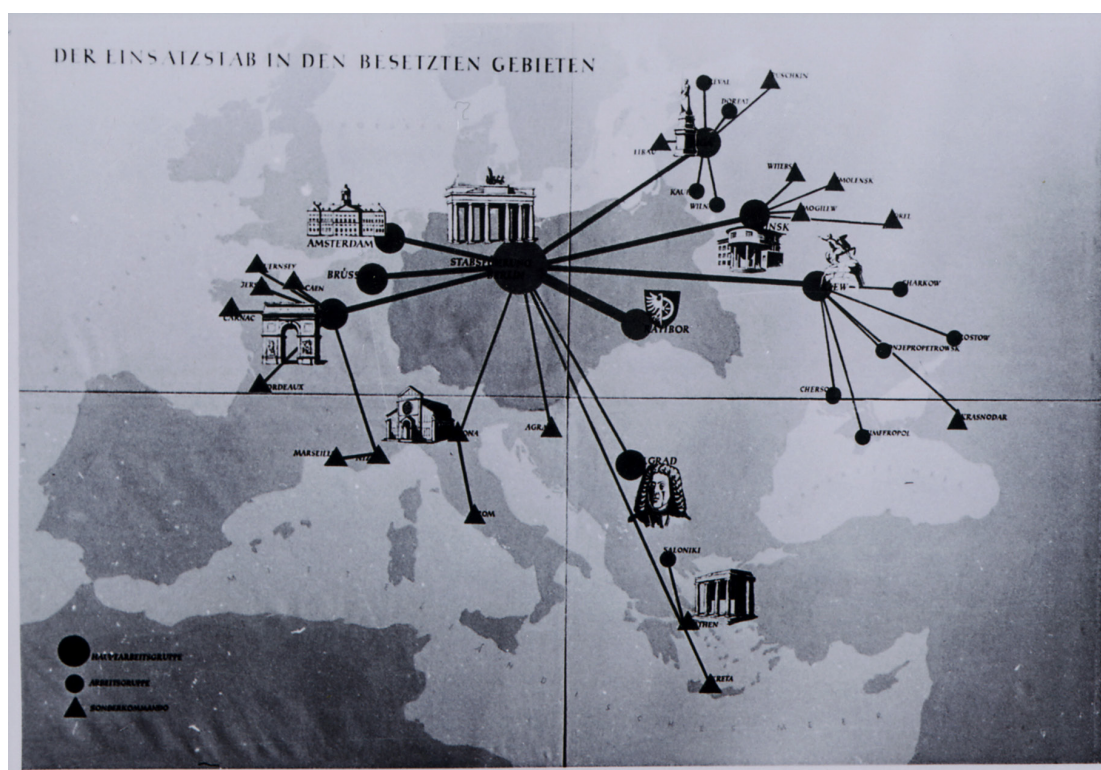


RECONSTRUCTING THE RECORD OF NAZI CULTURAL PLUNDER

A GUIDE TO THE DISPERSED ARCHIVES
OF THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)
AND THE POSTWARD RETRIEVAL OF ERR LOOT

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted



Revised and Updated Edition

Chapter 10: United States of America (March 2015)

Published on-line with generous support of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), in association with the International Institute of Social History (IISH/IISG), Amsterdam, and the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust, and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam, at <http://www.errproject.org>

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The entire original volume and individual sections are available in a PDF file for free download at: <http://socialhistory.org/en/publications/reconstructing-record-nazi-cultural-plunder>.

Also now available is the updated Introduction: “Alfred Rosenberg and the ERR: The Records of Plunder and the Fate of Its Loot” (last revised May 2015).

Other updated country chapters and a new Israeli chapter will be posted as completed at: <http://www.errproject.org>.

The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), the special operational task force headed by Adolf Hitler’s leading ideologue Alfred Rosenberg, was the major NSDAP agency engaged in looting cultural valuables in Nazi-occupied countries during the Second World War. The detail with which the ERR documented the art, archives, books, and other Judaica it plundered has proved essential for the recovery of cultural valuables after the war and their return to victims or heirs.

The original 2011 edition describes the archival remains of the ERR in 29 repositories in 9 countries – from Washington and Brussels to Moscow and Kyiv. The newly revised USA section now adds four more repositories, and a new Israeli chapter adds a tenth country with an additional four repositories.

The whole volume serves as a preliminary guide to remaining documents generated by the ERR, and in many cases it goes well beyond ERR and related M-Aktion materials. Attention also focuses on key records of postwar U.S., French, British, and Soviet agencies seeking to retrieve the ERR loot, particularly those components that incorporated wartime ERR documents or reports on key ERR repositories and staff, including war-crimes trials. Links are also provided to many related but dispersed archival sources now available on the Internet: These include records from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the German Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv), the National Archives (TNA) of the United Kingdom, the State Archives of Ukraine (TsDAVO), and other repositories, with additional digital contributions, providing improved access to a major component of the record of wartime plunder and retrieval of cultural loot.

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Chapter 10: United States of America

(last revised March 2015)

N.B. In this separate chapter file readers of should also refer to the Introduction, to which is attached Wesley Fisher's Foreword to the expanded and updated edition of this Guide, a Technical Note, Acknowledgements, a List of Acronyms and Abbreviations (for the entire volume), and a Summary Table of Contents with list of archival repositories described in the revised Guide.

10.0. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Given the wide postwar dispersal of original ERR archival materials and the extent of American involvement in postwar retrieval and repatriation of seized cultural property in Europe, it should not be surprising that many ERR documents and those related to the fate and restitution of ERR loot are now to be found across the ocean in the United States. Although the largest segments are held in the National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP), some scattered and fragmented ERR files, as well as documentation related to retrieval and restitution, are located in a few other U.S. repositories as well: namely the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), the Archives of American Art, and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC; in New York City, the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research and other collections in the Center for Jewish History; and in Los Angeles, the Getty Research Institute.

Coverage below includes both original ERR documents (or copies thereof) and files relating to the retrieval and restitution of ERR loot. U.S. military and occupation records well reflect the fact that among the four Allies, the United States played the largest postwar role in the recovery and repatriation of Nazi-captured cultural loot. And of the three Western Allies, the U.S. also netted the largest archival operation and quantity of captured German wartime records. Accordingly, many original ERR and ERR-related documents 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. Since almost all of the U.S.-captured collection of original 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.

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 looted or displaced cultural valuables and return or repatriate them to the countries from which they had been seized, with the understanding that receiving countries were responsible for the return or restitution 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, familiarly known as Monuments Men, many of whom had accompanied Allied forces in the drive against the Germans across Western Europe, were responsible for locating and rescuing property looted by the Nazis.¹

1. See the recent popularized 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), and the resulting Hollywood film released in 2014.

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, 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, i.e. Judaica (other than books), initially taken to OAD, 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 projected institution of higher learning, the Hohe Schule, in Frankfurt and its evacuation center in Hungen to the northeast. The Wiesbaden CCP early on also took over the holdings initially received by the short-lived Central Collecting Point in Marburg. 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 along with the rest of the OMGUS records. Many MCCP 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.). Researchers should accordingly be aware that many relevant files from MCCP are now divided between College Park and Koblenz.

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 Guide. 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 description of their remaining records preserved today in the NACP (see Section 10.1.).

Many of the relevant records relating to U.S. cultural retrieval and restitution efforts in the U.S. National Archives are now 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.

Starting in 2008, under an agreement with the commercial vendor Footnote.com (renamed Fold3 in 2011) NARA has been making digitized images of NARA microfilm series available on the Internet. As concerns the present Guide, focus has been on major series with files regarding cultural assets during the National-Socialist Era and post-World War II restitution efforts, including many of the series described below. As of 2014 this digitization effort has concluded, however, and no further additions are expected in the immediate future.

In 2009, NARA initiated an International Research Portal for Records Related to Nazi-Era Cultural Property, in cooperation with the National Archives of the United Kingdom (TNA), the German Bundesarchiv (Federal Archives), and the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE—now RFMAE). The Portal has since added a number of additional repositories with digital offerings, and it continues to expand, as will be noted below.

While the aforementioned U.S. federal agency records in the NACP contain the most significant ERR documentation in the United States, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) has been collecting microform copies of ERR and ERR-related documents from many of the foreign archives covered in this Guide. Many of those copies, however, are highly fragmentary, and in some instances, files from different fonds have been intermixed in the microfilm record groups established by USHMM (see Section 10.2.). Considerable information about these holdings is available on the museum website, and hence examples of only original archival materials will be presented in any detail.

Also in Washington, D.C., both the Archives of American Art under the Smithsonian Institution (see Section 10.3.) and the National Gallery of Art (see Section 10.4.) hold the personal papers of many of the Monuments Men, some of which include important supplemental documentation from postwar recovery efforts and the retrieval and restitution of Nazi-seized cultural loot. Several of the men were specifically involved with tracing ERR loot. Brief coverage and links to the extensive and most helpful websites of those repositories are provided.

Other important original ERR files are located in New York among the holdings of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research (see Section 10.5.). Founded in Wilno, Poland (postwar Vilnius, Lithuania; also known as Vilna, the prerevolutionary Russian name) 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 in 1940. In addition to surviving prewar YIVO holdings that surfaced in the west after the war, YIVO acquired other extensive collections of wartime documentation. In addition, YIVO received some archival loot collected by the ERR and other German agencies, especially records of Jewish Communities in Eastern Europe and documentation related to the Holocaust, seized Jewish property, and related issues. As 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 many (but not all) 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.).

More recently the American Jewish Historical Society (AJHS) has acquired the personal papers of the first director of the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), Colonel Seymour Pomrenze, which contain many copies of the OAD reports and the illustrated albums prepared at OAD in the process of restitution of the millions of books and Judaica seized by the ERR and other Nazi agencies. AJHS is now based at the Center for Jewish History (CJH) in New York, where it shares the reading room and Internet facilities with YIVO and other organizations (see Section 10.6.).

Specialists at the CJH have recently developed a website project to map the libraries throughout the European continent whose books were represented in the book markings found in OAD, as represented in the OAD albums found in the Pomrenze Papers; the project was launched on the CJH website in 2014. A large percentage of those books were seized by the

ERR. A parallel project mapping German libraries represented at OAD was started at the University of Pennsylvania Library. Both of these visual displays are below (see Section 10.6.2.).

Meanwhile in Los Angeles, the Getty Research Institute, housed in the Getty Museum, has been adding to its holdings and research resources for art provenance research, with many particularly related to the still displaced art from the Second World War (see Section 10.7.).

10.0.1. GENERAL INTERNET RESOURCES – USA

10.0.1.1. CLAIMS CONFERENCE/WJRO LOOTED ART & CULTURAL PROPERTY INITIATIVE

Website: <http://art.claimscon.org/>

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) and the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO) have been conducting an extensive program to promote the restitution of Jewish-owned art, Judaica, and other cultural property lost and plundered during the Holocaust.

The Claims Conference website presents information on its activities and research resources for many aspects of the problem. These include their “Looted Art Initiative”; the U.S. Museums Survey; and the Judaica Restitution Initiative, together with its “Descriptive Catalogue of Looted Judaica” (<http://art.claimscon.org/our-work/judaica/descriptive-catalogue-of-looted-judaica/>). Details about all these resources can be found on the Claims Conference website.

Over the past decade, the Claims Conference has developed a special three-pronged project based on the “Records of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR).” The project includes:

- 1) the present Guide of Dispersed ERR Archives (www.errproject.org/survey);
- 2) the Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume, as an example of “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg” (www.errproject.org/jeudepaume); and
- 3) support of digitization projects for major collections of ERR documents held by archives and other repositories abroad, providing improved access to this important component of the record of wartime cultural plunder. Specific links to the database and description and links of the digitized collections will be provided in the present Guide.

In addition, the Claims Conference/WJRO website provides a comprehensive page with “Resources for Research” – <http://art.claimscon.org/resources/> – with separate listings for coverage in several different categories: Archival Provenance Research; International Organizations; National Organizations; Research Databases; Provenance and Acquisition Processes; Conferences, Declarations & Resolutions; Provenance Research Training; and Bibliography and Suggested Reading.

10.0.1.2. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA) INTERNATIONAL PORTAL

See Section 10.1. Introduction.

10.0.1.3. MONUMENTS MEN FOUNDATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ART

Website: <http://www.monumentsmenfoundation.org>

The Monuments Men Foundation, founded and directed by Robert Edsel, has established what is basically a promotional website for its projects. These include the books and films sponsored by Robert Edsel, including the film “The Rape of Europa,” based on Lynn Nicholas’ 1994 book, and the recent Hollywood “The Monuments Men.” Edsel and the Foundation have done much in recent years to revive memory of and tribute to the men and women who served as officers of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section of the U.S. Army and later U.S. occupational authorities in Europe (OMGUS).

The Foundation has been promoting more recent efforts to retrieve and return the cultural loot seized throughout Europe by the National Socialist regime in Germany. As one important archival contribution immediately relating to the ERR legacy, the Monuments Men Foundation has been instrumental in the recovery of four additional albums presented to Hitler containing images of ERR-seized art found by individual U.S. servicemen in the Berchtesgaden area of Bavaria. The fourth album was presented to the U.S. National Archives on 8 May 2014 (see Section 10.1.8.3.).

“The Monuments Men”

Of particular importance is a webpage listing the names of the “Monuments Men” with short biographical sketches of many. Listings now include a growing number of individuals from countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, and not technically “Monuments Men,” who were involved in the retrieval and safeguarding cultural property during and after the war.

Website: <http://www.monumentsmenfoundation.org/the-heroes/the-monuments-men>

“Archives”

The “Archives” Section displays a number of original documents, and a sizeable bibliography:

“Bibliography on Art Looting and the Protection of Monuments During World War II” at:

http://www.monumentsmenfoundation.org/uploads/pdf/BooksOnArtLootingandProtectionofMonuments_1.pdf

10.0.1.4. PORTAL OF THE EUROPEAN HOLOCAUST RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE (EHRI)

U.S. Archival Coverage: <https://portal.ehri-project.eu/countries/us>

The U.S. section of the newly-launched EHRI Portal Archival as launched in Spring 2015 includes some 81 archival repositories with descriptions of important Holocaust-relevant materials. Although currently there are no direct reference to ERR files, many of the archives listed may be helpful for those seeking data about ERR loot from Jewish victims. Starting in 2015, the EHRI Archival Portal is starting in its second phase with additional coverage planned.

10.1. 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>

E-mail: See instructions under “Contact us” on the NARA website

While the majority of German records captured by the western Allies at the end of the Second World War were long since returned to West Germany, the U.S. National Archives in College Park still holds a vast array of scattered Rosenberg files and documents incorporated into various U.S. government records. Equally important for this Guide 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 then located and retrieved by the Allies thereafter, together with U.S. postwar restitution efforts.

Starting in 1963, most of the captured Rosenberg records in the United States were returned to West Germany, along with other record groups containing 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, because the ERR was a Nazi Party agency rather than a government one. 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. NARA has recently found a few copies of documents of interest remaining in NACP (RG 242).

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 earlier held in Koblenz have been transferred to Berlin and are now held in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.1.). Accordingly, researchers should be aware that the arrangement of files on U.S.-produced microfilms do not correspond to the originals now in the Bundesarchiv.

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 (i.e., Textual Records and Still Pictures), sometimes with copies or related segments in different record groups or series therein.

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) and on-line at Fold3. These records contain a wide variety of documentation helpful in identifying and following the fate, retrieval, 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 many of the numbered reports of the Allied Military Government (AMG) and 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, particularly 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 Force (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, among other Allied Military Government (AMG) reports, many of which are not found in the Roberts Commission Records mentioned above. 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, often together with original ERR archival files. They were also 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 postwar 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 identify and 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 so-called 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, whose functions were explained above. 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 documentation concerning looted art, which was then used in restitution processing. NARA has microfilmed most of the AHC series, and digitized versions are now available to researchers on the Internet, as will be explained below.

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. An Internet database has been compiled from digitized copies of those ERR cards and corresponding photographs of looted art objects, including many ERR original ERR photographs held by the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323). The 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) now based in Washington, DC, with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) (see Section 10.2.3.). That website also now features revised and updated segments of this Guide, which was likewise prepared under Claims Conference sponsorship as part of its ERR Project.

Original copies of many 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. Col. Robert Storey, who served as U.S. Chief Counsel, took particular interest in matters of cultural looting and worked through his office in Paris. Hence the Nuremberg document series “PS” (Paris-Storey) is particularly rich in ERR documents; copies of many were also forwarded to the MCCP.

Some Rosenberg documents (or copies thereof) were initially turned over to the ALIU and its interrogation center at Bad Altaussee [Alt Aussee in U.S. documents]; most of those (or copies thereof) were subsequently transferred to the MCCP for use in restitution processing. At the MCCP, the ERR files inevitably became intermixed with files from other Nazi agencies involved in cultural plunder and confiscation. Nonetheless, some of the 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, at first retired to the U.S. Army Records Center in Kansas. Many of the OMGUS records from the central collecting points, however, were first turned over to the U.S. State Department office headed by Ardelia Hall, and became known as the Ardelia Hall Collection (AHC) as mentioned above. 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. After the opening of

the expanded NARA facility (Archives II) in College Park (NACP) in 1994, all of the OMGUS records were combined in RG 260, joined by the AHC 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. Numerous files in RG 59 and other groups of State Department records may well involve cases of ERR-seized art of other cultural property.

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 West German office that continued MCCP operations – the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (TVK). The TVK records, with many ERR files still among them, were transferred to the Bundesarchiv Koblenz in 1992, where they comprise record group (*Bestand* in German) B 323. This explains why many ERR documents – especially those relating to art looting – are found among the MCCP records within RG 260 in the NACP, with copies (or originals) 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 original 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 (see Section 10.1.8.). 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. IMT exhibits (in RG 238) also include 39 leatherette-bound volumes of photographs of selected art objects (with captions) from Jewish collections in France that were plundered by the ERR and displayed at the IMT. These albums, which had been prepared for Hitler, were recovered in Bavaria by U.S. MFA&A officers shortly after the war; two different copies are now available on-line at Fold3 (see Section 10.1.8.3.1.). Four more such albums later surfaced in Texas, and one was donated to NARA in 2007, followed by an additional two in March 2012, and the fourth in May 2014, as explained on the NARA website, where digitized images are available.² Most of the original loose collections of photographs (or copies) from the original 39 albums in the collection were 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 10.1.9.2.2.).

Microfilm Publication of NACP Records

Since the 1990s, with the revival of extensive public interest in Holocaust and Nazi-era restitution issues, there has been increased public interest and additional government funding for research in the records pertaining to what was often called “Holocaust-era assets.” These

2. A special NARA webpage created by Greg Bradsher is devoted to the ERR albums with a video from their display at the IMT: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources/nara/err/>. Those received from Edsel have been digitized and can be viewed on the website. (See Section 10.1.8.3.1.)

included initially unrecompensed Jewish holdings in Swiss bank accounts and insurance claims; subsequently they have also focused on Nazi-seized art and other cultural assets that had not been restituted to Jewish victims. The archival records involved are now more correctly labeled “Nazi (or N-S) -Era Assets,” including cultural property. As a result of the heavy use of its original textual records, NARA began withdrawing various series for preservation microfilming starting in 2000. These include many of the NACP records containing incorporated ERR documents and others related to the fate and restitution of ERR loot. Over the course of the decade, many groups or series of original textual records, especially those of the Ardelia Hall Collection within the OMGUS records (RG 260), have been closed for use in the Textual Records Reading Room (Room 2000). Researchers requiring access have had to consult the microfilms in the Microfilm Reading Room in Room 4050 on the 4th floor. In 2014, most of them have now been digitized and are available on-line at Fold3.

The records microfilmed (and now digitized) 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 files from the Central Collecting Points in the Ardelia Hall Collection contained in RG 260 (OMGUS) are now available to researchers only in the NARA microfilm publications listed below (see Section 10.1.5. for a table of microfilms for RG 260), all of which are now available on the Internet. See the full list below of available microfilm series now on-line.

Brief printed pamphlet finding aids

Finding aids in the form of printed pamphlets (with roll lists) have been prepared for all of the recent NARA microfilm series. These 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 (with hot-links to each available pamphlet): <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/microfilm-publications>.

This webpage 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. Digital copies of the pamphlets are also available with the records themselves on the Internet at Fold3 as described below.

The more detailed descriptions of ERR-relevant files in the record groups below provide references to the NARA microfilm series in which these records may 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 indicated in this Guide. But since the pamphlet finding aids contain only highly abbreviated file descriptions, more extensive coverage of ERR-related documentation is provided here.

Off-site Microfilm 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. A better alternative is now Internet availability though the commercial vendor Fold3.

Internet Availability at Fold3 – Now Free

Millions of images from the NARA microfilm series of records relating to Nazi-Era cultural assets have being digitized by Fold3 (www.fold3.com) as of 2014. These include images from the microfilm series listed on the “Art Provenance, Claims, and Financial Records” page of the “Holocaust-Era Assets” section of the NARA website. This Internet project, first announced by NARA in December 2008, is based on a partnership agreement with Footnote.com, signed in February 2007, and with several later segments. The project parallels the records of interest to those researching family history at the related Ancestry.com. In 2011 the vendor changed its name to Fold3.com.³ As of 2014, however, no further digitization from NARA microfilms is planned by Fold3. Originally, the joint NARA–Footnote.com project had envisioned a much more extensive collection of military records from World War II

Fold3 groups these records together on their website under the title “Holocaust-Era Assets,” and many of those described below more specifically as the “Ardelia Hall Collection.” An overview of records available on Fold3 from these particular NARA microfilm series can be seen at: http://www.fold3.com/category_114/.

Arrangement in the text below follows NARA record groups, and series within, which is in turn based on their provenance in the agency of creation. Such archival attribution is crucial for researchers, potential claimants, and lawyers alike in establishing their authenticity, although those source details are not always clearly explained in the Fold3 presentation, which frequently has a differing arrangement. See also the more detailed chart covering RG 260 OMGUS records available on-line at the beginning of Section 10.1.5.

As of 2014 digitized images from the following series of NARA Microfilm Publications (with record group numbers in parentheses) covering documents described below are freely accessible on Fold3. Links to the Internet displays will be found in the sections indicated with selected listings for the record group to which they belong:

NARA Microfilm Series On-Line

– ***M1944: Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historical Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission) 1943–1946. (RG 239).*** 187 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.2.** and photographs in **Section 10.1.9.1.**)

– ***A3380: Microfilm Copies of Reports from the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operations Received from the Allied Military Government [AMG], 1943–1946. (RG 239).*** 3 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.2.**)

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

- **M1782**: *OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945–1946. (RG 38 and RG 239)*. 1 roll. (see **Section 10.1.2. and Appendix 3**)
- **M1933**: *Safehaven Reports of the War Crimes Branch, 1944–1945. (RG 153)*. 9 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.6.1.**)
- **M1921**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Records of the Cultural Affairs Branch Relating to Monuments, Museums, Libraries, Archives, and Fine Arts, 1946–1949. (RG 260)*. 14 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.5.**)
- **A3389**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Selected Microfilm Reproductions and Related Records, 1945–1949. (RG 260)*. 76 rolls. (see **Sections 10.1.5.4.5.6.; 10.1.8.3.1.** and photographs in **Section 10.1.9.2.2.**)
 - N.B.** this series was filmed much earlier with a selection of lists, reports, and card files, most of which are duplicated in later series.
- **M1940**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Miscellaneous Property Reports, 1945–1948. (RG 260)*. 6 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.2.2.**)
- **M1941**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): OMGUS Headquarters Records 1938–1951. (RG 260)*. 45 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.4.1.**)
- **M1942**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946–1951. (RG 260)*. 13 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.4.4.** and photographs in **Sections 10.1.9.2.12.–10.1.9.2.13.**)
- **M1943**: *Records and Photographic Prints from the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg. (RG 260)*. 40 rolls. (**Rolls 1–27, see Section 10.1.5.5. and photographs on rolls 38–40: in Section 10.1.8.3.1.; and on rolls 28–40 in Sections 10.1.9.2.1.–10.1.9.2.3**)
- **M1946**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945–1951. (RG 260)*. 334 rolls (and digital images on CD) (see **Section 10.1.5.4.5.** and photographs in **Sections 10.1.9.2.4.–10.1.9.2.5.**)
- **M1947**: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945–1952. (RG 260)*. 117 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.4.2.;** and photographs in **Sections 10.1.9.2.7.–10.1.9.2.10.**)

- **M1948:** *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Marburg Central Collection Point, 1945–1949. (RG 260).* 28 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.4.3.** and photographs in **Section 10.1.9.2.11.**)
- **M1949:** *Records of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section of the Preparations and Restitution Branch, OMGUS, 1945–1951. (RG 260).* 43 rolls. (see **Section 10.1.5.3.**)

– **NARA Austrian Series (RG 260) On-Line**

Although not described in more detail below because they have only tangential relevance to ERR loot, mention should be made of three additional NARA microfilm series relating to OMGUS operations in Austria by the U.S. Section of the Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) involving cultural property that are now available on-line at Fold3:

- **DN1929:** *Records of the Property Control Branch of the U.S. Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) Section, 1945–1950. (RG 260).* 413 disks.

General records of the Property Control Branch of the USACA, 1945–1950.

- **M1926:** *Records of the Reparations And Restitutions Branch of the U.S. Allied Commission For Austria (USACA) Section, 1945–1950. (RG 260).* 156 rolls.

Contains general records of the Reparations and Restitutions Branch of the USACA, along with individual claims processed. A few relevant files are described in **Section 10.1.5.7.**

- **M1927:** *Records of the Monuments and Fine Arts Branch of the U.S. Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) Section, 1945–1950. (RG 260).* 14 rolls.

Lists individual cultural claims processed by the U.S. in Austria and general records of the MFA&A Branch of the USACA.

On-Line Fold3 Access

As of April 2014, access to Fold3 is now free for the entire series listed as “Holocaust-Era Assets” for individuals and institutions anywhere.⁴ Initially, according to the NARA-Fold3 agreement, researchers could view all of 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 could subscribe to the service for a fee during the first five years after digitization of a given series. That five years is now expired.

Initial difficulties may be encountered in locating documents on Fold3 because not all of them are arranged in the order that they are listed and described below. Fold3 has arranged an extra screen to identify the “source” films from which the digitized images were created, but they are not directly linked to the NARA finding aids for Microfilm Publication covering the record groups, and they do not include entry numbers or the NARA ID numbers (NAID) now assigned for the series involved. Besides, the sub-series and/or files do not always appear on Fold3 in the same order as they are listed in the NARA finding aids for the microfilms. The NARA pamphlet

4. Access is also available at no cost through various university libraries and other subscribing institutions.

finding aids for the different microfilm series are available on Fold3 in the introductory sections for each series.

Major problems for appropriate archival citation remain because the record group numbers, roll numbers, NARA entry numbers, and folder-level descriptions are not visible when the user is viewing the documents. NARA and Fold3 have been making efforts to address such deficiencies and other concerns of researchers and to improve efficiency in accessing documents and identifying their original archival source.

NARA On-Line Public Access (OPA)

As of 2014, the National Archives had inaugurated a new public catalogue to replace the former Archival Research Catalog (ARC), as an on-line reference system. See instructions for the use of OPA at: <http://www.archives.gov/riverside/opa-guide.pdf>.

At the same time, NARA has abandoned the earlier “ARC” numbers associated with the so-called Archives Research Catalogue (ARC). Now NARA is using newly designated National Archives Identifier (NAID) numbers for series and sub-series, which can be searched by number in OPA (but noticeably not on the main NARA website). Presumably these numbers will enable more direct links to on-line documentation within the NARA system and Fold3.

International Internet Portal: Records Relating to Nazi-Era Looted Cultural Property

On-line at: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources/>.

In 2009, NARA announced plans for an “International Research Portal for Records Related to Nazi-Era Cultural Property.” To facilitate access to digitized records throughout the world related to the subject, NARA launched this International Portal in May 2011 in cooperation initially with the National Archives of the United Kingdom, the German Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv), and the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, joined by Belgium and Ukraine. The Portal has since been joined by the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy, with selected records already available. As of a London meeting in May 2013, hosted by The National Archives (TNA) in Kew and the Central Registry of Information on Looted Cultural Property in London, a newly updated version of the Portal is available with a total of 22 institutions from six countries represented. The NARA Portal website has been redesigned in the spring of 2014, with selected holdings from 18 institutions from six countries now accessible. The home page provides an overview of the member institutions, with indication of record groups and resources available on-line.⁵

5. See the NARA blog by Chris Naylor, who directs the Portal: “National Archives Hosts International Research Portal for Records Related to Nazi-Era Cultural Property,” 15 April 2014, at: <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/04/15/international-research-portal/>.

Disclaimer Regarding Descriptive Data

As explained in the introduction to the NACP coverage, 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. This Guide focuses on those files that contain significant ERR or ERR-related documentation about looted cultural property, including plunder by the so-called Möbel-Aktion, or M-Aktion (literally “Furniture Operation”). Additional postwar files relevant to tracing the location, fate, and restitution of ERR cultural loot are also described herein. 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; nor do they always indicate the archival provenance of the documents described. For additional files of potential interest, researchers should refer to the on-line finding aids and pamphlet descriptions for the NARA microfilm series indicated.

Many of the documents described here are no longer available to researchers in the original paper version. Hence, NACP locations and box numbers are provided only for those that can be paged to the NACP Textual Reading Room (Room 2000). To the extent possible, NARA Entry Numbers and the new National Archives Identifier Number (NAID) – earlier ARC – and folder numbers and/or names (where applicable) are given. Noticeably in the process of microfilming, some folders have been reprocessed and assigned new labels; some are interfiled with documents from other Nazi agencies, and not always correctly identified or labeled. The descriptions below were prepared over several decades, during which many of the holdings covered were withdrawn, reprocessed, and microfilmed. Despite this flux and resultant difficulties, efforts have been made to keep up with the latest NACP arrangement and citations.

This applies in particular to the large RG 260 (OMGUS), where a lack of original Entry Numbers and 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, but by then some of the files had been rearranged. To the extent possible, those Entry Numbers are indicated below, along with the new National Archives Identifier Numbers (NAID). In the case of microfilmed series, previous citations to box numbers are no longer relevant, and hence here are updated to microfilm roll numbers. In many cases, earlier box numbers were changed and their contents reorganized before filming, thus making correlation difficult with previous references and, in some instances, impossible.

Every effort has been made in this revised and updated version to indicate all series that are now available on-line through Fold3 or the NARA website. There is no guarantee that all of the relevant files are covered here, because time has not permitted an examination of all items on microfilm or on the Internet at Fold3. Some ERR documents have undoubtedly been missed. The compiler will be very grateful to researchers or NARA archivists who use this finding aid and find additional ERR documents, encounter mistakes, or have suggestions for improved or expanded description.

General Published Reference and Finding Aids

Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States. Comp. Robert B. Matchette et al. 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.

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>

This extensive guide, which has been a Bible for researchers, includes many helpful listings and a good bibliography of related literature. The original paper version has now been at least partially undated in the electronic version that can now be searched on the NARA website. Printed copies of the original in the NACP Research Room (Room 2000) reference collection have some penciled correlations to NARA microfilm publications covering the records described. However, the printed paper version was issued before the numbered 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 Fold3 versions of the documents. Many of the OMGUS files were described before Entry Numbers or National Archives Identifier (NAID) numbers had been assigned for OMGUS records, which also adds to the difficulty of retrieval. Some correlation tables from previous box numbers to current roll numbers are found in a specialized reference notebook in the Microfilm Reading Room. However, not all correlations are possible because of the significant rearrangement before filming.

Updated supplement: Greg Bradsher, “Monuments Men Records at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland,” 27 March 2014, at: <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/03/27/monuments-men-records/>. See also Bradsher’s additional blogs on a number of the individual Monuments Men.

“Art Provenance and Claims Research Project, Descriptive List of Key Records,” NARA, last updated 2008.

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

For some of these series descriptions the box numbers cited are no longer valid or available to researchers, but unfortunately not all of them are coordinated with either the microfilm roll numbers, or the on-line Fold3 links. As of 2014, a new National Archives Holocaust-Era Assets website is reportedly under construction.

With reference to ERR coverage, note that the website does provide an entry for “Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) Records,” but that reference leads only to three series: the ERR Jeu de Paume card file (RG 260, A1, Entry 549) in *Microfilm Publication M1943*; a few specific OSS intelligence reports (RG 226, A1, Entry 19); and only two boxes in a series of reports on “Looting: France” (RG 331, UD, Entry 55B, NAID 612714), of which many more are listed herein.

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

This guide is now significantly out of date, especially in terms of references to archival call numbers. A completely revised and updated edition is badly needed, but as of 2015, none is planned. Nonetheless, a special section devoted to holdings in the U.S. National Archives (pp. 55–103) still provides an essential survey of the records involved with useful lists and analysis of specific groups of files. For example, the lists of 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 remain useful, even if the archival call numbers given, and all of the box numbers, are now obsolete, and many are now on-line (Fold3). Its starting bibliography likewise now needs expansion.

10.1.1. RG 242: FOREIGN RECORDS SEIZED (CAPTURED RECORDS)

10.1.1.1. 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 under the auspices of the American Historical Association, in Alexandria, VA. All of the records have been reprocessed in Germany, and hence 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 for the originals in Germany, but nonetheless may help arouse research awareness of ERR and related documents available.

Copies of these NARA microfilms are available in many libraries and archives worldwide, including branches of NARA throughout the United States. However, there are currently (August 2014) no plans to make any of these series of documents available at Fold3, which makes archival sense, because the records have been completely reprocessed in Germany. Any serious scholar using the U.S. microfilm versions should be advised to update references with the current German citations for the originals (see Section 3.1.).

Finding Aids for ERR-Related 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.

Microfilm Version

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 7 (*Guides* 74–78); roll 8 (*Guides* 79–84); roll 9 (*Guides* 85–88).

On-line Listing and Order Form:

<http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/foreign-records-seized.html#virginia>.

T-454 (EAP 99): Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, RMbO [NAID 6919416]

The major group of U.S.-captured Rosenberg records, filmed as T-454, have all been completely reprocessed since their return to Germany in the 1960s and are now held in the Bundesarchiv–Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.1.). The many ERR files included now comprise a separate record group in the Bundesarchiv (NS 30), although some are now found in the record group for the Rosenberg Ministry, RMbO itself (Bundesarchiv, R 6), the Rosenberg Chancellery (Bundesarchiv, NS 8), and scattered files from other agencies under Rosenberg’s purview. With the 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 (*Guide to German Records No. 97*). See also the remaining photocopies in NACP described below in Section 10.1.1.2.

Finding aids

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: NARA, 1996.

The *Guides to German Records No. 28* and *No. 97* describe rolls 1–106 and rolls 107–167 of the records filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. Both 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* often provide more detail than the current Bundesarchiv finding aids, 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).

T-459: Records of the Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States

Also of tangential interest since this agency was subordinate to the RMbO. The originals have now been reprocessed in the Bundesarchiv-Berlin-Lichterfelde as Bestand R 90 (see Section 3.1.7.).

Finding aid

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.

T-501: Records of German Field Commands: Rear Areas, Occupied Territories, and Others [NAID 707533]

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) included as part of this large collection. The originals have now been reprocessed in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv as Bestand RW 35 in Freiburg (see Section 3.4.2.).⁶ See also the remaining photocopies in NACP described below in Section 10.1.1.2.

Finding aids

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.).

10.1.1.2. SELECTED PAPER RECORDS REMAINING IN NACP IN ABOVE SERIES

T-454 (EAP 99). Fragmentary Files from the Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO)

17 boxes (one relevant to the ERR) (Entry NM-44 21A) [NAID 6919416]
[NACP Location: 190/14/26/01-03]

Container 126: Miscellaneous Photoprints of the Rosenberg Collection (no EAP numbers):

Folder with miscellaneous photostats of articles by Alfred Rosenberg, dating back to 1925.

Folder with English translations of German documents regarding ERR seizure of cultural and other goods (most copies of documents available elsewhere)

- Göring to Rosenberg, 21 Nov. 1940 and 30 May 1942, RE art seizures in France
- Utikal to Göring office [Major Brauchitzsch], 21 Apr. 1943, RE von Behr and Paris staff

6. Additional MBF materials are held at the Archives Nationales, Site de Pierrefitte-sur-Seine (see Section 2.4.3.).

- Brauchitzsch to von Behr, 24 Apr. 1943
- Göring order RE art seized by ERR, 12 Mar. 1941
- Order to Army commander in the Netherlands, 30 Oct. 1940
- Order RE ERR tasks with OKH, 20 Sep. 1942
- Order RE ERR authority, 1 Apr. 1942
- Rosenberg to Kovno staff, RE “safeguarding” of cultural goods, 20 Aug. 1941
- Rosenberg to Utikal, 3 Oct. 1941 and 14 Jan. 1942
- List of 79 seized Jewish art collections in Paris.

Folder with Document notebook #7 with IMT documents 1021 PS to 1198 PS (not from this record group).

Folders (2) with miscellaneous photo stats, some damaged; including some Ukrainian population statistics.

Folder with original photographs of ERR staff, most in occupied Soviet territories, 1941–1942, most of them taken by ERR staff member Nerling, with captions on back.⁷

T-501. Fragmentary Photoprints from the Records of the German Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber Frankreich – MBF) Relating to the Seizure and Transport of Cultural and Other Property. 2 boxes. (Entry NM-44 136A)
 [NAID 7075331]
 [NACP Location: 190/15/27/03]

Photostatic copies remaining in NACP relating to ERR Cultural Seizures

On-line version: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7891226?q=7891226>

Box 815

Folder 1: Among remaining copies of documents are a series of copies of French protests sent to the MBF, for example:

- List (25 July 1941) of seized Jewish collections, including members of the Rothschild family, among others;
- Vichy protest (11 Aug. 1941) RE Jewish collections seized that were in custody of National Museums;
- French protest (3 Nov. 1941) over seizure of the David-Weill Collection with an inventory of 127 items;
- Lists of collections removed from bank safes by the Devisenschutzkommando (DSK);

Folder 2: Among copies of French letters of protest to MBF are the following seizures, many with inventories:

- Georges Wildenstein, Château Moyre – 38 paintings;
- Professor Sylvain Levy (d. 1935), widow, works of art and books seized from home;
- Professor Wahl, Law Faculty – library, music instruments, and scores;
- Wanda Landowska (St-Leu-la-Forêt, Seine-et-Oise) – 53 cases: early music instruments, Frédéric Chopin piano, music scores;
- List of 11 collections (many with inventories):

7. Similar photographs and negatives taken by ERR staff on the Eastern Front are found in the Bundesarchiv-Koblenz in the Bildarchiv (see Section 3.3.3.).

- Hamburger, Herman, Jean, and Isaak, from the Netherlands
 Solomon Flavian – from Westminister-Bank
 Sara Rosenstein – Société Générale
 Erlanger-Rosenfeld
 Nadine Thierry
 Oskar Federer
 Gabriel Hamparzoomian
 Emmy Louis Dreyfus (Cannes) – from home and Dreyfus Bank
 Maurice Wolf Jacobson – from Westminister-Bank
 Elisabeth Wildenstein
 Widow Hirsch – from Banque Louis Hirsch
- André-Jean Seligmann
 - Paul Rosenberg (Libourne)
 - Alexandrine Rothschild
 - Adolphe Weiss, Czech Jew, painting from Banque Franco-Portugaise
 - Alfred Weinberger, art dealer – from Banque Morgan and Wendland
 - Archives of Chefs des oeuvres françaises à l'étrangère, St-Etienne-de-Chigny-sur-Loire
 - Seizures by Sonderstab Musik
 - Biblioteka Polska, Paris
 - Bibliothèque Tourguéniev, Paris
 - Bibliothèque Rothschild
 - Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, manuscripts
 - Bibliothèque de l'Opéra, manuscripts, including German MSS, and others
 - Château de Chambord, collections under National Museums
 - Other state libraries, especially military ones
- Folder 3:** Additional French seizure reports/protests – including the following collections:
- Wildenstein Collection, Château Moyre and Sources
 - Library of Prêtres-Missionnaires Nôtre-Dame de Sion
 - Jewish collections in châteaux under the French National Museums
 - David-Weill (including Saglio)
 - Pastor Boegner, President Protestant Ligue, 53 bis rue de Boulainvilliers
 - Alphonse Kann, St-Germain-en-Laye
 - Rothschild, Alexandrine, Edouard
 - Mme Jules Rouff
 - Mme Gould
 - Château de Chambord, collections under National Museums
- Folder 4:** Additional French seizure reports/protests including the following collections:
- Paul Wallerstein, rue d'Anjou, 4 – painting by Carle van Loo
 - Maritine Rothschild, jewelry and early manuscripts
 - Documents regarding legal arrangements for Jewish collection with ERR and transport arrangements for ERR.

Box 815A (3 folders): Documentation regarding transportation of sequestered Jewish property by various French companies (presumably from M-Aktion, Dienststelle Westen, 54, ave d’Jena). Some with inventories of household goods from moving and storage companies. Some provide names and addresses of firms for pick-ups from private residences and lists of private households from which furniture was seized.

On-line version: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7891227?q=7891227>

10.1.2. 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.⁸

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 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 the Commission records, regarding plundered art, the personnel involved, repositories, and other specific subjects.

Many of the MFA&A reports in RG 239 also bear assigned consecutive Allied Military Government (AMG) report numbers, but the series is not complete in the Commission records. Of particular importance are the series of Allied Military Government (AMG) numbered reports, with an index listing those included, as indicated below on M1944/roll 81 (A1, Entry 63); additional AMG reports of ERR relevance are described below in RG 331 (see Section 10.1.4.). Almost none of the relevant ones were microfilmed in the series as A3380, although those AMG numbers are listed as a convenience below. More relevant ones in RG 239 are described below, and hence should be searched only under the Roberts Commission series (M1944). Many later AMG reports of ERR relevance – within the range AMG 221–323 – are described within the coverage of RG 331, but those are not currently on-line (unless duplicated in the Roberts Commission holdings).

8. 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 10.1.9.1.).

The agency history and records are described briefly 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, but do not appear on Fold3 (as of spring 2015). 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) included on these microfilms. As of Spring 2015, those images are not available on Fold3, but the originals are open to researchers in the NACP Still Pictures unit (see Section 10.1.9.1.).

N.B. The original textual records are not available to researchers. They may be consulted only in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1944*, now also available on the Internet at Fold3, although in a revised order.

Finding Aids (published)

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, with roll-by-roll listing in this recent Internet update, includes considerably more detail and data from the unpublished selected folder list (with entry numbers) found in the reference collection in the NACP (Room 2000), not included in the NARA printed pamphlet finding aid for M1944.

AAM Guide to Provenance Research, pp. 71–73.

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, related to the Bradsher volume.

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 latest (2007) version of this 28-page pamphlet contains important changes vis-à-vis the original 2003 version, and now provides virtually complete coverage of RG 239. It includes a succinct agency history of the Roberts Commission 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*, or 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, and the more detailed

coverage of ERR-related files below. The images from 239-PA (rolls 157–172) and 239-RC (rolls 173–187) are not available on Fold3 as of Spring 2015.

On-line version: M1944:

“Roberts Commission – Protection of Historical Monuments”: http://www.fold3.com/title_759/roberts_commission_protection_of/

N.B. Researchers are advised to use the current workable link to the opening Fold3 files for the Roberts Commission, and thence proceed to the “Browse” screen to access subseries listed below. Documents are displayed in 89 series listed in alphabetical order, but these do not follow the order of microfilm numbers presented below from the NARA finding aid. Subseries have been rearranged (some with revised titles) and also presented in alphabetical order. Given this rearrangement from the original order in RG 239 and M1944, more direct links are not provided for many of the series or groups documents described below.

Additional on-line segments:

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.

On-line version of pamphlet: <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/a3380.pdf>

Selections from AMG (Allied Military Government) reports (from RG 239), especially those from which Roberts Commission card files were produced. These include AMG nos. 4–5, 13, 21–22, 24–25, 27–28, 30–38, 40–46, 48–51, 54–57, 59–62, 64–65, 67, 69–70, 72, 76–77, 80–81, 83, 85, 88, 90–91, 94, 99, 105, 113–114, 116–18, 121–22, 124, 126–27, 130, 134. Many are not complete, but others are found in the NARA Series *M1944*, from RG 239, now available on-line.

On-line version: http://www.fold3.com/title_801/allied_military_government_reports/

N.B. Researchers are advised to copy and paste this current workable link to the opening Fold3 files for the AMG reports on NARA Microfilm A3380, and thence proceed to the “Browse” screen, from which the documents can be accessed.

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 listing of the ALIU reports. The series of Detailed Intelligence Reports (DIR – NAID 1537319) 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 (NAID 1537311). The Consolidated Intelligence Reports (CIR), however, were filmed from the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence (RG 38). Copies of these reports are scattered among the Roberts Commission records as well as other record groups described below. See more detailed listing in Appendix 3.

On-line version: “Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945–1946”:

http://www.fold3.com/page/94438430_art_looting_investigation_unit_reports/

RG 239 descriptions that follow supplement the NARA website listing and the pamphlet finding aid for M1944. Listings are nonetheless 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, while more ERR-related documents may well be found not indicated here. Although all of the holdings from the NARA microfilm M1944 are now displayed on Fold3, the presentation of groups of folders in alphabetical order there does not follow the M1944 order listed below, and entry numbers are not indicated.

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 (see Section 10.6).

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)

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hN6FRVgto1dtDSksl>

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);

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hN6FRVgto1dtDSksl>

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)

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hN6FRVgtoDGerXe16>

Many also bear Allied Military Government (AMG) report numbers.

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 listing 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 initial 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 and volume II is in Still Pictures, RG 260, Series PHOAD (see Section 10.1.9.2.12.).

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 (card file with abbreviated descriptions).

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/image/114/270219293/> and
<http://www.fold3.com/image/114/270260644/>

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

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hN6FRVgtozCRQpFk3>

N.B. Most of the photos listed for AMG files have been pulled and are now found in the Roberts Commission photograph collections (239-PA and 230-RC).

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)⁹;
- 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; Aug. 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.

9. See the very helpful NARA blog by Greg Bradsher with additional data about Kress, available at: <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/08/21/karl-kress/>.

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 sub-commission 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 (Apr. 1944–Nov. 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 (see Section 10.1.9.1).

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 (see Section 10.1.9.1).

10.1.3. 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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, let alone art.

See also Record Group 153: Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Branch, also contains a Safehaven series (see Section 10.1.6.). 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. See also the more recent Bradsher blogs on several of the Monuments Men who served in the OSS units, note 10.

10. See more references to the activities and documentation on the ALIU in the article/blog by Greg Bradsher, “Terence A. Coyne: An Office of Strategic Services’ Art Looting Investigation Unit Monuments Man,” 24 July 2014, at: <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/07/24/monuments-man-terence-coyne/>; and on the OSS and ORION unit by Greg Bradsher, “Monuments Man Charles H. Sawyer, part I: Member of the U.S Army, the Office of Strategic Services, and the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas,” 21 July 2014, and “Monuments Man Charles H. Sawyer, part II: Double Duty for the Roberts Commission and the OSS,” 22 July 2014, at: <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/07/22/monuments-man-charles-sawyer-ii/>.

11. For more details on the Safehaven program, see Donald P. Steury, “The OSS and Project SAFEHAVEN” Tracking ‘Nazi Gold,’” *Studies in Intelligence*, No. 9 (Summer 2000), pp. 35–50.

10.1.3.1. FORMERLY SECURITY-CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS (XL SERIES)

(A1, Entry 19 [NM-54])

[NAID 6056356]

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>

Selected 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) [NAID 6056355]

[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 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 10.1.6. for copies of this and other Safehaven Reports on “Looted Works of Art in Switzerland” in RG 153, Entry 134 (see Section 10.1.6.).

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

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 15866.¹²

10.1.3.2. SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REPORTS CONCERNING RECOVERY OF LOOTED ART

TREASURES IN GERMANY

(A1, Entry 30) [NAID 6087920]

[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).

10.1.3.3. RECORDS OF THE OSS HISTORY OFFICE (A1, Entry 99) [NAID 6207307]

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

Finding aid (unpublished): A folder list is available in the NACP Reference Room.

12. 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.

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, Hamparzoomian, 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.

10.1.3.4. DIRECTOR’S OFFICE AND FIELD STATION RECORDS (A1, Entry190)

[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.”

10.1.3.5. 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).

10.1.4. 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]

Boxes 322–336, with 160 files

[NAID 612714]

The boxes with original paper copies of the documents described below were still available to researchers as of April 2014. Additional copies of some of the reports among them are also found in the Roberts Commission records (RG 239), which are now available only on microfilm and on-line. These files are not well arranged, nor are the folders adequately described or 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 below.¹³ 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, and to be sure in the now-available MAEE claims files in La Courneuve. 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” (USHMM; see Section 10.2.3.).

N.B. Most of the files described below from MFA&A operations of relevance to the ERR and the fate of its loot bear AMG (Allied Military Government) report numbers.

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 were 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 Kogl, with the Kraemer Collection, and note on catalogue of the 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).

13. 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.

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; 5 p.), 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 (Plâce 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 Prouse;
- 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 have been 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. Foch, 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, Wecquihen (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 Laurouze, 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 Kunstschutz 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 membres 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).

10.1.5. 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 and on-line at Fold3. 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 is 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).

Starting in 2009, NARA has made most of the RG 260 microfilm series listed below, including the Ardelia Hall Collection (AHC), available on the Internet through the commercial vendor Footnote.com, now known as Fold3. These are described briefly in the available NARA pamphlet series listed in the NARA introduction above and the table below.

The ERR card file of art objects processed at the Jeu de Paume in Paris (see Section 10.1.5.5.) has been reproduced in the “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 10.2.3.)

Additional OMGUS records from Austria are not covered here because they do not involve files with documents from or relating to the ERR, its seizures and the fate of its loot; those of relevance are listed in the NACP introductory list above.

Copies of many 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. Given German concerns over privacy laws, there are no current plans to make the entire B 323 record group available on the Internet, although imaging of a few series of ERR documents in Koblenz was completed in connection with the Jeu de Paume Database project.¹⁴ There has been no effort to determine duplication or to identify the unique ERR documents and photographs held in either NACP or BArch-Koblenz.

14. The imaging project is part of the ERR project sponsored by the 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.

Table 10.1.5. Correlation Table for RG 260 (OMGUS) with NARA Microfilms, all of which are now On-Line at Fold3

The table below provides an overview of the NARA microfilm publications series prepared from those portions of RG 260 covered in this guide. Most photographs were earlier withdrawn from the textual records and are held in separate collections as listed in the Still Pictures unit at the NACP (see Section 10.1.9.).

RG 260 Sub-Series	Microfilm Publication	A1, Entry numbers	Section in Guide	NAID (earlier ACR)
Economic Division, MFA&A Miscellaneous Property Reports (property cards German repositories and looted objects)	M1940/rolls 1–6	524–526	10.1.5.2.2.	1560046–50
Property Division MFA&A, Section Chief, General	M1949/rolls 1–6	472–475	10.1.5.3. 10.1.5.3.1– 10.1.5.3.3.	1571282– 1571285
Property Claim Files	M1949/rolls 8–26, 31–35	479	10.1.5.3.4. 10.1.5.3.6.	1571289
Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), Albums	M1949/rolls 29–30	482–484	10.1.5.3.5.	1571292– 1571294
OMGUS Headquarters, Property Division, AHC, CCP Restitution & Custody Receipts	M1941/rolls 1–33 M1941/rolls 34–36	488–490 490	10.1.5.4.1.1 10.1.5.4.1.2.	1560051 1561463
Wiesbaden CCP	M1947/rolls 9–13	492	10.1.5.4.2.	2431774
	M1947/rolls 32, 36–40	494	10.1.5.4.2.2.	2435801
	M1947/rolls 42–44, 47, 49	495	10.1.5.4.2.3.	2435803
	M1947/roll 60	497	10.1.5.4.2.4.	2435815
	M1947/rolls 72–85	498	10.1.5.4.2.5.	2465154
	M1947/roll 91	499	10.1.5.4.2.6.	2431567
WCCP property cards	M1947/rolls 91–109	500–505	10.1.5.4.2.7.	2431623– 2431631
WCCP photographs	M1947/roll 117	502	10.1.5.2.7. and 10.1.2.4.2.8.	541614 2431627
Marburg CCP	M1948/rolls 1–5	507	10.1.5.4.3. and 10.1.5.4.3.1.	1560058
Marburg property cards	M1948/roll 6–25	508–509	10.1.5.4.3.2.	1560059– 1560060
Marburg photographs	M1948/rolls 26–28		10.1.5.4.3.3. and 10.1.9.2.11.	541593

RG 260 Sub-Series	Microfilm Publication	A1, Entry numbers	Section in Guide	NAID (earlier ACR)
Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD)	M1942/rolls 1–10	510–513	10.1.5.4.4.– 10.1.5.4.4.4.	1560053– 1560056
Offenbach album + photographs	M1942/rolls 11–13		10.1.9.2.12. 10.1.9.2.13.	541611, 541591, 541620
Munich CCP	M1946/rolls 1–5	514	10.1.5.4.5.1.	3725253
	M1946/rolls 19–32	515	10.1.2.4.5.2.	3725263
	M1946/rolls 38–70	516	10.1.2.4.5.3.	3725265
	M1946/rolls 71–75	517	10.1.2.4.5.4.	3725265
	M1946/rolls 98–110	518	10.1.2.4.5.5.	3725272
	M1946/rolls 116–152	519	10.1.2.4.5.6.	3725274
MCCP property cards	M1946/discs 153–266	520–523	10.1.5.4.5.7.	3725276– 3725279
MCCP photographs	M1946/discs 266–334		10.1.5.4.5.8. and 10.1.9.2.4. and 10.1.9.2.5.	541599 541595
Property Division, Miscellaneous				
ERR card file	M1943/rolls 1–27	549	10.1.5.5.	1560057
Related ERR photos	M1943/rolls 28–40		10.1.9.2.1. 10.1.9.2.2. 10.1.9.2.3.	541583 541584 541587
Education & Cultural Relations Division, MFA&A, E-4, Cultural Affairs Branch, ERR, and G-5 Division, ERR	M1921/roll 3	622	10.1.5.6.	2570648
Selected Documents from the Ardelia Hall Collection (most now duplicated in other from RG 260 series)	A3389		10.1.5.4.5. 10.1.8.3.1.	1560061
USACA, Reparations and Restitution Branch	M1926		10.1.5.7.	1561450

10.1.5.1. 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

10.1.5.2. RECORDS OF THE ECONOMIC DIVISION, RESTITUTION BRANCH, MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SECTION

Initially the Economic Division of OMGUS was in charge of cultural property recovered, before responsibility was shifted to the Property Division, as a result of OMGUS reorganization in March 1948. Hence several important series will be found under this division.

10.1.5.2.1. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE (“CENTRAL FILES”) (A-1, ENTRY 209)

N.B. The original paper records in this series are still accessible to research.

.007 Fine Arts and Cultural Objects, 1945 [NACP location: 390/41/30/05, box 2]

Unnumbered Folders, Oct.–Dec. 1945, and some earlier.

Contains various correspondence relating to looted culture property, for example:

- Inquiries (Sep. 1945) regarding missing Dutch libraries probably taken to IEJ, and Dutch Royal archives;
- Report about 30 Nov. 1945 shipment from Füssen to Paris of 141 cases of works of art and furniture from Schloss Neuschwanstein; 23 Oct. 1945 shipment of 10 railroad cars; shipment of 36 railroad cars with 1,221 crates with 6,000 items.
- Letters and memos (Dec. 1945) regarding books removed from Rothschild Library, Frankfurt [used for IEJ] for use in DP camps. Removals were supposed to include only “unidentified” books, but apparently many with marks of identify were taken. Other letters include more requests for books and recommendation for the practice to be stopped.
- Claim requests from Italy for art and books removed from several cities, including Pisa, and Venice (Dec. 1945).
- Claim for books removed from Paris Jewish bibliophile Gustave Lipshutz (4 place Odéon) [one of ERR’s initial removals]. The owner fled to the U.S. and

his heir, Gerald D. Lipton, operates a French bookshop in NYC, Librarie Lipton; report that some of the Lipshutz books were found in the Rothschild Library in Frankfurt [IEJ].

- Truck convoy to Amsterdam, 4 Dec. 1945.
- Claim from Joseph Lipski, Polish ambassador in Berlin, with list of 12 Polish paintings seized as well as drawings.
- Report of 27 July conference with Russian officers by Hathway and John N. Brown, Berlin, regarding displaced cultural property; notes regarding two USSR commissions.
- Discussion regarding Kunsthalle paintings from Bremen stored in Karznaw (Russian Zone), with request for transfers of those and other German works of art (Aug.–Sep. 1945). Difficulties regarding current lack of agreement on interzonal transfers.

.007 Fine Arts and Cultural Objects, 1946

[NACP location: 390/41/30/05]

Box 2: Miscellaneous numbered documents, selected examples

(reverse chronological order as filed)

- **278**: LaForge to Bencowitz (OAD), 4 June 1946: reported by Grumbach, Breslauer to Dr Zucherman of LC Mission regarding discovery of 4,000 books belonging to Artur Rubinstein, removed by ERR from his home in Paris, ave. Foch, identified in Gestapo Headquarters, Eisenacherstr depot, Berlin.
- **271**: Report on Russian Mission to Bavaria, 3 June 1946, to be composed of Colonel Novick, President Belorussian Union of Soviet Artists, and Loujanina Karachi, from Office of Cultural Affairs under Soviet Ministers of the Belorussian SSR, with interpreter and driver. In reply to 3 May US request for one Russian representative to come to arrange return of cultural objects, who must be “a trained museum director or art historian to identify art objects, books, and scientific exhibits...for at least 30 days and must have proper orders and clearance from Allied contact section.”
- **270**: Correspondence regarding YIVO representative (NYC) to assist in claiming books, etc. [removed from Vilnius by ERR].
- **268**: Regarding claim by Kuban Cossacks for seized cultural property.
- **251**: Claim for art that is property of Paul Graupe & Co., Paris, with descriptions and photos (enclosure missing), 28 May 1946; [Graupe was on the ERR seizure list in Paris].
- **207, 153, and 145**: Regarding the Herzog art collection from Budapest.
- **155, and others**: Correspondence of U.S. Chief Restitution Branch to Col. C. Tsvetkov, Dep. Chief Reparations, Deliveries, and Restitution Branch, SVAG, regarding requested photocopies of Linz files. Follow-up on letter #27, 11 Jan. 1946 from Gen. Clay to Gen. Sokolovsky, requesting permission to microfilm 40 folders RE the Linz Collection.
- **95 and 86**: Reports on removal of books from the Gestapo Eisenacher str. 11/13 deposit to OAD, with letters of different owners involved – Masons, Churches, and others, 16 and 18 Apr. 1946. Correspondence with Dr Berthold Breslauer

- of Berlin Jewish Community, Orienienstr 28, noting that all books from outside 1937 German borders are to be forwarded to OAD.
- **88**: Report from OAD regarding 25 cases of Masonic books from Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, with request for British representative, 17 Apr. 1946.
 - **72 and 35**: claim from Jean Cassell, Baron von Doorn, for art collection, known by code name “Bertha,” removed from France [on ERR list] to be returned to CRA; current home in Englewood, NJ, 5 Mar. 1946. With explanation that individual claimants are not permitted in CCPs.
 - **11**: Regarding Dutch painting by Cornelius Droochsloot (1586–1666) from Kunsthalle, Bremen, found in U.S., 28 Mar. 1946.
 - **194**: Regarding return of books to Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; books to be kept in U.S. Zone, due to large-scale removals occurring.
 - **155**: Claim from Dr Acatiu Mayer-Fuld for art collection removed from France [on ERR seizure list].
 - **119, also 12 and 13**: Reports regarding Schloss Höchstädt with 15 enclosures, 12 June 1945, with other MFA&A reports on this ERR repository principally used for ERR-seized cultural property from occupied USSR, and archeologists from Ukraine brought there by the ERR.
 - **27**: Gen. Clay to Gen. Sokolovsky, 11 Jan. 1946, requesting permission to microfilm 40 folders RE the Linz Collection.
 - **23**: Memo regarding paintings exported for Göring, 11 Jan. 1946. List of 28 paintings with images of some; mention of 34 cases in Nov. 1941 and July 1942.
 - **17**: Request for Soviet liaison officer for CCP.
 - **12 and 13**: Memo regarding Schloss Höchstädt used as ERR repository and Ukrainian archeologist Kuranyi brought there by the Germans.
 - **06**: Walther Peschke reports of German private art evacuated from Berlin, 2 Jan. 1946.

10.1.5.2.2. MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY REPORTS, 1945–1948

This collection of textual records contains six groups with approximately 6,000 property or running report cards prepared after the war by the MFA&A section, in several different series. They cover repositories in which looted cultural property was found from state and private collections that had been seized by the Germans with indication of stored works of art, library books, archives, and other cultural property. Some include considerable provenance references to the looted art objects and indication of to which Central Collecting Points they were removed for restitution processing. Some cards within different series cover ERR-looted cultural goods and repositories utilized by the ERR.

Because these card files are all now easily available on the Internet from the NARA microfilm series, the three most potentially relevant of the six sub-series are included here with reference to the series of OMGUS records from which they were filmed. Most

important for ERR coverage will undoubtedly be the second, containing more specific mention of ERR-seized cultural property in the repositories covered.

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication M1940: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"): Miscellaneous Property Reports, 1945–1948. Washington, DC: NARA, 2004. 6 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

On-line version of pamphlet: <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1940.pdf>

On-Line Version: http://www.fold3.com/title_904/ardelia_hall_collection_miscellaneous/

Researchers are advised to use this workable link to the opening Fold3 screen for the NARA M1940 series, and thence proceed to the "Browse" screen, where five series of documents are listed. The three series described below can be accessed in subsequent screens, although from some browsers, the links given below may need to be copied and pasted in.

M1940/roll 1: General Property Reports, 1945–1947 (Entry A1, 524)
"Miscellaneous Property Cards/Aschaffenburg – Ziegenhain" [NAID 1560046]

The cards in this first series are arranged alphabetically by name of city, locality, or repository, with brief mention of cultural property found in the location, on successive cards under the location if more than one collection involved, with indication of evacuation status.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hUPMu3ArgSDrRTEE3>

M1940/rolls 2–4: Property Cards Relating to Evacuated Repositories, 1945–1948
(Entry A1, 525) [NAID 1560047]

One important group of cards, covering repositories in the American occupation regions (such as Bavaria), is arranged then alphabetically by locality or name of repository. The cards reference the report(s) citing the place, date of inspections, contents, and source of cultural property held, custodian in charge, and the status of evacuation for the materials found there.

Another group of cards with custody receipts covers private collections, arranged alphabetically by name of collector, locality of custody receipts, or country of provenance if outside of OMGUS control.

On-Line Version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hUPMu3ArgfUTugIDA>

M1940/roll 5: Records Relating to Repositories of Looted Cultural Objects, 1945
[NAID 1560048]

Cards arranged alphabetically by name of locality (mostly Germany and Austria) briefly identifying the types and, in many cases, the provenance of the cultural treasures stored in a particular place, with map coordinates indicated. References include a number of important storage points where ERR loot was discovered.

On-Line Version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hUPMu3ArgbEktxne6>

10.1.5.3. RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY DIVISION: RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL AND EXTERNAL ASSETS BRANCH, MUSEUMS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SECTION (MFA&A)

After OMGUS was established on 15 October 1945, the MFA&A operations that handled the retrieval and repatriation of cultural property, including the establishment and operation of the Central Collecting Points in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany, first came under the Restitution Branch of the OMGUS Economic Division (see Section 10.1.5.2.) Later the MFA&A function was shifted to the OMGUS Property Division after the latter was established in March 1948.

N.B. The original textual records from this branch of the OMGUS Property Division are no longer available. Researchers have access only to the microfilms in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1949* and digitized versions on Fold3.

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.

Washington, DC, 2005. 43 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

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

On-line version: "OMGUS: Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives"

http://www.fold3.com/page/286480369_omgus_monuments_fine_arts_and/

The entire digitized series covered in M1949 is available on Fold3. An initial "Topic Page" explains the content and provenance of the series on the basis of the NARA pamphlet finding aid with a list and brief characterization of the sixteen subseries in which the records are displayed at Fold3. Only five of those series are listed below, emphasizing those most relevant to ERR operations and the fate of its loot, and hence especially the cultural property claims presented by the countries where the ERR operated, and the copies of the OAD albums found in this group of records. Researchers will accordingly find it useful to start with the initial list of these and the other sub-series presented on the Fold3 website.

On-line arrangement of series and files presented at Fold3 does not follow the NARA M1949 order, but series designators can be matched up, if researchers start from the "browse" screen of each series. Regrettably the links provided to the several series described below do not always work directly. With some browsers, they appear to work only if they are copied and pasted into the browser. Otherwise researchers are advised to start with the Fold3 internal list, and proceed to links to the subsequent series and subseries.

10.1.5.3.1. GENERAL RECORDS OF THE SECTION CHIEF, 1944-1949

(A1, Entry 472)

[NAID 1571282]

M1949/rolls 1-3:**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 – General
- **642:** Archives and Libraries, Lists, Inventories
- **844:** Archives Ministerial Collecting Center Reports

N.B. More files regarding libraries from the OAD are located in the main series of OAD records (see Section 10.1.5.3.3.).

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114%7ChRyVVKV8Zy5VG2E94>

10.1.5.3.2. RECORDS PERTAINING TO RESTITUTION, 1945-1948

(A1, Entry 473)

[NAID 1571283]

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRyVVKV8Zqecymick>

M1949/roll 4

- **35.5.** Dutch restitution
- Italy Miscellaneous

M1949/roll 5

- USSR General;
- **35.12:** USSR Restitution.

M1949/roll 6

Receipts from Munich CCP: Transfers to Wiesbaden CCP (2 folders).

10.1.5.3.3. PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS, 1945

(A1, Entry 475)

[NAID 1571285]

M1949/roll 6

- photographs of art objects (two folders);
- pictures from M CCP;
- pictures of works of art in Wiesbaden (three series, I-III).

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRyVVKV8ZnjPqjx49>

10.1.5.3.4. CULTURAL PROPERTY CLAIM APPLICATIONS, 1946-1948

(A1, Entry 479)

[NAID 1571289]

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 WCCP and MCCP are described below, listed predominantly in alphabetical order.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRyVVKV8ZhsZ9afE0>

N.B. As presented on Fold3, the Claims Files are presented generally in alphabetical order by country or individual or institutional claimant, but do not follow the order listed in the NARA pamphlet for M1949 or in the lists and indexes below. Direct links to the series or individual subseries often do not work from this text, but with many browsers they will work if copied and pasted in. Researchers are advised to start with the series “Cultural Property Claim Applications” and then proceed to the “Category” column covering some 1744 files, but not all of them arranged alphabetically.

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 10.1.5.3.4, 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 or on Fold3.

M1949/roll 10: Belgian Claims

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

M1949/rolls 12–17: French Claims

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 Turgeniev 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.

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 and on-line versions. 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.

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

M1949/roll 18: Greek Claims**M1949/roll 19: Italian Claims****M1949/rolls 19–20: Netherlands Claims**

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 on the NARA website. 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.

M1949/rolls 21–22: Russian Claims

M1949/rolls 24–26: Yugoslav Claims, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia

10.1.5.3.5. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS FROM THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT (OAD)

These original copies of several albums from the OAD are held with the textual records in the general MFA&A section of the OMGUS records and were thus microfilmed as part of the M1949 series. They differ slightly in content from the corresponding copies held within the OAD series (see Section 10.1.5.4.4.6.), the originals of which are now held in the Still Pictures unit (see Section 10.1.9.2.12. through Section 10.1.9.2.13.).¹⁵

M1949/roll 29 (end)

“Photographic History of the Offenbach Archival Depot, May–November 1946”

(A1, Entry 482) [NAID 1571292]

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

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRyVVKV8ZJE3Bbf9O>

M1949/roll 30

“Ex-Libris Found Among Looted Books in the Archival Depot,” Volume I. ca. 1946

(A1, Entry 483) [NAID 1571293]

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.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRyVVKV8ZzH2vfyOZ>

“Library Markings on Books in the Archival Depot,” ca. 1946

(A1, Entry 484) [NAID 1571294]

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.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php - 114|hRyVVKV8Z31BlbFFi>

15. See also the copies of the OAD albums in the papers of Seymour Pomrenze, now on-line at the Center for Jewish History in New York (see Sections 10.6.1 and 10.6.2.).

10.1.5.3.6. LISTS OF PROPERTY REMOVED FROM FRANCE DURING THE WAR, 1939-1945**M1949/rolls 31-35:** (A1, Entry 485)

[NAID 1571295]

A copy of the printed French list of lost property, in many cases indicating individual items with names of the owner from which it was seized:

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*.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRyVVKV8Zo1Y8w0nM>

N.B. With only five volumes, this set of the French postwar published list of wartime losses is incomplete.

A more complete microfilm version of *Répertoire des biens spoliés* is in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, rolls 141-145 (see Section 10.1.5.4.5.6.). Printed copies of the series, in various degrees of completeness, can be found in major research libraries. A complete on-line version with explanation is found under France: Introduction: "Site Rose-Valland."

Alternate complete on-line searchable version (French):

<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/MnR-rbs.htm>

10.1.5.4. RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY DIVISION: RECORDS CONCERNING THE CENTRAL COLLECTING POINTS ("ARDELIA HALL COLLECTION")**10.1.5.4.1. RECORDS OF OMGUS HEADQUARTERS RELATING TO CENTRAL COLLECTING POINTS**

N.B. These original textual records are no longer available; researchers may consult only *NARA Microfilm Publication M1941*. All are displayed on Fold3.

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>

On-line version:

http://www.fold3.com/page/284649784_ardelia_hall_collection_omgus/

Browse series: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114%7ChMhvykH8D>

N.B. The entire digitized series covered in M1941 is available on Fold3. If researchers have difficulty with the direct links for series listed below, they should start with the “Topic Page” for the OMGUS Headquarters Records for the Central Collecting Points, and proceed to browse the three series as presented, but not necessarily in the same order as the NARA pamphlet finding aid.

10.1.5.4.1.1. General Records, 1938–1948 (A1, Entry 488) [NAID 1560051]

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, with some lists of documents available. Only a selection of folders is listed below. Note that folder titles vary, not all have been preserved, and some are inaccurate.

On-line Version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hMhvykH8Dt3jot0u>

M1941/rolls 1–31:

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 (E8): 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. Horn for transfer to the MCCP.

Folder “Cooper Investigation of Loot in Switzerland”

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)”;
- OSS ALIU Detailed Intelligence Reports (DIR):
 - 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 MCCP (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’oeuvres d’art pour le Reichsmarshal” (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’oeuvres 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 (in Banz Castle) being held by the Third Army War Crimes Branch, Wiesbaden.

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

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

M1941/roll 18

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

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

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

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

10.1.5.4.1.2. Activity Reports, 1945

[NAID 1561462]

On-line Version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hMhvykH8D-gg4WWFT>

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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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.

10.1.5.4.1.3. Restitution and Custody Receipts, 1945–1951

(A1, Entry 490)

[NAID 1561463]

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) (see Section 3.2.1.).

16. 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.

17. A version of this report appears as an appendix to Smyth’s *Repatriation of Art*, pp. 114–126.

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hMhvykH8DLGxUvXwZ>

M1941/roll 34: Restitution receipts

- 58.2: Belgium.

M1941/rolls 34–35: Restitution receipts

- 58.5: Holland (Netherlands)
- 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);
- receipts for Library of Congress Mission.

10.1.5.4.2. RECORDS OF THE WIESBADEN CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (WCCP)

As explained in the introduction, the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point received mostly German-owned cultural property, most of it that had not been seized by the ERR, such as holdings of the former Prussian State Museums, the Stadel Institute in Frankfurt, and local museums in Wiesbaden. It also received considerable cultural property confiscated from German nationals or sold under duress by Jews who fled or were deported. At its zenith, WCCP held approximately 700,000 cultural objects.

Towards the end of its activities, the Wiesbaden CCP served as a center for “unidentified” or “heirless” Jewish art, books, and Judaica, transferred from Munich CCP and OAD, as well as book collections from the Baltic or émigrés from Eastern Europe that were not repatriated to their home countries. The Judaica involved was subsequently turned over to international Jewish agencies for further processing and distribution.

N.B. The original textual records are no longer available for consultation at NACP; researchers may consult only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947*, and the digitized version at Fold3.

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>; and at: <http://www.fold3.com/pdf/M1947.pdf>.

On-line Version:

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Wiesbaden,” Fold3: http://www.fold3.com/page/94438336_ardelia_hall_collection_wiesbaden/.

All of the digitized versions of the NARA M1947 series are now available at Fold3. The introductory screen reproduces data from the NARA pamphlet and summarizes the 15 series covered, including those from which ERR-related files are highlighted below.

At the bottom of the introductory screen, there are links to Fold3 browse screens presenting the WCCP records in three main groups/major series –administrative records (Entries 492–499), property cards (Entries 500–507), and the photographs of activities at Wiesbaden (260-WIE). These are indicated in the links provided below, with additional links for the subseries indicated in Fold3, but these do not always work directly. With some browsers they work only if the links are copied and pasted in the browser. Subsequent screens provide access to the images of documents in those series.

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>

A summary descriptive list by series, NARA entry numbers (Entries 492–506), in coordination with the microfilm roll numbers.

10.1.5.4.2.1. General Records, 1945–1952 (A1, Entry 492) [NAID 2431774]

On-line version: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hnHMN-Dzmt3jot0u_

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).

N.B. *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942* contains more extensive OAD records (see Section 10.1.5.4.4. and Sections 10.1.9.2.12 and 10.1.9.2.13.).

10.1.5.4.2.2. Cultural Object Movement and Control Records

(A1, Entry 494)

[NAID 2435801]

On-line version:<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hnHMN-DzmxSH6ZMzk>**M1947/roll 32**

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

M1947/rolls 36-37

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

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

M1947/roll 39

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

M1947/roll 40 (first half)

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

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

10.1.5.4.2.3. Restitution Claim Records, 1945-1952

(A1, Entry 495)

[NAID 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.

On-line version:<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hnHMN-DzmxSH6ZMzk>

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.

10.1.5.4.2.4. Records Relating to the Status of Monuments, Museums, and Archives, 1945–1950

(A1, Entry 497)

[NAID 2435815]

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hnHMN-DzmxvbFR6XC>

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.

10.1.5.4.2.5. Restitution, Research, and Reference Records

(A1, Entry 498)

[NAID 2465154]

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hnHMN-DzmLtGF2Fyz>

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, Reichsmarshall Hermann 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;
 - 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 (SEAs), 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 also Section 10.1.8.).

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).

10.1.5.4.2.6. Directory of Property Received at the Wiesbaden CCP, 1945–1949
(A1, Entry 499) [NAID 2431567]

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hnHMN-DzmBX29FFFA>

M1947/roll 91: Summary of out shipments and summary of shipments received, with indication of originating repository and disposition of property.

10.1.5.4.2.7. 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 was 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 categories:

- Wiesbaden CCP Property Card Index, 1945–1949** (A1, Entry 500),
cards arranged sequentially by Wiesbaden accession number (1–6672, with gaps);
[NAID 2431623]
- 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 (WIE) number; [NAID 2431624]
- Records Relating to the Wiesbaden CCP Property Accessions, 1945–1949**
(A1, Entry 502), cards arranged by type of object and WIE number.
[NAID 541614]

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

- Records Relating to Wiesbaden CCP Property Releases, 1945–1951**
(A1, Entry 503) [NAID 2431628]
- Property Releases to German Private Owners, 1945–1950**
(A1, Entry 504) [NAID 2431629]
- Records Relating to Wiesbaden CCP Property Transfers, 1945–1948**
(A1, Entry 505) [NAID 2431631]

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 M CCP, 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 W CCP 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 about the W CCP records, see the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 101–102, although the box numbers and NACP locations found there are now invalid.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hu1es9Q7i>

Series headings on the Fold3.com browse screen permit access to the several series below.

Wiesbaden CCP Property Card Index, 1947–1949

(A1, Entry 500)

[NAID 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 Eittle 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.

Records Relating to Wiesbaden CCP Restitution, 1945–1951

(A1, Entry 501)

[NAID 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.

Records Relating to the Wiesbaden CCP Property Accessions, 1945–1949

(A1, Entry 502)

[NAID 2431627]

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

10.1.5.4.2.8. Photographs of Activities and Exhibits at the Wiesbaden CCP Restitution, 1946–1947

[NAID 541614]

M1947/roll 117: Photographs 1–479

The original photographic prints are available to researchers in NACP, Still Pictures (see Section 10.1.9.2.7.).

10.1.5.4.3. RECORDS OF THE MARBURG CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT

The Marburg Central Collection Point operated from 1945 to 15 June 1946. Its records were not covered in the original edition of this *ERR Archival Guide*, because it was suggested that cultural objects seized by the ERR were not accessioned in Marburg. Marburg received cultural objects predominantly from within Germany, where the ERR did not operate. After June 1946 most of the Marburg holdings were transferred to the Wiesbaden CCP. Since many art objects and Judaica seized by the ERR, especially in France and the Low Countries, were removed to Germany before the end of the war, and ended up in non-ERR repositories in Bavaria whose holdings went to the Munich CCP, it is also quite possible that ERR-seized property was accessioned in Marburg. Now that all of the Marburg records in NACP are on-line at Fold3, it may be helpful to researchers to have references to the microfilms and the accompanying NARA finding aid. The Marburg records include many accession property cards and photographs that may prove important to researchers tracking ERR loot.

N.B. The original textual records are no longer available; researchers may consult only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1948*, and the digitized version at Fold3.

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication M1948: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Marburg Central Collecting Point, 1945–1949. Washington, DC: NARA, 2004. 28 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

On-line version of pamphlet: <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1948.pdf>

On-line Version:

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Marburg,” http://www.fold3.com/page/640652321_ardelia_hall_collection_marburg/.

Browse subseries: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hTOSmVqQm>

The digitized images of the Marburg CCP series records from *NARA Microfilm Publication M1948* are all available at Fold3, in three main series as per the NARA 1948 pamphlet listed below: Marburg Administrative Records; Marburg Property Accession Cards (A1, Entry 508), Property released to Wiesbaden CCP (A1, Entry 509); and Photographs. The Fold3 presentation varies slightly from the order they were filmed, as will be apparent from the Fold3 displays in the browse screens indicated with the links below. The Marburg Photographs are also presented, while the originals are available to researchers in Still Pictures (see Section 10.1.9.2.11.).

Additional NARA Finding Aid

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Marburg Central Collecting Point,” NARA website.

On-line version: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-07.html>

Includes a brief description of two series, with explanation of specific data on the Marburg Property Accession Cards (Entry 508) and cards for Property Released to Wiesbaden CCP (Entry 509), supplementing the printed pamphlet.

10.1.5.4.3.1. Marburg Administrative Records**M1948/rolls 1–5: General Records, 1945–1946**

(A1, Entry 507)

[NAID 1560058]

One small file entitled “Hebrew Records,” contains documents relating to Judaica collected in Marburg, including Torahs and books (with inventories) and works of art, and another folder with auction lists from antique dealer Heinrich Maluvius, but it would not appear to involve items seized by the ERR.

On-line Version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hTOSmVqQm>

10.1.5.4.3.2. Marburg Property Cards

a. Property Accession Cards, 1945–1949 (A1, Entry 508)

[NAID 1560058]

M1948/rolls 6–14. Accession cards grouped by category.

On-line Version: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hQcx__N-Lc_1kt5Er

b. Directory of Property Released to the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945–1948 (A1, Entry 509)

[NAID 1560060]

M1948/rolls 15–25. The Property Cards are arranged in two sub-series, the first alphabetically by type or subject; the second alpha-numerically by Property Card number.

On-line Version: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hQcx__N-LVer5AekJ

10.1.5.4.3.3. Marburg Photographs

[NAID 541593]

M1948/rolls 26–28: Photographs of Artworks and Decorative Objects Processed. The original photo series from Marburg is available in NACP Still Pictures (260-Mar) (see Section 10.1.9.2.11.)

On-line Version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|h1sIsijdU>

10.1.5.4.4. RECORDS OF THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT (OAD)

The Offenbach Archival Depot, one of the central collecting points under the Property Division of OMGUS, was the principal 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.¹⁸

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, archival materials, and ritual silver that the ERR

18. See the well-illustrated account by Gabriele Hauschke-Wicklaus, Angelika Amborn-Morgenstern, and Erika Jacobs, *Fast vergessen: Das amerikanische Bücherdepot in Offenbach am Main von 1945 bis 1949* (Offenbach am Main, 2011), and most recently, Elisabeth Gallas, “Das Leichenhaus der Bücher”: Kulturrestitution und jüdisches Geschichtsdenken nach 1945 (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2013). See also 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; and Rothfeld Anne, “Returning Looted European Library Collections: An Historical Analysis of the Offenbach Depot, 1945–1948,” *RBM: A Journal of Rare books, Manuscript, and cultural Heritage*, 6, no. 1 (Spring 2005), pp. 16–19. 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 Gordan, 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. 1699–1704.

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/information/exhibitions/online-features/special-focus/offenbach-archival-depot>. 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.” Under the section ‘Establishment and Operation, the site includes “Personal Reminiscences of the Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946–49: Fulfilling International and Moral Obligations” by the first OAD director Colonel Seymour J. Pomrenze. The page covering OAD “Restitution Operations and Disposal of Unidentified Items” lists selected documents from the NARA records. See additional listings under the OAD Series in NARA Still Pictures (see Section 10.1.9.12).

had 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. Starting in 1943, a large part of the IEJ holdings and staff were evacuated to Hungen, about 70 kilometers north-northeast of Frankfurt. While these materials 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, including some of the major book deposits of the RSHA and the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. The books were sorted, using the surviving albums of book stamps and ex libris, 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. The original textual records are no longer available; researchers, may consult them only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942* at the NACP and the digitized versions on-line at Fold3.

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," Fold3

The textual and photographic records of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942* are available in two separate collections on Fold3: the "Offenbach Administrative Records" in four series and the "Offenbach Photographs" in three series. A brief description and background information taken from the NARA pamphlet, are at: http://www.fold3.com/page/94438405_ardelia_hall_collection_offenbach/.

The documents themselves can be accessed or browsed groups under the series designators generally corresponding to the NARA labels below, but not necessarily in the same order as they were on the microfilms: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hu86FzFYa>

This and other more direct links to some groups of files described below are listed where they are found operative within the Fold3 system, but from some browsers they are operative only when copied and pasted into the browser.

Additional 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>

10.1.5.4.4.1. OAD Administrative Records, 1946–1949

(A1, Entry 510)

[NAID 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 version (M1942/rolls 1–3):**<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hu86FzFYaOPNF6Rn5>**10.1.5.4.4.2. Cultural Object Restitution and Custody Records**

(A1, Entry 511)

[NAID 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 JCR and YIVO.**M1942/roll 7:** Music packing lists.**On-line version of M1942/rolls 4–7:**<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hu86FzFYaWwwc3mie>**10.1.5.4.4.3. Correspondence Relating to Restitution Claims, 1946–1950**

(A1, Entry 512)

[NAID 1560055]

M1942/rolls 8–9: Includes letters from and to claimants and related actions.**On-line version:** <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hu86FzFYaBMvd3VIO>**10.1.5.4.4.4. Monthly Reports, March 1946–August 1947**

(A1, Entry 513)

[NAID 1560056]

M1942/rolls 9–10: Arranged chronologically with administrative notes, staff changes, visitors, and lists of libraries from which books were identified.¹⁹

19. Note that photocopies of most of the Monthly Reports are held within the papers of the first director, Col. Seymour Pomrenze, Series II, in the American Jewish Historical Center as part of the Center for Jewish History, New York. They can also be accessed on-line at: <http://findingaids.cjh.org/?pID=1463157#serIIsubser1>.

10.1.5.4.4.5. OAD Photographic Albums

A more complete listing for the original OAD photographic albums (rolls 11–13), now held and accessible to researchers in the Still Pictures unit, is provided in Section 10.1.9.2.12. and Section 10.1.8.2.13. The OAD albums are also listed here because they are included with the OAD records filmed by NARA as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942*.

On-line version:

Fold3 provides brief descriptions of the photo albums under the rubric “Ardelia Hall Collection – Offenbach Photographs” as a separate “Publication” listing: http://www.fold3.com/page/94438405_ardelia_hall_collection_offenbach/ and in its “Offenbach Photographs” Browse series listing: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mG>

M1942/roll 11

[NAID 541611]

Among the four OAD albums “Photographs of Operations at Offenbach” (1946–1947), two present the OAD “Photographic History,” one depicts ERR operations, and the fourth depicts images of “Unidentified Loot from Jewish Synagogues,” including ritual silver confiscated by the ERR.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGwkFFcU0A>

M1942/rolls 11–12

[NAID 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 11 and 12):

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGeehemqw5>

M1942/roll 13

[NAID 541620]

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

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGQm7j5xkV>

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 10.1.5.3.2.) 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 10.1.5.3.5.).

Additional copies of the OAD albums are also found in other collections, as several of them – particularly the albums of book markings and ex libris – were prepared and used in the depository for sorting purposes, especially by German workers who could not necessarily read the languages of all of the books collected there.²⁰

10.1.5.4.5. RECORDS OF THE MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (MCCP)

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 many important groups of surviving ERR documents were collected there.²¹ MCCP Restitution Research and Reference files, accordingly, contain extensive documentation from the ERR that describe 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.

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. Many MCCP files were turned over to the Trust Administration 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.). Researchers should accordingly be aware that many relevant files from MCCP are now divided between College Park and Koblenz.

N.B. The original OMGUS textual records from MCCP are no longer available. Researchers must consult NARA Microfilm Publication M1946, or the digitized versions available at Fold3.

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>

20. Those copies held in the papers of Col. Seymour Pomrenze, the first director of OAD, are now available on the website of the American Jewish Historical Society in New York City (see Section 10.6.1). The OAD Album “Photographic History,” is also available with the individual photographs contained therein in the Yad Vashem photo database (see Section 4.1.).

21. Regarding the MCCP, see the account by Smyth, *Repatriation of Art*.

N.B. The M1946 pamphlet finding aid should be consulted for additional listings in conjunction with the following selective descriptions, emphasizing only those files relating to the ERR, the Hohe Schule, and the fate and restitution of ERR loot.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe5>

Given the extent and complexity of the M CCP records, Fold3 has divided them into three main series: Munich Administrative Records, Munich Photos, and Munich Property Cards. It has not been possible to provide links to all of the specific sub-series described below on the basis of the M1946 microfilms. Although all of the digitized images from M1946 are available at Fold3, the Fold3 presentation does not follow the same order as the microfilms, and series and/or folder titles – arranged in alphabetical order – have frequently been truncated in the sub-series listings.

Note that more direct links to some groups of files provided below are operative within the Fold3 system from some browsers only when copied and pasted into the browser.

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>

A helpful listing of the M CCP series in order of NARA Entry numbers, but these do not correspond to the order presented for the digitized images on Fold3.

10.1.5.4.5.1. Administrative Records, 1945–1951

(A1, Entry 514)

[NAID 3725253]

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe5OPNF6Rn5>

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

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

10.1.5.4.5.2. Cultural Object Movement and Control Records, 1945–1949

(A1, Entry 515)

[NAID 3725263]

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe5xSH6ZMzk>

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 M CCP, 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 Russia²²

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

22. See the digitized Soviet custody receipts in 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); at <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Eng/NB/USRestitution.php>.

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 Wassemburg and Bamberg, among other places.

10.1.5.4.5.3. Restitution Claim Records, 1945–1951

(A1, Entry 516)

[NAID 3725265]

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe53IKmmLLD>

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.

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 Andriess 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. Kladruhy), 11 railroad freight cars of which were restituted near Pilsen (October 1945), the first U.S. restitution 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.

10.1.5.4.5.4. Activity Reports and Related Records, 1944–1950

(A1, Entry 517)

[NAID 3725265]

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe58DYAB7-v>

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; MCCP monthly reports and restitution summaries concerning Bavaria (Oct. 1945–May 1950);
- MCCP transport lists, by country.

10.1.5.4.5.5. Records Relating to the Status of Monuments, Museums, and Archives, 1945–1949

(A1, Entry 518)

[NAID 3725272]

On-line version:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe5XbuJeLaL>

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 that 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 MCCP. 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).

10.1.5.4.5.6. Restitution Research Records, 1933–1950

(A1, Entry 519)

[NAID 3725274]

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe5ijUFn0aw>

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 later turned over to the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume.²³

(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.)

23. A bound carbon copy of the first volume of the Meyer inventory is in PA AA, Paris 2490; (see Section 3.5.3.).

The augmented third volume (revised from the second, lacks title page and date; 287 p.).²⁴ 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;
- 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).

24. 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.).

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).²⁵ 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.²⁶

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);
- “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

25. 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.

26. 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.

- (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), Hamparzoumian, 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), 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-ÄGY, 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.²⁷

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, D cC: 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.

On-line version:

“Ardelia Hall Collection: Selected Records”, Fold3

The contents of *NARA Microfilm Publication A3389* can be viewed in full at: http://www.fold3.com/title_760/ardelia_hall_collection_selected_records/. Rolls 9 and 10 can be accessed at: <http://www.fold3.com/image/#114|271383001>.

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;²⁸ 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).

- 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

27. 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. Valland’s original copies from the Archives of the National Museums (Archives des Musées nationaux–AMN) in the Louvre are being moved to the Archives Nationales Site Pierrefitte (see new Section 2.3.–former R-32.8), and will be available digitally.

28. 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).

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).

M1946/rolls 126–128: Herman Göring Collection²⁹

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);

29. 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 he acquired through the ERR. See also the database on the website of the Deutsches Historische Museum with data from the catalogues held in the Bundesarchiv as listed in introduction to Section 3.

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

Interrogations

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

M1946/roll 134

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

M1946/rolls 136

- Investigations of Karl Haberstock, Ilse Hirschberg (ERR);
- Walter Andreas Hofer;
- Otto Klein and his ERR visit and seizures from Kyiv;
- postwar interrogations of Bruno Lohse with English translations, some

original transcripts and sworn statements from Lohse at Altaussee (1945), and subsequent investigations concerning paintings in his possession.

M1946/rolls 137

- Investigations of paintings missing from the MCCC;
- investigations: missing paintings from the Schloss Collection for the Linz museum;
- correspondence with Schiedlauský 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);³⁰
- Gisela Limberger, Göring's secretary (DIR no. 7).

M1946/rolls 138 (finish)–141: Hitler's Linz Museum (part of the Linz Archive)³¹

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 also available:

30. See the supplemental data about Kress in the NARA blog by senior research archivist Greg Bradsher, at <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/08/21/karl-kress/>.

31. 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.

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.”

On-line Version:

“Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points,” Fold3

The contents of *NARA Microfilm Publication A3389* can be browsed at: http://www.fold3.com/title_760/ardelia_hall_collection_selected_records/. With direct link to browse the Linz films:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|huqFKKYALY9JB-Gvd>

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 130–132.³²

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.

On-line version, as digitized from M1946 starts at: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hFmE5NRe5ijUFn0awkfKpJbxA>

32. Many presumably original so-called Linz files are now held RGVA (see Section 8.1) from the former Special Archive in Moscow, fond 1542k, *opis*’ 2.

- 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. Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted art. Printed copies of the series, in various degrees of completeness, can be found in major research libraries. A complete on-line version with explanation is found under France: Introduction: "Site Rose-Valland."

Alternate complete on-line searchable version (French): <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/MnR-rbs.htm>

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 and 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;
- altar 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).

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

(A1, Entries 520-523)

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).

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).³³ 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 available at Fold3. 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

33. 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 Fold3. 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.

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 M CCP, now held in Koblenz (B 323).³⁴

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 10.1.9.2.4.). 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 Ingres portrait Mu 1044/Aussee 848/1 (ERR code R 199).³⁵

34. *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 M CCP 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 does not have a photograph of the Ingres 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.

35. 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.

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.

N.B. All four series of the M CCP Property Cards Art are available in NACP only on DVD discs, but the discs are not labeled with the Munich numbers contained.³⁶

(1) A1, Entry 520: arranged alphabetically by country to which the object(s) was returned and then by Munich (Mü) number.

(2) A1, Entry 521: arranged by Munich accession numbers (Mü 1 to 50,052), with gaps;

(3) A1, Entry 522: arranged by destination of transfer, such as the High Commissioner for Austria (for works of Austrian provenance), the W CCP, or the Bavarian Minister President (for German state property), and therein under Munich number;

(4) A1, Entry 523: arranged by Linz numbers for objects that were to become part of the Linz collection.

(1) Records Relating to M CCP Property Restitutions, 1945–1950

(A1, Entry 520)

[NAID 3725276]

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 (Mü) 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.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hezJ1FYeqHfuVqU1f>

(2) Records Relating to M CCP Property Accessions, 1945–1949

(A1, Entry 521)

[NAID 3725277]

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 accession numbers (Mü numbers 1–50,052, with gaps). These numbers are often followed by a slash with additional repository names and numbers indicating the repository from which they were received.

36. The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 94–99, provides a helpful illustrated explanation about the M CCP Property Cards Art, although the box numbers indicated are no longer valid, nor are the original cards available to researchers.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hezJ1FYeqHfuVqU1f>
Receipts from Specific ERR Art Repositories (see Appendix 2 for more details)³⁷

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 MCCP for restitution processing. As noted above, in addition to the Munich (Mü) numbers, sequential repository numbers were indicated for objects entering the MCCP 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 MCCP 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 MCCP 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 MCCP in unopened crates, and often the MCCP 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. MCCP 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 MCCP.

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

37. 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.

the Jeu de Paume. For example, a large part of the ERR-seized Bacri Collection came to the M CCP from Berchtesgaden.

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 to December 1945. Although copies of most of the M CCP cards for objects from France are preserved in the NARA set, it is uncertain if M CCP numbers were assigned for all of those objects returned directly, because many of the ERR crates returned from Neuschwanstein were not opened before shipment.

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

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

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

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

M1946/discs 193–196: Receipts from Herrenchiemsee

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

M1946/discs 201–205, 208: Receipts from Höchstädt

Most of these objects found in the palace Schloss Höchstädt were from occupied

territories of the Soviet Union, particularly Ukraine and the Crimea (then in the Russian Federation). Many of the MCCC cards for these items do not indicate ERR loot but rather from the “Ostministerium” i.e., RmBO (although in fact they were seized by the ERR), 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 (although in fact they were seized by the ERR). 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 the 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. Also included was the ERR Neuwied Collection, which had not actually gone through the Jeu de Paume.

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 (although in fact they were seized by the ERR).

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 was 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.

(3) Records Relating to MCCC Property Transfers, 1945–1949

(A1, Entry 522)

[NAID 3725278]

M1946/discs 253 (end)–264: MCCC 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.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hezJ1FYeq6UFJWGq5>

(4) Records Relating to the Linz Accession to MCCC, 1945–1949

(A1, Entry 523)

[NAID 3725279]

M1946/discs 264–266: MCCC 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 MCCC 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](http://www.lostart.de)” database in Magdeburg, pending further provenance research. They do not include any Linz items that were returned to their country of origin outside of Germany.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hezJ1FYeqjIbTDjYD>

N.B. In addition to the four 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 in many cases.³⁸ 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 10.1.9.2.4.). Currently there are no plans 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 10.1.9.2.6.). Currently there are no plans to supplement the DHM Linz database with NARA holdings of Linz cards and photographs.

38. 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.

10.1.5.4.5.8. MCCP Photographs

(See more details under Still Pictures, Sections 10.1.9.2.4. and 10.1.9.2.5.)

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. This finding aid is available on CD-ROM in both NACP and NGA.

M1946/discs 266 (end)–334: RG 260, Series MP [NAID 541599]

The MCCP photograph file is arranged sequentially by the Munich property card numbers from MÜ 2/1–51535 (see Section 10.1.9.2.4.).

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRsLcPuZ3WZS4jUL0>

M1946/disc 334: RG 260, Series MCCP [NAID 541595]

The final disc 334 also includes the collection “Photographs of the Restitution of Art and Other Activities at the Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945” (see Section 10.1.9.2.5.)

On-line version: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRsLcPuZ3Rej_3B6K

10.1.5.5. RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY DIVISION: MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS**ERR Card File, 1940–1945 (A1, Entry 549)** [NAID 1560057]

ca. 20,000 cards

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 that should now be considered obsolete. The ERR photo collections are included on additional rolls in M1943 (see Section 10.1.9.2.1–Section 10.1.9.2.3.)

On-line Version: “ERR Card File”:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hv4MtDHy3ITKo4Yd3>

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 French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in La Courneuve (see Section 2.1.1.1.).³⁹

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 ERRproject.org website with the “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” located at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 10.2.3.).

Some collections are represented only by three or four 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 Textillen (textiles); MA-V: M-Aktion Volkskunde (folk arts). An additional four separate collections were designated for Belgian

39. 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.

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.⁴⁰

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 (Bundesarchiv, 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.

N.B. The original cards are not open to researchers; available only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943* and as digitized at Fold3.

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). Correlations are eventually planned with additional ERR-coded objects and related data regarding plundered Jewish art collections.

10.1.5.6. RECORDS OF THE EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS (ECR) DIVISION, RECORDS OF THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS BRANCH, 1946–1949

N.B. The original paper records are closed to researchers, who may consult them only as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1921*, or in digitized images on Fold3.

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>

40. All of the M-Aktion collection names and their codes are included in Appendix 1.

On-line version:

“Records Relating to Monuments, Museums, Libraries, Archives, and Fine Arts of the Cultural Affairs Branch”: http://www.fold3.com/page/284649680_omgus_cultural_affairs_branch/

Documents described below, although not listed by folder name, can be found and browsed at, although with many browsers, this link requires copying and pasting in: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hcPwBZ7JH>

Records Relating to Monuments, Museums, Libraries, Archives, and Fine Arts, 1946–1949 (A1, Entry 622) [NAID 2570648]

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.

10.1.5.7. RECORDS OF THE REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTIONS BRANCH OF THE U.S. ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA (USACA) SECTION, 1945–1950

This series of OMGUS records contains the general records of the Reparations and Restitutions Branch of the U.S. Element of the Allied Commission for Austria, along with individual claims processed. Most of the documentation relating to works of art found in Austria relate to items of Austrian ownership, including claims and items restituted.

However there is considerable documentation relating to the holdings of provenance from all over Europe found in the salt mines above Altaussee, including those sent to the Munich CCP for restitution processing. One specific file signalled out here is of special relevance to the holdings discovered in Schloss Kogl at the end of the war, which was one of the ERR repositories. Other repositories covered were not used by the ERR, including Fischhorn with Polish holdings, Stift Kreusmünster, the so-called Residenz, and the Salzburg Art Depot, containing holdings from predominantly Austrian collections or those intended for Linz Collection.

N.B. The original paper records are closed. Researchers, may consult them only as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1921*, or in digitized images on Fold3.

Microfilm edition

NARA Microfilm Publication M1926: Records of the Reparations And Restitutions Branch of the U.S. Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) Section, 1945–1950 (RG 260). 156 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

On-line version of pamphlet: <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1926.pdf>

On-line version:

“Records Relating to Monuments, Museums, Libraries, Archives, and Fine Arts of the Cultural Affairs Branch”: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hCQt9wTaa>

M1926/roll 149: Folder R&R #38: Schloss Kogl – Art Depot

- A relatively complete list (dated 15 Feb. 1946) of the works of art found in Schloss Kogl, with ERR collection codes from the Jeu de Paume. In addition to individual listing for all of the Neuwied Collection (NWD), the list also includes many items from the collection of Richard and Alexander Bal (BAL), and the Kramer Galerie (Kra/Krae) among several others.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/image/298438470/>

Reports from Alt Aussee (Altaussee) are also of interest on the same roll:

M1926/roll 149: Folder R&R #39: Receipts for Property Sent to CCP Munich

M1926/roll 149: Folders R&R #50 (1–3): Alt-Aussee (Altaussee) Salt Mine

M1926/roll 150: Folders R&R #50 (A–C): Alt-Aussee (Altaussee) Salt Mine: Paintings and Art Objects in the Mine

10.1.6. 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.

10.1.6.1. SAFEHAVEN REPORTS, 1944–1945 (Entry A1, 134)

[NAID 585386]

As noted in the introductory remarks on the OSS records (RG 226; see Section 10.1.3.), 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, but no descriptive list is currently available on line.

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 Safehaven reports dates and country or city of origin correlated to microfilm roll numbers, but lacks any mention of the subject of individual reports. Thus while some Safehaven reports from RG 153 relating to the fate of ERR looted art may be included, it is impossible to identify them from this roll list.

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hw6ZAKkOq>

Like the NARA pamphlet, reports are listed only by dates with no indication of the subject involved.

10.1.6.2. PERSONS AND PLACES CASE FILE (DOSSIER FILE), 1944–1949 (A1, 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 copies of 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 10.1.8.5). Paper copies of other Rosenberg interrogations remain among the IMT records (see Appendix 3).

10.1.7. RG 59: GENERAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**10.1.7.1. RECORDS MAINTAINED BY THE FINE ARTS AND MONUMENTS ADVISOR, 1945–1961 (“ARDELIA HALL COLLECTION”) ENTRY 3104A****Boxes 1–30** [NACP location: 250/32/9/01]

The State Department files in this series are primarily from the office of Ardelia Hall during her tenure as Fine Arts and Monuments Advisor, and contain some documents related to restitution issues for the ERR and other cultural loot found after the war in Europe.

Given the fact that summary file names for the various boxes in these subseries are provided by the Bradsher guide, and with some additional detail on line, more detailed descriptions will not be given here. Relatively few files relate specifically to cases involving the ERR and cultural objects seized by its agents in German-occupied territories.

N.B. Other record groups of records of the Department of State contain many files relating to wartime cultural seizures and restitution issues in Europe, especially:

RG 84: Records of the Foreign Service Posts**RG 353: Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department)*****Finding Aids (published)***

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets* (1999), pp. 654–672.

On-line version: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/civilian/rg-59-5.html>

N.B. NACP Locations for the numbered boxes are not provided in the on-line version, but are available in the printed copies in the Room 2000 reference collection. Note more detailed description of boxes 25 and 26 relating to missing art objects are described elsewhere on the NARA website: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-14.html>.

Subsequent sections of the Bradsher guide briefly describe other record groups containing records of the State Department, such as:

RG 84: Records of the Foreign Service Posts, pp. 672–878.

RG 353: Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees, pp. 878–930.

10.1.8. 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 Guide.

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) pretrial 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 submitted to the court as evidence in the IMT were assigned alphanumeric 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, 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.⁴¹ Each of the participating

41. 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.

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.⁴² 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 catalogues with abstracts of each numbered document in French (see Section 2.5.).

Alfred Rosenberg's Diary, recovered among his personal papers after the war, had been processed as an IMT exhibit, but subsequently all but two fragments (see the PS series below) was removed from the IMT records and found its way into private hands in the US. It was acquired by USHMM in April 2013, and is now available on the USHMM website in the handwritten original and German transcription (see Section 10.2.1.2.).

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 through the Library of Congress, the Blue Series also includes most of the documents used as exhibits by the prosecution, as well as selected documents from the pretrial 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 pretrial 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 trials conducted 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.

42. Samples of these documents are listed below, and the more complete reference in a list compiled by Timothy Mulligan listed in the finding aid below. Since Mulligan retired, the project has been discontinued.

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. 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 glavnymi nemetskimi voennymi prestupnikami: Sbornik materialov. Ed. R. A Rudenko et al. 8 vols. Moscow: Iuridicheskoi literatury, 1955–1961.

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

See the introductory explanation at the NARA website, with notes about NARA microfilms available and hotlinks to the on-line version of the pamphlet finding aids:

<http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/war-crimes-trials.html>

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 “c” (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.

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 pretrial 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, with a helpful table linking trial exhibits with pretrial series document numbers and noting 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 pretrial 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 for those documents used in the trial.⁴³ Access is by subscription only. As of this writing, this database

43. 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 provenance, while 155-PS and 1015(n/o)-PS* reproduce the same set of guidelines for cooperation between Wehrmacht and the ERR.

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 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 10.1.8.3.).

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://ebooks.library.cornell.edu/n/nur/>

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).

10.1.8.1. U.S. EVIDENCE FILES, 1945–1946

(Entry 1)

[NAID 305264]

10.1.8.1.1. RECORDS FORMERLY RETAINED BY JUSTICE JACKSON. CORRESPONDENCE WITH EUROPEAN DOCUMENT CENTERS RELATING TO RECEIPT AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS, 1945

(NM-66, Entry 52A)

[NAID 6106827]

2 boxes.**Box 1:****Folder** “Feshenheim Documents” (Code F) – moved to BDC

The Feshenheim Document Control Center near Frankfurt brought together a number of ERR and related art-looting relevant documents, later moved to the

Berlin Document Center (BDC). The folder includes some lists of documents screened and filmed.

Heidelberg Document Center (7th Army)

- 4C: a collection of letters regarding looted art-loot found on the Göring train, 11 Sep. 1945
- 2c-24. a report on confiscation of art in Poland, found 30 May 1945

Folder ‘JAG documents file, letter dated 30 Aug. 1945, and memo from Roger Dorn, with list of Private Papers of Alfred Rosenberg (15 Aug. 1945), received from the Berlin Documents Center, describing the portions of Rosenberg’s Diary and other notes and reports, presumably found in his villa and taken to Nuremberg.

Includes lists of documents furnished to Soviet delegation, 19 Mar. 1946

Folder “Document Centers” – includes letter/memo regarding Rosenberg personal files.

Box 2:

[**Folder 1**] An initial folder includes discussion of documents being prepared for the Rosenberg trial (part of IMT), includes memo of 12 Feb. 1946

Memo with notes on ‘Rosenberg Collection’ now in Nuremberg, 1 Jan. 1946

10.1.8.1.2. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SOURCES

(NM-66, Entry 52D)

[NAID 6106845]

2 boxes: nos. 55–56.

Within these two boxes are five volumes with multiple copies of documents relating to “Art Treasure, European” that have been reprocessed and digitized in early 2014 for on-line display at the NARA website. Most of the documents included are available in other sources, but the collections are of considerable relevance to the present concerns. Not all the duplicate contents are itemized below.

On-Line Version of volumes of art treasures:

<http://research.archives.gov/search?expression=6106845&pgsrc=brief&data-source=online>

Box 55: Includes “Art Treasures, European,” vols. 1–3.

Vol. 1 – [NAID: 7582747] Includes mimeographed copies (4) of the MFA&A Rorimer’s “Collection of German Letters and Memoranda Pertaining to Confiscation of European Art Treasures” (JA 977), received from ERR operatives Günther Schiedlausky and Bruno Lohse. Includes the ERR Sonderstab Bildendekunst report of 15 July 1944, and a list of 79 French Jewish collections seized.

Vol. 2 – [NAID: 7582749] Includes copies (3) of report on investigation regarding Altaussee destruction attempt with maps and inventories of mine contents, including lists of ERR sections with art moved there from Neuschwanstein and other ERR

repositories, together with original photographs, attached to W.A. Rembert reports (3 JA 187a).

Vol. 3 – [NAID: 7582750] Includes copies of “Report of Investigation of Alleged War Crimes” (3 JA 187), with copies of Exhibits 1–15. For example, Exhibit 8 includes MS original sworn statements in English translation by Robert Scholz, and others, Führer decrees, French letters of protest

- CIR #1 “Activity of the ERR in France,” 15 Aug. 194 (typescript carbon copy), with appended enclosures, attachments 1–17;
- Dr. Bunjes report.

Box 55: Includes “Art Treasures, European,” vols. 4–5.

Vol. 4 – [NAID 7582751] “Report of Investigation of Alleged War Crimes” (3 JA 187), 2nd copy, with

- Appendix 1 copy of the Rorimer Collection (see Vol. 1 above) and other appendices;
- lists of seized Jewish collections;
- Statements (some originals) for example by: Ernest Buchner, Bavarian State Galleries, regarding Ghent Altarpiece, and related documents, some with MS originals;
- Walther Fleischer, regarding ERR [M-Aktion] removals from Jewish apartments, and transfer arrangements to Altausee;
- Hildebrandt Gurilitt (English and German) with list of paintings in Castle Aschbach belonging to Gurlitt;
- Adolf Weinmüller;
- Hermann Voss;
- W.A. Rembert report with original photo prints from Altausee, including König Josef Cavern, where most of the ERR loot was stored, and Ghent collections;
- Bruno Lohse; Giselle Limberger; Gustav Rochlitz; ERR photographer Karl Kress, Günther Schiedlausky, and Karl Haberstock.

Vol. 5 – [NAID 7582751] “Report of Investigation of Alleged War Crimes” (3 JA 187), Exhibits 1–8 (carbons), 9–28 (2nd copy);

- Robertz Scholz, and Bunjes Report (carbon copies), with enclosures, including French protests and inventories of seized art works, and other sworn statements;
- separate folder with additional copy of Rorimer collection of documents (see Vol. 1).

10.1.8.1.3. 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; and also in *NARA Microfilm Publication T988* (not available 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.

See more details below regarding some of the original PS documents that were used as US IMT Prosecution Exhibits, especially the ERR Albums prepared for Hitler with photographs of seized art from French collections. Also of interest are the remaining fragments of Alfred Rosenberg's Diary from 1934–1935 (198-PS) and 2 January – 7 May 1940 (1749-PS), recovered with his papers after the war, that had been processed as an IMT exhibits. The main bulk of the Diary, however, was removed from the IMT records and found its way into private hands in the US. It was acquired by USHMM in April 2013, and is now available on the USHMM website in the handwritten original and German transcription (see Section 10.2.1.2.).

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.

10.1.8.1.4. STAFF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS FORMS (SEAs) (ENTRY 5, PI-21)

[NAID 630457]

[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 (selected SEAs)

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 included here are to the SEAs for PS documents as given on the Cornell Law Library website. 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

10.1.8.2. UNITED STATES DOCUMENT BOOKS AND TRIAL BRIEFS, 1945–1949

(Entry P1-21 25)

Of specific relevance for the Nazi plunder of cultural valuables are the following two among the 65 items in the NACP series of Document Books prepared for the IMT trial:

3. Document Book: Alfred Rosenberg [NAID 6223920]

9. Document Book: “Plunder of Art Treasures” [NAID 6223968]

10.1.8.3. 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):⁴⁴

USA-368 (141-PS*)

USA-383 (171-PS*)

USA-371 (071- PS*)

USA-384 (1117-PS)

USA-372 (090-PS*)

USA-385 (1015-PS*)

USA-379 (137-PS*)

USA-386 (L-188*)

44. 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-380 (159- PS*)

USA-387 (015-PS*)⁴⁵

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.

***10.1.8.3.1. PROSECUTION EXHIBIT USA-388 (2522-PS): ERR ALBUMS, VOLS. 1–39.
ERR PHOTO ALBUMS OF WORKS OF ART “EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG
KUNSTERFASSUNGSAKTION”***

[NAID 1560061]

[NACP location: 190/11/1/3]

This collection of 39 bound (leatherette) albums contains photographs of 2,013 artworks selected from the leading French Jewish art collections confiscated by the ERR and processed at the Jeu de Paume in Paris. The 39 albums as a group (2522-PS)

45. Vol. 27 of the Blue Series contains only 12 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.

constituted one of the U.S. exhibits (USA-388) for the IMT, where Rosenberg was also a defendant, and were prominently displayed before the court.⁴⁶

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 apparently from two different series, one labeled “Foto-Mappe” (photo album), the other “Bildmappe” (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). See the chart below.

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). Adding to the confusion of the numbering system within the two series, many of the lists of contents in the Foto-Mappe series are marked “Bildmappe” at the top. 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.

Four additional albums – with title pages inscribed Foto-Mappe Nr. 6, Nr. 7, Nr. 8, and Foto-Mappe Nr. 15 (with typewritten inventory sheets labeled Bildmappe nos. 6, 8, and 15) – recently surfaced in the United States. They had reportedly been taken home to Texas as booty by soldiers who found them in Berchtesgaden. The first was presented to NARA by Robert Edsel in November 2007 followed by two more in 2012, and the fourth on 8 May 2014.⁴⁷

An ERR list labeled “Aufstellung der Mappen” (list of albums) with titles for Foto-Mappen nos. 1–25 (dated Berlin, 18 May 1943) is found among the MCCP files of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323/315). This covers the initial 25 albums had been presented to Hitler by that date for his birthday (20 April).⁴⁸ Only one of the albums listed (no. 5–US#6) matches a title on that list. The titles of three of the new Edsel volumes coincide with numbers 6, 8, and 15 in that list of 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. In all three

46. See the account from IMT records featured on the NARA website: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources/nara/err/nuremberg.html>.

47. I am grateful to Greg Bradsher and conservator Gail Harriman for making it possible for me to examine the first album while it was being processed in 2010. I learned from Ms Harriman that the album cover is a plasticized leatherette, rather than real leather, as earlier described. The albums have been placed in the Robert M. Edsel – Monuments Men Collection REMM – (as part of the NARA Gift Collection (RG 200). On the latest presentation, see the press release and illustrations at: <http://www.monumentsmenfoundation.org/discoveries/err-album-6>.

48. 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, 7-8, listing the 25 albums presented on 20 April 1943.

cases, however, the lists of contents bear the typed “Bildmappe” notation at the top, rather than “Fotomappe.”

Copies of the content lists for 22 of the Foto-Mappen albums (all of them bearing ERR codes for the items listed) are found in the same B 323/315 file, corresponding in title and album number typed at the top with the “Aufstellung der Mappen” list of 25 mentioned above (lacking nos. 16, 22 and 23). All of the typewritten headings however are labelled “Bildmappe” (nos. 1–15, 17–21, and 24), but in some cases, the album numbers have been changed. The list for album no. 25 lacks a typed number at the top.

The first 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.⁴⁹ Robert Scholz also mentioned that figure and reportedly presented an additional ten albums in a report dated 14 July 1944.⁵⁰

A second list in B 323/315 dated September 1944 lists Foto-Mappen nos. 26–47, indicating they had been presented to Hitler.⁵¹ From that second list, Foto-Mappe numbers 26–35, 37–44, and 46, all coincide with titles of the original volumes held in the NACP (although the titles of nos. 28 and 29 and 41 and 42 are reversed). A second group of content lists remains in the B 323/315 file in sequential order for those albums listed in the Photo-Mappe series in the September 1944 list. Again, penciled notations at the top with a “Bildmappe” number suggest that many of the album numbers have been changed. For those verified, the content lists in the NARA albums are clearly carbon copies of those in Koblenz (B 323/315). Many of the B 323 lists bear notations suggesting they were used in postwar restitution research and processing.

Another group of ERR album content lists (with titles and ERR code numbers) are also preserved in B 323/315 (ff. 70–87) with penciled notes on top “Bildermappe” numbers 1–11; all of these correspond to albums held in NARA, as indicated in the chart below. Three other NARA albums have preserved content lists with notations of Bildermappe numbers 34–36. One additional content list of paintings (ff. 48–50) marked “Bildermappe Nr 26” has a penciled identifying it as a birthday album (20.V.43). A complete list of the Bildermappe series has yet to surface. 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.⁵² Content lists unmarked with series album

49. Rosenberg to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943), IMT 15-PS* [= USA-387].

50. As cited by Scholz at the end of in his report of 14 July 1944 on “Sonderstab Bildende Kunst,” many copies available and also part of 1015-PS.

51. 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, fol. 9. See also the aforementioned Scholz report.

52. A slip in the middle of one inventory bears an extra penciled note – “Bildermappen für den Reichsschatzmeister” – in BArch, B 323/315, fol. 53. No other indications that some of the volumes were presented to the NDSAP treasurer Franz Xavier Schwarz have been found, and none of the U.S. investigative reports suggest this happened, although it is not to be excluded.

numbers remain in B323/315 for an additional seven albums that are not listed in the “Foto-Mappe” series and are not preserved in the NACP collection.

In most albums, a caption for each mounted picture – usually on the back – provides the ERR alphanumeric codes and indicating 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 provide more details about the item and its provenance. 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). As of this writing, the photos from these ERR albums have yet to be added to the Jeu de Paume database.

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 four gifted to NARA by Edsel – all from the Foto-Mappe series – came from Berchtesgaden. In his IMT presentation, Colonel Robert Storey said “most of them were found in an underground cavern, I believe in the southern part of Bavaria.”⁵³ There is some logic to that location, because Hitler and his art advisors for Linz did not frequent Neuschwanstein, which was an ERR storage facility.⁵⁴

A duplicate series of photographic prints (8 x 10 inches) of the images in the 39 original albums is held in NACP Still Pictures (RG 260, Series ERRA), together with some additional negatives (see Section 10.8.2.2.).

Microfilm Versions

*NARA Microfilm Publication A3389: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”), rolls 73–76.*⁵⁵

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 = albums 22–30; roll 76 = albums 31–39. German captions are included where available.

53. As quoted on the NARA website notes from IMT: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources/nara/err/nuremberg.html>.

54. 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, and conflicts with the above-cited documents. The coincidence of the Scholz report and the Koblenz list makes it appear more likely that only 25 were presented in April.

55. 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 MCCC was closed down (see above).

On-line versions of the Original 39 Albums

From A3389, Rolls 73–76, containing the original 39 albums, at: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|huqFKKYALKvl6t_aU

“Ardelia Hall Collection: Selected Records,” Fold3

“ERR Albums of Works of Art Looted in France, Prosecution Exhibits”

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>

These microfilms were prepared from copy prints of the original 39 album images in NACP Still Pictures (RG 260, Series ERRA) rather than the albums themselves. They include title pages and content lists for the volumes where available; brief content lists with ERR codes have been added where lacking. An English summary list of the 39 albums (in English) is held in RG 260, Series ERRA, in NACP Still Pictures, and included in the *M1943* finding aid. These prints are available on the final three rolls of M1943: roll 38 (nos. 1–17); roll 39 (nos. 18–34); and roll 40 (nos. 35–39).

On-line versions of Photo Prints from the Original 39 Albums [260-ERRA]

“ERR Card File and Photos: Photos of Artworks Appropriated by ERR used by...”

Fold3 (*M1943*, rolls 38–40), available at:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hv4MtDHy3hFPL5tZx>

Albums 1–39 can be accessed within three groups from this browse screen.

On-line version (NARA-held Edsel-gift albums):

“The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) Photographic Albums at NARA,”

<http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources/nara/err>.

Both on-line version of the three processed albums from Edsel, and PDF files of each.

With introductory commentary by Greg Bradsher about the whole series of albums.

Table 10.1.8.3.1 39 ERR Photo Albums, Leatherette-Bound (IMT, USA-388; 2522-PS)

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, in a few cases.⁵⁶ The numbers added with question marks in brackets are based on the titles and notations on the lists of contents or those in B323/315; although most content lists there marked “Bildmappe” correspond to later albums in the Foto-Mappe series. Those marked “Bildermappe” were apparently from that second series, but a full list has not been located. Further verification will be needed. Possibly there may have been duplication between the two series. Some of the numbers or series of the albums do not correspond to indications on the B323 copies of the content lists.

Note that German captions have not been included for most of the images from these volumes displayed in the *M1943* series, and content lists have been added when lacking in the originals with lists of ERR codes for the items displayed. Thus discrepancies will be found between the two versions displayed on Fold3.

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and/or Contents Lists
1	35		42	“Gobelins und Teppiche” (Tapestries and carpets) Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 35” and contents list. <i>Matching list in B323/315, ff. 29–30, marked “Bildmappe 21.”</i>
2		[?]	50	“Kupferstiche des 18. Jahrhunderts” (Engravings from the 18th century) Title page lacking. Contents list preserved (with title) not marked with album number. <i>Matching list [45 items] in B323/315, ff. 71–72, marked “Bildermappe 2.”</i>
3	39		40	“Majolika-Arbeiten” (Majolica works) includes faience. All but one BOR are from Rothschild collections. Title page and contents list lacking. Brief contents list (with ERR codes) added to <i>M1943</i> series. <i>Corresponding list in B323/215, f. 34, with title matching title listed for Foto-Mappe #39 marked “Bildmappe 17.”</i>
4		35	49	French paintings Title page lacking. Typed contents list preserved (lacking title) marked “Bildermappe Nr. 35.”

56. The chart for the original albums in NACP is based on an examination of the original albums in conjunction with a list prepared for the IMT exhibit (now available as part of the finding aid for the file of copies of the photographs from the albums, NACP, Still Pictures, RG 260, Series ERRA) and on the list appended to the introduction by Bradsher and Mulligan in the finding aid to *Microfilm Publication M1943*. I am grateful to Greg Bradsher for additional analysis of related MFA&A documentation, and to Jens Hoppe for assistance in Koblenz in obtaining digitized copies for the Claims Conference. Comparisons were made with the lists found in the Bundesarchiv-Koblenz B323/315/.

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and/or Contents Lists
5		[10?]	47	<p>“Schmuck” (Jewelry) All from the Rothschilds, but 1 Seligmann (SEL)</p> <p>Title page lacking; contents list preserved <i>matches list in B323/315, fols. 85–86, marked “Bildmappe Nr. 10.”</i></p>
6	5		74	<p>[“Engländer frühe Niederländer Deutsche”] ([Paintings] English, Dutch, and German)</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 5”; contents list lacking; brief one added in <i>M1943</i> version; (<i>B323/315, ff 95–97 copy marked “Bildmappe 5,” hand-corrected to “12”</i>)</p>
7	32		44	<p>“Französische Maler, 2. Hälfte 19. Jhdt – Foto-Mappe 32” (French painters, 2nd half of the 19th century)</p> <p>Title page torn off, but album matches title on B323/315 list. Contents list lacking; brief one (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. <i>B323/315, ff 23–24 copy marked ‘Bildmappe 22,</i></p>
8	40		51/53	<p>“Limoges-Arbeiten” (Limoges works) includes other enamelware</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 40”; contents list lacking; brief one (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. (<i>B323/315, ff 35–36 copy marked “Bildmappe 16”</i>)</p>
9	[18?]		44	<p>[“Zeichnungen. Italienischer, deutscher, niederländischer und Englishcher Meister”] (Drawings. Italian, German, Dutch, and English Masters)</p> <p>Title page and contents list lacking; brief list (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. Matches no. 18 on <i>B323/315 list; contents list, ff 120–21 marked “Bildmappe 18.”</i></p>
10	42		43	<p>“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)</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 42”; contents list with title matches <i>B323/315, “Foto-Mappe 41” marked on list; matching contents list (315, f 37) marked “Bildmappe 14”</i>)</p>

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and/or Contents Lists
11	28		78	<p>“Französische Malerei des 17. und 18. Jhdt” (French painting from the 17th and 18th centuries)</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 28”; contents list lacking; brief one (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. Matches number on <i>B323/315</i> list; contents list (315, ff 13–14) marked “Bildmappe 28”</p>
12		[4?]	73	<p>“Wandleuchter und Kerzenhalter” (Sconces and candlesticks)</p> <p>Title page lacking; contents list with title matches copy in <i>B323/315</i>, ff 75–76, marked “Bildmappe Nr 4.”</p>
13	43		47	<p>“Französische Uhren des 18. und 19. Jhdts” (French clocks from the 18th and 19th centuries)</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 43”; contents list lacking; brief one (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. Matches number on <i>B323/315</i> list; contents list (ff 40–41) marked “Bildmappe 15.”</p>
14	30		54	<p>“Niederländische Maler des 17. Jahrhunderts” (Dutch and Flemish painters from the 17th century)</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 30” matches number on <i>B323/315</i> list; contents list preserved matching <i>315</i> list (ff 18–19) marked “Bildmappe 30.”</p>
15	38		40	<p>“Italienische und französische Fayencen und Majoliken” (Italian and French faience and majolica) [all from Rothschild collections]</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 38” matches number on <i>B323/315</i> list; contents list preserved matching list (315, f 33) marked “Bildmappe 18.”</p>
16	46		104	<p>“Ostasiatika II” (Oriental art) Chinese and Japanese</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 46” matches number on <i>B323/315</i> list. Contents list lacking; brief one (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. List in 315, ff. 44–46, marked “Bildmappe 27.”</p>
17		[1?]	20	<p>[“Französische und italienische Möbel des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts”] (French and Italian furniture from the 15th–16th centuries)</p> <p>Title page lacking. Contents list preserved matches list in <i>B323/315</i>, f. 70, marked “Bildmappe 1.”</p>

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and/or Contents Lists
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>Title page and contents list lacking; brief list (with ERR codes) added in <i>M1943</i> version. <i>Corresponding list in B323/315, ff.20–32 marked “Bildmappe 31.”</i></p>
19	34		44	<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). Includes lithographs.</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 34.” <i>Contents list preserved matches one in B323/315; but matching list in B323/315, ff. 27–28 marked “Bildmappe 32.”</i></p>
20		[11?]	24	<p>“Französische Möbel um 1800 und Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts” (French furniture from around 1800 and the start of the 19th century), most from M-Aktion.</p> <p>Title page and contents list with title. <i>Matching list in B323/315, f. 87, marked “Bildmappe 11.”</i></p>
21	37		38	<p>“Französische Kleinplastiken des 18. Jahrhunderts” (French statuettes from the 18th century)</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 37” matches number on B323/315 list. <i>Contents list matches list in B323/315, f. 32, marked “Bildmappe 19.”</i></p>
22	41		80	<p>“Französische Möbel des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts” (French furniture from the 18th and 19th centuries) Louis XV & XVI</p> <p>Title page marked “Foto-Mappe Nr. 41,” but title matches no. 42 on B323/315 list. Contents list preserved matches list in <i>B323/315, ff. 38–39, marked “Bildmappe 20.”</i></p>
23			80	<p>[“Französische Möbel des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts” (French furniture from the 18th and 19th centuries)]</p> <p>Title page, contents list, and most captions lacking. Brief list with ERR codes added in <i>M1943</i> version.</p>
24	27		40	<p>“Gemälde der Sammlung Neumann, Paris” (Paintings of the Neumann Collection, Paris) Dutch, 16th–18th centuries</p> <p>Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 27” matches number on B323/315 list; matching contents list in <i>B323/315, f. 12, marked “Bildmappe 25.”</i></p>

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and/or Contents Lists
25		33	15	German paintings, 19th century Title page lacking. Contents list (title lacking) marked "Bildermappe Nr. 33."
26		[??]	22	"Koptische Stoffe" (Coptic cloths) 4th-12th centuries; all from David-Weill Collection Title page lacking. Contents list matches <i>list in B323/315, f. 80, marked "Bildermappe 7."</i>
27		34	46	French paintings, 19th century Title page lacking. Pencil partial title "[...]relle des 19 Jr ...aus Frankreich." Contents list (title and ERR codes lacking) marked "Bildermappe Nr. 34."
28		36	67	French paintings, 19th century Title page and most captions lacking. Contents list (title and ERR codes lacking) marked "Bildermappe Nr. 36."
29	26		56	"Gemälde der Sammlung Max Wasserman, Paris" (Paintings from the Max Wasserman Collection, Paris), Dutch and Flemish paintings Title page labeled "Foto-Mappe Nr. 26" matches number on B323/315 list; contents list and most captions lacking. Brief list with ERR codes added in <i>M1943</i> version. List with title in <i>B323/315, ff. 10-11, marked "Bildmappe 24."</i>
30		[3?]	45	"Limoges-Arbeiten und französische Fayencen" (Limoges works and French faience) Title page lacking. Contents list (p. 2 added in <i>M1943</i> version) matches <i>list in B323/315, ff. 73-74, marked "Bildermappe 3."</i>
31	33		50	"Französische Zeichnungen des 17. und 18. Jhdt." (French drawings from the 17th and 18th centuries) Title page labeled "Foto-Mappe Nr. 33" matches number on B323/315 list. Contents list lacking; brief list with ERR codes added in <i>M1943</i> version. Corresponding list in <i>B323/315, ff. 25-26, marked "Bildmappe 23."</i>
32		[6?]	31	"Kunsthandwerk des 16. bis 19. Jahrhunderts" (Handcrafts from the 16th-19th centuries) gold and silver Title page lacking. Contents list with title preserved not marked with album number. <i>Corresponding list in B323/315, f. 79, marked "Bildermappe 6."</i>

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and/or Contents Lists
33		[9?]	71	<p>“Französische Möbel (Loius XIV, Régance und Louis XV) und deutsche Möbel der 18. Jahrhundert” (French Furniture [Louis XIV, Regency, and Louis XV] and German furniture from the 18th century)</p> <p>Title page lacking. Contents list with title preserved not marked with album number. <i>Corresponding list in B323/315, ff. 83–84, marked “Bildermappe 9.”</i></p>
34	44		43	<p>“Porzellan des 18. Jahrhunderts” (Porcelain from the 18th century) includes figurines</p> <p>Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 44” matches numbered title on B323/315 list. Content list matches list in B323/315, f. 41, marked “Bildmappe 13.”</p>
35	29		74	<p>“Französische Malerei des 18. Jahrhunderts” (French painting from the 18th century)</p> <p>Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 29” matches numbered title on B323/315 list. Brief list with ERR codes added in M1943 version. <i>Matching list in 315, ff. 13–14, marked “Bildmappe 28.”</i></p>
36		37	35	<p>[Französische Malerei des 18. Jahrhunderts] (French paintings from the 18th century)</p> <p>Title page lacking. Contents list (lacking title) preserved marked “Bildermappe 37.”</p>
37		[5?]	41	<p>“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</p> <p>Title page and contents list lacking. <i>Corresponding contents list in B323/315, ff. 77–78, marked “Bildermappe 5.”</i></p>
38		[8?]	46	<p>“Italienische und spanische Majoliken des 16. Jahrhunderts” (Italian and Spanish Majolica of the 16th century)</p> <p>Title page lacking. Contents list (with title) preserved lacks album number. <i>Matching list in B323/315, ff. 81–82, is marked “Bildermappe 8.”</i></p>
39		1	80	<p>Dutch, English, and French prints, 15th-18th centuries</p> <p>Title page and contents list lacking. Brief list with ERR codes added in M1943 version.</p>

ADDITIONAL HITLER ALBUMS ACQUIRED BY NARA IN 2007, 2012, AND 2014⁵⁷

On-line version at NARA website (nos. 7, 8, and 15): <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources/nara/err/>. (Intro)

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and Inventory Page
In process	6		78 (5 lacking)	“Französische Malerei des 18. Jahrhunderts” (French painting from the 18th century) Title page labelled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 6.” Contents list preserved, labelled “Bildmappe 6.”
NAID 7372992 REMM	7		68	“Malerei Französisch 18. Jahrhunderts” (Paintings French 18 th century) Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 7.”
NAID 7373017 REMM	8		53 listed (only 28 included)	“Francois Boucher und Hubert Robert” Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 8.”
NAID 7349319 REMM	15		40 (6 lacking)	[“Französische Möbel des 18. Jahrhunderts”] (from Rothschild Collections, except 2) Title page labeled “Foto-Mappe Nr. 15.”

10.1.8.4. 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 français, 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

57. The first three albums presented by Robert Edsel are digitized on the NARA website. The fourth was transferred to NARA on 8 May 2014. Their numbers in the “Foto-Mappe” series correspond to numbers on the B323/315 list mentioned above. Carbon copy contents lists of for these albums in B323/315 with titles corresponding to the originals bear corresponding headings with “Bildmappe 6, 7, 8 and 15.”

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).

10.1.8.5. 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: Interrogation 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.

M1270/roll 17: Includes the Rosenberg interrogations of 20 June and 16 Oct. 1945.

On-line Version

“Nürnberg Interrogation Records, 1945–1947,” Fold3.

See: http://www.fold3.com/page/94438347_nrnberg_interrogation_records

A digitized version of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1270* is available in full at Fold3. 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.fold3.com/image/231909950/#231909950>.

The file containing Rosenberg interrogations and other materials starts at: <http://www.fold3.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.fold3.com/image/231930781/#231930770> (Alfred Ernest Rosenberg, 16 Oct. 1945).

10.1.8.6. 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. See especially under Still Pictures, Sections 10.1.9.6, Series 238-NT (from RG 238) and 10.1.9.7. Series SC (111-SCA): U.S. Army Signal Corps Photographs (from RG 111). Many audiovisual materials will be found in those series directly related to Alfred Rosenberg or the ERR.

10.1.9. STILL PICTURES UNIT

National Archives at College Park - Still Pictures (RD-DC-S)

8601 Adelphi Road; College Park, MD 20740-6001

Phone: 301-837-0561

Fax: 301-837-3621

E-mail: stillpix@nara.gov

The several series of images described below are all drawn from the textual records described above under the same record group numbers indicated. They are listed here in a separate Still Pictures section, so researchers will know the location of the originals, and be aware that they may be examined and reproduced in the Still Pictures Reading Room on the Fifth Floor of the NACP.⁵⁸ NAID identifier numbers have been added for the series below that may assist in NACP descriptive components and website access to those currently displayed by Fold3.

Series below are listed in the general order in which the record groups appear in the textual records described above.⁵⁹

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>

10.1.9.1. IMAGES FROM RG 239: ROBERTS COMMISSION (SERIES PA AND RC)

These two series, available to researchers in NACP Still Pictures, 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 images were used in reports and memoranda, such as those prepared by MFA&A officers in Europe, and collected by the Roberts Commission. Each series is organized alphabetically by country and cities within.

58. I am very grateful to Edward McCarter, now retired head of NACP Still Pictures, for verifying the text covering this unit.

59. 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.

RG 239, Series PA (239-PA): Cultural Institutions and Artwork in Europe and Other War Areas (Photo Archive) [NAID 540133]

15 archival boxes (6 x 9 inches) of ca. 8,000 black and white photographic prints, 1943–1946

Includes photographs from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, and Italy, and Russia, as well as photographs illustrating the AMG reports #192 and #193.

RG 239, Series RC (239-RC): Cultural Institutions and Artwork in Europe and Other War Areas (Photo Archive) [NAID 540138]

25 archival boxes with ca. 11,250 black and white photographic prints, 1943–1946

Includes photographs from Africa, France, Germany, Italy, and Yugoslavia.

Unpublished Finding Aid

Folders in the search room provide background commentary.

A card file contains captions for many of the photos drawn from AMG Reports:

- “Captions to Photographs in AMG Reports, 1944–1945,” including some not from AMG reports [NAID 1537273]

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hN6FRVgtozCRQpFk3>

On-line summary: <http://research.archives.gov/description/540133>
<http://research.archives.gov/description/540138>

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. Photos on rolls 157–172 (239-PA) and rolls 173–187 (239-RC).

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. 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 only some of 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.

N.B. While the textual records are all on-line at Fold3, the images (239-PA and 239-RC) are not (as of Spring 2015.)

10.1.9.2. IMAGES FROM RG 260 (OMGUS)

10.1.9.2.1. RG 260, SERIES ERR (260-ERR): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG IN FRANCE

[NAID 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 retains from the ERR photographic negative collection 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 10.1.5.4.). 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 10.1.8.2.4.). 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 LVS.

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” (see Section 10.2.3.).

The extent of overlap with the ERR photo collection below (260-ERRA) 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.

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 10.2.3.). See also the correlations in Appendix 1. The 2005 edition replaces the now obsolete 2003 version.

On-line version:

“Photos of Artworks Appropriated by ERR,” Fold3.

This series from *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943* can be viewed at:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#1114/hv4MtDHy3>

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 MCCP Photographic Collection, the remains of which are now held as RG 260, Series MP (see Section 10.1.8.2.4.).

10.1.9.2.2. 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)

[NAID 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 10.1.8.3.1.).

The extent of overlap with the ERR photo collection above (260-ERR) and the larger ERR Fotothek in Koblenz Section 3.2.1. (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.

On-line version:

“Photos of Artworks Appropriated by ERR, used for...”, Fold3

The images from this series in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943*, rolls 33-40, can be viewed at: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hv4MtDHy3hFPL5tZx>

N.B. See the alternate on-line version of these photographs digitized from the original albums themselves in -the Fold3 displays from the NARA microfilm series A3389 (see details above in Section 10.1.8.3.1.).

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 10.1.8.3.1.). 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 10.1.9.2.1) and placed with RG 260, Series MP (see Appendix 1).

10.1.9.2.3. 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

[NAID 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.⁶⁰

Microfilm Version

Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940-1945, roll 40.

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

60. 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* was not refilmed before the images were digitized for Fold3.

On-line version:

“Photos of Exhibit of Artworks Appropriated by ERR.” Fold3:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hv4MtDHy3mAKJPBYq>

10.1.9.2.4. RG 260, SERIES MP (260-MP): PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT, OMGUS, OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR II [NAID 541599]

ca. 43,000 photographic prints, including (vintage prints from MCCP and those prepared by NGA); negatives (glass or film), originals from 1945–1951⁶¹

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 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.

Contact prints from the negatives of this series were attached to many of the property cards for works of art processed at MCCP, as described above (see Section 10.1.5.4.4., Entries 520–523).

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.

Regrettably it is still not possible easily to locate photographs corresponding to specific MCCP numbers, because of inadequate labeling. The only correlation system devised is the NGA CD database mentioned below.

Finding Aids

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Photographic Collections,” NARA.

61. 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. See the NGA CD-ROM database created for correlation.

On-line at: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-15.html>

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 10.1.5.4.5.7., Entries 520–523). The finding aid covers only specific types of works of art classified in fields for paintings, sculpture, drawings, pastels, prints, graphics, manuscripts, and miniatures – but not decorative arts. A CD copy of the Excel file is available on request at NACP Still Pictures Reading Room. 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. In many cases, it should help linking a specific Mü number to an available photo, which currently is not possible with the NARA/Fold3 displays.

“Cross Index to Photographs of Art Works and Decorative objects, 1945–1951.”

[NAID 6234594]

A handwritten index on 3 x 5 index cards created at MCCP.

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.

On-line version (Fold3):

“Ardelia Hall Collection, Munich Photos”, Fold3:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRsLcPuZ3WZS4jUL0>

The photographs are displayed according to their MCCP property-card numbers, in several groups, but not necessarily consecutive order.

Additional MCCP Photographs Held Elsewhere

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 other major 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). Note that these are different and often variant copies of the cards and images held in NACP.

Bundesarchiv Koblenz

A microfiche collection created from original MCCP negatives (see Section 3.2.1.4.3.) includes a portion of the MCCP images.

Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte

Photographic collection (see Section 3.8.)

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 10.1.9.2.6.), 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). There are currently no provisions for including the ones from NACP.

10.1.9.2.5. RG 260, SERIES MCCP (260-MCCP): PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE RESTITUTION OF ART AND OTHER ACTIVITIES AT THE MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT

[NAID 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.⁶² Included are some images of the galleries of the MCCP itself; the initial shipments of art being returned to France from

62. Another larger, 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 (see Section 10.7.2.).

the ERR repositories of Buxheim monastery (folder 4); removals from Banz Castle (folder 4); views of galleries used for Nazi exhibitions in Munich (folder 1); and art objects purchased for Hermann Göring by art dealer Walter Bornheim (folder 6). The prints are arranged by subject in alphabetical order.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

A folder list is available in the Still Pictures Reading Room, covering the six folders in this series.

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 MCCC 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-MCCC groups found on M1946/disc 334.

On-line version (Fold3): “Photographs of the Restitution of Art and Other...”:

http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hRsLcPuZ3Rej_3B6K

The photographs are displayed in groups following the six NARA folder titles, which appear as the first frame in subsequent groups.

10.1.9.2.6. RG-260, SERIES L (260-L): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS LOOTED FOR THE MUSEUM OF GERMAN CULTURE, LINZ, AUSTRIA

[NAID 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 collection was taken to the MCCC 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 10.1.9.2.4.). 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.

Additional Linz Photographs Elsewhere:**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.⁶³

10.1.9.2.7. RG 260, SERIES WAE (260-WAE): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTIVITIES AND EXHIBITS AT THE WIESBADEN CCP

[NAID 541614]

479 photoprints (some from negative series below, WLB and WLC)

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. (For the textual records and related property cards from WCCP, see Section 10.1.5.3.2.)

Some negatives from which these prints were produced – and, it may be, others are available in two of the Wiesbaden negative sub-series, Series WLB and Series WLC, which as listed below are parts of the collection of Leica negatives from the WCCP.

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.

63. See the additional sets of images for the Linz Collection 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 Brigit Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum “Führermuseum”* (Vienna, 2004). See also Hans Christian Lühr, *Das Braune Haus der Kunst. Hitler und der “Sonderauftrag Linz.” Visionen, Verbrechen, Verluste* (Berlin, 2005).

On-line Version

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Wiesbaden: Photographs”/
Photographs of Activities and Exhibits.” Fold3

http://www.fold3.com/page/94438336_ardelia_hall_collection_wiesbaden/

Browse series starting at: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|h_z5YW0PQ.

Images are available on subsequent screens, nos. 1–479.

10.1.9.2.8. RG 260, SERIES WLB (260-WLB) [NAID 541616]

RG 260, Series WLC (260-WLC): [NAID 541617]

Photographs of Activities of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 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, 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 10.1.9.2.7.).

Finding Aid (unpublished)

RG 260, Series WLX [NAID 541618]

“Caption Lists for Photographs in the RG 260 – Series WLA, WLB, and WLC”

A German-language finding aid– available in the Still Pictures Reading Room – provides a caption list, following the roll and frame number of the negatives.

10.1.9.2.9. RG 260: SERIES 260-WA, 260-WB, AND 260-WC: PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE WIESBADEN CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT, OMGUS, OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR II, CA. 1945–CA.1947

[NAID 541613]

NEGATIVES FROM THE WIESBADEN CCP

These photographs are arranged in three separate series of negatives produced by the Wiesbaden CCP, under the Office of Military Government of Hess, grouped by size:

- **Series 260-WA** consists of 7” x 9” negatives, 145 images;
- **Series 260-WB** consists of 5” x 7” negatives, 300 images; and
- **Series 260-WC** consists of 4” x 5” negatives, 260 images.

Within each series they are arranged numerically by Wiesbaden property-card numbers assigned to the item.

The artworks represented form an extensive collection of paintings and drawings by major artists dating from the 15th–18th century, which were plundered by the Germans during the Second World War. There are predominantly portraits, landscapes, and religious scenes with subjects that conformed to Nazi tastes.

None of the negatives themselves were included in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947*, covering the WCCP. Thus they will not be found in the Internet version of that series at Fold3. However, thumbnail photo prints from some of the negatives from 260-WLA are found attached to some of the WCCP Property Cards Art (see Section 10.1.5.3.2., Entries 500–505). 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 10.1.9.2.7.

***10.1.9.2.10. RG 260, SERIES WLA (260-WLA): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS
RESTITUTED BY THE WIESBADEN CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (WCCP), 1945–1949***

[NAID 541615]

ca. 4,000 35mm negatives on rolls

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 on the negative jackets indicate the title and artist, as well as the name of the owing institution.

The negatives in 260-WLA are arranged by roll and frame number. However, 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 the thumbnail prints of some of them found on the WCCP property cards.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

RG 260, Series WLX

[NAID 541618]

“Caption Lists for Photographs in the RG 260 – Series WLA, WLB, and WLC”

A German-language finding aid / caption list – available in the Still Pictures Reading Room – follows the 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.

RG 260 – Series WX: “Index to Photographs in RG 260, Series W, Photographs by the Weisbaden CCP of Artworks Appropriated by Germany, 1945–1949”

10.1.9.2.11. RG 260, SERIES MAR (260-MAR): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS PROCESSED AT THE MARBURG COLLECTING POINT, CA. 1945

[NAID 541593]

ca. 1,300 images in 3 boxes

The photographic prints from the Marburg Central Collecting Point in this series represent works of art and other decorative objects that had been confiscated by the German N-S regime during World War II, which were brought into the collecting point for description and restitution immediately after the war. These include paintings and drawings, ceramics, metalware, and sculpture.

The black and white reproductions were produced on a contract basis by Foto-Marburg, which retains the negatives and copyright to the images. The photographs have a brief caption with titles of the art work, mostly in German (some also in English).

The prints are arranged in numerical order according to the property-card numbers assigned by the Marburg Collecting Point, from Mar 7 to Mar 3437 (with gaps).

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication M1948: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"): Marburg Central Collecting Point, 1946-1949, rolls 26-28.

On-line version of pamphlet: <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1948.pdf>

On-line version: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|h1sIsijdU>.

10.1.9.2.12. RG 260, SERIES PHOAD (260-PHOAD): PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT

[NAID 541611]

A series of four albums produced in the OAD in two separate sub-series. The originals are open to researchers in the NACP Still Pictures Unit.

Additional copies of the albums (some with slight variations) are found among RG 260 paper records in NACP (see Section 10.1.5.3.5., M1949, roll 29) and in several other sources in the U.S. and abroad.⁶⁴

64. Additional copies of all four of the albums below are held in the personal papers of the first OAD director, Seymour Pomrenze, held by the American Jewish Historical Society, at the Center for Jewish History, New York (see Section 10.6.); those copies are also digitized on-line: <http://findingaids.cjh.org/?pID=1463157#serIsubser1>. The Yad Vashem Archive (Jerusalem), photographic database likewise holds a copy of the album "Photographic History" (item ID 77031, no. 368; on-line at <http://collections1.yadvashem.org>). Selected images from the Offenbach albums (taken from copies at Yad Vashem) are also found in the on-line exhibition on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, in several sections: <http://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-features/special-focus/offenbach-archival-depot>. An additional copy is preserved in the Bencowitz papers in the University of Chicago Library, and in the National Archives of the Netherlands (The Hague).

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946–1951, roll 11.

See the textual records of OAD, also included on this microfilm series and the digitized documents therein on [Fold3](#) (see Section 10.1.5.3.3.).

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

Albums 1 and 2: “Photographs of the Operations of the Offenbach Archival Depot,” ca. 1946–1947

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.

260-PHOAD-I: “Photographic History”

260-PHOAD-II: “Photographic History”

On-line version of Albums 1 and 2:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGwkFFcU0AhlwMC0qw>

Alternate Microfilm and On-line version (see Section 10.1.5.3.5.):

M1949, roll 29: “Photographic History of the Offenbach Archival Depot”

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).

Albums 3 and 4: “Activities of the Task Force Reich Leader Rosenberg (ERR)”

260-PHOAD-III: “The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) of which the Offenbach Archival Depot has become the Antithesis”⁶⁵

Album 3 contains 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).

On-line version of Album 3:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGwkFFcU0ANjR0Esft>

65. Additional photo prints of some images from the ERR Ratibor center and the exhibition there are preserved in BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde, NS 30/2, and in Bildarchiv Koblenz, with copies held by Yad Vashem Photos Archive, where they can be viewed on-line.

260-PHOAD-IV: “Unidentifiable Loot from Jewish Synagogues Collected at the Offenbach Archival Depot”

Album 4 is devoted entirely to pictures of Jewish ritual silver confiscated by the ERR. Some of the images of the Jewish ritual silver are of very poor quality (as are some versions of the on-line versions), but the originals in good condition are open to researchers in the NACP.

On-line version of Album 4:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGwkFFcU0A8LU7LaBB>

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.

10.1.9.2.13. RG 260, SERIES LM (260-LM): PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIBRARY MARKINGS ON BOOKS AT THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT

[NAID 541591]

Series XL (260-XL): Photographs of Ex Libris in Books at the Offenbach Archival Depot

[NAID 541620]

The volumes of library markings and ex libris – both organized by country of provenance – are important for tracing the libraries from which the ERR and other Nazi agencies plundered books. These were both used by workers in OAD for sorting the books, and were particularly helpful for those who did not read the languages of the countries represented.

Additional copies of the albums (some with slight variations) are found among RG 260 paper records in NACP (see Section 10.1.5.3.5., M1949, roll 30) and in several other sources in the U.S. and abroad.⁶⁶

Microfilm Version

66. Additional copies of the albums below are held in the personal papers of the first OAD director, Seymour Pomrenze, held by the American Jewish Historical Society, at the Center for Jewish History, New York (see Section 10.6.1.); those copies are also digitized on-line: <http://findingaids.cjh.org/?pID=1463157#ser1Isubser1>. As covered in more detail in that section below, the AJHS is also in the process of developing a display map representing the cities represented by the library markings and book plates.

The Yad Vashem Archive (Jerusalem), as displayed in its photographic database likewise holds a copy of the album “Photographic History” (item ID 77031, no. 368; on-line at <http://collections1.yadvashem.org>). Selected images from the Offenbach albums (taken from copies at Yad Vashem) are also found in the on-line exhibition on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, in several sections: <http://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-features/special-focus/offenbach-archival-depot>. Additional copies are preserved in the Bencowitz papers in the University of Chicago Library, and in the National Archives of the Netherlands (The Hague).

NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946–1951.

See the textual records of OAD, also included on this microfilm series and the digitized documents therein on Fold3 (see Section 10.1.5.3.5.).

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

M1942/rolls 11[end]-12: 260-LM

M1942/roll 13: 260-XL

RG 260, Series LM: Library Markings on Books in the Archival Depot

14,783 images, ca. 1946

[NAID 541620]

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 separate sections for Jewish and Catholic libraries;
- **Album 2:** libraries in Eastern Europe, arranged alphabetically by country (duplicated in album 4 and 5;⁶⁷)
- **Album 3:** libraries in Western Europe, as well as a few from North and South America (duplicated in album 6).

On-line Version – 260-LM:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGeehemqw5>

RG 260, Series XL: Ex-Libris Found Among Looted Books in the Archival Depot.

[NAID 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.

On-line Version – 260-LM and 260-XL:

<http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hea6C18mGQm7j5xkV>

Alternate Microfilm and On-line version (see Section 10.1.5.3.5.):

M1949, roll 30: “Library Markings” and “Ex Libris”

NARA Microfilm Publication M1949: Records of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section of the Reparations and Restitution Branch, OMGUS, 1945–1951, roll 30.

67. Images from the sections of the OAD albums for the library markings of libraries in the Soviet Union are also available in *U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR*, at <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Eng/NB/USRestitution.php>.

10.1.9.3. RG 242, SERIES RPG (242-RPG): PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS ASSEMBLED BY GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES, DEPICTING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL LIFE IN THE SOVIET UNION⁶⁸ [NAID 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 badly plundered by the ERR.⁶⁹

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.

10.1.9.4. RG 59, SERIES RT (59-RT): L NEGATIVES OF IMAGES OF RUSSIAN [UKRAINIAN] ICONS
34 negatives, 1957 [NAID 541612]

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, box 7).⁷⁰ 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

68. 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.).

69. Additional parts of this collection are found in the Bundesarchiv-Bildarchiv, Koblenz (see Section 3.3.2.).

70. The description of this series is being retained in this Guide, because it has appeared in other printed sources with an erroneous ERR designation.

officiating.⁷¹ 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.⁷²

10.1.9.5. RG 238, SERIES 238-NT: PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO MAJOR NUREMBERG TRIALS, 1945-1946 [NAID 540122]

This series contains photographs removed from the textual records in RG 238 pertaining to the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg, where Alfred Rosenberg was tried and condemned to death.

The boxes in this series are arranged by subject. A few photographs of Rosenberg during the trial are found in Box 10, especially numbers 682-685.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

A box list is available and a caption list listing the photographs in numerical order.

10.1.9.6. RG 111, SERIES SC (111-SCA): U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHS OF MILITARY ACTIVITY DURING WORLD WAR II AND THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 1941-1954 [NAID 531473]

17 albums

These albums from RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer) contain photographs taken during the post-World War II German War Crimes Trials, mostly the IMT at Nuremberg. Included are a number of images of Alfred Rosenberg and IMT sessions specifically devoted to his prosecution, including his role in art-looting by the ERR.

71. 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 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.

72. 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.

10.2. UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM (USHMM), COLLECTIONS

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW; Washington, DC 20024-2126

Tel.: +1 202 / 488-0400

Website: <http://www.ushmm.org/research/collections>

E-Mail: Instructions for research different types of requests are available at: <http://www.ushmm.org/research/research-in-collections/contact-information>

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.

Finding Aid

Archival Guide to the Collections of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 3rd edn. Prepared by staff of the Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. Washington, DC: USHMM, 2014.

On-line version: <http://www.ushmm.org/online/archival-guide/>

An updated version of the original 2002 edition prepared by Brewster S. Chamberlain and Carl Modig. The *Guide* includes a complete list of record groups of archival materials held by the Museum, as well as a helpful index. The searchable web version of the *Guide* is regularly updated to include new acquisitions.

See also the on-line Collections Catalog at: <http://collections.ushmm.org>

10.2.1. COLLECTIONS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

10.2.1.1. 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.

10.2.1.2. RG-71.001: ROBERT M.W. AND RUTH BENEDICTA KEMPNER PAPERS**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. 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.

The Rosenberg Diary remained missing from other parts of the Kempner Papers. Special agents of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HIS) found the diary in Lewiston, NY, in the custody of retired professor and publisher Herman Richardson, and it was transferred to the USHMM.

Finding Aid

A folder-level draft finding aid is available.

RG-71.001/2001.62.14. Alfred Rosenberg Diary. 1936–1944 (inclusive). 1 folder. 425 p. Digital copy available.

On line version with German transcript at <http://collections.ushmm.org/view/2001.62.14>.

Explanation at: <http://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-features/special-focus/the-alfred-rosenberg-diary>.⁷³

Note that a few additional fragments of Rosenberg's Diary (2 January – 7 May 1940; 33 MS pages) and (14 May 1934 – 18 March 1935; 74 bound MS pages;) remain as part of a document in the IMT PS Series (1749-PS), copies of which remain in NACP. A copy of another small fragment with transcription (from 1939–1940), the original of which was received from Norway, along with copies of the NARA segments from the PS Series [= IMT, 1749-PS and 198-PS]) remains in the NIOD in Amsterdam (see Section 6.1.5.).

73. See Richard Simon, "The search for the lost Nazi diary," *Los Angeles Times*, 6 February, 2014, at <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-cl-nazi-diary-20140206-dto.0.994477.htmlstory#axzz2srWUFkmh>; also the announcement by Patricia Cohen, "Diary of a Hitler Aide Resurfaces After a Hunt That Lasted Years," *New York Times*, 13 June 2013, among many other stories that appeared at that time.

10.2.2. MICROFORM COPIES OF ERR AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Selections from many of the record groups discussed in this Guide 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 Guide, indications are given accordingly (see Section 2.4.3.1.; Section 2.5.1.1.; Section 4.1.1.; and Section 8.1.3.).

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 that might also 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.

10.2.3. 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 10.1.5.4.), 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 10.1.8.2.). Additional correlations are planned for other ERR-coded objects and related data from ERR inventories (originals in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323/266-292, 2971-299; see Section 3.2.1.1.). Cooperation with the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires étrangères, RFMAE) has made it possible to verify names of French collections and to access preliminary restitution data.

See the correlated Chart of collections processed at the Jeu de Paume in Appendix 1.

10.3. ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART (AAA)

Smithsonian Institution
750 9th Street, NW; Washington, DC 20001
Victor Building, Suite 2200
Tel.: +1 202 / 633-7940; inquiries: (202) 633-7950
E-mail: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/askus>
Website: <http://www.aaa.si.edu>

The Archives of American Art do not hold any original ERR documents, but researchers should be aware of its holdings relating to major efforts to track and retrieve the looted and otherwise displaced art for which the ERR was responsible in Western Europe. While the Archives may be the largest and most widely used resource dedicated to collecting and preserving archival records of the visual arts in the United States, it also holds some private and business records of importance to the displacement and restitution of European art resulting from the Second World War. Especially relevant to the post-war search for the loot seized during the war by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), in 2014 the Archives presented an exhibition on the “Monuments Men: On the Front Line to Save Europe’s Art, 1942–1946.”⁷⁴ The small but most revealing exhibit displayed a sampling of the Archive’s holdings from the papers of several U.S. art specialists who served as officers in the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section (MFA&A) of the U.S. Army.

The Archives of American Art under the Smithsonian holds the personal papers, together with collected photographs and oral history interviews of several of the most notable Monuments Men, including S. Lane Faison, Walter Horn, Thomas Carr Howe, James J. Rorimer, George Leslie Stout, and Otto Wittmann. The papers of those six men are mentioned briefly below, while the finding aids to their papers can be consulted on-line at the “Research Collection” page of the Archives’ website.⁷⁵

Also of potential interest in terms of ERR loot, and tracing provenance of wartime looted works of art, are the business records of one of the most important Paris and New York art dealers, Jacques Seligmann & Co. The Paris firm and several members of the family still active in France were among the first ERR victims following German invasion in the summer of 1940. While many of the records of the Paris branch were destroyed to prevent their falling into Nazi hands, the New York records mentioned below may nonetheless prove important to many researchers.

Klaus Perls (1912–2008) was another New York art dealer of German origin and close ties to the Parisien art market. The records of the Perls Galleries, which opened in New York in 1937, are also held by the Archives, but it would not appear that any files from the related Paris family firm are involved. Klaus’ father Hugo Perls had moved to Paris in 1931, where he had an active art dealership in the 1930s. His collection was one of those seized by the ERR and processed in

74. See an on-line version of the exhibition with the sample photographs presented: “Monuments Men: On the Front Line to Save Europe’s Art, 1942–1946,” <http://www.aaa.si.edu/exhibitions/monuments-men>. The opening page also provides access to the audio excerpts from relevant oral history interviews.

75. The following brief sketch of relevant holdings in the Archives of American Art is prepared on the basis of data available in considerable more detail on the Archives’ website. With appreciation for review by AAA archivists.

the Jeu de Paume, while Hugo also moved to New York in 1941. Quite possibly that collection may also prove of interest.⁷⁶

The Archives also has oral history interviews with a number of other Monuments Men, parts of which can be accessed in audio on-line, including those with Stanton L. Catlin, S. Lane Faison, Walker Hancock, Thomas Carr Howe, Charles Parkhurst, Andrew Carnduff Ritchie, George Leslie Stout, and Otto Wittmann.

Finding Aids

Finding aids are now on line at the Archives' website for the papers listed briefly below of the Monuments Men, alphabetically under the heading "Research Collections." Likewise a detailed inventory is available for the Seligmann business records.

See also the survey posting "Provenance Research at the Archives of American Art," prepared by Laurie A. Stein together with other AAA specialists. A special section within "World War II Era Provenance Research Methodologies and Resources at the Archives of American Art" includes a list of related record groups and collections within the archives: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/projects/provenance>.

Only those deemed related to the ERR and the fate of cultural loot are listed below.

10.3.1. S. LANE FAISON PAPERS, 1922–1981

Samson Lane Faison (1904–2006), art historian and fine arts administrator, was active in Massachusetts, as professor of art history at Williams College and director of the Williams College Museum of Art. During the Second World War, Faison was a member of the Art Looting Intelligence Unit (ALIU) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).⁷⁷

Only two folders in his papers document his work in the ALIU, one of them about the controversial shipment of 202 paintings of German ownership for exhibition in the United States, which Faison had opposed.

Many of his activities with the ALIU will be further documented in the OSS records in NACP (RG 226; see Section 10.1.3.).

The Archives also has an oral history interview with Faison, with an on-line version of his discussion of the repatriation of Vermeer's *The Art of Painting*.

Finding Aid:

Rihoko Ueno, "S. Lane Faison Papers, 1922–1981, in the Archives of American Art."

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/s-lane-faison-papers-8102/more#inventory>.

A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

76. See "A Finding Aid to the Perls Galleries Records, 1937–1997, in the Archives of American Art, by Julie Schweitzer, at <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/perls-galleries-records-6120/more>. A PDF file is available for downloading.

77. See also the article by Nancy Yeide and Patricia A. Teter-Schneider, "S. Lane Faison, Jr. + Art Under the Shadow of the Swastika," *Archives of American Art Journal* 47, nos. 3/4 (2008), pp. 24–33.

10.3.2. WALTER HORN PAPERS, 1908–1992

Walter William Horn (1908–1995) was born and educated in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1938 to escape the Nazi regime. An art historian specializing in medieval art, he was a professor and chair of the Department of Art History at the University of California in Berkeley from 1938 until his retirement in 1974. During the Second World War, he volunteered for the U.S. Army, and headed the Army Intelligence Unit of the MFA&A Section.⁷⁸

Series 3 of his papers is devoted to files regarding his work in the MFA&A Section (c. 1938–1989). These include correspondence, Army documents, such as notes, receipts, and a series of art-looting investigation and POW interrogation reports (1945–1946), as well as his later lectures. Additional related printed materials include articles and newspaper clippings. There are also scattered photographs.

Finding Aid:

Rihoko Ueno, “A Finding Aid to the Walter Horn Papers, 1908–1992, in the Archives of American Art.”

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/thomas-carr-howe-papers-7812/more#inventory>
A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

10.3.3. THOMAS CARR HOWE PAPERS, 1932–1984

Thomas Carr Howe, Jr (1904–1994), a fine arts administrator and consultant, was the long-time director of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco. During the Second World War, Howe served as one of the Monuments Men in the MFA&A Section of the U.S. Army.⁷⁹

As explained in more detail on the Archives website, Howe’s papers contain documentation on his work with the MFA&A in Germany and Austria. This includes correspondence with other Monuments Men, including S. Lane Faison (1949–1979), James Rorimer (1945–1946), Craig Hugh Smyth (1946–1977), Edith A. Standen, and George Stout (1946, 1961–1977), and also with Rose Valland (1960–1961). Some of the correspondence dates from the period when Howe served as the Cultural Advisor to the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany. Correspondence is arranged alphabetically by correspondent. Series 5 of the papers is specifically devoted to Howe’s MFA&A activities with looted art inventories (c.1942–1950) and other documents. There are snapshots and annotated photographs documenting recovery and inventories of stolen works of art, and a scrapbook, as well as maps. There are also some files regarding Howe’s book, *Salt Mines and Castles: Postwar Recovery of Looted Masterpieces* (New York/ Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1946), and his related lectures.

The Archives also has an oral history interview with Howe regarding his work with the MFA&A.

78. See Greg Bradsher, “A Monuments Man Investigator: Walter Horn,” at <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/01/30/a-monuments-man-investigator-walter-horn/>.

79. For more details on Howe’s MFA&A activities, with references to relevant additional NARA documentation, see the article/blog by Greg Bradsher, “Monuments Man Thomas Carr Howe, Jr. and the Evacuation and Restitution of European Cultural Treasures,” 20 Aug 2014, at: <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/08/20/monuments-man-thomas-carr-howe-jr/>.

Finding Aid:

Rihoko Ueno, “A Finding Aid to the Thomas Howe Papers, 1932–1984, in the Archives of American Art.”

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/thomas-carr-howe-papers-7812/more#inventory>.

A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

10.3.4. JAMES J. RORIMER PAPERS

Art historian and museum director James Joseph Rorimer (1905–1966), was employed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City for most of his life from 1927. As Curator of the Department of Medieval Art (1934–1955), he was a leading force in the foundation of the Cloisters, which he directed (1949–1966), before becoming director of the entire Metropolitan Museum (1955–1966). During the Second World War and immediate thereafter, Rorimer served as one of the leading Monuments Men in the MFA&A Section of the U.S. Army. He served first in Normandy and Paris, where he worked closely with Louvre curator Rose Valland, resulting in the discovery of the prime ERR repositories in Germany at Neuschwanstein Castle (Fussen), and the monastery of Buxheim, where much of the art from France was first stored.⁸⁰ While in Germany with the Seventh Army, he was promoted to chief of the MFA&A Section.

The largest portion of Rorimer’s papers in the Archives of American Art is from the period he served with the Monuments Men (1943–1950). There is considerable correspondence, army documents and reports, and personal correspondence with his wife Katherine. There are several drafts of his book *Survival: The Salvage and Protection of Art in War* (NY: Abelard Press, 1950). There are also many photographs from his work in France and Germany. Printed materials include exhibition catalogues, along with newspaper and magazine clippings regarding the MFA&A.

While many of Rorimer’s official records from the MFA&A are held by NACP (see Section 10.1.), additional parts of his papers are held by the National Gallery of Art (see Section 10.4.) and by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The latter involve principally files relating to his work as curator and then director, but his “Travel Notebooks, 1934–1966” (box 9), may contain additional data relating to his MFA&A activities abroad.⁸¹

Finding Aid:

Rihoko Ueno, “A Finding Aid to the James J. Rorimer Papers, 1923–1982, in the Archives of American Art.”

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/james-j-rorimer-papers-8384/more>.

A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

80. See Rihoko Ueno, “Artful Collaborators: James J. Rorimer and Rose Valland,” at the Archives of American Art blog: <http://blog.aaa.si.edu/2013/09/artful-collaborators-james-j-rorimer-and-rose-valland.html>.

81. A detailed finding aid for “The James J. Rorimer Papers, 1927–1966” is available on-line at: <http://libmma.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15324coll6/id/15>. An illustrated booklet is available on the Metropolitan website in pdf.

10.3.5. GEORGE LESLIE STOUT PAPERS, 1855, 1897–1978

George Leslie Stout (1897–1978) was an art conservator and museum director, started his career and headed the conservation department at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University. Later he directed the Worcester Art Museum, and finally the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston. During the Second World War, Stout served as one of the leading Monuments Men in the MFA&A Section of the U.S. Army. One of the first Monuments Men to arrive at Normandy, France, he later supervised the inventory and removal of art in the saltmines of Merkers and Ransbach in Thuringia, and then in the salt mines above Altaussee in Austria.

Correspondence in his papers includes letters from fellow Monuments Men such as Ardelia Hall, Thomas Carr Howe, Lamont Moore, Theodore Sizer, and Langdon Warner. Series 5 contains files relating to Stout's work in the MFA&A Section, including military records, publications by fellow Monuments Men, and some scattered photographs.

The Archives also has an oral history interview with Stout and Walker Hancock on the recovery of the Prussian crown jewels.

Finding Aid:

Rihoko Ueno, "A Finding Aid to the George Leslie Stout Papers, 1897–1978, in the Archives of American Art."

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/george-leslie-stout-papers-13421/more#inventory>.

A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

10.3.6. OTTO WITTMANN PAPERS

Art historian, consultant, and curator Otto Wittmann (1911–2001), was born in Kansas City and graduated from Harvard University. He was director of the Toledo Museum of Art (1959–1976), and then moved to Los Angeles where he rose to acting chief curator of the Getty Museum. During the Second World War, he served in the U.S. Air Force in counter-intelligence involving retrieval and restitution of stolen art in the Art Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) under the OSS. He was closely involved with the investigation of the ERR and their seizure of French Jewish art collections.

Only a few documents in the Wittmann Papers relate to his service during and after the war, particularly one of the scrapbooks dating from 1932 to 1959, with some correspondence, clippings, and a few scattered photographs.

More documents relating to Wittmann's work in the ALIU are found in the OSS ALIU files in NACP (RG 226; see Section 10.1.3.). Additional papers relating to his work in the ALIU are held at the Getty Research Institute in Los Angeles (see Section 10.7.3).

Finding Aid:

Jayna M.. Hanson, "A Finding Aid to the Otto Wittmann Papers, 1932–1996, in the Archives of American Art."

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/otto-wittmann-papers-10759/more>.

A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

10.3.7. JACQUES SELIGMANN & CO. RECORDS, 1904–1978

203 linear feet; 459 boxes.

Of great potential interest in terms of tracing ERR loot, and especially tracing provenance of many specific works of art, are the papers of the Paris and New York art dealers Jacques Seligmann & Co. Taking the name of its founder who had emigrated to France from Germany in 1874, the company, originally established in Paris in 1880, opened a New York office in 1904. The firm, with several members of the family still active in Paris, were among the first ERR victims in France in the summer of 1940. Early after the German invasion, many of the records of the Paris branch of the firm were destroyed by Seligmann staff to prevent their falling into Nazi hands. By that time however, the firm's business was centered in New York offices, and those records survived. The firm records contain extensive files of correspondence, reference files on many collectors (including museums) in Europe and America who purchased from the firm or were potential customers, and from whom the firm purchased, with private details about their collections, including provenance notes and photographs, with inventory records, financial records, files on exhibitions and auctions, and also records of several subsidiary firms such as de Hauke & Co., Inc., and Modern Paintings, Inc.

Of special interest in connection with the ERR Paris wartime seizures, the Personal Papers of German Seligmann (Series 12), document his personal art collection and postwar efforts to trace and retrieve paintings seized in Paris from various members of the family.

The entire collection has been digitized and is now accessible on-line, together with a "Detailed Description and Container Inventory" of the twelve series, in 459 boxes. Hence, further description will not be provided here.

Finding Aid:

Patricia C. Craig, Barbara D. Aikens, Stephanie L. Ashley, and Rosa M. Fernandez, "A Finding Aid to the Jacques Seligmann & Co. Records, 1904–1978, bulk 1913–1974, in the Archives of American Art."

On-line at: <http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/jacques-seligmann--co-records-9936/more>.

A PDF version of the finding aid is available for downloading.

10.4. NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, GALLERY ARCHIVES

Sixth Street and Constitutional Avenue, NW; Washington, DC 20565

Tel.: +1 202 / 842-6615

Fax: +1 202 / 842-6948

E-mail: gallery-archives@nga.gov

Website: <http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives.html>

Mailing Address: Gallery Archives, National Gallery of Art,
2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785

Image Collections:

Tel.: +1 202 / 842-6100

E-mail: gallery-archives@nga.gov

The National Gallery of Art has considerable research resources relating to the Second World War, as explained in a special page of its website devoted to the subject. These include many documents relating to the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) and especially to the retrieval of its artistic loot.

Finding Aid

“National Gallery of Art: Research Resources Relating to World War II Roberts Commission and Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Office.” Available in a PDF file at the NGA website⁸²:

http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/WWII_4_TheRobertsCommission.pdf.

After the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe (familiarily known as the “Roberts Commission” after its chairman, Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts) was established by President Roosevelt in June 1943, it was headquartered at the National Gallery of Art. NGA director David Finley served as the vice-chair, and several other NGA staff and board members were associated with the work of the Commission, including Chief Curator John Walker, who was a special advisor. Hence not surprisingly, a number of files in the NGA records are directly related to the work of the Roberts Commission, which functioned until 30 June 1946. Details are provided on the NGA website in the PDF file cited above. The main group of Commission records, however, are held at NACP and are now available on-line at Fold3 (see Section 10.1.2.).

82. The following brief sketch of relevant holdings in the NGA was prepared on the basis of data available in considerable more detail on the Archives’ website.

10.4.1. RG 28. COLLECTIONS OF DONATED MATERIALS – PERSONAL PAPERS OF MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES OFFICERS

As explained in the PDF Finding aid cited above, NGA preserves the personal papers of the following men and women who served as MFA&A officers during and after the Second World War. Detailed finding aids are available on the NGA website for each collection, as noted below with on-line links. Brief mention is made below of some related highlights.

10.4.1.1. EDWARD E. ADAMS PAPERS

Edward E. Adams (1904–1994) was trained as an architect in interior design. He volunteered for the MFA&A in August 1945. As a captain in the Army, he served as director of the MFA&A Evacuation Team for Upper Bavaria, where he supervised the evacuation of French art treasures seized by the ERR that were found in the major ERR repositories in Schloss Neuschwanstein (Füssen) and Kloster Buxheim (near Memmingen), most of which were expedited directly to France, while some were transferred to the MCCC.

Adams' Papers in NGA include articles and other publications on German-looted art during the war. Of particular note is his own report and original photographs on the restitution of works of art from the ERR repositories of Neuschwanstein and Buxheim.⁸³ In both cases he retained notes on the operations and the importance of the materials involved. Also preserved are his original negatives of the evacuation and restitution operations, both of which involved special railroad trains directly to France.

Finding Aid

“Edward E. Adams Papers”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-a-edwardadamspapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.2. S. LANE FAISON, JR., PAPERS

Samson Lane Faison (1904–2006), was born in Washington, DC. Educated at Williams College, Harvard, and Princeton, he was an art historian and fine arts administrator. During most of his life he was a professor of art history at Williams College and director of the Williams College Museum of Art. During the Second World War, Faison in the U.S. Navy reserves, reaching the rank of lieutenant commander; in 1945 he was transferred to the Art Looting Intelligence Unit (ALIU) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).⁸⁴

83. His article, “Looted Treasures Go Back to France,” *Quartermaster Review* (Sep.-Oct. 1946), is available on the website of the Army Quartermaster Museum, Fort Lee, VA: <http://www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil/looted.htm>.

84. See Greg Bradsher, “An Office of Strategic Services Monuments Man: S. Lane Faison,” Jan. 2014, at <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/01/16/an-office-of-strategic-services-monuments-man-s-lane-faison/>.

The Faison Papers in NGA include copies of three Consolidated Interrogation Reports (CIR) prepared by Faison and his colleagues, who were then serving in the Art Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Faison himself was responsible for CIR No. 4, on “Linz: Hitler’s Museum and Library.” His collection also retains copies of thirteen Detailed Interrogation Reports (DIRs) describing the role of German individuals (including several from the ERR) involved in art-looting operations during the war. There are also some of Faison’s lecture notes he prepared about his role in the ALIU. There are also photographs of the ALIU officers and other MFA officers.

Additional papers of S. Lane Faison are held at Williams College.

Finding Aid

“S. Lane Faison, Jr., Papers.”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-b-lanefaisonpapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.3. WALTER I. FARMER PAPERS

Ohio-born Walter Ings Farmer (1911–1997) was trained and worked as an interior designer most of his life. During World War II he first served in the Army Corps of Engineers, and then volunteered for the MFA&A. He was the first director of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point. Farmer’s memoirs emphasizing his work as a Monuments Man was published posthumously: *The Safekeepers: A Memoir of the Arts at the End of World War II* (Berlin and New York: de Gruyter, 2000).

Farmer’s papers at the NGA include correspondence, including letters to his wife from Wiesbaden, documentation from his work at WCCP, including monthly reports (1945–1947) and inventory lists of art works, exhibition catalogues, clippings of published articles, other publications, and research notes for his own posthumous memoir. Some 1,330 photographs are preserved of art works that were processed at WCCP.

Finding Aid

“Walter I. Farmer Papers.”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-c-walterfarmerpapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.4. FREDERICK HARTT PAPERS

Born in Boston, Frederick Hartt (1914–1991) was trained as an art historian at Columbia College, Princeton, and New York University. He was a professor of art history at Washington University, the University of Pennsylvania, among other institutions, and finally the University of Virginia. He specialized in the Italian Renaissance. During the Second World War, he enlisted in the Army and first served as an Army photo interpreter for the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations. He joined the MFA&A in Italy in 1944, where as a lieutenant in the U.S. 5th Army, he helped recovery Nazi-looted art treasures from

Florence and other parts of Tuscany. Later he was transferred to Salzburg where he assisted with restitution of Nazi loot from Austrian monasteries and libraries.

Hartt's papers in the NGA include correspondence, reports, exhibition catalogues, pamphlets, as well as newspaper and periodical clippings. There are also extensive photographs of Italian war damage.

Finding Aid

“Frederick Hartt Papers”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-d-frederickharttpapers.pdf>

10.4.1.5. E. PARKER LESLEY, JR., PAPERS

Edward Parker Lesley, Jr. (1913–1982), educated in classics and art history, served as a curator in several museums including the National Gallery of Art (1974–1976). He directed the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Science (1950–1954), while teaching at the College of William and Mary. Finally he served as professor of art at Old Dominion University in Norfolk (1959–1979). During the Second World War he served in the U.S. Army (1942–1946). As a captain in the MFA&A, he held posts in Frankfurt and Bad Nauheim, and was Chief of the Restitution Division for the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse.

Lesley's papers in the NGA include his journal, reports and memoranda, correspondence and exhibition catalogues relating to his work as an MFA&A officer in Germany after the war. Of special interest is a memorandum regarding the art found in the Bernterod saltmine. There are also a number of photographs, including ca. 200 documenting the special restitution train of 27 cars from Nuremberg to Cracow, Poland, in April and May 1946.

Additional parts of Lesley's papers are held in the Library of Old Dominion University (RG17-2B2), in Norfolk, VA.

Finding Aid

“E. Parker Lesley, Jr., Papers”.

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-e-parkerlesleypapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.6. CHARLES PARKHURST PAPERS

Charles Parkhurst (1913–2008) was born in Columbus, Ohio, and educated at Williams College, Oberlin College, and Princeton University. Among his many positions, he was a professor of art, director of the Art Museum, and headed the Department of Fine Arts at Oberlin (1949–1962), directed the Baltimore Museum of Art (1962–1970), was Assistant Director and Chief Curator at the National Gallery of Art (1971–1983), and was subsequently a professor and museum director at Williams College and the Smith College

Museum of Art in Amherst, MA. As a U.S. naval lieutenant, he was deputy chief of the MFA&A Section under OMGUS; among other efforts participated in the evacuation of ERR-seized art treasures from Schloss Neuschwanstein.

The papers of Charles Parkhurst in the NGA include his journals, along with reports and memoranda, correspondence, pamphlets, art-restitution related newspaper and periodical clippings (1943–1965), and exhibition catalogues relating to his work as an MFA&A officer in Germany after the war. There is a copy of the Schenker Papers documenting art transports from Paris to Germany. There are also a number of photographs, negatives, and glass slides.

Finding Aid

“Charles Parkhurst Papers.”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-f-charlesparkhurstpapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.7. JAMES J. RORIMER PAPERS

Art historian and museum director James Joseph Rorimer (1905–1966), was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from Harvard. He was employed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City for most of his life from 1927. As Curator of the Department of Medieval Art (1934–1955), he was a leading force in the foundation of the Cloisters, which he directed (1949–1966), before becoming director of the entire Metropolitan Museum (1955–1966). During the Second World War and immediate thereafter, Rorimer served as one of the leading Monuments Men in the MFA&A Section of the U.S. Army. He among the first in in Normandy and Paris. His consultations with Louvre curator Rose Valland, who had followed the ERR operations in the Jeu de Paume during occupation, resulted in the discovery of the prime ERR repositories in Germany at Schloss Neuschwanstein (Füssen), and Kloster Buxheim (near Memmingen), where much of the ERR-looted art from France was first stored. He was able to acquire considerable ERR documentation about their wartime art-looting activities. While in Germany with the Seventh Army, he was promoted to chief of the MFA&A Section, Seventh Army.

The largest portion of Rorimer’s papers in the NGA Gallery Archives are from the period he served with the Monuments Men in France and Germany. There are journals and army reports he compiled, documents, and some war-related correspondence. Considerable materials remain relating to the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), and documentation about the return of the stained glass windows looted from the Strasbourg Cathedral. There are research files for his memoirs *Survival: The Salvage and Protection of Art in War* (New York: Abelard Press, 1950). There are also many of his photographs from his work in France and Germany. Printed materials include exhibition catalogues, military, government, and Nazi publications he collected.

While many of Rorimer’s official records from the MFA&A are held by NACP (see Section 10.1.), additional parts of his papers are held by the Archives of American Art (see Section 10.3.4.) and by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Finding Aid

“James J. Rorimer Papers.”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-j-jamesrorimerpapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.8. CRAIG HUGH SMYTH PAPERS

Craig Hugh Smyth (1913–) was born in New York City and educated at Princeton University. Among highlights of his distinguished career in the art world, he was a professor of art at New York University (1950–1973), Art Historian in Residence at the American Academy in Rome (1959–1960), and Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University (1973–1985). As an MFA&A officer in Germany, he was director and MFA&A Officer-in-Charge of the Central Collecting Point Munich (1945–1946).

Smyth’s papers in NGA contain diaries, activity logs, reports, art shipment receipts and lists created during his years as MCCP director. There are also related exhibition catalogues, publications, and newspaper clippings from and about MCCP, as well as research files from his lectures and later book publication about MCCP: *Repatriation of Art from the Collection Point in Munich after World War II* (New York: Gary Schwartz/SDU, 1988).

Finding Aid

“Craig Hugh Smyth Papers.”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-g-craighughsmypapers.pdf>.

10.4.1.9. EDITH A. STANDEN PAPERS

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Edith Standen (1905–1998) immigrated to the United States in 1928. After becoming an American citizen in 1942, she joined the Women’s Army Corps (WAC) in 1943. She was sent to Europe as a captain with the MFA&A Section of OMGUS in 1945. From August 1946 until August 1947 she was Director and Officer-in-Charge of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point.⁸⁵ After returning to the States, she was an associate curator and consultant to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Most important within Standen’s papers in NGA are her diaries, documenting her work as a captain in the MFA&A Section and director of the Wiesbaden CCP. Her papers contain considerable official military records, personal correspondence, essays, exhibition catalogues, and related publications. There are also a number of photographs from her activities in the MFA&A, including her activities in WCCP.

Finding Aid

“Edith A. Standen Papers.”

On-line at: <http://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/gallery-archives/pdf/nga-ga-rg28mfaa-h-edithstandenpapers.pdf>

85. See Greg Bradsher, “Edith A. Standen: A ‘Monuments Man’ in Germany 1945–1947,” at <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/01/02/edith-a-standen-a-monuments-man-in-germany-1945-1947/>.

10.4.2. MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT ARCHIVE, DEPARTMENT OF IMAGE COLLECTION

As brought together at the National Gallery of Art, the MCCC Archive consists of photographs of art objects confiscated by the ERR and other Nazi agencies that were brought to the Collecting Point for identification and restitution processing between the years of 1946 and 1951. In fact, the image collection represents copies of photographic prints held by the NACP (260-MP). NACP retains a major part of the textual records as well as photographs from MCCC. The NGA Library also has a microfilm copy of the front side of the set of MCCC Property Cards from NACP. Digitized copies from the NARA originals are now on the website of Fold3.

Another major part of the MCCC records is held in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz. Namely, the Bundesarchiv holds the records of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK), the West German restitution agency that was the successor to the MCCC under the American Military Government (OMGUS). After closing down of the MCCC in 1949, the TVK took over its functions, together with many of its records (including another different set of the Property Cards and photographs). TVK continued 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) in Munich.

In 1992, the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz acquired the TVK records from Bavaria, and they were processed as Record Group (*German Bestand*) B 323 (see Section 3.2.1). The photograph collection together with the remaining unrestituted works of art from MCCC, however, had earlier been transferred to the German governmental agency now known as the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (BADV) under the Federal Ministry of Finance (see Section 3.6.). It is not known how many (if any) of those works of art passed through ERR hands during the war; provenance research continues on the collection.

10.5. YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH

Center for Jewish History
15 West 16th Street; New York, NY10011-6301
Tel.: +1 212 / 246-6080
Fax: +1 212 / 292-1892
E-mail: archives@.cjh.org
Website: <http://www.yivoinstitute.org>

Access: YIVO Archives collections are open to researchers only by appointment with an archivist.

Originally founded in 1925 in Wilno, Poland (postwar Vilnius, Lithuania; also known as Vilna, from the Russian and Yiddish name), the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research was reestablished and incorporated in New York City in 1940. Registration 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) outside of Frankfurt am Main, the U.S. Central Collecting Point for books and archives under OMGUS.⁸⁶ YIVO holds extensive library and archival resources, especially for East European Jewish Studies and the Jewish immigration in America. YIVO-New York has acquired many materials that were held in Vilnius before 1939 through various channels, and also some important German wartime documentation relating to ERR seizures. Descriptions of a few key examples of those holdings appear below. Emphasis is on those record groups that contain original ERR documents, or those with documents related to ERR wartime activities. In addition coverage includes a few examples of groups of records known or suspected to have been seized by the ERR during occupation in Vilnius, Minsk, Kyiv (Rus. Kiev), and Thessaloniki (often Salonika or Salonica).

Most important for the present focus, some fragmentary original files from the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) remain in the YIVO archives within the Berlin Collection (**RG 215**) from two different ERR Task Forces (or Working Groups). These include scattered original files from the ERR Main Working Group Center (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Mitte, HAG Mitte), whose activities encompassed both the General Commissariat White Ruthenia [Belarus] and some parts of the occupied Russian Federation (RSFSR), and also files from the ERR 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**), opened by Albert Rosenberg in March 1940; a large part of the materials for which were plundered by the ERR. For example, HAG Mitte was responsible for seizure of archives of the Minsk Jewish Community (now **RG 12**); these were also dispatched to IEJ in Frankfurt and came to New York with the YIVO materials gathered at OAD. Quite probably the ERR had also seized the fragmentary files of the Vilna Jewish Community (**RG 10**), as noted below. Files of provenance in the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki (Salonika) were also plundered by the ERR for the IEJ; those that came to YIVO remain in the separate record group called the Salonika Collection (**RG 207**). As a final example,

86. The most recent study of the history and significance of YIVO in the East European context is the monograph by Cecile Kuznitz, *YIVO and the Making of Modern Jewish Culture: Scholarship for the Yiddish Nation* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014).

scattered files from the Institute for Yiddish Proletarian Culture in Kyiv, also undoubtedly seized by the ERR for IEJ, now comprise **RG 1522**.

RG 216 Hauptamt Wissenschaft (Main Office for Science) is made up from the eponymous division of Alfred 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 emphasized that amassing collections for Rosenberg's Hohe Schule was the stated purpose for establishment of the ERR and its cultural seizures in occupied countries throughout the European continent during the war. (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.)

The Abraham Sutzkever-Szmerke Kaczerginski Collection (**RG 223**) in YIVO does not constitute ERR loot from Vilnius, but has some documents regarding ERR activities in Vilnius. The first part of the collection, comprising materials from the Vilna Ghetto during the war, includes the diary of Herman Kruk (1897–1944), who was forced to serve the ERR in Vilnius, and also a number of fragmentary reports regarding ERR activities in occupied Vilnius.

Some other groups of records now in New York were also of provenance in prewar YIVO and related Lithuanian Jewish collections, such as the Vilna Collection (**RG 29**) and the first part of the collection of "Rabbinical and Historical Manuscripts" (**RG 128**). Undoubtedly some of those may have been plundered by the ERR during the war, but details have not been established. These may include both (a) some of the fragmentary records of YIVO itself since its foundation in 1925, and (b) other archival materials and manuscripts that YIVO had collected before the German invasion. All are all now well-described on the YIVO website within the newly available digitized *Guide to the YIVO Archives*.

Since Lithuanian independence additional materials from prewar YIVO still owned by Lithuanian repositories were sent to New York on temporary loan for processing and reproduction, but the originals have now all been returned to Vilnius. Many of these turned out to be fragments or closely related to YIVO materials held in New York. Hopes for more virtual integration of dispersed YIVO archives in New York and Vilnius are encouraged by the launch in September 2014 of a seven-year YIVO-Vilna Project with the aim of reuniting the YIVO legacy, presumably with more detailed finding aids showing the relationship of the dispersed fragments. (See the announcement on the YIVO website.)

Finding Aids (published)

Guide to the YIVO Archives. Comp. and ed. Fruma Mohrer and Marek Web. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 1998.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/>

Details of the coverage for the collections included will be indicated with the specific record groups below. In some cases, the on-line version has been updated with expanded more detailed on-line finding aids.

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.

10.5.1. RG 215: BERLIN COLLECTION

60 boxes, 24', 1931–1945

The provenance of this collection appears to be primarily from 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 itself was found after the war in Berlin, allegedly assembled from Goebels'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 original ERR documents are addressed to ERR headquarters in Berlin or the ERR evacuation center in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), but usually such reports were prepared and circulated in multiple copies.

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. Corresponding Bundesarchiv signatures are indicated below after the relevant YIVO signature. Copies of some files mentioned here are held in the CDJC in Paris, where there are other scattered contingent documents from the same YIVO record groups.

N.B. Researchers are normally required to use the microfilm copies (MK 542).

Finding Aids (published)

See the brief characterization of the record group “Berlin Collection” (RG 215) in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*, p. 28, no. 83.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=32595&q=%22Berlin+Collection%22>

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 Shmuel 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.⁸⁷ 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.

87. German-born Henry Sachs had worked as a translator at the IMT in Nuremberg and then in YIVO the 1950s.

10.5.1.1. 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 deputy director), the rest by ERR staff members in Ratibor (1944).⁸⁸ 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, German emigrant Jewish banker;
- Corneille Bernheim;
- Léon Braunschweig (Brunschwig), professor in the Sorbonne;
- Willy Braunschweig (Brunschwig);
- 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 (Polish diplomat in exile, married to Diane de Rothschild);
- Ludolf Rosenheim;
- Victor Schiff;
- Jacques Schiffrin;
- Paul Winkler, director of the Jewish “Opera Mundi”; and
- Hélène van Zuylen de Nyefelt de Harr (née Rothschild).

88. 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-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.)

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 10.5.2.).

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.

10.5.1.2. 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 Vitebsk (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 [BELARUS] (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])

- 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 Vitebsk (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.⁸⁹

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).

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 E 5g-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 E 5g-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 E 5g-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

89. Most of the listed microfilms and archival materials evacuated are now in the Herder Institute in Marburg.

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, Belgium, and Dutch Jews who had fled or had been deported, a key letter in authorizing the establishment of the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion), (literally Furniture Operation).

10.5.2. RG 216: HAUPTAMPT 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). Other files in RG 215 (Berlin Collection) may also belong there, or certainly are related, namely G-234–237.2, G-238, G-239, G-242–243, G-247.1–G-250, G-251.

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 biographical sketch and bibliography, as well as his manuscript “Lecture on the Philosophy of History” (“Vorlesung über Geschichtsphilosophie”) from 1939.

Finding Aids (published)

See the brief characterization of the record group “Hauptamt Wissenschaft” (RG 216), in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*, p.117, no. 437.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=32596&q=%22RG+216%22>

Finding Aids (unpublished)

RG-216. Preliminary typewritten folder list: list of names and organization. 47 p. typed.

10.5.3. 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 exceedingly fragmentary record group is nonetheless one of the most important groups of remaining documentation from the IEJ. 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 leased 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, although possibly some may have come from Berlin. In 1945 and 1946, all of the materials (books, archives, manuscripts, and ritual silver) from the IEJ were transferred to the OAD, the U.S. Central Collecting Point for books and archives under OMGUS. These included both materials that remained in the cellar of the damaged IEJ building in Frankfurt and those found in Hungen.

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 now part of NS 15 (DBFU), some of the documents there possibly being copies from YIVO (see Section 3.1.3.). There are also a few in Paris as part of the more general CDJC collection of Rosenberg documents from Nuremberg (see Section 2.3.1.1.).

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 10.5.1.).

Finding Aids (published)

See the brief characterization of the record group “Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (Frankfurt am Main)” (RG 222), in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*, p. 136, no. 521.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=32602&q=%22RG+222%22+>

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“RG 222: Collection: Institute for Investigating the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage).” Typescript. 55 p. Yiddish version: 16 p.

A not entirely adequate English expansion of a Yiddish inventory for the IEJ collection.

“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), located among YIVO office files and are available to researchers only 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 Guide were prepared on the basis of those slips.

IEJ ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS AND PAPERS OF STAFF

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 taken by the ERR during the 1941 Thessaloniki mission now in the Photo Collection, no. 224.

RG 222/28

28a: A large file with copies of outgoing requests for loan of books needed for research 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 (b. Königsberg, 1909–d. 19??), 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).

Papers of Johannes Pohl (1904–1960), Head of Hebrew Section, IEJ Library

RG 222/122: Johannes Pohl is represented by several manuscripts (no. 122). See also his reports and notes on his 1941 expedition with the ERR commando to Greece (RG 222/14).

Papers of Dr. Frederich Cornelius (1893–1976)

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 RG 207.)

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 acquired from other Nazi agencies. 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.

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 lawsuits 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 Germans 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 are related to the Łódź (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, such as Frankfurt am Main (502 individuals) and especially Mainz (1,125 individuals). These cards, apparently the administrative copies kept by the German bureaucracy, were reportedly turned over to the IEJ after the Jews represented had been deported or had fled. The collection was acquired with IEJ materials, according to YIVO records.

Finding Aid (unpublished)

“RG 222: Kennkarten – German Police Identification Cards.” [New York: YIVO], 26 March 2009.

Opens with a copy of an article by Fruma Mohrer, “Important Collection of Nazi Kennkarten to be Microfilmed and Digitized,” *YIVO News*, no. 205 (Winter 2009), p. 24, with a pictured sample card.

A related YIVO database contains the names, date and place of birth, occupation, place of residence, and photos of individuals from the cards.

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.). One bears a stamp indicating provenance as Alliance israélite universelle (Paris).

RG 222/223: Anti-Jewish caricatures.

RG 222/224 (1–33): Photographs taken by the ERR in Thessaloniki (September 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.

10.5.4. RG 223: ABRAHAM SUTZKEVER-SZMERKE KACZERGINSKI COLLECTION, PARTS I AND II

8'9"; 21'5" linear feet. 1806–1945

Rescued by YIVO from Vilnius, this collection of mixed provenance is arranged in two parts.⁹⁰ The first part consists of documents from and materials relating to the Vilna Ghetto under Nazi occupation. The second part consists of historical and literary manuscripts that had belonged to YIVO before the war had been hidden and preserved by Ghetto inmates. Sutzkever and Kaczerginski, who were among those who helped preserve the collection during German occupation, were instrumental in its removal from Vilnius in 1946 and subsequent transfer to YIVO in New York. Five subseries cover: I: Letters, postcards, and documents; II: Manuscripts; III: Theater documents; IV: Folklore; and V: Documents. These materials escaped seizure by the ERR in Vilnius.

Finding Aids (published)

See the summary description of the “Abraham Sutzkever-Szmerke Kaczerginski Collection” (RG 223) in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=32603&q=RG+215>

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Guide to the Abraham Sutzkever-Szmerke Kaczerginski Collection, RG 223, Part I: Ghetto,” compiled and edited by Rabbi Shmuel Klein, 2009.

Preliminary Inventory to the Vilna Ghetto Materials. In Yiddish, Typewritten. 46 p.

“Guide to the Abraham Sutzkever-Szmerke Kaczerginski Collection, RG 223, Part II: Historical and Literary Manuscripts.” Processed by Rabbi Shmuel Klein.

Preliminary inventory to the second part, Manuscript in Yiddish. Manuscript.

90. The brief description that follows is based on the folder- and often document-level finding aids prepared recently at YIVO by Rabbi Shmuel Klein, in consultation with the compiler.

RG 223, PART I. “VILNA GHETTO.”

Most of the documents were generated by Ghetto Judenrat. The preservation of the materials owes much to Herman Kruk, who headed the Ghetto Library. Includes some reports on ERR activities in Vilnius. There are also a number of photos (in YIVO photo archive) and a map of the Ghetto, 1942. The Ghetto “Archive” was rescued after the war by Sutzkever and Kaczerginski, for whom the collection is named, and temporarily housed in the Vilna Jewish Museum; much of the material was removed from Vilnius before the Museum was closed by Soviet authorities in 1947.

SUB-SERIES II: “DIARIES AND CHRONICLES OF THE GHETTO”

Folder 9: Recovered fragments of the diary of Herman Kruk (1897–1944), 6/23/41–7/14/43. In multiple parts. 365 p.

Kruk was the Ghetto librarian, who was forced to head the ERR Working Group to sort and prepare the Jewish materials from Lithuania, including YIVO, for shipment to Frankfurt.⁹¹

SUB-SERIES XXVIII: “VARIOUS MATERIALS FROM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE GHETTO” WITH A SERIES OF REPORTS PREPARED BY THE ERR JEWISH WORKING GROUP⁹²:

RG 223-I/674: Report of the ERR Jewish Workers Translation Group (room 14), signed by Z. Kalmanowicz, German. 1 handwritten page (in ink). Mentions translation of material on the Karaites. 23–28 Nov. 1942.

RG 223-I/675: ... [same] 30 Nov.–5 Dec. 1942.

RG 223-I/676: ... [same] 7–12 Dec. 1942.

RG 223-I/677: Report of the ERR Working Group on the shredding of books published by the Kletzkin publishers and newspapers, signed by Z. Kalmanowicz. German. 1 page in ink (p. 2), dated Vilnius, 19 Dec. 1942.

RG 223-I/677.1: Report of the ERR Working Group, activities 7–12 June 1943, signed by Z. Kalmanowicz. 1 page in ink (p. 2).

RG 223-I/678: Report on sorting Judaica by the ERR Working Group, 28 June–3 July 1943, dated Vilnius, 3 July 1943. 1 p. typescript.

- A YIVO internal report on the prewar scholarly activities of different departments: covers the archival, library, and museum collections, folklore, historical and sociological, linguistic materials, and also publications (pp. 2–3 only). German n.d. 2 p. typewritten.

RG 223-I/678.1: Report by A. Sutzkever. “Tsu der geshikhte fun Rozenberg-shtab in Vilne” [On the history of the ERR in Vilnius]. Yiddish n.d. 1 paper-bound notebook. 16 pages in ink and pencil.

RG 223-I/678.2: Report on the activities of the ERR in Vilnius from 6 Jan. on, including the fate of the Strashun Library and its librarian Khakl Lunski. Yiddish. n.d. 4 p. in pencil.

91. An English translation of surviving portions of Herman Kruk’s diary was published 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). See the additional coverage of Kruk and the YIVO materials remaining in Vilnius in Chapter 5: Lithuania.

92. See more extensive reports of the ERR Jewish Working Group in Sections 5.1.1. and 5.1.3.

RG 223-I/678.3: Report by S. Kaczerginski. “Vos di daytshn hobn aroysgefirt un farnikhtet” [What the Germans removed and destroyed], dated Vilnius, 14 Aug. 1944. Yiddish. 7+6 pp. Handwritten in ink (last part missing).

RG 223-I/678.3: Bescheinigung [confirmation]. no. 8526, 21 Aug. 1942 from the Chief of Police for permission to allow books to be brought into the ghetto on order of the ERR. German and Lithuanian. 1 p. typescript.

10.5.5. RG 10: VILNA JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, 1800–1940

12'2". 1800–1940

These fragmentary records were originally held by the YIVO Archives in Vilnius, and were probably seized by the ERR with the other materials sent to IEJ. Only approximately one-third was recovered after the Second World War.

There are only scattered files from the period of the first “kahal” (1800–1844), including a list of tax payers, a few legal documents, and some correspondence. Some files come from the subsequent period of the “Tsedakah Gedolah” (1844–1819), with a few minutes of meetings, financial records, legal documents, and correspondence. More extensive files remain from the records of the “New Kehillah” (1919–1940), including those from several departments and minutes of governing bodies, financial records, and correspondence. Registers of births, deaths, and marriages (1909–1930), and lists of Jews in Vilna (1925 and 1937).

Finding Aids (published)

See the summary description of the records of the “Vilna Jewish Community Council” (RG 10) in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=32501&q=%27VILNA+JEWISH+COMMUNITY+COUNCIL%27+>

On-line series and folder-level finding aid:

“Guide to the Records of the Vilna Jewish Community Council, RG 10”: at <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/findingaid&id=23248&q=>

Finding Aids (unpublished)

Typewritten finding aid in Yiddish. 8 p.

Related Vilna Jewish Community Records Located Elsewhere

Vilnius: Central State Historical Archive (Lietuvos valstybes istorijos archyvas)

Fond 99: Vilnius Jewish Kahal. 140 files, 1764-1921.

Fond 106: Direction of the Vilnius Jewish Community. 98 files., 1915–1917.

10.5.6. RG 12: MINSK JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL (KAHAL) RECORDS

3 feet. 68 folders, 1825–1917

These fragmentary files from the archives from the Minsk Jewish Community, were probably seized in 1942 by the ERR during occupation for transfer to IEJ in Frankfurt. Their migration to YIVO has not been documented.

There are documents regarding the 1827 decree on Jewish military conscription and its implementation for Jewish recruits with conscription registers (1827–1844); birth and death registers, 1840–1842, 1866–1917; tax and account records for the Community (1825–1908); Jewish Community registration (1836–1844); civil and criminal cases; petitions, correspondence, and other miscellaneous registers and documents.

Finding Aids (published)

See the brief characterization of the record group “Minsk Jewish Community” (RG 12) in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/findingaid&id=23929&q=%27Minsk+jewish+community+council%27+>

The expanded on-line version includes a complete folder list and detailed historical note.

RELATED MINSK JEWISH COMMUNITY RECORDS LOCATED ELSEWHERE

Minsk: Natsional’nyi arkhiv Respubliki Belarus’ [National Archive of the Belarus Republic], fond 987: Minskii evreiskii kagal [Minsk Jewish Community], 1817–1843. 1,774 items.

10.5.7. RG 207: JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SALONIKA

10 boxes, 5', 2", ca. 1910–1939

The original files from Salonika (Thessaloniki) in YIVO were undoubtedly captured during the 1941 ERR mission to Greece led by Johann Pohl on behalf of the IEJ. Some of the records were seized during later ERR and RSHA confiscations. Those captured by the ERR were assembled in the IEJ first in Frankfurt and thence evacuated to Hungen. It is quite likely that these materials were acquired by 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.

At least a part of these materials possibly 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. (Those from RSHA sources in RGVA in Moscow, however, presumably came from the RSHA evacuation archive center in Silesia; see Section 7.1.3).

This record group includes three large volumes of fragmentary community records (1934–1940); correspondence (1922–1928, 1918–1929); community financial documents (1932, 1929–1930); records of the Rabbinical Court (1920–1938); and scattered documents from several other departments; lists of Salonika Jews (c.1939). A few files concerning relief organizations assisting with emigration, such as the Salonika-Palestine Society, are also interspersed in these records. There are also a few miscellaneous files pertaining to the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki after the war.

Finding Aids (published)

See the brief characterization of the record group “Salonika Jewish Community” (RG 207) in the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*, p. 239, no. 930.

On-line version: <http://www.yivoarchives.org/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=32586&q=%27Salonika+jewish+community%27+>

Finding Aid (unpublished)

“Guide to the Records of the Jewish Community of Salonika, Greece, 1912-1954 [bulk dates 1917–1941].” Comp. Devin E. Naar, project historian. Ed. Trudy Balch. New York: YIVO, 2008. Typescript.

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 (Sept. 2005), pp. 14–16.

A more detailed account of the remaining archives was prepared by Devin Naar in connection with his doctoral dissertation at Stanford University.⁹³

Microfilm and Digitized Version

YIVO has recently prepared a microfilm and digitized version of the Salonika Collection, copies of which were presented to the Jewish Community in Thessaloniki in 2009.

RELATED SALONIKA FILES LOCATED ELSEWHERE

Moscow

Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv [Russian State Military Archive], fond 1428k. 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. Negotiations are still pending for their return to Greece, earlier promised by the end of 2014.

93. Devin E. Naar’s dissertation, *Jewish Salonica and the making of the “Jerusalem of the Balkans,” 1890-1943* (Stanford University, 2011) is currently in preparation for publication as a monograph. Naar’s account of the fate of the Salonika Community archives and books was published in Hebrew translation in Eyal Ginio, ed., *The Book of the Jews of Greece* (Jerusalem: Ben Zvi Institute, 2014), pp. 40–42. Naar kindly furnished me with his original English text, “*The Confiscation and Recovery of the Jewish Communities’ Archives and Libraries*,” which it is hoped will soon be made available in expanded format.

Thessaloniki, Greece

A few original 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 original files to the Jewish Community in Thessaloniki in August 2008.

Jerusalem

Central Archive of the History of the Jewish People (CAHJP), R1–33: Salonika-Community Archives (Gr/Sa). These fragmentary archival materials from Salonika were presumably found and transferred with IEJ archival materials to the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD) after the war. Returned to Greece c.1946, they were transferred from Athens on deposit to Jerusalem.⁹⁴

10.5.8. RG 1522: RECORDS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR PROLETARIAN YIDDISH CULTURE, KYIV**2 linear feet, 1924–1936**

The Institute established in Kyiv in 1929 functioned there until the purges of Spring 1936. The remaining materials were captured by the ERR in Kyiv during occupation and shipped to IEJ in Frankfurt. After the war they were among the IEJ holdings transferred to OAD for restitution processing. Acquired by the U.S. National Archives with other captured records, they were transferred to YIVO via the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in 1997.

The collection contains some administrative and financial files from the Institute. In addition there are political documents, as well as literary, linguistic, folklore materials that were either collected or produced by specialists in the Institute. Other fragmentary files from the Institute are found intermixed in other YIVO collections.

Finding Aid

Preliminary folder list in Yiddish.

Additional Materials from the Kyiv Institute in YIVO:

RG 3: “Yiddish Literature and Language.” Contains additional files from the Institute, including minutes of meetings, plans for the Institute, articles and essays on cultural policy regarding Yiddish in the USSR.

94. A transfer document to Greece of 41 crates with 8,511 items comprising unspecified books and archives is found in the OAD Administrative Records, subseries Cultural Object Restitution and Custody Records, file Greece OAD 9, within RG 260 (OMGUS) records in NACP (displayed on Fold3, from *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942*), dated 9 Nov. 1946, together with a bill of lading from the shipping firm in Hamburg. Further details about the content of the transferred archives and their subsequent fate are being sought in Athens. The Salonika documents from Greece examined in Jerusalem contain several German-language documents from the war period and one after the war, confirming they had been in Frankfurt, undoubtedly together with the additional Salonika materials in YIVO, RG 207 (see more details in Section 4.3.1.1.).

10.6. AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AJHS), ARCHIVES

Center for Jewish History

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Tel.: +1 212 / 294-6160

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E-mail: reference@ajhs.org

Website: <http://www.ajhs.org>; <http://www.cjh.org>

10.6.1. P-933. COLONEL SEYMOUR J. POMRENZE PAPERS

15.2. linear feet; 23 boxes.

Seymour J. Pomrenze (1916–2011), as a colonel in the U.S. Army, served as the first director of the Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946–1947, under OMGUS. After retirement from the Army, he was active as a consultant in archives and records management, especially for Jewish organizations, and as a professor of records management at American University. Starting in the 1990s when issues of “Nazi-Era cultural assets” came to the fore, he devoted considerable efforts to the study of the postwar restitution of books and the role of OAD as “the antithesis to the ERR.” Hence it is not surprising that his papers include extensive materials from and about OAD. A few of the highlights are listed below. In some cases these copies, especially the reproduction of the OAD albums, are superior to those found on Fold3 from the copies in NARA.

Finding Aid and On-line Version of Selected Files

“Guide to the Colonel Seymour J. Pomrenze (1916–2011) Papers.” Processed by Kevin Schlottman. Boston and New York: AJHS, 2014.

On-line version: <http://findingaids.cjh.org/?pID=1463157>

All of the documents in Series II, Subseries 1 listed below can be viewed on-line in connection with the finding aid.

Series II: Offenbach Archival Depot

Subseries 1: Original Materials, 1945–1949

Box 1, folder 7: “The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) of which the Offenbach Archival Depot has become the antithesis”;

Box 2, folders 1–6: OAD Monthly reports, Mar. 1946–Oct. 1948;

Box 2, folders 7–8: “Photographic History,” vols. I and II;

Box 3, folder 2: Rare book list (pre-1800 imprints, mostly Hebraica);

Box 3, folder 3: receipts, mostly of materials transferred to the Library of Congress Mission, 1946–1947;

Box 3, folder 4: “Unidentifiable loot from Jewish synagogues collected at the Offenbach Archival Depot”;

Boxes 22–23 (OS 4): “Library Markings found among the looted books in the archival depot, Volume I: Eastern”; “... Volume II: Western.”

Subseries 2: Research and Historiography, 1946–2009

See more details in the on-line finding aid.

10.6.2. MAPPING BOOKS PROCESSED IN THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT

10.6.2.1. “BOOK STAMPS FROM THE OFFENBACH DEPOT”

The Center for Jewish History (CJH), of which both YIVO and the AJHS form part has recently released on-line project mapping locations of books that were processed at OAD on the basis of their markings, as indicated in the albums of book markings in the Seymour Pomrenze Papers described above.

On-line map project:

https://www.flickr.com/photos/36988361@N08/sets/72157637913299945/map?&fLat=52.4024&fLon=42.2753&zl=4&order_by=recent
https://www.flickr.com/photos/center_for_jewish_history/sets/72157637913299945/

Project descriptions:

Melanie J. Meyers, Center for Jewish History

“Mapping the Offenbach Archival Depot: A Collaborative Endeavor,”

<http://awesomearchives.tumblr.com/post/72880845721/16thstreet-mapping-the-offenbach-archival-depot>

Melanie J. Meyers and David P. Rosenberg, “Mapping the Offenbach Archival Depot: A Visual Representation of Looted Libraries from World War II,” *Archival Outlook*, January/February 2014, pp. 4–5, 27.

On-line version: <http://www.bluetoad.com/article/>

[Mapping+The+Offenbach+Archival+Depot/1625184/0/article.html](http://www.bluetoad.com/article/Mapping+The+Offenbach+Archival+Depot/1625184/0/article.html)

10.6.2.2. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA OAD MAPPING PROJECT

Mitch Fraas, University of Pennsylvania Library

“Offenbach Library Marks Map” at: <http://viewshare.org/views/mfraas/offenbach-bookplates/>

Mitch Fraas, “Mapping Books: Library Markings from Looted Books,” blog post, October 10, 2013, at: <http://mappingbooks.blogspot.com/2013/10/library-markings-from-looted-books.html>

10.7. THE GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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Los Angeles, CA 90049-1679
Tel.: +1 310 /440-7335
Library Reference Desk: +1 310 /440-7390
Fax: +1 310 / 440-7780
E-mail: visitorservices@getty.edu
Website: <http://www.getty.edu/research/>

The Getty Research Institute, adjacent to the Getty Museum in Los Angeles, has many resources of importance to those involved in World War II provenance research. And, to be sure, there are resources for more specific research on seizures by the Einstazstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) and the fate of its loot, especially in the broader context of Nazi-Era art looting and the postwar retrieval and restitution. Of particular importance on the Getty website is the page entitled “Holocaust-Era Research Resources,” which serves as a guide to archival materials relating to N-S Era art looting and postwar dispersal and recovery of art treasures, and related provenance research:

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/guides_bibliographies/holocaust_provenance.html.

Three of the Getty collections entries listed are highlighted below as most relevant to the investigation of ERR seizures and retrieval of their loot. Other archival holdings and many of the Getty on-line reference resources may prove of great importance more broadly to provenance research.

10.7.1. DOUGLAS COOPER PAPERS, CA. 1933–1985

British art critic, curator, and collector Douglas Cooper (1911–1984) played an important role in the MFA&A program towards the end of the war and postwar years. Of particular interest in this context was his contribution to the investigation of Nazi art seizures, including those by the ERR, and the fate of that loot.⁹⁵ Several of the reports he authored are listed in Appendix 3 with indication of copies available in his papers, as well as in the NACP and TNA. These include “Looted Works of Art from Collections of Allied Nationals Discovered in Switzerland” (10 Mar. 1945) and his two reports on the Schenker Papers (see details in Appendix 3). Copies of most of his reports and related correspondence and documentation are found in his papers at the Getty.

Finding Aid

“Douglas Cooper papers, 1900–1985, bulk 1933–1985,” – a folder-level finding aid.

On-line version: <http://archives2.getty.edu:8082/xtf/view?docId=ead/860161/860161.xml;query=&brand=default>.

See particularly Series IV. Papers relating to Nazi Art collections, 1940–1946.

95. See Greg Bradsher, “A British Art Historian and Collector Monuments Man: Douglas Cooper,” at <http://blogs.archives.gov/TextMessage/2014/02/06/a-british-art-historian-and-collector-monuments-man-douglas-cooper/>

10.7.2. FELBERMEYER PHOTOS FOR THE ALLIED CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT, MUNICH, CA. 1945–CA. 1949

An extensive collection of photographs taken by Johannes Felbermeyer, chief photographer at the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP). The images serve to document the repatriation process of works of art brought to the MCCP, including many from the repositories used by the ERR in Bavaria and nearby Austria, including the salt mines above Altausee. These include many of the individuals involved in processing cultural valuables and also cover ca. 500 paintings and sculptures.

Finding Aids

See the detailed entry on the Getty website: http://primo.getty.edu/primo_library/libweb/action/dlDisplay.do?vid=GRI&afterPDS=true&institution=GETTY&docId=GETTY_ALMA21136135200001551

An unpublished folder-level finding aid is available in the repository, and over one-third of the 500 photographs are displayed in the Getty's on-line database.

10.7.3. OTTO WITTMANN COLLECTION: PAPERS RELATING TO THE ART LOOTING INVESTIGATION UNIT (ALIU) OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS), UNDER THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT, 1945–1946

Art historian, consultant, and curator Otto Wittmann (1911–2001), was born in Kansas City and graduated from Harvard University. During the Second World War, he served in the U.S. Air Force in counter-intelligence involving retrieval and restitution of stolen art in the Art Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) under the OSS. He was closely involved with the investigation of the ERR and their seizure of French Jewish art collections. During a large part of his life he was director of the Toledo Museum of Art (1959–1976). He then moved to Los Angeles, where he rose to acting chief curator of the Getty Museum.

The collection, as a gift to the Getty by Otto Wittmann, includes copies of some 33 reports, memoranda, and transcriptions issued or collected by the ALIU during 1945–1946. Most of the materials duplicate copies available in the ALIU files within the records of the OSS in NACP (RG 223), but a number in this collection have important annotations.

More of Wittmann's papers from the period of his ALIU service are held in the Archives of American Art (see Section 10.3.6.).

Finding Aid

See the entry about the collection on the Getty website: http://primo.getty.edu/primo_library/libweb/action/dlDisplay.do?vid=GRI&afterPDS=true&institution=GETTY&docId=GETTY_ALMA21117659830001551 .

