the ERR requesting it not seal the residences of Greek Jews and not evacuate property of Greek Jews deported for political reasons (30 June 1944).

113-115, 120: Disposition of property from the residences of Hungarian Jews (6 Feb.-12 Apr. 1943), including list of those dealt with by the ERR (23 Feb. 1943).

XXVc

251: Register listing 998 confiscations of furnishings and movable goods from Jewish residences in the region of Marseilles: "Beschlagnahmebuch des Sicherheitspolizei (SD)-Kommandos – Marseilles" (14 Aug. 1943-12 Aug. 1944).

This document is missing from the file of paper photocopies and is available only on a microfiche of the file in question. The source is not available.

XLVI

Many of the documents in this box, most of them regarding deportations, have recently been renumbered.

156-161: Documents relating to confiscation of valuables from the Jew Moses Gobets (23 Feb.-16 June 1944).

168-174: Letters regarding property seizure by Dienststelle Westen from Hungarian Katharina Gaarder (wife of Eugen Goldman) claiming that she is not Jewish (8 May-June 1943).

200-202: Letters regarding the deported Turkish Jew Isak (Isaac) Halfon, with appeals from the Turkish Consulate for his release along with his wife and the restoration of furniture confiscated by the ERR in Bordeaux; note suggesting their appeal for confiscated property be addressed to the ERR (29 Feb.-21 June 1944).

XLIXa

97: Letter from MBF official with a censored private letter from Henner Schroeder (ERR) with allegation of Laval's ties to the Free Masons (25 June-1 July 1942).

2.5.2.3. COLLECTION AMBASSADE D'ALLEMAGNE

[German Embassy Collection]

This collection includes scattered documents regarding the seizure and fate of French Jewish art collections. Most of those collections first stored in the German Embassy were turned over to the ERR and passed through the Jeu de Paume, but some remained with the Foreign Office. Several of the following documents are photocopies from files now held in the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) in Berlin (see Section 3.5.), but correlations are not available.

II

214: File regarding ERR seizure from the château de Chambord of art belonging to the British Embassy, and to Michael Wright (Secretary of the British Embassy), currently held at the German Embassy, Paris (26 Sep. 1941-2 Apr. 1942).

IIIa

11: Note from the French Secretary of State regarding "Einsatzstab Westen" (ERR) seizure of Jewish furnishings, request to ask Behr for appropriate receipts of requisition (18 Mar. 1942).

V: Dossier Zeitschel

A major in the Wehrmacht and the equivalent thereof in the SS, Carltheo (Karl Theodor) Zeitschel commanded a GFP unit during the invasion of France. After the fall of Paris, he was transferred to the German Embassy in Paris, where ran the Jewish affairs desk. He was one of the principals in charge of the confiscated Jewish art collections held at the embassy (July-October 1940). The folders below contain original documents, photocopies, and French translations.

17: Note from Zeitschel to Ambassador Otto Abetz requesting him to ask Hitler for permission to sell confiscated Jewish art still held in the German Embassy (n.d. [Mar. or Apr. 1941?]).

71: Letter from Zeitschel to Gerd Wunder regarding German Embassy contact with the Hohe Schule, the IEJ (27 June 1941).

95: Correspondence regarding payment for disposition of Jewish art from the ERR to the shipping agency Schenker (29 July 1941).

96: Abetz to DSK ordering confiscation of painting by Rafaël belonging to Adolpho Weiss held in Banque Franco-Portuguese (10 Sep. 1940).

98, 104-107: Dossier regarding art seized from Bordeaux collection of Paul Rosenberg, with lists of works seized and various appraisals (14-28 Nov. 1940).

99, 100: Zeitschel notes regarding German Embassy transportation costs for Jewish art shipped to Germany by the ERR via Schenker (28 June-11 Aug. 1941).

101: Note from Zeitschel to Abetz urging German Embassy sale of 30 confiscated Braque paintings still held in the embassy annex, because of ERR plans to sell quantities of "wild Expressionist" art (11 Aug. 1941).

102: Letter regarding payment for transportation costs of art and other cultural property shipped from Ferrière to Paris, and other shipments.

103: Kurt von Behr request for embassy payment for transport of crates of art for German Embassy as requested by Joachim von Ribbentrop (27 Sep. 1941).

104, 105: Notes regarding appraisal by Lestang and other appraisers of Impressionist art and Jewish (Pissaro) seized from collections of Paul Rosenberg and the Rothschilds (28 Nov. and 15 Nov. 1940).

106: Regarding payment for information about Jewish art collections.

112-114, 124: Documents regarding seizure of residences and furnishings belonging to Jews by the ERR and the German Embassy (5 Apr. 1941-12 Mar. 1942).

116: Letter from Zeitschel regarding forced sale of furniture from abandoned Jewish residence (11 Sep. 1941).

119: Correspondence between Zeitschel and Herbert Gerigk (ERR) regarding sale of Jewish furniture (18 Feb. 1941-12 Mar. 1942).

VI

132: Note to the effect that furniture from British and American Jews should not be seized by Rosenberg M-Aktion.

196: Letter from Professor Maisonneuve to Abetz requesting exemption of the Louis Halphen library from confiscation (20 Sep. 1942).

2.5.2.4. DOSSIER DU PROCÈS OTTO ABETZ

[File from the Trial of Otto Abetz]

As German ambassador to France throughout the occupation, Otto Abetz was responsible for the confiscation of Jewish-owned art collections in the summer of 1940 and for various other war crimes. He was tried in Paris in 1949 and sentenced to 20 years hard labor. Released in 1954, he died in an automobile accident. The documents here are copies of those gathered for his trial, several from Nuremberg records. All are photocopies, some badly faded. Their source is not provided, but from foliation and other indications, it is clear that some are from the files of the Political Archive of the German Foreign Office. The CDJC copies were microfilmed for Yad Vashem in 1958.

LXXI

6: Order from Wilhelm Keitel to place state and private works of art in safe keeping (*Verwahrung*) to be used in peace negotiations.

7: Otto Abetz to the MBF and the GFP reporting Hitler's order (via Ribbentrop) regarding seizure of art in museums and private collections and the seizure of Jewish collections of art to be placed in the German Embassy (1 July 1940).

8: GFP Group 540 procedures for seizure of private Jewish art collections and meeting at German Embassy (2 July 1940).

9: Note regarding three paintings in the Paul Rosenberg Gallery (5 July 1940).

11: GFP Group 540 seizure of art belonging to Devalcourt (6 July 1940); some include lists of items seized.

12: GFP Group 540, "Durchsuchungs-Kommando" (Search Commando), seizure of art belonging to three Jewish dealers, galleries of André and Jacques Seligmann and Bernheim-Jeune (July 1940); some include lists of items seized.

- 13:** GFP Group 540 seizures of art belonging to Jacques Seligmann (9, rue de la Paix) (6 and 8 July 1940).
- 14:** GFP Group 540 seizure André Seligmann (7 July 1940).
- 15:** GFP Group 540 seizure of art belonging to Bernheim-Jeune (6 July 1940).
- 16:** Search of the galleries of Georges Mayer, Gaston and Lucie Manuel, Henri Manuel and Tannhauser, found art had been removed (7 July 1940).
- 17:** Report with list of 14 Jewish art dealers searched by GFP Groups 171 and 540 (7 July 1940).
- 18:** GFP report on seizure of art belonging to Paul Rosenberg and three others.
- 19:** GFP seizures from Jean-Armand and Pierre Seligmann (7-8 July 1940).
- 20:** GFP Group 540 seizure of Jewish art collections from Jacques Seligmann, and Maurice-Charles and James-Armand de Rothschild (July 1940).
- 21:** Note (n.d.) enumerating paintings from Jewish collections transferred to the Foreign Office.
- 22, 23, 29:** Regarding GFP seizure of art belonging to Jews, namely Dreyfus and Devalcourt (2-8 July 1940); some include lists of items seized.
- 24:** GFP report and list of paintings seized from Maurice Dreyfus (8 July 1940).
- 43, 45:** Letter from Martin Luther to Karl Epting with attached lists of art sent from Paris, 17 items with Ribbentrop's specifications and 15 others (8 Nov. 1940).
- 44:** GFP report on painting seized from Raymond Lazare (July 1940).
- 59:** German Foreign Office to Abetz regarding Jewish-owned art reserved by Ribbentrop (21-28 May 1941), with list of items.
- 61:** Notes and objections regarding transport to Germany of artworks belonging to David-Weill (28 Apr.-1 July 1941).
- 71:** Carltheo Zeitschel to German Embassy treasury regarding payment for a catalogue of paintings seized by the ERR (12 Dec. 1941).
- 88-89:** Note from Zeitschel to Abetz reviewing the activity of the GFP (July-Aug. 1940), especially in confiscating art collections of Jews, with list of seized items from the Seligmanns, for example (21 Apr. 1942).
- 95:** Note from Zeitschel to Herbert Gerigk (ERR) suggesting verification of vaults for art and other cultural valuables in five Jewish-owned banks that were being liquidated, including Dreyfus & Cie. (29 May 1942).
- 104-105:** Telegram (31 July 1942) regarding Jewish-owned art brought to the German Embassy, most of which was turned over to the ERR in September 1940, but some remained in the embassy, with additional letter (10 July 1942).
- 112-121:** Interrogation of Abetz by French police (20-27 Nov. 1945) and related documents. No. 117 includes questions about the seizure of Jewish-owned art collections; no. 120 concerns the M-Aktion and furniture shipments to Karlsruhe and other German cities.
- 123:** Abetz deposition (30 May 1947).
- 124:** Abetz deposition (28 May 1947), including data from interrogation by U.S. authorities in preparation for Nuremberg.

CCII Procès Abetz

- 1:** Summaries of Abetz trial from eleven issues of *Le Figaro* (nos. 1504-1515).
- 2:** Abetz indictment before the Permanent Military Tribunal of Paris (1949).

2.5.3. DIRECTION DES SERVICES DE L'ARMISTICE (DSA)

[Directorate of the Services of the Armistice Collection]

Many documents in this collection relate to the Möbel-Aktion, with discussion of legal issues and French reaction. None of them are of ERR or Dienststelle Westen provenance, but many are important for the background and operational details they provide. The documents here are all photocopies, some badly faded.

CCXLVII

10-14: Copies of orders and documents with legal discussion relating to the M-Aktion. No. 12 makes specific reference to the Rothschild case.

CCXLVIII

1-20: Documents relating to the M-Aktion (Dienststelle Westen), with general legal discussion and French reaction and protests.

15-16: Copies of ordinances extending the authority for seizures to German Jews or those who formerly had German citizenship (2 Dec. 1942).

17-18: Copies of ordinance extending the authority for seizures to Jews from Poland and Bohemia-Moravia (27 Sep. 1943).

CCXLIX

1-6, 9-13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24: Documents relating to the M-Aktion.

10: Relates specifically to the A.J. Seligmann confiscation.

CCL

1-5, 9-11, 14, 17, 18, and 22: Among others, documents relating to M-Aktion.

2.5.4. COMMISSARIAT GÉNÉRAL AUX QUESTIONS JUIVES (CGQJ)

[General Commissariat for Jewish Questions Collection]

Most of the records from the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (CGQJ) are now in the AN-Paris, where they are well described in a recent finding aid (see Section 2.3.3.). As of 2009, part of AN-Paris collection AJ 38 is available in the CDJC on microfilm. The CDJC also holds a significant number of original documents from this collection unavailable in AJ 38, and many other photocopies, including considerable correspondence concerning individuals affected by Möbel-Aktion or ERR seizures. Many of the original documents are very fragile and were placed in CDJC vaults after microfilming.

Several cartons contain concentrations of individual protests regarding the seizure of art or furniture from Jewish residences, often with copies of letters from the CGQJ to German authorities registering such protests. None of the files contain original ERR or Dienststelle Westen documents, but they are important for background accounts concerning confiscations and contain details that may not be preserved in ERR documents themselves (most in French). Only selected examples are listed below to indicate the type of documents to be found in this series.

Full-text versions of several documents from this group are on the CDJC website.

XXI

Many documents in this carton relate to the ERR plunder of Jewish art collections and protests to the CGQJ. Many are originals and carbon copies, some now only in photocopy.

8: Protest about the seizures of art from the collection of Mme Hirsch in the Banque of France (inventory lacking).

9: Protest about the seizures of art collections belonging to Jews stripped of French citizenship (14 June 1941).

10: Correspondence with the CGQJ regarding seizure of Jewish art collections from the Château de Chambord (13 July 1941).

10a: Protest about the seizure of art collection from Léon Reinach (7 July 1941).

11: Letter from Jacques Jaujard, director of the National Museums, protesting the ERR seizure of the collection of art owned by Léon Reinach (12 Aug. 1941).

12: Correspondence relating Rosenberg's seizures in the Louvre and announcing the next expected seizures from Château Brissac (Sep. 1941).

13: Protest of the seizure of art collections belonging to MM Aronson, Erlanger, Rayond Hesse, Simon Lévy, Mmes Léonce Bernheim and Kapferer.

14, 15, and 44: Protest and testimony regarding the seizure of art collections from the Galerie Bernheim.

17: Protest concerning the seizure of art collections belonging to Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records], David-Weill, Alphonse Kann, Bischofsheim, Seligmann, Wildenstein, and Paul Rosenberg, among others.

19, 22, 26, 45, 47, 48, 52, and 57: Letters of protest concerning ERR seizures of Jewish-owned art collections, particularly those from Rothschild family members.

27, 28: Letter from Madame Wasserman to the CGQJ complaining that the ERR seized her collection of paintings (4 May 1941) and a protest to German authorities.

31: Correspondence with the CGQJ and protests regarding seizure of Jewish art collections from the Château de Sourches.

33: Protest letters regarding the ERR seizure of Jewish-owned art collections, particularly naming those of Edouard de Rothschild, David-Weill (Sourches), Wildenstrein, and Ball.

34: Protest letters regarding the ERR seizure of Jewish-owned art collection of David-Weill from the Château de Sourches.

35: Letters of protest regarding seizures of Paul Léon's art library and art collections belonging to Louis Hirsch, Arthur Weil-Picard, Wassermann, and Langweill.

36: Protest letters regarding the ERR seizure of collections belonging of Julian Reinach (11, villa de Madrid), taking books and furniture.

37: Protest letters regarding the ERR seizure of Jewish-owned art collections, particularly those of the Rothschild family, with details about many of the seizures (26 June 1941).

38: Letter from Jacques Jaujard, director of the National Museums, regarding the planned seizure by the ERR of Jewish-owned collections of art from the Château de Chambord, naming many including Jean Zay, Calman, and Claude Roger-Marx (3 July 1941).

39: Protest letter regarding the ERR seizure of the art collection belonging to Elisabeth Wildenstein, with a list of paintings.

46: Letters of protest regarding the ERR seizure of Jewish-owned art collections, with mention of those of Hirsch, Reinach, David-Weill, Wildenstein, and the Rothschilds.

56: Report on the requisition and sale of building belonging to Eugène de Rothschild, as well as the seizure of the building's furniture and cultural property (1 Oct. 1943).⁴³

CVII

Many documents in this carton of photocopies involve details and protests regarding individual Jewish residences and their furnishings seized by the Möbel-Aktion. Many of the earlier documents involve "economic Aryanization" with seizure of buildings or residences owned by French Jews.

- 55:** Circular prohibiting the sale of furnishings left by departing Jews (1 Apr. 1942).
- 63:** Correspondence with the CGQJ regarding ERR requisition of furniture from vacated Jewish residences (9 June 1942).
- 75:** CGQJ correspondence with the ERR regarding the requisition and seizure of the contents in the residence of Monsieur Lévy (21 Sep. 1942).
- 76:** Correspondence with the CGQJ regarding the residence and contents belonging to Monsieur Danon (6-8 Oct. 1942).
- 84, 85:** Letter from the CGQJ to Kurt von Behr regarding a possible residence for Hindu leader Chandra Bose, who wants to launch a journal in Paris (6 Nov. 1942).
- 86:** Correspondence between the insurance company La Concorde and the CGQJ regarding the furniture and personal property of Dr Melchior Rosenberg, with reference to the ERR office responsible for such removals from Jewish residences (16-27 Nov. 1942).
- 92:** Correspondence with the CGQJ regarding the residence formerly rented by deported Romanian Mademoiselle Moscivici (7-17 Dec. 1942).
- 122:** Letter regarding the liquidation of property owned by Henri de Rothschild, who was stripped of his French nationality (10 July 1944).
- 130:** Letter from Service immobilier with list of Rothschild family members and real estate holdings seized with rights of deposition for Jews stripped of French nationality.

CXVII

- 17:** Concerning a crate of paintings owned by Alfred Weinburger, seized from a vault in the Banque Morgan & Cie and turned over to the ERR (8 Sep. 1941-21 Jan. 1942).
- 38:** Includes a list of fine arts taken from various Rothschild family homes, with French protests about seizures from the Rothschilds. Gerd Wunder's personal involvement in confiscation of cultural property from the home of Eugène de Rothschild (10 Feb. 1942) is also noted.

CXCIII

- 109:** Letters regarding the seizure of Jewish-owned art collections (1942).
- 124:** Letters concerning the German seizure of furniture from Jewish residences (18 Mar. 1942).
- 133:** Collection of letters regarding the art collection of David-Weill that was seized from the Château de Souches by the ERR (8 May 1941-4 May 1942).

CXCV

- 185:** Letter from the Service for Economic Aryanization to Einsatzstab Westen (ERR) regarding certificates for those not belonging to the Jewish race (4 Jan. 1943).

⁴³ Now listed in carton XXI-56, although that may be out of sequence.

CCXI

39: Letter from Léon Reinach to the director of the French National Museums and related correspondence regarding the seizure of the house and art collection deeded to the French state (10 Aug.-8 Dec. 1941).

CCXXXVI

47: Letter from Dienststelle Westen to the CGQJ complaining about the certificates received for those not belonging to the Jewish race (19 July 1943).

CCCLXX

24: Dossier regarding the requisition and pillage of the residence belonging to Pierre Seligmann-Alphandéry.

28: Letter from the CGQJ to Einsatzstab Westen (ERR) noting that the residence of Monsieur Gresalmer (Paris, 57 bis, bd Rochechouar) contains some beautiful furniture (13 Oct. 1942).

2.5.5. COPIES OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE BUNDESARCHIV KOBLENZ**CDXXXVI: Rosenberg, nos. 1-55**

These copies, made in Koblenz, appear to have been prepared before the original records were rearranged by the Bundesarchiv, because they are cross-referenced with the U.S. EAP 99 series numbers, probably from U.S. microfilms. Correlation with the Bundesarchiv's organization of these documents is not easy, although many originals should be found within NS 30 (ERR), now housed in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde. Some of these documents will be found in other record groups.

3-5, 7: M-Aktion documents (1944).

6: Regarding a missing painting from the Louvre.

8: Organization of the ERR.

9: Herbert Gerigk and Kurt von Behr agreement regarding pianos confiscated by the M-Aktion in Paris for the Sonderstab Musik (19 Oct. 1942).

10: Concerns fire in a depot for pianos confiscated by the M-Aktion in Paris (27 May 1944).

11: List of military units receiving musical instruments confiscated by the M-Aktion (20 Oct. 1942-6 Dec. 1943).

12: Gerigk to Vogelwerth (27 July 1944) and Muchow (2 June and 15 July 1944) regarding visit to Paris to select musical instruments for the Sonderstab Musik from those confiscated by the M-Aktion.

13: Instructions regarding the handling of musical instruments confiscated by the M-Aktion (6 and 21 Sep. 1943).

14: Confiscation from Darius Milhaud (with inventory) and from Mme Dyer (13 June 1941).

15: Confiscation from Landau (Neuilly) (9 July 1941).

16: Confiscated pianos (17 Sep. 1943).

17: Report on the Sonderstab Musik (22 Aug.-6 Sep. 1943) with lists of goods seized and packed (as of 2 Sep. 1943).

18: Concerning two railway cars of confiscated musical instruments, including pianos, destined for Riga (15 Sep. 1943).

19: Concerning confiscated music manuscripts from a Jewish collection (16 June 1942).

- 22:** Report on ERR in Italy (1944).
- 23:** Otto Nerling report on ERR evacuation from Soviet territories (28 Apr. 1944); Albert Speer report on ERR pillage of Narva archives (28 Mar. 1944).
- 24:** Suffix “for Occupied Territories” dropped from official ERR name (17 Nov. 1944); Dienststelle Westen transferred to ERR jurisdiction (24 Nov. 1944).
- 26-30:** Sonderstab Musik from the DBFU (Mar. 1940) to 1944.
- 32:** Reports by Robert Scholz on ERR-plundered art and transfers from Neuschwanstein Castle to Altaussee (Feb.-Apr. 1944).

2.6. DÉPOT CENTRAL DES ARCHIVES DE LA JUSTICE MILITAIRE

[Central Depot of the Archives of Military Justice]

36300 Le Blanc

Tel.: +33 02 / 54 37 48 55

Website: <http://www.culture.fr/sections/regions/centre/organisme/DAF-ORGDAF29>

Proceedings of many of the postwar war criminal and collaboration trials are now held at the special depository for the records of Military Justice, arranged in chronological order by the date of trial.

Of particular interest are the trials of several members of the ERR staff (1949-1950), including Gerhard Utikal, Bruno Lohse, Georg Ebert, Arthur Pfanstrel, and Robert Scholz (in absentia), along with the dealers Albert Pferfer and Hans Wendland, who were directly involved in some ERR exchanges and sales, including paintings from the Jeu de Paume acquired for the Hermann Göring Collection. Their case was heard by the Permanent Military Tribunal in Paris (Tribunal militaire permanent de Paris).⁴⁴

Regarding the confiscation of Jewish art collections, reference should also be made to the record of the trial of Otto Abetz (1949), excerpts of which are now held in the CDJC in copy (see Section 2.4.2.4.)

Access: It should be kept in mind that court dossiers are normally closed to the public for 75 years from the date of their creation, although some parts of the trial proceedings may be available. Prospective researchers should apply to archival authorities regarding the designation of a given case and the extent of access possible.

⁴⁴ See the MAEE file with newspaper clippings about this trial and the documentary preparation in RA 219 under Section 2.1.1.2.

3. GERMANY

Introductory Remarks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Internet Resources

Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste

[Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deutsches Historisches Museum (DHM)

[German Historical Museum]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microfilm Publication

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

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

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

Published Database

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

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

3.1. BUNDESARCHIV (BARCH), BERLIN-LICHTERFELDE

[Federal Archives, Berlin-Lichterfelde]

Finckenstein Allee 63; 12205 Berlin-Lichterfelde

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

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

E-mail: berlin@barch.bund.de

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microfilm Version

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

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

Finding Aids (U.S. microfilm)

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

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

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

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

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

NSDAP Party Agencies Run by Rosenberg

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aid and On-line Version

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

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

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

Previous Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Vorläufiges Verzeichnis des Bestandes NS 30 Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg.”

Typscript. Koblenz: BAK, 1968. 58 p.

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

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

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

Microfilm Version (partial)

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

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

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

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

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

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

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

3.1.2. BESTAND NS 8: KANZLEI ROSENBERG

[Rosenberg Chancellery]

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

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

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

Finding Aid with On-line Version

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

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

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

Additional Finding Aid (unpublished)

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

NARA Microfilm Version

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

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

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aids (unpublished)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microfilm Version

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

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

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NS 15/336: IEJ (1941).

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

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

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

NS 15/343: Papers of Dr Max Unger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NS 15/357: Klaus Schickert, manuscript essay.

NS 15/358: August Schirmer, manuscript essay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP]

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

Finding Aids (published)

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

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

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

State Agencies Run or Overseen by Rosenberg

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

[Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories]

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aids

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

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

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

NARA Microfilm Version

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

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

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

175: Evacuation of archives from the Baltic.

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

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

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

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

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

[Reich Commissar for Ukraine]

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

Finding Aids

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Reich Commissar for Ostland]

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

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

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

Finding Aids

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

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

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

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

NARA Microfilm Version

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

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

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilms)

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

Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

173: Reports on archives

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

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

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

3.1.8. BESTAND R 92: GENERALKOMMISSAR IN RIGA

[General Commissar in Riga]

Finding Aid

“Generalkommissar in Riga.” n.d.

Partial NARA Microfilm Version

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

R 92/39

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional State and Party Agencies with ERR-Related Files

3.1.11. BESTAND NS 6: PARTEI-KANZLEI DER NSDAP

[Party Chancellery of the NSDAP]

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

Finding Aid (published)

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

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

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

Microfiche Collection with Printed Finding Aids

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

See “Introductory Remarks” to Germany above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2. BUNDESARCHIV (BARCH), KOBLENZ

[Federal Archives, Koblenz]

Potsdamer Strasse 1; 56075 Koblenz

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

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

E-mail: koblenz@barch.bund.de

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.1. ERR ART-LOOTING ACTIVITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE

3.2.1.1.1. ERR INVENTORIES OF SEIZED JEWISH ART COLLECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B 323/298a, 298b, and 299

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

B 323/298a

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

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

B 323/298b

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.1.3. OTHER INVENTORIES OF SEIZED FRENCH JEWISH COLLECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devisenschutzkommando (DSK) Bank Seizures and Miscellaneous Lists

B 323/293

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

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

Botschaft Rothschild Collection (BOR)

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

ERR “Search and Losses Lists”

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

ERR Art Objects Left in Paris “On Loan”

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

ERR Catalogue by Artists (incomplete)

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

3.2.1.1.4. OTHER DOCUMENTATION ON ERR CULTURAL PLUNDER IN FRANCE²⁴

B 323/257-262

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

258 (photocopies from microfilm 14.49, pt.3)

ERR documentation from Paris, continuing correspondence with the MBF:

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.1.5. ERR ART SHIPPING LISTS AND REPOSITORY FILES²⁶

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

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

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

B 323/300

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

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

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

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

B 323/304

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

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

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

B 323/312

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

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

B 323/314

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

ERR Documents Regarding Art Loot from the Soviet Union

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.1.6. ERR RESTORATION OFFICE: FILES OF OTTO KLEIN²⁹

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

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

B 323/309

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

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

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

3.2.1.2. ERR PHOTOGRAPHS (FRENCH AND BELGIAN JEWISH COLLECTIONS)

3.2.1.2.1. ERR FOTOTHEK (ART PHOTO COLLECTION)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.2.2. MISCELLANEOUS ERR EXHIBITION PHOTOGRAPHS AND LISTS

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

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

B 323/315

First part of file contains:

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

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

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

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

B 323/312

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

3.2.1.2.3. PHOTOGRAPHS OF MÖBEL-AKTION OPERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.3.1. SONDERAUFTRAG LINZ³⁶

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

Published Catalogue

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

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

Linz Internet Database

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

146: Purchases in Belgium.

147: Purchases in France and Italy.

120-121: Purchases in Austria.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photos of Art Objects for Linz

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

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

ERR Component (with photos)

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

Numismatic Component

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

CIR No. 4 on the Linz Project

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

3.2.1.2.2. MARTIN BORMANN ACTIVITIES AND ART COLLECTION

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

3.2.1.3.3. HERMANN GÖRING COLLECTION

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

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

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

Published Catalogue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.3.4. DIENSTSTELLE MÜHLMANN

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

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

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

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

3.2.1.2.5. WARTIME DEALERS AND THE ART MARKET (SELECTIONS)

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

Karl Haberstock Gallery (Berlin and Munich)

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

Gustav Rochlitz (Paris)

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

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

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

Theodor Fischer (Galerie Fischer, Lucerne)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B 323/545

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6

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

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

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

Other folders cover other parts of the Linz collection for the Führermuseum.

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

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

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

3.2.1.4.2. MCCP PROPERTY CARDS ART

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

695: Belgium

601-602, 698-713: France

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

698: A-Carro

699: Cassel-David-Weill

700: David-Weill

701: David Weill-Fürstenberg

702: Gaillard-Kann

703: Kann-Lehmann

704: Lejeune-Merzbach

705: Mestrallet-Rosenthal

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

714-717: The Netherlands

727-729: USSR

726: Yugoslavia

732: Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO)

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

MCCP Internet Database

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

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

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

CD-ROM Database

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

3.2.1.4.4. WIESBADEN PROPERTY CARDS ART AND CUSTODY RECEIPTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

France

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Italy

B 323/441-452

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

The Netherlands

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

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

Soviet Union

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

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

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

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

Yugoslavia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B 323/254

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

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

B 323/762

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

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

3.2.2. BESTAND B 401: BUNDESAMT FÜR ÄUSSERE RESTITUTIONEN

[Federal Office for External Restitution]

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

Finding Aid

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

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

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

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

B 401/77: HICOG microfilm 14.48

Compare the printouts in:

B 323/257 (pt. 3)

B 401/78: HICOG microfilm 14.49

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

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

Compare the following printout versions in:

B 323/257;

B 323/258 (pt. 3);

B 323/295 (frames 1225ff);

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

B 401/79: HICOG microfilm 14.50

Compare the following printout versions:

B 323/259 (pts. 1 and 2)

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

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

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

⁴⁷ See footnote 27.

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

B 401/80: HICOG microfilm 14.51

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

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

folder 256: ERR VII;

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

Compare the following printout versions:

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

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

B 401/81: HICOG microfilm 14.52

Compare the following printouts:

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

3.2.2.2. MICROFILMS OF ERR PHOTO ALBUMS FOR HITLER

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

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

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

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

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

3.3. BUNDESARCHIV-BILDARCHIV

[Federal Archives-Photo Archives]

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

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

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

E-mail: koblenz@barch.bund.de

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

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

3.3.1. BILD 131 (ERR)

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

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

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

Bild 1 (photographs by personal name);

Bild 2 (photographs by geographic name); and

Bild 3 (photographs by subject)

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4. BUNDESARCHIV-MILITÄRARCHIV (BARCH-MA)

[Federal Archives-Military Archives]

Wiesentalstrasse 10; 79115 Freiburg

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

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

E-mail: militaerarchiv@barch.bund.de

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

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

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

Finding Aid

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

Relevant files among RS 4 include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

RS 4/1165: Künsberg papers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding Aid (published)

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

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

Microfilm Version

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

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

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional MBF Documents Available on NARA Microfilms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5. POLITISCHES ARCHIV AUSWÄRTIGES AMT (PA AA)

[Political Archive of the Foreign Office]

Mailing address: Auswärtiges Amt, Politisches Archiv; 10113 Berlin

Reading room: Kurstrasse 33; 10117 Berlin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Partial Microfilm Version

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

Finding Aids (published)

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

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

Finding Aids (unpublished)

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

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

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

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

3.5.1. SONDERKOMANDO KÜNSBERG FILES

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

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

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

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

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

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

R 60624: Aufzeichnungen über Beuteakten (Notes concerning looted records)
Correspondence between various desks of the Foreign Office and the Abwehr (military intelligence) debating the importance of archives seized in the Paris residence of General Maxime Weygand; correspondence regarding responsibility for analyzing other seized political records (not relevant to the ERR).

R 98818: Files concerning 10,000 books of Russian literature on religious, anti-religious, and political subjects confiscated by Commando Künsberg on the Eastern Front, but lacking the lists of books (15 June 1942-28 July 1944).

R 105182: Allgemeine Akten betr. Lage in den besetzten Ostgebieten (General records concerning the situation in the occupied Soviet territories)

“Verzeichnisse von Büchern, die vom Sonderkommando Auswärtiges Amt “Gruppe Künsberg” in den besetzten Ostgebieten sichergestellt wurden” [Inventories of books that were secured by the Special Commando Foreign Office “Group Künsberg” in the occupied eastern territories] (Oct. 1941-Nov. 1941), with fifteen subject lists of Soviet-period books and periodicals (1918-1941), but without any indication of the institutions where Special Commando Künsberg seized them; subjects include military affairs, political parties, economics, government, propaganda, and culture; list 11 includes 15 Ukrainian titles; list 12 covers 12 titles seized from the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw (in French as well as Russian); list 15 covers 17 Estonian titles; lists also indicate the stack shelf where the books were then held in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem. There is no indication that these were turned over to the ERR.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 430/218727-969.

R 105185: Allgemeine Akten betr. Lage in den besetzten Ostgebieten (General records concerning the situation in the occupied Soviet territories)

Letter from Rosenberg to Foreign Office State Undersecretary Martin Luther (11 Feb. 1942) protesting Künsberg’s intent to ship 250,000 volumes of Judaica and Hebraica from Kyiv; memo from the Russia Desk on dispute between Künsberg and the ERR over Judaica and Hebraica from Kyiv, which Georg Leibbrandt, the head of the Main Department for Political Affairs within the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, had ordered Künsberg to send to Berlin; separate request for books seized from Tsarskoe Selo to be transferred to the ERR.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 2065/448845-866.

R 100676: Einsatzstab Rosenberg (Apr. 1942-June 1943)

- Message regarding the transport of Judaica from Kyiv;
- note on ERR activities in Paris; protocol by Franz Rademacher (Jewish Affairs Desk, Foreign Office) for Luther (23 Oct. 1942) on his talks with Gerhard Utikal;
- message from Luther to Krümmer (24 Oct. 1942) on curtailing ERR activity abroad and preempting ERR for Africa; ERR activity in Greece (including Thessaloniki) should be only with Foreign Office agreement;
- notes regarding related talks with Bormann representative reiterating the above and Luther’s response;
- note on the ERR assignment with copies of Hitler’s order defining ERR tasks (1 Mar. 1942), and related guidelines from High Command of the Army (OKH) for cooperation with the ERR (30 Sep. 1942);
- requests from Rosenberg and Utikal for expanding ERR activity to Ioannina and Corfu (25 Feb. 1943), southern France (5 and 10 Mar. 1943), and Greece; responses from Foreign Office officials and the High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW), with rejection notices;
- correspondence regarding Rosenberg’s effort for an Anti-Jewish Internationale.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 1669/394255-552 and K790/K209363-443.

R 101132: Printed report by Sonderkommando Künsberg, after its redesignation as Waffen-Battalion SS for Special Purposes (z.b.V.), on the unit’s activities in Ukraine and Crimea, in particular the plunder of cartographic materials: “Meldungen vom Einsatz in der Ukraine und Krim,” 147 p. (An original is available in R 60892, a file from the Foreign Office representative with the 17th Army High Command; another copy is in Bundesarchiv-Militär Archiv in Freiberg, RS 4/55.)

3.5.2. HANDAKTEN LUTHER

[Reference Files of Martin Luther]

Finding Aid

“Handakten Unterstaatssekretär Luther”. Typescript, soft cover. n.p., n.d. 79 p.

R 27642: Schriftverkehr E.F.G. (Correspondence E.F.G.)

Includes letter of Göring to Rosenberg (21 Nov. 1940), assuring his assistance to the ERR by means of the Luftwaffe and the Currency Protection Commando (DSK) in tracking down, requisitioning, and shipping Jewish collections of art.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 1669/394255-552 and K790/K209363-443

R 27656: Sicherstellung des jüdischen Kunstbesitzes im besetzten Frankreich (Seizure of Jewish holdings of art in occupied France)

- Contract between Foreign Office and Adolf Wüster (Chargé d'affaires at the German Embassy) in Paris for the evaluation and procurement of art of all kinds on behalf of the Foreign Office (1 June 194?);
- Abetz retrospective report regarding the seizure of Jewish art collections (“Protokoll über die Sicherstellung des jüdischen Kunstbesitzes” [Protocol on the seizure of Jewish holdings of art], 1 Feb. 1941) with four appended lists of paintings and other documents concerning Foreign Office acquisitions; two volumes of the inventory compiled by Erich Meyer, referred to as appendices 1 and 2 (not included here but available in the file Paris 2495 [see Section 3.5.3.]) and a list, appendix 3, showing 74 works in the embassy inventory;
- letter from Luther to Abetz (23 Mar. 1942) with requests for a list of paintings and other art objects sent from Paris to Berlin and a list of confiscated works of art held by the German Embassy in Paris;
- notice from Paris for Ribbentrop (23 Apr. 1942), regarding paintings still at Wilhelmstrasse 73 or awaiting shipment and Wüster’s plans for exchange;
- correspondence between Luther, Abetz, and others regarding the disposition of paintings at the German Embassy.

3.5.3. DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT PARIS

[German Embassy in Paris]

Finding Aid

“Aktenverzeichnis der Deutschen Botschaft in Paris, 1817-1944.” Typescript, hardcover. N.p., n.d. 227 p.

Microfilm

No microfilms are indicated for this series in Kent, vol. III, pp. 391-94.

Paris 1321: Einsatzstab Rosenberg. Beschlagnahme von Kulturgütern, Bibliotheken und Archiven, 1940-1944 (Seizure of cultural objects, libraries, and archives)

Case files of correspondence with protests of French authorities against seizures of the art collection from David-Weill (with inventory of paintings transferred to the National Museums of France [MNF]); library of Professor Hanser (University of Rennes) and collections belonging to Maurice Rothschild; copies of earlier German orders and other documents authorizing ERR seizures, including those in Athens, Sophia, Belgrade, and Belgium.

Paris 2490: Sicherstellung jüdischen Kunstbesitzes (Securing of Jewish holdings of art)⁵³
Another copy of letter from Luther to Abetz (23 Mar. 1942)

“Verzeichnis der im Juli 1940 durch die Geheime Feldpolizei in Paris gesicherten und in der Deutsche Botschaft überbrachten Gegenstände aus jüdischen Kunsthandlungen” [Catalogue of the objects from Jewish art dealerships secured by the Secret Field Police in Paris in July 1940 and delivered to the German Embassy]. Wissenschaftlich bearbeitet im Juli und August 1940 [Scientifically processed in July and August 1940]. Dr Erich Meyer, Berlin C 2, Schlossmuseum. [vol. 1]. 152 p. (marked on the cover sheet as “Anlage 1”).

Covers the collections confiscated from: (I) Jacques, (II) Arnold, and (III) André Seligmann, (IV) M.M. Bernheim-Jeune, (V) Roger Devalcourt, (VII) Paul Rosenberg (21, rue de la Boétie), and (A) Emile and (B) Fernand Halphen. This is presumably “Anlage 1” mentioned above in the Abetz report (1 Feb. 1941) in R 27656.

“Verzeichnis der beschlagnahmten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Catalogue of confiscated paintings and art objects] and “Verzeichnis der im Deutsch-Französischen Institut deponierten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Inventory of paintings and art objects stored in the German-French Institute]. [vol. 2]. 95 p. plus “Nachtrag” (24 p.). (marked as “Anlage 2”).

Covers the collections of Maurice, Edmond (Château Ferrières), and James-Armand de Rothschild, Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, and Paul Rosenberg-Bernstein (Bordeaux); with an appendix for silver and porcelien from the collection of Maurice Rothschild. This volume was presumably the “Anlage 2” mentioned above in the Abetz report (1 Feb. 1941) in R 27656. It is presumed that this inventory was also compiled by Erich Meyer, although another specialist may have been involved.

Paris 2495

“Verzeichnis der durch die Deutsche Botschaft sichergestellten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” (title handwritten on cover, typed on title page; no date or indication of compiler). Bound original typescript, 286 p.

Repeats and considerably augments coverage of same collections in the second volume of Paris 2490; indicates locations of the holdings within the buildings of the German Embassy.

⁵³ For an unknown length of time, the two volumes of inventories shown here were mistakenly stored under Paris 2495. This error was caught in 2009 and the inventories returned to Paris 2490. It is unclear to what extent these inventories may have been cited while incorrectly assigned Paris 2495.

3.6. BUNDESAMT FÜR ZENTRALE DIENSTE UND OFFENE VERMÖGENSFRAGEN (BADV)

[Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues]

Agency: Bundesministerium der Finanzen [Federal Ministry of Finance]

DGZ-Ring 12; 13086 Berlin-Weissensee

Tel.: +49 (0)030 / 91608-1289

Tel.: +49 (0)3018 / 7030-0 (switchboard)

E-mail contact (for provenance research): angelika.enderlein@badv.bund.de

E-mail contact (main): poststelle@badv.bund.de

Website: www.badv.bund.de

The Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (BADV), an agency of the Federal Ministry of Finance, is the current German government agency handling various matters of property identification and restitution arising from the legacy of the National Socialist regime and the German Democratic Republic. As such, it is the custodial heir to approximately 2,300 unidentified or “heirless” works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture, books, and manuscripts, as well as ca.10,000 coins) that were seized during the Nazi-era, the majority of which are now on loan to German museums or federal government agencies. Most of these cultural assets were processed by the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and then the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (TVK) and assigned Munich registration numbers (Mü-Nr), but these items could not be identified satisfactorily for restitution to country of provenance before the TVK closed in 1963.

After the TVK ceased operations, the remaining unidentified or unclaimed artworks were turned over to the then Federal Ministry of the Treasury (now the Federal Ministry of Finance), which entrusted the works of art to the Regional Finance Directorate (Oberfinanzdirektion) Munich. From there, most of these artworks were placed on permanent loan to various museums and ministries in exchange for their proper conservation. In 1998, the artworks, or in most cases their permanent loan certificates, were transferred to the Regional Finance Directorate Berlin, where provenance research was begun in May 2000. Finally, in 2004, when the Regional Finance Directorate Berlin was closed, the artworks were bequeathed to the Federal Office for the Regulation of Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt zur Regelung offener Vermögensfragen, BARoV). Two years later, the BARoV was closed, and its records, including the artworks, were turned over to the newly created BADV.

The BADV maintains an internal database of the works of art in its custody. Provenance research has been completed for approximately 1,000 objects, about 250 of which can be searched by artist, title, collector or art dealer, and MCCP registration number (with footnotes to archival sources) via an on-line database at: <http://provenienz.badv.bund.de>. All of the artworks can be found registered with at least a few details in the database of the Magdeburg-based Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets: <http://www.lostart.de>.

Access: BADV records are open to researchers only by prior special arrangement.

MCCP Art Photographs

The BADV holds a collection of over 43,000 original photographic prints from MCCP that complement the collection of ca. 50,000 photographic negatives from the MCCP located in NACP, Still Pictures, RG 260, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). Presumably, this is the collection that NARA archivists had explained as having “disappeared” between the closing of the MCCP and transfer of part of the MCCP records to the United States. Most of the MCCP negatives were apparently sent to the United States, while the original photoprints remained in Germany. A part of the negatives collection was later transferred to the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. The collection, together with the unrestituted works of art, has long been under the Federal Ministry of Finance, but the materials were not publically available.

Additional images of works of art from the MCCP are held in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz in a microfiche collection adapted from the original nitrate negatives that remained in Germany (see Section 3.2.1.4.3.).

MCCP Internet Database

“Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’” / “Database on the ‘Munich Central Collecting Point’”

On-line at: http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de

In June 2009, the BADV, in cooperation with the German Historical Museum (DHM) and the Bundesarchiv, launched an on-line database of images from the original MCCP photographs in its collection. The images include Munich registration numbers for the objects portrayed and are linked to scanned images of the ca. 66,000 MCCP Property Cards Art (B 323/647-694) and ca. 43,000 arrival cards (B 323/604-646) located in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. Thus the database includes information on many more artworks than the ca. 20,000 seized by the ERR in France and Belgium and processed in the Jeu de Paume. Likewise, this database contains images of thousands of additional cultural objects plundered by the ERR and other similar agencies and later handled by the MCCP, including looted art from the Balkans and the Soviet Union, among other countries.

However, neither the MCCP Property Cards Art held by the Bundesarchiv, nor the photographs held by the BADV are complete. Many are held elsewhere, with most of them not being identical. It is planned to expand the database with digitized images of those additional MCCP registration cards and photographs. For example, work is already in process to incorporate images of the MCCP property cards that were transmitted to Vienna along with MCCP restitution shipments to Austria. Negotiations are also underway to include the large collections of MCCP images and property cards in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS), which were recently digitized for *NARA Microfilm Publication M 1946* (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.).⁵⁴ Another group of duplicates for items

⁵⁴ The MCCP Property Cards Art in the NACP as part of RG 260 (OMGUS), Property Division, Ardelia Hall Collection, Records of the MCCP, are described in *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 94-99; the boxes 491-539 listed there are no longer accessible. Researchers must refer to *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, which includes digitized versions of the property cards (see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 520- Entry 523), and the related MCCP photograph collection, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.).

returned to France is held in RA 840-844 in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (see Section 2.1.1.4.).

Regrettably, in terms of ERR coverage, the on-line M CCP database does not include a field for the alphanumeric codes assigned by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume, although these were usually recorded on the M CCP Property Cards Art and hence could be accessed in a full-text search.⁵⁵ The database also does not include the repository designations and numbers indicating the Nazi art storage site from which they were transferred to the M CCP, even though these numbers are also indicated on most of the M CCP cards. The database does include a field for art objects assembled for the Führermuseum in Linz that were later processed through the M CCP and is therefore linked to the Linz database.

Linz Internet Database

“Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the *Sonderauftrag Linz* (Special Commission: Linz)”

On-line at: <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html>

The DHM, in cooperation with the BADV and the Bundesarchiv, also maintains a separate database with images and descriptions of 4,747 works of art collected for the planned Führermuseum, which was to be established after the war in Linz, Austria. Launched in the summer of 2008, the database is on the DHM website, together with a succinct introduction in German and English, summarizing the development and fate of the collection. Footnotes in the Introduction provide references to published and archival sources, and a bibliography lists additional pertinent literature.⁵⁶

The database covers the art objects (paintings, sculptures, furniture, porcelain, tapestries, etc.) that Adolf Hitler and his special art agents purchased or appropriated from confiscated collections from the late 1930s until 1945. The art registered for Linz was initially stored by the NSDAP Chancellery in the Führer Building (*Führerbau*) in Munich. The collection itself was beyond the reach of Hermann Göring, Alfred Rosenberg, and other art collectors among the Nazi elite. Only 53 items in that collection have been identified as coming from the ERR through the Jeu de Paume, 56 if a set of four tapestries are counted separately.⁵⁷ Most of the collection was moved to the salt mines of Altaussee in 1944. After the war, the art objects were recovered and taken to the M CCP, where most were processed for restitution to their countries of origin.

The on-line Linz database presents images of artworks from the “Dresden Catalogue” held by the Bundesarchiv (B 323) and the original Linz index cards held by the BADV. Originally, four sets of index cards and four sets of photographs were prepared, arranged by number, artist name, provenance, and subject or type of object. There was also an original set of glass-plate negatives.

⁵⁵ It is to be hoped that a field for M CCP registration numbers can be included in the Claims Conference “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” at the USHMM. That would make it possible to follow the fate of the ERR-looted items covered in the BADV M CCP database and access the corresponding M CCP property cards and images.

⁵⁶ See especially Löhr, *Das Braune Haus der Kunst*. See also Office of Strategic Services, Art Looting Investigative Unit Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 4, “Linz: Hitler’s Museum and Library” (Dec. 1945), with 82 attachments, “Supplement” (Jan. 1946), and Index (n.d.). Original copies are at NACP, RG 239 and RG 260; BArch, B 323/191; and the National Archives of the United Kingdom, T209/29. However, not all of them complete. CIR No. 4 is available on-line at: <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232002190>.

⁵⁷ The discrepancy is explained in the OSS ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 4: “Hitler’s Linz Museum,” pp. 59-60, and Attachment 56.

The only two surviving sets of the original Linz card files from the Führerbau are now held by the BADV, arranged separately by number and artist name, along with two sets of the photo prints. The numbers go up to 3,935, but there are gaps. Circa 3,000 original glass-plate negatives are held in NACP, Still Pictures, RG-260, Series L, together with some additional photographic prints (see Section 9.1.8.2.6.).⁵⁸ The images in the database come from the Führerbau file as well as from the MCCP photo archive held by the BADV. Nineteen of the original 32 typewritten albums that comprise the Dresden Catalogue, found after the war in Berchtesgarden, are now on permanent loan to the DHM from the Bundesarchiv (see Section 3.2.1.3.1.).⁵⁹ The contents of the missing 11 albums have been reconstructed from other sources, including the Linz photograph collection in the BADV.⁶⁰ Some 1,000 artworks from the Sonderauftrag Linz remain today in the custody of the BADV, where provenance research on them continues. The Linz database is to be updated regularly with resulting provenance data.

ERR Art Photographs

Of particular importance for this Survey is a separate file held by the BADV with a small collection of miscellaneous photographic prints of ERR provenance (ca. 270 images), all of which are identified by ERR alphanumeric codes representing 12 different ERR collections. Many of them bear the same ERR identification stamp as found on prints from the ERR Fotothek now held in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (B 323/786-1102):

Bildstelle Einsatzstab RR
Sonderstab Bildende Kunst
Berlin W 9, Bellevuestr. 3EF

Almost all of the pictures in the file are held in multiple copies. Some of the images are mounted in a way similar to the photographs in the ERR Fotothek in Koblenz (B 323), others show signs of having been mounted once before. Many are loose, but all are marked with ERR codes. A good number of these photographs (at least one from each represented code) have captions from ERR inventories or registration cards pasted on the back.

Most of the ERR photographs showing paintings are of French Modern and Impressionist works from unidentified French Jewish collections. The Nazis considered such works to be “degenerate” (*entartet*) and were used for exchange or, in some cases, destroyed. One small group (13 including duplicates) is identified as belonging to the ERR “exchange” (Tausch) collection (nos. 1, 6-12), involving paintings exchanged in an elaborate series of swaps via different art dealers, most of them on behalf of Hermann Göring. There were certainly many more of these for which the ERR had established an auxiliary inventory. Five of the photographs here indicate the exchange by number and date (Tausch XVII, 21 May 1942, and Tausch XVIII, 15 June 1942). These include one by Renoir from the Paul Rosenberg collection (PR 61) and four by Henri Matisse.

⁵⁸ NACP, Still Pictures, series RG 260-L (3,000 images). Some of the Linz negatives were removed from the MCCP collection and now make up a part of the MCCP images in NACP, RG 260-MP.

⁵⁹ See the reproductions and text by Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum*.

⁶⁰ On the reconstructed albums, see Birgit Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum “Führermuseum”* (Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 2004). An additional album, only recently recovered, was returned to Germany from the United States in 2010.

The largest group in the BADV file bear numbers from the ERR collection “Unknown” (Unbekannt, UNB), meaning that the ERR had not identified their proprietorship.⁶¹ Several other groups of photographs are identified as originating in the following collections:

- Tinardon (Ti 1-10, 12, 19, and 21);
- Thierry, Mme (Thi 1);
- Unger, Frederick (U 4-5, 7, 11, 15-17, 19-20, 23-25, 37, and 40);⁶²
- Viterbo, Dario (VIT 2-11, 16-22, 23a-b, 29, 31-32, 34, 36, 44, and 45);
- Weinberger, Alfred (Wbg 104-105, 108-109, 112-114, 117-118, 120-125, 127, 129-131);
- Wormser-Bloch (WBl 1, also marked MAB [Möbel-Aktion Bilder] 806);
- [Wildenstein?] (Wil 1-12);
- Wolff (WO 3-4, 6-7, 10, and 11); and
- Wormser (WOR 1-3).

Further analysis will be required to determine any possible significance of this group of photographs and whether or not these images are missing from or duplicated in the ERR Fotothek. Given the fact that a few of the photographs here have Munich numbers added after the war, it is apparent that the file came from the MCCP or the TVK and was probably from a working file established there.

⁶¹ These bear the UNB numbers 2-4, 6, 10, 12-13, 15-16, 21-22, 25-26, 28, 31, 33, 36-42, 45-47, 54-55, 57, 133-134, 139-145, 148, 150a-e, 152, 167, 201-206, 208-209, 212, 214-215, 217-222, 224-225 (= Mü 599/4), 228-229, 241, 242 (= Mü 21777/16), 244-248, 255-256, 258-259, 266-276, 279-291, 293-294, 296-297, 300, 3001, 3006-3008, 3013, 3017-3018, 3022, 3037, 3039, and 3055. One is listed as UNB without a number, and one bears the number H.G. list I,92, meaning it had been turned over to Göring.

⁶² Unger no. 7 (Mü 44635) also bears the designation “HG.,” meaning that it went to the Göring collection.

3.7. INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE (IfZ)

[Institute of Contemporary History]

Leonrodstrasse 46b; 80636 Munich

Tel.: +49 (0)89 / 126 88-0

Fax: +49 (0)89 / 126 88-191

E-Mail: ifz@ifz-muenchen.de

Website: <http://www.ifz-muenchen.de/index.html>

The Institute for Contemporary History (IfZ), founded in 1949 for scholarly research on the National Socialist era, has amassed extensive collections of sources concerning both party and state in those years. It holds copies of records from the Nuremberg trials – the Trial of the Main War Criminals and the Twelve Subsequent Trials – as well as from pretrial interrogations. It also has copies and indexes for other postwar legal proceedings involving former party, government, and military officials, and copies of all of the U.S. microfilms of captured German records and finding aids.

As part of a U.S.-German project in the 1950s and 1960s, IfZ staff members also prepared detailed finding aids for the records of the U.S. Office Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) held by the U.S. National Archives (now in College Park). The IfZ also has many microfilm and transcript copies of parts of the records themselves. Accordingly, the IfZ has some additional coverage of ERR-related files in the OMGUS records. Further search of the IfZ card catalogues and other finding aids is needed in order to find more references to the most important and most relevant ERR materials, as well as to locate more details about related postwar interrogation reports and trials.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Akten der Rosenberg-Akten (II).” 3 vols. Typescript.

Detailed German-language descriptions of many of the ERR files on U.S. microfilms – i.e., the original materials now in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin – were prepared by IfZ specialists. These supplement the finding aids for NS 30 and related Rosenberg record groups in the Bundesarchiv.

Published Database

Nationalsozialismus, Holocaust, Widerstand und Exil 1933-1945 / National Socialism, Holocaust, Resistance and Exile 1933-1945 (Munich: K. G. Saur Verlag, 2006). Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Bundearchiv, and Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung, etc.

This extensive, commercially available electronic database combines several published reference books and microfiche editions with previously unpublished materials. Of special importance here is the aforementioned IfZ card catalogue of Nuremberg documents, which covers all of the Nuremberg document series. Each card contains the document number, number of pages, dates or range of dates, a description in German, the persons mentioned, and a selection of key words. The PS series (with many ERR documents) runs PS-001 – PS-4080 in the database, but does not cross-reference exhibit numbers.

3.8. ZENTRALINSTITUT FÜR KUNSTGESCHICHTE (ZI)

[Central Institute for Art History]

Meiserstrasse 10; 80333 Munich

Tel.: +49 (0)89 / 289 27 556

Library: +49 (0)89 / 289 27 581

Fax: +49 (0)89 / 289 27 607

Website: <http://www.zikg.eu>

Founded in 1947, the Central Institute for Art History (ZI) occupies the building of the former NSDAP headquarters, which, after the Second World War, was used by the MCCC. Thus the ZI came to inherit some of the library, photographs, and other materials from the MCCC when it closed in 1949.

Today, the ZI has an extensive photographic collection of some 680,000 of works of art on a variety of media. At least 10,000 images, possibly many more, come from the MCCC, but only 4,300 have been definitely attributed to this U.S. restitution agency. Most of the ZI collection was mounted on cardboard after the war and the photos filed in several different categories. Any possible provenance information on the back of the photos is therefore concealed.

The ZI also studies various developments in the art world during the Nazi era. About 40,000 color slides from a special Nazi effort to preserve copies of frescoes and other paintings on historical monuments (Führerauftrag Monumentalmalerei [Special Assignment of the Führer Monumental Painting]) are now on the ZI website <http://www.zi.fotothek.org/>, but this mission was not a part of ERR activity and therefore does not involve images from the MCCC.

ERR Photographs

In response to inquiries for this Survey, ZI staff members kindly reported examples of a number of original mounted ERR photographs of artworks identified in an unprocessed part of ZI holdings. Most of the 86 cardboard sheets in this group bear the ERR code R (Rothschild Collection), but there are also at least 10 with DW (David-Weill Collection), in addition to a few with other ERR codes. These cardboard sheets all bear the stamp “Bildstelle ERR,” similar to those in the Fotothek at the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. At least one of the Rothschild sheets appears to have been taken from an album. Other ERR photos are indicated as loose or mounted in other formats, i.e., not in the traditional ERR format.

Among the ERR codes identified on other pictures in the ZI Photo Archive are:

- Rothschild Collection (R): 6, 78, 96 (Mü 6731), 1032, 1245, 1254, 1292-1293, 1296, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1327a-b, 1331, 1333-1334, 1336a-e, 1337, 1339, 2643, 2648, 3032, 3573-3574, 3587-3588, 3600, 3806, 3846-3847, 3863, 3865, 3919-3920, 3990, 4021, 4175-4176, 4178;
- Botschaft Rothschild (BOR): 31-32;
- David-Weill Collection (DW): 41, 193, 256, 293, 422, 448, 2116, 2418, and 3650;
- Seligmann Collection (SEL): 326, 464a, 464b, 1028;

- Brunswick (Brunswig; BRU): 11;
- Möbel-Aktion Bilder: MAB 772.

Quite possibly, there are many more images of artworks seized by the ERR, but it will not be an easy task to sort them out.

A number of other inventory entries bear notations of French provenance and restitution to France. These are identified as belonging to the French Rothschild collections, a few to the David-Weill Collection, and one each to the Soma-Koti and Unger collections. Although French restitution numbers are noted, ERR code numbers are not readily available.

Further research will be needed to provide a more detailed assessment of ZI holdings in relation to the ERR images in the NACP and the Bundesarchiv Koblenz as well as those ERR images in the BADV.

Descriptive Literature

Lauterbach, Iris, ed. *Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte*. Munich, 1997. *Veröffentlichungen des Zentralinstituts für Kunstgeschichte in München*, no. 11.

The table of contents is available at: http://www.kubikat.org/mrbh-cgi/kubikat_de.pl?t_idn=b352255m

4. LITHUANIA

Introductory Remarks

Only a few scattered documents created by the ERR while operating in Lithuania have been preserved in Lithuania itself. A small fond of ERR documents held in the Central State Archive (CVA) in Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland) contains 30 files collected after the war. Recently, some scattered ERR documents have been identified in other CVA fonds, namely those of the Jewish Scientific Institute (Yidisher Visnshaftlekher Institut, YIVO), the Vilnius Ghetto, and a collection of documents from the Jewish Museum in Vilnius that were rescued from a postwar Soviet anti-Semitic campaign, during which many Jewish records were destroyed.¹ Together with the previously available ERR files, these documents provide more details about the tragic fate of Jewish cultural treasures during the war. They also shed more light on the ERR Jewish Working Group, a special forced-labor unit staffed by Jewish intellectuals from the Vilnius Ghetto, and the descriptions it prepared of YIVO holdings and other Jewish collections in Lithuania that were concentrated in YIVO or university buildings before being shipped to the Reich or destroyed.² The newly available documents supplement the recovered parts of the diary of Herman Kruk, who served as ghetto librarian and as a leader of the Jewish Working Group.³ Reportedly, some additional documents are in the Manuscript Department of the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, but it has not yet been possible to examine them.

The main records of the ERR units active in Lithuania were apparently evacuated or intentionally destroyed during the retreat in the late spring and summer of 1944. Some may have reached the ERR evacuation center in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland). Copies of many of the ERR monthly and quarterly reports from Vilnius are preserved within the ERR records held in Kyiv (Kiev) at the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi vyshchikh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia, TsDAVO; see Section 7.1.). These were undoubtedly among the materials the ERR was evacuating during the retreat from Ratibor at the end of 1944. The materials were seized by Soviet authorities and sent to Kyiv with a Ukrainian “trophy” shipment from Germany.

A few Lithuanian-related ERR documents, in copy, are preserved in other ERR collections, including those in Paris and Berlin.

¹ The additional files in fonds R-1390 and R-1421 were kindly called to my attention by CVA archivists and described for me by Jens Hoppe of the Jewish Claims Conference Frankfurt office.

² Regarding the ERR in Vilnius and Jewish efforts to preserve records, see especially the latest edition of the study by David E. Fishman, *Embers Plucked from the Fire: The Rescue of Jewish Cultural Treasures in Vilna*, 2nd expanded edition (New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 2009, with parallel Yiddish text). Fishman includes English translations of sizeable excerpts of documents from CVA, fond R 633, including Jewish Working Group reports attributed to Kruk, but precise archival citations are not provided. The 1996 edition of Fishman’s study was reprinted in *The Holocaust and the Book: Destruction and Preservation*, ed. Jonathan Rose (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), pp. 66-78. See also the work of Esfir Bramson-Alperniene (National Library of Lithuania) on efforts to save YIVO materials left behind, in particular: “Das Schicksal der Dokumente des YIVO in Wilna,” in *The Return of Looted Collections (1946-1996): An Unfinished Chapter*, ed. F.J. Hoogewoud and E.P. Kwaadgras (Amsterdam: The Symposium, 1997), pp. 45-51. Sem C. Sutter contributes to the story of libraries lost to the ERR, but uses less ERR documentation, see Sutter, “The Lost Jewish Libraries of Vilna and the Frankfurt Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage,” in *Lost Libraries: The Destruction of Great Book Collections since Antiquity*, ed. James Raven (Basingstoke, Hampshire and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004), pp. 219-235.

³ An English translation of surviving portions of Herman Kruk’s diary is available as *The Last Days of the Jerusalem of Lithuania: Chronicles from the Vilna Ghetto and the Camps, 1939-1944*, ed. Benjamin Harshav; translated by Barbara Harshav (New Haven: Yale University Press and YIVO, 2003).

4.1. CENTRINIS VALSTYBINIS ARCHYVAS (CVA)

[Central State Archive]

O. Milašiaus g. 21; 10102 Vilnius

Tel.: +370 (8)5 / 247 7811

Fax: +370 (8)5 / 276 5318

Website: <http://www.archyvai.lt/archyvai/changeSite.do?siteId=2&pathId=67>

E-mail: lcva@archyvai.lt

4.1.1. FOND R-633: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG / REICHSLEITERIO ROZENBERGO OPERATYUINIS STABAS OKUPUOTOMS SRITIMS

[Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Territories]

1 inventory (*apyrašo/opis'*), 30 files

This fragmentary record group of ERR records brings together various documents on ERR activity in Lithuania and supplements the more extensive files from the ERR working group for Vilnius now held in Kyiv (Kiev) (see Section 7.1.). Most important regarding displaced cultural property are lists of books from Lithuanian libraries with some reports containing statistics on individual library and archival collections (no. 1) and several folders giving detailed descriptions of YIVO holdings and other private collections of Judaica and Hebraica, less than half of which the ERR plundered, while sending the rest to paper mills (nos. 4 and 5). Close to 150 ERR registration cards for libraries and other cultural institutions, mostly in Vilnius and Kaunas (nos. 3 and 24), supplement other cards from the Baltic countries found in Moscow (see Section 6.1.1.). These were prepared early in the German occupation before some of items described were removed. The documents available also include reports and bibliographies prepared or translated by ERR staff members regarding the Jews of Lithuania (as well as the Lithuanian Tatars and Karaites) and other mostly Jewish-related topics. One file contains fragmentary translations prepared using documents from the Smolensk Communist Party Archive that the ERR had transferred to Vilnius in early 1943 for analysis by a special unit. There are also a few ERR registers for provisions and petty cash receipts.

Microfilm Version

Just over half of these files were filmed for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) and are now partly listed under Accession Number 1999.A.0111. Unfortunately, most of the microfilm is illegible. A handwritten English-language list of titles (apparently based on the inventory located at the CVA) is available for the microfilm, but the Russian-language inventory is not included.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

A Soviet-era, Russian-language file-level inventory is available in the CVA reading room, as is a more recent Lithuanian-language translation.

Apyrašo/Opis' 1

- 1:** Lists of books from several Lithuanian libraries, including the Cimkauskas Library in Kaunas, and the Kaunas Museum of Culture with its art catalogues;
 – report on German-language Soviet literature in Lithuania;
 – lists of books for transport from a church library and from various agencies in Kaunas (Sep. 1941).
- 2:** Receipts for provisions at ERR field post code 43 071 (11 Nov. 1941-1 July 1942).
- 3:** ERR cultural registration cards (139 cards, bound together), mostly from Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland) and Kaunas (31 Jan.-2 Apr. 1942), many having only headings, with others providing more details, such as the number of Jewish and Bolshevik books removed or planned for removal. The cards cover archives, libraries, synagogues, and private collections, as well as a few cards from Estonia, one of which concerns the Archeological Institute at Tartu (Ger. Dorpat) University.⁴
- 4:** Draft reports by the ERR Jewish Working Group on holdings in Jewish institutions in Vilnius (some portions repeated in file no. 5): list of manuscript holdings in YIVO (ul. Wiwulskiego 18), with note on 31 Torahs and ritual items, as well as holdings of the press archive, the YIVO Theater Museum, the library, and the YIVO archives; copy of a YIVO bulletin (1930, no. 1);
 – coverage of the Straschun Library, the Anski Museum, and different synagogues and other private holdings (some of which were then collected in the YIVO buildings).
- 5:** A typed original report by the Jewish Working Group in Vilnius (“Bericht vom dem Arbeitsergebnis der juedischen Arbeitsgruppe beim Einsatzstab RR Wilna,” 18 Feb-8 June 1942), with details on the numbers of volumes taken from various Jewish sources including 160,000 volumes and 100 parchment Torah scrolls, as well as other manuscripts, pictures, photographs, and cultural goods;
 – summary of predominantly Jewish materials collected in four rooms of a university building, including 50,000 items from the Straschun Library (journals, newspapers, manuscripts, and documents, and a card file), 2,000 books and 20 Torahs from the Hasidic Synagogue, and 10,000 books from the Great Synagogue (ul. Zydowska 6 [Judengasse 6]);
 – a room-by-room report of YIVO holdings, including materials collected from various synagogues and component collections, along with lists from the YIVO archive and library concerning music and photo collection, folklore, and materials from the Theater Museum (some pages repeat listings in file no. 4);
 – summary inventory of YIVO holdings and component collections, including archives of other institutions and individuals, and a list of private libraries on deposit with the number of volumes;
 – clipping of a newspaper article about ERR work with the Jewish community in Vilnius from the German newspaper *Wilnaer Zeitung* (20 Aug. 1942);
 – activity report for Herman Kruk’s group (“Taetigkeitsbericht der Gruppe Kruk,” 18 Nov. 1942-10 July 1943), with lists of Jewish collections examined and those removed, together with references to other completed tasks.
- 6:** Receipts for provisions and ration cards for ERR staff (18 Feb.-14 Apr. 1942).

⁴ The ERR cultural registration cards in no. 3 and no. 24 are similar to ca. 300 registration cards from the Baltic countries held in the Russian State Military Archive (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv, RGVA; see Section 6.1.).

- 7:** Account register of revenue and expenses (Jan. 1942-July 1943), includes names of ERR staff members.
- 8:** Survey register of cultural sites in Vilnius, with statistics on holdings, nos. 25-43 (20 July 1943).
- 9:** Report (in copy) by Willi Schäfer, the head of the ERR Working Group Lithuania (Arbeitsgruppe Litauen, AG Litauen), on Jewish cemeteries and tombstones in Vilnius (“Friedhöfe und Grabsteine der Juden in Wilna,” 1 Nov. 1943).
- 10:** Personal letters to Schäfer, correspondence with book and coin dealers;
– numismatic lists (9 June 1943-26 Apr. 1944).
- 11:** Translated newspaper articles on eleven students from Vilnius University and trial of Communist Party Youth League (Jan. 1936).
- 12:** Notes from a book on religious practices of Jews, including ritual murder (1936); notes on Masonic lodges in Paris and Syria, among others.
- 13:** German translations of articles from Riga-based Jewish papers during the Soviet era (1940-1941), with original pages of Yiddish newspapers.
- 14:** German translation of songs “International of Youth” and “Our March” (20 Oct. 1940-20 Apr. 1941).
- 15:** Report and bibliography on the Jews of Lithuania (“Die Juden Litauens”), with demographic statistics (for the ERR analysis section).
- 16:** Studies on the Jewish population in Lithuania (for the ERR analysis section), with population statistics, economic structure, etc. (typed carbon).
- 17:** Typed lists of Jewish organizations in Vilnius (1938).
- 18:** Translations of works on the Karaites with bibliography (278 entries).
- 19:** Report on monuments damaged by the Bolsheviks (“Die von den Bolschewisten beschaedigten Kulturdenkmaeler”), with notes on the removal of cultural institutes;
– separate reports on some churches, archives, libraries, etc.
- 20:** Manuscript of a German translation of a study of St Anne Church, Vilnius.
- 21:** German clippings of articles relating to numismatics, with summaries in German.
- 22:** Article on the Karaites from 1937 handbook, with German translation.
- 23:** German summaries or translations of articles on Jewish topics from the Yiddish newspaper *Kampf* (July-Dec. 1940).
- 24:** Six ERR registration cards on private and public libraries in Kaunas (1941-1942): Baloseris (35,000 volumes), Dr V. Kudirka (4,000 volumes), the City Library (30,000 volumes) and various branches, churches (ca. 380 volumes of metrical books), and the Jewish community (ca. 480 volumes).
- 25:** Register of receipts (*Empfangsscheinbuch*, no. 2) for provisions for ERR staff (1 Sep.-30 Nov. 1943).
- 26:** Report by AG Litauen head Schäfer on the Jews as an economic and political factor (“Die Juden als wirtschaftlicher und politischer Faktor unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Ostjudentums,” 28 Jan. 1944);
– bibliography on numismatics.
- 27:** Protocol of ERR meeting on the study of Bolshevism at Vilnius University, with Rector Mykolas Biržiška, library director Dr Vincas Maciunas, and Schäfer (13 July 1943);
– first page of a document on Freemasons.
- 28:** Reports by Gerhard Spinkler on the Lithuanian Tatars, with list of sources (16 Apr. 1944).
- 29:** Translations of articles Spinkler on Easter traditions in the Vilnius area (20 Apr. 1944).

30: Fragmentary notes or translations from the Smolensk Communist Party Archive [then in Vilnius] (documents from 1930);⁵

– note for files by Spinkler on conversation with Dr Otto Nerling and Dr Spier in Riga regarding evacuation of the Smolensk Communist Party Archive to Liepaja (Libau) along with staff;

– evacuation of the Tenishchev Museum and the Karaite Museum, ten crates of Bolshevik literature from Vilnius libraries (28 Apr. 1944), and materials from the Vilnius Lutheran and Protestant cemetery.

4.1.2. FOND R-1390: VILNIAUS ŽYDŲ MUZIEJAUS DOKUMENTŲ KOLEKCIJA [Vilnius Jewish Museum Documentary Collection]

Apyrašo/Opis' 1

91: Translations of Lithuanian newspaper articles into German, prepared by the Jewish translation group at YIVO [Jwo in some German documents] in 1942.

4.1.3. FOND R-1421: VILNIAUS ŽYDŲ GETAS [Vilnius Jewish Ghetto]

Apyrašo/Opis' 1

233: First part of an ERR report on Jewish ghettos in the Baltic (“Juedische Ghettos im Baltikum”) by the Jewish Working Group of the AG Litauen at YIVO [Jwo in some German documents]; compiler and date not indicated, but possibly Hermann Kruk in 1942.

492: Partial list of Russian books sorted and listed by the Jewish Working Group in the Russian section of YIVO.

494: File cards with bibliographical notes in Russian;

– list of Jewish inscriptions of gravestones from the New Cemetery (Neuer Friedhof) in Vilnius (reportedly compiled by Sawelsohn or Kruk from gravestones in 1943).

495: Reports by the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (1942-1943).

496-500: Reports by the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (1942).

501: Two reports by Kruk, leader of the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (Aug. 1942).

502: Note pad recording activities of the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (July-Sep. 1942).

503: Pad with daily reports (“Einsatzstab R.R. Arbeitsgruppe Litauen Tages-Berichte”) covering activities of the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (Oct. 1942-Mar. 1943).

504: File cards with bibliographical notes in Russian and listings of Jewish inscriptions on gravestones from the Old Cemetery (Alter Friedhof) in Vilnius (reportedly compiled by Sawelsohn or Kruk from gravestones in 1943).

⁵ Regarding the wartime and postwar fate of the Smolensk CP archive, see Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, “*The Odyssey of the ‘Smolensk Archive’: Plundered Communist Records for the Service of Anti-Communism*” (Pittsburgh, PA, 1995; Carl Beck Occasional Papers in Russian and East European Studies, no. 1201; University of Pittsburgh, Center for Russian and East European Studies); also available as three-part article for 1999: *Zeitschrift für Sozialgeschichte des 20. und 21. Jahrhunderts*, 1997, Heft 4, pp. 71-97; 1998, Heft 2, pp. 190-201; 1999, Heft 1, pp. 134-151). See also the collection marking the return of the 500 files of the archive from the United States to Russia in 2002: *Vozvrashchenie “Smolenskogo arkhiva”/ The Return of the “Smolensk Archive,”* bilingual edition, ed. Marianna Tax Choldin, Karina Aleksandrovna Dritrieva, Ekateriana Iur'evna Genieva, and Patricia Kennedy Grimsted (Moscow: ROSSPEN, 2005).

505: ERR report on Vilnius and its smaller Jewish prayer houses (“Wilna und Wilnaer Klausen”), reportedly prepared by Kruk (1942).

506-509: Reports by the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (1943).

510: Letters by AG Litauen head Willi Schäfer regarding translations by Zelig Kalmanowicz and Lamm (1943), one with the incoming stamp of the Main Working Group Ostland (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Ostland, HAG Ostland), one without.

4.1.4 FOND 287: ŽYDŲ MOKSLO INSTITUTAS (YIVO)

[Jewish Scientific Institute]

Apyrašo/Opis' 13

617: Reports by the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (1942-1943).

Apyrašo/Opis' 14

617: YIVO documents predating June 1941;
 – report from October 1942 (“Zimmer Nr. 8”);
 – and a YIVO work plan from 1942.

Apyrašo/Opis' 15

177: YIVO documents predating June 1941;
 – items from the Vilnius Ghetto;
 – partial list of Russian books sorted and listed by the Jewish Working Group in the Russian section of YIVO [Two in some German documents];
 – a document that is probably a partial translation done by the Jewish translation group.
178: Documents from the Vilnius Ghetto (mainly warrants for Jews in the ghetto jail);
 – reports by the Jewish Working Group at YIVO (1942-1943);
 – and a partial list of Russian books sorted and listed in the Russian section of YIVO.
179: Documents from the Vilnius Ghetto, the General Commissariat Kaunas (Generalkommissariat Kauen, GK Kauen), and the German Prosecutor’s Office (Deutscher Staatsanwalt) in Vilnius;
 – translations done by the Jewish translation group of the AG Litauen;
 – a partial list of Russian books sorted and listed by the Jews working in the Russian section of YIVO for the AG Litauen.
180: Translations of Lithuanian newspaper articles done by the Jewish translation group of the AG Litauen (probably 1943).
181: German reports regarding workers from the Vilnius area sent to camps or to the Reich;
 – two lists of crates from YIVO containing a Jewish newspaper.

5. THE NETHERLANDS

Introductory Remarks

The Netherlands was very active in the postwar recovery and restitution of cultural property confiscated or plundered by Nazi agencies. Considerable documentation on ERR operations and the related Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion) in the Netherlands has been preserved and collected by Dutch archives. The principal repository for this material (both copies and originals) is the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, formerly the State Institute for War Documentation (Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, RIOD). In the first postwar decades, the RIOD served as one of the key government-supported agencies for recovery and restitution. Consequently, it developed substantial archival holdings.

Surviving weekly and monthly ERR reports and related documentation for the Working Group Netherlands (Arbeitsgruppe Niederlande, AG Niederlande), later the Main Working Group Netherlands (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Niederlande, HAG Niederlande) in the NIOD are more extensive than those of the working groups for most other occupied countries, despite assertions that a significant share of the Dutch records were destroyed during the evacuation of the ERR. The original AG/HAG Niederlande reports for 1941-1942 are located in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde (NS 30/15) and can be viewed on-line (see Section 3.1.1.); photocopies of many of these reports – made from U.S. sources before captured records were returned to West Germany – are held by the NIOD.

Almost all of the weekly and monthly reports for 1943 and 1944 (through early August) are preserved at the NIOD in the original, together with a significant batch of AG/HAG Niederlande correspondence for the years 1941 to 1944 (see Section 5.1.1.2). These were recovered in 1957-1958 in the building of the International Institute of Social History (Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISG) at Keisersgracht 264. The ERR, the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA), and other agencies fought over the extensive Russian and German émigré socialist archival and library collections that the IISG had amassed during the 1930s, but the ERR won out primarily because it set up its headquarters at the Keisersgracht address. The IISG library was the ERR's largest single library seizure from the Netherlands; over 900 crates containing its books were shipped to the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS), in addition to the IISG archival materials evacuated to the IISG Paris branch, which the ERR also found and plundered.⁶ Unlike in France, the ERR in the Netherlands was not principally involved in the seizure of art; other German agencies, such as the Mühlmann Office (Dienststelle Mühlmann) and related dealers, were responsible for the seizure of major Dutch art collections. Thus the remaining ERR files cover predominantly the confiscation of private collections of books and archives.

In the Netherlands, the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion), the systematic seizure of Jewish household furnishings abandoned by Jews who had fled or were deported, is usually attributed directly to the ERR. The seizures, which began in 1942, were technically an operation of the western affairs office (Amt Westen) of the Rosenberg-led Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), the office that ran the operation in Belgium and France. The alleged justification was to acquire furnishings from occupied western countries for bombed-out homes and offices in the Reich and for German offices on the Eastern Front. At the time, both the ERR and Amt Westen in the Netherlands were headed by SS-Major

⁶ [Schirmer], "Report on the Activities of the Einsatzstab," in *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, vol. 3, p. 206.

(SS-Sturmbannführer) Albert Schmidt-Stähler, who was accordingly in charge of both operations, and at the end took credit for a reported 29,000 M-Aktion seizures.⁷

The M-Aktion was carried out in the Netherlands in conjunction with the Central Office for Jewish Emigration (Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung), the German agency responsible for the deportation of the Jews. Local Dutch police and removal firms were used as collection agents. Surviving documents show that the ERR received custody of most of the confiscated property and took credit for the operation. Accordingly, Dutch specialists have long associated the M-Aktion and the surviving documentation on that operation in the Netherlands with the ERR. In addition to the M-Aktion seizure inventory forms in the NIOD, another major collection is held by the Jewish Welfare Commission (Joods Maatschappelijk Werk), on deposit in the Amsterdam Municipal Archives (Stadsarchief; see below).

The ERR also assumed responsibility for processing and distributing most of the books seized by the M-Aktion in the Netherlands, as well as those collected there by other German agencies, such as the Gestapo. Although not usually involved with art seizures, the ERR did fall heir to one major collection of art predominantly from Dutch Jews. The “Neuwied Collection” (ERR code: NWD or Neuw) was apparently assembled from M-Aktion seizures in the Netherlands (and possibly some from Belgium) and processed, not in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, but in the customs depot at Neuwied (north of Koblenz), before being transferred to the ERR repository of Kogl.

Postwar documentation on recovery and restitution efforts for cultural property in the Netherlands is to be found among other agency records and Dutch archives. But at this point, the only significant original ERR documentation preserved or obtained in copy after the war is to be found in the NIOD. Additional fragmentary ERR documentation from the occupied Netherlands is in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde and the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation in Paris (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, CDJC). No significant groups of ERR documents have been found in other Dutch institutions, although supporting documentation regarding the context of cultural plunder and restitution in many instances will be found in the records of the Dutch Ministry of Justice (Ministerie van Justitie) and other materials now held in the Dutch National Archives (Nationaal Archief) in The Hague.

During the past decade, curator Julie-Marthe Cohen at the Jewish Historical Museum (Joods Historisch Museum, JHM) in Amsterdam, has been researching provenance, especially the wartime and postwar migration of lost objects from JHM collections, including ritual silver and other Judaica. A database on the JHM website – <http://www.jhm.nl/collectie/wo-ii-geroofde-judaica> – contains images of many missing objects, as well as items without provenance data in JHM collections. Plans call for the inclusion of images of all relevant documents, many from or relating to the ERR.

⁷ The 29,000 figure of households stripped in the Netherlands was cited in reports by Albert Schmidt-Stähler to Dr Werner Koeppen on 12 July 1944 and acknowledged by Koeppen in a congratulatory message to Schmidt-Stähler on 26 July 1944), reproduced from an original in the NIOD as an appendix in A.J. Van der Leeuw, “Die Bestimmung des im Zuge der ‘M-Aktion’ aus den Niederlanden weggeführten jüdischen Hausrats” = “Notities voor het Geschiedwerk,” no. 111 (Amsterdam: RIOD, November 1957; expanded version: RIOD, 1965). The 29,000 figure is also cited in a RMbO Dienststelle Westen report, “Gesamtleistungsbericht bis zum 31. Juli 1944” (8 Aug. 1944), CDJC, XIXa-42 [= IMT, PS-40], which is available in United Restitution Organization (URO), “M-Aktion, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940-1944,” typescript (mimeographed), ([Frankfurt]: URO, 1958), p. 134.

General Directory of Sources

Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen: Overzicht van archieven met gegevens over roof, recuperatie, rechtsherstel en schadevergoeding van vermogens van Joden in Nederland in de periode 1940-1987 [Archives of Jewish war victims: Survey of archives holding information on looting, return, restitution of property rights, compensation of Jewish fortunes in the Netherlands in the period 1940-1987]. Comp. J.M.L. van Bockxmeer, P.S.A. Lamboo, and H.A.I. van Schie. The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1998. Commissie van Onderzoek Liro-archieven.

A nationwide directory of sources relating to the Jewish community during the Second World War, including deportations, confiscations, postwar claims, and related files from the German authorities and postwar claims agencies. Surveys by record groups in different repositories, including state and private organizations, as well as personal papers and related collections.

Surveys Relating to the ERR and the M-Aktion in the Netherlands

Aalders, Gerard. *Roof: De ontvreemding van joods bezit tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog*. The Hague: SDU, 1999.

German edition: *Geraubt! Die Enteignung jüdischen Besitzes im Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Trans. Stefan Häring. Cologne: Dittrich: 2000

English edition: *Nazi Looting. The Plunder of Dutch Jewry during the Second World War*. Trans. Arnold Pomerans with Erica Pomerans. Oxford, New York: Berg, 2004.

Leeuw, A.J. Van der. "The Best Years." In *The Return of Looted Collections (1946-1996): An Unfinished Chapter*. Ed. F.J. Hoogewoud and E.P. Kwaadgras. Amsterdam: Stichting Beheer IISG, 1997, pp. 19-23.

Summarizes the acquisition of some of the ERR documents preserved in the NIOD.

———. "Beschlagnahme von Gebrauchssilber in den Niederlanden durch den Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg im Zuge der 'M-Aktion'." = "Notities voor het Geschiedwerk," no. 138. Amsterdam: RIOD, 18 January 1967.

In German with Dutch supplement.

———. "Die Bestimmung des im Zuge der 'M-Aktion' aus den Niederlanden weggeführten jüdischen Hausrats." = "Notities voor het Geschiedwerk," no. 111. Amsterdam: RIOD, November 1957.

Updated and expanded version, with copies of original documents attached: RIOD, 1965. In German with Dutch supplement.

———. "Entziehung öffentlicher und privater Bibliotheken in den besetzten Westgebieten und ihre Verbringung nach Deutschland." = "Notities voor het Geschiedwerk," no. 118. Amsterdam: RIOD, 7 June 1961. Incl. 10 appendices with ERR documents.

Condensed version (without appendices) in: *Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsrecht* (Munich) 13, no. 5 (1962), pp. 193-197.

Initially published as a RIOD internal working paper (no. 118). Summarizes some preserved ERR documents, including the original weekly and monthly reports for 1943-1944, which were discovered in 1957-1958. The ten appendices reproduce key German orders and directives for the activities of the ERR in western occupied countries. Earlier draft versions together with working notes and appendices are in box 281 of the Van der Leeuw Collection (see Section 5.1.9.).

Manasse, Peter. *Verdwenen archieven en bibliotheken: de verrichtingen van de Einsatzstab Rosenberg gedurende de Tweede Wereldoorlog*. The Hague: NBLC Uitgeverij, 1995.
German edition: *Verschleppte Archive und Bibliotheken: die Tätigkeiten des Einsatzstabes Rosenberg während des Zweiten Weltkrieges*. Translated into German by Georg A. Pippig. St. Ingbert: Rührig Universitätsverlag, 1997.

Documentary Collection (unpublished)

United Restitution Organization (URO). "M-Aktion, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940-1944." Typescript (mimeographed). [Frankfurt]: URO, 22 July 1958. With added note by Kurt May, 30 October 1958. [188 p.].

A postwar report by the major international (U.S.) claims service for Holocaust survivors and their families in connection with West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG), providing important information about the function of the Möbel-Aktion. A brief introduction is followed by transcription of many of the key original related German documents, but with no indication of the source of the originals.

Copies are held by the Service for War Victims (Brussels), the NIOD (Amsterdam), and the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute (New York), MS 529. A microfilm copy is available in the Wiener Library (London).

5.1. NIOD INSTITUTE FOR WAR, HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE STUDIES

Previous name: Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (RIOD) [State Institute for War Documentation], and Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (NIOD) [Netherlands Institute for War Documentation]

Herengracht 380; 1016 CJ Amsterdam

Tel.: +31 (0)20 / 523 38 00

Fax: +31 (0)20 / 523 38 88

E-mail: info@niod.nl

Website: <http://www.niod.nl/>

Established soon after the liberation of the Netherlands in 1945 and generously funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science, the State Institute for War Documentation (RIOD) became the major Dutch center for research on the Second World War. Over the decades, it developed strong archival and library collections relating to the First and Second World Wars, as well as the Dutch East Indies. In 1999, when the RIOD was separated from the ministry and turned over to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, its name was changed to the Netherlands Institute for War Documentation (NIOD). In 2010 the NIOD merged with the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (established by the University of Amsterdam and the NIOD, located in the NIOD building), into NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, further strengthening the institute's resources.

The NIOD is home to the only significant collection of ERR materials in the Netherlands. These large files of originals and copies are dedicated almost exclusively to ERR operations in the Netherlands.

General Reference Guide / Finding Aid

Most of the collections below are described in greater detail (in Dutch) on the NIOD website.

5.1.1. ARCHIEF 093A: EINSATZSTAB ROSENBERG

Folders 1-50: Hausraterfassung [Möbel-Aktion], 1942-1943
(Registration of Household Effects [Möbel-Aktion], 1942-1943)

33 boxes, 50 numbered folders, nos. 1-50, 4.1 meters

This unique archival group consists of voluminous files with approximately 14,480 inventory forms for household goods seized from the homes of deported Dutch Jews during the Möbel-Aktion. These include 7,114 seizure inventories and 4,236 appraisal sheets. The confiscations were technically an operation of Dienststelle Westen, the western affairs office of Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), but in the Netherlands, the M-Aktion was run by the ERR, as Dutch specialists long ago recognized. Official staff lists for Dienststelle Westen, such as those found recently in Moscow,

show that M-Aktion leaders were in fact in charge of the ERR in the Netherlands and had been appointed to Dienststelle Westen at the same time.

Unlike the forms used in Belgium, the preprinted Dutch-language inventory forms for the Netherlands (with some portions in German) do not indicate an institutional affiliation with the ERR. The files of surviving M-Aktion inventories are arranged by city or region, and alphabetized by street names, starting with Amsterdam (nos. 1-32 I), then North Holland (Noord-Holland) outside of Amsterdam (32II-36I); The Hague (36I-39III); Rotterdam (42I); Utrecht and environs (42I-44I); Groningen and environs (44II-47); Apeldoorn, Zwartsluis, and Leeuwarden (48); Noord-Brabant (49); and Limburg (50). Most folders have a cover list of street addresses included within.

Surviving files provide rough room-by-room lists of household goods confiscated after the homes had been vacated, most of them two-three pages each. Many documents in the NIOD collection are faded carbon typescripts. Sometimes two inventories were prepared of the same household (see “Introductory Remarks”). M-Aktion officials then compiled an evaluation cover-sheet form, an “acceptance inventory” (*Abnahmeverzeichnis*), for each household, providing the name of the owner, the address, and a handwritten evaluation dated and signed by the person preparing the form. The inventories preserved came to the NIOD with the records of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration.

After liberation, many of the surviving inventories were taken over by the Jewish Social Services (Joods Maatschappelijk Werk, previously known as Stichtung JOKOS) and used as the basis for Jewish postwar claims against Germany. Hence, some of the documents among the NIOD files may bear postwar markings, especially those from JOKOS, and documents from the 1959 Damage Inquiry Committee (Schade-enquête-commissie) are often found interspersed with individual household documents.

Additional M-Aktion inventories now preserved with the JOKOS records are on deposit in the Amsterdam Municipal Archives (Stadarchief; see below).

Finding Aids (published)

Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen, pp. 51-53.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Archief Einsatzstab Rosenberg. Inventaris.” Comp. A.J.A. Heumakers. Copy of typescript (RIOD).

Selective Internet Version (translated)

“Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in the Netherlands,” Jewish Historical Museum (Joods Historisch Museum)

On-line at: <http://www.joodsmonument.nl/index.php>

Much of the data from the surviving inventories found in M-Aktion seizure reports are now available on the Internet as part of the “Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in the Netherlands,” which was compiled on their basis. For families who lost at least one member in the Holocaust, the M-Aktion inventories of items seized from their household have been incorporated in this elaborate database system and can be viewed in English and Dutch translation, but in the original German. The website does not include data from the German

coversheets with appraisals normally attached to each file showing the appraised value of the goods confiscated. In addition to the inventories held in the NIOD, the “Digital Monument” also includes data from other seizure inventories held in the JOKOS files (see below).

Folders 51-65: Hauptarbeitsgruppe Niederlande (HAG Niederlande)
(Main Working Group Netherlands)⁸

1 box, 15 numbered folders, nos. 51-65

These documents of provenance in the offices of the HAG Niederlande were found in 1957-1958 in the building of the International Institute of Social History (Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISG) at Keisersgracht 264, where the HAG Niederlande had its headquarters. Initially held in the NIOD as part of the office collection of A.J. Van der Leeuw, they were later placed as an undescribed supplemental box in the NIOD collection Archief 93a.⁹ The 15 folders (as processed in 2008) contain original documents of the HAG Niederlande, including an almost full set of weekly and monthly reports for 1943-1944, as well as HAG Niederlande correspondence dealing largely with books, including those acquired through the M-Aktion.

51: Monthly reports (Monatberichte, HAG Niederlande; 1943-June 1944).

52: Weekly reports (Wochenberichte, HAG Niederlande; 1943).

53: Weekly reports (Wochenberichte, HAG Niederlande; 1944-26 Aug.).

54¹⁰: HAG Niederlande correspondence, A-N (Nov. 1941-Aug. 1944), including the library of Groningen University (Groningen-Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit) regarding private Jewish holdings;

– the German school (Deutsche Oberschule) in The Hague;

– correspondence regarding purchases from book dealers in Amsterdam, The Hague, Leiden, and Utrecht;

– book lists from Ilse Oppenheimer (June 1942);

– the bank of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Cie (1942-1943);

– various NSDAP units;

– the Hohe Schule and its Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ) regarding possible shipments to Hungen;

⁸ The NIOD processed this box of original ERR documents in 2008 to create folders 51-65 as a supplement to the record group “Archief 093a: Einsatzstab Rosenberg” and titled the series “Hauptarbeitsgruppe Niederlande (HAG Niederlande).” The bulk of the files date from 1943-1944, when the German office in question was in fact an HAG, but some of the ERR correspondence files were created in 1941 and early 1942, when the office was still AG Niederlande.

⁹ A.J. Van der Leeuw referred to the documents in his report to the 1996 conference in Amsterdam, “The Best Years,” in *The Return of Looted Collections*, p. 23. I am grateful to Hubert Berkhout for locating the box in August 2008. F.J. Hoogewoud had verified that the documents were in the NIOD, where he had seen them in the early 1990s and had received a few copies. At least two Dutch specialists had seen and referred to the collection, but other NIOD specialists were not aware of its location. For example, NIOD associate Gerard Aalders told me he had not seen the series and hence was unable to cite the contents in his chapter on the ERR in his book *Nazi Looting. The Plunder of Dutch Jewry during the Second World War*, trans. Arnold Pomerans with Erica Pomerans (Oxford, New York: Berg, 2004).

¹⁰ The contents of folders 54 and 55, and parts of subsequent ones, have been broken out and rearranged according to a surviving alphabetized register of ERR correspondence (with alphabetical tabs), but the contents had become somewhat jumbled by the time of processing in August 2008. They had previously been roughly arranged (probably by Van der Leeuw) as three folders, entitled “Correspondentie” and divided as “A-M,” “N-R,” and “S-Z.” Not all of the parts of the German register survived.

- transfers of books for the Youth Academy;
- HAG Ostland.
- 55:** HAG Niederlande correspondence O-Z (Nov. 1941-Aug. 1944), including exchanges with the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, SD);
- the Stedelijk Museum regarding holdings from Jewish Historical Museum (JHM);
- book dealers, including Swets and Zeitlinger (Amsterdam) and Weyers regarding German books in the Netherlands;
- shipments of books for the Hohe Schule’s Religious Studies Institute (Religionswissenschaftliches Institut), Halle, and the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS);
- Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft, regarding books confiscated from liquidated Jewish booksellers in the Netherlands;
- the Reich Commissar for the Netherlands, regarding books from private institutions, such as the Institut français d’Amsterdam, books from individual Jews, with list of books, for example, from the “Portuguese Jew N. de Beneditty (Amsterdam),” and books from the Cistercian monastery in Peij-Echt, among others.
- 56:** Correspondence with the Main Working Group France (HAG Frankreich) and a few memos for the ERR in Belgium (13 Mar.-25 Nov. 1943).
- 57:** Correspondence with ERR headquarters (Stabsführung) in Berlin, including copies of an ERR mimeographed press report from Estonia (15 May-15 Dec. 1943).
- 58:** Correspondence with Alfred Rosenberg regarding the IISG and the organization of the ERR in Belgium, 18 Jan.-Aug. 1943 (duplicated photocopies).
- 59:** House rules concerning the quartering of ERR personnel (1-25 Aug. 1943).
- 60:** Documents concerning ERR personnel matters (1943-1944).
- 61:** Inventories of typewriters (28 June 1943-21 Aug. 1944).
- 62:** Receipts of goods and money (1942-1944).
- 63:** Continuation of inventory list (“Fortsetzung des Inventarverzeichnisses”);
- inventory of materials packed for transport (most marked to Berlin) with codes and in some cases from what library or person. Note separate codes NMA (Niederlande Möbel-Aktion) for books from the Möbel-Aktion;
- at least 6 crates of art materials (Kunstmateriale aus der M-Aktion, NMAK 1-6);
- separate numbered crates for music (NMAM);
- a separate inventory lists materials sent to the Hohe Schule (“Inventarverzeichnis für die Hohe Schule”), many items with provenance indications (15 p., n.d.).
- 64:** Lists of cultural activities in Amsterdam, includes newspaper clippings (Nov. 1943-Apr. 1944).
- 65:** Cultural report (*Kulturbericht*) by Paul Wiedow (19 June 1944), with lists of opera, ballet, music, and German theater presentations in Amsterdam, as well as a report on cultural developments, such as German theater and German schools, in Amsterdam and other Dutch cities.

Additional M-Aktion Inventories for the Netherlands not in the NIOD

Approximately 28,000 additional ERR M-Aktion inventories from Jewish households in the Netherlands are now under the authority of Jewish Social Services (Joods Maatschappelijk Werk,

JMW), which was formerly known as Stichting JOKOS.¹¹ The inventories collected by the JMW were most probably removed from the Dutch ERR files now in the NIOD in order to process claims after the war and represent copies of claims submitted to Germany. The originals are on deposit (not formally accessioned) in the Amsterdam Municipal Archives (Stadsarchief) and are normally not open to the public for research. They may be consulted only by surviving family members. Copies of the inventories made from these files were also incorporated into the “Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in the Netherlands” (in Dutch and English translation), using partial photocopies provided to the project. Those photocopies are now held by the Jewish Historical Museum (not under museum authority), but are also not open for public research.

5.1.2. ARCHIEF 094: OMNIA TREUHANDGESELLSCHAFT M.B.H

11: Documents of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, HAG Niederlande

Two original letters (16 Sep. 1943 and 29 Jan. 1944) addressed by Albert Schmidt-Stähler to Heinrich Friedmann in Arnhem, regarding the M-Aktion, with two undated announcements (*Mitteilung*) from the ERR.

5.1.3. ARCHIEF 265: ROSENBERG FILES¹²

47 files, 0.5 meter

This collection of files in copy contains photocopies of documents relating to Rosenberg activities in or relating to the Netherlands. Most were produced from the U.S. microfilms of temporary collection EAP 99 (see Section 9.1.1.1.), filmed under the title of Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO), although they actually include documents from several Rosenberg agencies. The original documents, from which the U.S microfilms were made, were at the time held in the U.S. Captured Records Section in Alexandria, VA, but were returned to the West Germany in the 1960s and are now held by the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde in several different record groups (see Section 3.1.). In many cases, the file or folder numbers from the U.S. films are shown at the beginning of groups of documents in the present NIOD folders.

Interspersed are some documents now held by the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, CDJC) in Paris, which came from processing files of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg (IMT) and were pulled from the Rosenberg collection captured by the United States (see Section 2.5.1.). Thus most of the original Nazi documents represented in these files are now in Berlin or Paris.

¹¹ Contact: Dr Hans Vuijsje, Director; Joods Maatschappelijk Werk; jmw.amsterdam@joodswelzijn.nl; tel.: +31 (0)20 / 577 6557 or 577 6577; fax: +31 (0)20 / 577 65 00. See also website: www.joodswelzijn.nl.

¹² Previously contained in the four boxes in a somewhat random order without any descriptive folders, this collection was reprocessed by NIOD archivist K.M. Tessel in 2009. Processing was completed by the end of 2009, but not all the details for the newly arranged 47 files are included in the inventory on the NIOD website. Hence, only a rough summary description is possible based on my original notes for this section.

Folders 1-27: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)

- 1-3:** Alfred Rosenberg correspondence, including documents from Nazi leaders, such as Martin Bormann and Hermann Göring regarding the authority of the ERR (1940-1945).
- 6:** Documents on the Hohe Schule, including copy of Johannes Pohl report of 29 Apr. 1943 on library holdings to be accessioned by the IEJ in Frankfurt [= IMT, PS-171* (RF-1324, US-383)].
- 7:** Includes documents from the ERR Office for Fine Arts evacuation site at the palace Schloss Kogl (St. Georgen im Attergau).
- 9:** Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst).
- 10:** Miscellaneous documents recording seizures by the Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik), with related shipping documents for the evacuation of music materials, for example, from southeast Silesian town of Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland) to the northwest Silesian town of Langenau (postwar Czernica, Poland; 27 June 1944).
- 12-13:** Quarterly and annual reports on operations at ERR headquarters in Ratibor and other ERR activities (most from the CDJC, some from U.S. EAP 99).
- 14:** Sonderstab Bildende Kunst, with detailed inventories of paintings and other works of art acquired from the ERR for the Göring Collection and processed in Paris by the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst, AG Louvre;
- list of Göring acquisitions from the Jeu de Paume (45 p., dated 20 Oct. 1942) covering 410 artworks (including 237 paintings, 51 pieces of furniture, as well as other categories) and recording the date of acquisition and ERR code for the collection of provenance;
 - second list indicating the appraised value;
 - supplement of 8-9 Apr. 1943 indicates additional acquisitions and their appraised value;
 - supplemental list of 84 modern paintings, by artists such as Braque, Corot, Degas, and Matisse (presumably those used for exchange).¹³
- 15:** Copy of a long report from ERR Greece of 15 Nov. 1941, with lists of synagogues, Masonic lodges, etc. [= CDJC, CCXXXII-17; BArch, NS 30/75];
- copy of directive (*Verfügung*) of 21 May 1941 from the quartermaster of the rear area commandant of the 12th Army in Greece [= IMT, NOKW-1382].
- 16-27:** Documents relating to activities of the AG Niederlande, later the HAG Niederlande (1941-1943; arranged in order of US microfilm designations);
- weekly and monthly ERR reports and shipping papers (especially 1940-1941), some with crate lists and individual title lists of confiscated books from the Netherlands by AG-Niederland and the Möbel-Aktion.¹⁴ As indicated here, some of the books shipped were destined for the IEJ in Frankfurt, others for Berlin, or later Ratibor and Tanzenberg;
 - folder with shipping papers from Amsterdam to the ERR repository Banz Castle in Bavaria (13 Dec. 1944), with some references to materials from the M-Aktion and the Jewish Historical Museum in Amsterdam.

¹³ These inventories were issued as Attachment 6 to the Office Strategic Services, Consolidated Intelligence Report no. 2, "The Göring Collection," 15 Sep. 1945.

¹⁴ These documents were first discovered by Van der Leeuw in Alexandria, VA, when the Rosenberg Collection (EAP 99) was still in U.S. custody. See A.J. Van der Leeuw, "The Best Years," p. 23. The originals of these reports (transferred to Germany in the 1960s) are for the most part now in BArch, NS 30/15.

Folders 28-47: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (RMbO), 1942-1944
(Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories)

28-30: Copies of documents relating predominantly to economic matters of provenance in the RMbO, from the U.S. microfilms (EAP 99, with file folder numbers indicated);
– Dutch economic activities (including banking) in the occupied Soviet territories (including the Baltic countries), some documents are addressed to the RMbO (with appropriate in-stamps) and include communications from such offices as the Deputy for Special Questions (Beauftragter für Sonderfragen).

31-41: Documents from activities under RMbO of the Netherlands East Company (Nederländische Oost-Compagnie) (1941-1944).

42-46: Documents from the Works Service Holland (Werkdienst Holland) in Ukraine (1942-1943).

47: Central Trade Society East (Zentral-Handelsgesellschaft Ost) (1942-1943).

5.1.4. DOC II 215C: EINSATZSTAB ROSENBERG

1: Official reports (1948) by the Ministry of Finance with testimony regarding goods taken by the ERR;

– interviews with Dutch collaborators with the ERR and others.

2: Postwar report of J.J. Boddé on goods plundered by the ERR found in Amsterdam, presumably property confiscated by the M-Aktion, with a few paintings but no books and archives (6 Feb. 1948).

3: Includes a helpful chart of the ERR operations and agency structure in the Netherlands, “Structuur: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg. Niederlande” (handwritten note at top “apparently prepared by C.L. Vervonet,” Apr. 1947). A separate added note by Attorney Besier regards the ERR evacuation to Enschede in Sep. 1944. An accompanying memo has a postscript (in Dutch): “P.S. The whole archive of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg was stored after Mad Tuesday [5 Sep. 1944]¹⁵ – to the extent that it was not burned – in Labor Correctional Camp (*Arbeitserziehungslager*) Ohrbeck near Osnabrück (near Hellern).”

4: Card with the printed name of Albert Schmidt-Stähler and a later note remarking that he was the head of the ERR in Amsterdam (22 Oct. 1944).

5: Collected receipts for goods received, in this case boats.

6: A copy of the oath of secrecy for ERR staff (personnel form), and a note to the effect that all goods from Jewish residences were the property of the German Reich.

7: An ERR staff member’s note on return to Amsterdam from Banz Castle (22 Oct. 1944).

8: Fragment of a handwritten transport register for goods collected by the M-Aktion.

9: Postwar report on the tasks and organization of the Dienststelle Rosenberg (n.d.).

10-11: Loose pages (out of order) of U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Consolidated Intelligence Report (CIR) No. 1, “Activity of the ERR in France,” with attachments and index (folder 11).

12: Report by A.J. Van der Leeuw on the ERR, the M-Aktion, and Dienststelle Mühlmann.

13: Notes by Van der Leeuw regarding the ERR, with protocols of meetings in Paris (21 Jan. 1960) and one with Rose Valland (20 Jan. 1960).

¹⁵ “Mad Tuesday” refers to a day of rumors to the effect that the British Army was about to enter Holland. The Dutch began celebrating, while the Germans panicked and began destroying documents. The rumors proved untrue.

5.1.5. DOC I-1434: ALFRED ROSENBERG (DIARY 1939-1940)

A: Rosenbergs dagboek, 1939-1940¹⁶

Photostat of Rosenberg diary, 1939-1940 [= IMT, PS-198], with IMT Staff Evidence Analysis form.

B: Transcription of Rosenberg diary. Typescript (RIOD). 73 p. Ribbon copy and two carbon copies.

5.1.6. ARCHIEF 077: GENERALKOMMISSARIAT FÜR DAS SICHERHEITSWESEN / HÖHERER SS-UND POLIZEIFÜHRER NORDWEST

[General Commissariat for Security / Higher SS and Police Leader Northwest]

Abteilung IV: Gegner und Abwehr (Department IV: Opponents and Counterintelligence)

1085: Letter and report from the ERR to the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei, Sipo) and SD in The Hague regarding the capture of Marxist literature following the outlawing of the Social Democratic Workers' Party (SDAP) and archival documents concerning the Second International (28 Nov.-12 Dec. 1942). The IISG library was first sealed for the Reich Security Main Office (Reichsicherheitshauptamt, RSHA), the amalgamated Sipo and SD, but RSHA head Reinhard Heydrich made the library available to the ERR. Included here is a discussion of the library's fate, together with related materials brought to Amsterdam from Brussels. Contingent files contain other documents about socialist and communist agencies in the Netherlands.

Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung (Central Office for Jewish Emigration)

1464: Seizure lists, drawn up of addresses of vacated houses with cover letters and evaluations (*Taxwert*) for the M-Aktion from 1942 (8) and 1943 (7);
– memos to Sipo-SD in Amsterdam;
– monthly reports of goods to be evacuated (*Räumungsarbeit*), with inventories and summary reports of receipt of household contents received by the HAG Niederlande, with the names of house owners.

1499: Abteilung Hausraterfassung (Household Effects Department)

Memoranda of receipt from the Central Office for Jewish Emigration (signed by the ERR) for property seized during the M-Aktion (19 Jan., 10 and 12 Feb., and 10 Mar. 1943).

5.1.7. ARCHIEF 091: DEUTSCHE KRANKENKASSE FÜR DIE NIEDERLANDE

[German Medical Insurance Fund for the Netherlands]

3c: Three documents of ERR provenance, regarding medical coverage for personnel, but no reference to cultural plunder (1940-1944).

¹⁶ This part of Rosenberg's diary, edited by Hans-Günther Seraphim, was published under the title *Das politische Tagebuch Alfred Rosenbergs 1934/35 und 1939/40* (Munich: Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, 1964). The book also includes an appendix made up Nuremberg documents; among the latter, PS-13 and PS-137* bear directly on the ERR.

**5.1.8. ARCHIEF 281: A.J. VAN DER LEEUW COLLECTION,
OORLOGSMISDRIJVEN, ROOF EN RECUPERATIE**
[War Crimes, Plunder, and Recovery]

70 boxes, partially processed

Dutch historian A.J. Van der Leeuw (1919-2003) was one of the leading Dutch government specialists involved in the postwar recovery and restitution of Nazi-plundered Dutch cultural property. Based in the RIOD (now the NIOD), he assembled an extensive collection of documentation, most of it involving war crimes and individual claims and restitution issues. Among his papers are several boxes containing important original documents related to wartime cultural plunder in the Netherlands

Box 50: Möbel-Aktion

Dutch claims correspondence with West German authorities in Bonn under West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG) regarding Möbel-Aktion seizures, 1959-1963. The documents refer to M-Aktion seizures, but do not include any original ERR documents.

Box 51: Möbel-Aktion and ERR¹⁷

One folder contains copies of Rosenberg documentation relating to the M-Aktion, for example:

- letter from Rosenberg to Göring, 18 June 1942 [= IMT, PS-1118];¹⁸
- group of three documents [= IMT, PS-1737 (RF-1328)] made up of message from Reich Chancellery Head Hans Heinrich Lammers to Rosenberg, 31 Dec. 1941; message from Lammers to Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht Wilhelm Keitel, 31 Dec. 1941; and extract from Rosenberg's note for the files for the Führer ("Aktennotiz für den Führer") regarding Jewish property in France, 18 Dec. 1941;¹⁹
- interim report on the confiscation of Masonic and Jewish libraries, from the ERR in Amsterdam to the Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU), undated [= IMT, PS-176* (US-707; part of RF-1325)];
- summary of M-Aktion seizures from 22,623 residences in the Netherlands between 26 Mar. 1942 and 31 July 1943 [= IMT, PS-1772 (part of RF-1325)];
- complete note for the files for the Führer ("Aktennotiz für den Führer") regarding Jewish property in France, 18 Dec. 1941 [= IMT, PS-001*];
- decree of the Führer (*Führererlass*) of 1 Mar. 1942 commissioning Rosenberg to conduct a systematic intellectual struggle against Jews, Freemasons, and their allies and to comb libraries, archives, lodges, other organizations in the occupied territories for materials to be

¹⁷ The IMT document references here were taken from Van der Leeuw's notes, but it has not been possible to check all of them. Some may be incomplete or erroneous.

¹⁸ Available in translation in Office of United States, Chief of Counsel For Prosecution of Axis Criminality, *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Red Series), v. III (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1946), pp. 793-797.

¹⁹ Copies of these documents, possibly of different provenance, were also recorded under other PS numbers: Lammers to Rosenberg, 31 Dec. 1941, under PS-1015(y),* and Lammers to Keitel, 31 Dec. 1941, under PS-1015(x). The full version of Rosenberg's memo for the Führer is PS-001.*

used for ideological ends and, later, for research at the Hohe Schule [= IMT, PS-1015(k)* and PS-149*];

– copy of Dutch shipping lists from Depot Buyskade (Lager Buyskade) and Depot Vondelstraat (Lager Vondelstraat; 26 Oct. 1944), with shipping crate lists 1-37 and 10 others for household goods [= CDJC, CXLVI-50];

– 1-page summary of meeting between Rosenberg, Gerhard Utikal, Kurt von Behr, and Schmidt-Stähler, discussing the end of the M-Aktion (16 Jan. 1945), along with note concerning eleven barges arriving in Emden from the Netherlands, library books in the deserted town of Arnhem, and works of art recaptured by the Allies (copy from US microfilm EAP 99/1161).

Box 52: Dutch Library Claims

This box contains numerous unprocessed, unnumbered folders with postwar files from Van der Leeuw's investigations. The contents described below are not currently all in the order listed.

They are also interspersed with other documentation.

a) folder of Van der Leeuw correspondence and documents relating to library claims (1960-1970), including individual claimants and books taken by the M-Aktion, copies of documents, lists of ERR codes for Dutch collections, and lists of CDJC documents, etc.

b) working files for Van de Leeuw's article "Entziehung öffentlicher und privater Bibliotheken in den besetzten Westgebieten..." (1961), which discusses ERR and RSHA library plunder, with early drafts and proofs and five of the ten ERR documents used as appendices, as well as copies of many related documents found in different collections.

c) reports on the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD) and an extract of publication regarding one of the OAD albums sent to Yad Vashem (*Yad Vashem Bulletin*, no. 20, Apr. 1967), together with other correspondence regarding library claims (1960-1975); folders on specific Dutch collections.

d) Van der Leeuw correspondence;

– copies of reports regarding the Thessaloniki collection, with indications of its being sent to Hungen with some crates from Ratibor (12 Sep. 1944) and an earlier shipment of Greek materials to Frankfurt from Belgrade (24 June 1943), includes reference to the ERR Greek report (15 Nov. 1941);

– attestation (22 Oct. 1962), regarding Pohl's shipment of books from Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland).

e) folder of copies of correspondence, background, and texts, including Van de Leeuw's interview with Ernst Grumach (1902-1967), a forced laborer in the RSHA library in Berlin;

– reports of interviews or interrogations of several ERR Paris staff (some via former ERR member Marga Pöissel of Kassel), including Paul Ruhbaum, Hans Muchow, Peter Wörmke, and others, some received in the form of correspondence with the German restitution office;

– copies of documents from Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP) reports prepared for ERR in France in 1940.²⁰

f) two folders with original reports by Dr D.P.M. Graswinckel on ERR Jewish library seizures found in Hungen and elsewhere in Germany, along with Van de Leeuw's correspondence with Graswinckel (1946-1947), Professor Vorenkamp, and others (1947-1949), regarding recovery and restitution of Dutch collections.

²⁰ Quite possibly, these are copies made from a register of the Secret Field Police (GFP) found in Paris and now held in MAEE, RA carton 101 (A26/314; see Section 2.1.1.1.4.).

g) folder with lists of books recovered from France (Sub-Commission for Books, SCL), presumably from Tanzenberg;

– documents regarding books recovered by Grasswinckel from Prague, ca. 7 crates (7-14 Apr. 1949), with receipts for shipment, etc.

h) large folder devoted to the valuable art collection of art historian Fritz [Frederik Johannes] Lugt (1994-1970), with notes about its plunder by Kajetan Mühlmann, fate, and postwar recovery attempts, as well as the portion Lugt evacuated to Switzerland.

Boxes 64 and 65: Dienststelle Mühlmann

These boxes contain original documentation relating to the office of Kajetan Mühlmann (Dienststelle Mühlmann). Mühlmann had previously been active in the plunder of major works of art in Poland and Austria and was a close associate of Reich Commissar for the Netherlands Arthur Seyss-Inquart. The Dienststelle Mühlmann operative in the Netherlands had extensive funds for the purchase of art, but also seized some collections, paralleling ERR art confiscation in France and Belgium. The ERR itself was only tangentially involved in the plunder, confiscation, or “purchase” of works of art in the occupied Netherlands, as these documents show.

6. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Introductory Remarks

According to postwar Soviet archival regulations, all captured foreign archival materials – that that is to say, those records found left behind by the German invaders or those otherwise taken as “trophies,” or in the present euphemism “displaced to the USSR as a result of the war” – were first transferred to state archives, then under the People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (Narodnyi kommissariat vnutrennikh del, NKVD), after March 1946 the Ministry for State Security (Ministerstvo gosudarstvennoi bezopastnosti, MGB), and later, starting in March 1953, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerstvo vnutrennikh del, MVD). Furthermore, such materials were also to be centralized in Moscow. This applied to almost all captured records of foreign provenance – whether German records and seized by the Germans from occupied countries – except those of purely local significance.

The Central State Special Archive (Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi osobyi arkhiv Soiuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, TsGOA SSSR) was officially established in March 1946 in order to house captured foreign records brought to Moscow. However, debates over planning and organization of the archive within the NKVD archival agency went back to August 1945.²¹ The operative branches of Soviet security and counter-intelligence services had first priority for the scrutiny of captured records once documents reached Moscow. Accordingly many materials went first to operational units within the NKVD, the MVD, and later the KGB (Komitet gosudarstvennoi bezopastnosti). The greater part of the captured records, including those of German provenance, were retired for basic processing to TsGOA SSSR, although some documents remain to this day in the hands of the Federal Security Service (FSB), one of the successor organizations to the KGB. In the course of processing, many of the captured records were transferred to other state and Communist Party archives, according to their “profile” or operative or “scientific” relevance.²² TsGOA SSSR remained a top-secret facility not normally open to researchers until the end of the Soviet era. The extent and nature of its German holdings were first revealed in a newspaper series based on an interview with the last Soviet director, Anatolii Prokopenko, in February 1990.²³ Some 18 months later, more revelations as to the extent

²¹ An unsigned September 1945 draft of a founding decree to be signed by Stalin himself, and a subsequent one to be signed by secret police chief Lavrentii Beria, were eventually replaced by a more modest decree from the Council of Peoples’ Commissars (Sovet narodnykh komissarov, SNK) dated 9 Mar. 1946. They are all found in GA RF, fond 5325/*opis*' 2/folder 3623. The implementing order of 22 Mar. 1946 was signed by Minister of Internal Affairs Major-General S. Kruglov. A copy of this order was provided me by the then Center for Preservation of Historico-Documentary Collections (now RGVA).

²² For more details about the treatment of Soviet captured records and the organization of the Special Archive, see the introductory chapters 4 and 5 in Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, “From the Soviet ‘Special Archive’ to Restitution from the Russian Federation,” in *Returned from Russia: Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues*, ed. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, F.J. Hoogewoud, and Eric Ketelaar (Builth Wells, UK: Institute of Art and Law, 2007), especially pp. 81-102. See also idem, “Russia’s Trophy Archives: Still Prisoners of World War II?” (Budapest: Open Society Archive, Central European University, 2002), electronic version: <http://www.osa.ceu.hu/publications/2002/RussianTrophyArchives/RussianTrophyArchives.html>; and idem, “Displaced Archives and Restitution Problems on the Eastern Front in the Aftermath of World War II,” *Contemporary European History*, vol. 6, no. 1 (1997), pp. 27-74; and idem, “‘Trophy’ Archives and Non-Restitution: Russia’s Cultural ‘Cold War’ with the European Community,” *Problems of Post-Communism*, vol. 45, no. 3 (May/June 1998), pp. 3-16.

²³ Ella Maksimova, “Piat' dnei v Osobom arkhive,” *Izvestiia*, 18-22 Feb. 1990 (nos. 49-53), based on an interview with Anatolii Prokopenko, the director of the Central State Special Archive (TsGOA). A short notice by Maksimova, “Arkhivnyi detektiv,” *Izvestiia*, 24 June 1989 (no. 177), was the first mention of the Special Archive in print in connection with the transfer of microfilms of Auschwitz records to the Red Cross.

of foreign captured records were made,²⁴ with more details being published abroad in 1992.²⁵ A relatively full list of holdings was not published in Russia until 2001.²⁶

As far as is known, all of the documents of ERR provenance in the Russian Federation are now held in the successor archive to the Special Archive, the Russian State Military Archive (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv, RGVA), which took over the remaining captured records in the TsGOA SSSR and its successor, the Center for Preservation of Historico-Documentary Collections (Tsentral'nyi tsentr khraneniia istoriko-dokumental'nykh kollekttsii, TsKhIDK) in March 1999. Only a few inconsequential and predominantly duplicated documents of ERR provenance were found on the territory of the Russian Federation after the war. Most of the ERR documents held in RGVA today came to the Special Archive in 1955 from the Central State Archive of the October Revolution of the Belarusian SSR in Minsk, and some others were transferred from Poland.

²⁴ Evgenii Kuz'min, "Vyvezti. . . unichtozhit'. . . spriatat' . . ." Sud'by trofeinykh arkhivov" (interview with P.K. Grimsted), *Literaturnaia gazeta*, no. 39 (2 Oct. 1991), p. 13; Ella Maksimova, "Arkhivy Frantsuzskoi razvedki skryvali na Leningradskom shosse" (interview with Prokopenko), *Izvestiia*, no. 240 (9 Oct. 1991). One of the first French stories was by Thierry Wolton, "L'histoire de France dormait à Moscou" (interview with Prokopenko), *L'Express* (21 Nov. 1991), pp. 82-83.

²⁵ Götz Aly and Susanne Heim, *Das Zentrale Staatsarchiv in Moskau ("Sonderarchiv"): Rekonstruktion und Bestandsverzeichnis verschollen geglaubten Schriftguts aus der NS-Zeit* (Dusseldorf: Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, 1992); George C. Browder, "Captured German and Other Nations' Documents in the Osoby (Special) Archive, Moscow," *Central European History*, 24, no. 4 (1992), pp. 424-445, and "Update on the Captured Documents in the Former Osobyi Archive, Moscow," *Central European History*, 26, no. 3 (1993), pp. 335-342. See more detailed bibliography on the ArcheoBiblioBase website: <http://www.iisg.nl/abb/rep/B-8.div1.php?b=rep%2FB-8.tab1.php%3Fb%3DB.php%2523B-8>.

²⁶ *Ukazatel' fondov inostrannogo proiskhozhdeniia i Glavnogo upravleniia po delam voennoplennykh i internirovannykh NKVD-MVD SSSR Rossiiskogo gosudarstvennogo voennogo arkhiva*, comp. V. I. Korotaev, T. A. Vasil'eva, et al., ed. V.P. Kozlov and V.N. Kuzelenkov (Moscow, 2001; Rosarkhiv/RGVA). The volume provides a basic, but still incomplete, list of fonds with original language names of the creating agencies for many of the foreign record groups. It lacks annotations or data as to when or from whence the materials were acquired, and today does not reflect those returned to their countries of origin. See more details in *Returned from Russia*.

6.1. ROSSIISKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI VOENNYI ARKHIV (RGVA)

[Russian State Military Archive]

Previous names: Tsentr khraneniia istoriko-dokumental'nykh kollektzii (TsKhIDK) [Center for Preservation of Historico-Documentary Collections], 1992-1999
Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi osobyi arkhiv Soiuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik (TsGOA SSSR) [Central State Special Archive of the USSR], 1946-1992

Main Office and Microfilm Reading Room: ul. Admirala Makarova 29; 125212 Moscow
Tel.: +7 495 / 159 80 91, 159 88 39
Fax: +7 495 / 159 85 04, 159 80 91

Reading Room for former Special Archive: ul. Vyborgskaia 3, korp. 1; 125212 Moscow
Tel.: +7 495 / 159 73 83, 156 66 64
Fax: +7 495 / 159 80 91

The Central State Special Archive of the USSR (TsGOA SSSR) was renamed the Center for Preservation of Historico-Documentary Collections (TsKhIDK) in 1992. Seven years later, TsKhIDK itself was abolished as a separate archive, and all of its holdings combined with those in the neighboring Russian State Military Archive (RGVA). The merger included most of the captured records of foreign provenance brought to the Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War. These “trophy” records had been consolidated in the former Special Archive – best known in the Russian shorthand *Osobyi arkhiv* – although many such records had been moved to other state and Communist Party archives, while others remained in the archives of Soviet security and intelligence services.

Those captured records that have not yet been returned to their countries of provenance remain in the original TsGOA building, where they are freely open to the public and may be consulted in the special reading room. Some files, however, are now communicated to researchers only on microfilm and must be consulted in the main reading room of RGVA.

For more details and a bibliography of specialized finding aids for the captured foreign records in Soviet, and now Russian custody, see the ArcheoBiblioBase listing for B-8: <http://www.iisg.nl/~abb/rep/B-8.div1.php?b=rep%2FB-8.tab1.php%3Fb%3DB.php%2523B-8>.

6.1.1. FOND 1401K: OPERATIVNYI SHTAB ROSENBERGA

[Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg]

1 inventory (*opis'*), 77 files (nos. 1-75, 30a, and 55a), plus an additional 300 ERR registration cards from the Baltic countries (not formally part of the fond)

Scattered ERR files – with only a few original documents – are held in RGVA. Their provenance or point of capture has not yet been documented, but 43 of the 76 units were received from the Central State Archive of the October Revolution of the Belarusian SSR in Minsk in 1955. Those

43 files arrived in Belarus in 1945 along with the book shipments sent by the Red Army from Silesia near the ERR center in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland).

Among this collection are copies of ERR circulars and directives for operations in Eastern Europe and the Balkans – from Greece and former Yugoslavia to Estonia, predominantly from 1941 and 1942. Unique among the Moscow ERR files are the records from ERR operations in former Yugoslavia (mostly Croatia), with copies of orders, instructions, and other circulars (nos. 1-5), operational and confiscation reports (nos. 8, 10-20, 27-29), a card file on confiscations from Jews and Masons in Zagreb and Ragusa (no. 47), lists of literature found, especially Jewish (nos. 32, 43-45), lists of Masons in Yugoslavia (no. 33), ERR personnel files (nos. 21-26), propaganda writings (nos. 30-30a, 53, 54), newspaper clippings (nos. 58, 62), and translations of articles relating to Jews (nos. 53-54). Some of these complement ERR reports from former Yugoslavia held in the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York. Copies of most of the ERR documents in YIVO are available in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde.

For Greece, there is a duplicate of the composite ERR report on confiscations from Jewish communities and Masonic Lodges for the period May-Nov. 1941 (no. 9). The original is in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde, with a similar copy in the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, CDJC) in Paris.

In contrast to the extensive ERR records in the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi vyshchykh orhaniv vldy ta upravlinnia, TsDAVO) in Kyiv (Kiev; see Section 8.1.), the Moscow ERR files are much more fragmentary. Several files contain parts of original reports on book shipments from the occupied Soviet territories, including one file from Novgorod (no. 37), with crate inventories of books sent to Berlin.²⁷ Another file (no. 6) provides details regarding a major 1942 book transport from Voronezh, Kursk, and Kyiv to the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS), the latter apparently dislodged from contingent files now in the TsDAVO in Kyiv. Another few fragmentary folders contain German-compiled locator card files covering schools, museums, and theaters in Leningrad (nos. 50-52).

Other files include lists of literature apparently being reviewed or selected for the ZBHS, from Estonia (nos. 38-40, 48-49) and Latvia (nos. 41-42, 56), as well as other Soviet literature (nos. 35-36). There is a treatise on German schools in Latvia (nos. 70-72), as well as a couple of brochures or parts of journals from Estonia (nos. 73-74) and a brochure from Latvia (no. 56). There are scattered files of newspaper clippings, several from Estonia (nos. 57, 59-61, 63-68), and one from Ukraine and the Baltic countries as a whole (no. 69). File no. 55 contains initial issues of a mimeographed ERR internal circular *Anordnungen und Mitteilungen*, 1942, nos. 1-5.

Among the most intriguing items in the Moscow fond are the large fragments of an ERR inspection or registration card file that was added to the fond in the TsKhIDK in April 1994 (no. 75, Kartoteka “Z”), having earlier been held separately in a safe in one of the Moscow offices of the Main Archival Administration under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.²⁸ Information about its recovery or transfer to Moscow is not available, but Polish authorities reportedly found the card file in Silesia and had it transferred to Moscow as a gift from the ruling Polish United

²⁷ See T.A. Vasil'ieva and N. Iakovleva, “Ukradennye raritety,” *Rodina*, 1992, no. 8-9, p. 96. A facsimile of the Novgorod report, a Russian translation, and analysis is included in Mikhail A. Boitsovyi and Tet'iana A. Vasil'eva, eds. and comps. *Kartoteka “Z” Operativnogo shtaba “Reikhsliaiter Rozenberg”*: *Tsennosti kul'tury na okkupirovannykh territoriiakh Rossii, Ukrainy i Belorussii, 1941-1942* (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1998), pp. 325-332.

²⁸ See Tet'iana Aleksandrovna Vasil'ieva and Mansur Mikhailovich Mukhamedzhanov, “Novyi istochnik po izucheniiu Rossiki,” in *Problemy zarubezhnoi arkhivnoi Rossiki: sbornik statei* (Moscow: Informatsionno-izdatel'skoe agentstvo “Russkii mir,” 1997), pp. 86-91.

Workers' Party, because the cards cover Soviet territories. All 301 cards with preprinted headings (most compiled between autumn 1941 and mid-1942) served to register cultural sites and the contents considered important by the ERR in the occupied territories of the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Ukraine, from Smolensk to the Crimea. The cards provide only summary information. Although blanks were provided for shipping information, only a few indicate actual shipment or evacuation by the ERR. Because these cards usually do not provide shipping data, they need to be consulted in connection with the more detailed ERR reports and shipping lists found in the Kyiv ERR records and elsewhere. The cards cover archives, libraries, museums, churches, and other cultural monuments. A facsimile of these cards – Kartoteka “Z” – was published with Russian translations in 1998.

An additional ca. 300 ERR registration cards covering institutions in the Baltic countries at RGVA have not been incorporated in the fond (as of 2009) and were not included in the aforementioned 1998 publication. Some similar ERR registration cards for Lithuania and a few from Estonia are retained in Vilnius (see Section 4.1.1.).

Finding Aid (unpublished)

A typewritten Russian-language inventory (*opis'*) is available on site, a copy of which can be ordered to the main RGVA reading room for former TsGOA SSSR holdings.

Published Documents

Kartoteka “Z” Operativnogo shtaba “Reichsliiter Rozenberg”: *Tsennosti kul'tury na okkupirovannykh territoriakh Rossii, Ukrainy i Belorussii, 1941-1942*. Eds. and comps. Mikhail A. Boitsovyi and Tet'iana A. Vasil'eva. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1998. = *Trudy istoricheskogo fakul'teta MGU, 5; Istoricheskie istochniki, 1*.

Includes a complete facsimile (with Russian translations) of the 301 ERR cards registering cultural sites in occupied Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, as incorporated into RGVA, fond 1401k. Commentary and annotations are provided with the Russian translations, including citations from numerous relevant documents from Kyiv ERR records. Not included are the additional ca. 300 registration cards in RGVA that cover the Baltic countries.

6.1.2. FOND 1358K: MINISTERSTVO PO DELAM OKKUPIROVANNYKH VOSTOCHNYKH OBLASTEI, G. BERLIN [REICHSMINISTERIUM FÜR DIE BESETZTEN OSTGEBIETE] [Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, Berlin]

4 inventories (*opisi*), 1,068 files

On 17 July 1941, Alfred Rosenberg was appointed to head the newly established Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), which was to be in charge of the civil administration of Soviet lands under German control (public announcement of Rosenberg's appointment followed only in mid-November 1941). In administrative terms, the ERR remained under Rosenberg's office as Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU). The RMbO gave Rosenberg a

government post. Consequently, ERR operations and staff frequently overlapped with those of the RMbO.

This was particularly true of the operation of the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion), organized in Western Europe (France, Belgium, and the Netherlands) to seize the furnishings and household goods (including art and books) in residences vacated by Jews who had fled or had been deported. Proposed by Rosenberg and approved by Hitler in December 1941, the M-Aktion initially started under the ERR, but then, in March 1942, it was assigned to the RMbO western affairs office, Dienststelle Westen. The reorganization aimed to avoid further criticism of the ERR and to provide government cover to its operations. Centered in Paris in one of the ERR offices, Dienststelle Westen was headed by Kurt von Behr, who had hitherto run the ERR Paris office. Rosenberg justified the M-Aktion with the need for furniture for RMbO offices in the east. Later, it was to supply bombed-out homes in the Reich.

Because the M-Aktion was initiated under the ERR, and so many ERR staff were involved in leadership, it is often difficult to separate the two operations. Indeed, the ERR reserved for itself first choice of looted cultural property. Many of the most valuable works of art, furniture, and other categories of handicrafts collected by the M-Aktion were handed over to the ERR in Paris and were processed at the Jeu de Paume building in the French capital before being transported to ERR repositories in the Reich. Books and archives retrieved with household goods were likewise turned over to the ERR in Paris, as well as warehouses and processing centers in Belgium and the Netherlands. The ERR retained priority for the cultural goods collected, including books, and in the Netherlands, it was essentially the ERR that was in charge of the process. ERR staff members (albeit representing Dienststelle Westen) often dictated shipping arrangements through local agents for transport of the appropriate furniture and other household goods to the Reich and farther east. After the German retreat from occupied Soviet territories and the curtailing of most RMbO functions, including the M-Aktion with the retreat from France, Rosenberg ordered the Dienststelle Westen rejoined to the ERR in November 1944.

Two important files of Dienststelle Westen documents concerning the M-Aktion and its shipments to the east have been identified within the RMbO record group (fond 1358k) in RGVA. Because of the close association of the M-Aktion with the ERR, those two files are herewith described as an auxiliary part of the ERR legacy.

The point of seizure of the RMbO fond held in RGVA has yet to be identified, because most of the fragmentary groups of files in the fond came to the former TsGOA SSSR from the MVD in 1953, without any indication of provenance.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

A typewritten Russian-language inventory in four parts (*opis'* 1-4) is available at RGVA, a copy of which can be ordered to the reading room for former TsGOA SSSR holdings. The first two *opisi* were compiled in 1953, the third in 1955, and the fourth *opis'* with files received later was compiled in 1966.

Opis' 1, 302 files

File 40: Documentation on Dienststelle Westen, with detailed operational plans and complete staff lists for the Möbel-Aktion in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, showing that the M-Aktion used ERR offices and ERR personnel in all three countries (1 July 1942-17 Feb. 1943).

File 46: Shipping documentation from the ERR for materials gathered in the M-Aktion; bills of lading, expense accounts for shipments, notification of shipments, a few sample inventories, and miscellaneous correspondence, mostly with the Berlin-based transport firm Kühne and Nagel, which had offices in Amsterdam and Antwerp, etc.; correspondence from Kurt von Behr, head of the Dienststelle Westen in Paris, and Hinrich Lohse, the Reich Commissar for Ostland in Riga, with Berlin offices, regarding furnishings from private residences for bombed-out individuals and organizations.

6.2. GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHIV ROSSIISKOI FEDERATSII (GA RF)

[State Archive of the Russian Federation]

Previous name: Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii, vysshikh organov gosudarstvennoi vlasti i organov gosudarstvennogo upravleniia SSSR (TsGAOR SSSR)

[Central State Archive of the October Revolution, Supreme Agencies of State Power, and Agencies of State Administration of the USSR], 1961-1992

ul. Bol'shaia Pirogovskaia 17; 119817 Moscow

Tel.: +7 495 / 580 81 41

Fax: +7 499 / 245 12 87

E-mail: garf@online.ru

Website: <http://www.rusarchives.ru/federal/garf/>; <http://garf.narod.ru>

6.2.1. FOND 7445: MEZHDUNARODNYI VOENNYI TRIBUNAL DLIA GLAVNYKH NEMETSKIKH PRESTUPNIKOV (NIURNBERGSKII PROTSESS)

[International Military Tribunal for the Major German Criminals (Nuremberg Trial)]

2 inventories (*opisi*), 3,347 files, 1938-1947

The records of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg held in GA RF contain the files of the Soviet mission to Nuremberg. These include copies of the transcription of the Trial of the Major War Criminals, in the original languages and Russian translation, all of the documents submitted by the Soviet Union and the western Allies, as well as some of those prepared for the court but not submitted as evidence.

So far, however, no original ERR documents have been identified in the GA RF fond, and there is no evidence that Soviet authorities in Nuremberg used any documents from the ERR files now held in Kyiv and Moscow. A few related materials relating to Soviet participation in the IMT are held in the Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (Arkhiv vneshnei politiki Rossiiskoi Federatsii).

7. UKRAINE

Introductory Remarks

Most of the captured foreign records seized by the Soviets at the end of the Second World War were ordered to be transferred and centralized in Moscow. Nonetheless, Ukraine was able to retain many important German records and fragmentary files created during the German occupation. These included files either left behind by the Germans, or captured by Ukrainian authorities during the war or shortly thereafter. Those of ERR provenance or related to ERR activities in occupied Europe are held in three fonds in the Central State Archive of the Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchych orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia, TsDAVO) in Kyiv (Kiev).²⁹

General Directory of Records from the Second World War

Arkhivy okupatsii 1941-1944 [Archives of the occupation]. Comp. Nataliia Makovs'ka et al. Kyiv: Kyievo-Mohylians'ka akademiia, 2006. Derzhavnyi Komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny. ("Bil'she ne taïemno," vol. 1).

On-line version: http://www.archives.gov.ua/Publicat/CD/Okupatsionnye_funds

Includes a brief survey of the fonds held by TsDAVO described below (pp. 32-49; register pp. 49-51, and specifically the ERR records pp. 33, 36-38.

Makovs'ka, Nataliia. "Aktual'ni dzherela TsDAVO Ukraïny z istorii Druhoï svitovoï viiny" [Contemporary sources of TsDAVO Ukraine for the history of the Second World War]. *Arkhivy Ukraïny*, 2005, nos. 1-3, pp. 63-85.

See pp. 78-79, for specific summary of the ERR records.

²⁹ These materials were described in Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, *Trophies of War and Empire: The Archival Heritage of Ukraine, World War II, and the International Politics of Restitution* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Institute, 2001), especially pp. 314-329. The ERR records in Kyiv were first mentioned by Grimsted in "The Fate of Ukrainian Cultural Treasures during World War II: The Plunder of Archives, Libraries, and Museums under the Third Reich," *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 39, no. 1 (1991), pp. 55-58; expanded with documents as a monograph in Ukrainian, *Dolia skarbiv Ukraïns'koï kul'tury pid chas druhoï svitovoï viiny: Vynyshchennia arkhiviv, bibliotek, muzeïv* [The fate of Ukrainian cultural treasures during the Second World War: plundered archives, libraries, and museums], trans. and ed. Hennadii Boriak (Kyiv: Arkheohrafichna komisiia AN URSR, 1991; 2nd edn., L'viv, 1992), pp. 8-12.

7.1. TSENTRAL'NYI DERZHAVNYI ARKHIV VYSHCHYKH ORHANIV VLADY TA UPRAVLINNA UKRAÏNY (TsDAVO)

[Central State Archive of the Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine]

Previous names: Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhovtnevoï revoliutsii, vyshchykh orhaniv derzhavnoï vlady i orhaniv derzhavnoho upravlinnia Ukraïns'koï Radians'koï Sotsialistychnoï Respubliki (TsDAZhR URSR)

[Central State Archive of the October Revolution, Highest Agencies of State Power and Agencies of State Administration of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic], 1980-1991

Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhovtnevoï revoliutsii ta sotsialistychnoho budivnytstva Ukraïns'koï Radians'koï Sotsialistychnoï Respubliki (TsDAZhR URSR)

[Central State Archive of the October Revolution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic], 1943-1980

vul. Solom'ians'ka 24; 03110 Kyiv

Tel.: +380 (0)44 / 275 36 66;

Fax: +380 (0)44 / 275 12 55;

E-mail: tsdavo@archives.gov.ua

Website: <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Archives/index.php?ca01>

As currently arranged in TsDAVO, there are three fonds containing original ERR and related files. Two of them (fonds 3674 and 3676) are specifically designated by name for the ERR, while a third (fond 3206) contains fragmentary files from the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (Reichskommissariat für die Ukraine). The voluminous ERR records held by TsDAVO were acquired by its Soviet-era predecessors from several different sources. Taken together, these materials represent one of the most important surviving groups of ERR records and need to be carefully considered in connection with those preserved in the Bundesarchiv and elsewhere. These records have never been appropriately processed or described by office of provenance and are still in the state of disorder in which they were first processed and deposited in the secret divisions of several archives.

The ERR files in TsDAVO cover the years 1940-1944. Many of the documents were probably sent from selected ERR units in occupied Europe to ERR headquarters in Berlin, where many ERR records were reportedly destroyed in November 1943 during a bombing raid. It may be that the files preserved were evacuated to Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), but it is possible that they remained in or near Berlin. Some of the files are apparently of Berlin provenance, but may well have been taken to Ratibor and then evacuated west again at the end of 1944 or in early 1945. Some of the documents dated September 1943 and later represent original incoming and carbon copies of outgoing documents from the ERR center in Ratibor, thus lending credence to the idea that the rest of the files in the same group were in fact evacuated from Berlin to Ratibor earlier in 1943. Presumably, these files were found by Soviet trophy scouts somewhere between Ratibor and Berlin in the autumn of 1945, but details surrounding their discovery in Germany have not surfaced.

The ERR files in TsDAVO are now arranged in two separate fonds – fond 3676 entitled as if for the ERR in the occupied Soviet Union and fond 3674 for the ERR in occupied Western Europe. However, the implied distinction in content is erroneous and misleading. The ERR used at least two varying names at different times, but not based on the geographic distinctions suggested by the titles of the TsDAVO fonds. When the ERR began operating in Western Europe in the summer of 1940, it initially used the name “Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Western Occupied Territories and the Netherlands” (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die westlichen besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande), the name assigned to TsDAVO fond 3674. After the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, and the formation of Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), also under Rosenberg, in July 1941, the ERR dropped the adjective “Western” and “the Netherlands,” thus changing the latter half of its name to “for the Occupied Territories” alone.³⁰ The tag “for the Occupied Eastern Territories” (für die besetzten Ostgebiete), as assigned to TsDAVO fond 3676, is an incorrect construction. There were many ERR units and offices, but there was never an ERR for the east and an ERR for the west. The current arrangement is all the more misleading, when one sees that fond 3676 (for the east) contains more files with documents from Western Europe, in particular Belgium, than fond 3674 (for the west). In fact, within fond 3676, many of the files, indeed several entire *opysy*, have little or no relationship to the ERR. The fonds 3676 and 3674 belong together, without the east-west distinction.

The third ERR-related fond in TsDAVO – 3206 designated for records of the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (Reichskommissariat für die Ukraine, RKU) – has only one series with original Nazi-era documents, namely *opys* 5. This series – although not entitled accordingly – contains surviving records of the Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken und Museen, LV ABM), which were captured by Ukrainian archivists in the Moravian-Silesian city of Troppau (Cz. Opava) in the autumn of 1945. Although administratively under the RKU, the LV ABM took on many civilian cultural functions during the occupation, shared staff with the ERR, and, during the retreat from Ukraine in 1943, assisted in removing plundered cultural treasures and evacuating Ukrainian specialists to ERR repositories in the Reich.

Several other fonds retain significant documentation from cultural institutions and archives in Ukraine during the occupation, but the coverage below will be limited to the three aforementioned fonds, the files from which are now available on the Internet.

On-Line Version of ERR Collection

“Kolleksiia dokumentov Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga”

On-line at: <http://err.tsdavo.org.ua>

The two fonds of original ERR documentation and the related LV ABM files in TsDAVO are now available on the Internet as the “Collection of Documents of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg,” together with Russian-language descriptions and indexing data from the 2006 finding aid compiled by Nataliia Kashevarova and Nina Maloletova (see below). Lists with brief folder descriptions can be viewed consecutively, while individual file units are presented in high-

³⁰ Numerous examples of such documents are found in BArch, NS 8/259, starting with the order of 15 July 1940, where the name is explained. See more details in the Introductory Remarks to this volume. These administrative details were first noted in Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, “Roads to Ratibor: Library and Archival Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg,” *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, 19, no. 3 (2005), pp. 394-397.

quality, color PDF files. Institutional, name, and geographical indexes are also provided for the three fonds represented. The project was completed under an agreement between TsDAVO and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), as part of the larger ERR project mentioned in the Foreword. Ukrainian and German versions of the finding aid are planned. The collection constitutes the Ukrainian contribution to the international Internet portal for records in different countries relating to Holocaust-Era cultural property, an initiative of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (forthcoming spring 2011).

Finding Aid and Index for On-line Version of ERR Collection

Kashevarova, Nataliia, and Nina Maloletova. *Deiatel'nost' operativnogo shtaba Reikhsliaitera Rozenberga v okkupirovannoi Evrope v period Vtoroi mirovoi voiny. Spravochnik-ukazatel' arkhivnykh dokumentov iz kievskikh sobranii* [Activity of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg in occupied Europe during World War II: a reference-index of archival documents from Kievan collections]. Introduction by Hennadii Boriak and a methodological introduction by Liubov Dubrovina. Kyiv, 2006; Derzhavnyi komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny; National'na biblioteka Ukraïny imeni V.I. Vernads'koho; TsDAVO; Thompson Gale.

On-line version of reference-indices: <http://err.tsdavo.org.ua>

This ambitious Russian-language “reference-index” for TsDAVO ERR records was initially prepared by specialists in Kyiv in conjunction with the PSM microfilm project (see below), albeit never coordinated with the microfilm reels. The descriptive data and indices have since been adapted for use with the on-line version of the files.

The “reference-index” covers the records of ERR provenance in fonds 3676 and 3674, as well as the related files from the LV ABM (fond 3206, *opys* 5). Over 500 pages in length, this publication provides detailed descriptions of many individual files, often distinguishing and describing significant groups of documents within larger files. Some errors in the Soviet-era Russian inventories are also corrected. The expanded content description, although a major improvement over the Soviet-era *opisi*, is offset by an unnecessarily complicated format that many users will find awkward.

Included are two separate sets of indices – one in German, one in Russian – for personal, geographic, and institutional names found in the documents, although those names do not always appear in the file descriptions. The entries are exhaustive, but readers will at times be confronted with the problem of multiple forms of names in different languages; for example, the Russian transliteration of German variants may not always reflect original local spelling or transliteration standards. Because German forms of names appear only in the indices, not in the file descriptions, coordination between the indices and file descriptions is difficult. In many instances, even the Russian translation or transliteration does not appear in the file descriptions, thus making it hard to identify the entry sought. The problem is further compounded in the textual section, where Russian-equivalent indexing terms are listed only in separate sub-paragraphs. Often the offices in which a document originated or to which it was addressed are not covered in the file descriptions and hence context is not apparent.

Additional Finding Aid

Sebta, Tet'iana M. “Kyïvs'ka chastyna materialiv Ainzatsshtabu reikhsliaitera Rozenberga.” *Arkhivy Ukraïny* 1997 (1-6), pp. 53-73.

On-line version: <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Publicat/Researches/Doslidz-Sebta.php>

See also Sebta’s dissertation on the basis of documentation in fond 3676 below.

Microfilm Publication

Cultural Policies and Plunder of the Third Reich in Occupied Europe: Files of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg in Kiev. Woodbridge, CT, and Reading, England: Primary Source Media [2007].

Part 1: *Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die besetzten Ostgebiete (Reichsleiter Rosenberg's Operational Staff for the Eastern Occupied Territories)*, 44 reels.

Part 2: *Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die westliche besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande (Reichsleiter Rosenberg's Operational Staff for the Western Occupied Territories and the Netherlands)*, 1 reel.

The microfilm version from Primary Source Media, a subsidiary of Thompson Gale, reflects the current arrangement of the ERR records in TsDAVO described below. Part 1 (fond 3676) includes 239 numbered files from *opys* 1; 39 numbered files from *opys* 2; and two files from *opys* 4 (nos. 326 and 444). Part 2 (fond 3674) comprises the three numbered Belgian ERR files in that fond. The ERR-related files in fond 3206, however, are not included. See: <http://www.gale.cengage.com/servlet/ItemDetailServlet?region=9&imprint=745&titleCode=PSM350&type=4&id=226161>

The scope of the PSM microfilm publication was made possible by the most welcome cooperation of Derzhkomarkhiv and TsDAVO. Initially, PSM had not been prepared to film all of the ERR records in Kyiv as a commercial venture, but with the donation of a new scanner from the Claims Conference, PSM decided to include more files in the microfilm edition. However, scanning was done in black and white without opening the bindings and hence images for the microfilms were less than optimal. More recently, color digital images have been produced for the TsDAVO on-line version of ERR records (see above).

PSM-Related Finding Aids

Cultural Policies and Plunder of the Third Reich in Occupied Europe: Files of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg in Kiev. Woodbridge, CT, and Reading, England: Primary Source Media, 2007.

This “reel guide,” which accompanies the PSM microfilms, is merely a printed transcription of the Soviet-era, Russian-language inventories for TsDAVO fonds 3676 and 3674, with parallel English translations. Includes an introduction by Liubov Dubrovina and a brief editorial note.

The introduction fails to explain the misleading names and division of fonds 3674 and 3676, as well as the awkward arrangement of the ERR documents in the latter. Not only does the PSM reel guide simply reproduce the vague and inaccurate Soviet-era *opisi* (without acknowledging them as the source), it fails to draw on the 2006 reference-index by Kashevarova and Maloletova to note, correct, or disclaim the errors and inadequacies contained therein. Copies of Kashevarova and Maloletova finding aid are distributed by PSM with the microfilms.

Kashevarova and Maloletova. *Deiatel'nost' operativnogo shtaba Reikhsliaitera Rozenberga v okkupirovannoi Evrope v period Vtoroi mirovoi voiny. Spravochnik-ukazatel' arkhivnykh dokumentov iz kievskikh sobranii.* Kyiv, 2006.

See full annotation above.

Additional Microfilm Copies Located Abroad (selected)**United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), Washington, DC**

Scattered selected files from fond 3676, *opys* 1 and *opys* 2, are available on microfilm in the USHMM, as part of RG-31.002M, a larger collection of documentation filmed in TsDAVO (although the current name of the archive is not given). Those indicated as being from fond 3206, *opys* 5, are erroneously labeled as such; there are no such documents among this collection (see Section 9.2.2.).

Related Finding Aid (USHMM microfilms)

“Reichskommissariat für die Ukraine and Einsatzstab Rosenberg records from the Ukraine Central State Archive.”

On-line version: http://resources.ushmm.org/inquiry/uia_doc.php/archives/xRG31002

Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (SOMA/CEGES), Brussels

Microfilmed copies of documents from selected files of the ERR working group in Belgium (fonds 3674 and 3678) are available at the Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (Studie- en Documentatiecentrum Oorlog en Hedendaagse Maatschappij / Centre d'Études et de Documentation de Guerre et Sociétés contemporaines) in Brussels (see Section 1.3.1.).

Related Survey (SOMA/CEGES microfilms)

Dirk Martin. “Something new: Archives from the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg from Kiev have been brought to the Centre War and Society (SOMA/CEGES) in Brussels.” *Spoils of War. International Newsletter*, no. 7 (Aug. 2000), pp. 71-75.

On-line version: http://www.lostart.de/Webs/EN/Start/Index.html?_nnn=true (“Publications”)

7.1.1. FOND 3676: SHTAB IMPERS'KOHO KERIVNYKA (REIKHSLIAITERA) ROZENBERHA DLIA OKUPOVANYKH SKHIDNYKH OBLASTEI [SIC], MM. BERLIN, KYIV³¹

[Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Eastern Territories]

5 series/inventories (*opysy*), 885 files (*sprava*) (*Op. 1: 253 files; op. 2: 44 files; op. 3: 48 files; op. 4: 491 files; op. 5: 43 files*), 1940-1945

As most recently processed in the 1980s, this fond is made up of five *opysy*; however, not even half the files are of ERR provenance. The largest and most important group of ERR files now constitute *opys* 1 and had been first processed in the Central State Historical Archive of the Ukrainian RSR in Kyiv (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR, Kyiv, TsDIAK URSR). These files document ERR operations throughout Europe, although the majority of these records were generated in the occupied Soviet territories.

The other four *opysy*, acquired from various different sources, were sent to Kharkiv and deposited in the Central State Archive of the October Revolution of the Ukrainian RSR (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhovtnevoï revoliutsii, TsDAZhR URSR), the postwar predecessor of TsDAVO, which was moved to Kyiv only in 1972. One group of five files in *opys*

³¹ See the explanation of ERR names under Section 7.1.

2 document ERR operations in its Silesian headquarters in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), to which the ERR evacuated many of their library and research operations from Berlin in the summer and fall of 1943.³² The first two of the five *opys* are almost completely made up of documents of ERR provenance, with only a few scattered files located in the other three.

Only two files in *opys* 4 have been identified as of ERR origin, with a third being only partially ERR related. Other files in *opys* 4 came from postwar investigations of wartime collaborators conducted by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (Narodnyi kommissariat vnutrennikh del, NKVD), after March 1946 the Ministry for State Security (Ministerstvo gosudarstvennoi bezopastnosti, MGB), and later, starting in March 1953, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerstvo vnutrennikh del, MVD).

Some files from RMbO operations, apparently transferred from Latvia, were added to *opys* 5. Not all of these later additions are related to the ERR.

Given the confusion about the contents of this fond, which differ from the official name assigned, more explanation will appear below, including for files not of ERR provenance.

Surveys and Documentary Publications

Kashevarova, Nataliia Hryhorivna. "Dokumenty Operatyvnoho shtabu Reikhsliaitera Rozenberha iak dzherela z istorii vyvchennia natsystamy okupovanykh skhidnykh terytorii (1941-1944)." Dysertatsiia na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk. Kyiv, 2008.

———. *Dokumenty Operatyvnoho shtabu Reikhsliaitera Rozenberha iak dzherela z istorii vyvchennia natsystamy okupovanykh skhidnykh terytorii (1941-1944)*. Avtoreferat dysertatsiï na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk. Kyiv, 2008.

The typescript dissertation provides considerable coverage of files relating to developments in occupied Soviet territories, especially cultural plunder, found among ERR records in TsDAVO fond 3676.

Sebta, Tet'iana Mykolaïvna. "Arkhivni dzherela pro ukraïns'ki kul'turni tsinnosti, vyvezeni natsystamy v roky II svitovoï viiny." Dysertatsiia na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk. Kyiv, 2000.

———. *Arkhivni dzherela pro ukraïns'ki kul'turni tsinnosti, vyvezeni natsystamy v roky II svitovoï viiny*. Avtoreferat dysertatsiï na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk. Kyiv, 2000.

The typescript dissertation itself has considerable coverage of ERR records in Kyiv, Moscow, and Germany. The bibliography provides a descriptive list (superior to the present *Opys* 1) of many of the Ukrainian-related files in Fond 3676. Appended charts provide a helpful survey of the organization of the fond.

Biblioteky Kyieva v period natsists'koï okupatsiï (1941-1943): Doslidzhennia. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk. Publikatsiï dokumentiv [Libraries of Kyiv in the period of Nazi occupation (1941-1943): Research. Annotated directory. Publication of documents]. Comp. L.A. Dubrovina and N.I. Maloletova; ed. O.S. Onyshchenko, H.V. Boriak, L.A. Dubrovina et al. Kyiv: National'na biblioteka Ukraïny imeni V.I. Vernads'koho, Derzhavnyi komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny, 2004; "Biblioteky Ukraïny pid chas Druhoï svitovoï viiny."

Provides a register of documents in fond 3676 relating to libraries and general ERR cultural policies in Ukraine during the occupation, with full facsimile texts in German and Ukrainian

³² See Grimsted, "Roads to Ratibor," pp. 390-458.

translations of key documents. In addition to the introduction by Boriak and Dubrovina on the ERR, there is a good introductory chapter by Tet'iana Sebta on the organization of the ERR in Ukraine (pp. 114-148).

Povernennia kul'turnoho nadbannia Ukraïny: Problemy, zavdannia, perspektyvy, no. 5. Kyiv, 1994.

A generally inadequate survey of the ERR records in TsDAVO.

Bondarevskii, "Kharakteristika dokumental'nykh materialov shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga," 11 Oct. 1947, TsDAVO, 4703/2/12, folios 3-13.

This unpublished report by the then director of TsDIAK shows more clearly than the current first *opys* the different groups of ERR materials involved (something that was later obscured in the process of archival arrangement) and suggests the abundance and variety of the materials among the ERR records in TsDAVO, fond 3676, *opys* 1.

Archival Finding Aids

The current typescript *opysy* available to researchers for fond 3676 in the TsDAVO Reading Room are Ukrainian translations of the Russian-language *opisi* from the 1980s, which were in turn updated versions of the original Russian *opisi* prepared in the 1940s and 1950s. The Ukrainian translations do not improve on or correct the description of the contents contained in the original Russian *opisi*. The former *opisi* are listed as file units within the current *opysy* that they describe. *Opisi* 1 and 2 are published with English translations as a reel guide for the PSM microfilm edition. Kashevarova and Maloletova, *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga*, provide much more helpful annotations than the Soviet-period *opisi* for all of the ERR documents in the five series.

Opys 1, 253 files (nos. 1-240, plus 13 supplemental files), 1941-1944

The files listed in *opys* 1 were first processed in TsDIAK URSR as fond 276s, later fond 1778s, with 207 units. The initial Russian-language *opis'*, dated 2 Mar. 1951, is itself now filed in *opys* 5 as file 40. Files 208-238 were added from a separate register, which was prepared in 1944 as 1a with files 1-30. The last Russian-language *opis'*, dated 3 Feb. 1983, is now filed as fond 3676/*opys* 1/file 240. Pages 23-309 of the "reference-index" by Kashevarova and Maloletova – *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga* – provide much more helpful annotations than the Soviet-period *opisi*.

Opys 2, 44 files (1-40, 29a-v, 30a), 1941-1944

The initial Russian-language *opis'* (22 Dec. 1954) from TsDAZhR URSR (listed there as fond 1778s) is now filed as *opys* 5, *sprava* 41. The last Russian-language *opis'* [1983] is now filed as 3676/2/40. The descriptions in Kashevarova and Maloletova, *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga*, pp. 309-330, are more helpful than the Soviet-era *opisi*.

Opys 3, 48 files

First prepared in TsDAZhR URSR, the initial Russian-language *opis'* (22 Dec. 1954) is now under *opys* 5, *sprava* 42. The last Russian-language *opis'* (4 May 1983) is filed as 3676/3/48. Kashevarova and Maloletova, *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga*, pp. 330-341, provide more helpful annotations than the Soviet-period *opisi*.

Opys 4, 496 files (1-491 plus 41a-d), 1940-1945 (with subsequent MVD annotations)

First prepared in 1960 in TsDAZhR URSR (with 483 files), the original Russian-language *opis'* is now held as *opys 5, sprava 43*. The last Russian-language *opis'* (4 May 1983) is now filed as 3676/4/491.

Opys 5, 43 files, 1942-1943

The original Russian-language *opis'* (8 Apr. 1964) from TsDAZhR, now file no. 39 within the fond 3676, has a stamp suggesting it originated with the Latvian Historical Archive. The last Russian-language *opis'* (4 May 1983) is now filed as 3676/5/39. Again, the descriptions in the “reference-index” by Kashevarova and Maloletova provide annotations for most of the files, see *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga*, pp. 344-352).

Opys 1

The files of the first series, *Opys 1*, constitute the largest group of ERR materials in the main ERR record group (fond 3676). They document ERR operations throughout Europe, although most were generated in the occupied Soviet territories. Those files, reportedly retrieved by Red Army scouts “in Germany,” came to Kyiv with a “trophy” shipment from Dresden in the autumn of 1945. After being received by the Committee for Cultural-Educational Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, they were deposited in the Special Division of Secret Fonds of TsDIAK URSR in December 1945.³³

When first processed in 1947, a Ukrainian archivist reported “among the materials received from Dresden” approximately 300 kilos of documentation from the “ERR (Shtab Rozenberga) working groups from different oblasts in Ukraine, including those from Kyiv and Kharkiv.” No mention was made of materials from other parts of the Soviet Union or Western Europe, probably to justify their retention in Kyiv.³⁴ Although still inadequately arranged or described for optimal research access, these ERR files greatly expand the source base for the study of ERR operations in the occupied Soviet territories, from the Baltic republics to the Caucasus. Many of the files from different ERR units and operations were intermingled when the documents were bound, mostly in large composite folders and often in helter-skelter fashion.³⁵

The files listed in *opys 1* document Nazi propaganda activities and cultural seizures of all kinds, from archeological exhibits to films, library books, paintings, and Soviet propaganda exhibits. ERR inventories list the contents of archives and libraries of interest to the Germans, while some shipping lists give details of cultural property plundered by the Germans and sent to the Reich. These include collections from the Russian imperial palaces in suburban Leningrad, icons from Pskov and Kyiv, and books from state libraries in the Baltic republics, Ukraine, and Belarus, to name only a few highlights.

Original files from the Main Working Group Ukraine (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Ukraine, HAG Ukraine) and its subordinate working groups, are largest in number, which is probably why the whole fond remained in Kyiv. Many documents appear to be original reports addressed to Berlin, copies of reports about ERR operations in Ukraine addressed to both Berlin and Ratibor, or

³³ The official acts of transfer to TsDIAK say that they were received from Dresden, see Pashchin, chairman of the Committee on Cultural and Educational Institutions of the SNK UkrSSR, to TsDIAK, 12 Dec. 1945, TsDAVO, 4703/2/3, fol. 1.

³⁴ Bondarevskii to Gudzenko, 10 July 1947, TsDAVO, 4703/2/10, fols. 19-20 (cc fols. 24-25).

³⁵ The original 1951 *opis'* – see 3676/1/240 – had established at least rough rubrics in German for the different ERR operations involved, although the files were not always kept together. Unfortunately, those helpful indications were dropped from subsequent Russian-language *opisi*.

copies of reports to and from other ERR units. The Ukrainian-related groups of documents were probably evacuated west during the retreat in the late summer and autumn of 1943, when part of the HAG Ukraine retired to Austria, although some of the documents represent files that would have been forwarded earlier to Berlin or Ratibor.

Significant runs of reports remain from HAG Ostland working groups in the Baltic countries, western Belarus, and military occupied northwestern Russia, including Novgorod and the palaces of suburban Leningrad, as well as from the HAG Mitte (established 1 May 1943 to cover General Commissariat White Ruthenia and Rear Area Army Group Center). These include an almost complete series of reports of the Special Staff Library of the Hohe Schule (Sonderstab Bibliothek der Hohen Schule) led by Estonian-born Gottlieb Ney, who spent over a year in occupied areas of the Soviet Union from the Baltic to Voronezh and Kyiv, collecting books to be sent to the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS) in Austria.³⁶ There are also a number of documents from the ERR units operating in the Crimea (then still part of the Russian Federation).

From elsewhere in Europe, some files contain reports from various working groups addressed to ERR headquarters in Berlin. Intermingled in *opys* 1 are 16 files from the ERR working group, later a main working group, in Belgium and Northern France (nos. 159-171, 212, 217, 135, 239). These contain otherwise unavailable reports from Brussels to Berlin describing ERR operations and detailing seizures of important library and archival collections, including from Jewish institutions, Masonic lodges, Socialist institutions, and private collections in Belgium. Scattered documentation from the HAG Belgien is also to be found in other files.

Runs of documents in several files detail ERR activities in France (parts of nos. 171-174) including reports on confiscated libraries and the most complete lists available anywhere of ERR library confiscations from Paris, along with a few copies of reports relating to confiscated Jewish art collections. There are also a few documents from the Netherlands (parts of no. 171 and others). Other scattered files document ERR propaganda activities in Italy (parts of nos. 171, 175, 176) after German troops entered the country in 1943.

Some files include long runs of reports of the ERR main working groups in the Balkans, especially in former Yugoslavia (nos. 155-158), primarily with regard to propaganda activities. Significant files of newspaper clippings also remain in *opys* 1, but it is not clear whether these represent all of the files of newspaper clippings initially received, as some were apparently destroyed as waste paper.

An undated plan for the ERR archive in Ratibor (probably from 1944) clarifies organizational intentions and undoubtedly provides a key to how the ERR records would have been arranged under the ERR had the plan been put into effect.³⁷

When archivists in Kyiv processed the ERR materials in 1947, they separated out some eighty “fragmentary bundles of personal papers and fonds of commercial and manufacturing firms in France, Belgium, and other countries (including materials from the personal papers of French writers of the 20th century), consisting of approximately 350 kilos,” that had been captured by the Nazis.³⁸ As subsequently processed, these included 38 French-language fonds dealing mainly with French and Belgian Jews and Freemasons, with some documentation from French Jewish

³⁶ See Grimsted, “Rare Books from Voronezh in Tartu and Tanzenberg: From Nazi Plunder and British Restitution to Russian ‘Lost Book Treasures’,” *Solanus* 18 (2004), pp. 72-107.

³⁷ “Vorläufiger Entwurf zum Aktenplan der Hauptabteilung IV, Ratibor,” TsDAVO, 3676/1/3a.

³⁸ Bondarevskii to Gudzenko, 10 July 1947, TsDAVO, fond 4703/*opys* 2/file 10, fols. 19-20 (cc fols. 24-25),

communities dating back to the 18th century.³⁹ An additional 42 fragmentary fonds were identified as of German and Austrian origin, with a forty-third group of “manuscripts, letters, and photographs that had not been identified.”⁴⁰ As has recently come to light, nearly 150 kilograms of these ERR-files of foreign provenance were destroyed in Kyiv in 1953 as waste paper, most of them of French Jewish provenance.⁴¹ The rest of the original western archival material was sent to Moscow in 1956 and deposited in the Central State Special Archive.⁴² The files forwarded to Moscow match up in provenance and content with fonds of foreign records Soviet archivists captured in Silesia from an archival center of the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA) and brought to Moscow in autumn 1945.⁴³ The fate of all the significant quantities of books received in Kyiv with those ERR records deserves further research, although 51 volumes were recently identified in the central library of Derzkomarkhiv.

Opys 2

This second series of ERR files, *opys 2*, apparently acquired from a different source and first deposited in TsDAZhR URSR in Kharkiv, contains fragmentary administrative files on ERR Ratibor operations (files 19-24), predominantly relating to housekeeping matters, building leases, transport arrangements, and personnel movements, many of which are crucial to the location of plundered cultural items. These files may well have been captured in Silesia by Soviet forces, either in the Ratibor region or somewhere on the road during evacuation. Other fragmentary files in the series come from other ERR units, including some press clippings and translations.

Opys 3

The files within *opys 3* contain personnel files of local German staff in occupied Ukraine, including some connected with various ERR units. The Russian-language 1983 *opis'* claims they were all ERR staff, but that is not always clear.⁴⁴

³⁹ A list of these 38 fonds was presented with a descriptive memorandum by A. Bondarevskii to Gudzenko (11 July 1947), TsDAVO, 4703/2/10, fols. 19-20. A separate list – “Spisok i kratkoe sodержanie fondov i grup dokumentov na frantsuzskom iazyke, vyjavlennykh v fonde ‘Aenzatsshtaba Rozenberga’” – [compiled by Vaisbergan?] signed by A. Bondarevskii, 26 Nov. 1947, is in TsDAVO, 4703/2/10, fols. 33-40, 51-52 (cc fols. 41-50).

⁴⁰ The separate list was prepared over the signature of Oleinik, director of TsDIAK, and Skorokhedova, a division chief within the same archive, 8 Jan. 1948, TsDAVO, 4703/2/15.

⁴¹ The official excerpt from commission protocol no. 026 is dated 30 June 1953; it designated 1 Aug. 1953 as the date of destruction for “147 kg. 11 files, and 10 cartons.” The list of ERR files that were slated for destruction is now missing from that file, TsDAVO, 4703/2/29, fols. 1-3. However, two copies of an eight-page list of the files destroyed was found among TsDIAK appraisal commission records for 1953, TsDAVO, 4703/1/136, fols. 113-121 and 122-129.

⁴² See the letter from Pilkevich, chief of the Archival Administration of the UkrSSR, to Oleinik, director of TsDIAK (4 Aug. 1953), complaining about the non-fulfillment of the transfer order of 4 Apr. 1948, TsDAVO, 4703/2/17, fol. 69.

⁴³ See Grimsted, *Return from Russia*, pp. 57-64, 78-80. They had been found in an archival center in Wölfelsdorf (postwar Wilkanów, Poland), run by RSHA Department VII (Amt VII), Ideological Research and Analysis (Weltanschauliche Forschung und Auswertung). The fact that these were parts of the same fonds from Kyiv suggests that the ERR was in fact forced to turn over much of its archival loot to the RSHA.

⁴⁴ See the Kashevarova and Maloletova, *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga*, pp. 330-341.

Opys 4

Files in the *opys 4* were reportedly received from the MVD in 1960 and contain many NKVD/MVD investigatory files unrelated to the ERR.⁴⁵ Only two files in this *opys* appear to be of ERR provenance (nos. 326 and 344), although some others may have been intermingled with ERR operations. File no. 310 may have been ERR-related as it contains a manuscript of Professor Stepa, who was apparently being considered for propaganda work with the ERR.

326: Contains letters to the ERR with Russian translations regarding many Soviet intellectuals the ERR was courting, some of whom had been repressed by Soviet authorities. Although of ERR provenance, the documents were also presumably linked to postwar NKVD/MVD investigations (see below).

444: Documents of provenance in the HAG Ukraine with typewritten incoming originals and carbon copies of outgoing dispatches from Kyiv.

Due to the potential confusion involved in determining the provenance of additional files assigned to this ERR *opys*, but clearly not of ERR provenance, notes are provided here showing some examples of files of diverse provenance that have been examined and identified accordingly. These important documents, although not of ERR creation or related to the ERR, may otherwise be overlooked.

Commando Stumpp and Ethnic Germans (*Volksdeutsche*): Of particular interest to genealogists, especially Mennonites and other Germans from Russia, are the major group of files in *opys 4* from the Special Commando for Ethnic Germans (*Volksdeutsche*) headed by Dr. Karl Stumpp, himself a leading Nazi genealogist and the author of several important works on German settlers in the Russian Empire. These files include nos. 4, 10, 12, 15-39, 41-43, 74, 79-91, 96-100, and 299. There are also some reports from Stumpp's Dnipropetrovsk office. Other extensive files from *Volksdeutsche* units in Ukraine provide detailed information on numerous German settlements dating back to the 18th century (many with local maps), which Stumpp and his German specialists had compiled. Some of Stumpp's activities, particularly the plunder of archival documents relating to German communities, were associated with the ERR or carried out under its auspices. Although Stumpp was operating under the RMbO, he was often in contact with the ERR in connection with his activities and the materials he chose for evacuation.

N.B. Mennonite specialists have checked the documents in this *opys* and reported the following files of relevance: nos. 4, 12, 18-24 (23-24 non-Mennonite), 25, 26 (26 non-Mennonite), 27, 48, 49 (vol. 2 continues 48), 50, 55, 58, 60, 62, 72, 74, 80, 85, 88-90, 96, 125, 129-131.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ The last Soviet-period Russian *opis*' has no introductory notes concerning provenance or receipt, but TsDAVO archivists looked into the issue on my behalf and suggested the aforementioned source of acquisition. The MVD origin of many of the files is apparent in the annotations and printed forms accompanying some of the documents concerning the SS-Training Camp Trawniki, among others.

⁴⁶ Researchers interested in these resources and other Ukrainian holdings and the extent to which copies are available should refer to the website hosted by Tim Janzen: <http://www.timjanzen.com>, and his compilation "Genealogical Resources for the Low German Mennonite Researcher": <http://www.timjanzen.com/pdf/general.pdf>. He and his colleagues have informed me of their interest in the documentation found among the ERR fonds in TsDAVO. Further references are available from the Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta: <http://www.mennonitehistory.org/index.html>.

Hitler Youth (Hitler-Jugend): Hitler Youth-related files include nos. 230-231, 248, 249, 353-355, 357-360. File nos. 229-241 relate mainly to Hitler Youth members among *Volksdeutsche*, but Stumpp Commando records concerning *Volksdeutsche* are also intermingled here.

Other RMbO and German Units: Interspersed in *Opys 4* are a few files from other RMbO units in Berlin, including reference to the establishment of an Eastern Institute (Ostinstitut) in Berlin and plans for a German Academy (Deutsche Akademie) and *Volksdeutsche* schools in the east (no. 14). There are also some scattered reports regarding German tobacco firms in Ukraine (nos. 1-2, 5-9, 11, 40). One stray photo album contains pictures taken by Hungarian soldiers in Ukraine (no. 104).

Soviet NKVD/MVD Files: A second major component of *opys 4* (not indicated as such and unrelated to the ERR) is an extensive series of NKVD/MVD investigatory files on Soviet citizens of German background and other Soviet citizens from Ukraine (given by name), presumably in connection with postwar investigations into collaboration. Interspersed are many “trophy” documents from the German police, the SS, and various camps, especially Trawniki (a training camp for prison guards near Lublin, to which many Ukrainian POWs were sent). *Opys 4* also includes documents related to Ukrainian nationalist groups, some of which originated with the RMbO, but others probably stem from MVD sources. There is no explanation as to why these files were assigned to the ERR fond.⁴⁷

Opys 5

This last series – which was sent to Kyiv from Riga and added to the ERR fond at TsDAZhR – was most probably abandoned by one of the RMbO agencies, but sent to Ukraine, because many of the individuals named were from Ukraine. The *opys* contains a few fragmentary RMbO files, mostly personnel files on teachers (some *Volksdeutsche*) in Ukraine, which presumably would have come from the RKU rather than ERR records. Many were associated with Kherson, a few from Mykolaïv (Nikolaev) and Beryslav.⁴⁸

7.1.2. FOND 3674: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG SHTAB IMPERSKOGO RUKOVODITELIA (REIKHSLIAITERA) ROZENBERGA DLIA OKKUPIROVANNYKH ZAPADNYKH OBLASTEI I NIDERLANDOV. RABOCHAIA GRUPA BEL'HIH⁴⁹

[Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Western Territories and the Netherlands. Working Group Belgium]

Opys 1, 3 files, August 1940-January 1943

These files from the ERR Working Group Belgium (Arbeitsgruppe Belgien, AG Belgien, sometimes called AG Brüssel) were first deposited and processed as a separate fond in the Central State Archive of the October Revolution (TsDAZhR; then in Kharkiv), rather than the

⁴⁷ File 347 (605 cards) is made up of identity cards (with photos) for “eastern workers” (*ostarbeitery*) and prisoners of war from Ukraine and Poland. File no. 78 contains *ostarbeitery* documents from the Demeg machine-tool factory, also from the MGB / MVD. File 107 contains documents from Leipzig police files concerning a factory Falkensee, near Berlin.

⁴⁸ See the listings in Kashevarova and Maloletova, *Deiatel'nost' Operativnogo shtaba reikhsliaitera Rozenberga*, pp. 344-352.

⁴⁹ See the explanation of the different names for the ERR under Section 7.1.

Central State Historical Archive of the Ukrainian RSR in Kyiv (TsDIAK). The fond was renumbered but never integrated with the more voluminous reports (ca. 15 files) from AG Belgien that are currently in fond 3676, *opys* 1, i.e., with the ERR records received “from Dresden” and initially held in TsDIAK. No information is available as to when or where these files were captured, but they were obviously displaced from the contingent files in fond 3676, *opys* 1.

The three files comprising this fond are all of provenance in the AG Belgien, August 1940-January 1943, first under Gerhard Ebling, later Dr Hans Muchow. All three files contain reports and correspondence addressed to ERR headquarters in Berlin. The first file contains detailed reports about ERR confiscations from about fifteen institutions or individuals, with the most detail being on Belgian Masonic lodges, for example, the lodge of the Grand Orient de Belgique (34 folios) in Brussels, and on the Suprême Conseil de Belgique (Rite Ecosse), likewise in Brussels (62 folios), among other lodges; individuals from whose libraries and personal papers were confiscated include Alfred Stern, Leo Kubowitzki, and the Duc de Guise (Jean, duc d’Orléans; Manoir d’Anjou), the pretender to the French throne. The other two files contain original incoming correspondence and copies of outgoing reports (no. 2: Oct.-Nov. 1940) and no. 3 (1942-Jan. 1943).

Finding Aid

The current official Ukrainian-language *opys* is dated 20 February 1995. The initial Russian-language *opis'* (now held as fond 3674/1/4) was dated 19 October 1960 (initially TsDAZhR fond 1776s). The initial Russian-language *opis'* is reproduced in the PSM microfilm finding aid, with English translations of the folder descriptions.

7.1.3. FOND 3206: REICHKOMISARIAT UKRAÏNY (RKU), RIVNE [Reich Commissariat for Ukraine]

***Opys* 5, 38 files, 1941-1945**

Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LV ABM)

The fifth series with fond 3206, *opys* 5, contains the fragmentary surviving office records of the Kyiv-based RKU cultural agency, the Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LV ABM). They were found by Ukrainian archivists along with evacuated Ukrainian archives in the Moravian Silesian city of Troppau (Cz. Opava), the final working center for the LV ABM. German archivist Georg Winter, who headed the LV ABM, had been sent to Ukraine in the autumn of 1941 by the ERR and the Reichsarchiv, after having earlier served with Nazi archival operations in France (also under the Reichsarchiv). During the first year, he worked primarily under ERR auspices, although he also simultaneously reported to the Reichsarchiv. The files here include some of the lists of archival holdings in Ukraine prepared under Winter’s direction for the ERR and the Reichsarchiv.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ After the war, Georg Winter became the first president of the Bundesarchiv. See the lengthy obituary by Wilhelm Rohr in *Der Archivar* 14, no. 3 (July 1961), cols. 179-190. His personal papers in Bundesarchiv Koblenz do not pertain to his activities in Ukraine, but some of his personal correspondence from Ukraine, especially during German retreat, is to be found among the LV ABM records in TsDAVO. See also the recent study based on the doctoral

Formed at the end of 1942 under the RKU, the LV ABM served as a political counterweight to the ERR, apparently a part of the power struggle between Reich Commissar for Ukraine Erich Koch and Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories Alfred Rosenberg. The LV ABM took over some ERR staff and worked closely with the ERR. There was also considerable overlap and exchange in personnel, with many LV ABM staff members working simultaneously for the ERR. Some of the archival material evacuated by Winter was sent to the Reichsarchiv center in Troppau, and a part of that material was in turn subsequently transferred to western Bohemia (then part of the Sudetenland).⁵¹

Some of the TsDAVO files document the evacuation of the LV ABM, with lists of the archival fonds and other items taken with them, first to Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi in autumn 1943, and then to Troppau, where a temporary headquarters was established, in winter 1944. Other files cover museum exhibits, icons, Bolshevik art, and antiquities evacuated for the ERR. They also include correspondence with Paulina Kulchenko, the Ukrainian art historian sent with plundered icons first to Troppau and then to an estate near Königsberg (postwar Kaliningrad, Russia). There are also some details about the evacuation of archeological exhibits and antiquities, along with Ukrainian archeological staff, under the direction of Rudolf Stampfuss, the head of the Sonderstab Vorgeschichte, which went first to Cracow and then to the palace Schloss Höchstädt, an ERR repository in Bavaria.

The LV ABM files provide many fresh details about the Nazis' organization and activities on the cultural front in the RKU, including the plunder of archives, libraries, and museums. They contain descriptions and inventories of some plundered cultural property, particularly items evacuated when the ERR were retreating in 1943, including remaining icons and art from the Kyiv Museum of Ukrainian Art among other museums.

Finding Aids and Surveys (published)

Dubyk, Maryna H. "Skhema sprav Kraiovoho upravlinnia arkhivamy, bibliotekamy ta muzeiamy pry Reikhskomisariati Ukraïny (1944 r.)" [A sketch of the files of the Provincial Administration for Archives, Libraries, and Museums under the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (1944)]. *Arkhivy Ukraïny* 1995, nos. 1-3, pp. 35-37.

———. *Arkhivna sprava v okupovanii Ukraïni (1941-1944 rr.). Avtoreferat dysertatsii na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk*. Kyiv: NANU IUA, 1997.

The typescript dissertation itself has a descriptive list (superior to the present *opys* 1) of many of the files in Fond 3206, *opys* 5.

Sebta, Tetiana Mykolaïvna. "Arkhivni dzherela pro ukraïns'ki kul'turni tsinnosti, vyvezeni natsystamy v roky II svitovoï viiny" [Archival sources for Ukrainian cultural valuables, taken by

dissertation by Stefan Lehr, *Ein fast vergessener "Osteinsatz": deutsche Archivare im Generalgouvernement und im Reichskommissariat Ukraine* (Düsseldorf: Droste, 2007; = *Schriften des Bundesarchivs*, Band 68).

⁵¹ Regarding the archival evacuations from Kyiv arranged by Winter, see P.K. Grimsted, "The Fate of the Kyiv Central Archive of Early Acts: A Triple Tragedy of Destruction, Plunder, and Propaganda," in *Synopsis: A Collection of Essays in Honour of Zenon E. Kohut*, ed. Serhii Plokhly and Frank E. Sysyn (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2005); also published serially as *Canadian Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 29 (Summer-Winter 2004), pp. 73-114; see also the earlier Ukrainian version, "Dolia Kyïvs'koho Tsentral'noho arkhivu davnykh aktiv: Potriina tragediia – nyschennia, pohrabuvannia, propahandy," *Arkhivy Ukraïny*, 2002, no. 4-6, pp. 47-76. An on-line version is available at: <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Publicat/AU/AU-2002-4-6.pdf>.

the Nazis during the years of World War II]. Dysertatsiia na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk. Kyiv, 2000.

Arkhivy okupatsii 1941-1944. Comp. Nataliia Makovs'ka et al. Kyiv: Kyievo-Mohylians'ka akademiia, 2006; Derzhavnyi Komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny; = Bil'she ne taiemno, vol. 1.

Makovs'ka, Nataliia. "Aktual'ni dzherela TsDAVO Ukraïny z istorii Druhoï svitovoï viiny. *Arkhivy Ukraïny*, 2005, nos. 1-3, pp. 77-78.

8. THE UNITED KINGDOM

Introductory Remarks

As far as is known, the British, who worked closely with the Americans in the retrieval and capture of German records at the end of the war, took home no original Rosenberg or ERR documents. To be sure, many copies of some of the ERR or ERR-related files described in France, Germany, and the United States are to be found among British records. Nonetheless, British archives contain a wide variety of important records regarding postwar archival retrieval and cultural restitution that have yet to be analyzed and described for this Survey to the same extent as those in French and U.S. archives.

One of the most important concentrations of books found at war's end was located in Tanzenberg in the British Zone of Occupation in Austria. It was here that the books plundered for the main library of the university-level training center for the Nazi elite, the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS) had been stored for safekeeping. A large part of the ca. 600,000 books amassed there had been collected by the ERR from throughout Europe, including the Soviet Union. British restitution records include many details about the seizure and composition of the library and the repatriation of most books. No similar large concentrations of ERR cultural loot were identified in the British Zone of Germany.

British restitution records are now being described in greater detail, as selective files are prepared for the international Internet portal being established to bring together digitized records related to Holocaust-era looted cultural property, a project sponsored by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.

8.1. THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (TNA)

Previous name: The Public Record Office (PRO)

Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU

Tel.: +44 (0)20 / 8876 3444

Records Information: +44 (0)20 / 8392 5200

Website: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

E-mail: enquiry@nationalarchives.gov.uk

No attempt has been made here to describe the many potentially relevant British restitution records held in the National Archives. Unlike the situation in French archives, descriptions in the form of folder lists for selected record groups under consideration for inclusion in the international Internet portal sponsored by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration are available on the website of the Central Registry of Looted Art, 1933-1945: <http://www.lootedart.com/MFEU4P39718>. Document-level descriptions are in preparation for TNA website. Many of these entries will include the files themselves.

8.1.1. T 209: BRITISH COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION AND RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART, ARCHIVES AND OTHER MATERIAL IN ENEMY HANDS (MACMILLAN COMMITTEE): MINUTES, CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

39 files, 1943-1947

Paralleling the U.S. Roberts Commission, although much less extensive, the records of the Macmillan Committee yield considerable important documentation about the ERR, even if they do not contain any original ERR files themselves. Among the important files preserved in this group are copies most of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Consolidated Intelligence Reports (CIR).

T209/29: CIR No. 1, "Activity of the ERR in France," 15 Aug. 1945; CIR No. 2, "The Göring Collection," 15 Sep. 1945, mimeographed; CIR No. 4, "Linz: Hitler's Museum and Library," 15 Dec. 1945, with 29 attachments, including Supplement, January 1946, and Index (n.d.), mimeographed. Also included in this file are OSS Detailed Intelligence Reports (DIR), nos. 1-7, 9-12. Internet versions of all the CIRs and DIRs are available from NARA copies at footnote.com (see Section 9.1.2.).

8.1.2. FO 1020: FOREIGN OFFICE AND PREDECESSORS: ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA (BRITISH ELEMENT): HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL FILES (ACA SERIES)

1942-1955

Of special interest within this group of Foreign Office records from the British Zone of Occupation in Austria are scattered files that document the British restitution of ERR-plundered

books stored in the monastery Tanzenberg during the war: **FO 1020/2548-2549, 2571, 2574, 2784, 2793-2795, and 2877-2880.**

British officers from Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives found ca. 600,000 books from across Europe, including the Soviet Union, many of them plundered by the ERR for the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS). The British apprehended key members of the ZBHS staff and kept them under house arrest to assist with preparing the books for return to their countries of origin. These files include MFA&A reports, British interrogations of ZBHS staff, ZBHS staff reports of restitution processing (with English translations), lists of foreign libraries represented, receipts and correspondence concerning restitution shipments, and related documents.

The British reported finding considerable ERR documentation, including shipping lists, catalogues, and a file of reports by Gerd Wunder, from the ERR special library staff in Paris. Despite numerous inquiries, including those by Austrian colleagues, almost all of these original ERR documents have not been located nor their fate determined. The only exceptions are several ZBHS book acquisition registers now held by the University Library in Vienna.

British reports prepared on the basis of ERR documentation found in Tanzenberg:

FO 1020/2793: “Preliminary Report on Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule (NSDAP).” (1 Aug. 1945). Mimeographed.
[Supplement]: “Progress Report on Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule, Tanzenberg (to 25 Aug. 1945).”

Additional copies of these reports are held in other FO 1020 files.⁵²

FO 1020/2793: “Paris Libraries of Jewish Ownership Confiscated by the ERR, March/June 1941” (16 Aug. 1945).

An integrated chart of 228 ERR-confiscated French libraries through June 1941, prepared on the basis of reports by Gerd Wunder (additional variant copies in files 2574 and 2878).

8.1.3. OTHER TNA RECORD GROUPS OF POTENTIAL RELEVANCE

FO 371: Foreign Office: Political Department: General Correspondence from 1906-1966, Political: Economic and Reconstruction: Reparation and Restitution

FO 1036: Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Office of the Economic Adviser, 1944-1956

FO 1057: Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Reparations, Deliveries and Restitutions Division: Registered Files (RDR Series) and Reports, 1945-1950

FO 1060: Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Legal Division, and U.K. High Commission, Legal Division: Correspondence, Case Files, and Court Registers, 1944-1958

⁵² Copies of that report are also found in NACP, RG 239 (American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas [Roberts Commission]), e.g., M1944/roll 85.

8.2. IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM (IWM)

Lambeth Road; London SE1 6HZ

Tel.: +44 (0)20 / 7416 5320

Fax: +44 (0)20 / 7416 5374

Collections Inquiry Service: <http://iwm.altarama.com/refit000.aspx>

Website: <http://collections.iwm.org.uk>

8.2.1. FO 645 (DX): INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN NUREMBERG (IMT), NOVEMBER 1945-OCTOBER 1946

350 files

The official British records and collection of documents from the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg are now held by the Imperial War Museum (IWM). The records were originally processed by the Public Record Office as part of the Foreign Office records (FO 645), but were later turned over to the IWM.

These records include most British administrative documents; transcripts of the trial (Daily Proceedings in Open Session); prosecution and defense documents, including selected official deposition documents (court exhibits) by France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States (incomplete); various series of documents collected for the trials, classified under the designations C, D, EC, ECH, ECR, L, M, PS, R, and TC. The organization of these documents differs from that of the State Archive of the Russian Federation in Moscow (see Section 6.2.1.), National Archives – Paris Site (see Section 2.4.5.), or the National Archives in College Park (see Section 9.1.7.).

Within the collection are many copies of ERR documents exhibited at the trial or used in preparation. For the Trial of the Major War Criminals, where Rosenberg was a defendant, the IWM collection contains transcripts of Rosenberg's interrogations and related documentation on Rosenberg in English translation. A preliminary examination of relevant parts of the Rosenberg-related records revealed no original documents of ERR provenance among them.

N.B. These records are stored in a satellite facility in Duxford. They can be brought in on advance order (three times a week) and consulted in the IWM reading room.

Finding Aid

A typewritten finding aid for FO 645 is available in the IWM reading room in London.

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.¹

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,

¹ 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 (SHAEPF), 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). This project, announced by NARA in December 2008, is based on a partnership agreement with Footnote signed in February 2007.²

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.³ 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

² See the initial announcement at <http://archives.gov/press/press-releases/2007/nr07-41.html>.

³ 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 T501.⁴ 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

⁴ 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.⁵

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.

⁵ 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/

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.⁶ 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.

⁶ 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 15866.⁷

⁷ 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.⁸ 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.⁹

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 Hems, 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.).

Correlation Table for RG 260 with NARA Microfilm Series				
RG 260 Series	Microfilm Publication	A1, Entry	Section in Survey	Footnote availability
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.¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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>

¹¹ 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 Reichsmarschall” (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. Andriessé;

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.¹²

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.¹³

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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

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 MCCP to the WCCP;
- books of various contents and ownerships: Miscellaneous; Estonian identified property from Pechory Monastery with lists (from Höchstädt and Colmberg to the MCCP 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 MCCP 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)¹⁴

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.

¹⁴ 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/. 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/

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)¹⁵

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.

¹⁵ 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 Russia¹⁶

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.

¹⁶ 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 Trpist (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,¹⁷ **(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.).¹⁸ 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;

¹⁷ A bound carbon copy of the first volume of the Meyer inventory is in PA AA, Paris 2490; see Section 3.5.3.).

¹⁸ 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 MCCP 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 MCCP 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).¹⁹ 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.²⁰

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);

¹⁹ Lists of the original MFA&A file folder titles from the MCCP 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.

²⁰ 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.²¹

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;²² 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).

²¹ 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.).

²² 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 Collection²³

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

²³ 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 MCCP;
- 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)²⁴

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.

²⁴ 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.²⁵

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).

²⁵ 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).²⁶ 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).²⁷

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ *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 M CCP 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).²⁸

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 M CCP Property Restitutions, 1945-1950 (A1, Entry 520)

M1946/disc 153: M CCP 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 M CCP Property Accessions, 1945-1949 (A1, Entry 521)

M1946/discs 153 (end)-253: M CCP 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.

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.

²⁸ The DHM M CCP 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)²⁹

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.

²⁹ 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 MCCC cards for objects from France are preserved in the NARA set, it is uncertain if MCCC 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 MCCC 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 MCCC 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 MCCC cards for Buxheim are preserved in the NARA set, it is not sure if MCCC 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 MCCC 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 MCCC cards)

MCCC 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 MCCC cards, but the items were not described accordingly. Part of the MCCC 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 MCCC 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

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.³⁰ 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*.

³⁰ 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.).³¹

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.).

³¹ 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.³²

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.).

³² 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.³³ 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.³⁴ 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

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.

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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

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.³⁵ 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

³⁵ 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) 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).

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).

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

651-PS – 1099-PS (290 folios)

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

1650-PS – 2356-PS (238 folios)

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):³⁶

³⁶ 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*) ³⁷
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

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

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.

³⁷ 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).³⁸

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 2007.³⁹

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.⁴⁰ 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

³⁸ 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 ERR) 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.

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ 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 323/315.⁴¹

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.⁴² Robert Scholz also mentioned that figure and reportedly presented an additional ten albums in a report dated 14 July 1944.⁴³ A second list in B 323/315, covering Foto-Mappen nos. 26-47, indicates they were presented to Hitler in September 1944.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² Rosenberg to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943), IMT 15-PS* [= USA-387].

⁴³ As cited by Scholz in his report of 14 July 1944 on "Sonderstab Bildende Kunst," CDJC, CXL-103 (see Section 2.5.1.1.).

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ 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 73-76.⁴⁷

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

⁴⁷ 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 & 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		[?7?]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?] ² ?	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 2007⁴⁸

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>.

⁴⁸ 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

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

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

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

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.⁴⁹ 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>

⁴⁹ 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)⁵⁰**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.

⁵⁰ 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 MCCC. 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 MCCC, 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 MCCC, 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.).⁵¹

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.

⁵¹ 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 MCCC, or to which an MCCC 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.).⁵²

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.

⁵² 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.⁵³

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, 1945-1947⁵⁴

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

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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 MCCP 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 MCCP, 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 MCCP 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 MCCP 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 MCCP (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 MCCP 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 MCCP 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

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 POINT⁵⁵

[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

⁵⁵ 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).

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.⁵⁶

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.

⁵⁶ 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.

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

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

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. 1946-1947⁵⁷

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/>

⁵⁷ 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)”⁵⁸

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/

Finding Aid (published)

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, p. 519.

⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹

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.

⁵⁹ 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 UNION⁶⁰

[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.

⁶⁰ 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).⁶¹ 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.⁶² 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.⁶³

⁶¹ The description of this series is being retained in this guide, because it has appeared in other printed sources with an erroneous ERR designation.

⁶² 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.

⁶³ 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.⁶⁴ 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

⁶⁴ 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).⁶⁵ 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.

⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶

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).

⁶⁶ 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.

APPENDIX 1: FRENCH AND BELGIAN JEWISH ART COLLECTIONS PROCESSED BY THE ERR IN THE JEU DE PAUME, 1940-1944: A PRELIMINARY CORRELATION TABLE FOR SOURCES

The tables below correlate the original ERR inventories, registration cards, and photographs for seized French and Belgian Jewish-owned art collections processed in the Jeu de Paume building in Paris between late October 1940 and early August 1944. The purpose of these tables is to supplement both the present Survey and the website “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg: Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see <http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume>). The aforementioned database, compiled under the direction of Marc Masurovsky, brings together digitized images of the original ERR registration cards and photographs of individual seized works of art and allows researchers to examine the ERR description of each item for which a card or photograph exists. In a few cases, descriptions of additional items have been added from ERR Jeu de Paume inventories. The database also makes it possible to browse seized collections by ERR collection code or by owner, as the ERR recorded the names. The tables below, in addition to correlating the most important archival sources for those same art collections, attempt to identify the owners by the name used in France before the war. The appendix is made up of six tables:

1. Private French Jewish Collections Processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume;
2. Private Belgian Jewish Collections Processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume;
3. Collections of Objects Seized during the Möbel-Aktion in France;
4. Collections of Objects Seized during the Möbel-Aktion in Belgium;
5. ERR Special Collections (other than individuals); and
6. Other French Collections Presumably Seized by the ERR or M-Aktion (lacking ERR inventories or cards).

This appendix remains a work in progress.

Col. 1: Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure. The names and addresses of collection owners listed in col. 1 of Tables 1 and 2 were drawn first and foremost from the original ERR inventories of seized French and Belgian art collections held in record group B 323 of the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, signatures for which are given in col. 3. For the most part, the names and addresses on these inventories correspond to those in the Jeu de Paume database. Here, however, the names of French owners (in bold) have been corrected to their prewar French form, at least to the extent that could be determined based on French claims files and other French sources. Many of the owners were refugees from Nazi Germany and Austria; others were émigrés from the Russian Empire or refugees from the Bolshevik Revolution. Often, the names used by these refugees and émigrés in France differed from usage in their country of origin. Because of this, and because postwar claims were often filed from countries other than France or Germany, other variations may also be encountered. Variant forms of names used on ERR inventories or in other sources, including claims files, are listed in brackets beneath the main entry. A few names are listed more than once, because the ERR seized more than one collection from a given owner. Such collections usually came from different points of seizure and were consequently given a separate ERR code. For a few entries, alternate collection names assigned by the ERR are also included as they appeared on the ERR inventories.

Where prewar French usage differs significantly from the spelling found on ERR inventories, a cross-reference is provided to the correct French name, in some complicated cases, such as the various Lévy's and Lévis, together with the ERR code assigned to the collection (col. 2). The Jeu de Paume database and

other previously published lists of collections processed in the Jeu de Paume do not distinguish between French and Belgian owners. These are separated here, because Belgian collections are often covered in separate claims or restitution processing files.

In the case of the collection “Owners Unknown” (Unbekannt; UNB), and all of those with objects that came from the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion; usually designated M-A or Belg. MA), owners’ names were not indicated in inventories. In a few cases of objects for which owners have been identified by means of claims dossiers or other sources, a note has been added, but complete coverage in this respect was not possible. This is also the case for a group of collections sent from the south of France to Paris by the ERR or the Möbel-Aktion office in Nice. The owners of these collections appear on the “Nizzaliste” (BArch Koblenz, B 323/314). Those owners are indicated below accordingly, but full inventories and registration cards are not available, because the art objects from these collections were processed as part of the M-Aktion collections and sent to ERR repositories.

Addresses in col. 1, corrected where possible, indicate the prewar home addresses of the owners or addresses of seizure as indicated in ERR sources. In some cases, these may conform to the home address, or a château or second home belonging to the owner or another member of the family. Many, however, represent other places of seizure. For example, the ERR (or the GFP acting on behalf of the ERR) seized some of the collections in the châteaux used for safekeeping by the Directorate of National Museums (Direction des musées nationaux, MN), including Brissac, Chambord, and Souches; the ERR used the term “*Bergungsort*” for these along with the name of the château (Ger. *Schloss*). Such seizure points are indicated by the addition of “MN” to distinguish them from private family châteaux. In numerous cases, the Currency Protection Commando (Devisionschutzkommando, DSK) seized some collections (or a part thereof) from bank vaults on behalf of the ERR. Many others were seized at storage companies (*gardes-meubles*). Often, more than one address appears for some collections, because the ERR or its agents seized parts of the collections in different locations. Some of these addresses were reported in wartime appeals or postwar claims.

In addition, col. 1 also contains a small amount of biographical data. This includes, where readily available, date and place birth and death, profession, and wartime fate. Original or maiden names have also been added in many instances. Such information can be helpful in verifying the appropriate listing of a collection owner and in facilitating provenance research and restitution research. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to determine data for all of the owners. The compiler is still in the process of researching these data and will be exceedingly grateful for additional information from others.

Col. 2: ERR Collection Code. For collections processed in the Jeu de Paume, the ERR assigned each item of a seized collection a code, which was as a rule based on the first letters of an owner’s (or a collection’s) name and sequential Arabic numbers. The codes were then usually affixed to each artwork, for paintings the back of the stretcher. Variants in terms of capitalization and punctuation may be encountered. ERR shipping lists (or crate lists after packing) used somewhat different or alternate codes. The first code in col. 2 indicates the most prevalent variant of the ERR code as found on the Jeu de Paume database.

Col. 3: ERR Inventories in BArch. This column contains the archival signature for the original ERR inventories as preserved in B 323 (German Trust Administration for Cultural Assets [Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK]) at the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (BArch; see Section 3.2.1.1.). Most of these inventories were first prepared in the Jeu de Paume and then often revised or updated in the ERR art repositories by the ERR after arrival. At the end of the war, these inventories were found in Neuschwanstein Castle by officers from Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) and taken to the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP), where they were used for restitution processing. Most of the names of the individual artworks listed have ERR stamps with codes beside them, indicating the ERR art repository to which they were sent or other notes regarding their disposition. For example, “HG.” indicates those transferred to Hermann Göring; “A.H.” indicates those transferred to Adolf Hitler’s Linz Collection. Many have postwar annotations made by the staff members of the MFA&A or the TVK. These include – for those that passed through the MCCP – Mü registration numbers and “exit” dates. Summary sheets prepared by the MCCP or the TVK for most collections (included in the French copies) are now attached to the inventories (see Section 3.2.1.1.).

Col. 4: ERR Inventories in MAEE. The listings in col. 4 provide the archival signatures for the postwar copies of the ERR Jeu de Paume inventories in the Archive of the French Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et Européennes, MAEE) in La Courneuve (see Section 2.1.1.1.). These entries are based on the latest finding aid, which MAEE archivists kindly furnished the compiler in October 2010. The inventory copies represented here were transmitted to French restitution authorities in 1949-1950, when the MCCC was closing down. Many of the copies bear annotations concerning the repatriation to France of specific art objects, i.e., a red “R” beside the item. The signatures for these copies were recently changed due to reprocessing. Previous file numbers are given in parentheses after the new signatures.

Col. 5: ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NACP (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA). ERR shipping lists from Paris to ERR repositories in “Greater Germany” have been preserved and identified in both the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (BArch) and the National Archives in College Park (NACP). Some are originals or carbon copies; others are photocopies or printouts from U.S. microfilms. Some include copies or partial copies of the ERR Jeu de Paume inventories (col. 3). Those held in NACP, RG 260, are available only on *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, but the documents found there are not always identical to what was on rolls 8 and 9 of the previously published *NARA Microfilm Publication A3389*. Some of the shipping lists in BArch have additional postwar annotations from the MFA&A or the TVK; so they, too, are no longer identical with the NARA copies. In 1962, Ardelia Hall, by then based in the U.S. Department of State, sent Louvre curator Rose Valland microfilmed copies of most of the shipping lists located in OMGUS records. Printouts from those microfilms are held in the MAEE, but are in bad condition. Only a few of those copies could be listed here, because the rest are still in processing and digitization (see Section 2.1.1.1.2.). The MCCC records in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, including U.S. copies of the original files, are among the NARA records slated for on-line publication at footnote.com.

Col. 6: ERR Photographs in BArch. Col.6 provides the archival signatures for the original photo prints from the ERR Fotothek in BArch, B 323. This collection of photographs contains ca. 17,000 black-and-white ERR photos of individual art objects (see Section 3.2.1.2.1.). To the extent that these photographs could be matched with individual items, images of these photos are available on the Jeu de Paume database. These photographs are far superior to the photographs from the NARA images listed in col. 7.

Col. 7: ERR Images in NACP. Col. 7 first provides box numbers for remaining interpositives (positive copies of negatives) in NACP, RG 260, Series ERR (see Section 9.1.8.2.1.), available in the Still Pictures Unit in College Park. The interpositives are arranged in boxes in alphabetical order of ERR codes for items in the coded collections (penciled on the sleeve). The interpositives were prepared by NARA after accession from the original ERR nitrate negatives (a few of which are preserved in cold storage, but no listing is available). These images represent only one-quarter to one-third of the items coded and inventoried in the Jeu de Paume. The interpositives were reproduced in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943* (rev. edn. 2005), but most were filmed in reverse and were not always correctly labelled. Many of the microfilmed images that could be matched with objects are available in the Jeu de Paume database, but digitized from the microfilms and generally of poor quality. Nonetheless, the box numbers in this column are followed by the M1943 reel number in parentheses. These listings thus supplement the Jeu de Paume database, which does not include these signatures. ERR code numbers for the items covered (to the extent feasible) are likewise indicated.

While at the MCCC, several hundred images of scattered objects from a few collections were removed from the holdings of ERR negatives and transferred to the main MCCC photograph file. Prints of many of these photos are in RG 260, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). These photographs have yet to be added to the Jeu de Paume database. A correlation list for one major group is available in the Still Pictures Unit, but in Series MP, they are filed by their Munich Property Card number (many of which are provided in the Jeu de Paume database). References are added in Col. 7 for the collections covered in that one group, and where possible the code numbers involved. Many other images of coded items from the Jeu de Paume are available in Series MP or in the MCCC Database on the website of the German Historical Museum (see Section 3.6). However, not all of these are retrievable by their ERR code numbers.

The M1943 microfilms also include photo prints from 39 original ERR albums that were presented to Hitler. Introduced by the United States as Exhibit USA-388 (2522-PS) during the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, these albums are now held in NACP, RG 238 (see Section 9.1.7.3.). These are listed in Col. 7 only where an entire album is devoted to one collection. Photo prints from all of the ERR albums may also be consulted at the Still Pictures Unit of the NACP in RG 260, Series ERRA (see Section 9.1.8.2.2.). These photographs have also yet to be added to the Jeu de Paume database. Other albums (arranged by school or type of art work) have scattered images of items from different collections (see the table in Section 9.1.7.3.). Many of these images will eventually appear on foontnote.com.

Col. 8: ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm at NACP. The citations in col. 8 indicate the roll numbers from *NARA Microfiche Publication M1943* (rev. edn. 2005) that show the ERR registration cards for artworks from the collections processed at the Jeu de Paume (see Section 9.1.5.4). Scans of all the cards are available in the Jeu de Paume database. In most cases, it is noted where a card is marked “verblieben,” meaning an item was left in Paris, possibly slated for destruction. The fate of many of the items marked this way remains unclear; they may have been destroyed, exchanged, or sold. Other items are clearly marked “vernichtet” (destroyed). The total number of cards available for a given collection is also indicated below. These, however, do not always correspond to a sequence of ERR codes within a collection. In some cases, there are fewer cards than (meaning one or more cards are missing, a number was skipped, etc.); in some cases, there are more cards than in an ERR sequence (meaning that an artwork made up of several pieces may have been described by a cards with codes assigned additional lower-case letters [e.g., Ka 142 and Ka 142a], that a single item may have been described over several cards with one number [e.g., Grp. 15], or that there was some duplication of cards, etc.). In some collections, additional art objects for which ERR registration cards were not found have been added to the database by drawing on ERR Jeu de Paume inventories (col. 3).

Col. 9: Other Inventories and Remarks. Listings in col. 9 provide archival signatures for additional inventories and seizure lists, such as those drawn up by the DSK or those prepared at the German Embassy, Paris, in August 1940 (see Section 3.5.3.). Also included here are excerpts from selected postwar claims inventories as supplied by the French to U.S. authorities and now kept in the NACP. It has not always been possible to indicate the source of a particular inventory or seizure report, and many files do not indicate their source. Many of these are highly fragmentary, and in some of the restitution processing files, inventories and other documents are also often fragmentary and intermixed from several sources. Library and archival seizures by the ERR are also noted here.¹

Col. 10: Postwar Claims Files in MAEE. Col. 10 lists carton and dossier number for the recently declassified postwar French claims records compiled by the Commission for the Recovery of Art (Commission de récupération artistique, CRA) and the Office of Private Property and Interests (Office des biens et intérêts privées, OBIP). Held by the MAEE, these records cover claims and restitution processing. Archival signatures are given first for CRA claims dossiers (RA 1-69; see Section 2.1.1.6.1.) and second for the OBIP dossiers (RA 591-680; see Section 2.1.1.6.2.).²

Many of the CRA files contain some claims documentation or parts thereof originally submitted to OBIP, so there may be overlap between the two series. These records often contain more complete data about the losses by French owners, their prewar addresses, the location where their collections were seized, and correspondence regarding restitution. Noticeably, many owners claimed to have lost more items to German seizures than appear on ERR inventories and registration cards. However, not all of the available dossiers have been verified. Thus these data remain incomplete.

Photographs from the postwar French claims in the CRA and OBIP series were separated from most of the claims dossiers in the RA Collection and are to be found in an additional RA series in the MAEE (most in RA most in RA 962-1060; see Section 2.1.1.5.). References to the photo files in the MAEE may eventually be added to the tables, but those records had not been reprocessed at the time the tables were edited.

¹ See the discussion of ERR Paris library seizure lists in Grimsted, “Roads to Ratibor,” in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 19, no. 3 (2005), pp. 298-400.

² These were kindly made available to me by Marc Masurovsky.

The preliminary listings in col. 10 are incomplete. It has not yet been possible to check all of the French claims files, especially all of the OBIP files that were still being processed when most of the research for these tables was completed (June 2010). In some cases, it will also be important to compare the ERR inventories and registration cards in other columns, especially as they are represented in the Jeu-de-Paume database, with the copies of French claims provided to U.S. restitution authorities in Germany.

References have not been added for the claims processing files among TVK records in BArch, B 323, many of which will at some point appear on the Bundesarchiv website along with the new finding aid for that record group. Also not included here are the listings for the U.S.-held French and Belgian claims files in the NACP or for some of the claims submitted by owners who had settled in the United States and other countries, as listed on the NARA website (see Section 9.1.5.2.) many of which are now available from OMGUS records as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1949*. Most of the claims files submitted to OMGUS in the series covered by M1949 are indexed alphabetically by name of claimant in the index on the NARA website (see: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/microfilm-publications/cultural-property-claims-by-name-description3.html>). All of the NARA microfilms related to U.S. claims are scheduled to go on-line at some point at footnote.com. Most of those NARA-held claims files are also listed in the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, although the box numbers indicated there must now be replaced by microfilm roll numbers for access in NARA facilities. Noticeably, however, the copies of French, and other claims, submitted to OMGUS for individual French collections are much less complete than those held by the MAEE, and they do not include the claimants' correspondence with the French authorities or information about eventual resitition or requested compensation.

The compiler is exceedingly grateful to Marc Masurovsky and Nancy Yeide in Washington, DC, and Isabelle le Masne de Chermont in Paris for consultations, as well as to Sarah Faraud for research assistance in France. Much appreciation is due to Ray Brandon for technical work on the tables as well as his extensive research and verification of biographical data in published reference works. Thanks to archivist Anne Liskenne-Georgeon, currently in charge of the MAEE RA Collection, it has been possible to add updated archival signatures for items held in the MAEE. Earlier consultations with Marie Hamon and Marie Gallup at the MAEE, when the RA Collection was still at the Quai d'Orsay, were also essential in identifying some of the relevant listings. As noted above, this remains a work in progress. It has not yet been possible to complete or verify all of the data. Updates are planned for 2012. Hence, any corrections, additions, or other suggestions would be welcome and appreciated (pkg@iisg.nl).

TABLE 1: PRIVATE FRENCH JEWISH COLLECTIONS PROCESSED BY THE ERR IN THE JEU DE PAUME

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure	ERR Code	ERR Inventories in BArch	ERR Inventories in MAEE	ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NACP (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA)	ERR Photos in BArch	ERR Images in NACP	ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm at NACP	Other Inventories and Remarks	Postwar Claims Files in MAEE
Aramon, Suzanne Comtesse Bertrand d' Paris, 20, av Montaigne; Paris, 18, rue Barbet-de-Jouy b. 1887 d. 1954 née Stern; wife of politician Bertrand de Sauvan d' Aramon (1876-1949)		B 323/267						not in JdP database	
Arnhold, Hans [in some documentation: Arnold] Neuilly-sur-Seine, 124, bd Maurice-Barrès b. 30 May 1888, Dresden d. 8 Sept. 1966, Lausanne German banker; fled to France, then United States	ARN Arnold	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/301, 302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/786-789		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 183 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 43/46.190 RA 647/41971
Arnstein, Hermann Paris, 23, av Léopold II	Arns ARNS	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1)		B 323/790		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 36 cards		
Aronson, Naum Château de Brissac, MN b. 25 Dec. 1872, Kreslavka d. 30 Sep. 1943, New York sculptor; left Russian Empire for France in 1896	Aro ARO	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1)				RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 8 cards		RA 42/46.173
Aschberg, Olof [in some documentation: Aschberger] Paris, 2, rue Blanche b. 22. July 1877, Stockholm d. 21 Apr. 1960, Menton Swedish banker; affiliated with club Cercle des Nations See also Cercle des Nations	Asch ASCH	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/301	B 323/791		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 3 cards (all marked "zurückgeblieben")	paintings with code ASCH and C.d.N. claimed by Aschberg	RA 61/47.237 RA 619/32938

Aschberger See Aschberg, Olof, and Cercle des Nations	Asch ASCH								
Assmanes [in some documentation: Assmanes] full name and address omitted from ERR records; never identified	ASS Ass				B 323/791, 313			one item in MNR	
Auxente (pseudonym of Alexandra Pregel) Paris, 18, rue Auguste-Vacquerie b. 15 Dec. 1907, Helsinki d. 28 May 1984, New York née Avksentieva; fled Bolshevik Revolution for France as child; painter	Aux AUX Modern AUX	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/303	B 323/791		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 3 cards		RA 63/48.14 RA 596/28539
Bacri, Jacques Paris, 141, bd Haussmann b. 14 Mar. 1911 d. 3 Dec. 1965 auctioneer; owner of gallery Bacri Frères, Paris	Bc BC	B 323/266	RA 104/33 (A23)		B 323/791		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 89 cards	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA26/45.541 RA 631/36469
Ball, Richard and Alexander [in ERR inventory: Ball, H(ermann) Fa. (Riesener)] Paris, 169, rue Saint-Charles; Paris, 48, av Victor-Hugo; Paris, Jansen (storage company) 48, rue Saint-Sabin; Bordeaux Richard b. 3 July 1892, Dresden d. 21 Oct. 1967, New York Alexander b. 16 Apr. 1889, Dresden d. 24 Jan. 1972, Geneva German art and antique dealers and owners of firm established by their father Hermann Ball (b. 1857); in the 1930s, the brothers fled to Paris, where they lived at the same address; later fled to the United States	Bal BAL	B 323/266-266a	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/791-792, 312		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 187 cards		RA 28/45.638 OBIP 80/32664 (SARL Alexander & Richard Ball) OBIP 80/32665 (Alex.) OBIP 80/32666 (Rich.)

Bauer, Simon Paris, 43, rue Blanche Paris, 42, rue de la Pompe	Bau BAU	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1)				RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 1 card	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248, 249	RA 6/45.64 RA 612/32291
Bemberg, Paul Paris, 1, rue de Noisiel	BEM	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/793		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 53 cards		
Bénard Le Pontois, Gabrielle [in some documentation: Bernard de Pontois] Paris, 62, rue Pierre-Charon née Philippon; widow of naval officer and archeologist Charles Bénard Le Pontois (1864-1931)	BPO BPC	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/805		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 14 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122	RA 614/32427
Benedictis, Orazio de See Kronig, Joseph									
Bergebauer Nice, 53, bd Victor-Hugo Nizzaliste				B 323/314				items identified as from M- Aktion	
Bernard, Paul [in some documentation: Bernhardt, Bernhard] Neuilly-sur-Seine, 9 bis, rue Casimir-Pinel	Bdt BDT	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)		B 323/793		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 1 card	library also seized by ERR	
Bernheim, Georges Paris, 3, rue Dosne b. 1893 d. 1963 art dealer; owner of Galerie Georges Bernheim See also Galerie Georges Bernheim	G. Bern G. BERN	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)		B 323/794	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 1 (M1943/roll 28): G Bern 2 RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29): Gal Bernst 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 5 cards	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248 library also seized by ERR	RA 6/45.71 RA 637/38409
Galerie Georges Bernheim [in ERR inventory: Galerie Bernstein] Paris, 3, rue Dosne See also Bernheim, Georges	Gal. Bernst. Bernstein Ga. Bernst. GBERN	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/856	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 28): Gal. Berst 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 3 cards	3 items coded as Gal Bernst. were owned by George Bernheim	

<p>Bernheim, Léonce and Renée</p> <p>Paris, 82, bd Flandrin; Château de Brissac, MN</p> <p>Léonce b. 16 Apr. 1886, Toul d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 20 Dec. 1943)</p> <p>lawyer and businessman; benefactor of the arts</p> <p>Renée b. 30 July 1896, Toul d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 20 Dec. 1943)</p> <p>née Schwob d'Héricourt</p>	<p>L. Bern L.BERN Bern L.</p>	<p>B 323/267</p>	<p>RA 90/3 (A1)</p>	<p>B 323/301</p>	<p>B 323/794</p>	<p>RG 260, Series ERR/ box 1 (M1943/roll 28): L. Bern 1, 3-7</p>	<p>RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 7 cards</p>		<p>RA 32/45.777</p>
<p>Bernheim, Marcel</p> <p>Bordeaux</p> <p>art dealer whose gallery was owned by Mme Raphaël Lévy-Hermanos (see below)</p>	<p>G.M.</p>	<p>B 323/267</p>	<p>RA 90/3 (A1)</p>				<p>RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 14 cards (G.M. 1 marked "Marcel Bernheim 1-14 verblieben")</p>		
<p>Bernheim-Jeune, Gaston, Josse, and Jean</p> <p>Paris, 83, rue de Faubourg Saint-Honoré (Josse); Paris, 17, rue Desbordes- Valmore; Château de Rastignac</p> <p>Gaston b. 22 Dec. 1870, Brussels d. 13 July 1953, Paris</p> <p>art dealer; brother of Josse; also known as Bernheim de Villers</p> <p>Josse b. 2 Jan. 1870, Brussels d. 15 Mar. 1941, Lyon</p> <p>art dealer; brother of Gaston</p> <p>Jean b. 24 Sept. 1903 d. ?</p> <p>art dealer; son of Josse</p>	<p>Bern</p>	<p>B 323/267, 288</p>	<p>RA 90/3 (A1) RA 218/B6</p>		<p>B 323/794</p>		<p>RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 14 cards</p>	<p>German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; BArch Koblenz, B 323/307; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117</p> <p>from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248</p> <p>report on GFP and clandestine sales of Bernheim-Jeune paintings: CDJC, LXXVII-16</p>	<p>RA 5/45.50 RA 33/45.787</p>

Bernstein Galerie See Galerie George Bernheim and Bernheim, Georges	Gal. Bernst. GAL. Bernstein Ga. Bernst. GBERN								
Bertrand d'Aramon, Comtesse See Aramon, Suzanne Comtesse Bertrand d'									
Bialo, M Paris, 66, rue François-Ier	BIA	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1) RA 102/28	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/794		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 2 cards		
Bing, Robert Paris, 10, rue Oswaldo-Cruz	Bing BING	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)		B 323/794		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 1 card		
Blum, Jules Paris, 11 bis, av Colonel-Bonnet		B 323/297						two items identified as UNB 3074 and UNB 4003	RA 39/45.1023 RA64/48.45 RA 637/38421
Blum, Mme Lucien Paris, 8, rue de Tocqueville		B 323/298b, 304						item identified as MA-B 1314	RA 63/48.9
Blum Nice, rue Alsace-Lorraine Nizzaliste				B 323/314					
Botschaft Rothschild (Ambassade d'Allemagne-Rothschild) See also Rothschild	BoR BOR	B 323/293-295, 308	RA 98/20(A11)	RG 260, M1946/roll 117	B 323/796- 804, 256, 294		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 337 cards	mostly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495, but included several objects owned by others, including two items belonging to Maurice Dreyfus ³	
Bottenwieser, Alice [in ERR inventory: Bottenwieser, R(udolph)] Paris, 39, bd Montmorency; Paris, Société Jean A. Séligmann, 23, pl Vendôme b. 30 Oct. 1881, Brussels d. 7 Sept. 1966, Buenos Aires née Hirsch; widow of German art dealer Rudolf Bottenwieser	RB	B 323/267			B 323/1019	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34); RB 2-8	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 8 cards		RA 51/46.497

³ The copies of the German Embassy inventories in Barch, B323/294, 295, and 308 have penciled in BOR codes as well as M CCP (Mü) numbers.

(1876-1938), who was co-owner with brother Paul (1891-1942) of art dealership in Berlin; Rudolf and family emigrated to Paris in late 1932; Paul went to New York									
Braun, Mme G. Robert Paris, 23, av Léopold II	BRAUN	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/805	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 1 (M1943/roll 28): Braun 9	RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 9 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 38/45.1002
Bredel, M Paris, 25, rue Raynouard	BRE	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)		B 323/805		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 3 cards (all marked "verblieben")		
Brunner, M Paris, 123, rue de Longchamp	BUN	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)	B 323/301			RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 1 card		
Brunschwig, Cécille [in some documentation: Brunswick, Brunshwig] Paris, 53, rue Scheffer b. 19 July 1877, Enghien-les-Bains d. 5 Oct. 1946, Neuilly-sur-Seine née Kahn; feminist activist; politician; wife of Prof Léon Brunschwig (1869-1944)	BRU Bru	B 323/267	RA 90/3 (A1)		B 323/806		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 39 cards	library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 14/45.251 RA 610/32131
Cahen-Pereira, Mme Bethencourt-en-Valois		B 323/298b						one item identified as MA-B 1358	RA 44/46.231
Calmann-Lévy, Gaston [in some documentation: Kalmann-Levy, M and Mme] Paris, 94, av d'Iéna b. 1864 d. 1948 publisher; married to Hélène Koenigswater (1873-1922)	KALE	B 323/272	RA 102/28	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/872	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 30): KALE 2-127 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 131 cards	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 13/45.246
Cassel, Baron Jean Germain Léon (Operation Bertha)⁴ b. 2 Feb. 1882, Brussels d. 19 July 1952, Englewood France-based Belgian banker; married to Mary Doorn	CAS	B 323/8	RA 97/18 (A20)						RA 6/45.62 RA 610/32128

⁴ Codenamed "Bertha," these seizures, which were carried out by the SD and Vichy police in Cannes and Ruoms (near Ardeche), did not involve ERR personnel. Nonetheless, Rose Valland assigned an ERR designation to the Cassel Collection file that is in the MAEE. This collection was appraised in the Jeu de Paume, but the ERR apparently did not prepare the inventory, nor did the collection go to an ERR repository. The collection was found after the war with Austrian collections from Thürrthal that had been taken to Altaussee. The code CAS was not listed with other ERR codes.

See also Supplemental French Collections and Belgium Collections									
Cercle de France	CDF						RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 9 cards		
Cercle des Nations Paris, 21, rue Casimir-Périer club popular with émigrés See also Aschberg, Olof	C.d.Nat. C.d.Nat C de Nat C. de Nat.	B 323/266	RA 90/3 (A1) RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/807		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 7 cards (C de Nat 6 marked "verblieben")	items coded C.d.Nat were claimed by Olof Aschberg	RA 61/47.237
[owner's name unknown]	CH						RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 2 cards describing books from two crates		
Chasles, Stéphane Paris, 17, rue Eugène-Flachat not Jewish; 13 of 15 crates restituted before war's end		B 323/267							RA 37/45.979
Coblentz, M Paris, 4, rue Jean-Paul-Laurens	Cob	B 323/267	RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/807		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 1 card		
Cohn, M Paris, 3, rue du Général-Appert	Cohn COHN	B 323/267	RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/807		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 18 cards		
Colloredo, Princesse [in some documentation: Collorède] Paris, Garde-Meubles Chenue, 5, rue de la Terrasse, lot 1074	Col. COL CCL.	B 323/267	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/808		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 44 cards		RA 24/45.485 RA 611/32155
Crémieux, Benjamin [in some documentation: Crémieuse] Paris, 17, pl des États-Unis; Paris, 24, rue Clément-Marot? b. 1 Dec. 1888, Narbonne d. 14 Apr. 1944, Buchenwald critic, author, translator; later resistance figure	Cre CRE	B 323/267			B 323/808		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 6 cards (Cre 2 marked "verblieben?")	library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 28/45.596

David-Weill, David Neuilly-sur-Seine, 14, rue de Chézy; Paris, 5, rue Pillet-Will; Château de Mareil-Guyon; Château de Sourches, MN b. 30. Aug. 1871, San Francisco d. 8 July 1952, Neuilly-sur-Seine banker and prominent art collector	DW D.W. D.-W. D.W.Mod.	B 323/268-269	RA 96/15 (A14-A15) - RA 97/17 (A16)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/812-852	RG 260, Series ERR/box 1 (M1943/roll 28): DW 1-2250a-b; box 2 (M1943/roll 29): DW 2251-2483 (with many gaps; some nos. repeated) RG 238-ERR album 26 (also on RG 260, M1943/roll 39)	RG 260, M1943/roll 3, 48 cards (D.W. Mod) RG 260, M1943/rolls 3- 7, 2,473 cards (DW)	includes Saglio Collection NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261	RA 17/45.284
Dennery, Georges and Amélie Paris, 83, av Niel industrialist and wife	Denn DENN	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/808		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 1 card		RA 37/45.956?
Deutsch, Hélène Paris, 24, rue de Berri	Deutsch	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)				RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 1 card (marked "verblieben")	one item sold by M-Aktion	
Deutsch de la Meurthe, Georgette Paris, 4, pl des États-Unis; Château d'Angervilliers b. 23 Mar. 1895, Paris d. after 1985 daughter of Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe (1846-1919) and Marguerite Deutsch de la Meurthe (1854-1941)								one item identified as UNB 3001	RA 29/45.644 RA 47/46.356
Devalcourt, Roger See Valcourt, Roger de									
Dikansky, Henriette Nice, 49, rue de la Buffa née Lucot; wife of architect Georges Dikansky (1881-1963) Nizzaliste				B 323/314					RA 57/47.75
Dreyfus, Edgar [in some documentation: Dreyfuss] Paris, 24, sq du Bois-de-Boulogne (SD-Quartier [ERR address])	DFS	B 323/313	RA 90/4 (A2)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/808				RA 44/46.233

Dreyfus, Mme Joseph [in some documentation: Dreyfuss] Paris, 156, av Victor-Hugo	D.V.H.	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/812		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 1 card		RA 45/46.252
Dreyfuss, Jean See Louis-Dreyfus, Jean	DRF								
Dreyfuss, Louis See Louis-Dreyfus, Jean	Drey								
Dreyfus, Maurice [in some documentation: Dreyfuss] Paris, 74, av de Suffren		B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/302-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/808-809			German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; NACP, RG 260, M1946/ roll 117 (two items found coded as BOR 86 and BOR 87); BArch Koblenz, B 323/ 294-295, 308 GFP: CDJC, LXXI-24 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122	RA 6/45.76
Dreyfuss, M See Louis-Dreyfus, Jean	DRE								
Dreyfuss, M See Dreyfus, Edgar	DFS								
Droin, Alfred and Elena Paris, 92, av Henri-Martin Alfred b. 1878, Troyes d. 1967 writer and naval officer Elena b. 1870, Florence d. 1948 née Goldschmidt; writer	Dro DRO	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/812		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 6 cards		RA 48/46.371 RA 591/28034
Duveen Brothers Paris, 25, pl du Marché Saint- Honoré; Biarritz, 2, rue Lousteau art dealership with offices in London, Paris, and New York; founded by Joseph Joel Duveen (1843-1908) and Henry J. Duveen (1855-1918); Joseph's son, Joseph Duveen	DVB	B 323/270						not in JdP database	RA 20/45.356 RA 606/32032- 32034

(1869-1939), took over in 1909; when he died, control passed to nephew Armand Lowengard (1893-1943) and Edward Fowles (1885-1971)									
Ebstein-Langweil, Florine [in some documentation: Epstein-Langweil; Langweil; Langenbach] Paris, 61, rue de Varennes b. 10 Sept. 1861, Wintzenheim d. 22 Dec. 1958, Paris née Ebstein; art dealer specialized in Oriental art	LAN	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/880	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LAN 1-11, 13-23	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 23 cards	GFP: CDJC, LXXIX-20 from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248 library also seized by ERR	RA 4/45.42
Edelfinger See Hildenfinger, Gaston	Edel EDEL								
[owner's name unknown] Paris, 5, rue Emile-Menier	EM	B 323/290, 297	RA 99/A? RA100bis	B 323/300-302	B 323/1056- 1060?				
Epstein, M Delle	EPS	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)				RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 1 card		
Erlanger, Philippe [in ERR inventory: Erlanger – Dr. Lazar Rosenfeld] Paris, Crédit Commercial de France b. 11 July 1903, Paris d. 23 Nov. 1987, Cannes art critic, historian	ELR	B 323/270	RA 104 (DSK)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/853		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 2 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 The items in question here were reportedly sent to Erlanger from Stuttgart in June 1939 for shipment to Rosenfeld in New York. They were claimed after the war by Frederic Rosenfeld of New York.	RA 60/47.187
Erlanger, Philippe Château de Brissac, MN See previous entry for biographical details	ERL	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/300 (crate list)	B 323/853		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 12 cards		RA 8/45.94 RA 611/32192
Esmond, Edward Paris, 54, av d'Iéna b. 1873 d. 15 May 1945, New York	Esm ESM Modernes ESM	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/853		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 13 cards		RA 40/46.74 RA 655/4601

Fabiani, Martin Paris, 26, av Matignon art dealer who acquired ERR-looted art during the war					B 323/805, 808, 854	RG 260, Series ERR/box 2 (M1943/roll 29): ca. 19 interpositives, most with additional names of artists (some coded in other collections)		not in JdP database	
Fabius, André [in some documentation: Falins, Falius] Paris, 14, villa Scheffer b. 4 Sept. 1908, Paris d. 28 Nov. 1984, Paris art dealer	Fal FAL	B 323/270	RA 90/5 (A3)				RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 2 cards	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 327, AMG 323	RA 9/45.101 RA 615/32515
Falius, André See Fabius, André	Fal FAL								
Flavian, Salomon Paris, 24, rue de la Faisanderie; Paris, Westminster Foreign Bank, pl Vendôme, depot family of Romanian origin	Fla	B 323/270	RA 90/5 (A3) RA 104 (DSK)	B 323/261 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/855, 270	RG 260, Series ERR/box 2 (M1943/roll 29): Fla.1, 4, 6-8, 11, 13-20, 22-32, 34-38, 40	RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 42 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099	RA 23/45.425
Flesch See Plesch, Arpád									
Frey, Gabrielle Paris, 152, bd Haussmann	FREY	B 323/270	RA 90/5 (A3)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124			RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 6 cards		RA 40/47.24
Fribourg, Jules and Lucienne Paris, 19, rue Octave-Feuillet; Paris, Bedel & Cie. (storage firm), Faubourg Saint-Antoine; Château de Becheville; Bordeaux, 4, pl Jean-Jaurès Jules b. 1887 d. 16 July 1944 grain trader Lucienne b. 1889, Vauvillers d. 17 Nov. 1968, New York née Brunswick	Fri FRI	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)		B 323/856, 312	RG 260, Series ERR/box 2 (M1943/roll 29): FRI 2-73 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 78 cards		RA 8/45.84 RA 613/32328

Friedländer, Else Neuilly-sur-Seine, 43 bis, bd Victor-Hugo	FRIED Fried	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)		B 323/856	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29): FRIED 1-2	RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 7 cards		RA 66/48.166
Furstenberg, Jean [in some documentation: Fürstenberg, Hans] Paris, 19, rue du Colonel-Moll; Château de Beaumesnil; Paris, 78, av Foch; Paris, Société Parisienne de Déménagement (moving company), 44, rue Laffitte b. 20 Jan. 1890, Berlin d. 3 Apr. 1982, Château de Beaumesnil né Hans Fürstenberg; German banker; fled to France in 1936	F	B 323/271 (crate list; uses first name "Herman" and gives code HF)	RA 90/5 (A3)		B 323/854		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 7 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 10/45.141 RA 608/32069
Geismar, Pierre Neuilly-sur-Seine, 63, rue Charles-Lafitte b. 9 July 1887 d. 9 Mar. 1949 manufacturer	GEI	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)				RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 1 card		
Georges-Michel, Michel (pseudonym of Georges Dreyfus) Paris, 14, rue Clément-Marot b. 3 Nov. 1883, Paris d. 31 Mar. 1985, Paris painter and author	M.G.M. Modernes-MGM	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/914	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): M.G.M. 92-95, 98-99, 103-104, 113	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 42 cards (most marked "verblieben")	some crates coded GM library also seized by ERR	RA 9/45.115
Gimpel, René Nice, Crédit Commercial de France, rue Gubernatis (Samaritaine); Nice, Galerie Chaleysin b. 4 Oct. 1881, Paris d. 3 Jan. 1945, Neuengamme art dealer	G	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)			RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29): G3	RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 5 cards (G 1-2, 4-5 marked "verblieben"; G 3 marked "verblieben?")		RA 25/45.52 RA 613/32374
Gimpel, René Paris, 6, pl du Palais-Bourbon See previous entry for biographical details	Gim	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30 (A31)		RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29): GM 1[2 images of same item]	RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 1 card		RA 25/45.520 RA 613/32374

Gluge, Dr Paul Nice, 54, bd Victor-Hugo Nizzaliste physician				B 323/314					RA 64/48.63 RA 632/36710
Gobel-Moore See Moore, Otilie									
Goldschmidt, Oscar and Marianne [in some documentation: Oskar] Neuilly-sur-Seine, 137, bd de la Seine	GOL Gol	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)		B 323/856		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 2 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 48/46.378 RA 591/28044
Goujon, Julie / Joseph Reinach Collection Saint-Germain, 5, rue de Medicis b. 1885 d. 1971, Paris collection of lawyer, journalist, and politician Joseph Reinach (1856-1921)	REIN	B 323/279, 286	RA 93/10 (A8)	B 323/301	B 323/1019	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34); REIN 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 3 cards	GFP: CDJC, LXXIX-19-19a library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 14/45.266 RA 608/32066
Granoff, Katja Paris, 18, quai de Conti b. 16 July 1895, Nikolaev d. 16 Apr. 1989, Paris poet and art gallery director; moved to Paris in 1924	K GRA	B 323/271							RA 43/46.213 RA 614/32392
Graupe, Paul Paris, 16, pl Vendôme; Paris, 236, bd Raspail; Paris, Société Parisienne, 20, rue de Daix, vault b. 29 May 1881, Neu-Trebbin d. 9 Feb. 1953, Baden-Baden one of four co-owners of Berlin-based gallery Paul Graupe & Cie; fled to France in 1937, then to Switzerland in 1939, and finally to the United States in 1941	Grp. MUIR	B 323/271, 278	RA 90/5 (A3) RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/856, 271, 915	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29); Grp. 16 RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32); MUIR 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 20 cards (Grp. 15 is described over 4 cards) RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 6 cards (MUIR)	code MUIR used by Graupe for ca. 30 paintings from Frits Gutmann collection, which originated in the Netherlands and was deposited with the firm Wacker Bondy	RA 50/46.450 RA 616/32580

<p>Gunzbourg, Pierre de [in some documentation: Güntzburg]</p> <p>Paris, 54, av d'Iéna</p> <p>b. 1 July 1872, St. Petersburg d. 30 July 1948, Paris</p> <p>left Russian Empire before 1917; banker; after 1940 in the United States</p>	Gün GÜN	B 323/271	RA 90/5 (A3)	B 323/301	B 323/857	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29): Gün 1-7	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 7 cards		RA 60/47.192
<p>Frits Gutmann Collection</p> <p>See Graupe, Paul</p>									RA 44/46.238 RA 615/32502
<p>Hahn, M and Mme</p> <p>Paris, 11, rue Jules-Sandeau</p>	Hah HAH	B 323/271	RA 91/6 (A4)		B 323/857-858		RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 16 cards		
<p>Halphen, Alice and Louise / Collections of Emile and Fernand Halphen</p> <p>Paris, 51, rue Dumont d'Urville (Alice); Paris, 18, av Henri-Martin (Louise); Château de la Chapelle-en- Serval</p> <p>Alice b. 19 July 1878, Puto-en Auge d. 22 May 1963, Paris</p> <p>née Koenigswarter; widow of composer Fernand Halphen (1872-1917)</p> <p>Louise b. 16 Dec. 1857, Paris d. 14 Jan. 1945, Paris</p> <p>née Fould; widow of engineer Emile Halphen (1857-1913)</p>	Hal HAL	B 323/271, 288	RA 91/6 (A4)		B 323/858-860	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 2 (M1943/roll 29): Hal 4-91 (with gaps); box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Hal 92a-114 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 113 cards (36 cards identified as items once belonging to Emile, 77 to Fernand)	German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117; BArch Koblenz 323/307	RA 4/45.38 RA 606/32006 RA 611/32189
<p>Hamburger, Hermann</p> <p>Paris, 121, av Wagram; Paris, bank vault</p> <p>family from the Netherlands</p>	HB	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4)		B 323/861	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): HB 1-3, 5	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 5 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099	RA 6/45.74 RA 601/30373

<p>Hamburger, Hermann, Jean, and Isaac [in some documentation: Juan; Isaak]</p> <p>Paris, 6, rue Defrenoy; Paris, Chase-Bank, vault D (Hermann, Jean) and vault F (Isaac); Paris, 5, rue Anatole-de-la - Forge (Isaac)</p> <p>family from the Netherlands</p>	Ham HAM	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4) RA 104 (DSK)	B 323/261	B 323/860	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Ham 9-42 (with gaps) RG 260, Series MP: Ham 11-43 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 40 cards (23 items identified as belonging to Hermann; 6 belonging to Isaac; and 11 belongng to Jean)	NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261	RA 6/45.74 RA 621/33429
<p>Hamparzoumian, Gabriel [in some documentation: Hamparzouian]</p> <p>Paris, 3, sq Pétrelle Paris, Banque Crédit Commercial de France</p>	Hamp HAMP	B 323/272			B 323/861	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Hamp 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 3 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7	
<p>Heilbronn, Max and Paulette</p> <p>Paris, 1, pl de l'Alma; Mont-de-Marsan, Crédit Commercial de France</p> <p>Max b. 17 Dec. 1902, Paris d. 12 May 1998, Paris</p> <p>corporate manager; later resistance figure; survived arrest and Buchenwald</p> <p>Paulette b. 1905 d. 20 Sept. 1998 née Bader</p>	Heilbronn	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4) RA 104 (DSK)	B 323/301	B 323/861	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Heilbronn 3-6, 8-9	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 10 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1941/ roll 17 DSK: RG 260, M1946/roll 123 Klein restoration list: RG 260, M1946/roll 124	RA 9/45.111 RA 608/32057
<p>Helft, Jacques</p> <p>Paris, 16, av George V; Paris, Garde-Meubles Chenue, 20, rue de la Terrasse; Paris, rue Magdebourg; Paris, 1, rue de Ponthieu</p> <p>b. 28 Feb. 1891, Paris d. 9 Jan. 1980, Paris</p> <p>antiques dealer and art expert; spent Second World War in the United States</p>	HEL	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124		RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): HEL 7	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 7 cards		RA 24/45.474 RA 648/42709 RA 648/42710 RA 650/42711 RA 650/42712

Henry, Emile Paris, 49 bis, av Victor-Emmanuel-III (after 1946: av Franklin-Roosevelt) publisher	HEN	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4)	B 323/301			RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 1 card		RA 49/46.404
Hesse, Raymond Château de Brissac, MN b. 19 July 1884 d. 1967 writer	Hess HESS	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/861	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Hess 1-1a-b, 4-6,13-15	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 14 cards (Hess 1 marked "1-9, 11, 13 verblieben")		RA4/45.40 RA 606/3200
Hildenfänger, Gaston [in some documentation: Edelfänger] Paris, 156, av Victor-Hugo	Edel EDEL	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/301	B 323/853		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 1 card		
Hirsch, Alice [in some documentation: Louis-Hirsch] Paris, 43, av du Maréchal-Fayolle; Le Chesnay, Le Manoir; Paris, Banque de France, vault b. 27 Mar. 1874 d. 31 Jan. 1965 née Hermann; widow of banker Louis Hirsch (1862-1932)	Hir HIR	B 323/272, 261	RA 91/6 (A4) RA 104 (DSK)		B 323/861-862	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Hir 14, 15 RG 260, Series MP: Hir 1-13, 16-20	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 20 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 DSK: NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 123 Klein restoration list: RG 260, M1946/roll 124	RA 21/45.396
Hirsch, Léo Paris, 64, av Raymond-Poincaré	L.Hir L.HIR	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4)		B 323/886	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): L.HIR 1/2 [sic], 5-8	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 8 cards		RA 44/46.242
Horowitz, M [in some documentation: Horovitz] Paris, 2, rue Gabriel-Vicaire	HOR	B 323/272	RA 91/6 (A4)	B 323/301	B 323/862	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): HOR 2a-h	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 2 cards		
Jacobson, Mme Maurice Wolf [in some documentation: Jacobsen, Jakobson, Wolf, Wolf-Jacobson; Morris] Paris, Westminster Bank; Château de Chambord, MN	Jac JAC	B 323/272, 286	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/862	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Jac 3	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 4 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/259 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099	RA 60/47.200 RA 619/32929

Javal, Henri and Mlle Marguerite Paris, 105, av Henri-Martin Lawyer	Jav JAV	B 323/272				RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): JEU 1-2	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 1 card	library also seized by ERR	RA 56/47.32?
Jeunesse, M Paris, 1, pl Maurice-Barrès	JEU	B 323/272	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/862		RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 2 cards		
Josef, Henry Paris, 3, rue de la Muette	JO	B 323/272	RA 92/7 (A5)				RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 2 cards		
Juralides, M and Mme [in some documentation: Juraldis] Paris, 5, rue Maubourg?	JUR	B 323/272	RA 92/7 (A5) RA 102/28	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/862	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): JUR 1-4 RG 260, Series MP: ?	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 4 cards	received from M-Aktion code JUR found on two MAB items: MNR 708 and MNR 709	
Kaganovitch, Max [in some documentation: Kaganowitsche] Nice, Galerie Chaleysin b. 7 Nov. 1891, Berdichev d. 1978, Neuilly-sur-Seine sculptor and art dealer; emigrated first to Berlin; based in Paris by 1924; in Switzerland during the Second World War	Kaga	B 323/272	RA 92/7 (A5)				RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 1 card		RA 58/47.89 RA 651/43605
Kálmán, Emmerich and Vera [in some documentation: Kalmon, Kalmann; Imre] Paris, 51. av Foch Emmerich b. 24 Oct. 1882, Siofek d. 30 Oct. 1953, Paris né Imre Koppstein; Hungarian-Jewish composer; refugee from Austria Vera b. 22 Aug. 1907, Perm d. 25 Nov. 1999, Zürich née Mendelsohn	Kal. Kal KAL	B 323/272	RA 92/7 (A5)	B 323/301-302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/872	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll30): Kal 5, 97-125 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 79 cards (83-95 inadvertently omitted; some cards have more than one numbers)		RA 47/46.348 RA 647/41930
Kalman-Levy, M and Mme See Calmann-Lévy, Gaston	KALE								

Kann, Alphonse Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 7, rue des Bûcherons b. 14 March 1870, Vienna d. 1948, London full-time art collector; emigrated to France as child around 1880; family in banking	Ka KA	B 323/272	RA 95/14 (A10/A13)	B 323/300-301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/862-871	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): Ka 5-45; box 3 (con't) (M1943/roll 30): Ka 48-1183 (with gaps) RG 260, Series MP: KA 1-196, 842-1201 (scattered)	RG 260, M1943/roll 9- 10, 1,193 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/258, 261 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 GFP: CDJC, LXXIX-19-19a exhibit photos: BArch Koblenz, B 323/310 from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 245, 249 library also seized by ERR	RA 3/45.35
Kapferer, Simone Château de Brissac, MN b. 1891 d. 1975 née Marx; wife of Henry Kapferer (see below)	KAP	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5) RA 102/28		B 323/873	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 30): KAP 1-51 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 49 cards (most marked "verblieben")		RA 12/45.203
Kapferer, Henry and Marcel Paris, 64, av Henri-Martin (Marcel); Château de Brissac, MN Henry b. 2 Oct. 1870, Paris d. 23 Nov. 1958 aviator Marcel b. 1872 d. 1956 corporate manager	KPR	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/874	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): KPR 6, 14 RG 260, Series MP KPR 8-296 (scattered)	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 31 cards		RA 12/45.203 RA 20/45.363 RA 625/34965
Klotz, M Paris, Maison Pinaud	KLOT	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/874	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): KLOT 1-2	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 2 cards		
Klotz, Maurice Paris, 118, rue de Courcelles	M.Kl. MKL	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)				RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card		
Klotz, M Paris, Société Parisienne, 20, rue Desaix, vault	KLO	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)				RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 1 card		
Klotz, M Paris, 31, av Victor-Hugo	Plo Plo PLO	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)				RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card		

Kohnreich, M Paris, 134, av Malakoff	KOH	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)	B 323/300			RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 1 card		
Koti, Soma See Soma-Koti									
Kraemer, Charles [in some documentation: Krämer, Carl] Paris, 66, av d'Iéna	Krä KRÄM	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)	B 323/312	B 323/878, 312	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): Kram 1-3, 5-8	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 9 cards	from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 322, AMG 290	RA 57/47.61 RA 630/35986
Kraemer, Raymond / Galerie Kraemer [in some documentation: Krämer] Paris, 43, rue Monceau; Paris, 18, bd Muret art dealer	Krä KRÄ	B 323/274, 315	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/874-878	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): Kra 2-238 (with gaps) RG 260/Series MP: KRA 3-272 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 271 cards		RA 12/ 45.219
Kronig, Joseph (and Orazio de Benedictis) [in some documentation: Kronick] Monaco, 16, rue Bosio; Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, vault b. 11 Sept. 1887, Den Haag d. 1984 Dutch art critic and former museum director; resident in Monaco; not Jewish; restituted Nov. 1942 and May 1943	Kro KRO	B 323/274 (list), 275	RA 104 (DSK)		B 323/879	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): KRO 4-29	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 29 cards (16 cards with items belonging to Kronig; 13 cards with items owned by Benedictis)	collection included paintings owned by Orazio de Benedictis NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099; CDJC, CCXXXI-29	
Lacloche Cannes Nizzaliste				B 323/314				not in JdP database	
Lambert, Robert Paris, rue Raphaël né Lichtschein; Austrian banker	Lamb LAMB	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/880		RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 4 cards	library also seized by ERR	
Lambert, M Paris, 93, rue de Courcelles	LAM	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5) RA 102/28	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/880		RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 13 cards		
Lantz, André Paris, 16, rue Greuze	LAT	B 323/274	RA 92/7 (A5)		B 323/880	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LAT 2-6, 8-10, 14a-16, 19-22 RG 260/Series MP: LAT 1-18	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 22 cards		RA 57/47.50 RA 618/32758

Lazard, Raymond [in some documentation: Lazare; Raimond] Paris, 7, quai Voltaire		B 323/308, 294-295						German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2 (item identified under BOR 166); NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117 GFP: CDJC, LXXI-44	RA 39/45.1013 RA 603/31409
Lehmann, M Paris, 1, pl Victor-Hugo	Leh LEH	B 323/274	RA 92/8 (A6)				RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 1 card		
Leven, Maurice Paris, 9, rue d'Aumale; Paris, Alliance Israélite, 45, rue La Bruyère; Château de Chambord, MN b. ? d. 25 Sept. 1951 lawyer	M LE M. LE	B 323/274	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/301	B 323/915	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): MLE 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card	from claim file: NACP, RG 260, M1946/ roll 4 library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 19/45.330
Lévi, Clarence See Lévy-Clarence, Pierre	CL								
Lévi, Sylvain and Abel [in some documentation: Levy, Silvain] Paris, 9, rue Guy-de-la-Brosse Sylvain b. 28 Mar. 1863, Paris d. 30 Oct. 1935, Paris professor	SYL	B 323/286						BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 (items in three crates) library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 9/45.105
Lévi de Benzion, Moïse [in some documentation: Levy de Benzion] Château de la Folie, Draveil b. 1873 d. 1943, southern France businessman with large holdings in Egypt; collector of Egyptian antiquities	L-B LB	B 323/276			B 323/881-885	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LB 20, 101-198, 225 RG 260, Series MP: LB 8-195 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 11, 955 cards		RA 37/45.967 RA 614/32404
Lévy, Abel See Lévi, Sylvain and Abel	SYL								
Lévy, Mme Arthur Paris, 145, rue de la Pompe née Schweitzer; wife of author Arthur Lévy (1847-1931)	A Le ALE	B 323/275	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/786		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 124 cards		RA 29/45.650

Lévy, Clarence See Lévy-Clarence, Pierre									
Lévy, Claude Paris, 18, Villa Scheffer	L.VS. L.VS	B 323/275	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/301	B 323/887	RG 260, Series MP: LVS 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 2 cards		RA 40/46.44
Lévy, Léon Georges Paris, 29, rue Octave-Feuillet b. 1891, Paris d. 1953 banker; changed name to Lucry in the United States								two works identified as MA-B 553 and MA-B 1087	RA 35/45.854
Lévy, Michel See Michel-Lévy, Mme Henri									
Lévy, Pierre Michel See Michel-Lévy, Pierre	L.RC.								
Lévy, Roger Neuilly-sur-Seine, 35, bd du Château	LVY Lvy	B 323/275	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/887	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 31): LVY 1-3, 9, 11, 13-14, 16	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 20 cards (Lvy 1-3 [Utrillo] marked "Paris verblieben")		RA 60/47.184
Lévy, Roger and Alain [in some documentation: Lévy-Roger] Neuilly-sur-Seine, 128, bd Maurice-Barrès	LY Ly Levy	B 323/275	RA 92/8(A6)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/887	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 5 (M1943/roll 31): LY 1a-6, 13-14, 16-19	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 19 cards	seizure: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 245 from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 5/45.49
Lévy, Mme Roger [in some documentation: Roger-Lévy] Château de Chambord, MN librarian at the École de Louvre	Roger-Levy	B 323/275						seizure: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 245 from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 1/45.3
Lévy, Simon See Simon-Lévy	Simon-Levy								
Lévy, Sylvain See Lévi, Sylvain and Abel	SYL								
Lévy Villa Scheffer See Lévy, Claude	L.VS.								

Lévy, M Neuilly-sur-Seine, 66, rue de Chézy	LEV	B 323/275	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/885	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LEV 1-2	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 2 cards		RA 43/46.205
Lévy, M [in some documentation: Levi] Paris, 68, bd Malesherbes	L.Mh.	B 323/275	RA 92/8 (A6)		B 323/887	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 31): L.Mh 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 3 cards		
Lévy, M Paris, 2, rue de Guy-de-Maupassant	L.Mp.	B 323/275	RA 92/8 (A6)				RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 1 card		
Lévy de Benzion See Lévi de Benzion	L-B								
Lévy-Brühl, Henri [in some documentation: Henry] Paris, 282, bd Raspail b. 18 Dec. 1884, Paris d. 2 May 1964, Paris professor		B 323/276	RA 92/8 (A6)				RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 1 card	one item found under MA-B 440	RA 12/45.217
Lévy-Clarence, Pierre [in some documentation: Lévi, Lévy; Clarence] Paris, 128, bd Pereire	CL	B 323/275 (crate list)						from claim file: BArch Koblenz, B 323/557 (rugs)	RA 62/48.1983 RA 601/30406
Lévy-Finger, M and Mme Tony Paris, 1, av Théodore-Rousseau	LF	B 323/276	RA 92/8 (A6)		B 323/885	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LF 2-4	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 4 cards		RA 20/45.387
Lévy-Hermanos, Mme Raphaël [in some documentation: Hermannos, Raffael Maurice] Paris, 81, av Victor-Hugo; Paris, 35, rue de la Boétie; Paris, 11, av d'Eylau owner of Galerie Marcel Bernheim (see above); widow of businessman Raphaël Lévy-Hermanos (d. 1928)	L.H. L-H Modernes-LH	B 323/276	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/303	B 323/885	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LH 2-17; box 4 (con't) (M1943/roll 31): L.H. 21-49 (with gaps) RG 260, Series MP: L.H. 1-50b (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 42 cards (some marked "verblieben")		RA 32/45.761 RA 43/46.184 RA 613/32351
Lévy-Hermannos See Lévy-Hermanos	L.H.								

Lévy de Léon, M Paris, 185, rue du Faubourg Saint- Honoré	LdL	B 323/276	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/313 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/885	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): Ldl 1-17 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 21 cards		
Lewin, Pierre Paris, Garde-Meubles Chenue, 5, rue de la Terrasse; Paris, Banque Dreyfus, 13, rue Lafayette		B 323/277		B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30, 31 (A31)				12 cases packed without inventory and sent to Seisenegg with an M-Aktion shipment	RA 65/48.101
Liebermann, M and Mme Benjamin [in some documentation: Liebermann] Paris, 3, rue de Lota	Lib LIB	B 323/277	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/300, 302-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/887	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 31): Lib 1-2, 9-10, 12	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 13 cards		RA 19/45.337
Lidski, M See also Margolinas	LID	B 323/277					RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 40 cards	Lithuanian collection seized from Kaunas Museum, not processed in Jeu de Paume, but sent to ERR repository in 1944	
Limberger, Gisela / Limberger Sammlung	L			B 323/300 (crate list)				crates appropriated by Göring assistant, mostly silver and china	
Lindon, Alfred [in some documentation: Lindenbaum, Linden] Paris, 48, av Bugeaud; Paris, Chase Safe Deposit Co., 41, rue Cambon, vault; Etretat b. ca. 1868, Poland d. 1948 né Lindenbaum; merchant for precious stones and art dealer	Li LI	B 323/277	RA 92/8 (A6)		B 323/886	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 31): Li 11-50 (with gaps) RG 260, Series MP: LI 1-43 (with many gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 58 cards	NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 2/45.27 RA 20/45.382 RA 603/31216
Loewel, Pierre [in some documentation: Loewell, Loevel] Paris, 55, rue de Cherche-Midi; Paris, 26, rue de l'Université; Château de Chambord, MN b. 17 Jan. 1890, Paris d. 21 Feb. 1955, Paris writer, music critic, lawyer	Loewell Loe LOE LOEWELL	B 323/277, 286	RA 92/8 (A6)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31 (A31)	B 323/887	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 31): Loewell 1, 3, 5-7, 11, 13	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 13 cards (Loewell 1 marked "1-21 Paris verblieben")	some items, incl. etchings by Loewel, were destroyed library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 23/45.421 RA 611/32142
Löwenstein, F. Bordeaux, harbor Hangar H	Löwenstein F.Löwenstein	B 323/277	RA 92/8 (A6)				RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 20 cards (Löwenstein 6- 11 marked "Löwenstein 1-6 in Paris verblieben")	Löwenstein 1-5, 12-24 were destroyed	

<p>Louis-Dreyfus, Jean [in some documentation: Dreyfuss; Jean, Jean-Louis]</p> <p>Paris, 9, rue de l'Elysée</p> <p>b. 9 July 1908, Paris d. 2 Feb. 2003</p> <p>banker and son of banker Louis Louis-Dreyfus (1867-1940)</p>	DRE	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/808		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 37 cards		RA 43/46.195
<p>Louis-Dreyfus, Jean [in some documentation: Dreyfuss, Louis]</p> <p>Tours?</p> <p>See previous entry for biographical details</p>	DRF	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	B 323/300 (crate list) RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/811		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 28 cards		RA 43/46.195
<p>Louis-Dreyfus, Louis [in some documentation: Dreyfuss]</p> <p>Paris, 53, rue Saint-Dominique; Paris, Banque Louis-Dreyfus & Cie (primary point of seizure); Paris, 63, av Raymond-Poincaré</p> <p>b. 6 Sept. 1867, Zurich d. 10 Nov. 1940, Cannes</p> <p>banker</p>	Drey DREY DRD	B 323/270	RA 90/4 (A2)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/810		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 31 cards (Drey) RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 139 cards (DRD)	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 library also seized by ERR	RA 2/45.26 RA 608/32045
<p>Louis-Hirsch</p> <p>See Hirsch, Alice</p>	Hir HIR								
<p>Magitot, Dr André [in some documentation: Maritot]</p> <p>Paris, 9, rue de Marignan, gardenhouse</p> <p>b. 11 Aug. 1877, Paris d. 6 Sept. 1958</p> <p>physician</p>	MT Mt	B 323/277	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/301-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/915	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): MT 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card		RA 621/33388
<p>Mandel, Georges (pseudonym of Louis Rothschild)</p> <p>Paris, 67, av Victor-Hugo</p> <p>b. 5 June 1885, Chatou d. 7 July 1944, Fontainebleau Forest</p>	Man MAN	B 323/277			B 323/910	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): Man 4	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 4 cards	library and archive also seized by ERR	RA38/45.969 RA 651/43423

unrelated to banking dynasty; journalist; politician; later resistance figure; murdered by Vichy militia									
Fritz Mannheimer Collection Villa Monte-Cristo (near Vaucresson) collection of German-born banker Fritz Mannheimer (1890-1939), who was based in the Netherlands for most of his career; took on Dutch citizenship in 1936	MA?							only a few items from this collection were held in France processed by ERR	RA10/45.163
Manuel, Albert Paris, 4, rue de la Mulette	Manuel	B 323/277	RA 93/9 (A7)				RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 1 card		RA 624/34230
Marcus, M Paris, 50, av Wagram	Marcus	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/910	RG 260, Series ERR/box 7 (M1943/roll 32): Marcus 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 1 card		
Margolinas, M See also Lidski	MARG Marg	B 323/277-278					RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 19 cards	Lithuanian collection seized from Kaunas Museum, not at Jeu de Paume, but sent to ERR repository in 1944	
Marino, M Nice	MAR	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/910	RG 260, Series ERR/box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MAR 3-4	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 19 cards		
Marx, Claude Roger See Roger-Marx, Claude	Marx								
Mayer, August Liebman [in some documentation: Meyer] Paris, 9, rue Mont-Thabor b. 27 Oct. 1885, Darmstadt d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 10 Mar. 1944) alias Henri Antoine; German art historian; fled to France in 1936	A.L.M. ALM	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/786		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 4 cards		
Mayer, M and Mme Charles [in some documentation: Mayr] Neuilly-sur-Seine, 5, sq Chézy	MAY	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7); RA 102/28	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/31	B 323/910	RG 260, Series ERR/box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MAY 2, 39/53 [sic]	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 101 cards	unique collection of African masks	RA 11/45.180

Mayer-Fuld, Acatiu [in some documentation: Mayr-Fuld] Biarritz, Dépôt Tastet, rue des Halles	MFu MFU	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/914, 278	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): MFu 1, 4- 5, 7	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 11 cards (with photos for MFu 4, MFu 5, and MFu 7)		RA 32/45.780 RA 614/32010
Mela, M Paris, 5, av Foch	MEA	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/910	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MEA 1-6	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 7 cards		
Merzbach, Georges [in some documentation: Mertzbach] Paris, 43, av Foch	MER Mer	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/300	B 323/910-913	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MER 1-48 (with gaps); box 8 (M1943/roll 32): MER 49-122 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 123 cards		RA 44/46.240 RA 637/38262
Mesquiche, M [in ERR inventory: Mesquich] Paris, 113, quai Branly	Mesquich	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/301			RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 1 card		
Meyer, Georges and Roger / Meyer Sammlung Paris, 2, pl de la Porte d'Auteuil; Paris, 14, rue Clement-Marot?	MEY	B 323/278		B 323/303				ERR inventory as crate list with 5 paintings under glass not in JdP database	RA 21/45.408 RA 37/45.927
Meyer, Léon Paris, 64, rue de Prony	Me.P. MEP Me.P	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/300			RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 1 card	library also seized by ERR	
Meyer, Yvonne [in some documentation: Raoul-Meyer, Mme] Paris, 34, av Raphael; Mont-de-Marsan, Crédit Commercial de France, vault b. 1897 d. 1971 née Bader; wife of corporate manager Raoul Meyer (1892- 1970)	Meyer	B 323/278	RA 93/10 (A8) RA 104 (DSK)		B 323/914	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M 1943/roll 32): Meyer 4-6, 10-13	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 13 cards	DSK: NACP, RG 260, M1946/ roll 123 Klein restoration list: RG 260, M1946/roll 124 from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 249	RA9/45.112 RA 608/32058
Michel-Lévy, Mme Henri Paris, 78, av Raymond- Poincaré née Fraenkel; widow of engineer and judge Henry Michel-Levy (d. 1934)		B 323/275						one painting identified as UNB 147	RA 37/45.998

Michel-Lévy, Pierre Paris, 17, rue Cardinet engineer	L.RC.	B 323/275	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/301	B 323/887	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 31): L.RC 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 2 cards		RA 617/32693
Michelson, A. Paris, 68, rue de la Faisanderie	MIC	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/915	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): MIL 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card		RA 19/45.334
Millakowski, Hermann [in some documentation: Milakowski, Herman] b. 27 July 1898, Memel d. 12 Feb. 1987, Beverly Hills German film producer; fled to Paris in 1933, then to the United States via Casablanca in 1940	HM	B 323/278						library also seized by ERR	
Millaud, Marcel Paris, 21, av Victor- Emmanuel-III	MIL Mil	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)	B 323/301	B 323/915		RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card		
Moore, Otilie [in some documentation: Gobel-Moore] Villefranche-sur-Mer, villa l'Ermitage Nizzaliste		B 323/271							
Moro-Giafferi, Vincent de [in some documentation: Giafferi, Moro] Paris, 27, av Kléber b. 6 June 1878, Paris d. 22 Nov. 1956, Le Mans lawyer and politician	MG	B 323/271	RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/914	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): MG 1-2, 5	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 7 cards	archive also seized by ERR	RA 14/45.255 RA 607/31822
Mühlstein, Anatole [in some documentation: Muhlstein] Paris, 42, av Président-Wilson b. 22 June 1889, Warsaw d. 19 Nov. 1957 Polish diplomat in exile; husband of Diane de Rothschild, daughter of Robert (see below)	MÜ	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)				RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 7 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 14 /45.252

Muir See Graupe, Paul									
Nesler, M Paris, 147, bd Malesherbes	NES	B 323/278	RA 93/10 (A8)				RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card (marked "verblieben")		
Netter, Pierre Paris, 7/9, av de Ségur	NET	B 323/278	RA 94/10 (A8)				RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 1 card (marked "verblieben?")		
Neumann, Baron Charles E. Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, bd des Italiens, vault Austrian-born banker, fled to France, then New York	Neum NEUM	B 323/278	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/918	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): Neum 45c, 45e RG 238, ERR album 24; RG 260, Series ERRA/ box 4 (M1943/roll 39)	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 50 cards	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 8/45.95 RA 600/30.680
Oppenheim, Adolphe-Félix [in some documentation: Oppenheimer; Adolfe] Paris, 49, rue Dumont- d'Urville Paris, 48, rue La Pérouse b. 9 Jan. 1871, Saint-Josse- ten-Noode d. 27 Oct. 1963, Paris Belgian-born banker	OPPE Oppe	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/31	B 323/920	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): OPPE 1-10, 23a-f, 30a- b, 39a-b, 41a-b, 43	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 56 cards		RA 643/40243
Oppenheimer, M and Mme Isay Paris, 42, rue Pergolèse	OPP Opp	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/920	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): Opp 20-23	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 25 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 40/46.48 RA 33/45.793
Pawlotzky, Dr Jean Nice, 3, rue Cronstadt Nizzaliste				B 323/314				address given as "5 Kronstadt" in one source	RA 43/46.175
Perls, Hugo Paris, Société Parisienne de Déménagement (moving company), 44, rue Laffitte, vault; Paris, 14, pl. Dauphine b. 24 May 1886, Rybnik d. 14 Aug. 1977, New York German art dealer; moved to Paris in 1931, then to New York in 1941	PE Modernes Marlet	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)	RA 103/31	B 323/921	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): PE 1, 15-17, 22	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 23 cards		RA 45/46.246 RA 615/32520

Pierrotet, M and Mme Paris, 9, rue de Marignan	Pierro	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/921	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): Pierr 1-6, 8-9	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 9 cards (Pierro 9 marked "verblieben")		RA 55/46.631
Plesch, Árpád [in some documentation: Flesch; Arpad] Beaulieu-Nice, Villa Leonina b. 25 Mar. 1889, Budapest d. 16 Nov. 1974, London Hungarian-born lawyer; banker; fled to France, later Switzerland; blacklisted by Allies for dubious business practices and suspected espionage Nizzaliste				B 323/314					RA 65/48.137 RA 680/62001
Pompe-Schifeld, M Paris, 6, rue Alberic-Magnard	Schi	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/1021	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): Schi 1-9	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 9 cards		
Pontios, Mme Bernard de See Bénard de Pontois, Gabrielle	BPO BPC								
Porgès, Edmond and Marie Paris, 11, av de Friedland Edmond b. 9 Nov. 1878, London d. 18 Mar. 1941, Lausanne Mathilde b. 5 Mar. 1888, Kiev d. 1978, Monaco née Brodsky; emigrated to England	Prg. Prg PRG	B 323/279			B 323/923	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): Prg 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 3 cards	seized from the Louvre	RA 29/45.642
Pregel, Alexandra See Auxente	Aux AUX Modern AUX								

Propper, Berthe [in some documentation: Berte] Paris, 57, av d'Iéna b. 2 Jan. 1852 d. 27 Nov. 1943, Paris née Calmann-Lévy; wife of banker Siegfried Propper (1847-1936)	PRO Pro	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/31	B 323/923, 313	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): PRO 1-3, 5, 21	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 28 cards		RA 23/45.441 RA 630/35969
Propper, Alys Paris, 60, av Foch b. 14 Apr. 1875, London d. 25 Apr. 1958, Paris née Pam; wife of banker Emmanuel (1859-1945)	POP	B 323/279			B 323/921, 313	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): POP 1, 3	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 8 cards		RA 8/45.92
Radowsky, M	MR	B 323/279							
Raoul-Meyer, Mme See Meyer, Yvonne	Meyer								
Raykis, Vladimir (also Wladimir) [in some documentation: Reikiss] Nice, 1, rue Gubernatis art dealer; director of Galerie Zak in Paris	REIK	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)				RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 1 card		RA 17/45.294 RA 604/32082
Redlich, Armand Paris, 12, rue des Hospitalières Saint-Gervais	Red Red. RED	B 323/279		B 323/300	B 323/1019	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): Red 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 3 cards		
Reichenbach, Bernard Paris, 18, rue Alfred Dehodencq; Château de Chambord, MN b. 22 Feb. 1885 d. 23 Mar. 1961 corporate manager	Reichenbach	B 323/279, 286	RA 93/10 (A8)	B 323/301, 303	B 323/1019	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): Reichenbach 1, 4, 6-7, 10, 12-24 (plus 10 photos with no numbers or related cards)	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 24 cards (Reichenbach 1 notes all of the items "verblieben" except 16, 17, and 21)	from claim file: NACP, RG 250, M1946/ roll 41	RA 10/45.145 RA 12/45.208 RA 609/32094
Reikiss, Wladimir See Raykis, Vladimir									
Joseph Reinach Collection See Goujon, Julie	REIN								

<p>Reinach, Léon and Béatrice Neuilly-sur-Seine, 64, bd Maurice-Barrès; Château de Chambord, MN</p> <p>Léon b. 24 May 1893, Paris d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 23 Nov. 1943) composer</p> <p>Béatrice b. 9 July 1894, Paris d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 10 Mar. 1944) née de Camondo</p>	LE REIN	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/885	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 4 (M1943/roll 30): LE REIN 1, 3-4	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 4 cards		RA 35/45.842 RA 63/48.43 RA 613/32134
<p>Rheims, Maurice [in some documentation: Rheins] Paris, 50, bd Flandrin b. 4 Jan. 1910, Versailles d. 6 Mar. 2003, Paris art historian; auctioneer; son of general; escaped transit camp Drancy; later resistance member</p>	RHE	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/1019	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): RHE 3-6, 11-16 (with parallel code MA-OST 111-119): RHE 18-38 (some with multiple items on a single interpositive)	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 35 cards		RA 16/45.268
<p>Roger-Marx, Claude [in some documentation: Marx, Claude Roger] Paris, 2, rue de Buenos-Aires; Paris, 1, rue Beaujon? b. 12 Nov. 1888, Paris d. 21 May 1977, La Tronche writer and art historian</p>	Marx	B 323/278	RA 93/9 (A7)		B 323/910	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): Marx 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 2 cards (Marx 2 marked "verblieben")	from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 6/45.69 RA 608/32049
<p>Rosenberg, Paul Paris, 21, rue La Boétie b. 29 Dec. 1881, Paris d. 29 June 1959, Paris art dealer</p>	P.R. PR Rosenberg Modernes	B 323/288	RA 218/B6	B 323/302-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30-31 (A31)	B 323/921-923	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): P.R. 1-124 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 168 cards (some marked "verblieben")	partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117 archive also seized by ERR	RA 1/45.15 RA 635/37954

Rosenberg, Paul [in ERR inventory: Rosenberg-Paris] Paris, 21, rue La Boétie See previous entry for biographical details	Rosenberg Paris Ros Paris	B 323/288	RA 218/B6	B 323/302-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30-31 (A31)	B 323/921-923	RG 260, Series ERR/box 11 (M1943/roll 34); Rosenberg-Paris 2-110 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 112 cards	partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308; NACP, RG 260, 1946/roll 117 archive also seized by ERR	RA 1/45.15 RA 635/37954
Rosenberg, Paul [in ERR inventory: Rosenberg-Bernstein] Bordeaux; Libourne, vault; Floirac-la-Souys, Le Castel Floirac See previous entry for biographical details	Rosenberg-Bernstein Bordeaux	B 323/288, 293, 295		B 323/302-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30-31 (A31)	B 323/921-923, 1020		RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 32 cards (some marked "verblieben")	NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 DSK: BArch Koblenz, B 323/293 German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117 dossier regarding Paul Rosenberg's Bordeaux collection: CDJC, V-98, 104-107 claims: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248, 249 archive also seized by ERR	RA 1/45.15 RA 635/37954
Rosenfeld, Lazar See Erlanger, Philippe									
Rosengart-Famel, Sylvain Paris, 179, av Victor-Hugo b.? d. Aug. 1954 pharmacist; fled to the United States in 1941	ROS-FA Ros.-Fa.	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/1020	RG 260, Series ERR/box 11 (M1943/roll 34); Ros-FA 1-2, 6	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 7 cards		RA 658/48998
Rosenstein, Sarah Paris, Société Générale, 53, rue Lafayette, vault no. 111; Nice?	SROS S.ROS Rosenstein	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8) RA 104 (DSK)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1021		RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 12 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099	RA 627/35664 RA 620/33075
Rosenthal, Erwin Paris, 45, rue Émile-Menier	Rost ROST	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)		B 323/1021	RG 260, Series ERR/box 11 (M1943/roll 34); Rost 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 3 cards	library also seized by ERR	RA 33/45.806 RA 45/46.245

Rosenthal, M and Mme Jean Neuilly-sur-Seine, 88, bd Maurice-Barrès	Rose	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9			RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 4 cards		RA 37/45.962 RA 613/32327
Rosstein, M Paris, 59 bis, bd Murat	Roßstein	B 323/279	RA 93/10 (A8)				RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 1 card		
Rothschild (various) ⁵ Rothschild Modern	R TR R MOD	B 323/280-285, 293-295	RA 98/20 (A11)	B 323/301-302, 312 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30-31 (A31)	B 323/924-1018, 256, 310 (exhibit)	RG 260, Series ERR/box 8 (M1943/roll 32): R 6-259 (with gaps); box 9 (M1943/roll 32-33): R 260-1552 (with gaps); box 10 (M1943/roll 33-34): R 1553-4216 (76) (with gaps); box 11 (M1943/roll 34): R 1416 (108-109)-4909, plus 23TR (with gaps) RG 260, Series ERRA/box 1-2 (M1943/roll 38) RG 238, ERR albums 5 & 15	RG 260, M1943/roll 17-24, 4,429 cards	partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122-123 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 DSK: CDJC, CCXXXI-25 libraries and archives also seized by ERR	
Botschaft Rothschild ⁶	BoR BOR	B 323/293-294	RA 94	B 323/293, 295	B 323/796-804, 256, 294		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 377 cards	German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117; includes a few non-Rothschild items DSK: BArch Koblenz, B 323/293	
Rothschild, Alexandrine Paris, 2, rue Léonard-de-Vinci; Paris, Société Générale, 112 av Kléber; Paris, Banque de France; Château de Boulogne-sur-Seine; b. 16 Mar. 1884 d. 15 Mar. 1965	Al. R. AL.R ALR AL-R	B 323/280, 285,293		B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/786, 1019		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 63 cards (some marked “verblieben”; 18 cards without numbers refer to “Alexandrine?”)	NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122-123 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 library also seized by ERR	RA 7/45.83 RA 611/32141

⁵ Because the Rothschild family art collections were all processed by the ERR under the code R, no attempt has been made here to sort out the items owned by individual family members unless they are mentioned in one of the inventories listed. See also the individual listings in the Jeu de Paume database with additional data from French claims dossiers.

⁶ The ERR collection processed as “Botschaft Rothschild” (BOR) contained works of art belonging to several members of the Rothschild family. These objects were initially collected at the German Embassy in Paris. In late October 1940, were moved to the Jeu de Paume building. A few items within this collection have been identified as belonging to Maurice Dreyfus and others.

<p>Edmond de Rothschild Collection</p> <p>Château de Ferrières; Paris, 31 av Foch; Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, bd des Italiens; Paris, Garde-Meubles Chenue, 5, rue de la Terrasse; Montrouge, Maison Bobin, 23, rue de la Vanne</p> <p>collection assembled by philanthropist Edmond de Rothschild (1845-1934)</p>	R	B 323/293						partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261	RA 30/45.715
<p>Rothschild, Baron Édouard de</p> <p>Paris, 2, rue Saint-Florentin; Château Dreux; Château Lafitte</p> <p>b. 24 Feb. 1868, Paris d. 30 June 1949, Paris</p> <p>banker</p>	R	B 323/285						BArch Koblenz, B 323/258	from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 249	RA 12bis/45.224
<p>Rothschild, Baron Eugène de</p> <p>Paris, 3, rue Michel-Ange; Paris, Banque Rothschild Frères, 19, rue Laffitte; Nevers, Banque de France; Biarritz, 13, av de la Marne; garage de la Maison Dupuch & Pennes</p> <p>b. 7 Mar. 1884 d. 25 Apr. 1976</p> <p>husband of Katherine Wolff de Rothschild (see below)</p>	R	B 323/285								RA 21/45.402 RA 622/33767
<p>Rothschild, Baron Guy de</p> <p>Paris, 21, av Foch</p> <p>b. 21 May 1909, Paris d. 12 June 2007, Paris</p>										RA 16/45.277 RA 631/36478
<p>Rothschild, Baron Henri de</p> <p>Paris, 2, rue André Pascal; Abbaye des Vaux de Cernay</p> <p>b. 26 July 1872, Paris d. 10 October 1947, Lausanne</p> <p>physician</p>	R									RA 5/45.48 RA 615/32477

<p>Rothschild, James-Armand de</p> <p>Paris, Banque de France, vaults; Compiègne, 6, av Napoléon; Paris, 28, rue Hamelin; Château de Boulogne-sur-Seine</p> <p>b. 1 Dec. 1878, Paris d. 7 May 1957, London</p> <p>French-born British politician</p>	R	B 323/285, 293, 295						<p>partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/295, 308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117</p> <p>BArch Koblenz, B 323/261</p> <p>GFP: CDJC, LXXI- 20</p>	<p>RA 38/45.1008</p> <p>RA 613/32330</p>
<p>Rothschild, Baronne Katherine Wolff de</p> <p>Paris, 3, rue Michel-Ange</p> <p>b. 1885, Philadelphia d. 1946, Locust Valley</p> <p>American-born wife of Eugène de Rothschild (see above)</p>	R								
<p>Rothschild, Baron Maurice de</p> <p>Château Ferrières; Paris, 41, rue de Faubourg Saint-Honoré; Château d'Armainvilliers; Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 47, rue de Monceau; Château Laffite</p> <p>b. 19 May 1881, Boulogne-Billancourt d. 6 Sept. 1957, Prégny</p> <p>politician</p>	R	B 323/293	<p>RA 100/A23</p> <p>RA 104/32 (A23)</p>					<p>partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/294-295, 308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117</p> <p>BArch Koblenz, B 323/258, 261</p> <p>GFP: CDJC, LXXI- 20</p> <p>from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 249</p>	<p>RA 15/45.267</p> <p>RA 620/33041</p>
<p>Rothschild, Baron Philippe de</p> <p>Arcachon, Société Générale, depot</p> <p>b. 13 Apr. 1902, Paris d. 20 Jan. 1988, Paris</p> <p>physician and writer</p>	R								<p>RA 26/45.546</p> <p>RA 631/36302</p>
<p>Rothschild, Baron Robert de</p> <p>Château de La Versine; Paris, 23, av de Marigny</p> <p>b. 19 Jan. 1880, Paris d. 25 Dec. 1946, Lausanne</p> <p>banker and corporation</p>	R							<p>partly via German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 2, and Paris 2495; BArch Koblenz, B 323/308; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117</p> <p>from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 249</p>	<p>RA 14/45.254</p>

executive; father of Diane, wife of Anatol Mühlstein (see above)									
Rouff, Mme Jules Paris, 1, rue Octave-Feuillet; Château de Chambord, MN wife of publisher Jules Rouff; Swiss citizen; restitution Jan. 1942		B 323/286						BArch Koblenz, B 323/258	
Saglio Collection See David-Weill, David									
Sauerbach, Emilie Paris, Banque de France, vault; Paris, 14, rue Jules-Clartie wife of Willy Sauerbach	Sau SAU	B 323/286	RA 94/11 (A9)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1021	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): Sau 4-6, 11, 13, 15	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 19 cards	DSK: NACP, RG 331/G-5 division, box 326, AMG 245 BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7	RA5/45.60 RA 639/38962
Schick, Georges R. Paris, 16, rue Raynouard; Nice	S	B 323/286	RA 94/11 (A9)			RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): S 1-8	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 11 cards		RA24/45.471
Schumann, Robert [in some documentation: Schuhmann] Paris, 87, av Raymond- Poincaré	SUH	B 323/286	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1054	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): SUH 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 1 card		
Schwob d'Héricourt, André [in some documentation: Swob] Paris, 47, bd Beauséjour; Paris, 11, bd Flandrin b. 2 June 1872 d. 27 July 1946 textile manufacturer	SDH Sdh	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1022	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 11 (M1943/roll 34): SDH 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 1 card	library also seized by ERR	RA 12/45.215 RA 602/30825
Seligmann-Alphandery, Pierre Paris, 90, rue de la Faisanderie b. 2 Jan. 1878, Paris d. 18 Mar. 1970, Paris art and antique dealer	Sm SM	B 323/287	RA 98/19 (A21)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1050	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): Sm 1, 4-8	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 8 cards	German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117	RA 4/45.46 RA 20/45.392

<p>Seligmann Family and Galleries</p> <p>Paris, 9, rue de la Paix (Jacques Seligmann & Cie.); Paris, 23, pl Vendôme (Arnold Seligmann & Cie.); Paris, 128, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré (André); Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, bd des Italiens, vault</p> <p>Germain b. 25 Feb. 1893, Paris d. 27 Mar. 1978, New York</p> <p>son of Jacques; owner of Jacques Seligmann & Cie.; set up headquarters and residence in New York in 1936-1937</p> <p>André b. 1898, Paris d. 17 July 1945, Paris</p> <p>son of Jacques; in New York during the Second World War</p> <p>Jean b. 15 June 1903, Paris d. 15 Dec. 1941, Suresnes</p> <p>son of Arnold; owner of Arnold Seligmann & Cie.; shot by German firing squad at Mont-Valérien</p> <p>Jacques Seligmann (1858-1923) founded his art gallery in 1880. Brother Arnold (1870-1932) opened his dealership in 1912. After Jacques died, Germain inherited the business; with Arnold's death, Jean took over his father's gallery. The galleries were consolidated under Germain after the war.</p>	<p>Sel</p> <p>SEL</p>	<p>B 323/287-288</p>	<p>RA 98/19 (A21)</p> <p>RA 218/B6</p>	<p>B 323/301</p> <p>RG 260, M1946/roll 124</p>	<p>B 323/1022-1036, 1050, 256, 287-288</p>	<p>RG 260, Series ERR/box 12 (M1943/roll 34); Sel 3-332 (with gaps); box 12 (con't) (M1943/roll 35); Sel 333-1035 (with gaps)</p>	<p>RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 593 cards</p>	<p>German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117; BArch Koblenz, B 323/307</p> <p>GFP: CDJC, LXXI-13-14, 19-20, 88-89</p> <p>DSK: BArch Koblenz, B 323/293</p> <p>exhibit photos: BArch Koblenz, B 323/310</p> <p>BArch Koblenz, B 323/258, 261-262</p> <p>NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122</p> <p>from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 246</p>	<p>RA 4/45.41</p> <p>RA 4/45.46</p> <p>RA 20/45.392</p> <p>RA 621/33421</p> <p>RA 623/33823</p> <p>RA 622/33744</p>
<p>Serre, Marianne</p> <p>Biarritz</p> <p>non-Jewish, restitution Jan. 1942</p>		<p>B 323/289</p>			<p>B 323/289</p>				

Simon, Hugo Paris, 102, rue de Grenelle b. 1 Sept. 1880, Usch d. 1 July 1950, Sao Paulo German banker and politician; fled to Paris in 1933, then to Brazil	H.S. HS HS Si	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/862	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 3 (M1943/roll 29): H.S. 2, 23a-c	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 10 cards (H.S. 1 marked "1-19 in Paris verblieben"; H.S. 23 is noted as from old UNB crate)	received from M-Aktion library also seized by ERR	RA 54/46.618 (inventory)
Simon-Levy	Simon-Levy	B 323/289	RA 92/8(A6)				RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 2 cards		
Soepkéz, Richard Cannes, av roi d' Albert, Villa des Listes Nizzaliste				B 323/314					
Soma-Koti Paris, 17, av de Messine	KOT	B 323/274	RA 94/11 (A9)	B 323/301	B 323/874	RG 260, Series MP: KOT 1-5	RG 260, M1943/roll 10, 5 cards		
Spira, M Paris, 8, rue de Maubeuge	Spira	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1050	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): Spira 7	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 2 cards		
Spiro, Eugen Paris, 31, rue de la Faisanderie b. 18 Apr. 1874, Breslau d. 26 Sept. 1972, New York German painter, graphic artist, illustrator, professor; fled to Paris in 1935	Spiro SPI Spi Modern SPI	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1050	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): Spiro 10 (?), 111-128	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 138 cards (Spiro 2 notes "1 verblieben" and adds "nicht in Paris verblieben: Nr. 110, 111, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148")	library also seized by ERR	RA 43/46.194 RA 647/41775
Stall, M	Stall	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1053		RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 1 card		
Stassel, André Paris, 22, rue Baudin	Stas STAS	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1053	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): Stas 1	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 2 cards	library also seized by ERR	
Stern, Caroline See Stern, Marguerite	ST St. C.St.								
Stern, Jacques Bordeaux, Crédit Commercial, vault	Stern STERN	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1054	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): Stern 3-5, 7-15	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 15 cards	DSK: BArch Koblenz, B 323/293	RA 8/45.316 RA 602/30771

Stern, Jacques [in some documentation: Sterne] Paris, 24, av Gabriel; Paris, 5, rue de Tilsitt b. 14 Apr. 1882, Paris d. 21 Dec. 1949, New York politician and banker	STE Ste	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)	B 323/301-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/1053-1054	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): STE 1v-95v, 356-362a	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 114 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261	RA 18/45.316 RA 602/30771
Stern, Marguerite⁷ [in ERR inventory: Caroline] Paris, Louvre depot; Paris 20, av Montaigne; Château de Villette b. 1866, Marnes-la-Coquetter d. 1956, Paris née Fould; widow of banker Edgard Stern (1854-1937)	ST St. C.St.	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)		B 323/1051-1053	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35): ST 16-76v (with many gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 78 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 GFP: CDJC, LXXIX-19-19a from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248 library also seized by ERR	RA 8/45.87 RA 629/36234
Stora, Roger Paris, 10, rue Washington; Paris, 68, Champs-Élysées?	STO	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)						RA 53/46.603
Strauss, Emile [in some documentation: Emil] Paris, 180, bd Berthier?; Paris, Garde-Meubles Chenue, 5, rue de la Terrasse	E.S. ES	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1050, 1054		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 10 cards		RA 67/49.44
Strauss, Walter Paris, 12, rue Raynouard	W.S. WS	B 323/289	RA 94/11 (A9)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1076	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 37): W.S. 102a-220 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 235 cards	received from M-Aktion	RA 36/45.899 RA 629/36148
Swob d'Hericourt See Schwob d'Héricourt	SDH								
Thalman, Lucie Emma Paris, 27 bis, av Foch; Paris, 48, rue de Villejust; Villefranche-sur-Mer b. 1875, Paris d. 1947, Paris née Heilbronn; wife of banker Richard Thalman	TAL Tal AY Ay A-Y	B 323/290	RA 94/12 (A12)		B 323/1054, 313	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 13 (M1943/roll 35): TAL A-L, 1-3, 3v-10v, 31v-144b (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 64 cards	some photos with AY code are located in BArch Koblenz, B 323/313, and are marked as left in Paris	RA 5/45.61

⁷ German documentation gives the name as Caroline. However, as *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* (Washington, DC: American Association of Museums, 2005), p. 71, points out, Mme Edgard Stern's name was Marguerite.

<p>Thierry, Nadine</p> <p>Paris, 102, av Raymond-Poincaré; Paris, Société Générale, 112, av Kléber, vault</p> <p>b. 1898 d. 1958</p> <p>née Rothschild; daughter of Henri (see above); wife of diplomat Adrien Thierry (1885-1961)</p>	<p>Thi</p> <p>THI</p>	B 323/290	RA 104 (DSK)		B 323/1055		RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 2 cards	<p>BArch Koblenz, B 323/261</p> <p>NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17</p> <p>NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122</p> <p>NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7</p> <p>DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099</p> <p>NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 246</p>	<p>RA 33/45.815</p> <p>RA 614/32381</p>
<p>Tinardon, Maurice-Alfred [in some documentation: Tinardou]</p> <p>Paris, 60, av Foch</p> <p>b. 31 Mar. 1870, Paris d. Jan. 1940</p> <p>industrialist and banker</p>	TI	B 323/290 (only note by TVK)			B 323/1055	RG 260, Series ERR/box 13 (M1943/roll 35): TI 1-10, 12, 21	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 74 cards		RA 33/45.813
<p>Uhde, Wilhelm</p> <p>Paris, 88, rue de l'Université</p> <p>d. 28 Oct. 1874, Friedeberg d. 17 Aug. 1947, Paris</p> <p>writer and art dealer</p>	<p>UHDE</p> <p>Uhde</p>	B 323/290 (crate list)						library and archive also seized by ERR	RA 56/47.39
<p>Unger, Frédéric [in some documentation: Fredrick, Fredrich]</p> <p>Paris, Spediteur Pantin, rue Ernest-Renan</p> <p>b. 14. Juli 1891, Vienna d. 27 Oct. 1954, Zürich</p> <p>Austrian lawyer and industrialist; fled first to France and Switzerland, then to the United States</p>	<p>U</p> <p>Ung.</p>	B 323/290	RA 94/12 (A12)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31	B 323/1055-1056	RG 260, Series ERR/box 13 (M1943/roll 35): U 4-73 (scattered)	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 43 cards (most marked U; one marked Ung. 4043-44; some marked "verblieben")		<p>RA 37/45.948</p> <p>RA 643/40135</p>
<p>Valcourt, Roger de [in some documentation: Devalcourt]</p> <p>Paris, 35, rue La Boétie</p> <p>art dealer</p>			RA 218/B6					<p>German Embassy, Paris: PA AA, Paris 2490, Anl. 1; BArch Koblenz, B 323/307; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 117 (gallery holdings coded under BOR)</p> <p>GFP: CDJC, LXXI-11</p>	

Van Cleef, Esther [in some documentation: Cleff, Esther van; van Cleef] Neuilly-sur-Seine, 1, sq Maurice-Barrès b. 2 Jan. 1877 d. 24 Dec. 1960 née Arpels; widow of jeweler Alfred Van Cleef (1873-1938)	CLE	B 323/267	RA 90/4 (A2) RA 102/28	B 323/302-303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9 RA 103/30-31 (A31)	B 323/807		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 48 cards (some marked "verblieben")		RA 30/45.681
Vand, M Paris, 6, rue du Dobropol	VAN	B 323/290	RA 94/12 (A12)				RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 1 card		
Veil-Picard, Arthur-Georges [in some documentation: Weil-Picard] Paris, 63, rue de Courcelles; Paris, Banque de France; Paris, Garde-Meubles Chenue, rue de la Terrasse b. 15 Aug. 1858, Besançon d. 26 Nov. 1944, Paris industrialist	WP W-P	B 323/291, 313 (fragment)-314	RA 94/12 (A12)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/31	B 323/1071- 1075	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 15 (M1943/roll 37); WP 1-107 (with gaps); box 16 (M1943/roll 37); WP 108-123, 2001- 2130 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 142 cards	NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 BArch Koblenz, B323/260-261, 313 DSK: CDJC, CCXXXI-27 from claim file with 111 photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 249	RA 8/45.86 RA 651/43810 RA 1026-27 (photos)
Viterbo, Dario Paris, 26, rue des Plantes; Montgeron b. 25 Jan. 1890, Florence d. 11 Nov. 1961, New York sculptor	VIT	B 323/290, 315	RA 94/12 (A12)	B 323/300, 302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1061	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 12 (M1943/roll 35); VIT 2-45 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 50 cards		RA 5/45.59 RA 609/32116
Voronoff, Dr Georges Paris, 155, bd Haussmann; Paris, 132, rue de Tocqueville b. April 7, 1873, Voronezh d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 10 Oct. 1943) physician	VOR	B 323/290	RA 94/12 (A12)		B 323/1061- 1062	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 13 (M1943/roll 35); VOR 1-5, 7-10	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 9 cards		RA 57/47.71 RA 591/28083

Wassermann, Leonore Paris, 17, rue de Phalsbourg; Paris, Banque Crédit de l'Union Parisienne, vaults 132 & 133 Leonore b. 28 Feb. 1860 d. ? née Seligman; widow of Max Wassermann (d. 1932)	M.W. MW	B 323/290, 315	RA 94/12 (A12) RA 104 (DSK)		B 323/915- 917, 290 (one painting stolen from the Jeu de Paume)	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32): M.W. 20-74 (with gaps) RG 238, ERR album 29 (also RG 260, M1943/ roll 39) RG 260, Series ERRA	RG 260, M1943/roll 16, 75 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 DSK: CDJC, CCXXXI-25 from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 327, AMG 323	RA 6/46.68
Watson, Peter Paris, 44, rue du Bac; Paris, Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie b. 14 Sept. 1908 d. 3 May 1956, London publisher; patron of the arts	Watson	B 323/290	RA 94/12 (A12)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/1070	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 15 (M1943/roll 37): Watson 11, 16	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 18 cards	GFP: CDJC, LXXIX-19-19a	RA 38/45.973
Weil-Picard, Arthur See Veil-Picard, Arthur- Georges	WP W-P								
Weil, André Paris, 26, av Matignon; Paris, garde-meubles art dealer and owner of gallery		B 323/291						seizure report: BArch Koblenz, B 323/258	RA 39/45.1018
Weinberger, Alfred Paris, Bank Morgan & Co., pl Vendôme, depot	Wbg WBG	B 323/291	RA 95/13 (A19)	RG 260, M1946/roll 122	B 323/1070	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 15 (M1943/roll 37): Wbg 104-131 (with many gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 16 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261	RA 21/45.409 RA 610/32123
Weiss, Adolphe (also Adolfo) Paris, Banque Franco- Portugaise, 12, bd des Capucines Portuguese diplomat in Paris	Ad.W. AdW	B 323/291	RA 94/12 (A12)	RG 260, M1946/roll 122	B 323/786		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 1 card	BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1035; CDJC, V-96	RA 30/45.707
Wertheimer, Paul Paris, 38 av Foch b. 22 June 1883 d. 28 Dec. 1948 corporate manager	WTH Wth	B 323/291					RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 19 cards		RA 49/46.443 RA 1040 (photos)

<p>Wildenstein, Élisabeth</p> <p>Paris, 23 bis, rue de Berri; Nantes, Westminster Bank, Ltd.</p> <p>b. 1882, Paris d. after 1945</p> <p>art dealer; daughter of Nathan, sister of Georges (see below)</p>	EW E.W.	B 323/292	RA 95/13 (A19)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 122	B 323/853		RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 13 cards	BArch Koblenz, B 323/259, 261 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099 from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 327, AMG 323	RA 17/45.296 RA 604/31034
<p>Wildenstein, Georges</p> <p>Paris, 57, rue de La Boétie; Château de Moyres; Bordeaux; Château Marienthal; Nantes, Banque de France, vault; Château de Sourches, MN</p> <p>b. 16 Mar. 1892, Paris d. 11 June 1963, Paris</p> <p>art historian, art dealer, publisher; son of Nathan, sister of Élisabeth (see above); 1941 emigrated to New York</p>	W	B 323/291-292	RA 95/13 (A19)		B 323/1062- 1069	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 14 (M1943/ roll 35) W [1?]-11; (M1943/roll 36): W 12- 1921a (with gaps); box 15 (M1943/roll 37): to W156 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 323 cards		RA 22/45.413 RA 61032129
<p>Wildenstein, Lazare</p> <p>See Wildenstein, Georges et al.</p>	WIL								
<p>Wildenstein, Georges et al. [in ERR inventory: Lazare Wildenstein]</p> <p>Paris, 57, rue La Boétie; Paris, Banque de France, vault</p> <p>processed by the ERR as the collection of Lazare Wildenstein (1815-1879), grandfather of Georges and Elizabeth (see above)</p>	WIL	B 323/292	RA 95/13 (A19)		B 323/1071	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 15 (M1943/roll 37): Wil 1-4, 7-9, 11-12	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 15 cards	collection claimed by Georges and other family members BArch Koblenz, B 323/261	RA22/45.413
<p>Wolff de Rothschild, Katherine</p> <p>See Rothschild, Katherine Wolff de</p>	R								
<p>Wolff, Mme Lucien [in some documentation: Wolf]</p> <p>Paris, Bedel; Boulogne-sur-Seine, 5, rue Marcel-Loyau</p>	Wo WO	B 323/292	RA 95/13 (A19)		B 323/1071	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 15 (M1943/roll 37): Wo 3-4, 6-7, 10-11	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 12 cards		RA29/45.653?

Wormser, M and Mme Paris, 115, av Henri-Martin	WOR	B 323/292	RA 95/13 (A19)		B 323/1071	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 15 (M1943/roll 37): WOR 1-3	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 3 cards		
Wormser-Bloch, M and Mme Paris, 7, rue Cardinet	W B1 WB W.B1 WBL	B 323/292	RA 95/13 (A19)				RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 1 card		
Zak, Jadwiga [in some documentation: Zach, Zack; Hedwig, Edwige] Nice, 4, rue Saint-Philippe; Paris, 16, rue de l'Abbaye; Nice, Banque Cr�dit Commercial de France, d�p�t- no. 3217 (name: Ott) b. 6 Feb. 1885, Nasielsk d. (arrived at Auschwitz, 23 Nov. 1943) art dealer; widow of Polish artist Eug�ne Zak (n� Eugeniusz Zakrzewski; 1884- 1926)	Z	B 323/292	RA 95/13 (A19)		B 323/1076	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 16 (M1943/roll 37): Z 4-6, 8-9, 17-18	RG 260, M1943/roll 27, 18 cards		RA 17/45.295
Zay, Jean Paris, 14, rue de Bourgogne; Orl�ans, 16, av Dauphine b. 6 Aug. 1904, Orl�ans d. 20 June 1944, Molles Forest politician; murdered by Vichy militia	JZ	B 323/292					RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 1 card	library also seized by ERR	RA 38/45.981 RA 622/33592
Zun Paris, 30, rue de Spontini	ZUN	B 323/292		B 323/300	B 323/1076				
Zuylen de Nyevelt de Haar, Baronne H�l�ne de Paris, 86, av Foch b. 21 Aug. 1863, Paris d. 17 Oct. 1947, Lisbon n�e Rothschild; niece of Edmond (see above); writer See also Rothschild (various)		B 323/292		B 323/300 (crate list)				items registered under code R GFP: CDJC, LXXIV-19-19a library also seized by ERR	RA 44/46.233 RA 610/32130 RA 1040 (photos)

TABLE 2: PRIVATE BELGIAN JEWISH COLLECTIONS PROCESSED BY THE ERR IN THE JEU DE PAUME

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure	ERR Code	ERR Inventories in BArch	ERR Inventories in MAEE	ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NARA (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA)	ERR Photos in BArch	ERR Images in NACP	ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm in NACP	Other Inventories & Remarks	Postwar Claims Files in MAEE
Andriesse, Hugo Daniel Brussels b. 9 Apr 1867, Vlissingen d. 12 Jun 1942, New York businessman	HA	B 323/266, 299		RA 444 (list for Nikolsburg)	B 323/857	RG 260, M1943/roll 29, scattered	RG 260, M1943/roll 8, 46 cards	NACP, R 260, M1941/roll 6 NACP, RG 260/ M1946/roll 123 DSK: NACP, RG 239, M1944/roll 79, AMG 363 from claim file: NACP, RG 239, M1944/roll 79, AMG 363	
Cahen Brussels, 51, av des Cerisiers	CA	B 323/267	RA 90/4 (A2)		B 323/807		RG 260, M1943/roll 2, 3 cards		
Cassel, Baron Jean Germain Léon (Operation Bertha) b. 2 Feb. 1882, Brussels d. 19 July 1952, Englewood banker; Belgian citizen resident in France; husband of Mary Doorn See also French Collections and Other French Collections Reportedly Seized by the ERR or the M-Aktion	CAS	B 323/8	RA 97/18 (A20) ⁸					large collection seized in Cannes and Ruoms by the SD and Vichy police; not processed at the Jeu de Paume, but attributed to the ERR by Rose Valland	RA 6/45.62 RA 610/32128
Frenkel-Reder Brussels	FRE	B 323/270	RA 90/5 (A3)				RG 260, M1943/roll 7, 2 cards		
[owner's name unknown] [in ERR documentation: Lombard-Lambert]	Lom LOM	B 323/277			B 323/887	RG 260, M1943/roll 31	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 1 card	This collection consists of a single painting by the 16th-century Flemish artist Lambert Lombard of Leige. The owner remains unknown.	
Loewensohn, Claire? [in some documentation: Loewensohn] Brussels, 15, av Besilare	LO	B 323/277	RA 92/8 (A6)				RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 1 card		

⁸ See footnote 4.

Lyndhurst, Eric-Émil Brussels, 64, rue Joseph II art dealer	Lyn LYN	B 323/277	RA 444	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/887, 277		RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 20 cards	from claim with photos: NACP, RG 260, M1946/ roll 39	
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TABLE 3: COLLECTIONS OF OBJECTS SEIZED DURING THE MÖBEL-AKTION IN FRANCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure	ERR Code	ERR Inventories in BArch	ERR Inventories in MAEE	ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NARA (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA)	ERR Photos in BArch	ERR Images in NACP	ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm at NACP	Other Inventories and Remarks
MA-Asiatisches (Oriental art), nos. 1-147	MA-ASI MA-Asi	B 323/298a	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/888	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 5 (M1943/roll 31): MA-ASI 1-133 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 147 cards	
MA-Ägyptisches (Egyptian), nos. 1-5	MA-AEGY MA-Ägy	B 323/298a	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/302 RG 260, M1946/roll 124		RG 260, Series ERR/ box 5 (M1943/roll 31): MA-AEGY 1-4	RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 4 cards	
MA-Antike Kleinkunst und Gebrauchsgegenstände (small objets d'art of antiquity), nos. 1-64	MA-An MA-AN	B 323/298a	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/301			RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 64 cards	
MA-Bilder (paintings), nos. 1-1147, nos. 1148-1402	MA-B MAB	B 323/298a- 298b, 313	RA 100/24 (A18) RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/301-303, 313 RG 260, M1946/roll 12; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/313, 888-902	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 5 (M1943/roll 31): MA-B 1-464 (with many gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 12- 13, 993 cards	
MA-Bücher (books), nos. 1-9	MA-BUE MA-Bue	B 323/298b	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124			RG 260, M1943/roll 13, 9 cards	
MA-Waffen-Exotisches (exotic armour), nos. 1-60	MA-EX MA-Ex	B 323/298b	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/903	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 6 (M1943/roll 31): MA-EX 34,44, 52 a/b	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 60 cards	
MA-Fayencen (faience tableware), nos. 1-64	MA-F	B 323/298b	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/903	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 6 (M1943/roll 31): MA-F 35, 49-52, 63	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 64 cards	
MA-Glas (glassware), nos. 1-114	MA-G	B 323/298b	RA 100/22 (A18bis)	B 323/300-301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/903	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 6 (M1943/roll 31): MA-G 22-23, 25-26, 73, 92, 100	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 113 cards	
MA-Modernes Kunstgewerke (modern art), nos. 1-66	MA-MK	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/907	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-MK 12-15, 60-61	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 66 cards	
MA-Leder-Lack (leatherware), no. 1	MA-L	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301			RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 1 card	
MA-Metall (metal), nos. 1-275	MA-MET MA-Met	B 323/298b, 313	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301, 303, 313 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/905-906	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-MET 35a-246 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 253 cards	

MA-Minaturen (miniatures), nos. 1-48	MA-MIN MA-Min	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301	B 323/907	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-Min 1-48 (some duplicates)	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 48 cards	
MA-Möbel (furniture), nos. 1-214	MA-M MAM	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301-303, 313/ RG 260, M1946/roll 124; RG 260, A3389/roll 9	B 323/313, 903-905	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 6 (M1943/roll 31): MA-M 68-221b (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 221 cards	
MA-Münzen (coins), nos. 1-52	MA-MÜ MA-Mü	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301	B 323/313, 907	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-Mu 53-61 (some duplicates)	RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 63 cards	
MA-Ostasiatisches (East Asian art), nos. 1-319	MA-OST	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301-303, 313 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/908	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-OST 1-286 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 315 cards	
MA-Plastik (plastics), nos. 1-51	MA-PL	B 323/298b		B 323/300, 302-303, 313 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/313, 909	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-PL 1-50 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 46 cards	
MA-Porzellan (porcelain), nos. 1-102	MA-P	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/909	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-P 4-82 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 104 cards	
MA-Gebrauchsteppiche (rugs), nos. 1-10	MA-GT	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124			RG 260, M1943/roll 14, 10 cards	
MA-Teppiche/Textilien (tapestries/textiles), nos. 1-99	MA-T	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/312, 910	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 7 (M1943/roll 32): MA-T 11-98 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 98 cards	
MA-Volkskunde (folk art), nos. 1-3	MA-V	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/301 RG 260, M1946/roll 124			RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 3 cards	
MA-Waffen (weapons), nos. 1-100	MA- WA	B 323/298b	RA 99/23 (A13)	B 323/300, 303 RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/910		RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 100 cards	

TABLE 4: COLLECTIONS OF OBJECTS SEIZED DURING THE MÖBEL-AKTION IN BELGIUM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure	ERR Code	ERR Inventories in BArch	ERR Inventories in MAEE	ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NARA (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA)	ERR Photos in BArch	ERR Images in NACP	ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm at NACP	Other Inventories & Remarks
Antike Kleinkunst (small objets d'art of antiquity), nos. 1-32	Belg. MA-AN	B 323/299		B 323/312			RG 260, M1943/roll 12, 32 cards	
Bilder (paintings)	Belg. MA-B MA-B-Belgien	B 323/299		RG 260, M1946/roll 124	B 323/791-793		RG 260, M1943/roll 13, 35 cards	
Metall (metal)	Belg. MA-MET	B 323/299					RG 260, M1943/roll 13, 2 cards	
Ostasiatisches (East Asian)	Belg. MA-OST	B 323/299					RG 260, M1943/roll 15, 2 cards	
Brüssel Treuhandgesellschaft (BTG)	BN	B 323/290		B 323/312	B 323/795, 312		RG 260, M1943/roll 1, 126 cards (BN 1 has a handwritten note "49 Karten versch.")	

TABLE 5: ERR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure	ERR Code	ERR Inventories in BArch	ERR Inventories in MAEE	ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NARA (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA)	ERR Photos in BArch	ERR Images in NACP	ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm at NACP	Other Inventories & Remarks
Beschlagnahme Osten (Seizures from the East)	OST					RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32); OST 1-2	RG 260, M1943/roll 13, 2 cards	
ERR – unbekannter Herkunft aus verschiedenen Lagern, übernommen durch Sicherung und Erfassung (ERR – of unknown origin from various depots taken over in the process of securing or registration)	Si-ERF SI-ERF	B 323/270, 306			B 323/1050, 312		RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 2 cards	
Impressionisten Sonderinventar (Special Inventory Impressionists)	IMP IM							not in JdP database
Meubles / Möbel (Furniture)	MLBS	B 323/278 (crate list)						one crate without owner; restituted from Buxheim
Neuwied customs warehouse north of Koblenz	Neuw NWD	B 323/314		B 323/314, 312	B 323/919, 312	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 8 (M1943/roll 32); NWD 2-181 (with gaps)	RG 260, M1943/roll 11, 180 cards	182 items from Belgium and the Netherlands, presumably from M-Aktion; sent from Neuwied to Kogl; most of collection transferred from MCCP to the Jewish Successor Organization, with receipts in NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 21, 124; property cards in BArch Koblenz, B 323/732 (with photos)
owner's name unknown Paris, 5, rue Emile Menier	EM	B 323/290, 297		B 323/300-302				
Tauschbilder (Paintings for Exchange)	Tausch	B 323/289		B 323/301, 303	B 323/1055	RG 260, Series ERR/ box 13 (M1943/roll 35); Tausch 1, 6a-b, 7, 12	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 14 cards	
Tauschaktion-ERR (ERR Exchange Operation)		B 323/72 (Göring)						
Teppiche (Feldherrenteppiche) und Gobelins ohne Signatur (Tapestries and Gobelins without Codes)					B 323/1078			

Art objects “on loan” (entliehen) or “left in Paris” (in Paris verblieben)		B 323/313			B 323/313			includes Dreyfus, Thalmann, Tinardon, Viel-Picard, MA-Bilder, and other MA works
Unbekannt / Sammlung Unbekannt (owner unknown / Collection Unknown)	Unb. UNB	B 323/297	RA 100/25 (A22)	RG 260, M1946/roll 124 RA 103/30 (A31)	B 323/300-302, 1056-1060	RG 260, Series ERR/box 13 (M1943/roll 35); UNB 1-3055v (scattered)	RG 260, M1943/roll 26, 410 cards	a) from old holdings in the Louvre (aus alten Beständen im Louvre); b) holdings from the Louvre, stemming predominantly from the M-Aktion (Bestände aus dem Louvre, vorwiegend aus der M-Aktion stammend); c) furniture of unknown origin (Möbel unbekannter Herkunft)

TABLE 6: OTHER FRENCH COLLECTIONS REPORTEDLY SEIZED BY THE ERR OR M-AKTION (LACKING ERR INVENTORIES OR CARDS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Owner/Collection with Address of Seizure	ERR Code	ERR Inventories in BArch	ERR Inventories in MAEE	ERR Shipping Lists in BArch (B 323), in NARA (RG 260), or in MAEE (RA)	ERR Photos in BArch	ERR Images in NACP	ERR Registration Cards on Microfilm at NACP	Other Inventories & Remarks	Postwar Claims Files in MAEE
Aaronson, Louis Cannes, Palais Bellevue, Rte de Fréjus								TKV (1961), list A	RA 58/47.104
Adler-Roucher, Mme								B 323/259	
Akoun, Gaston Paris, Bedel								TKV (1961), list B	
Browne, Osborne (Raggio-Browne), Katharina Monte Carlo, Palazzo del Mare, Cap Martin Nizzaliste								TKV (1961), list B	RA 54/46.629 RA 614/32402
Cassel, Baron Jean Germain Léon (Operation Bertha) b. 2 Feb. 1882, Brussels d. 19 July 1952, Englewood banker; Belgian citizen resident in France; husband of Mary Doorn See also French Collections and Belgium Collections	CAS	B 323/8	RA 97/18 (A20) ⁹					seized in Cannes and Roms by SD, it was not processed in the Jeu de Paume, although Rose Valland attributed it to the ERR from claim file: B 323/410	RA 6/45.62 RA 610/32128
Federer, Oscar b. 5 May 1884, Jitschin d. Aug. 1967, Montreal industrialist and politician; refugee from Czechoslovakia; linked to the Rothschilds			RA 104 (DSK)					BArch Koblenz, B 323/261 NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17 NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 122 NACP, RG 226 (Entry 99), box 105, folder 7 DSK: AN-Paris, AJ 40/1099	RA 51/46.489
Feuchtwanger, Jacques and Hélène Paris, 97, av Victor-Hugo								TKV (1961), list A	RA 53/46.574

⁹ See footnote 4.

Guerquin, Pierre Paris, École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts secretary-general of the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts								seized by ERR BArch Koblenz, B 323/262 from claim with photos: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	
Guiraud Paris, 44, quai de Passy; Poncin, Villa Les Pommiers, Rt. Nationale 84								from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 8/45.90
Kahn, Felice				RA107 (A33)				BArch Koblenz, B 323/259	
Kasscheu						RG 260, M1943/roll 30			
Lévy, Albert Eugène								TKV (1961), list B	
Lévy, Claude								TKV (1961), list B	
Lévy, Georges Bordeaux, Société Générale Bordeaux								TKV (1961), list B	
Reisz, Annemarie Paris, 104, av Raymond- Poincaré							RG 260, M1943/roll 25, 1 card	TKV (1961), list B	
Schloss Collection ¹⁰ Collection amassed by Adolphe Schloss (1842-1911) and held by his children in 1940		B 323/56, 186- 190, 1212		RA 108(A33)	B 323/1037- 1042			MAEE, RA 104/33; RA 105/34 (A25/483) from claim file: NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, box 326, AMG 248	RA 4 no reference number, file incomplete
Wertheimer, Pierre Lyon, 41, av de Saxe								TKV (1961), list A	

¹⁰ Several ERR staff members were involved in the seizure and appraisal of the Schloss Collection, and it was briefly in the Jeu de Paume, where, as evident from Rose Valland's lists, the ERR was involved in preparing an inventory; it was not assigned an ERR code or shipped to an ERR repository. See the published catalogue by Marie Hamon-Jugnet, *Collection Schloss, oeuvres spoliées pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale non restituées (1943-1998)* (Paris: Ministère des Affaires étrangères, 1998); on-line at: <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/archives/dossiers/schloss/index.html>.

APPENDIX 2: MAJOR ERR REPOSITORIES FOR PLUNDERED CULTURAL PROPERTY

Listed below are the major repositories used by the ERR in Bavaria and Austria. Inasmuch as possible, the entries include code names, references to ERR floor plans, shipping reports, and other wartime documentation, as well as postwar reconnaissance and evacuation reports by Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives (MFA&A) and published memoirs by MFA&A officers. Listings are preliminary and make no pretense to completeness. They represent only the documentation uncovered during the compilation of this Survey. Readers unfamiliar with the archival acronyms used here may consult the acronym list that accompanies this publication.

Altaussee¹ (code name: PETER)

The salt mines above Altaussee (Styria) in Austria constituted the largest repository for Nazi-looted art, but the ERR loot moved there made up only a small part of what was recovered at this site. Most of the ERR artworks originally sent to Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov), Kogl, and Seisenegg were subsequently transferred to Altaussee, as were some of the most valuable holdings from Neuschwanstein and Chiemsee. Altaussee was also used for Hitler's Linz collection and major collections from Austria, which were not plundered by the ERR. The complex was run by Professor Hermann Michel, who after the war reported on the holdings at Altaussee and efforts to sabotage Hitler's order to destroy the mineshafts.² During the U.S. occupation, the Art-Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU), a part of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), ran an interrogation center at Altaussee.

Map and plans: BArch, B 323/6, 300; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 98; RGVA, fond 1524/*opis'* 2 /file 50 (with Linz materials)

ERR shipping lists and inventories: MAEE, RA 98/21 (A11); BArch, B 323/6-11, 11a, 91, 96, 125, 128, 300, 304-305, 314; CDJC, CDXXXVI-32; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 123-124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

MFA&A reports and analysis: MAEE, RA 105/A28/483; BArch, B 323/6, 91; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), box 335; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 98

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Altaussee): MAEE, RA 843-844; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 153-176, 188-193, 197-200, 230-231, 245-246

Linz component: BArch, B 323/6-11, 45-56, 78-88, 123-128, 150, 170-172, 177-179, 192-197, 256; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 138-141, 145, 150; RGVA, fond 1524/*opis'* 2/file 32-64; <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/indexe.html>

Thomas Carr Howe, jr., *Saltmines and Castles: The Discovery and Restitution of Looted European Art* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1946), pp. 80-103, 104-129

¹ U.S. postwar documents referring both to the mines and to the ALIU intelligence and interrogation center located in the region spell the name with two words (Alt Aussee), although the German is one word (Altaussee).

² Several accounts of these sabotage efforts exist, including versions given by Robert Scholz, the former head of Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst). A recent analysis of this controversial issue is in Robert Edsel, *Monuments Men: Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves, and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History* (New York: Center Street, 2009), pp. 373-381.

Schloss Banz

This former Benedictine abbey estate, near Lichtenfels and Staffelstein in Bavaria, has been known since the early 19th century as Banz Castle (Schloss Banz). The estate at large served as a retreat and evacuation point for ERR leaders toward the end of the war. Together with smaller repositories in the surrounding area, Schloss Banz was used for archives (ERR records and looted materials) and books from Berlin and Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), among other ERR earlier centers. This site was not used as a repository for captured art, although a few looted art objects were found there after the war, most having been used for decoration. Alfred Rosenberg and Kurt von Behr, a top figure in the ERR organization, both stayed there toward war's end, but Behr and his wife committed suicide, while Rosenberg and other ERR staff members fled the approaching U.S. forces. Many important ERR records were found there: some were initially taken to the Bamberg Collecting Point, while others, including what became known as the United States' "Rosenberg Collection," were taken over by offices preparing for the Nuremberg trials.

ERR retreat reports, shipping papers: BArch, NS 30/50 (Wunder evacuation report from Ratibor); NIOD, Archief 265, folder 16-27

MFA&A reports: BArch, B 323/550; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 8, 11, 14, 16, 18; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98-99; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

James Rorimer, *Survival* (New York: Abelard, 1950), pp. 159-160

Buxheim (code names: Lager BU, FRANZ, BUX)

A former Carthusian monastery near Memmingen in Bavaria, Buxheim was initially activated by the ERR in 1943 as a repository for the overflow of French and Italian cultural property (carpets, tapestries, paintings, antique furniture, and other objets d'art) stored at Neuschwanstein (Füssen). This site also served as one of the three major ERR repositories for loot from the Soviet Union, including ethnographic collections from Kyiv (Kiev) and at least 383 Russian paintings, among which was a collection of Bolshevik paintings from Kyiv and Kharkiv. Max Scholz served as resident director starting in 1938, with Otto Lentner as superintendent.

Among the German holdings stored here at one point were 248 portfolios of German-owned drawings from the Royal Bavarian Graphics Collection. One MFA&A report mentioned some German artworks from Augsburg and Munich, including a container with "approximately 160 pieces by Rembrandt," which were owned by Prince Fugger and had been removed from the palace Schloss Kirchheim in nearby Mindelheim County (*Landkreis*).

MFA&A officer James Rorimer first visited the monastery in early May 1945, but found that vandals had already raided the site, while refugees had taken up residence there. The Russian, Ukrainian, and German property recovered was transferred to the MCCC in December 1945. A major shipment of art from French collections was dispatched directly to Paris in February 1946. A group of 15 Russian icons were erroneously sent with the Paris transport, but subsequently returned to the MCCC (list in BArch, B 323/91).

ERR restorer Otto Klein maintained both home and studio in Buxheim. Klein was tracked down in a hospital in Memmingen.

ERR floor plans: BArch, B 323/300

ERR shipping lists: BArch, B 323/91, 300; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 519), M1946/roll 124

ERR art restoration center files (Otto Klein): BArch, B 323/260, 309; B 401/79 (HICOG microfilm 14.50); NACP, RG 331(Entry 55B), box 335; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 104, 124

MFA&A reports: BArch, B 323/91, 495; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), boxes 325, 335; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 104

MFA&A evacuation to MCCP and shipping reports (with ERR documents): BArch, B 323/91, 495 (Soviet Union), 545, 557

MCCP custody receipts: NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28 (Soviet Union)

MFA&A reports on shipment to Paris: BArch, B 323/545; NACP, RG 260, M1941/rolls 34-35; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515), M1946/rolls 20, 64-65, 208-220.

Photographs: MAEE, RA 1044; NACP, RG 260, M1946/disc 334 (and in Still Pictures)

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Buxheim): MAEE, RA 840, 848; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 208-220

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 163-182

Schloss Colmberg (Ansbach on MCCP cards)

Located near Lehrberg (Ansbach County), Colmberg Castle was the principal repository for shipments of art (paintings, icons, furniture, and decorative arts) from northwest Russia, particularly Pskov, Novgorod, and the palaces of suburban Leningrad (Gatchina, Pavlovsk, and Peterhof). There were also some icons and other collections from Kyiv.

Dr. Ernst Adalbert Vortezsch, nephew of the owner of Schloss Colmberg, served as a curator for the ERR and was then kept on to inventory the materials for the MFA&A.

Plans and inventories: BArch, B 323/495

MFA&A reports: BArch, B 323/495; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

MFA&A restitution files with ERR inventories (Soviet Union): BArch, B 323/495

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Ansbach): BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 217-220

MCCP custody receipts: NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28

Füssen, see Neuschwanstein

Herrenchiemsee (code names: MAX, Lager HC)

Herrenchiemsee (also known as Herreninsel) is an island in the lake Chiemsee (Traunstein County) in Bavaria. There, the ERR rented space in two palaces, Neues Schloss and Altes Schloss (in fact a former Augustinian monastery) for use as an art subsidiary repository to Neuschwanstein. Some works were also stored on the nearby island of Frauenchiemsee (Fraueninsel) in a Benedictine convent. The ERR moved some of the holdings in these palaces to Altaussee in late 1944 and early 1945. When MFA&A officer James Rorimer first visited Herrenchiemsee in early May 1945, he was shown 300 crates with ERR markings, containing

objects of value from the Soviet Union and Paris, along with some German valuables from the Munich Residenz.

Floor plans: BArch, B 323/300, 304-305

ERR shipping inventories: MAEE, RA/ERR 28; BArch, B 323/304-305

ERR exhibition photos: BArch, B 323/310

MFA&A reports: BArch, B 323/91; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll106; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Herrenchiemsee): MAEE, RA 843; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 32 and discs 193-196

MCCP custody receipts: NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28 (Soviet Union)

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 192-193

Schloss Höchstädt

The late 16th century palace Schloss Höchstädt, located in Dillingen County, Bavaria, was the main ERR storage center for cultural property from the Soviet Union. Under the direction of Rudolf Stampfuss, it housed mostly archeological and ethnographic exhibits from eleven different institutions in southern Russia (in particular the Crimea) and Ukraine, with some materials from Belarus and Lithuania. A team of Ukrainian archeologists, headed by Professor Petr Kuranyi, and other specialists brought to Höchstädt from Kyiv by Stampfuss were also housed nearby. Plans existed to establish an ERR center for East European studies there.

Floor plan and inventories from Soviet Union: BArch, B 323/495

Inventories of transfers to MCCP and related documentation on Soviet property (including ERR inventories): BArch, B 323/91, 495

MFA&A reports: NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll106; BArch, B 323/495

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Höchstädt): BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 32 and discs 201-205, 208

MCCP custody receipts: NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28 (Soviet Union)

Hohenschwangau, see Neuschwanstein

Schloss Kogl (code name: KARL)

Located near St. Georgen (Vöcklabruck County) in the Salzkammergut region of Austria, the palace Schloss Kogl served as a minor ERR depot under the supervision of Robert Scholz. Starting in the summer of 1943, Scholz made Kogl the evacuation headquarters for his Berlin office and colleagues from the Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst). The site was chosen primarily as a repository for “degenerate” contemporary art. Most of the art was subsequently moved to Altaussee. ERR art-looting archives were first concentrated in Kogl until April 1944, when they were transferred to Neuschwanstein, where Scholz also took refuge at the

end of the war. The last major shipment of contemporary art to leave Paris for Kogl was diverted by French resistance, as U.S. troops were approaching, and recovered in France.

Floor plans and lease: BArch, B 323/300, 304; NACP, RG 239, M1944/rolls 78, 85; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 98; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

ERR shipping inventories from Paris: BArch, B 323/300, 304, 314; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/ rolls 9-10

ERR exhibition lists: BArch, B 323/312

MFA&A reports: NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), boxes 322, 335; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 123, 134, 136-137

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Kogl): MAEE, RA 843-844; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 212-216

Schloss Neuschwanstein (code names: HANS, Lager NS)

The fairytale castle high above the village of Hohenschwangau, near Füssen in Bavaria, served as one of largest ERR repositories and housed mostly collections from France. Neuschwanstein was built in the 1870s by King Ludwig II of Bavaria and had been a museum since his death. The older royal castle of Hohenschwangau was also used by the ERR but to a lesser extent. An additional ERR office (Dienststelle Füssen) was located in Haus Bethanien, a nursing home in the same village.

With the railway station in Füssen, Neuschwanstein served as the administrative center for ERR art repositories in Bavaria, housing records with ERR files and catalogues for 203 private collections plundered from France (and a few from Belgium). The ERR also assembled there the art libraries of many French collectors, which were used for provenance research and upgrading collection inventories. A two-story wing in Neuschwanstein housed a photographic laboratory, where an estimated 8,000 negatives and individual catalogue cards were found after the war. Starting in 1944 and continuing into early 1945, the ERR moved some holdings from Neuschwanstein to Altaussee. The castle also housed 1,300 paintings from the Bavarian Department of State-owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes, various Munich museums, and the Munich Residenz, along with private collections of Bavarian royalty, the Wittlesbach family. ERR art restorer Otto Klein also had an office in Füssen, along with his main restoration laboratory in Buxheim.

When the MFA&A first visited the site in early May 1945, investigators recovered the Rothschild jewels, rare manuscripts, and over 1,000 pieces of silver belonging to David-Weill, among others. MFA&A officer James Rorimer found senior ERR officials Günther Schiedlausky and Bruno Lohse in Haus Bethanien in May 1945. It was also at this time that Rorimer received some of the most incriminating ERR documents, which Lohse had brought back to the Füssen area from Kogl. The MFA&A also discovered 22 important Impressionist canvases in a local farmhouse often occupied by art dealer Gustav Rochlitz, who was frequently involved in exchanges and sales on Göring's behalf.

A large part of the cultural property located there was evacuated from Füssen to the MCCP in September 1945. Several major restitution shipments of French art and other cultural property were dispatched directly from Füssen to Paris in October and November 1945, although in most cases, MCCP property cards were prepared in advance of such shipments.

ERR lease, operating documents, and Rosenberg visit in June 1942: NACP, RG 239 (Entry 73), M1944/roll 85; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3; CDJC, CXLIV-399; BArch, NS 6/310, 314, 398

ERR shipping documents: BArch, NS 6/398; B 323/259, 293, 298a-298b, 300, 304-305, 314; CDJC, CDXXXVI-32; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 73), M1944/roll 76; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 519), M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 498), M1947/roll 73; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

ERR exhibition photos: BArch, B 323/310

ERR restoration documents (Otto Klein): BArch, B 323/260, 309

MFA&A reports: NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), boxes 332, 335-336; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 2, 8, 13, 31, 33; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 109; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

MFA&A evacuation reports: BArch, B 323/91, 305, 314 (receipts and operating expenses)

MFA&A registration cards: B 323/749-750; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 31-33

MFA&A documentation on shipments to Paris in Oct.-Nov. 1945: MAEE, RA 830-839, 845-846; BArch, B 323/557, 600-601; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 62), M1944/roll 76; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 33-35; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515), M1946/rolls 20-21, 64-65

Photographs: MAEE, RA 1044; BArch, B 323/310

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Neuschwanstein): MAEE, RA 844-847; BArch, B 323/600-601, 698-713, 749-750; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 183-187, 251-252; Füssen (Rochlitz), disc 157

Howe, *Saltmines and Castles*, pp. 227-242

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 183-192

Schloss Nikolsburg (code names: KLAUS, NI)

The castle in Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov), near the Czechoslovak-Austrian border, was owned by the Dietrichstein family. The area was ceded from Czechoslovakia to the Reich with the Sudetenland in 1938 and became a part of the administrative region Reichsgau Lower Danube (Niederdonau). Many Belgian collections were sent there, but also some French artworks. The castle was intentionally destroyed by the Germans during the advance of the Red Army into the area in April 1945, but by then, most of the cultural assets stored there had been moved to Altaussee. In 1947, the French (with Czech assistance) received a shipment containing the remnants of art objects recovered from the castle.

ERR floor plans: BArch, B 323/300-301, 303-304

ERR shipping documents: MAEE, RA 298a-298b, 444, ERR 25, ERR 27; B 323/298a-298b, 300-301, 303-304, 312; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

Report of destruction and inventories of items saved (French and Belgian): MAEE, RA 375, 444

Kloster Raitenhaslach

Established in 1145, this former Cistercian monastery – located on the German-Austrian border south of Burghausen (Altötting County), Bavaria – was used by the ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik) for the evacuation of looted musical instruments and other musicalia from all over Europe, mostly from Paris. Many of the materials had first been taken to the Sonderstab Musik center in Leipzig.

MFA&A reports: BArch, B 323/91, 752; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 110

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Raitenhaslach): BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 187-188, 206-207

MCCP outshipment custody receipts (from Raitenhaslach): NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515), M1946/rolls 20-21

Schloss Seisenegg (code name: Lager ERNST)

Seisenegg Castle (Amstetten County) in Austria served as a relatively minor ERR depot. Most of the treasures stored there were later moved to Altaussee in early 1945, when it became apparent that the area would be liberated by the Soviets.

ERR lease and floor plans: NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/roll 11; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

ERR shipping and holding lists: MAEE, RA/ERR 26; BArch, B 323/298a-298b, 300, 302-303; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

MFA&A reports: NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

Stift Tanzenberg

A monastery near Klagenfurt, Austria, Stift Tanzenberg was the final major site for the collections gathered for the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohe Schule, ZBHS), most of which were seized by the ERR. The operation was run by ZBHS director Walther Grothe. The British captured the monastery and some of the ZBHS staff in May 1945 and organized it as a sorting and restitution center, with the staff kept under house arrest to assist. Over 600,000 books found at this site and neighboring repositories were returned to their countries of origin, including France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union. Tanzenberg was not used as a depot for captured art.

ERR reports and ZBHS documents: CDJC, CXLI-159, CXLII-199, 204; BArch, NS 8/265, 267

MFA&A reports: TNA, FO 1020/2793; NACP, RG 239, M1944/rolls 71, 73, 85; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), box 322

British reports and restitution reports: TNA, FO 1020/2548-2549, 2571, 2574, 2784, 2793-2795, 2877-2880

French and Dutch restitution receipts: MAEE, RA 444, 1129, 1137; NIOD, Archief 281, box 52

Other Repositories for Looted Art Not Used by the ERR

Bad Ischl

The Lauffen salt mine near Bad Ischl principally housed collections from Austria intended for the Führermuseum in Linz, most of it not plundered by or for the ERR.

MFA&A reports: NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 149-151

Berchtesgaden

There were no actual ERR repositories in the Berchtesgaden area, where Hitler and Göring maintained houses (Berghof), but it was there that MFA&A officers found a train containing large parts of the Göring Collection from Carinhall and other sites. Given the fact that Göring acquired over 850 items from the ERR facility at the Jeu de Paume in Paris, many of the works of art found in Berchtesgaden bore ERR codes.

MFA&A reports: BArch, B 323/700; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), box 322; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515) M1946/rolls 20-21; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll1104

Göring train: BArch, B 323/73; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 497), M1947/rolls 81-82; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 118

MCCP Property Cards Art (from Berchtesgaden): BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 176-182

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 194-215

Howe, *Saltmines and Castles*, pp. 185-218

Führerbau (Führer Building) / Verwaltungsbau (Administrative Building), Munich

The Führerbau and the adjoining building in Munich were initially used as a repository and sorting point for art destined for the Führermuseum in Linz, including some works acquired for Hitler by the ERR. But later, the plundered art was moved to Altaussee. After the war, the building was reconstructed to serve as the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP), where plundered art was processed for restitution by the MFA&A under OMGUS. Today, the site houses the Central Institute for Art History (ZI).

ERR transfers for the Führermuseum lists and inventories: BArch, 323/6, 256

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 217-218

Stift Hohenfurth

The Cistercian monastery in Hohenfurth (Cz. Vyšší Brod), on the Czechoslovak-Austrian frontier, was used to store several of the most important collections destined for the Führermuseum in Linz, including the Rothschild collection from Vienna and the Frits Mannheimer collection from the Netherlands.

Inventories (not ERR): MAEE, RA 444; BArch, B 323/123-124

Howe, *Saltmines and Castles*, pp. 80-103, 104-129

Stift Kremsmünster

A Benedictine monastery in what is Upper Austria (Oberösterreich), this site housed Austrian collections destined for the Führermuseum in Linz. The Otto Lanz Collection was also located here for a time, but later moved to Altaussee. Other art held there included the collections of Baron Cassal van Doorn (a Belgian citizen) and Friedrich Gutmann (a Dutch citizen). The Cassal Collection and a small part of the Gutmann Collection were confiscated in France, but these seizures were only tangentially associated with the ERR.

Documentation and Inventories (not ERR): BArch, B 323/96, 123-124, 1201

Schloss Thürnthal

The palace Schloss Thürnthal, near Fels am Wagram in Lower Austria (Niederösterreich), housed some of the art collected for Linz, including pieces bought at auction. Vienna holdings from the Austrian Institute for the Preservation of Monuments (Institut für Denkmalpflege) included the collections of Anton Graf Lanckoronski, Robert Gutmann, and Alphonse and Louis Rothschild. Most of these collections were moved to Altaussee.

MFA&A reports: NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

Documentation and Inventories (not ERR): BArch, B 323/96, 124

APPENDIX 3: U.S.-U.K. INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS AND INTERROGATIONS

Many wartime and postwar American and British reports concerning the ERR and interrogations of captured ERR personnel provide invaluable first-hand source materials on ERR operations. Some include copies of original documents, lists of staff members, and details about the art plundered. The most important of these reports are the interrogation reports compiled by the Art Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). In all, there were three Consolidated Interrogation Reports (CIR) and the ten Detailed Interrogation Reports (DIR).

The list below provides selective notes about alternate copies that have been found during the preparation of this Survey. Since the CIRs, DIRs, and the ALIU Final Report are all available in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782* and at footnote.com, only a few other copies in other records are cited. Multiple copies of these reports are found within the records of the Office of Military Government, U.S. (OMGUS; RG 260) and the OSS (RG 165). Copies are also available in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (B 323), many of which have undergone better conservation than those in the NACP. In a few cases, the copies in Koblenz have appended materials or handwritten corrections and notes. Additional copies are also located (again, many in better condition than those in the NACP) in the records of the Macmillan Commission in the British National Archives (T209/29). French translations of many of them are in MAEE, RA collection.

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication M1782: OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-46. Prepared by Michael Hussey, Michael J. Kurtz, and Greg Bradsher. 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>

For this microfilm publication, the DIRs and the Final Report were prepared from the records of the Roberts Commission (RG 239), while the CIRs were filmed from the records of the Chief of Naval Operations (RG 38). The introductory pamphlet describes these records provides a brief administrative history of the OSS ALIU, and gives the context of their production. The microfilm edition does not include the two limited-edition preliminary reports listed in the Final Report, nor does it include the September 1946 report on Hans Wendland, which was never formally issued.

Indices CIRs and DIRs

“Art Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) Reports Name Index.”

On-line version: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/oss-art-looting-investigation-name-index.html>

Indicates names found in all of the CIRs and DIRs.

ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Reports (CIR)

No. 1: "Activity of the ERR in France." 15 August 1945. Compiled by J.S. Plaut. Mimeographed. 57 p. and 19 attachments. ca. 50 p.

On-line versions: <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/231997495> and <http://www.lootedart.com/MN51KY845251>

Attachments include many key documents concerning the ERR. No. 10 lists the major Jewish art collections confiscated in Paris with their ERR codes, forming the basis for Appendix 1 in this Survey. As of Summer 2010, the second on-line version (from the TNA copy) is incomplete.

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 73), M1944/rolls 85, 94; RG 226 (Entry 190), box 293, folder 1365; RG 260, AHC (Entry 519), M1946/roll 121, among others

TNA (formerly PRO), T209/29

MAEE, RA 297 (original of the French translation)

No. 2: "The Göring Collection." 15 September 1945. Compiled by Theodore Rousseau, Jr. Mimeographed. 176 p. and 70 attachments. ca. 150 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/231998972> and <http://www.lootedart.com/O4PVYQ134901>

The report covers Göring's art acquisitions, including confiscations and purchases in France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, as well as sales involved. It lists and documents the paintings involved in fourteen numbered exchanges, most of them involving Jewish-owned works of art processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume. The microfilm version was prepared from the copy in RG 239, M1944/rolls 88, 94.

BArch 323/70

A well restored copy with a full list of attachments, complete with penciled notes and some Munich numbers penciled in, and some interleaf pages added, including supplement manuscript lists of acquisitions of art objects from the ERR.

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1; NACP, RG 260, AHC (Entry 519), M1946/roll 121, among other copies.

YIVO, RG 1136 (James Surkamp Papers), box 1, folder 3

TNA, T209/29

IWM, FO645, box 349, item 1

No. 3: "German Methods of Acquisition."

Not completed.

No. 4: "Linz: Hitler's Museum and Library." December 1945. Compiled by S. Lane Fainson. 87 p. plus 82 attachments. Mimeographed. ca. 200 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232004974> and <http://www.lootedart.com/O4PVYQ134901>

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1

TNA, T209/29

No. 4: Supplement. January 1946. Mimeographed. 21 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232004755>

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1

TNA, T209/29

No. 4: Index. (n.d.). Mimeographed. 7 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232004974>

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1

BArch, B 323/191

A well restored copy remains complete with index and most supplemental attachments 1-82, as well as the Detailed Interrogation Reports, nos. 1-5, 10, and 13.

NACP, RG 239 (Entry 10), M1944/roll 22

TNA, T209/29

ALIU Detailed Interrogation Reports (DIR)

The DIRs were prepared by James Plaut, S.L. Faison, and Theodore Rousseau. All were in typescript and mimeographed for internal distribution. Complete copies of nos. 1-7 and 9-12 are found also among the Macmillan Committee records in TNA, T209/29.

No. 1: Heinrich Hoffmann. 1 July 1945. 10 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995450>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 2: Ernst Buchner. July 1945. 34 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995559>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 3: Robert Scholz. August 1945. 5 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995887>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 4: Gustav Rochlitz, August 1945. 13 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995944>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 5: Günther Schiedlausky. August 1945. 4 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996104>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 6: Bruno Lohse, August 1945. 15 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996150>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 7: Gisela Limberger. September 1945. 5 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996311>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 8: Kajetan Mühlmann

Not completed before the ALIU final report, later issued as Dutch Interrogation Report No. 1 (see below).³

No. 9: Walter Andreas Hofer. September 1945. 20 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996367>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 10: Karl Kress. August 1945. 3 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996616>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 11: Walter Bornheim. September 1945. 30 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996657>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 12: Herman Voss. September 1945. 28 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231997039>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 13: Karl Haberstock. May 1946. 5 p.

On-line version: <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231997374>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 14: Maria Dietrich

Planned but not completed; data was included in the Linz report, CIR No. 4.

No. 15: Rose Bauer, secretary to Mühlmann

Not issued; data included in Dutch Interrogation Report No. 1.

³ Mühlmann, the chief figure in art plunder in Poland and the Netherlands, was interrogated during August 1945 in the ALIU center near Salzburg, but the full ALIU DIR planned was never issued. With participation of Capt. Jean Vlug (Royal Dutch Army), a joint U.S.- Dutch publication was contemplated, but never materialized in the U.S. series, although a Dutch-language report was issued (see below).

Wittman, Otto, and Bernard Taper. "Detailed Interrogation Report: Hans Wendland." OSS Report, 18 September 1946.

NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 7; RG 260, M1946/roll 152; RG 260, M1944/roll 92

MAEE, RA 224/112, folder B19

A copy of the original and a French translation

ALIU Final Report

"Art Looting Investigation Unit Final Report." Washington, DC. 1 May 1946. Prepared under the War Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, Strategic Services Unit. Typescript. 170 p.

On-line version: http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232005043_Holocaust%20Era%20Assets

The final (5th section) comprises: "Biographical Index of Individuals Involved in Art Looting" (pp. 16a-170), which was reprinted.⁴ The copy on *Microfilm Publication M1782* is of poor quality.

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 10), M1944/roll 22

ALIU Preliminary Reports (selected)

"The Miedl Case," Reports I, II, III, and IV. 13 Feb. 1945.

Preliminary version for limited distribution, based on findings in Spain and Portugal, remains in ALIU files. Alois Miedl, a Bavarian banker and speculator, was a major financial agent of Hermann Göring. For example, he engineered the purchase of the Goudstikker Collection in the Netherlands. Much of the material from this report was incorporated into the Göring report (see above).

NACP, RG 239, Reports 1944-1946 (Entry 6), M1944/roll 9; RG 239, Subject File (Entry 73), M1944/roll 90, folder "Alois Miedl"; NACP, RG 226, box 309, among others.

Plaut, James S (OSS ALIU). "Appreciation of German Methods of Looting of Works of Art in France." Interim Report. 15 April 1945.

Largely based on interrogations of POWs. Preliminary version (limited distribution) remains in ALIU files, and NACP, RG 239 (Entry 10), M1944/roll 22.

NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, MFA&A (Entry 55B), box 326, AMG 246

"Looted Works of Art from Collections of Allied Nationals Discovered in Switzerland." Enclosure #4 to SAFEHAVEN report #148. 10 Dec. 1945.

The original version of the report prepared by Douglas Cooper is listed under "British Reports" below. The report was also circulated by the ALIU and was numbered in the Safehaven series.

⁴ That index is reproduced in the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, Appendix H: "The Art-Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) List of 'Red-Flag' Names," pp. 259-291. NARA sources for selected names on the list are provided in Appendix I, pp. 293-296.

Plaut, James S. "U.S. Investigation of Looted Art in Switzerland," Second Interim Report, 5 January 1946.

NACP, RG 260, M1947/roll 85; RG 226, box 30, file 122

British MFA&A Reports Involving ERR Operations (selected)

The TNA copies will soon appear in digitized form on the TNA website.

"Report on the Bunjes Papers: The German Administration of the Fine Arts in the Paris Area during the First Year of Occupation." February 1945. 28 p.

Documents the activities of the Kunstschutz (Sep. 1940-Oct. 1941), based on the papers of Dr Hermann Bunjes, the head of the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) of the Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF). Includes content list of a number of the French Jewish art collections seized and processed in the Jeu de Paume.

TNA, T209/26

NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17

"The Einsatzstab Rosenberg." 2 Mar. 1945. 12 p. (INTR/62922/MFA)

Based on an original ERR documentary register found in Paris. Includes a helpful ERR staff list, and a list identifying some of the Jewish victims of art looting in France.

TNA, T209/26

"Appreciation of Enemy Methods of Looting Works of Art in Occupied Territory." March 1945. 9 p. MFA&A and SHAEF.

Includes a section on the ERR.

TNA, T209/26

"Loot Art in Occupied Territories, Neutral Countries and Latin America." (revised). August 1945. 34 p. Foreign Economic Administration, Enemy Branch. Original report dated 4 July 1945. 34 p.

The French section includes a letter from the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschutzkommando, DSK; 5 May 1941) with a list of paintings turned over to the ERR.

TNA, T209/26

Cooper, Douglas. "Looted Works of Art from Collections of Allied Nationals Discovered in Switzerland." 10 Mar. 1945.

Also listed as an ALIU report (see above). The TNA copy is an original typescript and includes a personal letter from Cooper to the Macmillan Commission.

TNA, T209/25

Cooper, Douglas. "Report of Mission to Switzerland." MFA&A Report, 10 December 1945.

Also listed as an ALIU report.

TNA, T209/25

NACP, RG 239, M1944/rolls 86, 92

MAEE, RA 218, folder B6, and RA 224/112, folder B19

Contains French translation: "Oeuvres d'art spoliée se trouvant en Suisse."

Cooper, Douglas (MFA&A, British Component), et al. "Accessions to German Museums and Galleries during the Occupation of France" (Report on the Schenker Papers, Part 1), 5 April 1945. 14 p.

TNA, T209/27

NACP, RG 331, G-5, MFA&A (Entry 55B), box 326, AMG 246; RG 239, M1944/rolls 86, 92; RG 260, M1941/rolls 7, 19, among others

MAEE, RA 218, folder B6, and RA 297, folder 3

Contains French translation: "Acquisitions faites par les musées et galeries allemandes pendant l'occupation de la France."

Cooper, Douglas (MFA&A, British Component). "Purchases of Works of Art in France during the Occupation by and on behalf of German Dealers and Officials" (Schenker Papers, Part 2). 11 p.

Includes an appended list of French dealers who sold to the Germans.

TNA, T209/27

NACP, RG 331, G-5, MFA&A (Entry 55B), box 326, AMG 246; RG 239, M1944/roll 86, 92; RG 260, M1941/ roll 19, among others

Cooper, Douglas, and Ernst de Wald. "German Kunstschutz in Italy between 1943 and 1945." MFA&A Report, 30 June 1945.

MFA&A. "Preliminary Report on Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule (NSDAP)." 1 August 1945. Mimeographed. 21 p.

TNA, T209/26; FO 1020/2548, 2793, and others

NACP, RG 239, M1944/roll 85

MFA&A. [Supplement]: "Progress Report on Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule, Tanzenberg (to 25 August 1945).

TNA, FO 1020/2793 and others

Dutch Restitution Committee, Detailed Interrogation Report No. 1

(completed version of projected OSS ALIU, DIR, no. 9)

Vlug, Jean (Drs, Captain, Royal Netherlands Army). "Report of the Dutch Captain Jean Vlug on Objects Removed to Germany from Holland, Belgium and France during the German Occupation on [*sic*] the Countries." Amsterdam: Stichting Nederlands Kunstbesit, 25 December 1945. Typescript. 231 p.

On-line version: <http://www.lootedart.com/publications.php?r = NITGVN553841>

This larger report contains what is sometimes cited separately as Dutch Restitution Committee, Detailed Interrogation Report No. 1: Kajetan Mühlmann and the Dienststelle Mühlmann, by Captain, drs Jean Vlug of the Royal Netherlands Army, with the same date of

25 December 1945. Based on postwar OSS ALIU interrogations and additional research and interrogations by the compiler. A photocopy, held by the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA, is indicated as the source for the on-line version.

Het Nationaal Archief, inv. Nr 1047, box 279BA

This copy, initially found in the record group Stichting Nederlands Kunstbezit, is now held in the Bureau Herkomst Gezocht (Origins Unknown) of the National Archives in the Hague. It has been identified as a photocopy received from BArch, B 323/200, but some pages are missing.

BArch, B 323/200 (from HICOG microfilm 14.43.pt 2)

The copy in has additional attachments, including several wartime operational reports of Dr Mühlmann (pp. 231-290).

NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 145

Similar to the copy in BArch, the NACP copy includes considerable related documentation along with postwar interrogation reports, probably similar to the BArch version.

Interrogations for the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials

See the entries for the NARA microfilm publications series under NACP, RG 238 in Section 9.1.7.5. (Entry 7A, NM66).

“Alfred Ernst Rosenberg,” Detailed Interrogation Report, prepared by Thomas C. Van Cleve, SHAEF, G-2: Special Detention Center “Ashcan.” 20 June 1945, and “Alfred Ernst Rosenberg,” SHAEF OI-Brief. 5 June 1945; 5 pp.

RG 226 (OSS), XL 13034 (box 175)

[NACP location: 190/4/16/03]

APPENDIX 4: ERR INTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

“Anordnungen und Mitteilungen” (mimeographed)

Scattered originals (in exceedingly brittle condition; but also on microfilm) are also available in New York: YIVO, RG 215, Occ 8, but copies of those missing in the Bundesarchiv have been added to NS 30/3-4. Copies of 1942, Nr. 1-5, are also in Moscow: RGVA, fond 1401k/*opis'* 1/file 55.

BArch, NS 30/3-4 [incomplete]

1942: Band 1, Nr. 1-6

1943-1944: Band 2, Nr. 7-13, 16-18

“Mitteilungsblatt”: Nachrichten des Einsatzstabes, Teil B

BArch, NS 30/5 [incomplete]

1943: Heft 1, 3, 5, 7-10

1944: Heft 1-3, 5-7, and Sonderheft (Heft 2 also in BArch, NS 15/314)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Most of the general country-level reference works cited in introductory sections in the Survey are repeated below. However, guides for individual archives or finding aids for separate record groups or fonds within archives or other repositories are not repeated here unless they also provide broader coverage.

General Research Guides and Handbooks

The AAM Guide to Provenance Research. Comp. Nancy H. Yeide, Konstantin Akinsha, and Amy L. Walsh. Washington, DC: American Association of Museums, 2001.

Although specifically oriented to the needs of provenance research for museum curators or those trying to locate or identify displaced art, also of general importance to those researching World War II cultural treasures. Provides coverage of resources in many American and European repositories with bibliography of finding aids and contact data. A special section covers holdings in the U.S. National Archives (pp. 55-103). Includes bibliography of related literature and many case studies.

Archives de Paris, 1939-1945. Guide des sources historiques conservées aux Archives de Paris. Comp. Brigitte Lainé, Philippe Grand, and Pascale Verdier under the direction of Jean-Marie Jenn. Paris: Édition des musées de la Ville de Paris, 1994.

An annotated guide to holdings in the municipal archives, none of which directly involve the ERR, although some materials are indirectly related to wartime plunder and more directly to the art market.

Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen: Overzicht van archieven met gegevens over roof, recuperatie, rechtsherstel en schadevergoeding van vermogens van Joden in Nederland in de periode 1940-1987. Comp. J.M.L. van Bockxmeer, P.S.A. Lamboo, and H.A.I. van Schie. The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1998. Commissie van Onderzoek Liro-archieven.

Arkhivy okupatsii 1941-1944. Comp. Nataliia Makovs'ka et al. Kyiv: Kyievo-Mohylians'ka akademiia, 2006; Derzhkomarkhiv Ukraïny; = *Bil'she ne taiemno*, vol. 1.

Fredj, Jacques, ed. *Les Archives de la Shoah.* Paris: L'Harmattan, 1998; CDJC.

Guide Européen des sources d'archives sur le Shoah / European Guide of Archival Sources on the Shoah. Paris: CDJC, 1999.

Guide des recherches dans les archives des spoliations et des restitutions. Ed. Caroline Piketty, with Christophe Dubois and Fabrice Launay. Paris: La documentation française, 2000. Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France.

On-line edition: <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/014000425/0000.pdf>

A basic guide to research in French sources with admirable explanations of the complicated interrelationship of various groups of records in terms of the function of the agencies represented. Provides in the first part a helpful orientation to major groups of records preserved in public archives with capsule administrative histories of the agency and description of the relevant holdings relating to plunder or confiscation during the war and

restitution thereafter. The second part covers sources for research on specific subjects – most relevant to the ERR is the coverage of works of art and plunder of apartments by the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion) under the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO).

Inventar von Quellen zur deutschen Geschichte in Pariser Archiven und Bibliotheken. Compiled under the direction of Georg Schnath. Ed. Wolfgang Hans Stein. 2 vols. Koblenz, 1986-2002.

Vol. 1: Koblenz: Selbstverlag der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz; Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz, 1986; = *Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz*, vol. 39.

Vol. 2: *Archive im Bereich des Verteidigungsministeriums, Archive des Aussen- und des Finanzministeriums, Stadtpariser Archive und Bibliotheken.* Stuttgart: Jan Thorbecke, 2002; = *Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz*, vol. 97; *Instrumenta*, vol. 5.

An inventory of sources for pre-World War II German history, based on a version prepared during occupation by Group Archives (Gruppe Archivwesen) of the Reichsarchiv's Archive Protection Office (Archivschutz) under Georg Schnath. None of the sources listed are directly related to the ERR, but the volume is important for a perspective on the organization of French archives in the 1940s and the helpful introductions by Wolfgang Hans Stein on German archival work in Paris during the war.

Le Pillage de l'art en France pendant l'occupation et la situation des 2 000 oeuvres confiés aux musées nationaux. Ed. Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Didier Schulmann. Paris: La Documentation française, 2000; Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des juifs de France. Direction des Musées de France and Centre Georges-Pompidou.

An initial chapter provides a most helpful background account of the plunder of art during the German occupation especially by the ERR and the western affairs bureau (Dienststelle Westen) of the RMbO. A subsequent chapter surveys the extent of postwar restitution under the auspices of the Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA), 1944-1949, with an explanation of the mechanism for restitution from Germany and compensation under West Germany's Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG). Specific attention is devoted to the 2,000 unrestituted works of art that were confined by the Commission on Choice (Commission de choix), 1949-1953, to the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR). Provides a succinct description of research resources, bibliography, and appended French documents on restitution and the fate of works of art not identified as to owners.

La Seconde Guerre mondiale. Guide des sources conservées en France, 1939-1945. Comp. Brigitte Blanc, Henry Rouso, and Chantal de Tourtier-Bonazzi. Paris: Archives Nationales, 1994.

Weinberg, Gerhard L. *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.

Supplement to the Guide to Captured German Documents. Prepared by Gerhard L. Weinberg. Washington, DC: US NA, 1959.

Wieviorka, Annette, Floriane Azoulay, and Jean Matteoli. *Le pillage des appartements et son indemnisation*. Paris: Documentation française, 2000; Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des juifs de France.

On-line edition: <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/004001393/0000.pdf>

Recounts the background and operations of the Möbel-Aktion in France for the removal of all furnishings from apartments of Jews who had fled or been deported. Also includes a section on the removal and return of pianos and related musical instruments, which involved the ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik).

Documentary Publications and Annotated Registers of Documents

Aly, Götz, and Susanne Heim. *Das Zentrale Staatsarchiv in Moskau ("Sonderarchiv")*: *Rekonstruktion und Bestandsverzeichnis verschollen geglaubten Schriftguts aus der NS-Zeit*. Dusseldorf: Hans-Bockler-Stiftung, 1992.

Biblioteky Kyieva v period natsists'koï okupatsii (1941-1943): Doslidzhennia. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk. Publikatsii dokumentiv. Comp. L.A. Dubrovina and N.I. Maloletova; ed. O.S. Onyshchenko, H.V. Boriak, L.A. Dubrovina et al. Kyiv: National'na biblioteka Ukraïny imeni V.I. Vernads'koho, Derzhavnyi komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny, 2004; "Biblioteky Ukraïny pid chas Druhoï svitovoï viiny."

Provides a register of documents in fond 3676 relating to libraries and general ERR cultural policies in Ukraine during the occupation, with full facsimile texts in German and Ukrainian translation of key documents. In addition to the introduction on the ERR by Boriak and Dubrovina, there is a good introductory chapter by Tetiana Sebta on the organization of the ERR in Ukraine (pp. 114-148) in Kyiv (Kiev).

Billig, Joseph. *Alfred Rosenberg dans l'action idéologique, politique et administrative du Reich hitlérien: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C. provenant des archives du Reichsleiter et Ministre A. Rosenberg*. Paris: Edition du Centre, 1963; = *Les inventaires des archives du CDJC*, vol. 1.

A lengthy introduction and commentaries provide background regarding Rosenberg in connection with the annotated register of selected ERR documents held by the CDJC.

Boitsovyi, Mikhail A., and Tet'iana A. Vasil'eva, eds. and comps. *Kartoteka "Z" Operativnogo shtaba "Reikhsleiter Rozenberg": Tsennosti kul'tury na okkupirovannykh territoriakh Rossii, Ukrainy i Belorussii, 1941-1942*. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1998; = *Trudy istoricheskogo fakul'teta MGU*, vyp. 5; *Istoricheskie istochniki*, vyp. 1.

Includes a complete facsimile (with Russian translations) of the ERR cards (301 cards) registering cultural sites in occupied Soviet lands found in RGVA, fond 1401k. Does not include the cards for the Baltic countries.

Bradsher, Greg. *A Guide to Research on Holocaust-Era Assets*. Washington, DC: NARA, 2000.

On-line version (updated): <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/index.html>

An extensive listing of related files and documents available in NACP. Includes many helpful listings and a good bibliography of related literature. Updating is still in progress in the electronic edition, which can be searched on line. Some of the printed copies in the NACP Research Room (200) have penciled correlations to recent NARA microfilm publications covering the records described.

Eichwede, Wolfgang, and Ulrike Hartung, eds. *Verschleppt und verschollen: Eine Dokumentation deutscher, sowjetischer und amerikanischer Akten zum NS-Kunstraub in der Sowjetunion (1941-1948)*. Bremen: Edition Temmen, 2000.

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 YIVO Institute for Jewish Research (New York).

Provides a very helpful English-language digest of selected documents used in preparation and exhibits for the trials, organized in the several series into which they were divided with consecutive numbers within the respective series. Gives cross-references to all published versions. Unfortunately, however, reference numbers are not provided for trial exhibits, i.e. those documents that were actually submitted in evidence, thus requiring an extra step for researchers needing to call up the documents in an archive. Includes a helpful introduction, extensive glossary of German terminology (with English translations), and indexes.

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)

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French edn.: *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

Vols. 1-22 provide a complete, English-language transcript of the proceedings before the IMT, where Rosenberg was also a defendant. A name index in vol. 24 provides only partial indexing. 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. Most of the exhibited documents in volumes 25-42 are printed only in German.

Kashevarova, Nataliia, and Nina Maloletova. *Deiatel'nost' operativnogo shtaba Reikhsliaitera Rozenberga v okkupirovannoi Evrope v period Vtoroi mirovoi voiny. Spravochnik-ukazatel' arkhivnykh dokumentov iz kievskikh sobranii*. Introduction by Hennadii Boriak and a methodological introduction by Liubov Dubrovina. Kyiv, 2006; Derzhavnyi komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny; National'na biblioteka Ukraïny imeni V.I. Vernads'koho; TsDAVO; Thompson Gale.

This Reference-Index to the ERR records (fonds 3676 and 3674) also covers the related files of the Provincial Authority for Libraries, Archives and Museums (LV ABM) under the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (fond 3206, *opys* 5). Includes an introduction by Hennadii Boriak and a methodological introduction by Liubov Dubrovina. The data from this compilation is being used as the descriptive basis for the digitized Internet version of the ERR archival collections in Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (TsDAVO) in Kyiv.

Le pillage par les Allemands des oeuvres d'art et des bibliothèques appartenant à des Juifs en France: Recueil de documents. Ed. Jean Cassou. Paris: Éditions du Centre de Documentation

Juive Contemporaine, 1947; = *Centre de documentation juive contemporaine. Série Documents*, no. 4.

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

Prepared under the direction of the Nuremberg Justice Robert H. Jackson, comprises partial transcripts of the trial in English translation, along with selections from the exhibited documents, interrogations and other miscellaneous documents deemed most important by the editors. Large portions of the Rosenberg trial and exhibited documents are printed in English in vol. 2, pp. 593-624, and Supp. B, pp. 302-365, 1,326-1,356.

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*;

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_1.pdf

Vol. 2: *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures / Paintings, tapestries and sculpture*;

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_2.pdf

Vol. 3: *Meubles / Furniture*;

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_3.pdf

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*;

On-line version: forthcoming

Vol. 5: *Matériel de transport / Means of transport*;

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_5.pdf

Vol. 6: *Valeurs mobilières / Securities*;

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On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_7.pdf

Vol. 8: *Bijoux / Jewels*.

On-line version: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_8.pdf

Supplément aux tomes II, III et IV.

On-line version: forthcoming

Deuxième supplément aux tomes II, III et IV. Objets d'art.

On-line version: forthcoming

Troisième supplément aux tomes II, III, IV et VII. Objets d'art et livres rares.

On-line version: forthcoming

The first volume appeared in 1947, supplements were issued through 1952. A largely complete microfilm version of this series 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 and at the Archives of the National Museums of France in the Louvre (see Section 2.3.2.). Two of the copies at the latter include annotations by Rose Valland and her colleagues (primarily in vol. 2). Another set is contained in B 323 in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (see Section 3.2.1.4.5.). Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted art. Copies of this series, in various degrees of completeness, may also be found in some major research libraries. The links here are subject to change as the website of the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR) is upgraded in early 2011.

Roth, Karl Heinz, ed. *The International Institute of Social History as a Pawn of Nazi Social Research: New Documents on the History of the IISH during German Occupation Rule from 1940 to 1945*; = *International Review of Social History* 34, Supplement (1989).

Provides details and documents (with English translations) regarding the ERR seizure of the IISH collections from Amsterdam and the Nazi rivalries over the spoils for use by various agencies involved in social research and library building.

Steinberg, Lucien. *Les autoritéés allemandes en France occupée: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C.* Foreword by Isaac Schneersohn. Preface by Jacques Delarue. Paris, 1966; = *Les inventaires des archives du CDJC*, vol. 2.

An annotated register of selected German documents held by the CDJC with commentary. Section B "Anti-Jewish Measures on the Material Plane," contains sections on Economic Aryanization, Pillage of Works of Art and libraries, and Confiscations and Seizures (see especially pp. 83-97).

United Restitution Organization (URO). "M-Aktion, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940-1944." Typescript (mimeographed). [Frankfurt]: URO, 22 July 1958. With added note by Kurt May, 30 October 1958. [188 p.].

A postwar report prepared by the major international (U.S.) claims service for Holocaust survivors and their families in connection with West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG), providing important information about the function of the M-Aktion. A brief introduction is followed by transcription of many of the key original related German documents, but with no indication of the source of the originals.

Copies are held by the Service for War Victims (SVG) in Brussels, the NIOD in Amsterdam, and the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York (MS 529). A microfilm copy is available in the Wiener Library, London.

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 edn. Washington, DC: GPO, 2001; prepared in collaboration with the U.S. National Archives.

Memoirs

Howe, Thomas Carr, Jr. *Saltmines and Castles: The Discovery and Restitution of Looted European Art.* New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1946.

Pomrenze, Seymour J. "Policies and Procedures for the Protection, Use, and Return of Captured German Records," pp. 5-30. In *Captured German and Related Records.*

Poste, Leslie I. "Books Go Home from the Wars." *Library Journal* 73 (1948): 1699-1704.

———. *The Development of U.S. Protection of Libraries and Archives in Europe during World War II*. Fort Gordan, GA, 1964. A revision of Poste's doctoral dissertation (University of Chicago, 1958).

Poste served as a U.S. Army Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives (MFA&A).

Rorimer, James. *Survival: The Salvage and Protection of Art in War*. New York: Abelard, 1950.

[Rosenberg, Alfred]. *Memoirs of Alfred Rosenberg*. With Commentaries by Serge Land and Ernst von Schenck. Translated from the German by Eric Posselt. Chicago, New York: Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, 1949.

Smyth, Craig Hugh. *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.

A published lecture in Groningen by the director of the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) with appended documents and illustrative photographs.

Valland, Rose. *Front de l'art: Défense des collections françaises, 1939-1945*. Paris: Plon, 1961; 2nd edn.: Réunion des Musées nationaux, 1997.

Wildenstein, Daniel, and Yves Stavridès. *Marchands d'art*. Paris: Plon, 1999.

Commission Reports

Belgium. Chancellerie du Premier Ministre, Commission d'étude des Biens Juifs. *Les biens des Victimes des persécutions anti-juives en Belgique: Spoliation, Rétablissement des droits, Résultats de la Commission d'étude: Rapport final de la Commission d'étude sur le sort des biens des membres de la Communauté juive de Belgique spoliés ou délaissés pendant la guerre 1940-1945*.

Belgium. Kanselarij van de Eerste Minister, Studiecommissie joodse goederen. *Eindverslag van de Studiecommissie betreffende het lot van de bezittingen van de leden van de joodse gemeenschap van België, geplunderd of achtergelaten tijdens de oorlog 1940-1945*.

Belgium. The Prime Minister's Office, Study Commission Jewish Assets. *The Assets of the Victims of the Anti-Jewish Persecutions in Belgium: Looting, Re-establishment of Rights, Findings of the Study Commission: Final Report of the Study Commission into the Fate of the Belgian Jewish Community's Assets, Which Were Plundered or Surrendered or Abandoned during the War, 1940-1945*. 2 vols. [Brussels], July 2001. (Internal edition).

On-line edition: <http://www.combuysse.fgov.be/hoofdframemenu.html> (contains added English title page and introduction)

The extensive, comprehensive report of the "Buysse Commission" (headed by Lucien Buysse), assembled in 1998. Within the major section on wartime plunder (Section 2), separate subsections are devoted to the Möbel-Aktion: 2.77 – "La Möbelaktion" [by Johanna Pezechkian] – in both French and Dutch edns, pp. 119-132; and "Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg: ERR et la spoliation des biens culturels" [by Jacques Lust] – French edn., pp. 133-141; Dutch edn. pp. 133-142. Appendix 5 (in the second volume) lists spoliated Jewish library and archival collections transported to Germany, pp. 21-23. The bibliography lists extensive archival documentation, as well as published sources.

Commission on European Jewish Cultural Reconstruction. *Tentative List of Jewish Cultural Treasures in Axis-Occupied Countries*. New York, 1946; = *Jewish Social Studies* 8, no. 1, Supplement.

On-line version:

http://www.lootedart.com/InformationByCountry/United%20States/Official%20Bodies%20and%20Reports/Orcid_GSF_37889_4238888889.asp

Plunder and Restitution: The U .S. and Holocaust Victims' Assets: Findings and Recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States and Staff Report. Washington, DC: GPO, 2000.

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.

Conference Proceedings

Captured German and Related Records: A National Archives Conference. Ed. Robert Wolfe. Athens, Ohio, Ohio University Press, 1974. National Archives Conferences, vol. 3.

Cultural Treasures Moved because of the War: A Cultural Legacy of the Second World War. Documentation and Research on Losses. Documentation of the International Meeting in Bremen (30.11-2.12.1944). Ed. Jost Hansen, Doris Lemmermeier, and Deiter Opper. Bremen: Koordinierungsstelle der Länder für die Rückführung von Kulturgütern beim Senator für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Kunst und Sport, 1995.

Limited printed copies were distributed to the participants.

Pillages et restitutions: le destin des oeuvres d'art sorties de France pendant la seconde guerre mondiale. Actes du colloque organisé par la Direction des musées de France, le 17 novembre 1996 à l'amphithéâtre de. Rohan de l'Ecole du Louvre. Ed. Robert Fohr and Guillaume de la Broise. Paris: Éditions Adam Biro, 1997; Direction des musées de France.

Presents summary reports about wartime plunder, sales, and the fate of French public and private art collections during the war and restitution operations there after, with comments on the controversy of the 2,000 plus unclaimed paintings that were turned over to the Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR).

The Return of Looted Collections (1946-1946). An Unfinished Chapter. Proceedings of an International Symposium to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Return of Dutch Collections from Germany. Ed. F.J. Hoogewoud, E.P. Kwaadgras et al. Amsterdam: Stichting beheer IISG, 1997.

Spoils of War: International Newsletter, Special Edition: International Conference "Database assisted documentation of lost cultural assets: Requirements, tendencies and forms of co-operation" (Magdeburg, November 28-30, 2001).

On-line version: <http://www.lostart.de/Webs/EN/Publikationen/Index.html> (see "Publications")

The Spoils of War: World War II and Its Aftermath: The Loss, Reappearance, and Recovery of Cultural Property. Ed. Elizabeth Simpson. New York: Henry N. Abrams, 1997. Documentary Appendixes.

Vilnius Forum on Holocaust-Era Cultural Assets: Proceedings. Limited edn.: Vilnius, October 2000.

Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, November 30-December 3, 1998: Proceedings. Ed. J.D. Bindenagel. Washington, DC: U.S. GPO, 1999. U.S. Department of State, Publication 10603. Also available in CD-ROM.

On-version: <http://www.state.gov/www/regions/eur/holocaust/heac.html>

Exhibition and Art Catalogues

À qui appartenait ces tableaux? La politique française de recherche de provenance, de garde et de restitution des oeuvres d'art pillées durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale/ Looking for Owners. French Policy for Provenance Research, Restitution and Custody of Art Stolen in France during World War Two. Edited with an introduction by Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Laurence Sigal-Klagsbald. Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2008.

A bilingual catalogue of an exhibition at the Museum of Israel, Jerusalem (18 Feb.-3 June 2008), and the Musée d'art et d'histoire du Judaïsme, Paris (24 June-28 Sep. 2008), presents 53 high-profile examples of paintings returned to France but whose owners or heirs were never identified. Most of the paintings here are from the Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR). Quality colored illustrations accompany professional descriptions and provenance notes. In a few cases, provenance and introductory notes have been updated since publication of the 2004 catalogue of the MNR paintings above. The introduction presents a helpful account of the plunder and dispersal of art during the Second World War, with emphasis on the activities of the ERR in France.

Hamon-Jugnet, Marie. *Collection Schloss, oeuvres spoliées pendant la Deuxième guerre mondiale non restituées (1943-1998).* Paris: Ministère des Affaires étrangères, 1998.

On-line version: <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/archives/dossiers/schloss>

Lesné, Claude; and Anne Roquebert. *Catalogue des peintures MNR.* Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2004.

On-line version: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/pres.htm>

A well researched catalogue with black and white illustrations of 983 paintings registered as part of the special collection National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR). These paintings were returned to France after the war, but their owners or heirs were not identified at the time. The catalogue is arranged alphabetically by name of artist within eight designated country schools and a final miscellaneous group. The provenance summaries include the wartime migration of the paintings with reference to available catalogue numbers, for example, for the Göring and Linz collections, as well as registration numbers from the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and French restitution authorities in Baden-Baden as available. The introduction elucidates many important sources and explains many of the research difficulties encountered in France and abroad. The Internet database version of the catalogue provides colored illustrations in many cases.

Lillie, Sophie. *Was einmal war: Handbuch der enteigneten Kunstsammlungen Wiens*. Vienna: Czernin, 2003; = *Bibliothek des Raubes*, vol. 3.

Löhr, Hans Christian. *Das Braune Haus der Kunst. Hitler und der "Sonderauftrag Linz." Visionen, Verbrechen, Verluste*. Berlin: Akamemie Verlag, 2005.

See the extensive related bibliography (pp. 207-219) and the selected plates with images with captions of paintings chosen for the museum (pp. 223-417).

Schwarz, Birgit. *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum "Führermuseum."* Vienna: Böhlaus Verlag, 2004.

A reconstruction of the Dresden catalogue for the paintings chosen for the Linz museum with reproduction of available images (with MCCC numbers added). Images used are primarily from BArch, B 223/45-88.

Yeide, Nancy H. *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection*. Dallas: Laurel Publishing, 2009.

An impressive catalogue raisonn e, with provenance details about the individual items in the Goring collection (many more than previously known), with quality illustrations, compiled by the head of curatorial records at the U.S. National Gallery of Art. Provides provenance data for 1,571 paintings in the Goring Collection (A1-A1571), 221 paintings "likely" to have been in the collection (B1-B221), a group of "uncertain associations" (C1-C96), and a final group of paintings Goring used for exchanges (D1-D131). Includes a helpful appraisal of sources (pp. 21-25). See the advance review article by Jonathan Lopez, "A Legacy of Plunder," *ARTnews* (January 2009), pp. 106-109.

Secondary Literature

Aalders, Gerard. *Nazi Looting. The Plunder of Dutch Jewry During the Second World War*. Trans. Arnold Pomerans with Erica Pomerans. Oxford, New York: Berg, 2004.

Dutch edn.: Aalders, Gerard. *Roof: De ontvreemding van joods bezit tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog*. The Hague: SDU, 1999.

German edn.: *Geraubt! Die Enteignung j dischen Besitzes im Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Trans. Stefan H ring. Cologne: Dittrich: 2000

Bollmus, Reinhard. *Das Amt Rosenberg und seine Gegner: Studien zum Machtkampf im Nationalsozialistischen Herrschaftssystem*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1970; = *Studien zur Zeitgeschichte*, vol. 1.

2nd edn. with bibliographic essay by Stephen Lehnst dt: Munich: Oldenbourg, 2006.

A detailed study of Rosenberg's intellectual background and his activities as Commissioner of the F hrer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (DBFU), with extensive bibliography.

Coeur , Sophie. *La memoire spoli e. Les archives des Franais butin de guerre nazi puis sovi tique (de 1940   nos jours)*. Paris: Editions Payot-Rivages, 2007.

An incisive, well researched and well written study of the plunder, wartime fate and restitution of French archives in a broad intellectual context. Considerably expanded from the author's 2003 article. Includes a list of the French archives returned from Moscow and an extensive bibliography of related literature.

Collins, Donald E., and Herbert P. Rothfeder. "The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg and the Looting of Jewish and Masonic Libraries during World War II." *Journal of Library History* 18 (Winter 1983), pp. 21-36.

Dreyfus, Jean-Marc. *Pillages sur ordonnances: Aryanisation et restitution des banques en France, 1940-1953*. Preface by Antoine Prost. Paris: Fayard, 2003.

Illustrates the Nazi "Aryanization" process in France and provides background on some of the major French banking families whose art collections were among those plundered by the ERR (such as David-Weill, Louis Dreyfus, and the Rothschilds), with good coverage of available sources and bibliography, both for plunder and postwar restitution proceedings.

———, and Sarah Gensbinger. *Des Camps dans Paris. Austerlitz, Levitan, Bassane*. Paris: Fayard, 2003.

Focusing as it does on the Nazi internment camps for Jews within the city of Paris, the book has good introductory chapters on the function of the Möbel-Aktion and has considerable coverage of available sources for ERR plunder and postwar restitution proceedings.

Dubrovina, Liubov, and Nadiia Malolstova. "Fond 'Reikhkomisara Ukraïny (1941-1944)' u TsDAVO Ukraïny: Ohliad dokumentiv z istorii bibliotek periodu natsists'koï okupatsii Kyieva." In *Arkhivoznavstvo. Arkheografii. Dzhereloznavstvo: Mizhvidomchyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats'*, vol. 4: *Studii na poshanu Ruslana Pyroga*, ed. H. V. Boriak et al., pp. 408-427. Kyiv: Derzhkomarkhiv Ukraïny et al., 2001.

Dubyk, Maryna H. *Arkhivna sprava v okupovanii Ukraïni (1941-1944 rr.). Avtoreferat dysertatsii na zdobuttia naukovoho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk*. Kyiv: NANU IUA, 1997.

———. "Skhema sprav Kraiovoho upravlinnia arkhivamy, bibliotekamy ta muzeiamy pri Reikhskomisariati Ukraïny (1944 r.)." *Arkhivy Ukraïny* 1995, nos. 1-3, pp. 35-37.

Edsel, Robert M. *Rescuing da Vinci: Hitler and the Nazis Stole Europe's Great Art – America and Her Allies Recovered It*. Foreword by Lynn N. Nicholas and Edmond P. Pillsbury. Dallas: Laurel Publishing, [2006].

A lavishly illustrated edition of photographs regarding cultural plunder and recovery during and after World War II, prepared in connection with the film produced in 2006 based on Lynn Nicholas's *The Rape of Europa*. Publicity about the edition is found at the Edsel website <http://www.rescuingdavinci.com>.

———, with Bret Witter. *The Monuments Men: Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves, and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History*. New York: Center Street, 2009.

Eichwede, Wolfgang, and Ulrike Hartung, eds. "*Betr: Sicherstellung*": *NS-Kunstraub in der Sowjetunion*. Bremen: Edition Temmen, 1998.

———. "Sowjetische Kulturgutverluste im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Zahlen, Odysseen und Rätsel." *Osteuropa* 48, Heft 3 (1998), pp. 225-238.

Feliciano, Hector. *The Lost Museum: The Nazi Conspiracy to Steal the World's Greatest Works of Art*. Translated by Tim Bent and Hector Feliciano. New York: Basic Books, 1997. Originally published in French as *Le musée disparu*. Paris: Editions Austral, 1995.

A revealing, well researched investigatory journalistic narrative about the plunder of art in France, the fate of the plundered art during the war, and the continuing unresolved problems of displaced art and restitution issues. Chapters devoted to the seizure of such well known collections as those of the Rothschilds, Bernheim-Jeune, David-Weill, Paul Rosenberg, and Schloss; are followed by sketches on the wartime art market, the role of Switzerland as a haven for art traffic, and a few poignant examples about search and retrieval of still lost paintings. The final chapter calls attention to embarrassing issue of the 2,000 works of art returned to France and then turned over to the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR), without their owners were ever being identified.

Fishman, David E. *Embers Plucked from the Fire: The Rescue of Jewish Cultural Treasures in Vilna*. 2nd expanded edn. New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 2009. The first edition was reprinted in *The Holocaust and the Book: Destruction and Preservation*, ed. Jonathan Rose, pp. 66-78. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001.

Includes excerpts of several ERR documents found in Vilnius in the Central State Archive (CVA) from the special forced-labor Jewish Working Group under the ERR.

Gensburger, Sarah. *Images d'un pillage. Album de la spoliation des juifs à Paris, 1940-1944*. Paris: Éditions Textuel, 2010.

Traces the operations of the Möbel-Aktion in Paris and reproduces with considerable commentary an album of original M-Aktion photographs now located among the records of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) in Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323/311.

Grenzer, Andreas. "Die Evakuierung von sowjetischen Kulturgütern im Zweiten Weltkrieg." *Osteuropa* 47, Heft 9 (1997), pp. 922-931.

———. "Research Project "Fate of the Treasures of Art Removed from the Soviet Union during World War II." In *Cultural Treasures Moved because of the War*, pp. 124-132.

———; and Gabriele Freitag. "Der deutsche Umgang mit sowjetischem Kulturgut während des Zweiten Weltkrieges." *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 45, Heft 2 (1997), pp. 237-272.

Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. [Bibliography]. "Displaced Cultural Treasures as a Result of World War II and Restitution Issues."

On-line version: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives-and-restitution/bibliography.php>

An ongoing bibliography on the website of the International Institute of Social History (IISG). Many of the entries there have links to the full texts now available electronically.

———. "Displaced Archives on the Eastern Front: Restitution Problems from World War II and Its Aftermath." Amsterdam: IISH, 1995. IISG Research Papers, 18.

German edn.: "Verschleppte Archive im Bereich der Ostfront: Aus dem Zweiten Weltkrieg und seinen Folgen resultierende Rückgabeprobleme." *Quatuor Coronati Jahrbuch* 33 (1996), pp. 23-60.

———. “Displaced Archives and Restitution Problems on the Eastern Front in the Aftermath of World War II,” *Contemporary European History* 6, no. 1 (1997), pp. 27-74.

———. “Dwukrotnie zrabowane i nadal z dala od ojczyzny. Losy trzech bibliotek słowiańskich przejętych przez nazistów w Paryżu.” *Archeion* 106 (2003), pp. 47-84.

———. “The Fate of Ukrainian Cultural Treasures during World War II: Archives, Libraries, and Museums under the Third Reich.” *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 39, Heft 1 (1991), pp. 53-80.

Ukrainian version, with the collaboration of Gennadii Boriak, in *Dolia skarbiv Ukrain's'koi kul'tury pid chas druhoi svitovoi viiny: Vynyshchennia arkhiviv, bibliotek, muzeiv*. Kyiv: Arkheohrafichna komisiia AN URSR, 1991. 2nd edn. L'viv, 1992.

The Ukrainian version includes an appended selection of published documents.

Condensed version appears in *Pam'iatky Ukraïny* 1994, nos. 3-6, pp. 92-105.

———. “New Clues in the Records of Archival and Library Plunder during World War II: The ERR Ratibor Center and the RSHA VII Amt in Silesia,” pp. 52-67. In *The Return of Looted Collections*.

———. “The Odyssey of the Petliura Library and the Records of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) during World War II [part 1].” *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 22 (1998), pp. 181-208; = *Cultures and Nations of Central and Eastern Europe: Essays in Honor of Roman Szporluk*, ed. Zvi Gitelman et al.

———. “The Postwar Fate of the Petliura Library and the Records of the Ukrainian National Republic [part 2].” *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 21 (1997), pp. 393-461.

———. “The Odyssey of the Smolensk Archive: Plundered Communist Records for the Service of Anti-Communism.” Pittsburgh, 1995. Carl Beck Papers in East European Studies, no. 1201. Condensed three-part article in *1999: Zeitschrift für Sozialgeschichte des 20. und 21. Jahrhunderts* 1997, Heft 4, pp. 71-97; 1998, Heft 2, pp. 190-201; 1999, Heft 1, pp. 134-151.

On-line version (Carl Beck Paper): <http://www.iisg.nl/archives-and-restitution/smolensk.pdf>

Includes brief background data about the ERR operations in Ratibor, which had not previously been described in print. Lists appropriate literature on the formation and activities of the ERR in Silesia.

———. “The Odyssey of the Turgenev Library from Paris, 1940-2002: Books as Victims and Trophies of War.” Amsterdam: International Institute of Social History, 2003. IISG Research Papers, no. 42.

On-line version: <http://www.iisg.nl/publications/respap42.pdf>

———. “The Postwar Fate of ERR Archival and Library Plunder and the Dispersal of ERR Records,” *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 20, no. 2 (Fall 2006), pp. 278-306.

On-line version:

<http://hgs.oxfordjournals.org/content/20/2/278.full?ijkey=8v73bRZfKUs4Ys0&keytype=ref>

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———. “The Return of the ‘Smolensk Archive’: From a Tool for Nazi and American Sovietology to a Pawn in International Restitution Politics” / “Vosvrashchenie ‘Smolenskogo arkhiva’: Ot instrumenta natsistskoi i amerikanskoi sovetologii k roli peshki v mezhdunarodnykh politicheskikh intrigakh v oblasti restitutsii.” In *Vozvrashchenie “Smolenskogo arkhiva” / The Return of the “Smolensk Archive,”* pp. 127-190 (English); pp. 56-126 (Russian). Moscow: ROSSPEN, 2005.

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Russian edn.: “Trofeinye knigi iz Zapadnoi Evropy: Doroga v Minsk cherez Ratibor (Ratsibuzh). Ograblenie bibliotek ERR (Operativnym shtabom Reikhsliaitera Rozenberga).” In *Matieryialy trietskikh mizhnarodnykh knihaznauchykh chytanniau “Kniha Belarusi: Poviaz’ chasou” (Minsk, 16-17 verasnia 2003 g.)*, pp. 39-90. Minsk: Natsyianal’naia bibliiatieka Belarusi, 2005.

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On-line version: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives-and-restitution/err-ratibor-pkg.pdf>

———. “Russia’s Trophy Archives: Still Prisoners of World War II?” Open Society Archive, Central European University (Budapest).

On-line version:

<http://www.osa.ceu.hu/files/2002/RussianTrophyArchives/RussianTrophyArchives.html>

———. “Silesian Crossroads for Europe’s Displaced Books: Compensation or Prisoners of War?” In *The Future of the Lost Cultural Heritage: The documentation, identification and restitution of the cultural assets of WW II victims. Proceedings of the international academic conference in Cesky Krumlov (22.-24.11. 2005)*, ed. Mečislav Borák, pp. 133-169. Prague: Documentation Center for Property Transfers of the Cultural Assets of WW II Victims, Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences, Tilia Publishers, 2006. Also in Czech edn.

On-line version: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives-and-restitution/silesian.pdf>

———. “Spoils of War Returned: U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR, 1945-1959.” *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration* 34, no. 1 (Spring 2002), pp. 27-41.

On-line version: <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2002/spring/spoils-of-war-1.html>

———. “Survivors of the Holocaust: Displaced Books and Archives Plundered from Enemies of the Nazi Regime.” *Vilnius Forum on Holocaust-Era Cultural Assets: Proceedings*.

———. “Tracing Patterns of European Library Plunder: Books Still not Home from the War.” In *Jüdischer Buchbesitz als Raubgut. Zweites Hannoversches Symposium*, ed. Regine Dehnel, pp. 139-167. Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann 2006); = *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie* 88.

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———. “‘Trophy’ Archives and Non-Restitution: Russia’s Cultural ‘Cold War’ with the European Community.” *Problems of Post-Communism* 45, no. 3 (May-June 1998), pp. 3-16.

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A well informed, thorough survey of the operations of the M-Aktion in Belgium. The author's footnote 2, and appended list "1. Archives" provide details of the documentation available, although there have been some changes in location since publication. See also the Pezechkian chapter on the M-Aktion in the Buysse Commission report listed above.

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The first comprehensive study of libraries during the German occupation brings together extensive data from a wealth of sources, with examples of prominent French individuals and institutions whose libraries were confiscated, particularly drawn from recently available extensive French postwar claims and restitution files. Good survey chapters on library developments and collaboration in France. Weaker on ERR versus the Gestapo and the SD and other German reports on confiscations and shipments, although one appendix renders the listings from the March and April 1941 ERR lists, copies of which are found in the Archives Nationales. The author's database of confiscated and restituted French libraries is available at http://www.cfaj.fr/publicat/livres_pilles.html.

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some of the major players. While the more serious research would have appreciated more direct citation of sources, the author nonetheless provides a distinct flavor of developments.

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On-line at: http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de

“Lost Art,” Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets (Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste)

On-line at: <http://www.lostart.de> (see “Datenbank”)