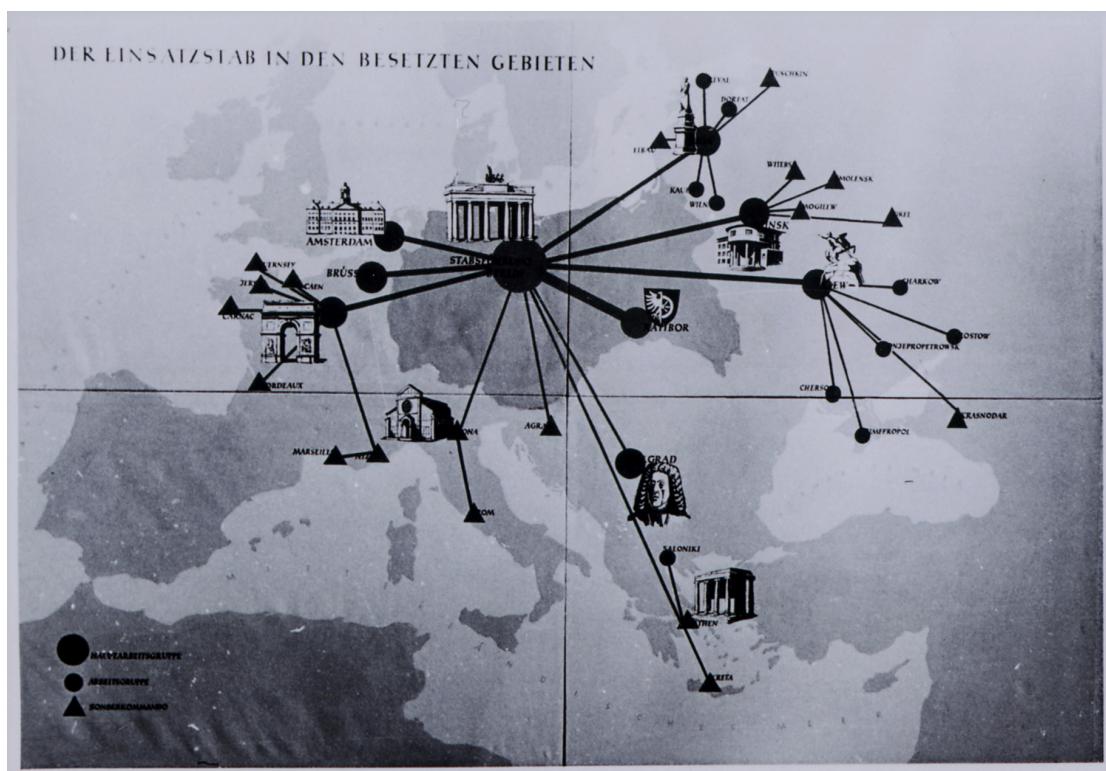


# RECONSTRUCTING THE RECORD OF NAZI CULTURAL PLUNDER

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

*Patricia Kennedy Grimsted*



Expanded and Updated Edition

## Chapter 6: The Netherlands (*LAST REVISED October 2015*)

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*The updated Introduction is now available at: <http://www.errproject.org>:*

**“Alfred Rosenberg and the ERR: The Records of Plunder and the Fate of Its Loot” (LAST REVISED August 2015)**

with Foreword, Technical Note, Acronym List, and Summary Table of Contents  
as well as

**Chapter 4 (new): Israel (LAST REVISED December 2015)**

**Chapter 10 (earlier 9): United States of America (LAST REVISED April 2015)**

*Other updated country chapters will soon be available at: <http://www.errproject.org>.*

The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), the special operational task force directed 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 ritual 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 archival remains of the ERR in 29 repositories in 9 countries – from Washington and Brussels to Moscow and Kyiv. The newly revised USA chapter now adds four more repositories, while the updated Dutch chapter adds two more.

This volume serves as a guide to surviving documents generated by the ERR, and in many cases it goes well beyond ERR and related M-Aktion sources. 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. New links are now provided to many related sources available on the Internet: These include records from the U.S. National Archives in College Park (NACP), the German Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv) in Koblenz, Freiburg, and Berlin-Lichterfelde, the National Archives (TNA) of the United Kingdom, one of the major State Archives of Ukraine (TsDAVO), the NIOD, and other repositories, with additional digital listings, providing improved access to a major component of the record of wartime plunder and retrieval of cultural loot.

## **Chapter 6: The Netherlands**

*(LAST REVISED October 2015)*

*A Preliminary Chapter for*

### **RECONSTRUCTING THE RECORD OF NAZI CULTURAL PLUNDER:**

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**Expanded and Updated Edition (*forthcoming 2016*)**

***Patricia Kennedy Grimsted***



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**N.B.** See the additional Front Matter, including the Foreword, Technical Note, List of Acronyms, and Summary Table of Contents of the entire forthcoming volume, with the updated Introduction,

**“Alfred Rosenberg and the ERR: The Records of Plunder**

**and the Fate of Its Loot”** (*LAST REVISED August 2015*)

at: <http://www.errproject.org/guide>

## **6.0. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

Considerable documentation on ERR operations in the Netherlands and the related Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion, *literally* the Furniture Operation), that removed furnishings from abandoned Jewish dwellings of families who fled or were deported, has been preserved and collected by Dutch archives. The principal repository for all of this material (both copies and originals) is the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (NIOD Instituut voor Oorlogs-, Holocaust- en Genocide Studies, NIOD), now under the Dutch Academy of Sciences, formerly the State Institute for War Documentation (Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, RIOD). The Netherlands was very active in the postwar recovery and restitution of cultural property confiscated or plundered by Nazi agencies, and the RIOD served as one of the key government-supported agencies for retrieval and restitution. Consequently, RIOD developed substantial archival holdings relating to cultural looting and restitution resulting from the Second World War, including the notable efforts of its long-time researcher A.J. van der Leeuw.

Surviving original ERR weekly and monthly reports and related documentation for the Netherlands Working Group (Arbeitsgruppe Niederlande, AG Niederlande), later the Netherlands Main Working Group (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Niederlande, HAG Niederlande), in the NIOD are more extensive than those of the working groups for most other occupied countries, despite initial assertions that a significant share of the ERR Dutch records were destroyed during German retreat and evacuation. The remaining original AG/HAG Niederlande reports for 1941–1942, however, are located in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde (NS 30/15) and can now be viewed on-line (see Section 3.1.1.); photocopies of many of these reports – made from U.S. sources before the captured records were returned to West Germany – are held by the NIOD. The NIOD also retains copies of some documents from the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, including some deposited in the Centre for Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, CDJC), now part of the Shoah Memorial in Paris (see Section 2.3.1.).

Almost all of the ERR weekly and monthly reports for 1943 and 1944 (through early August) are preserved at the NIOD in the original, together with a significant batch of their AG/HAG Niederlande correspondence for the years 1941–1944, all of which are now available on line on the NIOD website (see Section 6.1.1.2). These files were recovered in 1957–1958 in the building of the International Institute of Social History, IISH (Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISG), at Keizersgracht 264, which the ERR took over as its Dutch headquarters during occupation. The ERR, the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA), and other agencies fought over the extensive Russian and German émigré socialist archival and library collections the IISH had amassed during the 1930s, but the ERR initially won out primarily because it set up its headquarters in the IISH building; eventually, however, other German agencies also claimed their share. The IISH library was the ERR's largest single library seizure from the Netherlands; over 900 crates containing its books and periodicals were shipped to the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS). Other parts of the IISH collections went to competing Nazi agencies, and some ended the war with the ERR Ratibor collections in Silesia, parts of which were transported to Minsk, while other parts remained in Poland.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, in addition, the

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<sup>1</sup> Regarding the fate of the IISH collections from Amsterdam, see Karl Heinz Roth, *The International Institute of Social History as a Pawn of Nazi Social Research*, = *International Review of Social History*, 1989, 34 (Sup1), pp. S1–S24. Roth details the rivalries of various Nazi agencies and documents the IISH shipment to

ERR also found and plundered the IISH archival materials evacuated before the war to the IISH Paris Branch, some of which had been hidden in Amboise outside of Paris. Most of the IISH Paris materials, however, were turned over to the RSHA and ended the war in the RSHA archival evacuation center in Silesia (Wölfelsdorf, *postwar Polish Wilkanów*). Soviet authorities seized the contents from that center for transfer to Moscow, where most of those IISH materials remain today.<sup>2</sup> Remaining ERR files for operations in the Netherlands cover predominantly seizure or confiscation of private and non-governmental institutional collections of books and archives, especially from Jews and Masonic lodges and other declared “enemies of the Reich.”

The ERR also seized extensive ritual Judaica from synagogues and Jewish Community organizations, most notably the rich collections of the Jewish Historical Museum (Joods Historisch Museum, JHM), in Amsterdam. Most of the JHM Judaica collection had been placed for safekeeping with the Stedelijk Museum starting in 1939. Those crates were evacuated with other priority Stedelijk art treasures to the vault constructed in the remote northern sand dunes near Castricum. ERR agents discovered their whereabouts and in February 1943 demanded the Stedelijk to hand them over. The ERR took over the collection at the end of April for shipment to the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ) in Frankfurt under Rosenberg’s initiated Hohe Schule. The JHM collections ended the war in the IEJ evacuation site in Hungen (northeast of Frankfurt), together with the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana and the Ets Haim library from Amsterdam. JHM curator Julie-Marthe Cohen found confirming documents among Stedelijk archival files, and also references in ERR files in the NIOD, among other sources abroad. Her account on the seizure and restitution of Judaica in the Netherlands in the 2011 collective volume she edited provides well-documented coverage of the sequence of ERR seizures from JHM and other Jewish institutions during occupation, as well as the fate and migration of the items seized.<sup>3</sup>

An historical exhibition “The Stedelijk Museum and the Second World War” in the first half of 2015, honoring the Seventieth Anniversary of VE Day, illustrated those wartime developments, with contemporary films about the storage vaults.<sup>4</sup> No documents have been found to the effect the ERR required the Stedelijk to handover any of the other 500 private Jewish collections, all of which were carefully masked as to ownership, making it subsequently difficult to ascertain their fate. So far there is no evidence of other losses from the Stedelijk vault.

The 2015 Stedelijk exhibition calls to mind the 1996 conference honoring the fiftieth anniversary of the restitution to the Netherlands of major library books and archives plundered predominantly by the ERR – “The Return of Looted Collections (1946–1996): An Unfinished Chapter.” That gathering in Amsterdam brought together specialists from many countries, whose published contributions mark major strides in research on wartime seizures as well as postwar retrieval and restitution efforts, including Van der Leeuw’s account of the retrieval of ERR

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ZBHS (16 July 1943), pp. 19–20 and 88. Most of the 975 crates of books from the Netherlands found there by the British after the war were from IISH.

<sup>2</sup> [Schirmer], “Report on the Activities of the Einsatzstab,” in *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, vol. 3, p. 206.

<sup>3</sup> Julie-Marthe Cohen, “Theft and Restitution of Judaica in the Netherlands During and After the Second World War,” in *Neglected Witnesses: The Fate of Jewish Ceremonial Objects During the Second World War and After*, ed. Julie-Marthe Cohen with Felicitas Heimann-Jelinek (Institute of Art and Law [UK], 2011), pp. 199–252.

<sup>4</sup> A well-illustrated publication on the occasion of the exhibit, 27 Feb.–31 May 2015, provides more details about wartime developments, but no other direct ERR involvement: *The Stedelijk Museum and the Second World War*, ed. Gregor Langfeld, Margriet Schavemaker, and Margreeth Soeting (Amsterdam: Uitgeverij Bas Lubberhuizen, Stedelijk Museum, 2015); also available in Dutch.

documentation.<sup>5</sup>

The ERR itself was only tangentially involved in the extensive wartime seizure of art in the Netherlands, unlike its operations in France under the aegis of Reichsmarshall Hermann Göring. Göring was also involved in many important art seizures in the Netherlands, but he operated through his trusted dealers and most important, the Kajetan Mühlmann Office (Dienststelle Mühlmann). Other German agents were also responsible for art looting, while many dealers in the active art market in the Netherlands contributed to the sale and dispersal of Dutch private Jewish collections, in many cases profiting from forced sales by fleeing or deported Jews or abandoned Jewish-owned property. As was the case with the Stedelijk collections, fortunately major Dutch art collections in state museums were not targeted during occupation.

In the Netherlands, the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion) is usually attributed directly to the ERR. The seizures, which began in 1942, were technically an operation of the Western Office (Amt Westen) of the Rosenberg-led Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO). That same office also directed the M-Aktion in Belgium and France. The alleged justification was to acquire furnishings from occupied western countries for bombed-out homes and offices in the Reich and for German offices on the Eastern Front. At the time, both the ERR and Amt Westen in the Netherlands were headed by SS-Major (SS-Sturmbannführer) Albert Schmidt-Stähler, who was accordingly in charge of both operations, and at the end took credit for a reported 29,000 M-Aktion household seizures.<sup>6</sup>

The M-Aktion was implemented in the Netherlands in conjunction with the Central Office for Jewish Emigration (Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung), the German agency responsible for the deportation of the Jews. Local Dutch police carried out the raids, while removal firms such as Puls in Amsterdam were used as collection agents. Surviving documents show that the ERR received custody of most of the confiscated cultural property; they had the first choice of seized art objects including antique furniture, and took credit for the operation. Accordingly, Dutch specialists have long associated the M-Aktion and the surviving documentation on that operation in the Netherlands with the ERR. In addition to the M-Aktion seizure inventory forms in the NIOD, another major collection is held by the Jewish Welfare Commission (Joods Maatschappelijk Werk), on deposit in the Amsterdam City Archives (Stadsarchief Amsterdam), as noted below. Additional documents regarding the M-Aktion and postwar claims are found in the Van der Leeuw Collection in the NIOD, as well as other claims files in the National Archives (Nationaal Archief) in The Hague.

The ERR assumed responsibility for processing and distributing most of the books seized by the M-Aktion in the Netherlands, as well as those collected locally by other German agencies, such as the Gestapo. Although not otherwise generally involved with art seizures in the Netherlands, the ERR did fall heir to one major anonymous collection of art predominantly from Dutch and Belgian Jews. The ERR Neuwied Collection (ERR code: NWD or Neuw) was reportedly assembled from M-Aktion seizures in the Netherlands and Belgium and processed, not in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, but rather in the customs depot at Neuwied on the Rhine (north

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<sup>5</sup> *The Return of Looted Collections (1946–1996): An Unfinished Chapter, Proceedings of an International Symposium to Mark the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Return of Dutch Book Collections from Germany in 1946*, ed. F.J. Hoogewoud, E.P. Kwaadgras, J.E.P. Leistra, et al. (Amsterdam, 1997).

<sup>6</sup> The 29,000 figure of household lodgings stripped in the Netherlands was cited in reports by Albert Schmidt-Stähler to Dr Werner Koeppen (12 July 1944) and acknowledged by Koeppen in a congratulatory message to Schmidt-Stähler (26 July 1944), reproduced from an original in the NIOD as an appendix in A.J. Van der Leeuw, “Die Bestimmung des im Zuge der ‘M-Aktion’ aus den Niederlanden weggeführten jüdischen Hausrats” = “Notities voor het Geschiedwerk,” no. 111 (Amsterdam: RIOD, Nov. 1957; expanded version: RIOD, 1965). The 29,000 figure is also cited in a RMbO Dienststelle Westen report, “Gesamtleistungsbericht bis zum 31. Juli 1944” (8 Aug. 1944), CDJC, XIXa/42 [IMT: 40-PS], available in United Restitution Organization (URO), “M-Aktion, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940–1944,” typescript (mimeographed), ([Frankfurt]: URO, 1958), p. 134.

of Koblenz), before being transferred to the ERR repository of Kogl in Austria. Brought to the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) after the war, none of the paintings and graphic art in the Neuwied collection were identified as to owner at MCCP, and hence were handed over as “heirless” to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) and sold or distributed to Jewish communities throughout the world; 25 paintings from the collection have recently been identified in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.<sup>7</sup>

While no significant groups of ERR documents have been found in Dutch institutions other than the NIOD, several other Dutch institutions have been collecting documents relating to their own wartime losses. During the past decade, the Jewish Historical Museum has been researching the wartime and postwar migration of lost objects from its collections, especially ritual silver and other ritual Judaica seized by the ERR during occupation. A database launched on the JHM website in 2010, directed by curator Julie-Marthe Cohen, contains images of many missing objects, as well as items in JHM collections for which provenance data is lacking.<sup>8</sup> Citations and – to the extent possible – images of relevant documents, many from or relating to the ERR, are also being included in the on-going project.<sup>9</sup>

Potentially important for Jewish wartime losses are the remaining card files of the so-called “robber bank” Lippmann, Rosenthal en Co (LiRo), established on the basis of a Jewish-owned bank by the Germans at the outset of occupation. This was the agency for seized Jewish property, to which Jews were required to deposit assets including art and other cultural property starting in 1942. LiRo was then responsible for the sale and dispersal of those accumulated valuables. Quite possibly some art objects and books from LiRo were later turned over to the ERR. Most of the LiRo records have been destroyed, but a portion of their card files were recovered in the attic of an Amsterdam office of the Ministry of Finance in 1997. These originals, together with other remaining LiRo files, are now held by the Dutch National Archives; microfiche copies are available to researchers in both the NIOD and the Amsterdam City Archives.<sup>10</sup>

Other important official files regarding the context of cultural plunder, and especially restitution and postwar claims, will be found in the Dutch National Archives in The Hague (see Section 6.2.); most related record groups are listed in the general Internet resources below (see Section 6.0.1.) with references to their appropriate on-line finding aids. Only a few records groups are noted under that repository, including records of the Dutch Foreign Ministry (Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken), the Ministry of Justice (Ministerie van Justitie), and the Netherlands Art Property Foundation (Stichting Nederlandsch Kunstbezit, SNK). Chief Archivist of the Netherlands in the postwar period, Dr D.P.M. Graswinckel (1888–1960), was the most notable Dutch ‘Monuments Man,’ particularly on the trail of ERR-looted Dutch books and archives, and hence his personal papers in the National Archives are also of interest in tracing the fate of ERR loot and its retrieval. Some of his additional postwar correspondence in this regard is found in the Van der Leeuw Collection in the NIOD.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See the new Israeli chapter (Section 5), including the referenced database of the Israeli Museum in Jerusalem (Section 5.4.).

<sup>8</sup> The JHM database of looted Judaica is available in both Dutch: <http://www.jhm.nl/collectie/wo-ii-geroofde-judaica>, and English: <http://www.jhm.nl/collection/wwii-looted-judaica>.

<sup>9</sup> See more details in Cohen, “Theft and Restitution of Judaica in the Netherlands,” pp. 199–252.

<sup>10</sup> See Gerard Aalders description of LiRo and its functions in relation to Jewish property during occupation, in *Nazi Looting. The Plunder of Dutch Jewry during the Second World War*, trans. Arnold Pomerans with Erica Pomerans (Oxford, New York: Berg, 2004), especially pp. 126–201. More details about remaining LiRo records are in *Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen: Overzicht van archieven met gegevens over roof, recuperatie, rechtsherstel en schadevergoeding van vermogens van Joden in Nederland in de periode 1940–1987*, comp. J.M.L. van Bockxmeer, P.C.A. Lamboo, and H.A.J. van Schie (The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1998), pp. 68–85.

<sup>11</sup> See Graswinckel’s own account “Enige mededelingen over de restitutie van naar Duitsland gevoerde bibliotheken en archieven,” *Bibliothekleven* 32 (1947), pp. 163–73.

The activities of Graswinckel and postwar retrieval were highlighted in the Amsterdam international symposium in 1996 mentioned above honoring the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Return of Dutch Book Collections from Germany in 1946, with honored guest Colonel Seymour Pomrenze, the first director of the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD). Just outside of Frankfurt in the US Zone of Occupation in Germany, OAD was the collecting point where most of the retrieved books and ritual Judaica the ERR had seized from collections in the Netherlands were brought together for restitution processing.<sup>12</sup>

Of particular importance for tracing and recovery of looted art in the National Archives are the records of the postwar Netherlands Art Property Foundation (Stichting Nederlandsch Kunstbezit, SNK), which handled the restitution of works of art repatriated to the Netherlands after the war, as well as the registration of missing art objects (see Section 6.2.1.). The SNK was only tangentially concerned with ERR loot because, as noted above, most of the art-looting in the Netherlands was carried out by other German agencies. Nevertheless, a few additional ERR documents, and references to ERR-looted art, have been found among SNK files. The SNK required postwar reports on individual missing art objects removed from the Netherlands, especially paintings, as well as those returned to the Netherlands whose owners were not identified. In the latter case, those art objects incorporated into the so-called NK Collection (Nederlands Kunstbezit-collectie) are now inventoried with images in a database available on the website of the Origins Unknown Agency – a vital resource for art provenance research.

The Origins Unknown (Herkomst Gezocht) Agency, currently based in the National Archives in The Hague, was established in 1998 to investigate still missing art recorded after the war, and the still unidentified provenance of art unclaimed by owners in the NK Collection of art objects returned to the Netherlands (see Section 6.3.). Recently many of the relevant SNK files relating to displaced or missing art objects have been assembled in that office, along with additional relevant documentation. Digitization underway will be available in an Internet database starting in 2016 (see Section 6.3.1.).

Mention should also be made of the Amsterdam City Archives (Stadsarchief Amsterdam). Although separate coverage is not provided below because they do not hold any original ERR documents, they do hold on deposit some records of local Jewish postwar claims for seized cultural property (JOKOS). Lists of related records groups in the City Archives are covered in detail in the Internet resources listed in Section 6.0.1.

Finally it should be noted that the Archives of the International Court of Justice ICJ, located in the Peace Palace in The Hague house the official records of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) from Nuremberg, where Alfred Rosenberg stood trial, was convicted of all counts of war crimes, and sentenced to death by hanging, carried out on 16 October 1946. Duplicate sets of the IMT records were retained by each of the four participating Allied nations, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. Hence collections of the IMT records are also now available in the French National Archives in Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, with a few added files of special interest to ERR art-looting in France (Section 2.2.5.); the State Archive of the Russian Federation in Moscow (GA RF, Section 7.2.1.); the Imperial War Museum in London (Section 9.2.1.); and the National Archives of the United States in College Park, MD (Section 10.1.8.). The latter has the most extensive collection, including all the preparatory document series and some original ERR documents not found elsewhere. Access to the IMT records in ICJ is much more complicated than for any of the other archival collections. When the present author was permitted access, fewer documents relating to Rosenberg and the ERR were found there (and no original ones) than are now held in the U.S. collection (RG 238), and no original ERR documents.

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<sup>12</sup> Pomrenze's opening presentation appeared in the proceedings, *The Return of Looted Collections (1946–1996)*, above note 5, pp. 10–18.

## 6.0.1. GENERAL INTERNET DIRECTORIES OF SOURCES

### 6.0.1.1. PORTAL OF THE EUROPEAN HOLOCAUST RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE (EHRI):

Netherlands Archival Coverage: <https://portal.ehri-project.eu/countries/nl>

The Netherlands section of the newly-launched EHRI Archival Portal— as of June 2015 – locates and describes some 161 repositories in the Netherlands with descriptions of 784 Holocaust-relevant collections. Most of those listed are within the NIOD (see Section 6.1), and also the Amsterdam City Archives (Stadsarchief Amsterdam). The latter archive is not covered separately in this ERR Guide, as explained above, because it does not hold any original ERR documentation.

The EHRI site also provides reference to several existing online guides covering archival materials relating to the Second World War, including the printed guide (6.0.2.1).

The EHRI Archival Portal is starting its second phase in 2015, with additional coverage planned, which will greatly expand those listings.

### 6.0.1.2. WEBSITE “WEGWIJZER WOII ARCHIEVEN” [Signposts to WWII archives]:

<http://www.archievenwo2.nl/archieven/the-nasleep-14/tho-nederland-1940-1945-1/ths-rechtsherstel-1216373767>.

Sponsored by the NIOD and the Dutch National Archives, this website gives an overview in Dutch of archival record groups relating to wartime looting and restitution in the National Archives and other repositories, including regional and municipal archives as well as non-governmental institutions.

## 6.0.2. GENERAL PUBLISHED REFERENCE SOURCES

### 6.0.2.1. GENERAL GUIDE

*Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen: Overzicht van archieven met gegevens over roof, recuperatie, rechtsherstel en schadevergoeding van vermogens van Joden in Nederland in de periode 1940–1987* [Archives of Jewish war victims: Survey of archives holding information on looting, return, restitution of property rights, and compensation of Jewish fortunes in the Netherlands in the period 1940–1987]. Comp. J.M.L. van Bockxmeer, P.C.A. Lamboo, and H.A.J. van Schie. The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1998. Sponsored by the Commissie van Onderzoek LiRo-archieven.

A nationwide directory of sources relating to the Jewish community during the Second World War, including deportations, confiscations, postwar claims, and related files from German authorities and postwar claims agencies. Surveys record groups in different repositories, including state and private organizations, as well as personal papers and related collections. See especially the detailed coverage of remaining LiRo records (pp. 68–85).

Many of the archival locations given are now superseded by listings in the Internet sources listed above (see especially 6.0.1.1. and 6.0.1.2.).

### 6.0.2.1. PRINTED SURVEYS RELATING TO THE ERR AND THE M-AKTION IN THE NETHERLANDS

- Aalders, Gerard. *Roof: De ontvreemding van joods bezit tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog*. The Hague: SDU, 1999.
- German edn: *Geraubt! Die Enteignung jüdischen Besitzes im Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Trans. Stefan Häring. Cologne: Dittrich: 2000.
- English edn: *Nazi Looting. The Plunder of Dutch Jewry during the Second World War*. Trans. Arnold Pomerans with Erica Pomerans. Oxford, New York: Berg, 2004.
- Cohen, Julie-Marthe. “Theft and Restitution of Judaica in the Netherlands During and After the Second World War.” In *Neglected Witnesses: The Fate of Jewish Ceremonial Objects During the Second World War and After*. Ed. Julie-Marthe Cohen and Felicitas Heimann-Jelinek. Institute of Art and Law (UK), 2011, pp. 199–252.
- Hoogewoud, F.J. “Die Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana: Von Amsterdam nach Hungen und über Offenbach zurück (1940–1946).” In *Raub und Restitution. Kulturgut aus jüdischem Besitz von 1933 bis heute*. Wiesbaden, 2008, pp. 252–58.
- Dutch translation and adaptation: “De Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog.” In: *De Boekenwereld* 31, no. 2 (2015), pp. 32–37:
- \_\_\_\_\_. “An Introduction to H. de la Fontaine Verwey’s ‘The Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana during the German Occupation’.” *Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana*, 38/39 (2006), pp. 49–60. Followed by the English translation of the report by Verwey, the library director (1941–1969), “The Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana during the German Occupation,” pp. 61–71.
- \_\_\_\_\_. “The Looting of a Private and a Public Library of Judaica and Hebraica in Amsterdam during World War II. The Cases of the Ets Haim/Livraria Montezinos and Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana.” In *Jewish Studies in a New Europe. Proceedings of the Fifth Congress of Jewish Studies in Copenhagen 1994 under the auspices of the European Association for Jewish Studies*, ed. Ulf Haxen et al. (Copenhagen, 1998), pp. 379–90.
- Leeuw, A.J. Van der. “The Best Years.” In *The Return of Looted Collections (1946-1996): An Unfinished Chapter. Proceedings of an International Symposium to Mark the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Return of Dutch Book Collections from Germany in 1946*. Ed. F.J. Hoogewoud, E.P. Kwaadgras, et al. Amsterdam: Stichting Beheer IISG, 1997, pp. 19–23.
- Summarizes the acquisition of some of the ERR documents preserved in the NIOD.  
Other reports in these published proceedings from the 1996 symposium in Amsterdam provide further data on wartime seizures and postwar restitution efforts.
- \_\_\_\_\_. “Beschlagnahme von Gebrauchssilber in den Niederlanden durch den Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg im Zuge der ‘M-Aktion’.” = “Notities voor het Geschiedwerk,” no. 138. Amsterdam: RIOD, 18 Jan. 1967. Mimeographed.  
In German with Dutch supplement.
- \_\_\_\_\_. “Die Bestimmung des im Zuge der ‘M-Aktion’ aus den Niederlanden weggeführten jüdischen Hausrats.” Updated and expanded version, with copies of original documents attached: Amsterdam: RIOD, 1965. In German with Dutch supplement. Initially issued as a RIOD internal working paper “Notities voor het Geschiedwerk,” no. 111. RIOD, Nov. 1957. Mimeographed.

\_\_\_\_\_. “Entziehung öffentlicher und privater Bibliotheken in den besetzten Westgebieten und ihre Verbringung nach Deutschland.” = “Notities voor het Geschiedwerk,” no. 118. Amsterdam: RIOD, 7 June 1961. Mimeographed. Includes 10 appendices with ERR documents. Condensed version (without appendices) published in: *Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsrecht* (Munich) 13, no. 5 (1962), pp. 193–97.

Summarizes some preserved ERR documents, including the original weekly and monthly reports for 1943–1944, which were discovered in 1957–1958. The ten appendices reproduce key German orders and directives for the activities of the ERR in western occupied countries. Earlier draft versions together with working notes and appendices are in folder 218 of the Van der Leeuw Collection (see Section 6.1.9.2.).

\_\_\_\_\_. “Die Bestimmung der von deutschen Reich entzogenen und von der Dienststelle Dr. Mühlmann übernommenen Kunstgegenstände.” = “Notities voor het Geschiedwerk,” no. 121. Amsterdam: RIOD, 27 August 1962. Mimeographed.

Manasse, Peter. *Verdwenen archieven en bibliotheken: de verrichtingen van de Einsatzstab Rosenberg gedurende de Tweede Wereldoorlog*. The Hague: NBLC Uitgeverij, 1995.

German edn: *Verschleppte Archiven und Bibliotheken: die Tätigkeiten des Einsatzstabes Rosenberg während des Zweiten Weltkrieges*. Trans. Georg A. Pippig. St. Ingbert: Rührig Universitätsverlag, 1997.

### 6.0.2.2. DUTCH CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

*The Return of Looted Collections (1946–1996): An Unfinished Chapter. Proceedings of an International Symposium to Mark the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Return of Dutch Book Collections from Germany in 1946*. Ed. F.J. Hoogewoud. E.P. Kwaadgras, et al. Amsterdam: Stichting Beheer, IISG, 1997.

*Fair and Just Solutions? Alternatives to Litigation in Nazi-Looted Art Disputes: Status Quo and New Developments*. Ed. Evelien Campfens. The Hague: Eleven International Publishing, 2015. Also issued as an E-book.

Proceedings of an international symposium in the Peace Palace in The Hague, 27 November 2012. Includes appended texts of major international resolutions and declarations and national acts regarding restitution and/or establishing commissions

### 6.0.2.3. DOCUMENTARY COLLECTION (unpublished)

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

A postwar report by the major international (U.S.) claims service for Holocaust survivors and their families in connection with West Germany’s 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRÜG), providing important information about the function of the Möbel-Aktion. A brief introduction is followed by transcription of many of the key original related German documents, but with no indication of the source of the originals.

A copy is held by the NIOD as well as the Service for War Victims (Brussels), and the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute (New York), MS 529. A microfilm copy is available in the Wiener Library (London).

## 6.1. NIOD INSTITUUT VOOR OORLOGS-, HOLOCAUST- EN GENOCIDE STUDIES [NIOD INSTITUTE FOR WAR, HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE STUDIES] (NIOD)

### **Previous names:**

**1945–1999:** Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (RIOD)

[State Institute for War Documentation]

**1999–2010:** Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (NIOD)

[Netherlands Institute for War Documentation]

*Address:* Herengracht 380; 1016 CJ Amsterdam

*Tel.:* +31 (0)20 / 523 38 00

*Fax:* +31 (0)20 / 523 38 88

*E-mail:* [info@niod.nl](mailto:info@niod.nl)

*Website:* <http://www.niod.nl/>

Established in 1945 soon after the liberation of the Netherlands and generously funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science, the State Institute for War Documentation (RIOD) became the major Dutch center for research on the Second World War. Over the decades, the RIOD developed strong archival and library collections relating to the First and Second World Wars, as well as the Dutch East Indies. In 1999, when the RIOD was separated from the ministry and turned over to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, its name was changed to the Netherlands Institute for War Documentation (NIOD). In 2010 the NIOD merged with the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (established by the University of Amsterdam), already located in the NIOD building, further strengthening the institute's resources. In December 2010, it was renamed the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies. During the last few years the NIOD has also served as the Dutch base for the European Holocaust Research Initiative (EHRI), with a newly launched archival portal (Section 6.0.1.1.).

Its staff has been deeply involved in research on the Second World War and occupation, in the retrieval of wartime documentation regarding Dutch cultural property seized by the Germans, as well as restitution and claims for loss and damages in the postwar years. Of particular note is the collection of documents brought together by its longtime researcher A.J. van der Leeuw, as apparent in the selective listings below. See also the well-documented published study *Nazi Looting* by now retired NIOD researcher Gerard Aalders listed above.

The NIOD is home to the only significant collection of ERR materials in the Netherlands. These large files of originals and copies are dedicated almost exclusively to ERR operations in the occupied Netherlands. Thanks to recent funding from the Claims Conference as part of the ERR Project, all of the original ERR documents and some of the copies are now available in digital versions on the NIOD website (see e.g. Section 6.1.1. Archief 093a.). Funding from Yad Vashem made possible the display of the collection of selected copies of documents from the Hermann Göring papers from the U.S. National Archives (see Section 10.1.5.). Many of the German originals of the ERR documents that were copied for NIOD before their return to Germany in the 1960s are also now available on the website of the Bundesarchiv branch in Berlin-Lichterfelde (Section 3.1.).

Also of note, the NIOD holds a complete microfiche version of the remaining card files from the so-called ‘robber bank,’ Lippmann, Rosenthal en Co (LiRo), found in the 1990s in Amsterdam, listing many of the deposits made during occupation by named Jewish families.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> I am particularly grateful to Hubert Berkout, Coordinator of Archival Services for assistance with my coverage of the NIOD archival collections.

## **General Reference Guide / Finding Aid**

Most of the collections below are described in varying detail (in Dutch) on the NIOD website, as indicated in the links provided below. In the case of documents now on-line, they are conveniently accessible through the Dutch finding aid.

See also the recent Internet descriptions of NIOD collections relating to the Holocaust in the general EHRI Archival Portal (Section 6.0.1.1).

### **6.1.1. ARCHIEF 093A: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG**

#### **6.1.1.1. FOLDERS 1-50: HAUSRATERFASSUNG [MÖBEL-AKTION], 1942–1943**

[Registration of Household Effects [Möbel-Aktion], 1942-1943]

**33 boxes, 50 numbered folders, nos. 1-50, 4.1 meters**

This unique archival group consists of voluminous files with approximately 14,480 inventory forms for household goods seized from the homes of deported Dutch Jews during the Möbel-Aktion. These include 7,114 seizure inventories and 4,236 appraisal sheets. The confiscations were technically an operation of Dienststelle Westen, the Western Office of Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO). However, in the Netherlands, the M-Aktion was directed by the same individuals who directed the ERR. Official staff lists for Dienststelle Westen, such as those found recently in Moscow, show that M-Aktion leaders were in fact in charge of the ERR in the Netherlands and had been appointed to Dienststelle Westen at the same time. Dutch specialists accordingly have considered the M-Aktion as an offshoot of the ERR, as reflected by the fact that the current Archief 093A includes both the M-Aktion inventories and the ERR operational documents added recently as a second part of this same record group.

Unlike the forms used in Belgium, the printed Dutch-language inventory forms for the Netherlands (with some portions in German) do not indicate an institutional affiliation with the ERR. The files of surviving M-Aktion inventories are arranged by city or region, and alphabetized by street names, starting with Amsterdam (nos. 1–32 I), then North Holland (Noord-Holland) outside of Amsterdam (32II–36I); The Hague (36I–39III); Rotterdam (42I); Utrecht and environs (42I–44I); Groningen and environs (44II–47); Apeldoorn, Zwartsluis, and Leeuwarden (48); Noord-Brabant (49); and Limburg (50). Most folders include a cover with list of street addresses.

Surviving files provide rough room-by-room lists of household goods confiscated from vacated homes, most of them two-three pages each. Many documents in the NIOD collection are faded carbon typescripts. Sometimes two inventories were prepared of the same household (see “Introductory Remarks”). M-Aktion officials then compiled an evaluation cover-sheet form, an “acceptance inventory” (*Abnahmeverzeichnis*), for each household, providing the name of the owner, the address, and a handwritten evaluation dated and signed by the person preparing the form. The inventories preserved came to the NIOD with the records of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration.

After liberation, many of the surviving inventories were taken over by the Jewish Social Services (Joods Maatschappelijk Werk, previously known as Stichting JOKOS) and used as the

basis for Jewish postwar claims against Germany. Hence, some of the documents among the NIOD files may bear postwar markings, especially those from JOKOS, and documents from the 1959 Damage Inquiry Committee (Schade-enquête-commissie) are often found interspersed with individual household documents.

Additional M-Aktion inventories now preserved with the JOKOS records are on deposit in the Amsterdam Municipal Archives (Stadsarchief), as noted below.

**Finding Aid (published)**

*Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen*, pp. 51–53.

**Finding Aid (unpublished)**

“Archief Einsatzstab Rosenberg. Inventaris.” Comp. A.J.A. Heumakers. Updated version of original RIOD typescript.

**On-line version [Inventaris] together with digitized documents on NIOD Website:**

[Zoek (Search)]: “093a Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg”/ Inventaris:

<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=093a&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

**JHM INTERNET DATABASE VERSION (IN DUTCH AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION)**

“Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in the Netherlands,” Jewish Historical Museum (Joods Historisch Museum)

**On-line at:** <http://www.joodsmonument.nl/index.php>

Much of the data from the surviving inventories found in M-Aktion seizure reports are now available on the Internet as part of the “Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in the Netherlands” which was compiled on their basis. For families who lost at least one member in the Holocaust, the M-Aktion inventories of items seized from their household have been incorporated in this elaborate database system and can be viewed in English and Dutch translation, but not in the original German. The website does not include data from the German coversheets with appraisals normally attached to each file showing the appraised value of the goods confiscated. In addition to the inventories held in the NIOD, the “Digital Monument” also includes data from other seizure inventories held in the JOKOS files (see below).

**ADDITIONAL M-AKTION INVENTORIES FOR THE NETHERLANDS NOT IN NIOD**

Approximately 28,000 additional ERR M-Aktion inventories of seizures from Jewish households in the Netherlands are now under the authority of Jewish Social Services (Joods Maatschappelijk Werk, JMW), which was formerly known as Stichting JOKOS.<sup>14</sup> The inventories collected by the JMW were most probably removed from the Dutch ERR files now in the NIOD in order to process claims after the war and represent copies of claims submitted to Germany. The originals are on deposit (not formally accessioned) in the Amsterdam City Archives (Stadsarchief) and are normally not open to the public for research. They may be consulted only by surviving family members. Copies of the inventories made from these files were also incorporated into the “Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in the

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<sup>14</sup> Contact: Drs. Hans Vuijsje, Director; Joods Maatschappelijk Werk; [jmw.amsterdam@joodswelzijn.nl](mailto:jmw.amsterdam@joodswelzijn.nl); tel.: +31 (0)20 / 577 6557 or 577 6577; fax: +31 (0)20 / 577 65 00. also See also the website: [www.joodswelzijn.nl](http://www.joodswelzijn.nl).

Netherlands" (in Dutch and English translation), using partial photocopies provided to the project. Those photocopies are now held by the Jewish Historical Museum (not under museum authority), but are also not normally open for public research.

#### **6.1.1.2. FOLDERS 51–65: HAUPTARBEITSGRUPPE NIEDERLANDE (HAG NIEDERLANDE) [MAIN WORKING GROUP NETHERLANDS]**

##### **1 box, 15 numbered folders, nos. 51–65**

These original ERR HAG Niederlande documents were found in 1957–1958 in the building of the International Institute of Social History (Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISG) at Keizersgracht 264, where the HAG Niederlande had its headquarters. Initially held in the NIOD in a box as part of the office collection of A.J. Van der Leeuw (now Section 6.1.9).<sup>15</sup> The NIOD processed this box of original ERR documents in 2008 to create folders 51–65 as a supplement to Archief 093a. The bulk of the files date from 1943–1944, when the German office in question was in fact an HAG, but some of the ERR correspondence files were created in 1941 and early 1942, when the office was still AG Niederlande

The 15 folders contain original documents of the HAG Niederlande, including an almost full set of weekly and monthly reports for 1943–1944, as well as HAG Niederlande correspondence dealing largely with books, including those acquired through the M-Aktion.

##### **Finding Aid (unpublished):**

“Archief Einsatzstab Rosenberg. Inventaris.” Comp. A.J.A. Heumakers. Updated version of original RIOD typescript.

##### **On-line version [Inventaris] together with digitized documents on NIOD Website:**

(Zoek [Search]): “093a Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg”/ Inventaris

<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=093a&milang=nl&miview=inv2>.

#### **Folders 51–65**

**51:** Monthly reports (Monatberichte, HAG Niederlande; 1943–June 1944).

**52:** Weekly reports (Wochenberichte, HAG Niederlande; 1943).

**53:** Weekly reports (Wochenberichte, HAG Niederlande; 1944–26 Aug.).

**54:** HAG Niederlande correspondence, A-N (Nov. 1941–Aug. 1944), including the library of Groningen University (Groningen-Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit) regarding private Jewish holdings;<sup>16</sup>

– Documents RE books in German schools, i.e. Deutsche Oberschule, The Hague;

– Correspondence regarding purchases from book dealers in Amsterdam, The Hague,

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<sup>15</sup> A.J. Van der Leeuw referred to the documents in his report to the 1996 conference in Amsterdam, “The Best Years,” in *The Return of Looted Collections*, p. 23. I am grateful to Hubert Berkout for locating the box in August 2008, where they had been held as an undescribed supplemental box in the record group Archief 93a. F.J. Hoogewoud had verified that the documents were in the NIOD, where he had seen them in the early 1990s and had received a few copies. At least two Dutch specialists had seen and referred to the collection, but other NIOD specialists were not aware of its location. For example, NIOD associate Gerard Aalders told me he had not seen the series and hence was unable to cite the contents in his chapter on the ERR in his book *Nazi Looting*.

<sup>16</sup> The contents of folders 54 and 55, and parts of subsequent ones, have been broken out and rearranged according to a surviving alphabetized register of ERR correspondence (with alphabetical tabs), but the contents had become somewhat jumbled by the time of processing in August 2008. They had previously been roughly arranged (probably by Van der Leeuw) as three folders, entitled “Correspondentie” and divided as “A-M,” “N-R,” and “S-Z.” Not all parts of the German register survived.

- Leiden, and Utrecht;
- Book acquisitions from Lippmann, Rosenthal & Cie (1942–1943), including book lists from Ilse Oppenheimer (November 1943), and musical instruments;
  - Dealings with various NSDAP units;
  - Correspondence with the Hohe Schule Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ) regarding shipments including possible transfer of the Rosenthaliana to Hungen;
  - Transfers of books for the Youth Academy;
  - HAG Ostland.
- 55:** HAG Niederlande correspondence O-Z (Nov. 1941–Aug. 1944), including exchanges with the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, SD):
- Liquidation of Jewish book dealers and other antiquarian firms, books from Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft, and M-Aktion; individual Jewish libraries;
  - Library of the Cistercian monastery in Peij b.Echt;
  - Stedelijk Museum RE removal of holdings from the Jewish Historical Museum (JHM), Apr. 1943;
  - Book dealers, including Swets and Zeitlinger (Amsterdam) and Weyers regarding German books in the Netherlands;
  - Shipments of books for the Hohe Schule's Religious Studies Institute (Religionswissenschaftliches Institut), Halle, and the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS);
  - Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft, regarding books confiscated from liquidated Jewish booksellers;
  - Reich Commissar for the Netherlands, regarding books from private institutions, such as the Institut français d'Amsterdam, books from individual Jews, with list of books, for example, from the “Portuguese Jew N. de Beneditty (Amsterdam),” and books from the Cistercian monastery in Peij-Echt, among others.
- 56:** Correspondence with the Main Working Group France (HAG Frankreich) and a few memos for the ERR in Belgium (13 Mar.–25 Nov. 1943).
- 57:** Correspondence with ERR headquarters (Stabsführung) in Berlin, including copies of an ERR mimeographed press report from Estonia (15 May–15 Dec. 1943).
- 58:** Correspondence with Alfred Rosenberg regarding the International Institute of Social History and the organization of the ERR in Belgium, 18 Jan.–Aug. 1943 (photocopies).

### ERR Organizational Documents (3. Organisatie)

- 59:** House rules concerning the quartering of ERR personnel (1–25 Aug. 1943).
- 60:** Documents concerning ERR personnel matters (1943–1944).
- 61:** Inventories of typewriters (28 June 1943–21 Aug. 1944).
- 62:** Receipts of goods and money (1942–1944).
- 63:** Inventory of crated books (“Fortsetzung des Inventarverzeichnisses”) destined for the Hohe Schule packed for transport (most marked in pencil “to Berlin”) from specified libraries of institutions or booksellers with codes for each, and in many cases containing short titles of books and serials. Several of the entries for crates from antiquarian booksellers contain more detailed lists of book and serial titles.  
A separate section covers books from the Möbel-Aktion (Niederlande Möbel-Aktion coded NMA 1–19), with an additional 6 crates of art books (Kunstmaterial aus der M-Aktion, NMAK 1–6) and 2 crates for music (NMAM).  
(One part in original typescript is dated 1942, the other part is an undated carbon copy.)
- 64:** Lists of cultural activities in Amsterdam, with newspaper clippings (Nov. 1943–Apr.

1944) of opera, ballet, music, and German theater in Amsterdam; report on cultural developments, e.g. German theater and schools, in Amsterdam and other Dutch cities.

**65:** Cultural report, 31 May 1944.

## 6.1.2. ARCHIEF 094: OMNIA TREUHANDGESELLSCHAFT M.B.H.

**Finding Aid:**

**On-line version [Inventaris] together with digitized documents on NIOD Website:**

(Zoek [Search]): “094 Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft m.b.H.”/ Inventaris

<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=094&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

**Folder 11: Documents of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, HAG Niederlande**

Two original letters (16 Sep. 1943 and 29 Jan. 1944) addressed by Albert Schmidt-Stähler to Heinrich Friedmann in Arnhem, regarding the M-Aktion, with two undated announcements (*Mitteilung*) from the ERR.

## 6.1.3. ARCHIEF 265: ROSENBERG FILES<sup>17</sup>

**[COLLECTION OF COPIES]**

**47 files, 1940–1945, 0.5 meter**

This collection of files contains photocopies of documents relating to Rosenberg activities in or relating to the Netherlands. Most were produced from the U.S. microfilms of temporary collection EAP 99 (see Section 10.1.1.1.), filmed under the title of Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO), although they actually include documents from several Rosenberg agencies, including the ERR. The original documents, from which the U.S. microfilms were made, were at the time held in the U.S. Captured Records Section in Alexandria, VA, but were returned to the West Germany in the 1960s and are now held by the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde in several different record groups (see Section 3.1.). In many cases, the file or folder numbers from the U.S. films are shown at the beginning of groups of documents in the present NIOD folders.

Interspersed are some documents held by the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de documentation juive contemporaine, CDJC), now part of the Shoah Memorial in Paris, which came from processing files of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg (IMT) and were pulled from the Rosenberg collection captured by the United States (see Section 2.3.1.).

Thus most of the original Nazi documents represented in these files are now in Berlin or Paris. Documents used in the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg are numbered accordingly.

**Finding Aid:**

**On-line version [Inventaris] on the NIOD Website:**

(Zoek [Search]): “265 Rosenberg Files”/ Inventaris

<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=265&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

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<sup>17</sup> Previously contained in the four boxes in a somewhat random order without any descriptive folders, this collection was reprocessed by NIOD archivist K.M. Tessel in 2009. Processing was completed by the end of 2009, but not all the details for the newly arranged 47 files are included in the inventory on the NIOD website. Only a rough summary description is possible here based on my own examination.

### Folders 1–27: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)<sup>18</sup>

- 1–3:** Alfred Rosenberg correspondence, including documents from Nazi leaders, such as Martin Bormann and Hermann Göring regarding the authority of the ERR (1940–1945).
- 4:** Hans Hagemeyer to Dr Koeppen (9 Sep. 1940) with report and memo on the organization of the ERR in Belgium and the Netherlands with specification of its tasks [from US EAP 99/126].
- Rosenberg secretariat (Berlin, 22 Jan. 1945) to Prof. Dr Baeumler regarding the request for an autobiographical fragment by Dostoevsky, which cannot be fulfilled because the ERR Ratibor holdings are packed for transport [from CDJC Rosenberg files, doc. 49].
- 5:** Covering letter to Rosenberg (7 Oct. 1941) with report to Generalkommissar Schmidt in The Hague (3 Oct. 1941) on ideological issues in the Netherlands [from US EAP 99/127].
- 6:** Documents on the Hohe Schule, including Johannes Pohl report of 29 Apr. 1943 on library holdings to be accessioned by IEJ, Frankfurt [IMT: 171-PS\* (RF-1324, US-383)].
- 7:** Memo and report from the ERR Office for Fine Arts repository at Schloss Kogl (near St. Georgen, Attergau, Austria) with detailed explanation of the arrangements for various materials in different rooms (28 Dec. 1943/ 10 Jan. 1944), with appended floor plans.
- 8:** Report to Lammers (2 Feb. 1942) and Rosenberg (11 Feb. 1942) regarding Jewish and Masonic library affairs in the Netherlands, as well as the 150,000 vols. from the ‘Marxist’ Library for Social History [i.e. IISH], with an appended list of 64 ERR staff and 39 support staff (with names, positions, and dates of birth) [from US EAP 99/63].
- 9:** Reports of Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst) regarding ERR repositories, most signed by Robert Scholtz from their evacuation site in Kogl.
- Report on transport of art from Neuschwanstein and Herrenchiemsee to Altaussee (1 July and 18 July 1944) [from U.S. EAP 99/125].
  - Additional reports on repositories, including shipments from Nikolsburg to Altaussee (Kogl, 23 Feb., 28 and 29 Apr. 1944) [from U.S. EAP 99/413].
- 10:** Miscellaneous documents recording seizures by the Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik), with related shipping documents for the evacuation of music materials, for example, from southeast Silesian town of Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland) to the northwest Silesian town with the castle of Langenau (postwar Czernica, Poland; 27 June 1944), which was the Sonderstab’s main Silesian evacuation center.
- 11:** ERR Stabsführung, Ratibor. Dr Gerhard Wunder (Ratibor, 25 Nov. 1943) to Dr Walther Grothe (ZBHS director, in St. Andreas, near Villach), reporting on library work and preparation of more books for ZBHS; mentions receipt of Russian materials from the Künsberg battalion, although some were lost in bombing raid. Enclosing Ruhbaum report on western materials prepared for ZBHS (14 Sep. 1943) [from US EAP 99/414].
- Report on telephone reports (15 May 1944) from ERR offices in Paris, and transports of books and furniture dispatched from Paris;
  - Activities and staff movements – Potsdam; Brussels, notes library shipments;
  - Riga, with mention of an art shipment in 9 wagons for the ERR repository in Colmberg;
  - Report from Lommatzsch, re library transports and crate codes for library shipments.
- 12–13:** Quarterly and annual reports on operations at ERR headquarters in Ratibor and other ERR activities [most from the CDJC, some from U.S. EAP 99].
- 14:** Sonderstab Bildende Kunst, with detailed inventories of paintings and other works of art acquired from the ERR for the Göring Collection and processed in Paris by the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst, AG Louvre;

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<sup>18</sup> Most of the ERR documents in this subseries that were copied from originals held before 1960 in Alexandria, VA (including EAP 99), are now held in the Bundesarchiv, Berlin-Lichterfelde; those assigned to Bestand NS 30 (ERR) are now on-line (see Section 3.1.1.).

- List of Göring acquisitions from the Jeu de Paume (20 Oct. 1942; 45 p.) covering 410 artworks (237 paintings, 51 pieces of furniture, and other categories), recording acquisition date and ERR code from collection of provenance;
  - Second list of Göring acquisitions indicating the appraised value;
  - Supplement of 8–9 Apr. 1943 with additional Göring acquisitions and appraised value;
  - Supplemental list of 84 modern paintings by artists such as Braque, Corot, Degas, and Matisse (acquired presumably for exchange).<sup>19</sup>
- 15:** Report by ERR Sonderkommando in Greece (15 Nov. 1941), extensive report on activities in Greece, May–Nov. 1941, with lists of Jewish Communities, synagogues, and Masonic lodges throughout Greece, from which many archives and library materials were seized (copy from U.S. “Rosenberg Collection”; original now on-line in BArch, NS 30/75) [copies also in CDJC, CCXXXII-17; and RGVA, fond 1401/9];
- Copy of directive (*Verfügung*) of 21 May 1941 from the quartermaster of the Rear Area Commandant of the 12th Army in Greece [IMT: NOKW-1382].

### Folders 16–27: AG and HAG Niederlande, 1941–1943

Documents relating to activities of the AG Niederlande, later the HAG Niederlande (1941–1943; arranged in order of U.S. microfilm designations)

- Weekly and monthly ERR reports and shipping papers (especially 1940–1941), some with crate lists and individual title lists of confiscated books from the Netherlands by AG-Nederland and the Möbel-Aktion.<sup>20</sup> As indicated here, some of the books shipped were destined for the IEJ in Frankfurt, others for Berlin, and later Ratibor or Tanzenberg;
- Folder with shipping papers from Amsterdam to the ERR repository Schloss Banz in Bavaria (13 Dec. 1944), with some references to materials from the M-Aktion and the Jewish Historical Museum in Amsterdam.

### Folders 28–47: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (RMbO), 1942–1944

[Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories]

- 28–30:** Copies of documents relating predominantly to economic matters of concern to the RMbO, from the U.S. microfilms (EAP 99, with file folder numbers indicated);
- Dutch economic activities (including banking) in the occupied Soviet territories (including the Baltic countries), some documents are addressed to the RMbO (with appropriate in-stamps) and include communications from such offices as the Deputy for Special Questions (Beauftragter für Sonderfragen).
- 31–41:** Documents from activities under RMbO of the Netherlands East Company (Nederlandsche Oost-Compagnie) (1941–1944).
- 42–46:** Documents from Works Service Holland (Werkdienst Holland) in Ukraine (1942–1943).
- 47:** Central Trade Society East (Zentral-Handelsgesellschaft Ost) (1942–1943).

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<sup>19</sup> These inventories were issued as Attachment 6 to the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Consolidated Intelligence Report (CIR) no. 2, “The Goering Collection,” 15 Sep. 1945; on-line version from *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782* at: <http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hvmxROzkdWx-J5nVj9N6HToY.6>.

<sup>20</sup> These documents were first discovered and copies acquired by Van der Leeuw in Alexandria, VA, when the Rosenberg Collection (EAP 99) was still in U.S. custody. See A.J. Van der Leeuw, “The Best Years,” p. 23. The originals of these reports (transferred to Germany in the 1960s) are for the most part now in BArch, NS 30/15, and available on the Internet (see Section 3.1.1.).

## **6.1.4. ARCHIEF 249-0215C: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG [COLLECTION OF COPIES]**

### **Finding Aid:**

**On-line version [Inventaris] on NIOD Website, together with digitized versions of most of the documents themselves:**

(Zoek [Search]): “249-0215C Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg”/ Inventaris  
<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=249-0215C&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

### **Folders 1–13**

**1:** Official reports (1948) by the Ministry of Finance with testimony regarding goods taken by the ERR; interviews with Dutch collaborators with the ERR and related documents.

**N.B.** Because this file includes copies of official documents from judicial files in the Dutch National Archives, special permission is required for access.

**2:** Postwar report of J.J. Boddé on goods plundered by the ERR found in Amsterdam (in Dutch), presumably property confiscated by the M-Aktion, with a few paintings but no books and archives (6 Feb. 1948).

**3:** A helpful chart of the ERR operations and agency structure in the Netherlands, “Structuur: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg. Niederlande” (handwritten note at top “apparently prepared by C.L. Vervoort,” Apr. 1947; copy from The Hague). A separate added note by Attorney Besier regards the ERR evacuation to Enschede in Sep. 1944. An accompanying memo has a postscript (in Dutch): “P.S. The whole archive of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg was stored after Mad Tuesday [5 Sep. 1944]<sup>21</sup> – to the extent that it was not burned – in Labor Correctional Camp (*Arbeitserziehungslager*) Ohrbeck near Osnabrück (near Hellern).”

**4:** Card with the printed name of Albert Schmidt-Stähler and a later note remarking that he was the head of the ERR in Amsterdam (22 Oct. 1944).

**5:** Blank receipt for goods received, in this case boats.

**6:** A blank copy of the oath of secrecy for ERR staff (and blank personnel form), and a note to the effect that all goods from Jewish residences were the property of the German Reich.

**7:** An ERR staff member’s form noting travel to Amsterdam from Schloss Banz (22 Oct. 1944).

**8:** Cover and fragment of a handwritten transport register for goods collected by M-Aktion.

**9:** Postwar abstract of doc. #14 on the liquidation of the Dienststelle Rosenberg (carbon copy; n.d.).

**10:** Loose pages of U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Consolidated Intelligence Report (CIR) No. 1, “Activity of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in France,” by J.S. Plaut (15 Aug. 1945), pp. 1–57 + attachments 1–19 (original mimeographed copy; slightly faded; frayed edges).<sup>22</sup>

**11:** Index for CIR No. 1 (folder 10).

**12:** A. Schmidt-Stähler, chief HAG Nederland to Werner Koeppen, DBFU (Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 796, 12 July 1944) – covering note for report on M-Aktion, Mar. 1942–

<sup>21</sup> “Mad Tuesday” refers to a day of rumors to the effect that the British Army was about to enter Holland. The Dutch began celebrating, while the Germans panicked and began destroying documents. The rumors proved untrue. It has not been determined how many documents were destroyed, or how many were found there.

<sup>22</sup> A digitized version of CIR #1 is available at <https://www.fold3.com/document/231997580/>.

- June 1944 (stamped as received by Kanzlei Rosenberg).
- Carbon of outgoing reply from Koeppen, thanking for letter and report on M-Aktion receipt of goods from 29,000 households.
  - 13:** Reports by A.J. van der Leeuw on the ERR, the M-Aktion, and Dienststelle Mühlmann. Notes by Van der Leeuw regarding the ERR: protocols of meetings in Paris (21 Jan. 1960) and one with Rose Valland (20 Jan. 1960) – signed Van der Leeuw (25 Jan. 1960). (See additional Paris reports in Section 6.1.9.2.)

## 6.1.5. ARCHIEF 248-1434: ALFRED ROSENBERG DIARY FRAGMENTS, 1934–1935 AND 1939–1940

### 2 folders, photocopies

A small fragment featured here the NIOD received from Norway, along with a copy of an earlier fragment among Nuremberg records. The entries covered of the original Oslo text dating from 17 February 1939 to 12 October 1940, differ from the other fragment covering 1939 and 1940 that remains in IMT records (in the U.S. National Archives College Park), as part of the PS Series of documents prepared for Rosenberg's trial.

For the recently acquired complete original text of the Rosenberg Diary (1936–1944) in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), see Section 10.2.1.2; the diary's handwritten pages and a typed German transcription are currently available on-line through the USHMM website. A scholarly edition of the diary in English, German, French and Spanish editions, edited by Jürgen Matthäus (USHMM) and Frank Bajohr (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, IfZ, Munich) has been published in 2015; Polish and Portuguese translations are being prepared.<sup>23</sup>

#### Folder A: Rosenbergs dagboek<sup>24</sup>

1. Photostatic copy of a Rosenberg diary fragment – May 1934–March 1935, original in U.S. National Archives (NACP), RG 238 [IMT: 198-PS], with IMT Staff Evidence Analysis (SEA) form.
2. Small format photostatic copy (received by NIOD from Norway in 1952) of Rosenberg diary fragments, 7 Feb. 1939 – 12 Oct. 1940 (Altaussee), with some excerpts in Norwegian translation from the original held in Instituttet for Norsk Historisk Forskning (Oslo). Noticeably this segment covers different dates than the fragment in NACP (2 Jan. 1939–Mar. 1940) IMT: 1749-PS].

**Folder B:** Transcription of Rosenberg diary fragment from Norway. Typescript (RIOD). 73 p. Ribbon copy and two carbon copies.

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<sup>23</sup> Alfred Rosenberg: die Tagebücher von 1934 bis 1944, ed. Jürgen Matthäus und Frank Bajohr (Frankfurt on Main: S. Fisher, 2015); English edn: *The Political Diary of Alfred Rosenberg and the Onset of the Holocaust* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2015). See also USHMM entry for original document at: <http://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn73077>.

<sup>24</sup> These fragments of Rosenberg's diary were earlier published, ed. Hans-Günther Seraphim, *Das politische Tagebuch Alfred Rosenbergs 1934/35 und 1939/40* (Munich: Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, 1964); an appendix includes other Nuremberg documents; among them, 13-PS and 137-PS\* bear directly on the ERR.

**6.1.6. ARCHIEF 077: GENERALKOMMISSARIAT FÜR DAS SICHERHEITSWESEN /  
HÖHERE SS- UND POLIZEIFÜHRER NORDWEST**  
[GENERAL COMMISSARIAT FOR SECURITY / NORTHWEST HIGHER SS AND POLICE LEADER]

**3 relevant folders from two different subseries**

**Finding Aid:**

**On-line version [Inventaris] on NIOD Website:**

(Zoek [Search]): “077 Generalkommissariat für das Sicherheitswesen”/ Inventaris  
<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=077&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

**RSHA Abteilung IV: Gegner und Abwehr** (Department IV: Opponents and Counterintelligence)

**Folder 1085:** Letter and report from the ERR to the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei, Sipo) and SD in The Hague regarding the capture of Marxist literature following the outlawing of the Social Democratic Workers' Party (SDAP) and archival documents concerning the Second International (28 Nov.–12 Dec. 1942). The IISH library was first sealed for the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA), but RSHA head Reinhard Heydrich made the library available to the ERR. Included here is a discussion of the library's fate, together with related materials brought to Amsterdam from Brussels. Contingent files contain documents about other socialist and communist agencies in the Netherlands.

**Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung** (Central Office for Jewish Emigration)

**Folder 1464:** Seizure lists, drawn up of addresses of vacated houses with cover letters and financial evaluations (*Taxwert*) for the M-Aktion, 1942 (8) and 1943 (7);  
– Memos to Sipo-SD in Amsterdam;  
– Monthly reports of goods to be evacuated (*Räumungsarbeit*), with inventories and summary reports of receipt of household contents received by the HAG Niederlande, with the names of house owners.

**Folder 1499: Abteilung Hausraterfassung** (Household Effects Registration Department)  
Memoranda of receipt from the Central Office for Jewish Emigration (signed by the ERR) for property seized during the M-Aktion (19 Jan., 10 and 12 Feb., and 10 Mar. 1943).

**6.1.7. ARCHIEF 091: DEUTSCHE KRANKENKASSE FÜR DIE NIEDERLANDE**  
[GERMAN MEDICAL INSURANCE FUND FOR THE NETHERLANDS]

**Folder 3c:** Three documents of ERR provenance, regarding medical coverage for personnel, but no reference to cultural plunder (1940–1944).

## 6.1.8. ARCHIEF 211: GÖRING, H.W. [COLLECTION OF COPIES]

**5 folders (485 folios), 0.4 meter, 1940–1945**

The collection comprises 485 folios of small-format photostatic copies of highly selected documents from the Göring Papers, chosen from those in the U.S. National Archives (RG 260 [OMGUS]) now held among the records of the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP). The NACP copies are now freely available on the Internet at Fold3.com, from the *NARA Microfilm Publication M 1946*, especially rolls 126–128 in the sub-section devoted to the “Herman Göring Collection” (see Section 10.1.5.4.5.).<sup>25</sup>

The collection as currently arranged is divided into five folders, with a few highlights of each mentioned below. Only a few documents relate to the ERR or to paintings among the ERR art loot from the Jeu de Paume (items in the Rothschild, Paul Rosenberg, and Seligman collections, for example), but it is estimated that over 850 works of art in the Göring Collection were originally seized by or for the ERR in France. Most of the art objects mentioned in these documents were purchased elsewhere, with emphasis on many from the Netherlands acquired by Göring’s agents.

**Finding Aid with On-Line Version of digitized documents on-line on the NIOD website:**

(Zoek [Search]): “211 Göring, H.W. / Inventaris”):

<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=211&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

### **Folder 1:** (folios numbered 1–90)

Documents presented by Göring’s private secretary Gisela Limberger, and Walter Andreas Hofer, Göring’s main art advisor, with notes of purchases and sales of paintings, jewelry, and tapestries, from different cities and dates. Includes an inventory of paintings (nos 1–739) and other works of art sent from Carinhall to Veldenstein, Mar. 1945 (pp. 51–90). Dec. 1940–Mar. 1945.

### **Folder 2:** (folios numbered 91–192)

Correspondence, receipts, and other documents relating to "purchases" for the Göring Collection, by Walter Andreas Hofer, Göring’s main art advisor, and some notes by his secretary, Gisela Limberger. Mar. 1940–Feb. 1943.

### **Folder 3:** (folios numbered 193–277)

Correspondence of Hofer with art dealers in Germany and France, receipts, list of paintings, and other documents relating to the Göring Collection, most by Hofer, and some notes by his secretary, Gisela Limberger. Among scattered ERR-related documents is a list with ERR codes of 25 Impressionist and other modern paintings removed for Göring from the ERR repository of Neuschwanstein, 12 July 1941 (p. 206). Mar. 1940–Feb. 1943.

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<sup>25</sup> See Section 10.1.2. RG 39. Roberts Commission, M1944/roll 52, for the Card file guide to the papers of Hermann Göring in NACP; and the ALIU CIR, No. 2: “The Göring Collection” 15 Sep. 1945 (above note 19). See the impressive catalogue-raisonnée of the Göring collection by Nancy H. Yeide, *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection* (Dallas, 2009), and the newly edited Göring Collection catalogue issued by the French Foreign Ministry Archives (AMAE) and Jean-Marc Dreyfus, *Le catalogue Goering* (Paris : Editions Flammarion, 2015). See also the Göring Collection database on the website of the Deutsches Historisches Museum (Section 3.0).

**Folder 4:** (folios numbered 278–386)

Correspondence of Hofer with art dealers in the Netherlands and Belgium, receipts, list of paintings, and other documents relating to the Göring Collection, including Amsterdam dealers A.C.N. van der Sloot, D. Katz, Dieren, P. de Boer, D.A. Hoogendijk, and J. Goudstikker. June 1940–July 1942.

**Folder 5:** (folios numbered 387–485)

Correspondence, invoices, and receipts for paintings and other art objects for the Göring Collection, mostly with art dealers in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, including A. Staal, E. Delaunoy, Paul Cassirer & Co., and C. von Panwitz, L. Maneau in Brussels, and Goudstikker in Amsterdam. Also some correspondence and documents relating to the Dienststelle Dr Kajetan Mühlmann. May 1940–Jan. 1944.

**6.1.9. ARCHIEF 281: A.J. VAN DER LEEUW COLLECTION,****OORLOGSMISDRIJVEN, ROOF EN RECUPERATIE**

[WAR CRIMES, PLUNDER, AND RECOVERY]

**9 meters; 375 numbered files. 1945–1981**

Dutch historian A.J. (Hans) Van der Leeuw (1919–2003) was one of the leading Dutch government specialists involved in the postwar recovery and restitution of Nazi-plundered Dutch cultural property. Based in the RIOD (now NIOD), where he was long a researcher, he assembled an extensive collection of original and copies of documentation, most of it involving cultural plunder, other war crimes, and especially postwar claims and restitution issues.

Since the description of several boxes of this collection for the original edition of this ERR *Survey*, the collection then totaling 70 boxes has been completely reprocessed for the NIOD by an outside archival processing agency in 2010. The collection remains a virtual gold mine of miscellaneous documentation relating to cultural seizures and restitution in the Netherlands. Those identified and highlighted below contain important original documents and Van der Leeuw's notes related to the ERR, Dienststelle Westen of the RMbO and the Möbel Aktion, and to related wartime cultural plunder in the Netherlands, as well as related postwar library and M-Aktion claims, together with other cultural restitution issues.

Because adequate description of this collection is currently not otherwise available in the NIOD, coverage is also extended to the extensive notes and original documents from and relating to the Dienststelle Mühlmann that Van der Leeuw had collected relating to art-looting, the wartime art market and the Göring Collection, and postwar claims for art, with which the ERR was only tangentially involved in the Netherlands. Undoubtedly other relevant folders relating to wartime cultural plunder and postwar recovery are to be discovered as well.

**Finding Aid:** “Inventaris van het archief van Leeuw, A.J. van der, 1945–1981. Archief 281.” (Centrale Archief Selectiedienst, mei 2010) – Dutch inventory on the NIOD website.

**On-line Version:**

(Search [Zoek]): “281 Leeuw, A.J. van der”:

<http://www.archieven.nl/nl/search-modonly?mivast=298&mizig=210&miadt=298&micode=281&milang=nl&miview=inv2>

An exceedingly brief list of folder numbers in several named sections, but with virtually no description of contents. An additional correlation table for the former box numbers is also available on-line and in the Reading Room. Hence those most relevant are described below.

### 6.1.9.1. DIENSTSTELLE WESTEN (RMbO), MÖBEL-AKTION, AND ERR

#### **Folder 122 (former Box 51): Göring, Rosenberg (RMbO) Dienststelle Westen (RMbO), Möbel-Aktion, and ERR, 1942–1944<sup>26</sup>**

Copies of Rosenberg documentation relating to the M-Aktion:

- Letter from Rosenberg to Göring, 18 June 1942, regarding ERR assistance with M-Aktion; division of ERR activities between State and Party; Von Behr to head Dienststelle Westen; Göring payment for paintings [IMT: 1118-PS (RF 1314)];<sup>27</sup>
- M-Aktion – Three documents [IMT: 1737-PS (RF-1328)]:  
  - (a) Message from Reich Chancellery Head Hans Heinrich Lammers to Rosenberg, 31 Dec. 1941;
  - (b) Message from Lammers to Chief of the Wehrmacht High Command Wilhelm Keitel, 31 Dec. 1941; and
  - (c) Extract from Rosenberg's note for the files for the Führer (Aktennotiz für den Führer) regarding Jewish property in France, 18 Dec. 1941;<sup>28</sup>
- Interim report on the confiscation of Masonic and Jewish libraries, from the ERR in Amsterdam to the DBFU, undated [IMT=176-PS\* (US 707; part of RF 1325)];
- Memo to Dr Koeppen with summary (SEA) of M-Aktion seizures from 22,623 residences in the Netherlands between 26 Mar. 1942 and 31 July 1943 [IMT: 1772-PS (part of RF 1325)];
- Complete note for the files for the Führer (“Aktennotiz für den Führer”) regarding Jewish property in France, 18 Dec. 1941 [IMT: 001-PS\*];
- Führer Decree of (*Führererlass*) of 1 Mar. 1942 commissioning Rosenberg to conduct a systematic intellectual struggle against Jews, Freemasons, and their allies and to comb libraries, archives, lodges, other organizations in the occupied territories for materials to be used for ideological ends and, later, for research at the Hohe Schule [IMT: 1015k-PS\* and 149-PS\*];
- Memo to Dr Koeppen, 1 Nov. 1944, with copy of Dutch shipping lists from Depot Buyskade (Lager Buyskade) and Depot Vondelstraat (Lager Vondelstraat; 26 Oct. 1944), with shipping crate lists 1–37 and 10 others for household goods [from CDJC, CXLVI-50];
- 1-page summary of meeting between Rosenberg, Gerhard Utikal, Kurt von Behr, and Schmidt-Stähler (16 Jan. 1945), discussing the end of the M-Aktion, along with note concerning eleven barges arriving in Emden from the Netherlands, library books in the deserted town of Arnhem, and art works recaptured by the Allies (from EAP 99/1161).

#### **Folders 229–232 (from former Box 50): Möbel-Aktion claims**

Dutch claims correspondence with West German authorities in Bonn under West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG) regarding Möbel-Aktion seizures, 1959–1963. The documents refer to details of M-Aktion seizures, but do not include any original ERR documents.

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<sup>26</sup> The IMT document references here added were taken from Van der Leeuw's notes, but it has not been possible to check IMT numbers for all of them. Some may be incomplete or erroneous.

<sup>27</sup> Available in translation in Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel For Prosecution of Axis Criminality, *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Red Series), v. III (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946), pp. 793–97.

<sup>28</sup> Original in CDJC, CXLIX-457. Copies of these documents, possibly of different provenance, were also recorded under other PS numbers: Lammers to Rosenberg, 31 Dec. 1941, under 1015(y)-PS\*, and Lammers to Keitel, 31 Dec. 1941, under 1015(x)-PS. The full version of Rosenberg's memo for the Führer is 001-PS.\*

### 6.1.9.2. SEIZED DUTCH LIBRARIES, LIBRARY CLAIMS, AND RESTITUTION

#### **Folder 218 (from former Box 52): Dutch Library Claims and Restitution**

The numerous postwar files from Van der Leeuw's investigations are now divided among different folders:

- Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS). Organizational plans, classification designator lists;
- Report on ZBHS and book transports from occupied lands by ERR and others.
- (*former Box 52/b*) Working files for Van de Leeuw's article “Entziehung öffentlicher und privater Bibliotheken in den besetzten Westgebieten...” (1961), in German, which discusses ERR and RSHA library plunder and postwar fate of loot and ERR documents, with early drafts and proofs and five of the ten ERR documents used as appendices, as well as copies of many related documents found in different collections used as sources.
- (*former Box 52/e*) Folder of copies of correspondence (c.1960s), background, and texts, including Van de Leeuw's March 1960 interview in Berlin with Ernst Grumach (1902–1967), a Jewish forced laborer in the RSHA library in Berlin who subsequently provided key information about its operation and fate in so far as he knew about these matters.
- Reports of interviews and/or interrogations of several key ERR Paris staff dealing with library plunder: Marga Pöissel (Kassel interview, 25 Aug. 1960), Paul Ruhbaum, Hans Muchow, Lommatsch, Ebeling, Natusch, Prof. dr. H. Seraphim, and others; letter from Peter Wörmke; letter from Gerhard Wunder, 2 Apr. 1960; report of Kurt Richter (Saarbrücken) RE work with Weltdienst in Bad Schwalbach/Taunus; some received in the form of correspondence with the German restitution office.
- Copies of reports/documents from Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP), prepared for ERR in France in 1940.<sup>29</sup>
- Reports on Masonic lodges and private libraries seized by ERR, including Hans Furstenberg's rare book collection in his Château Beaumesnil.
- Attestation from Grumbach and RSHA organization charts.
- (*former Box 52/a*) Van der Leeuw correspondence and documents relating to library claims (1960–1970), including individual claimants and books taken by the M-Aktion; copies of documents; lists of related CDJC documents; lists of Dutch library claims and ERR codes for Dutch collections.
- Copy of Van der Leeuw's report and article, “Entziehung öffentlicher und privater Bibliotheken...” (1961– above); proofs of article version.
- (*former Box 52/c*) Reports on the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD) and an extract of publication regarding one of the OAD albums sent to Yad Vashem (*Yad Vashem Bulletin*, no. 20, Apr. 1967), together with other correspondence regarding library claims (1960–1975); notes on specific Dutch collections.
- (*former Box 52/d*) Van der Leeuw correspondence with documentation:
- Copies of reports regarding ERR seizure of the Thessaloniki collection, with indications of its being sent to Hungen with some crates from Ratibor (12 Sep. 1944) and an earlier shipment of Greek materials to Frankfurt from Belgrade (24 June 1943), includes reference to the ERR Greek report (15 Nov. 1941) in CDJC [IMT: NOKW-1382];
- Attestation (22 Oct. 1962), regarding Pohl's report on IEJ books from Vilnius (also Vilna) [IMT: 171-PS; 383-USA, 1324-RF].

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<sup>29</sup> Quite possibly, these are copies made from a register of the Secret Field Police found in Paris and now held in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), 209SUP carton 101 (A26/314; see Section 2.1.1.1.4.).

**Folder 219 (former Box 52/f): Dutch Library Claims and Restitution (cont'd)****Dr D.P.M. Graswinckel, etc.**

- Original reports by Dr D.P.M. Graswinckel (Chief Archivist of the Netherlands) on ERR Jewish library seizures found in Hungen and elsewhere in Germany;
- Van der Leeuw's correspondence with Graswinckel (1946–1947) regarding recovery and restitution of Dutch library and archival collections.
- Related correspondence with Professor Vorenkamp, and others, including the SNK (1947–1949), regarding recovery of Dutch collections.
- Copy of order from Keitel (OKW) to Head Military Commander in the Netherlands regarding function of the ERR, and its orders to search churches and Masonic lodges, etc., for appropriate materials to be sent to Germany [IMT: 137-PS].
- (*former Box 52/g*) Lists of books from the Netherlands recovered from France by the French Commission on Art Recovery (CRA) Sub-Commission for Books (SCL), presumably from ZBHS in Tanzenberg, 7 crates with titles (14 p.).
- Reports on books and archives in Prague (30 Sep. 1949), and those received with named Dutch libraries, including e.g. Library of the Theosophical Society among others.
- Documents regarding books recovered by Graswinckel from Prague, ca. 3 crates 7–14 Apr. 1949), with receipts for shipment, etc.
- Jewish and other books received (Sep.–Dec. 1948), with list of looted Dutch libraries from which books were received;
- Catholic religious archives returned from Germany (1947).
- Graswinckel, Offenbach (OAD) reports (1944–1952).

**6.1.9.3. DIENSTSTELLE MÜHLMANN, 1943–1945, AND DUTCH ART DEALERS (KUNSTHANDEL)****Folder 123 (from former Boxes 64 and 65): Dienststelle Mühlmann, 1943–1945**

Original documentation from the office of Kajetan Mühlmann (Dienststelle Mühlmann). Mühlmann had previously been active in the plunder of major works of art in Poland and Austria and was a close associate of Reich Commissar for the Netherlands Arthur Seyss-Inquart. The Dienststelle Mühlmann operative in the Netherlands had extensive funds for the purchase of art, but also seized some collections, paralleling ERR art confiscation in France and Belgium. (The ERR itself was only tangentially involved in the plunder and confiscation of works of art in the occupied Netherlands.)

Correspondence with Göring and Mühlmann's reports/memos on art dealers and museums in the Netherlands, as well as Jewish private collections, including those of Lugt, Mannheimer, and others, and art from Bank Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. (LiRo) Alphabetical index on individual tally sheets for private collections listing paintings acquired from each and their destination in the Reich.

See also Van der Leeuw's pamphlet on the Dienststelle Mühlmann (Folder 208; as listed in the introductory bibliography).

**Folders 203–209. Art Dealers in the Netherlands, 1940–1970****203 (from former box 22.5 and 22.7): Art dealers, 1940–1944 –****file on N.V. tot Uitoefening van de Kunsthandel (Hamburger)**

Aryanized Jewish dealership originally owned and run by the Hamburger family (Albert, Daniël, Gustave, Herman, Isaac), who emigrated to France and then abroad. Some of their collections were seized in France by the ERR. This large file of business records includes correspondence and business receipts, many with lists of paintings. (See also folder 206)

**204 (from former box 52/h): Collection of F.J. Lugt, 1941–1961**

Documents on the art collection of art historian and collector Frits [Frederik Johannes] Lugt (1884–1970), with notes about its plunder by Kajetan Mühlmann, its wartime fate, and postwar recovery attempts, including the portion Lugt evacuated to Switzerland. An initial survey essay about Lugt and the fate of his collection during and after the war by Van der Leeuw (9 p.).

**205 (from former box 37): Art Dealer Curt Reinhardt – Berlin – Dresden**

With some receipts (1943–1944) and documents from postwar inquiries.

**206 (from former box 22.1): – N.V. tot Uitoefening van de Kunsthandel (Hamburger), 1959–1979 (see also folder 203)**

Includes documents on Hamburger family postwar claims related to wartime operations under Dienststelle Mühlmann, with lists of seized art works, including some seized by the ERR in Paris.

**207 (from former box 22.2): – N.V. tot Uitoefening van de Kunsthandel (Hamburger), 1959–1979 (see also folders 203, 206, and 348–350)**

Continues file 206 with postwar Hamburger family claims against Germany with which Van der Leeuw was involved, with lists of seized art works under Dienststelle Mühlmann, including some seized by the ERR in Paris.

**208 (from former box 35): Dienststelle Dr. Mühlmann**

Van der Leeuw's study in the RIOD mimeographed series, "Die Bestimmung der vom deutschen Reich entzogenen und von der Dienststelle Dr Mühlmann übernommenen Kunstgegenstände." = "Notities voor het Geschiedwerk," no. 121. Amsterdam: RIOD, 27 Aug. 1962 – original signed copy and multiple mimeographed copies, earlier drafts, and notes.

**Folders 344–348 (from former box 64): Dienststelle Mühlmann and Art Dealers in the Netherlands, 1940–1970.** See also folders 339–341 (from former box 65).**344: Dienststelle Dr Mühlmann**

Files on transports under Dienststelle Mühlmann and furniture transports by De Gruijter & Co., from 1942, furniture and art works including named paintings.

**345: (continued)**

Shipping notes and lists, with excerpts from Mühlmann lists for paintings with named recipients, for example, Göring, Cracow (Frank), Danzig (Förster), Munich, Prague, Troppau, Vienna.

**346: (continued) Art dealers**

Including Katz collection (10/2/41), with list of paintings for Hitler. De Gruijter shipping lists and sale receipts, with names of specific collections represented and where individual objects were destined.

**347: Dienststelle Dr Mühlmann (continued)**

Records of sales and shipments under Dienststelle Mühlmann with separate sheets for each private collection and list of paintings removed/purchased (often with price), and indication of purchaser or intended destination.

**348: Postwar files on Art Looting**

Files with copies of SNK formulaire report slips, including paintings of Dutch provenance in the Jeu de Paume (Paris), 1946, 8 paintings from the Hamburger Collection (25 July 1946) seized by ERR, and others belonging to aryanized dealer Uitoefening van de Kunsthandel. Notes on many paintings taken by Mühlmann and others. Confiscations by Lippmann, Rosenthal, and Co. (LiRo); Ilse Göring. Some images included.

### **6.1.10. NIOD IMAGE COLLECTION**

**135,000; 15,000 original negatives, 5,500 posters, and 5,000 drawings, 1914–1949**

The NIOD collection of images is rich in wartime photographs and other graphic materials, although none have been identified as of provenance with the ERR or representing its activities in the Netherlands.

***Online Finding Aids:*** <http://www.beeldbankwo2.nl>

See also the EHRI online description of the collection:

[https://portal.ehri-project.eu/units/nl-002896-nl\\_asdniod\\_imagecollection](https://portal.ehri-project.eu/units/nl-002896-nl_asdniod_imagecollection).

## 6.2. NATIONAAL ARCHIEF

[NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS]

***Previous names:***

***Before 2002:*** *Algemeen Rijksarchief (ARA)* [General State Archives]

*Visitors Address:* Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20; The Hague

*Mailing Address:* P.O. Box 90520; 2509 LM The Hague

*Website:* <http://www.nationaalarchief.nl>; *in English:* <http://en.nationaalarchief.nl>

*Tel:* (+31) 70 331 540

*E-mail:* [info@nationaalarchief.nl](mailto:info@nationaalarchief.nl)

Established in 1802, the Dutch National Archives serves as the centralized repository for records of government agencies and departments serving the country as a whole, including the King or Queen's Secretariat, the Houses of Parliament, ministries, and central state agencies and services, including many semi-public offices. The National Archives also holds some papers of private state leaders and institutions of national importance for Dutch history and memory. The National Archives is under the administration of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

No record groups have been identified that contain original ERR documents, but many contain documentation relating to the fate of ERR loot from the Netherlands, most particularly claims for restitution and/or recompense for looted cultural property. Given the full listing of relevant record groups and their on-line finding aids on the website below, only a few records groups most relevant for cultural looting and postwar recovery are indicated specifically with comments below.

A search under the keyword 'ERR' will yield references to a few additional scattered ERR documents, including for example those to be found in the records of the State Bureau for Diamonds (Archief 2.06.076.04: *Rijksbureau voor Diamant*).

Several groups of remaining files from the "robber bank" Lippmann, Rosenthal & Cie (LiRo), including the card files discovered in 1997, LiRo-kaarten Amsterdam, are located in different record groups, most of which are open only by special permission, because they contain personal data protected by legal restrictions.<sup>30</sup> It is yet to be determined the extent to which the ERR received works of art from LiRo.

### ***General Finding Aids***

See the website "Wegwijzer WOII archieven" [Signposts for WWII archives] sponsored by the NIOD and the National Archives listed above (see Section 0.1.3.):

<http://www.archievenwo2.nl/archieven/the-nasleep-14/tho-nederland-1940-1945-1/ths-rechtsherstel-1216373767>.

The website gives an overview of archival record groups in the Dutch National Archives relating to the war and its aftermath, including those relating to restitution, together with links to their on-line finding aids. As explained above, it also covers records in other repositories throughout the Netherlands.

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<sup>30</sup> See details about LiRo records in the general guide *Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen*, pp. 68–85 (Section 6.0.1.3).

**On-line file-level finding aids** (in Dutch) – in both PDF as well as EAD format – are available for all of the record groups listed below, as well as many others, at the special database site: [http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/\\*\\*](http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/**).

The research will then need to add the archival record group number desired. The finding aids are available in EAD and also PDF files that can be downloaded. That database also provides for key-word searches with modifications.

**ACCESS:**

The Netherlands Archives Act (Archiefwet) guarantees the right to consult records that have been transferred to a state archival repository, but also provides for certain conditions. Generally, archives in state repositories are accessible to the public and can be consulted free of charge. Restrictions apply, however, for archives containing specific types of personal information about living persons or their families.

Generally there are two main categories of access restrictions – archives that remain closed to research at the present time, and those that may be consulted under certain conditions. In the second case, such files may be consulted (1) for a legal procedure; (2) if the person named gives permission; (3) if the person is deceased; and (4) often for scholarly purposes, but without the right of reproduction or citation of names. As a result of a recent Dutch legal case, control is more stringent in the Reading Room in many such cases in which information is considered private. Such restrictions are in line with regulations on privacy in the European Union, as well as under Dutch law. Such restrictions would apply particularly in the case of records covered in this *Guide* to information about wartime seizures, deportations, and potentially collaborative activities; and about postwar claims for restitution and compensation from individual named persons, as well as postwar legal records relating to collaboration investigations or trials.

### **6.2.1. ARCHIEF 2.05.\*\*\*: MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN, 1945– [MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS]**

The records of several different departments of the Foreign Ministry (all with separate added archive code numbers assigned), such as embassies and consulates in the postwar period include files relating to cultural restitution issues, as well as repatriation, retrieval, and restitution of Dutch cultural property from foreign countries where it may have ended the war.

***On-line Finding Aids (in Dutch):***

<http://www.gahetna.nl/vraagbaak/onderzoeksgids/ministerie-buitenlandse-zaken - departement>

See listings of archive codes for additional different departments of the Ministry, embassies, and consulates in the postwar period (1945–1974), many of which cover files relating to restitution claims from abroad, cultural restitution issues, and recovery proceedings:

<http://www.gahetna.nl/vraagbaak/onderzoeksgids/ministerie-buitenlandse-zaken - periode1945>

Examples of Foreign Ministry record groups of particular interest in connection with claims and restitution of seized, looted, or illegally sold Dutch cultural property abroad are the following:

Buitenlandse Zaken / Code-Archief 45-54 (2.05.117):

[http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/zoekterm/2.05.117/eadid/2.05.117/wol\\_lig/uit/volledege-tekst/aan/gebruikersinbreng/aan](http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/zoekterm/2.05.117/eadid/2.05.117/wol_lig/uit/volledege-tekst/aan/gebruikersinbreng/aan)

Buitenlandse Zaken / Code-Archief 55-64 (2.05.118):

<http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/zoekterm/2.05.118/eadid/2.05.118/wollig/uit/vollede-tekst/aan/gebruikersinbreng/aan>

Buitenlandse Zaken / 2<sup>e</sup> Haags Archief (2.05.87):

<http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/zoekterm/2.05.87/eadid/2.05.87/wollig/uit/vollede-tekst/aan/gebruikersinbreng/aan>

## 6.2.2. ARCHIEF 2.08.42: STICHTING NEDERLANDSCH KUNSTBEZIT (SNK)

[NETHERLANDS ART PROPERTY FOUNDATION]

**39.75 meters; 1212 inventory file numbers; 1930–1983**

The Dutch Art Property Foundation (SNK) was founded in June 1945 to trace, recover, and temporarily manage missing art from the Netherlands. The SNK handled the restitution of works of art returned to the Netherlands after the war, as well as the registration of missing objects, and hence its records are crucial for tracing the fate of art seized by the German, sold abroad, or otherwise displaced during the war. Those objects of art whose owners could not be found were assigned to the Nederlands Kunstbezit-collectie (Netherlands Owned Art Collection), or NK Collection, many of whose owners have still not been determined.

In July 1950 the work of the SNK was transferred to the Office Recovery Payment and Recovery Product (Hergo) of the Ministry of Finance. The SNK archives were transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Dutch General State Archives (now the National Archives) in 1998.

The records contain information on the activities and reports of the SNK and hundreds of files by name of claims of owners and survivors.<sup>31</sup> Inv. Nr 715 lists paintings taken over by LiRo with names and addresses of the individuals from whom they were obtained.<sup>32</sup>

Of special interest for the ERR, see file nr. 1081, which contains SNK correspondence of the Dutch Management Institute (Nederlandse Beheersinstituut – NBI) about paintings confiscated by the ERR in which the SNK was not interested (10 Oct.–3 Dec. 1947).

Also of special interest is the typescript postwar “Report of the Dutch Captain Jean Vlug on Objects Removed to Germany from Holland, Belgium and France during the German Occupation on [sic] the Countries” (Amsterdam: SNK, 25 Dec. 1945; 231 p.), the original of which is in SNK, inv. 1047 (box 279BA). Of considerable importance for art-looting in the Netherlands, the report contains what is sometimes cited separately as Dutch Restitution Committee, Detailed Interrogation Report No. 1: “Kajetan Mühlmann and the Dienststelle Mühlmann” (Dec. 1945).<sup>33</sup>

Selected documents from the SNK records are held in copy by Herkomst Gezocht (Origins Unknown Agency) – (see Section 6.3.).

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<sup>31</sup> The SNK operations have been subject of recent published analysis (in Dutch) by Eelke Muller and Helen Schretlen, *Betwist bezit. De Stichting Nederlands Kunstbezit en de teruggeven vanroofkunst na 1945* (Zwolle: Waanders, 2002).

<sup>32</sup> A digitized copy will soon be available on the Herkomst Gezocht website.

<sup>33</sup> Available on the Internet, thanks to the Central Registry in London:

<http://www.lootedart.com/NITGVN553841>.

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief gevormd door de Stichting Nederlands Kunstbezit (SNK) en haar taakvoorganger / taakopvolgers, (1930) 1945-1951 (1983.” Comp. J. Hazemeyer. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 1990. (Archiefinventaris: 2.08.42).

On-line at: <http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/eaid/2.08.42>

**6.2.3. ARCHIEF 2.08.46: CENTRAAL AFWIKKELINGSBUREAU DUITSE SCHADEUITKERINGEN (CADSU)**

[CENTRAL CLAIMS OFFICE FOR GERMAN PAYMENTS FOR WAR DAMAGE]

**183.40 meters; 2,944 inventory files; 1959–1966**

The Central Claims Office, initially under the Dutch Ministry of Finance, would have included extensive files of claims against Germany, based on West Germany’s 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRÜG), for ERR property seizures, including cultural property, and for the removal of Dutch household goods in connection with the Möbel-Aktion. However, the CADSU claim files regarding material damage have been destroyed. Hence only files regarding claims for immaterial damage (i.e. damage suffered as a result of Nazi persecution because of race, religion, or worldview) are preserved, most with only a few pages.

Individual claim files are subject to privacy restrictions as mentioned above. (Additional claims to Germany under the BRÜG law are found in the JOKOS files on deposit in the Amsterdam City Archives.)

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief van het Centraal Afwikkelingsbureau Duitse Schade-uitkeringen (CADSU), 1959-1966.” Comp. G.J. Lamfers. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 2004. (Archiefinventaris: 2.08.46).

On-line at: <http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/eaid/2.08.46>

**6.2.4. ARCHIEF 2.09.08: MINISTERIE VAN JUSTITIE: DIRECTORAAT-GENERAAL VOOR DE BIJZONDERE RECHTSPLEGING (DGBR), 1945–1958 (1983)**

[MINISTRY OF JUSTICE: GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR SPECIAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION]

**71.50 meters; 2498 inventory files; 1945–1983 (most 1945–1952)**

This department under the Ministry of Justice handled postwar legal proceedings or trials in connection with wartime collaboration with the German occupying forces, treason or membership in the Dutch National Socialist Movement (NSB), and other special postwar legal proceedings.

The extensive records known as the Central Archives for Special Criminal Justice (CABR) are not normally open to the public, although it is possible to make special requests under specific conditions. See the more detailed English-language explanation at:

<http://www.gahetna.nl/en/q-and-a/research-guides/looking-for-someone-the-central-archives-for-special-criminal-jurisdiction>.

Of interest for the subject of this *Guide*, for example, one file is designated as having

special relevance to the ERR: Inv. nr. 989, entitled “Rosenberg, Einsatzstab, 1947, met retro-acta vanaf 1940 [retroactive from 1940].”

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief van het Ministerie van Justitie: Directoraat-Generaal voor de Bijzondere Rechtspleging (DGBR), 1945–1958 (1983).” Compiled by the Centrale Archief Selectiedienst. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 2000.  
(Archiefinventaris: 2.09.08).

On-line at: <http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/eaid/2.09.08>

### **6.2.5. ARCHIEF 2.09.16.: NEDERLANDSE BEHEERSINSTITUUT (NBI)**

[NETHERLANDS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE], **1945–1967**

**2669.9 meters; 181,753 inventory files; 1929–1967 (most 1945–)**

The Netherlands Management Institute (NBI) was entrusted after World War II with the management of claims, and also with enemy property and dissolved institutions that worked for the Germans, or their assets. These included the notorious Devisenschutzkommando Nederland (DSK) that was responsible for some cultural seizures from banks. The NBI archives contain many of their special management records (audit reports, budgets, annual reports, reports and correspondence), and also include many files arranged alphabetically by name of owner.

Many individual files are subject to privacy restrictions as mentioned above.

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het dossierarchief van het Nederlandse Beheersinstituut (NBI), en van de in beslag genomen administraties) 1945–1967.” Comp. V. van der Bergh and H.A.J. van Schie. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 1996. (Archiefinventaris: 2.09.16).

On-line at: <http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/eaid/2.09.16>

### **6.2.6. ARCHIEF 2.09.48.01: LIQUIDATIE VAN VERWALTUNG SARPHATISTRAAT**

**(LVVS), VERMÖGENSVERWALTUNGS- UND RENTENANSTALT (VVRA) EN**

**LIPPMANN, ROSENTHAL & Co., SARPHATISTRAAT (LiRo)**

[LIQUIDATION OF THE SARPHATI STREET ADMINISTRATION (LVVS), ASSET MANAGEMENT AND PENSION OFFICE (VVRA) AND LIPPMANN, ROSENTHAL & Co., STARPHATI STREET (LiRo)]

**33.30 meters; 143 inventory files; (1929) 1941–1968**

One related group of records (arranged as a separate archive group) includes for the postwar liquidation of so-called ‘robber bank’ Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co (LiRo), Sarphatistraat, Amsterdam, handled by an office of the NBI (see 6.2.5.). LiRo was the German agency organized on the basis of the prewar Jewish bank, to which starting in 1942, Jews were required to deposit all of their assets, including art and library books. As is apparent from some of the ERR-related correspondence listed above, at least some important library collections were taken over by the ERR. It is not yet known if the ERR

also received any works of art.

Almost all of the wartime LiRo records and individual LiRo files have been destroyed, some by the Germans and many by postwar Dutch archivists; only those card files found more recently in Amsterdam have been preserved.<sup>34</sup>

Included in this group of records (inv. 2074–2078) is the card collection “LiRo-kaarten” of ca.3000 cards for individual deposits, found in 1997 in the attic of a Ministry of Finance office in Amsterdam. The card files also contain documentation relating to proceedings resulting from LiRo seizures. Microfiche copies of the “LiRo-kaarten” are held by both the Amsterdam City Archives and NIOD.

The individual LiRo files and card files with personal names are subject to privacy restrictions as mentioned above.

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief van de Liquidatie van Verwaltung Sarphatistraat (LVVS) en van de Vermögensverwaltungs- und Rentenanstalt (VVRA), (1929) 1941–1968.” Comp. H.A.J. van Schie. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 2005. (Archiefinventaris: 2.09.48.01).

**On-line at:**

<http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/zoekterm/lvvs/eaid/2.09.48.01/wollig/uit/volleidige-tekst/aan/gebruikersinbreng/aan>

## **6.2.7. ARCHIEF 2.09.48.02: RAAD VOOR HET RECHTSHERSTEL/ RECHTSPRAAK [COUNCIL FOR LEGAL REDRESS/ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE], 1945–1971**

**90.75 meters; 933 inventory files; 1945–1971 (MOST 1945–1967)**

This group of Council records contains the majority of applications submitted by Dutch citizens for restitution after the war and the verdicts on individual cases made by the Council.

The verdicts with individual case decisions are file by date and the log number of requests.

Individual case files carry the same restrictions described above under ACCESS.

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief van de Raad voor het Rechtsherstel: Afdeling Rechtspraak, 1945–1967 (1971).” Compiled by H.A.J. van Schie. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 1997. (Archiefinventaris: 2.09.48.02).

**On-line at:**

<http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/zoekterm/2.09.48.02/eaid/2.09.48.02/wollig/uit/volleidige-tekst/aan/gebruikersinbreng/aan>

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<sup>34</sup> See details about LiRo records in the general guide *Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen: Overzicht van archieven met gegevens overroof, recuperatie, rechtsherstel en schadevergoeding van vermogens van Joden in Nederland in de periode 1940–1987*, comp. J.M.L. van Bockxmeer, P.C.A. Lamboo, and H.A.J. van Schie (The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 199), pp. 68–85.

**6.2.8. ARCHIEF 2.09.107: BUREAUS KABINET EN JURIDISCHE ZAKEN VAN DE AFDELING POLITIE VAN HET MINISTERIE VAN JUSTITIE (KJK), (1932) 1945–1952**  
 [MINISTRY OF JUSTICE: CABINET AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS OF THE POLICE DIVISION]

**19 meters; 2,347 inventory files; 1932–1968 (most 1945–1952)**

Records of the Ministry of Justice from the postwar period contain many files relating to postwar investigations and legal proceedings relating to cultural assets, including those with which the ERR was involved in the seizure.

Of special interest: Police criminal files in the records of the Ministry of Justice contain a few files ERR art-looting activities and associated staff. For example,

**Inv. nr. 157 A 138/47**, a file with the record of an interrogation hearing of ERR art staff agent Bruno Lohse on his activities assigned by Reichsmarshall Herman Göring, with an additional letter (1947–1948).

Some files with documentation from the ERR, however, still remain classified as of 2015.

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief van de bureaus Kabinet en Juridische Zaken van de Afdeling Politie van het Ministerie van Justitie, (1932) 1945-1952 (1968).” Comp. Centrale Archief Selectiedienst. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 2009. (Archiefinventaris: 2.09.107)

**On-line at:** <http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/eadid/2.09.107>

**6.2.9. ARCHIEF 2.14.09.01: ALGEMENE RIJKSARCHIVARIS JONKHEER D.P.M. GRASWINCKEL**

[GENERAL STATE ARCHIVIST DR D.P.M. GRASWINCKEL]

**1.40 meters; 38 inventory files; 1933–1956**

Dr Dirk Petrus Marius Graswinckel (1888–1960) as chief Archivist of the Netherlands was personally extremely active in the immediate postwar years in the search and recovery of books from Dutch private and institutional libraries that had been seized during occupation, most of which had been seized and/or processed by the ERR. Hence his postwar correspondence, reports, and related papers are of particular interest in tracing the fate and retrieval of Dutch books and archives. (See also the copies of his reports and correspondence in the Van der Leeuw Collection in the NIOD, in Section 6.1.9.2., folder 219.)

Graswinckel’s papers (Inv. 21) includes a copy of the first volume of the album, “Offenbach Archival Depot – Photographic History, 1946.”<sup>35</sup>

**Finding Aid:**

“Inventaris van het archief van de algemene rijksarchivaris Jonkheer Dr. D.P.M. Graswinckel [levensjaren 1888-1960], 1945-1954.” Comp. D.P.M. Graswinckel. The Hague: Nationaal Archief, 1956. (Archiefinventaris: 2.14.09.01.)

**On-line at:** <http://www.gahetna.nl/collectie/archief/ead/index/eadid/2.14.09.01>

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<sup>35</sup> Other copies of this OAD album are available in the U.S. National Archives in College Park, in Vad Vashem in Jerusalem, and other locations mentioned elsewhere this *Guide*.

### 6.3. BUREAU HERKOMST GEZOCHT

[ORIGINS UNKNOWN AGENCY]

*Visitors Address:* Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20; 2595 BE The Hague

*Tel:* (+ 0031) 70-3717200

*Fax:* (+0031) 70-3852958

*E-mail:* [info@herkomstgezocht.nl](mailto:info@herkomstgezocht.nl)

*Website:* <http://www.herkomstgezocht.nl> or [www.originsunknown.org](http://www.originsunknown.org)

In 1997 the Ekkart Committee, founded by the Secretary of State for Education, Culture and Science, initiated a pilot project with the aim of additional provenance research and identification of remaining objects in the Netherlands Owned Art Collection (Nederlands Kunstbezit-collectie), familiarly known as the the NK Collection. The published results of the pilot study in turn led to the formation of the Origins Unknown Agency, founded in September 1998, following by the Ekkart Committee, under responsibility of the Inspectorate of Cultural Heritage. It became responsible for research regarding the provenance of the NK Collection, consisting of works of art returned to the Netherlands whose owners were not identified. It was also responsive for works of art missing from the Netherlands that had reported after the war. The initial Ekkart Committee report and subsequent series of reports are available on line.<sup>36</sup> An on-line database covers all items in the NK Collection with images.

The office has also assembled copies of the relevant SNK files for use in research in the location and identification of missing works of art, especially paintings, and is prepared to advise individuals or organizations and assist in identification. These include copies of the declaration forms (inventory sheets), often with images, for each missing individual work of art that left the Netherlands during the war, which owners were required to file, as well as dealer files. Thanks to recent funding from the Claims Conference to supplement Dutch Ministry resources, these over 20,000 files are being digitized and incorporated in a database for Internet availability (expected to begin in 2016).

The office, headed by Perry Schrier, is currently based in the building of the National Archives, adjacent to the Central Station in The Hague.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> *Herkomst Gezocht, rapport van het proefonderzoek naar de herkomst van de onder beheer van het Rijk gebleven uit Duitland gerecupereerde kunstwerken* (1998). Subsequent Herkomst Gezocht reports are available on line in Dutch, some with English summaries and additional notes. See especially *Herkomst Gezocht. Origins Unknown. Eindrapportage Commissie Ekkart. Final Report Ekkart Committee* (Zwolle: Waanders, 2006), accompanied by a CD-ROM which contains the results of the investigation.

<sup>37</sup> I am particularly grateful to Perry Schrier for acquainting me with its holdings as described here for assistance and also with my own research in the Herkomst Gezocht Agency.