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 3: GERMANY
(December 2019)

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An earlier German chapter appeared in the initial version of this guide: *Reconstructing the Record of Nazi Cultural Plunder: A Survey of the Dispersed Archives of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)*, IISH Research Paper 47; Amsterdam: 2011 © PKG International Institute of Social History (IISH), in association with the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam, and with generous support of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference).


### Summary Table of Contents

**Introduction:** “Alfred Rosenberg and the ERR: The Records of Plunder and the Fate of Its Loot” (August 2015) – with Foreword and Technical Note

**Expanded Country Chapters:**

1: **Belgium** (December 2016)  
2: **France** (June 2017)  
3: **Germany** (December 2019)  
4 (new): **Israel** (December 2015)  
5: **Lithuania** (update soon available)  
6: **The Netherlands** (December 2015)  
7: **Russian Federation** (update soon available)  
8: **Ukraine** (update soon available)  
9: **United Kingdom** (update soon available)  
10: **United States of America** (April 2015)

**Appendix 1:** French and Belgian Jewish Art Collections Processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume, 1940–1944: Correlation Tables for Archival Sources (November 2019)

The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR), the special operational task force directed by Alfred Rosenberg, Adolf Hitler’s leading ideologue, was the major Nazi Party agency engaged in looting cultural valuables in Nazi-occupied countries during the Second World War. The detail with which the ERR documented the wartime plunder and postwar retrieval with online finding aids and books its agents plundered has proved essential for the recovery of cultural valuables after the war and their return to victims or heirs.

This expanded, updated edition describes remaining ERR and related documentation in 40 repositories in 10 countries – from Washington and Brussels to Moscow, Kyiv, and Jerusalem. The expanded German chapter features over 75 hyperlinked digital files of original describes many ERR and related sources newly launched online in the German Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv), Koblenz, while featuring over 75 digital files hyperlinked directly to this chapter, with original ERR art inventories and related documents; along with updated coverage of BArch ERR and related documents in Berlin-Lichterfelde and Freiburg. Meanwhile, the expanded U.S. chapter adds four repositories to the original 2011 edition; the Dutch chapter adds two, while the new Israeli chapter adds coverage of four key repositories. For France, the 2017 chapter covers new facilities for two major archives – including extensive, recently opened records of wartime plunder and postwar retrieval with online finding aids – as well as three new archives in Paris.

Serving as a guide to surviving ERR and related documents, the *Guide* also focuses on files covering retrieval and restitution of ERR loot. Many key postwar agency records covered incorporate wartime ERR with reports and inventories of seized loot, its transport to ERR repositories, along with restitution efforts, interrogation of ERR staff. Links are provided to many newly available Internet resources: in addition to the newly digitized Koblenz files attached to the German chapter and Appendix 1, more extended coverage is given for the multiple online records from the U.S. National Archives (NACP), the U.K. National Archives (TNA), and the most extensive surviving ERR component in the Ukrainian State Archives (TsDAVO), all now online and better described.
3. Germany

A Chapter for
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THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)
AND THE POSTWAR RETRIEVAL OF ERR LOOT

at: http://www.errproject.org/guide.php

by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted
See the Front Matter, including the Foreword, Technical Note, List of Acronyms, and Summary Table of Contents of the entire volume, with the Introduction,


* An asterisk preceding an archival file signature throughout this chapter denotes that the digitized text is available online. Those so indicated with a black asterisk (*) can be accessed through the Bundesarchiv (BArch) database, Invenio – notably record groups (Bestände) *NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery) and *NS 30 (ERR) in Berlin-Licheterfelde, and as of August 2019, *B 323 (TVK) in BArch Koblenz. In addition, blue asterisks (*) designate over 75 selected digitized files in B 323 (TVK), now online hyperlinked directly to this chapter, with original ERR inventories of looted French and Belgian art and other documents relating to ERR cultural loot, including from the Eastern Front. These selected digital files include added tables of contents (in English).
# Table of Contents

*List of Acronyms and Abbreviations* ix  
*Acknowledgements* xii  

## 3.0. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERR Activities and Its Cultural Loot in Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Points for Repatriation and Restitution in Occupied Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar Fate of ERR Records in Germany</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining ERR and Related Agency Records in Major German Archives</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining ERR and Related Agency Records Not Covered in This Chapter</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.0.1. General Research and Internet Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.0.1.1. Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste [German Lost Art Foundation]</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0.1.2. Deutsches Historisches Museum (DHM) [German Historical Museum]</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0.1.3. Portal of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI) and International Portal for Records Relating to Nazi-Era Cultural Property</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0.1.4. Microform Resources</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.0.2. Selected Published Literature and Reference Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. BUNDESARCHIV (BA)RBENZ [FEDERAL ARCHIVES KOBLENZ]</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1.1. Bestand *B 323: Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut bei der Oberfinanzdirektion München (TVK) [Trust Administration for Cultural Assets, under the Regional Finance Directorate, Munich] |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsubsection</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.1. *ERR Art-Looting Activities in Occupied France</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.2. *ERR Shipping Lists for French and Belgian Jeu de Paume Collections; Transfers to Altaussee; ERR Repository and Art Restoration Files</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.3. *ERR Photographs (French and Belgian Jewish Collections)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.4. *Art Collections of Nazi Leaders: Plunder, Exchanges, and the Art Market</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.5. *MFA&amp;A, MCCP, and WCCP Files: Incoming, Processing, and Repatriation</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.6. *MCCP, WCCP, and TVK Restitution Documentation</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.7. *MFA&amp;A, MCCP, and TVK Reports and Reference Files</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.8. MCCP Negatives of Photograph Collection on Microfiche (not in B 323)</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1.2. Bestand B 401: Bundesamt für äußere Restitutionen [Federal Office for External Restitution] |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsubsection</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2. BUNDESARCHIV KOBLENZ – BILDARCHIV [FEDERAL ARCHIVES–PHOTO ARCHIVE]</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2.1. Bild 131 (ERR) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsubsection</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2. Bild 1–3: Subject Collections (with Scattered Photographs from the ERR)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.3. ERR Staff Photographs</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.4. ERR Fotothek 145
3.2.5. "Gemäldesammlung Hermann Göring" – Photographs 145
3.2.6. Photographs of Möbel-Aktion Operations 146

3.3. BUNDESARCHIV (BARCH) BERLIN-LICHTERFELDE 147
[FEDERAL ARCHIVES BERLIN-LICHTERFELDE]

SECTION A: RECORDS FROM ROSENBERG NS PARTY AGENCIES

3.3.1. Bestand *NS 8: Kanzlei Rosenberg 155
[Rosenberg Chancellery]
3.3.2. Bestand NS 15: Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU) 161
[Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP]
3.3.3. Bestand *NS 30: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) 167
3.3.4. Bestand NS 43: Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP (APA) 177
[Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP]

SECTION B: RECORDS FROM ROSENBERG NS STATE FUNCTIONS

3.3.5. Bestand R 6: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (RMbO) 178
[Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories]
3.3.6. Bestand R 94: Reichskommissar für die Ukraine (RKU) 183
[Reich Commissar for Ukraine]
3.3.7. Bestand R 90: Reichskommissar für das Ostland (RKO) 185
[Reich Commissar for Ostland]
3.3.8. Bestand R 92: Generalkommissar in Riga 189
[General Commissariat in Riga]
3.3.9. Bestand R 93: Generalkommissar für Weißruthenien in Minsk 192
[General Commissariat for White Ruthenia (Belorussia) in Minsk]
3.3.10. Bestand R 91: Gebietskommissare im Geschäftsbereich des Reichskommissars für das Ostland 193
[County Commissars under the Reich Commissar for Ostland]

SECTION C: RECORDS OF OTHER ERR-RELATED AGENCIES

3.3.11. Bestand NS 6: Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP 195
[Party Chancellery of the NSDAP]
3.3.12. Bestand R 153: Publikationsstelle (PuSte), Berlin-Dahlem 196
[Publication Office, Berlin-Dahlem]
3.3.13. Bestand R 58: Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) 199
[Reich Security Main Office]
Personenbezogene Unterlagen der NSDAP / Parteikorrespondenz 206
[Berlin Document Center Collection (BDC):
NSDAP Personnel Documents / Party Correspondence]
3.4. Bundesarchiv Freiburg – Militärarchiv (BArch-MA)  
[Federal Archives Freiburg – Military Archives]  

3.4.1. Bestand RS 15 (earlier RS 4): SS-Sonderkommando von Künsberg  
[Künsberg Special Commando]  

3.4.2. RW 35: Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (MBF)  
[Military Commandant in France]  

AND  

3.4.3. RW 36: Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich (MB BelgNfr)  
[Military Commandant in Belgium and Northern France]  

3.5. Politisches Archiv Auswärtiges Amt (PA AA)  
[Political Archive of the Foreign Office]  

3.5.1. Sonderkommando Künsberg Files  

3.5.2. RZ 106 (Unterstaatssekretär Luther): Handakten Luther  
[Reference Files of Martin Luther]  

3.5.3. Deutsche Botschaft Paris  
[German Embassy in Paris]  

3.6. Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen (BADV)  
[Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues]  

AND  

3.7. Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA)  
[Federal Office of Administration]  

3.8. Institut für Zeitgeschichte (IfZ)  
[Institute of Contemporary History]  

3.9. Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte (ZI)  
[Central Institute for Art History]  

3.10. Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen,  
Archiv – Abteilung Sowjetunion und Nachfolgestaaten  
[Research Centre for Eastern Europe, University of Bremen]  
[Archive – Division for the Soviet Union and Post-Soviet States]  

* An asterisk preceding an archival file signature throughout this chapter denotes that the digitized text is available online. Those so indicated with a black asterisk (*) can be accessed through the Bundesarchiv (BArch) database, Invenio – notably record groups (Bestände) *NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery) and *NS 30 (ERR) in Berlin-Lichterfelde, and as of August 2019, *B 323 (TVK) in BArch Koblenz. In addition, blue asterisks (*) designate over 75 selected digitized files in B 323 (TVK), now hyperlinked directly to this chapter, with original ERR inventories of looted French and Belgian art and other documents relating to ERR cultural loot, including from the Eastern Front. These selected, online digital files include added tables of contents (in English).
LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE GERMAN CHAPTER

The following list contains abbreviations and acronyms used in the 2019 German chapter of this Guide. Location has been given usually only for institutions that still exist. Details concerning historical institutions and units are provided in the text, although also added where necessary here.

AG  Arbeitsgruppe (Working Group), under ERR
AHC  Ardelia Hall Collection, part of RG 260 (OMGUS) at the U.S. NACP
ALIU  Art-Looting Investigatory Unit, under U.S. OSS
AMAE  Archives du Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), France
AMEAE  Archives du Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires étrangères (Archives of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs), official name since May 2017
AN-Pierrefitte  Archives nationales de France, Site de Pierrefitte-sur-Seine (National Archives of France, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine Site)
APA  Außenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP (Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP)
AVP RF  Arkhiv vneshnei politiki Rossiiskoi Federatsii (Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation)
BADV  Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen (Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues), Berlin
BArch  Bundesarchiv ([German] Federal Archives)
BArch-MA  Bundesarchiv – Militärarchiv ([German] Federal Archives – Military Archives), Freiburg
BDC  Berlin Document Center, records now held by BArch-Berlin-Lichterfelde
BRüG  Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz (Federal Restitution Law)
BTG  Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (Trust Society for Enemy (mostly Jewish) Valuables, Brussels)
BVA  Bundesverwaltungsamt (Federal Office of Administration), Berlin
CDJC  Centre de documentation juive contemporaine (Centre for Contemporary Jewish Documentation), now part of the Mémorial de la Shoah (Shoah Memorial), Paris
CIR  Consolidated Interrogation Report, issued by OSS ALIU
DAI  Deutsches Ausland-Institut (German Foreign Institute)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBFU</td>
<td>Der Beauftragte des Führers der NSDAP für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHM</td>
<td>Deutsches Historisches Museum (German Historical Museum), Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIR</td>
<td>Detailed Interrogation Report, <em>issued by OSS ALIU</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOS</td>
<td>Dienst voor de Oorlogsslachtoffer (Service for War Victims), Brussels (<em>French</em>: SVG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSK</td>
<td>Devisenschutzkommando (Currency Protection Commando)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHRI</td>
<td>European Holocaust Research Infrastructure, <em>based at NIOD</em>, Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
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<td>ERR</td>
<td>Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (Operational Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg)</td>
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<td>FRG</td>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>GARF</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation)</td>
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<td>GDR</td>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>GFP</td>
<td>Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAG</td>
<td>Hauptarbeitsgruppe (Main Working Group), <em>under the ERR</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HICOG</td>
<td>[U.S.] High Commissioner for Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDO</td>
<td>Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit (Institute for German Work on the East)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEJ</td>
<td>Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (Institute for Study of the Jewish Question, <em>sometimes</em> Institute for Research on the Jewish Question), Frankfurt am Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IfZ</td>
<td>Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Institute for Contemporary History), Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISG/IISH</td>
<td>Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis / International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMT</td>
<td>International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRP</td>
<td>International Portal for Records Relating to Nazi-Era Cultural Property, <em>earlier under NARA, now under EHRI</em>, Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
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<td>JCR</td>
<td>Jewish Cultural Reconstruction</td>
</tr>
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<td>JdP</td>
<td>Jeu de Paume, Paris (<em>museum building in the Tuileries Gardens that the ERR used for processing looted art from Jewish collections</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRSEO</td>
<td>Jewish Restitution Successor Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LK  Landkreis (district or county in Germany)
LV ABM  Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken, und Museen
  (Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums), under RKU
M-Aktion  Möbel-Aktion (literally, Furniture Operation)
MB BelgNfr  Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich
  (Military Commandant in Belgium and Northern France)
MBF  Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (Military Commandant in France)
MCCP  Munich Central Collecting Point, under OMGUS
MFA&A  Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
MNF  Musées nationaux français (French National Museums)
Mü  München (Munich), used with reference to the MCCP assigned registration numbers for art works processed there
NACP  National Archives of the United States in College Park, MD
NARA  [U.S.] National Archives and Records Administration
NIOD  NIOD Instituut voor Oorlogs-, Holocaust- en Genocide Studies
  (NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies)
NSDAP  Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National-Socialist German Workers Party), sometimes abbreviated to NS or N-S
NS / N-S  See NSDAP
NVA  Nationale Volksarmee (National People’s Army)
OAD  Offenbach Archival Depot, under OMGUS
OKH  Oberkommando des Heeres (High Command of the Army)
OKW  Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the Wehrmacht)
OMG/  Office of Military Government
OMGUS  U.S. Office of Military Government [in Germany]
OSS  Office of Strategic Services,
  U.S. intelligence office during the Second World War
PA AA  Politisches Archiv Auswärtiges Amt
  (Political Archive of the Foreign Office), Berlin
PuSte  Publikationsstelle (Publication Office)
RGAKFD  Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi arkhirv kinofotodokumentov (Russian State Archive of Documentary Films and Photographs), Krasnogorsk
RGVA Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv
(Russian State Military Archive), Moscow

RKU Reichskommissar für die Ukraine (Reich Commissar for Ukraine) /
Reichskommissariat Ukraine (Reich Commissariat for Ukraine)

RMbO Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete
(Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories)

RSFSR Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic

RSHA Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Main Office)

SD Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)

SVG Service des Victimes de la Guerre (Service for War Victims), Brussels
(Dutch: DOS)

TsDKFFA Tsentral’nyi derzhavnyi kinofotofonoarkhiv
Ukraïny (Central State Central State Film-Photo-Phono Archive of Ukraine) /
(Tsentral’nyi derzhavnyi kinofotofonoarkhiv Ukraïny), Kyiv

TsDAVO Tsentral’nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyschchyi orhaniv derzhavnoi vlady ta
upravlinnia Ukraïny (Central State Archive of the Highest Agencies of
State Power and Administration of Ukraine), Kyiv (Kiev)

TVK Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, München
(German Federal Trust Administration for Cultural Assets), Munich

USHMM United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC

WCCP Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, under OMGUS

Wie Wiesbaden, used with reference to the WCCP-assigned registration
numbers for art works processed there

ZBHS Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP
(Central Library of the Hohe Schule of the NSDAP)

ZI Zentralinstitut für Kunstschiichte
(Central Institute for Art History), Munich

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available online. Those so indicated with a black asterisk (*) can be accessed through the Bundesarchiv
(BArch) database, Invenio – notably record groups (Bestände) *NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery) and *NS
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Acknowledgements

The present 2019 German chapter updates and greatly expands the German coverage in the 2011 Survey of ERR archival materials published by the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam (IISH). Renewed thanks are accordingly due to many who assisted with the initial publication, particularly Ray Brandon, who edited the Survey, leaving his mark in his careful attention to many reference and stylistic details. IISH Executive Editor Aad Blok deserves much appreciation for editorial supervision of the entire 2011 publication, as well as advice for this updated edition. My association with IISH as an Honourary Fellow since the 1990s has given me a congenial European base for my multi-national research and reference efforts.

Reference specialists in the archives and other institutions covered deserve renewed thanks for consultations and data furnished over the years regarding their holdings and finding aids. More detailed acknowledgements will be found in the opening sections covering specific archives below. Special acknowledgement in nonetheless due here to the German Federal Archives – Bundesarchiv – for considerable assistance especially in Koblenz, as well as in Berlin-Lichterfelde, since my preparatory research there, starting in the early 1990s under Professor Friedrich P. Kahlenberg (then Bundesarchiv Präsident), and then with continuing assistance of Dr Hans-Dieter Kreikamp in Berlin-Lichterfelde, as well as Kai von Jena, long in charge of foreign archival arrangements, along with many archivists in specialized capacities, including Jana Brumberg for her expertise in the records of the ERR. With this expanded German chapter we owe particular thanks to the 2007 cooperative agreement between the Claims Conference for the ERR Project, whereby we are able to offer directly hyperlinked digital copies of many Koblenz files containing vital original ERR inventories of art and other cultural treasures, along with related documents. Thanks to that agreement, and the encouragement of Dr Hans-Dieter Kreikamp in Berlin-Lichterfelde, we are also able to highlight available digital copies of two major ERR-related record groups in the BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde.

My continued appointment at Harvard University in both the Ukrainian Research Institute and the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Research have given me an important academic home base, with access to the extensive holdings of Harvard College Libraries and computer support in Cambridge, MA, together with many intellectual and collegial benefits.

During recent years, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) has generously provided funding for many of my related travel and research expenses and for the final editorial work on this chapter. Research Director Wesley A. Fisher has had a key role in arrangements, encouraging me to update the 2011 Survey, and keeping our ERR Project going through all the sea changes. Claims Conference research assistant Ruth Weinberger has most ably provided assistance with various details, particularly verifying German usage and proofreading the final revisions. Following her assistance with the French chapter of this Guide, Frederike Mulot assisted in verifying some updates for this expanded German chapter. Several other short-term assistants have contributed in the course of preparation, including Samantha Muir and Renata Stein. Julie-Marthe Cohen has shared her experience with Judaica coverage.

Michelle Lawrence deserves tremendous appreciation for her key role in carefully editing, reediting, and assuring consistency during the long updating process. She has implemented hyperlinks within the text, and formatting the entire chapter in preparation for digital publication. In connection with the attached Bundesarchiv digital files, she implemented hyperlinks for all of the digital files, so they can now be accessed directly from this chapter with our specially compiled added tables of contents, and she devised a system of hyperlinks to selected documents within the online digital files, which should greatly assist their utilization.
3.0. **INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

**ERR ACTIVITIES AND ITS CULTURAL LOOT IN GERMANY**

The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) – created immediately following the invasion of France in late June and early July 1940 – was the main Nazi Party (NSDAP) agency involved in cultural looting in occupied countries throughout the European continent during the Second World War. Initially headquartered in Berlin, the ERR was founded as an operational offshoot of Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg’s office of the Führer’s Deputy for Supervising the Entire Spiritual and Ideological Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragter des Fürhrers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU), to which Rosenberg was appointed in 1934. As Adolf Hitler’s ideological leader – responsible for ideological training of party members – Rosenberg had won Hitler’s approval for the projected Hohe Schule, a university-level training academy for the future Nazi elite to be established after the war with its base on the Chiemsee in Bavaria. The immediate purpose of the newly created ERR was to seize ‘enemy’ libraries, archives, and other research materials needed for the library and various subject-related institutes of Rosenberg’s Hohe Schule.

The present chapter focuses on sources remaining in Germany (or collected there after the war) regarding the ERR wartime plunder of cultural property throughout occupied Europe, including the Eastern Front. Description is presented of extant ERR and related archives, including those relating to the fate of the ERR cultural loot that ended the war in Germany (namely, its retrieval, repatriation, and restitution). A large part of the art the ERR seized in occupied countries in both Western and Eastern Europe was transported to Germany during the war, first to the ERR art repositories in Bavaria (Neuschwanstein, Buxheim, Herrenchiemsee, and, especially for collections from Eastern Europe, Höchstädt an der Donau and Colmberg), and then to additional art depots in nearby Austria (Kogl, Amstetten, and Nikolsburg). Starting in mid-1944, a considerable amount of ERR art loot was transferred from those repositories to the Altausee salt mines above Bad Aussee.

Germany was also the destination (at least initially) for the looted books and archival materials intended for the various research institutes under Reichsleiter Rosenberg’s projected Hohe Schule. Many of the research materials collected for the **Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS)** and its various institutes were, in fact, transported to Berlin and/or directly to their alternate proposed locations soon after capture. Most of that cultural loot ended up in Germany, including areas incorporated in the greater German Reich such as Austria, Silesia, and Sudetenland.

The Central Library was established in Berlin already in early 1939 – before the German invasions of Poland and France and prior to the establishment of the ERR. Most of the ZBHS holdings were transferred to Austrian Carinthia (Kärnten) in 1942 (Austria having been annexed to the Reich with the Anschluss in 1938). First housed in a lakeside resort hotel near Villach, the collections were moved by the end of 1944 to renovated facilities in the isolated, hilltop monastery of Tanzenberg (not far from Klagenfurt, where over 600,000 volumes ended the war). That area fell within the British Zone of Occupation in 1945. British MFA&A officers organized a restitution center for the library holdings found there and in several neighboring facilities. They kept several of the ERR library
personnel captured under house arrest to assist with sorting and processing the books for return to their countries of seizure.

Though the ERR was actively collecting materials for several Hohe Schule institutes, the only institute in full operation during the war was the Institute for Study of the Jewish Question, or often the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ). Founded in Frankfurt am Main in 1940, the library of the IEJ initially absorbed the rich Judaica in the city, including the extensive Rothschild collections. Rosenberg inaugurated the IEJ in March 1941, by which time it had already received five freight train wagon loads of Judaica and Hebraica from the largest institutional collections in Paris – such as the Alliance Israëlite Universelle and the École rabbinique – along with many treasures from the private libraries of the French Rothschilds and leading Jewish political and cultural elite. And then came more freight wagons with the French Rothschild banking records, important Judaica and Hebraica from the Netherlands, along with Judaica from numerous Jewish collections in Belgium, and elsewhere in Europe including Greece, with a major transport from Thessaloniki (Salonica). The year 1942 saw the initial influx of Judaica from Eastern Europe as the Germans established a firm NS foothold in western Soviet lands, overlooking the earlier 1938 agreement for Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries, Western Belorussia, and Eastern Galicia.

In 1943, IEJ operations and most of its vast collections were evacuated to Hungen, 70 kilometers northeast of Frankfurt. Headquartered in the elegant castle there, the IEJ had work places and storage facilities in eight different locations in the town. By then the IEJ library had grown to a projected estimate of 550,000 volumes, including 10,000 volumes and archival materials from Greece (especially Thessaloniki); 50,000 volumes from Latvia and Lithuania (notably the YIVO Research Institute and the Strashun Library looted from Vilnius); 20,000 from the Belorussian Soviet Republic; and 100,000 volumes from Ukraine. Judaica continued to arrive from these and other countries, including ERR seizures from Italy in the fall of 1943.1

Initially, a Masonic department was projected for the IEJ, but that had not materialized by 1943. Many of the extensive Masonic books, archives, and ritual items looted from France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands were spirited away for Henrich Himmler’s Masonic research projects under the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA); those that remained with the IEJ were deposited in a hunting lodge in the village of Hirzenhain not far from Hungen in the same Hesse region.2

With intensification of Allied bombing in 1943, orders were given for evacuation of all cultural property from Berlin, including captured ‘enemy’ cultural loot initially collected in and around the capital. Starting in spring 1943, many of the main ERR-looted library and archival collections gathered in Berlin were moved to Ratibor, Silesia (officially annexed to the Reich in 1938; postwar Racibórz, Poland). These included the so-called Ostbücherei (Eastern Library) for research on the Bolshevik ‘enemy,’ already expanded by a major shipment from Riga.

1 See IEJ librarian Johannes Pohl’s report with statistics of the seized library holdings, 29 April 1942, BArch, NS 15/339; and CDJC, CXL 99; and as the U.S. Nuremberg IMT Prosecution Exhibit USA 383 (171-PS), in NACP RG 38; a condensed translation is at: http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/pdf/NT_Nazi_Vol-III.pdf, p. 200 (171-PS).

Most of the ERR research and analysis operations were also transferred to Ratibor in 1943, including the ZBHS Book Control Office (Buchleitsstelle), which, originally based in Berlin, jointly operated with the ERR as a centralized book-sorting center. Ratibor thus became the hub of a large ERR research and library network, with headquarters in the Franciscan Monastery and the main Lagerplatz Synagogue, which had been burned out on Kristallnacht. Gerd Wunder, who first headed library plunder efforts in Paris through June 1941 before his recall to Berlin, headed ERR research operations in Ratibor (utilizing materials collected from East and West) for anti-Bolshevik research and propaganda efforts – the forerunner of a projected Anti-Bolshevik Study Institute.³

Other offices and library facilities were dispersed in a number of places in the city, as well as a series of satellite castles and other buildings in the vicinity. An additional complex about 60 kilometers to the east – based in the elegant castle of Pless (postwar Polish Pszczyna) and neighboring buildings – housed prize ERR Baltic loot, along with hundreds of thousands of books and periodicals from Belorussian libraries. When the ERR evacuated from Vilnius in the fall of 1943, it also brought four and a half freight wagons with Communist Party records, earlier transferred from Smolensk for an anti-Bolshevik study center in the Lithuanian capital.

ERR Working Groups (Arbeitsgruppe, AG) or Main Working Groups (Hauptarbeitsgruppe, HAG) were organized to head operations in each occupied country for seizure of libraries and research materials and for propaganda efforts. The ERR also had separate ‘special staff’ (Sonderstabe) units to deal with different types of cultural operations (visual arts, music, and prehistory, among others) that grew out of and often overlapped with DBFU offices. Their tasks and designations shifted over the years, with changing personnel and priorities, while subject- and geographic-area designations were frequently intertwined.

One such group, the ERR Sonderstab Musik (Special Staff for Music), dealt with music operations (including plunder of instruments and music scores), and pursued independent seizures, although often in contact with the Arbeitsgruppe in different areas. Headed by Dr Herbert Gerigk, who had earlier headed the DBFU Music Office, the Sonderstab Musik started in France in 1940, and was also active in the confiscation of musicalia in the Netherlands and Belgium.⁴ Initially based in Leipzig, the Sonderstab Musik evacuated in September 1943 to the Silesian castle of Langenau (postwar Polish Czernica), 12 kilometers from Hirschberg (postwar Polish Jelenia Góra) in western Silesia.⁵ Gerigk set up his own headquarters in Schloss Langenau at least by April 1944, and some materials from Leipzig were evacuated there. During 1944, additional musicalia seized by the ERR in Italy, for one, was still being shipped to Leipzig as well as Langenau. By then, however, most of the extensive musicalia seized from France and transferred to Leipzig, for example, had been evacuated to the former Abbey of Raitenhaslach in southeastern Bavaria.⁶ No ERR reports from Langenau or details regarding its operations and holdings have surfaced, but local reports estimate upwards of seven freight cars of musicalia were removed by the Red Army when the castle was taken over as a military hospital in


⁴ The Western European operations of the ERR Sonderstab Musik have been documented by the Dutch musicologist Willem de Vries, Sonderstab Musik: Music Confiscations by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg under the Nazi Occupation of Western Europe (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1996); German edn (KölN, 1998).

⁵ Lommatzsch report (4 Sep. 1943), TsDAVO, 3676/2/23, fols. 43–44.

⁶ Removal lists and MCCP property cards and related documentation regarding individual items of musicalia found there have been preserved with the MCCP records cited under BArch Koblenz below, see especially **B 323/91 and *752.
spring 1945.\footnote{Hugo Weczerka, “Langenau,” in Schlesien. Handbuch der historischen Stätten, 15 (Stuttgart, 1977, “Krönners Taschenausgabe,” vol. 316), p. 266. The source of that report has not been identified, but the present owner of Langenau repeated the same story when I visited with de Vries in October 1999. No Soviet reports of reconnaissance or transport have surfaced.}

The **ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst (Special Staff for Fine Arts)**, headed by Robert Scholz, was responsible for most of the art seizures in France and the organization of processing seized collections in the Jeu de Paume. Its Berlin office operations in 1943 were evacuated to Schloss Kogl, near St. Georgen, Attergau, in Austria. Kogl served as a major art depot (see BArch Koblenz **B 323/312** along with Amstetten (Seisenegg). One of the major offices (Dienststelle) for the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst remained in an abbey in Füssen, the closest town and railway depot below Schloss Neuschwanstein, which was the first and largest ERR art repository in Bavaria (especially for the private Jewish collections seized in France). The Füssen office was also in charge of the lesser art depot in Schloss Hohenschwangau, and coordinated the smaller repository in Schloss Herrenchiemsee, on an island in the Chiemsee. By mid-1944, however, on Hitler’s orders, major portions of the ERR-looted art were transferred to the salt mines of Altaussee, above the lakeside village of that name in Austrian Styria.

Of heightened importance within the framework of Nazi racial-based ideology was the **Sonderstab Vorgeschichte (Special Staff for Prehistory)**, first represented in France and Belgium by Professor dr Rudolf Stampfuss. Attached to the ERR Belgian Working Group, he conducted extensive seizures of archeological and prehistory materials from Belgian museums and research facilities, shipped out to Berlin. Following the German invasion of the Soviet Union, Stampfuss was appointed Commissioner for Pre- and Early History under the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO), simultaneously heading the ERR Special Staff for Prehistory in the Reichskommissariat Ukraine. During German occupation in Kyiv (Kiev) he established the Provincial Institute for Pre-and Early History, recruiting leading Ukrainian archeologists, seven of whom were lured to accompany the German evacuation in September 1943 as far as Höchstädt on the Danube. They took massive archeological/ethnological treasures and archives seized from museums and research institutions in Ukraine and Crimea, as well as those in Soviet Belorussia and Lithuania. First continued in Kraków and augmented by further seizures in Poland, the institute was reestablished in Höchstädt in 1944. Schloss Höchstädt became the ERR repository for the most extensive, yet lesser-known archeological loot from the Eastern Front, combined with evacuated materials from Berlin.\footnote{See the detailed ERR lists and inventories and MFA&A reports in BArch **B 323/495**, as described below in Section 3.1.1.5.2.}

**Other Rosenberg-directed ERR research operations** – intended eventually as part of the Hohe Schule, but still in formation during the war – were scattered in different parts of Germany.

- The **Institute for Biology and Racial Doctrine (Institut für Biologie und Rassenlehre)** in Stuttgart, later evacuated to Schloss Schelklingen (Württemburg);
- The **Institute for Religious Studies (Institut für Religionswissenschaft)** in Halle/Saale, headed by Dr Wilhelm Brachmann;
- The **German Overseas Institute (Deutsche Übersee or Ausland Institut)** in Hamburg, directed by Adolf Rein and dealing with colonial policies; and
- The **Institute for German Folklore (Institut für Deutsche Volkskunde)** in Munich, directed by Dr Karl Haiding (after June 1942), and then evacuated to the Abbey of Rein/bei Graz (5 km west northwest of Gratwein, Styria).

These institutes, all in the process of formation during the war, were receiving ERR-plundered books
and archives as appropriate to their specified subjects, although in lesser and more specialized quantities. Few operational files survive from any of these institutes, although recently some scattered files have been identified in Kyiv, and a few remain with various Rosenberg files in the Bundesarchiv, and to a lesser extent in Mémorial de la Shoah (CDJC) in Paris.

COLLECTING POINTS FOR REPATRIATION AND RESTITUTION IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

Given the extent of ERR cultural loot that ended the war in Germany, a brief background summary of the extensive postwar Western Allied retrieval and repatriation efforts may be helpful for researchers seeking related documents in Germany. These efforts were centered within the U.S., British, and French Occupation Zones in West Germany; there was virtually no restitution – especially to Western countries – in the Soviet Zone in East Germany.

Postwar location, identification, and restitution operations were carried out by British and American ‘Monuments Men’ – officers of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Division (MFA&A) – together with French efforts of Rose Valland and French intelligence. They retrieved a large part of the ERR and other cultural loot from France and Belgium from designated ERR repositories, together with many ERR wartime records about the looting. Some of the loot however, was widely dispersed – through sales, Möbel-Aktion distribution, or additional looting or seizure – and much of it still remains at large. The MFA&A, with the help of the Art-Looting Intelligence Unit (ALIU) from the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), also succeeded in tracking down and interrogating many of the ERR perpetrators in Western Europe. French and British intelligence services tracked down and interrogated others.

Central collecting points for processing retrieved cultural property were organized in all three Western zones. It should be noted that restitution, as operated in all three zones of occupied Germany and Austria, actually meant repatriation to the country from which the objects were seized. Items normally were not restituted to individual owners or institutions outside of Germany, even when they had been identified. Unclaimed or ‘heirless’ Jewish property, however, was transferred to international welfare organizations, as explained below.

Postwar restitution of a large percentage of the ERR art loot from Jewish collections in France and Belgium processed through the Jeu de Paume was possible thanks to surviving ERR documents providing meticulous detail and often photographs of the art objects. During restitution processing, however, wartime ERR documents often became interspersed in postwar restitution records.

ERR-Looted Art in the U.S. Zone: the Central Collecting Points in Munich and Wiesbaden. In the U.S. Zone of Occupation, the MFA&A organized a series of collecting points under the Office of Military Government (OMGUS). The most important for art were in Munich (MCCP) and Wiesbaden (WCCP); the latter also took over the art objects retrieved in the short-lived collecting point in Marburg. Smaller collecting points also operated briefly in Bamburg and Nuremberg. Meanwhile,


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

12 See the Jeu de Paume Database identifying over 30,000 art objects from France and Belgium, many of them seized by the ERR, at: https://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume.
most of the retrieved library materials were collected and processed in the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), across the river from Frankfurt.

**Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP).** The MCCP in the Bavarian capital was most important in processing ERR-looted art objects because the majority of ERR art loot from France and Belgium – as well as the art and museum exhibits the ERR seized from the Eastern Front – was shipped to ERR art repositories in Bavaria and near-by Austria (mostly in the postwar U.S. Zone of Occupation). The ERR loot there became intermixed with even more art captured by other Nazi looting agencies as well as other cultural valuables evacuated by state institutions and private German owners to many ‘safehavens’ away from major cities. To aid in processing, MFA&A officers organized a Document Center at MCCP, bringing together many surviving German documents pertaining to art looting, including ERR reports and inventories.\(^\text{13}\)

When crates of objects arrived in Munich, Property Cards Art (registration cards) were prepared in multiple copies for each object (or group of objects), and a Munich accession number (Mii or MCCP number) was assigned to each. The cards often identified owners and noted ‘exit’ dates (when the item was shipped out to the country of provenance). In the case of the extensive ERR loot from France found in Neuschwanstein and Buxheim, the MFA&A arranged shipments directly back to Paris from those repositories in the autumn of 1945 and 1946. Even if they had not been physically accessioned at MCCP, usually Property Cards were also prepared for those items.

Many of the objects accessioned were photographed in Munich, although often wartime ERR photographs were utilized, many of which were intermixed in the MCCP photo collection. Several different series of MCCP Property Cards Art have been preserved, many bearing thumbnail images. Those that remain in Germany in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz have recently been combined with the German-held MCCP photo collection in a bilingual database now on the website of the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM) in Berlin.\(^\text{14}\) An additional variant set of Property Cards and MCCP images are held in the OMGUS records at the U.S. National Archives, College Park (NACP), now on the Internet via the vendor Fold3.\(^\text{15}\)

**Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point (WCCP).** While MCCP processed the looted art retrieved from the large ERR repositories in Bavaria and Austria (including Altauisee), WCCP processed mostly art from German museums and private owners elsewhere in the U.S. Zone. These often included works of art looted by the ERR or other NS German agencies that had ended the war in those German collections, both through seizure and purchase. By June 1946, WCCP had also received most of the acquisitions from the short-lived Marburg Central Collecting Point. Similar Property Cards were compiled in WCCP for the art items received. When the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD) closed down in 1949, considerable unclaimed Judaica (including books, extensive ceremonial objects, and

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\(^{14}\) “Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’,” [http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm ccp.php](http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm ccp.php); or in English: [https://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm ccp.php?seite=9&lang=en](https://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm ccp.php?seite=9&lang=en). Even though ERR loot is only part of the art objects processed, the MCCP database regrettably does not have a field for ERR code numbers (although many are accessible in the full-text search mode).

\(^{15}\) See description of the MCCP Property Cards Art and related photographs, among other documents remaining in U.S. custody in the NACP (see Section 10.1.5.4.5.7., Entry 520–Entry 523, and Section 10.1.9.2.4.).
some works of art) were transferred to WCCP, as explained below. WCCP also received some unclaimed Jewish-owned works of art and other Judaica in connection with the closing down of MCCP.

After the OMGUS Central Collecting Points closed down in 1949, the successor German office, known as the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK), continued identification and restitution operations in the MCCP facilities from 1952 until 1962. At that point, many of the WCCP and MCCP records were retired to the United States as part of the OMGUS records, now held in the National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP) outside of Washington, DC.

Many residual MCCP and WCCP working files, with property cards and related documentation, along with photocopies from microfilm of most of those sent to the U.S., were retained and hence incorporated and further annotated or expanded during TVK operations. Those remaining WCCP and MCCP working files, all now in BArch Koblenz as part of the TVK records (Bestand B 323), considerably diverge from the predominantly earlier original set in NACP.16 These include most of the recovered original ERR documents, as described below (see Section 3.1.1).

ERR-Looted Libraries in the U.S. Zone: Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD). A large percentage of the ERR library loot that ended the war in Germany was returned by Western Allies to the country of origin. In the U.S. Zone, the Offenbach Archival Depository outside Frankfurt am Main – characterized as the “American antithesis to the ERR” – conducted “the biggest book restitution operation in library history.” It served as a centralized restitution facility for many collections plundered by the ERR and other agencies. Yet it functioned without the significant ERR documents about wartime library seizures now available. Between its March 1946 opening and its closure in April 1949, OAD processed and repatriated over three million displaced books and manuscripts, relying largely on ex libris and book markings for identification.17 These included ERR-seized loot from Jewish and other sources all over Europe for the IEJ in Frankfurt and Hungen, and the ERR-captured Masonic collections from Western Europe stored in Herzenheim. While many of the books returned from OAD had been seized by the ERR, others had been plundered by other German agencies, especially the RSHA, with its Gestapo and SD sub-units. Those included tens of thousands from the RSHA collections that had survived the bombing of Berlin, as well as those found elsewhere in Germany.

While OAD, despite its ‘archival’ name, mainly processed books, it also received an extensive quantity of Jewish ritual objects and some works of art that the ERR acquired with the IEJ library loot, most from Frankfurt and Hungen. When OAD closed down in 1949, the extensive remaining unclaimed and unidentified books of Jewish ownership as well as most of the extensive Judaica ritual items received, was transferred to WCCP. The majority were thence turned over to international Jewish agencies for ‘redistribution’ to Jewish communities worldwide, as explained below, rather than

16 The set of Property Cards from Wiesbaden that came to the States after the war are now online at Fold3.com from NARA Microfilm Publication M1947 (see U.S. chapter Section 10.1.5.4.7., Entries 501–505).

being returned to their countries of seizure, where many Jewish communities were virtually annihilated in the Holocaust. Because the Americans and British did not recognize Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries, many library materials and museum exhibits from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were also forwarded to WCCP.

Relatively few OAD records remain in Germany with the TVK records in BArch Koblenz described below. The OAD records held in the U.S. National Archives, College Park (NACP) as part of the OMGUS records, described in the U.S. chapter, are now on the Internet with the vendor Fold3.com (see Section 10.1.5.4.4). Many of the French records of retrieval and restitution of library books returned from OAD are now open for consultation in Paris (see the French chapter, Sections 2.1.1.3. and 2.2.6.).

**ERR-Looted ‘Heirless’ Judaica: OAD, MCCP, and WCCP.** Given the revival of strong Jewish communities in Europe, there is renewed interest in the many hundreds of thousands of Jewish-owned objects seized by the ERR and other agencies. Jewish cultural property was a high priority for ERR seizure in occupied countries East and West, including ritual objects as well as books, archives, and works of art. Priority items had been delivered to IEJ in Frankfurt and most were evacuated to Hungen in 1943. Some three million books and periodical volumes, along with archival materials and ritual Judaica, were recovered after the war by the MFA&A in Hungen. At least another fifty thousand more books were rescued from the IEJ bomb shelters and other hiding places in Frankfurt.

After the war, these books and other Jewish cultural property were first transferred to OAD with the extensive IEJ library holdings for restitution processing. Many objects of ritual Judaica from IEJ, however, were not easily identified as to provenance, or were unclaimed at OAD, due to the extermination of Jewish communities in the Holocaust. Some Judaica was released directly from OAD to surviving Jewish communities and welfare organizations, such as the American Jewish Distribution Committee (AJDC) for the benefit of displaced person camps in postwar Germany, and the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction (JCR), organized in 1947. Yet large quantities of books and ritual Judaica remained unclaimed and deemed ‘heirless.’

The ‘restitution’ of Jewish cultural property became a highly sensitive and politically controversial issue in the wake of the Holocaust because so many Jews had perished in Europe as part of the NS “Final Solution.” Postwar international Jewish leaders, especially in the United States and Jerusalem, convinced the Western Allies (including OMGUS leaders) that ‘heirless’ Jewish communal cultural property and other unclaimed individual items of Jewish provenance should not be returned to Germany, the Soviet Union, or some other European countries, where Jewish communities had been virtually eliminated. As a result, much Judaica, rather than being repatriated to the countries of seizure – as was the U.S. policy for retrieved cultural property from the Central Collecting Points – was

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‘redistributed’ to surviving Jewish communities worldwide. In June 1948, the U.S. Military Government (OMGUS) recognized the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO), with the JCR as its cultural arm, with the right to file claims for ‘heirless’ or unclaimed Jewish property to be distributed for the benefit of Holocaust survivors worldwide, under U.S. Military Law No. 59. With the more recent revival of Jewish communities in many European countries, including Germany, there is greater scrutiny of that postwar policy and increased interest in the ‘redistributed’ Jewish heritage, with calls for better identification and some restitution claims.

Most of those U.S. transfers from Collecting Points to JRSO, JCR, and other authorized Jewish organizations were handled through WCCP from 1949 through 1952, with a few directly from OAD and MCCP. Thousands of unclaimed books and ritual Judaica from OAD, along with Jewish-owned works of art from MCCP, were transferred to WCCP, where JRSO and JCR received and distributed extensive ‘heirless’ Jewish books and ceremonial items. Approximately forty percent of the ‘heirless’ books and ritual items were sent to Jerusalem, forty percent to the United States, and twenty percent to other countries. Details of transferred items are revealed in surviving MCCP Custody Receipts and more in WCCP In-Shipment and Out-Shipment records (usually with country of destinations indicated), now available online in the TVK records at BArch Koblenz (see Sections 3.1.1.5.3. and 3.1.1.5.5.).

Documents remaining in Germany, however, often diverge from and need to be compared with U.S. NACP copies, available online at Fold3.

**French and British Zones.** A French Central Collecting Point for displaced cultural property was organized in Baden-Baden, with Rose Valland taking the lead in tracking down loot from France found in Germany. Most of the French processing and repatriation/restitution files from Baden-Baden, and from the Commission on Art Recovery (CRA) in Paris, among other agencies, are today found in the French Foreign Ministry Archive in La Courneuve, but still await much-needed database access.21

A cultural collecting point for the British Occupation Zone of Germany was organized in the castle of Celle (north of Hannover), bringing together and processing cultural loot found in that area. None of the wartime ERR repositories for looted art or books were located in the British Zone. But among other loot, many archives the ERR and the Reichsarchiv had seized from the Baltic countries (annexed to the Soviet Union on the eve of the war), and from Königsberg (annexed to the USSR in 1945) were found there. Many of these captured archives the Germans had evacuated to the Graslaben mine in the Hartz Mountains, were initially assembled by the British in Goslar, further southeast. Records of cultural restitution in the British Zones are scattered within many record groups in the U.K. National Archives in Kew, especially among Foreign Office (FO) records; selected files in several series are now accessible online.22

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20 See specific citations to the WCCP records in BArch Koblenz, with major transfers to JRSO and JCR, and links to digital files (¶B 323, Section 3.1.1.5.5.). More limited transfers from MCCP remain with Custody Receipts in ¶B 323 (Section 3.1.1.5.3.). Selected links to corresponding OAD and WCCP records in NACP (as displayed on Fold3) for Judaica are given in the 2018 online *Handbook on Judaica Provenance Research*, compiled by Cohen et al. (note 18).

21 See details in the French chapter of this *Guide*, Sections 2.1.1.2., 2.1.3.5., and 2.1.4.

POSTWAR FATE OF ERR RECORDS IN GERMANY

Despite the fact that most ERR operational headquarters remained in Germany itself and areas incorporated into the Reich (such as Austria and Silesia) until the end of the war, only a relatively small portion of the records from those headquarters survive, including those received from outlying ERR operations in occupied countries. Even fewer portions survive today in Germany. There are several possible reasons for this. First, some of the Berlin files were destroyed when a bomb fell on its Berlin headquarters (Margaretenstr. 17, Berlin W35) in November 1943, after which the ERR evacuated more of their earlier accumulated records to Ratibor. Second, most of the ERR cultural plunder operations were carried out in occupied countries; hence, corresponding records, if not destroyed at the time of retreat, would also have been located in occupied countries rather than in Germany. Third, orders went out towards the end of the war for the destruction of potentially incriminating ERR agency files. Fourth, when some ERR units in occupied countries nevertheless tried to save their records and send them back to Germany when forced to retreat, safe transport to evacuation centers in the Reich proved unsuccessful and they were captured elsewhere.

For example, when the anti-Bolshevik research group in Ratibor, headed by Gerd Wunder, retreated in January 1945 to the ERR evacuation center at Schloss Banz near Staffelstein in Bavaria, it was able to evacuate only a portion of its working files, now found among the ERR records in BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde. Others, as ERR agents reported in 1944, were being destroyed. Additional Ratibor records did not reach central Germany or their evacuation center in Bavaria, but rather were captured after the war by Soviet Ukrainian archival scouts, which explains the location of the most extensive component of ERR records from all over Europe now held in Kyiv. The Kyiv ERR Collection (now online) includes the major surviving ERR files from operations on the Eastern Front, which accounts for the paucity of those files in the Bundesarchiv.

The Netherlands was the only occupied Western European country where a sizeable quantity of files from ERR operations remained locally. Yet some of those files, when found soon after the war, were exchanged with the Bundesarchiv and are hence currently in Berlin. By contrast, the ERR Belgian Main Working Group (HAG Belgien), at the time of retreat in August 1944, sent a crate of its Belgian office records in its final shipment to the ERR art repository in Nikolsburg (then annexed to Austria; postwar Czech Mikulov). Fortunately, the ERR evacuated those Belgian files before it set fire to the Nikolsburg castle when the Red Army was approaching in April 1945. Some of the remaining art and other fragments of Western collections from Mikulov were later returned to France by the Czechs, but most of the Belgian files were recovered by Ukrainian archival scouts, and hence are now found in Kyiv, rather than in Berlin-Lichterfelde or Belgium.23

Alfred Rosenberg Component of ERR Records. The main collection of Rosenberg files (including ERR documents), captured by the U.S. Army at the end of the war and known by the Americans as the “Rosenberg Collection,” was initially sorted in Europe in preparation for the Nuremberg war-crime trials. The rest were transferred to the United States, and eventually processed in a military records center in Alexandria, VA, with virtually no public access. In 1958, those records were transferred to the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The main collection of U.S.-captured Rosenberg files was then arranged as temporary record group T454

23 The extensive ERR Collection in TsDAVO is online in PDF files from two fonds and available for free download (http://err.tsdavo.gov.ua/). One small fond has exclusively many files from the Belgian Worloing group, but many more are intermixed within in the larger ERR fond with files relating to activities all over Europe, including the Eastern Front. The ERR Belgian HAG files have recently been described in more detail on the ERR Project ‘Looted-Libraries’ webpage: https://www.errproject.org/looted_libraries.php. See also the forthcoming, updated Ukrainian chapter of this Guide.
Ch. 3 – Germany

(EAP 99), entitled “Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO).” That assigned title suggested these records originated only in Rosenberg’s state ministry governing the occupied territories of the Soviet Union. In fact, however, records of the ERR and other Rosenberg agencies under Nazi party (NSDAP) jurisdiction were also intermixed in EAP 99, but merely were not arranged as separate series or subseries. Most of these EAP 99 files were returned to West Germany (FRG) starting in 1963. Before transfer to FRG, they were all microfilmed and the low-cost films were widely distributed. The microfilms were well described in a detailed printed finding aid.24

After return to West Germany, the Rosenberg Collection T454 (EAP 99) was reprocessed by the German Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv) in Koblenz according to the creating agency of individual documents, with a strict distinction between State and NS Party agencies. Most of the files of specific ERR provenance were arranged as a separate record group (Bestand), NS 30 (see Section 3.3.3.), and those from Rosenberg’s other NS Party offices assigned their own record groups. At the same time, records from Rosenberg’s government office, and head of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO, i.e. occupied territories of the Soviet Union), were assigned to Bestand R 6 (see Section 3.3.5.). As a consequence of this reprocessing, the present arrangement of these records no longer corresponds to T454 (EAP 99), as represented on the U.S. microfilms and described in Guide No. 28. Furthermore, since the U.S. microfilms lack distinction of the NS creating agencies and frequently intermix files from different sources, they may easily lead to confusion and misinterpretation. Accordingly, use of the U.S. microfilms and related finding aids is not recommended for current citation purposes. Yet because the U.S. microfilms were widely distributed, they may still be a well-described source for many ERR documents.

A smaller group of Rosenberg documents found independently in Berlin and other sources after the war were acquired privately by the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York. Most of the original U.S. government-held captured German records were microfilmed and the originals turned over to the Bundesarchiv in the 1960s; by contrast, the original files acquired by YIVO remain in New York (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.5.). Photocopies of many of these YIVO files have been incorporated into the appropriate NS agency records in the Bundesarchiv. In the mid-1990s, all of the NS regime record groups in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz were transferred to a newly created Bundesarchiv branch in Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.3.). They were combined and integrated with other files from the NS regime remaining in East German (GDR) archival repositories or elsewhere.

A few Rosenberg files had been preserved before 1989 in the Central State Archive of the GDR in Potsdam, namely materials found by East German and Soviet specialists after the war. Most of the ERR material in Potsdam, however, were copies from the U.S. microfilms (T545/EAP 99) mentioned above. Since German reunification, the Bundesarchiv has reprocessed the Potsdam materials and integrated them with Rosenberg record groups in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

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24 Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA, No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (see Section 3.3. and the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.).
REMAINING ERR AND RELATED AGENCY RECORDS IN MAJOR GERMAN ARCHIVES

The German Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv, BArch) preserve federal government records in several branches important for this Guide. The Bundesarchiv in Koblenz now houses primarily those records generated in the German territories occupied by the Western Allies between 1945 and 1949 and those of the central government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) since 1949 and since reunification in 1990 (see Section 3.1.). In terms of the ERR and related documents covered in this Guide, the largest quantity of ERR documents relating to art looting and the postwar retrieval and repatriation of ERR cultural loot remain in Koblenz, together with the BArch Photo Archive (Bildarchiv). Most records of the National Socialist period have been consolidated in the branch of the BArch in Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.3.), including those ERR records and others held before German Reunification in Koblenz. Military records, however, are held in the Bundesarchiv Military Archive (BArch-Militäarchiv) in Freiburg (see Section 3.4.). Similar to the French pattern, the German Foreign Office maintains its own records separately in Berlin in the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amt, PA AA), formerly located in Bonn; that archive also holds some important sources related to ERR cultural looting (see Section 3.5.).

BArch Koblenz: Bestand B 323 (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut) [Trust Administration for Cultural Assets], TVK; see Section 3.1.1.). The most important extant ERR files in Germany relating to cultural looting (especially art) during the war and its postwar retrieval and repatriation are now held in BArch Koblenz, Bestand (record group) B 323 (TVK). Those files, first brought together in the postwar Central Collecting Points in Munich (MCCP) and Wiesbaden (WCCP) in the U.S. Zone of Occupation (1945–1949), were incorporated (in original or working copies) within the records of the German office (TVK) that took over processing cultural assets from MCCP and WCCP. After MCCP closed in 1949, the TVK – created in 1952 under the German Regional Finance Directorate in Munich – continued art restitution research and processing work until 1962.

Many key ERR files captured by the Western Allied Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) officers – the so-called Monuments Men – were assembled in the MCCP, run by the MFA&A section of the U.S. Office of Military Government (OMGUS). The MFA&A organized the MCCP Document Center to assist in identifying the cultural objects and their owners brought together in Munich after the end of the war. Accordingly, most of the original (or, in some cases, copies) of the ERR documentation found remain incorporated in the TVK records in Koblenz, as explained in the B 323 coverage below. As of August 2019, all of the TVK files in record group B 323 in Koblenz are now online in the BArch Invenio system. Also, as a special feature of this chapter, the Bundesarchiv has generously granted permission to attach directly to this chapter (with hyperlinks) over 75 digitized files with key ERR documents from B 323 – namely the original ERR inventories, shipping lists, and selected related documents from the TVK records in Koblenz.25

The U.S. Zone of Occupation encompassed Bavaria, the region where the ERR had established its most important repositories for looted art, including the legendary castle Schloss Neuschwanstein above Füssen, and the former Carthusian monastery of Buxheim, among others.26 Cultural loot from nearby Austria (such as the ERR Fine Arts Commando evacuation center in Schloss Kogl, and the salt mines above Altaussee) was also brought into the MCCP for processing. Many of the ERR records,

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25 The BArch Invenio database is not a particularly user-friendly system, especially for inexperienced researchers. The extent and complexity of arrangement of the TVK records in Invenio is described below (Section 3.1.). Most helpfully, BArch colleagues have provided ‘directlinks’ to the specific record groups within Invenio described in this chapter – see the initial explanation under the BArch Koblenz coverage.

26 See Appendix 2 for a listing of ERR repositories used for processing and storing looted cultural property.
including art inventories and photographs, were found in those repositories and accompanied the art to the MCCP. The ERR inventories of French and a few Belgian Jewish art collections processed in the Jeu de Paume are now online with hyperlinks below in this Guide. Item-level descriptions and images (if available) of individual art objects can be accessed in the Jeu de Paume Database described.

When the Munich and Wiesbaden Central Collecting Points were closed down in 1949, many of the MCCP records in original or copy were transferred to the United States in the early 1950s. However, many ERR files, individual documents, and photographs (or copies thereof) relating to cultural looting in both Eastern and Western Europe (especially seized works of art) remained in Munich for the continuing work of the TVK, and hence were incorporated within those agency records. The TVK continued operation until 1962, and its accumulated records – incorporating many files from MCCP and WCCP, and additional files including new German property cards. In 1992, the TVK records were transferred to the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, where they were processed as Bestand B 323. In addition to files from Munich operations, the TVK records include many files (or copies thereof) and Property Cards from continuing processing work in Wiesbaden. Meanwhile, as explained below, photographic collections from the OMGUS Collecting Points were kept apart, and are now held by the Federal Office of Administration (BVA) under the Federal Ministry of the Interior in Berlin-Weissensee (see Section 3.7).

Researchers may often be unaware of both the extent of MCCP and WCCP records remaining in BArch Koblenz as well as the significant discrepancies between remaining documents in various TVK series (B 323) and those now held in NACP (RG 260). Accordingly, the coverage of B 323 below highlights several specific examples of such discrepancies: notably, the original ERR art inventories of French (and a few Belgian) Jewish collections processed during occupation in the Jeu de Paume in Paris (see Section 3.1.1.1.), the extensive ERR shipping lists from Paris to art repositories in Bavaria and near-by Austria (see Section 3.1.1.2.), and many restitution files for cultural property returned to their country of provenance in the postwar decade, including lists of treasures from the Eastern Front. Also noted are discrepancies between U.S.-held MCCP and WCCP Property Cards and Out-Shipments documents and those remaining in Koblenz.

BArch – Bildarchiv (see Section 3.2.). The BArch building in Koblenz also houses the main BArch Photo Archive with an extensive online photo database, which also merits brief coverage. Some original ERR staff photographs and a large collection of photographs seized by the ERR in Soviet lands held there are also important for the present focus.

BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.3.). Since German reunification in 1990, most of the central state and NS Party records created during the National Socialist era in German possession have been centralized at the branch of the Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv, BArch) in Berlin-Lichterfelde. These include NS-period record groups earlier held by the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz and the former Central State Archives of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in Potsdam, including several key ERR-related record groups. Full online digital texts via the BArch database Invenio are available for two of those key groups – Bestände *NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery) and *NS 30 (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) – thanks to BArch cooperation with the Claims Conference ERR Project.

BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde record groups covered in the Guide, relating either directly or tangentially to ERR activities and the fate of ERR loot, are here presented in three main groups: Section A, records from Rosenberg’s NS agencies, including the ERR; Section B, record groups from Rosenberg’s NS state functions heading the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), with its various subordinate occupation agencies in Soviet territories under German occupation; and Section C, other state agencies closely related to ERR activities and/or the recipients of ERR looted books, archives, and art. These include
brief mention of the records of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) (R 58), a major rival for cultural plunder to which the ERR was required to hand over some of its loot.

Since mid-2017, the major collection of over 43,000 original photographs from the MCCP is held by the Federal Office of Administration (BVA), under the Federal Ministry of the Interior in Berlin-Weissensee (see Section 3.7). That photograph collection was held previously by the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV), also in Berlin-Weissensee (see Section 3.6). The BADV was then under the German Ministry of Finance, but is now under the Ministry of the Interior. The MCCP photographs were scanned and integrated into the MCCP Database, launched in 2009 on the website of the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM; see Section 3.0.1.2). Those images are joined in the MCCP database together with roughly 66,000 corresponding postwar registration cards for art objects (Property Cards) that passed through MCCP (now held in BArch Koblenz, B 323). Approximately one-third of the art objects depicted were plundered by the ERR. Unfortunately, international consolidation has not been possible of the variant sets of Property Cards and images from MCCP held by NARA in the United States.

The BVA also retains an additional small collection of original ERR photographs representing ca. 270 art objects seized from French Jewish collections. Some additional original ERR photographs have been identified more recently in the Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI) in Munich (see Section 3.9), while original photographs of many works of art plundered in France – including those acquired by Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring – are now open to researchers in the French Foreign Ministry Archives (AMEAE) in La Courneuve (see the French chapter, Section 2.1.1.).

Bundesarchiv Freiburg – Militärarchiv (BArch-MA; see Section 3.4). NS-Era German military occupation records with files closely related to art, library, and archival looting are another case of divided and dispersed records. Those returned from the United States, together with those captured by Soviet authorities and returned to East Germany or collected elsewhere, are today housed in the BArch-MA in Freiburg. This updated German chapter includes expanded coverage of two major groups of records from NS agencies of plunder held in Freiburg, both of which are themselves divided.

First are scattered files from the Künsberg Commando (Bestand RS 15) – one of the ERR rivals in cultural plunder – operating under the German Foreign Office. Today, remaining Künsberg files are divided between Freiburg and the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) in Berlin (see Section 3.5). These files are important in terms of ERR loot because the Künsberg Commando turned over much of its library loot to the ERR – especially from the Eastern Front.

Second in Freiburg are those of the principal military occupation agency, within which the ERR was operating in France and Belgium, namely the German Military Commandant in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF) (Bestand RW 35), and the separate Military Commandant in Belgium and Northern France (Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich, MB BelgNfr) (Bestand RW 36). While the records of these agencies form two separate record groups in Freiburg, they are now well described in a single complementary finding aid. They shed considerable light on archival, art, and library operations under the Military Commandants in both countries, with surviving files of the subordinate Archival Protection Office (Archivschutz), Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz), and the Library Protection Office (Bibliothekschutz), respectively, for both France and Belgium.

These two record groups from the Military Commandant in France and Belgium, however, themselves today remain split between Freiburg and the French Archives Nationales in Pierrefitte-sur Seine (see the French chapter, Section 2.2.3.1.). In France, remaining files form separate series within a single archival fond, while some fragmentary files are held by the Mémorial de la Shoah (CDJC; see
the French chapter, Section 2.6.2.1.); those parallel French holdings are all described in more detail in
the enlarged 2017 French chapter of this Guide.

Additional Freiburg holdings of particular relevance to ERR interactions with the Künsberg Commando and the Kunstschutz on the Eastern Front are listed in the bibliography of a recent volume covering Russian museums during the Second World War, prepared under the direction of Wolfgang Eichwede.27

**Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) (see Section 3.5.)**. German Foreign Office records dating back to the second half of the 19th century, most of which had been captured by British authorities after the Second World War, were microfilmed and described by British and U.S. specialists before their return to West Germany in the 1960s. Originally held in Bonn, the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) was moved – along with the Foreign Office – to newly-unified Berlin in the 1990s. ERR-related documents held there include most of the files of Commando Künsberg, involving cultural seizures in Eastern as well as Western Europe. There are also important files related to art seizures under the German Embassy in Paris during the summer of 1940, including the original catalogues of seized key French Jewish collections gathered in the Paris Embassy before the ERR started processing them at the Jeu de Paume in October 1940.

Meanwhile, many of the books seized by the Künsberg Commandos in the Soviet Union in the fall of 1941 (as reported in remaining files in PA AA) were handed over to the ERR in Berlin and then transferred to Austrian Carinthia. They ended the war with many other ERR-captured books in the Monastery of Tanzenberg, which housed the collections gathered for the Central Library of Rosenberg’s planned Hohe Schule (ZBHS). Documents related to the ERR within the Foreign Office records, however, are also scattered in other archives: additional files from Commando Künsberg are available in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg, and some are held in photocopy in the French Archives Nationales – Site Pierrefitte.

**Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI) (see Section 3.9.).** Today the Central Institute for Art History in Munich is located in the building that, in the immediate postwar years, housed the MCCP and later the TVK. This explains why some additional copies of wartime ERR photographs of art have surfaced at the ZI in Munich, and are among the over 4,500 images from the MCCP now held among the ZI photograph collections.

**German Institute for Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, IfZ) (see Section 3.10.).** Munich is also home to the IfZ, which houses major resources for provenance research and tracking ERR and related cultural loot plundered during the Second World War. Although not holding any original or copies of ERR records, researchers dealing with the ERR and related cultural plunder should be aware of its resources.

**Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, University of Bremen (see Section 3.10.).** A new entry has been added to the update of this chapter regarding the extensive collection of documentation brought together by the Forschungsstelle Osteuropa of the University of Bremen on Soviet cultural damage and losses during the Second World War. A considerable number of ERR documents are included, many of them newly available after German reunification and collapse of the Soviet Union. The Working Group on Soviet Cultural Property (Arbeitsgruppe Sowjetische Kulturgüter) – under the direction of now-emeritus Professor Wolfgang Eichwede – during the 1990s had a series of grants to fund archival

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research and publications in cooperation with Russian specialists, and produced an important series of related studies.28 The large collection of copies of documents brought together by researchers from Russian, Ukrainian, German, and U.S. archives over the decade the project continued, recently returned to Bremen and were opened for research.

**REMAINING ERR AND RELATED AGENCY RECORDS NOT COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER**

**Nuremberg IMT Records.** Lacking from the Rosenberg records in Germany are key documents that were extracted from the U.S.-captured Rosenberg Collection – as well as other captured records – for use at the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. While the original IMT records from the trial were transferred to the International Court of Justice in The Hague (see the Dutch chapter of this Guide), today that complex contains virtually no original ERR documents from the trial. Instead, both the U.S. and French delegations participating retained many of the original documents processed for the trial – including many not actually used in the trial proceedings; those continue to remain in U.S. and French archives. Many of the documents processed and used as IMT exhibits, including some original ERR documents, remain incorporated in the U.S. portion of the IMT records in the National Archives of the United States in College Park, MD (NACP) (as described in the U.S. chapter, see Section 10.1.8.).

Many other Rosenberg files that were turned over to the IMT but not used in the trials were given into French custody following the Nuremberg trials. The official French IMT records from Nuremberg are now appropriately held by the French Archives Nationales at Pierrefitte-sur-Seine (see the French chapter, Section 2.2.8). However, many additional original Rosenberg documents from Nuremberg were turned over to a French Jewish delegation; they comprise a major segment of the collections of the Centre of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, CDJC) now incorporated in the Shoah Memorial (Mémorial de la Shoah) in Paris (see the French chapter, Section 2.6.). Meanwhile, many of the Soviet records from the Nuremberg trials are held in the State Archive of the Russian Federation (Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii, GARF) (see the Russian chapter, Section 8.2.), while others remain exceedingly difficult to access in the Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (Arkhiv vneshei poliriki Rossiiskoi Federatsii, AVP RF).

**Soviet Component of ERR Records.** Unlike those Rosenberg records captured by U.S. authorities in Germany and returned to West Germany in the 1960s, the most important Rosenberg records captured by Soviet authorities were not returned to Germany; rather, they remained in the Soviet Union, hidden away from research and public access until 1990. The largest segment of surviving Rosenberg ERR records today remains in Kyiv, in the major central Ukrainian state archive for Soviet-period records, TsDAVO; all of these are now openly available on the Internet (see note 6 above and the Ukrainian chapter, Section 8.1.). Smaller segments are located in Moscow (see the Russian chapter, Section 7.2.) and Vilnius (see the Lithuanian chapter, Section 5.1.). Updated chapters for this Guide covering the holdings in those three countries are projected early in 2020.

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Wolff Metternich Papers and Kunstschatz Documentation (forthcoming). While the present chapter covers the major concentrations of ERR and related records now held in Germany in connection with ERR cultural plunder (especially in France), mention should also be made of the important group of personal papers of Franziskus Graf Wolff Metternich (1893–1978), who headed the Military Kunstschatz (Art Protection Agency) in France during the early years of occupation (1940–1942). Metternich’s personal papers should soon be open in the Rhineland Consolidated Archive of Aristocracy (Vereinigte Adelsarchive im Rheinland e. V.) in Brauweiler, with an online database and inventory of Kunstschatz-related documents, which have been gathered from many archives in several different countries.29

29 See the biographic note and bibliography at: http://www.afz.lvr.de/de/archiv_des_lvr/dokument_des_monats/dokument_2014_05/2014_1.html. I am grateful to Ulrike Schmiegelt-Rietig for informing me about the project. A related conference took place in September 2019, with a published volume expected to follow.
3.0.1. **SELECTED GENERAL RESEARCH AND INTERNET RESOURCES**

### 3.0.1.1. **DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM KULTURGUTVERLUSTE**
**[GERMAN LOST ART FOUNDATION]**

**Previous Name:** Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste
[Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets]

*Address:* Humboldtstrasse 12; 39112 Magdeburg
*Tel.:* +49 (0)391 / 7 277 63-0
*Fax:* +49 (0)391 / 7 277 63-6
*Website:* [http://www.kulturgutverluste.de/](http://www.kulturgutverluste.de/)
*E-mail:* kontakt@kulturgutverluste.de

Established and funded by the German Federal Government and the Länder (Provinces), the German Lost Art Foundation (Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste), founded on 1 January 2015, took over what was earlier known as the Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste (Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets), headquartered in Magdeburg, which served as Germany’s central office for documentation on displaced cultural objects from the National Socialist era and the GDR. As explained on its current website, the German Lost Art Foundation is responsible for dealing with “all matters pertaining to the illegal seizure of cultural assets in Germany in the 20th Century,” both domestically and in the international arena. Foundation activities “focus on cultural assets confiscated by the National Socialist regime, principally those from former Jewish owners” (often referred to as ‘Nazi confiscated art’). The Foundation is also “responsible for investigating the war-related removal or ‘relocation’ of cultural assets” – often referred to as ‘looted’ or ‘trophy’ art – during Soviet occupation of East Germany and in the GDR.

Along with the German Federal Government and the Länder, the Foundation has close ties to the three major national associations devoted to German cultural property: the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz), the Kulturstiftung der Länder, and the German Museum Association. The Foundation Board is chaired by the Minister of State for Culture.

Originally started in Bremen in 1994, the Koordinierungsstelle of the Länder was moved to Magdeburg in 1998, located within the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Saxony-Anhalt. It became a central facility in Germany for lost art, funded equally by the Länder and the Federal Government. The advisory committee was comprised of representatives from individual museums, libraries, and archives.

The Koordinierungsstelle launched the Lost Art Internet Database at [www.lostart.de](http://www.lostart.de) in 2000, which is currently being reorganized and further developed by the Foundation.

Following the Washington Conference Principles (1998), the Foundation makes grants to museums and other public institutions for provenance research in its search for Nazi-confiscated art, aiming at a “just and fair solution.”

The Foundation currently is also responsible for the “Gurlitt Provenance Research” project: the large collection of Cornelius Gurlitt, the son of an NS art dealer, found in his Munich home in 2012. See [https://www.kulturgutverluste.de/Webs/DE/ProjektGurlitt/Index.html](https://www.kulturgutverluste.de/Webs/DE/ProjektGurlitt/Index.html).

Although no documentation of ERR provenance will be found here, the website contains a wide
range of information related to wartime seizures of cultural objects and their postwar fate and restitution. As a major highlight, the “Lost Art Internet Database” serves as an international register of lost art and other cultural objects displaced predominantly during the Nazi era, many of which were seized by the ERR.

The Foundation website, building on the earlier one of the Coordination Office, lists its own publications and includes extensive bibliography of relevant publications in various languages.

“Lost Art.de” Database

Online at: http://www.lostart.de/Webs/DE/Datenbank/Index.html (German);

PUBLICATIONS:


Online version: Individual issues listed separately on the website under “Publications.”

(a) Issue no. 1 (no. 0 not available), online at: http://www.lostart.de /Content/07_Publikationen/EN/SpoilsOfWar/Spoils%20of%20War%201.html?nn=9602).
(b) Issues nos. 1–3, online at: http://www.lostart.de /Webs/EN/LostArt/Publikationen/Index.html?cms_gtp=9610_list%253D4.
(c) Issues nos. 4–7 (and Special Issue), online at: http://www.lostart.de /Webs/EN/LostArt/Publikationen/Index.html?cms_gtp=9610_list%253D3.
(d) Issue no. 8, online at: http://www.lostart.de /Content/07_Publikationen/DE/SpoilsOfWar/Spoils%20of%20War%208.html?nn=5768.

A key outlet for revelations about ‘displaced’ cultural property and restitution issues, while it lasted, with important country reports and articles in the field, started in Bremen and then moved to Magdeburg with the Koordinierungsstelle.

Nos. 0, 1–6, were also issued in Russian translation, but are unfortunately no longer available on the website of the All-Russian Library for Foreign Literature (VGBIL), which also highlighted Russian cultural property identification and restitution developments.

3.0.1.2. DEUTSCHES HISTORISCHES MUSEUM (DHM)
[GERMAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM]

Address: Unter den Linden 2; 10117 Berlin
Tel: + 49 (0)30 / 20 304-0
Fax: + 49 (0)30 / 20 304-543
Website: http://www.dhm.de

The website of the German Historical Museum (DHM) in Berlin hosts three important online databases compiled from original archival sources in Germany, all of which cover many specific ERR-looted art objects.
3.0.1.2.1. “Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the Sonderauftrag Linz” (Special Commission: Linz),” DHM and BADV.

Online at: http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html
English: https://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/indexe.html

The first database brings together the remaining catalogue cards and photographs of nearly 6,700 works of art collected for Hitler’s projected museum in his hometown of Linz, Sonderauftrag Linz, including no fewer than 56 items (53 objects) from French Jewish collections that passed through the Jeu de Paume. The original Property Cards are from the BArch Koblenz; the images now held by BVA (see Section 3.7.) were earlier held by the BADV (see Section 3.6.). The introduction includes a brief history of the NS Linz Project.

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


The second database (launched in May 2009) displays the remaining registration cards (Property Cards Art) covering art objects brought in for restitution processing at the MCCP, but only from those original cards held in BArch Koblenz. These are combined with images of the objects themselves from the hitherto publicly unavailable collection then held by BADV (see Section 3.6.), and now held by BVA (see Section 3.7.). In addition to showing a majority of the Jewish-owned French and Belgian art objects processed at the Jeu de Paume (brought into the MCCP from ERR art repositories in Bavaria and neighboring Austria), the MCCP database also includes musical instruments, furniture, rare books, illuminated manuscripts, and other categories of objects, including items from Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

Those two databases in English and German are part of a DHM database program for Nazi-era archival sources. They were compiled and are maintained in cooperation with the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV; see Section 3.6.) in Berlin-Weissensee and the Bundesarchiv. Regrettably, the DHM has not been able to bring together the additional – and often variant – MCCP Property Cards Art and images now held in the U.S. National Archives (NACP), both for the Linz Collection and items processed in MCCP.

3.0.1.2.3. “Die Kunstsammlung Hermann Göring”


A third database on the Hermann Göring Collection (launched June 2012) displays 4,263 objects, including paintings, sculpture, tapestries, and decorative arts from the wartime catalogue entries and images of the Göring Collection held by the Bundesarchiv, with some additional images from other sources. Compiled by Angelika Enderlein, Monika Flacke, and Hans Christian Löhr, the database is only in German.30 Researchers will find the database extremely useful, but should note that its coverage is limited because the data have not been correlated with postwar data, such as is covered for many more paintings with images and

30 See the related publication by Hans Christian Löhr, Der Eiserne Sammler. Die Kollektion Hermann Göring (Berlin, 2009).
extensive provenance data in the 2009 catalogue of the Göring Collection by Nancy Yeide.\textsuperscript{31} Nor does it present many additional images now available in the French Foreign Ministry Archives (AM\textsuperscript{E}AE) in La Courneuve.

Also not referenced, the original catalogue of the Göring Collection – obtained after the war by Rose Valland and held in AM\textsuperscript{E}AE – was published in September 2015 in French translation; regrettably, that published version lacks indexes. With only the wartime Göring Collection photographs, it also does not include many other images held by AM\textsuperscript{E}AE of paintings collected by Göring. And it, too, is not coordinated with the more complete Yeide catalogue of the Göring Collection. See more details below in the section covering the Göring Collection in BArch Koblenz, Bestand B 323 (see Section 3.1.1.4.3).\textsuperscript{32}

\section*{3.0.1.3. Portal of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI)}

\textbf{Online at:} https://portal.ehri-project.eu/countries/de

\textbf{German Country Coverage:} The EHRI Internet Portal, as of 2019, provides brief descriptions of 333 repositories in Germany with documentation relating to the Holocaust. Although the ERR did not operate in Germany, many of those repositories may be expected to cover cultural spoliation by various Nazi agencies, and some of which also have documentation relating to restitution issues. In addition to the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, Berlin-Lichterfelde, and Freiburg, the Portal briefly lists regional state and Holocaust-related archives, especially holdings in Jewish and Holocaust memorial institutions. Many of the listings provide only brief identifying and contact information, and some provide brief descriptions of fonds relating to the Holocaust in general. The site also provides extensive bibliography of German archive guides and finding aids.

\textbf{International Research Portal for Records Related to Nazi-Era Cultural Property}

\textbf{Online at:} https://irp2.ehri-project.eu

Notably, in June 2017, EHRI took over the International Research Portal for Records Relating to Nazi-Era Cultural Property (IRP), hitherto hosted on the website of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). As of late 2019, the IRP\textsuperscript{2} Portal can now be accessed through the EHRI portal, but the various IRP country data has been updated only minimally.

During its last decade under NARA, the Portal benefited from development of extended search capacities, which enables researchers to access archival materials within multiple repositories for cross-institutional research. However, there has been no significant updating or expansion of the IRP data.

Now that EHRI hosts the IRP, it is to be hoped that increased EHRI attention will be devoted to records relating to looted and displaced cultural assets and their appropriate restitution, especially those resulting from Nazi cultural looting and related cultural losses of Holocaust victims. Plans call for NARA to continue as a partner with EHRI but as of late 2019, no ongoing updates and expansion of the IRP are evident.

\textsuperscript{31} See the more extensive coverage of paintings in the collection with full provenance data by Nancy Yeide, \textit{Beyond the Dreams of Avarice. The Hermann Goering Collection} (Dallas: Laurel, 2009).

\textsuperscript{32} See AM\textsuperscript{E}AE and Jean-Marc Dreyfus, \textit{Le catalogue Goering} (Paris: Flammarion, 2015).
For coverage within Germany, the IRP provides direct links to three record groups with online digitized files in the Bundesarchiv (BArch), selected files from which are described in English below.

For BArch Koblenz the IRP provides a direct hyperlink to the online BArch Invenio coverage of the TVK records in Bestand *B 323. Note that the English-language descriptions of selected files in *B 323 in the chapter below include direct hyperlinks to full digital texts of over 75 files with original ERR and related documents. Full texts of all *B 323 files, many of which are described below are also digitally available within the BArch database, Invenio (see Section 3.1.1.).

For BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde, the IRP provides direct links to two key record groups for ERR documents – the Rosenberg Chancellery (*NS 8) and the ERR (*NS 30) – all files from both of which are digitally available online within Invenio (see Section 3.3.3.), and many described in English below.

In Germany, the IRP also provides direct links to several other related resources; although few with directly ERR-related materials, many have potential importance for provenance research and additional sources relating to Nazi-Era Cultural Property. See details with hyperlinks on the IRP site to three repositories:

**Landesarchiv Berlin**, with a direct link to Landesarchiv website, which in turn provides direct links to two major record groups:

**Online at:** [www.landesarchiv-berlin.de](http://www.landesarchiv-berlin.de)
  (Wiedergutmachungssämter von Berlin)
- Reich Chamber of Fine Arts, Head Office, Berlin (A Rep. 243-04), 1935–1945
  (Reichskammer der bildenden Künste – Landesleitung Berlin)
  with a Database of Art and Cultural Property Auctions, 1933–1945.

**Deutsches Kunstdarchiv im Germanischen Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg**
[German Art Archive in the German National Museum]

**Online at:** [https://www.gnm.de/sammlungen/sammlungen-a-z/deutsches-kunstarchiv](https://www.gnm.de/sammlungen/sammlungen-a-z/deutsches-kunstarchiv)

**Heidelberg University Library**

3.0.1.4. Microform Resources


An extensive microfiche collection with printed volumes of indices and registers covering widely scattered documents in various record groups from a number of archives throughout West Germany, as well as a few abroad (including the CDJC in Paris). Documents include scattered correspondence, memoranda, and related documentation created by the Party Chancellery of the NSDAP, its staff, related agencies, and subordinate offices. The indices are correlated with the numbered summary document registers for the thousands of documents on microfiche. The more fulsome first part (Teil I) contains many references to the ERR, as well as to the Rosenberg Chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg), Rosenberg’s office as Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragte des Führers der NSDAP für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU), and Rosenberg’s envisioned Hohe Schule. As this microfiche project was completed before the opening of archives in the former Soviet Union, many relevant documents held in Russian and Ukrainian archives are not included.

Published Database:


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

### 3.0.3.2. General Reference Guides


While now a decade and a half outdated, this is still helpful for the identification and analysis of some types of sources, although their locations have changed and more are now available on the Internet. Although specifically oriented to the needs of provenance research for museum curators or those trying to identify or locate displaced art, the guide is also of general importance to those researching Second World War cultural treasures. The largest section covers holdings in the U.S. National Archives (NACP, pp. 55–103); but all of the archival signatures cited have changed, and many are now available on Fold3.com. Includes bibliography of related literature and several case studies. An updated edition is badly needed.


German edn: *Handbuch zur Judaica Provenienz Forschung Zeremonialobjekte*


A helpful background reference work. The first part surveys the prewar organization of Jewish museums in Europe and NS looting of Jewish material culture and ceremonial Judaica, including coverage of the RSHA and the ERR. A second part identifies and describes ceremonial Judaica objects. The third part, “Primary Sources,” covers archival documentation, but regrettably was not coordinated with the more detailed archival coverage in several of the related country chapters of Grimsted, *ERR Archival Guide*. A helpful bibliographical fourth part lists online databases, Jewish museum and exhibition catalogues, as well as relevant reference works and literature.


3.0.3.3. GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY REPORTS

(Additional government reports are listed in other country chapters.)


The published report of what is usually known as the Roberts Commission, describes the wartime and its immediate postwar activities. The records of the Commission, held by the U.S. National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP), RG 239 were microfilmed as *M1944: Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historical Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission) 1943–1946.* (RG 239). 187 rolls. (*See the U.S. Chapter of this Guide: Section 10.1.2. and photographs in Section 10.1.9.1.*)


A postwar report by the major international (U.S.) claims service for Holocaust survivors in connection with West Germany’s 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG). The report provides important information about the function of the Möbel-Aktion, with a brief introduction and transcription of key original German documents (with no indication of source).

Copies are held by the General Directorate for War Victims (Brussels), the NIOD (Amsterdam), and the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute (New York), MS 529. A microfilm copy is available in the Wiener Library (London).

3.0.3.4. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

*Captured German and Related Records: A National Archives Conference, 12–13 November 1968.*

A collection of papers presented at the conference held at the U.S. National Archives.


A ten-year follow-up on the Washington Conference.


The proceedings from the second conference organized by the Czech Documentation Centre, with important contributions on cultural losses and restitution issues.


The proceedings from the fifth conference organized by the Czech Documentation Centre, with important contributions on cultural losses and restitution issues.


The proceedings from the third conference organized by the Czech Documentation Centre, with important contributions on cultural losses and restitution issues.


**Online at:** [https://books.openedition.org/pur/130140](https://books.openedition.org/pur/130140).

This rich collection of conference proceedings contains articles regarding archival and library plunder and restitution throughout Europe. It includes some important articles by international specialists on the seizure and restitution (or non-restitution) of French books and archives, with several reports on the restitution of French archives from Moscow.

Online at (JStor or paid access): http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue?decade=2010&jid=JCP&volumeId=17&issueId=02&iid=7901872.


Proceedings of a symposium at the Bard College Graduate Center for Decorative Arts, New York, January 1995, honoring the 50th Anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Includes important documentary appendixes.


Online at: https://fcit.usf.edu/holocaust/resource/assets/index.HTM.

3.0.3.5. Selected Background Literature


A detailed study of Rosenberg’s intellectual background and his activities as Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (DBFU), with extensive bibliography.


A collection of original articles based on newly available archives detailing Nazi cultural plunder in German-occupied Soviet lands by researchers at the Forschungsstelle Osteuropa of Bremen University. Includes maps and illustrations.


A French transcript of the original catalogue now held by AMÉAE, 209 SUP/585/R43, with lengthy introduction and other analyses. Includes images preserved from the Göring Collection for many of the 1,376 entries. Lack of indexes makes reference use extremely tedious.


An important history and analysis of postwar and post–Holocaust ‘repatriation,’ restitution, and ‘redistribution’ of wartime looted Jewish books.


Online at: [https://books.openedition.org/pur/130197](https://books.openedition.org/pur/130197).


The expanded documented printed version in French provides a survey and analysis of the migration of Nazi looted books and divergent restitution possibilities for those that ended the war in the East and West.


Revised and updated (with illustrations added) from the earlier article in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 20, no. 2 (Fall 2006), pp. 278–306; [http://hgs.oxfordjournals.org/content/20/2/278.full?ijkey=8v73bRZfKUs4Ys0&keytype=ref](http://hgs.oxfordjournals.org/content/20/2/278.full?ijkey=8v73bRZfKUs4Ys0&keytype=ref).


In the initial half of the book, Grimsted devotes separate chapters to the major German agencies responsible for archival plunder. In the second half, participating archivists from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, as well as The Rothschild Archive in London, describe the long negotiations for archival restitution; each country chapter includes English translations of the legal agreements and lists all the record groups returned to each country with their present locations.


In an introduction to the albums of photographs, the author provides a brief background sketch of the ERR and its library plunder, and a capsule survey of the Offenbach depository. The most complete copies of those photograph albums are now held in the U.S. National Archives in College Park, MD, and displayed online along with OAD records at Fold3.com.

Kuhr-Korolev, Corinna, Ulrika Schmiegeit-Rietig, and Elena Zubkova, in collaboration with Wolfgang Eichwede. Raub und Rettung. Russische Museen im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Cologne: Böhlau Verlag, 2019; “Studien kriegsbedingt verlagerten Kulturgütern,” Band 1. An impressive and well-illustrated joint German-Russian investigation of German cultural destruction and looting of museums in northwest Russia. Initial attention is paid to interwar Soviet developments and major German agencies involved in looting (the ERR, Sonderkommando Künsberg, and the military Kunstschutz). Focus on the wartime plunder of the Russian imperial palaces (Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, and Gatchina), Novgorod, and Pskov is followed by coverage of Western Allied retrieval and restitution, and Soviet postwar restoration developments. Of particular importance is the extensive and multinational bibliography covering archival and published sources.


**German edn** (original): *Der Central Collecting Point in München. Kunstschutz, Restitution, Neubeginn*. Munich/Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2015; =Veröffentlichungen des Zentralinstituts für Kunstgeschichte in München, no. 34.


An authoratative, semi-popular, and very well-illustrated account of the organization, operations, and achievements of the MCCP. Includes brief summaries of major restitution to individual countries throughout Europe with added names of country representatives and examples of major works of art recovered and returned, followed by major domestic returns within Germany. Includes a survey of subsequent German TVK efforts to continue the restitution. Provides limited citation to important archival sources and an extensive bibliography.


**German edn:** *Der Raub der Europa. Das Schicksal eurpäischer Kunstwerke in Dritten Reich*. Munich, 1997.

A well-documented and highly readable account of cultural plunder during the NS regime, followed by restitution efforts by the Western Allies.


**German edn:** *Kunstraub und Sammelwahn: Kunst und Politik im Dritten Reich*. Berlin: Propyläen, 1999.

Analyzes Nazi/ERR art looting throughout Europe, especially in the West. Provides good coverage of the ERR competition with other German agencies and also Rosenberg’s alliance with Göring.


The most extensive biography of Alfred Rosenberg to date, and a most helpful bibliography of primary and secondary literature, including most of Rosenberg’s own publications in the course of his career.


Poste served as a U.S. Army MFA&A officer in Germany.

A revision of Poste’s doctoral dissertation (University of Chicago, 1958).


A well-informed – but essentially derivative – survey with brief coverage of the ERR role.


A collection of essays covering NS library seizures in several countries.


A seminal study, although now somewhat dated, especially in terms of available sources.


A highly readable account by a Swedish journalist that fills in an important gap in the literature about European-wide Nazi library looting. Based on a wide variety of secondary sources and interviews in different countries with prominent librarians who have recently been dealing with lost or displaced books – from Berlin to Vilnius and Thessalonica, Prague, Paris, and Amsterdam.


An important summary of efforts in book restitution and reflection on its importance in connection with the Holocaust.


A reconstruction of the Dresden catalogue for the paintings chosen for the Linz museum with reproduction of available images (with MCCP numbers added). Images used are primarily from BArch. *B 323/45–88.


A published lecture in Groningen by the MCCP director of the with appended documents and illustrative photographs. See the extensive related bibliography (pp. 207–19) and the selected plates with images of paintings chosen for the museum (pp. 223–417).
Vries, Willem de. *Sonderstab Musik: Music Confiscations by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg under the Nazi Occupation of Western Europe*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1996.


   An impressive catalogue *raisonné* that includes provenance details about the individual items in the Göring Collection (many more than previously known) and quality color illustrations, compiled by the curator of the U.S. National Gallery of Art.

**N.B.** The Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen website has a bibliography with helpful annotations for some of the collective volumes by Professor Wolfgang Eichwede’s Study Group for Soviet Cultural Assets, 1992–1999:

[https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/de/4/20130926132240/20110624163536/Arbeitsgruppe_Sowjetische_Kulturgueter.html](https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/de/4/20130926132240/20110624163536/Arbeitsgruppe_Sowjetische_Kulturgueter.html)
3.1. Bundesarchiv (BArch), Koblenz  
[Federal Archives, Koblenz]

Address: Potsdamer Straße 1; 56075 Koblenz  
Postal address: 56064 Koblenz  
Tel.: +49 (0)261 / 505-0  
Tel. (reference inquiries): +49 (0)261 / 505-383  
Fax: +49 (0)261 / 505-226  
E-mail: koblenz@bundesarchiv.de  
Website: [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.de](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.de)  
(English): [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.en](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.en)  
Hours: Monday–Thursday 8:00–19:00; Friday 8:00–16:00  
Transport: bus 2 and 12 (Richtung Karthause)

**ACCESS**

Researchers are requested to write or e-mail three weeks in advance with details about the sources they require, and to reserve a place in the Reading Room. An official application form for readers (“Benutzungsantrag”) is required, which may be completed on arrival.

Those who are researching on behalf of a third party should present advance explanation to that effect in an appropriate letter of introduction and authorization from their sponsor.

**Photocopying/Reproduction Services:**

Digital photography by individual readers using their own cameras is permitted in the Reading Room without flash, for archival materials that do not bear legal or other restrictions. Questions may be addressed to berlin@bundesarchiv.de.

Reproduction of documents (photocopy, scans, or photographs) can be ordered through the outside vendor Selke, which services the BArch. Details are available in the Reading Room and online at: [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Kopien-bestellen/kopien-bestellen.html](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Kopien-bestellen/kopien-bestellen.html).

Since German reunification, the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz – as headquarters of the Bundesarchiv – holds primarily the federal-level records of the Federal Republic of Germany (Department B), including Western Zones of Occupation (1945–1949). Record groups from the National-Socialist (NS) era earlier held in Koblenz have been transferred and are now held in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde (as part of Department R).

Nonetheless, today the largest number of ERR documents relating to art-looting throughout Europe during the NS regime are found in Koblenz, together with extensive documentation related to the retrieval and repatriation or restitution of ERR and other cultural loot in Germany. Those documents are all incorporated now in the records of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK), Bestand (record group) B 323. The Western Allied-administered Central Collecting Points for processing and repatriating displaced cultural property were closed down in 1949 – including the largest U.S.-administered ones in Munich (MCCP) and Wiesbaden (WCCP) – after which processing continued under German authorities. The TVK, established in 1952 in Munich, took over and continued restitution research and processing through mid-1962 as the West German restitution agency. Although many of the CCP records were transferred
to the United States with the OMGUS records, many originals and copies remained in Germany for continued TVK cultural processing. These TVK records include extensive incorporated ERR and related wartime documents (not as a separate series); their crucial importance will become apparent in the limited English-language description provided below.

Also of key interest are many ERR images of works of art (the former ERR Fotothek) and an impressive album of images of the Möbel-Aktion in Paris, which remain a part of record group B 323. That entire M-Aktion album of images, as explained below, along with several other groups of images and selections of the ERR art photographs, are now available online in the Bildarchiv Database. Other images of interest and relevance will be found in the Federal Office of Administration (BVA), under the Federal Ministry of the Interior in Berlin-Weissensee (see Section 3.7).

In addition to B 323, researchers dealing with NS cultural looting (particularly postwar retrieval and restitution efforts) should be aware of the records of the Federal Office for External Restitution (Bundesamt für äussere Restitutionen). These are held in the BArch Koblenz as Bestand B 401. That record group contains copies of the microfilms prepared in the early 1950s by the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG), covering many of the records from the U.S. Central Collecting Points in Munich and Wiesbaden. Many of the B 323 file folders contain reduced-size printouts from these microfilms. Coordinates for the B 323 files with HICOG microfilm roll numbers are provided in the B 323 coverage below. In some instances, the original images on the microfilms may be more legible than the printed copies.

(See also the coverage of holdings in BArch-Berlin-Lichterfelde [Section 3.3.] and the Military Archive – BArch-MA in Freiburg [Section 3.4.])

Invenio – Bundesarchiv Archival Management Database:

N.B. Registration and password is not required to access Invenio for the records in this chapter.

Since 2014 the Bundesarchiv has been using the online archival data management platform Invenio for most of the record groups (Bestände/fonds) held in its three repositories covered in this chapter in Koblenz, Berlin-Lichterfelde, and Freiburg. The platform was designed exclusively for the BArch by an external vendor. It provides access to online descriptions of individual files within the record groups covered by the system, a mechanism for placing orders for individual files through the in-house version in archival reading rooms, and a system for access for viewing digitized files online. As of September 2019, 9,002 record groups (Bestände/fonds) are covered in Invenio, with a total of 14,760,379 files (or descriptive units), including 7,643,562 without research restrictions. Over 45,434 archival files (or descriptive units) are available digitally within the system, including the three most important ERR related record groups, as explained below. Most of these records were earlier described in the ARGUS system; starting in 2014, they were transferred to Invenio. A brief description of Invenio is available on the Bundesarchiv website (links below) – which also provides a link to the database itself – in German (with partial translation in English).

(German): http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Finden/Recherchesysteme/Invenio/invenio.html
Login Address: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/login.xhtml
Online Access to Finding Aids (Invenio):

As of 2019, the most recent, the complete earlier finding aids for the BAch record groups (Bestände/fonds) described in this chapter are no longer accessible on the BAch website, although many of them were listed with online links in the original (2011) edition of this Guide. With development and post-2014 use of the archival database platform Invenio, full texts of BAch finding aids (Findbücher) – earlier displayed in ARGUS or other online systems – are no longer available online. Those texts nevertheless serve as the basis for arrangement and description of individual files within Invenio, albeit in fragmented and often abbreviated form. Within the Invenio database, individual files within record groups are arranged in the ‘Klassifikation’ system by series, subseries (and in some cases, sub-subseries, etc.), and then with file-by-file descriptions, often regardless of their sequential order or signature numbers. Useful as the complete text of the finding aid may be for general context and orientation, and even for searching purposes, BAch reportedly has no plans to keep the full texts online. But it has confirmed that printed versions of the published or internally printed finding aids are available in the Reading Rooms in Koblenz, Berlin-Lichterfelde, and Freiburg.

Navigation within Invenio:

As a database, Invenio is rather difficult to navigate and, as of this publication, no English-language version is available. A few general instructions that follow may help newcomers to access file descriptions and digitized files, using the main BAch Koblenz record group described in this Guide, *B 323 (TVK), as an example. (These records are especially important for sources regarding NS cultural-looting, retrieval, and restitution.)

Online access to Invenio is now possible with or without prior registration (Anmeldung) and password (Passwort) with the Bundesarchiv.

BAch has kindly supplied an Invenio ‘Direktlink’ – a direct link, or URL – for each record group (Bestand) described in this Guide; each ‘Direktlink’ is listed under the heading “Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version).” To reach the record group, simply click on the ‘Direktlink’ (with some browsers, users may need to copy and paste the ‘Direktlink’ provided). Next, close the initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen if it appears (click the “x” in the upper right-hand corner).

The initial webpage that appears is divided into three different sections: one on the right-hand screen, and two on the left-hand screen. The right-hand screen that appears has the ‘Navigierende Suche” tab selected, highlighted in yellow at the top of that portion of the screen. The left-hand screen has a ‘Tektonik’ section in dark-grey on top, which gives a list of categories (historical periods) of records, and then record groups, highlighting the one for which the ‘Direktlink’ was provided. On the bottom of the left-hand screen is a ‘Klassifikation’ section in light-grey, which will also list the record group provided by the ‘Direktlink’ (if the ‘Klassifikation’ screen is not visible in the lower-left corner of the screen, click on the three dots ‘…’ below ‘Tektonik’ to restore that window).

In the opening right-hand screen, brief details about the record group are presented. The seven headings that follow (when selected) provide further introduction to the record group, including a brief administrative history of the producing agency, together with helpful background notes about previous archival location and arrangement of the records. Often, an explanation of series and subseries is provided, as well as notes about related records elsewhere, with limited bibliography.

The ‘Klassifikation’ window (bottom-left) outlines the organizational scheme of the record-group arrangement with the headings for successive series, subseries, and sub-subseries. The existence of a subseries is indicated by a plus-sign in blue circle on the left margin beside the headings.
Access to File-Level Descriptions:

In order to access file-level descriptions within Invenio, users must know the specific series within which a file is located. In this chapter, the sections containing file-level descriptions will list the specific Invenio series number(s) and name(s) for the files described. Tables of Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ schemes for other record groups are also provided to assist navigation in Invenio.

After clicking – or pasting into the browser – the ‘Direktlink’ provided in this chapter, look to the bottom of the left-hand screen in the ‘Klassifikation’ window, which will list the specific record group number and name. Select the record group, and first-level series headings will appear directly below. If a subseries exists, plus sign (in blue circle) will appear on the left. To access a second-level series, click on the desired first-level series heading, and second-level headings will appear. As necessary, continue to choose and click the desired third- and fourth-level headings. Description of files within a series or subseries will then appear in the right-hand screen.

Often, the order of files within Invenio diverges sharply from their numerical order, as well as from the order in which selected files are listed in this chapter. If users are looking for a specific file within the list, it is not possible to search for it with an Invenio function, but it is possible to search for it with a browser function – control + F on PCs or command + F on Macs. Otherwise, users can scroll through the files manually.

Search for an Individual Numbered File within a Record Group (Bestand, Fond)

As described above, the initial webpage that appears after clicking – or pasting into the browser – the ‘Direktlink’ for a chosen record group has the ‘Navigierende Suche [navigational search]’ tab selected, highlighted in yellow at the top of the right-hand section of the screen. To search for an individual file within a record group, click on “Suche [search],” which is located to the right of “Navigierende Suche.” Once “Suche” is selected, search boxes appear. Within the “Einfache Suche” tab, enter the desired file signature in the search box “Signatur” (for example, B 323/91), and click “Suche” located at the bottom-right of the screen.

After clicking “Suche,” the top of the right-hand screen will have “Suchergebnis [search results]” selected, highlighted in yellow. Below will be the description of the desired file, *B 323/91. The ‘Tektonik’ (“Treffer in der Tektonik”) and ‘Klassifikation’ (“Treffer in der Klassifikation”) windows will appear on the left-hand screen. “Treffer in der Klassifikation” displays the record group and series in which the file is found; “Treffer in der Tektonik” displays the larger organization of historical periods of records within which the specific record group is found.

If the user would like to access other files in the sub-subseries “(1) 3.2 Central Collecting Point München,” click on the link within the file description on the right-hand screen, ‘Im Kontext anzeigen.’ This will take the user to the individual file, *B 323/91, within the “Navigierende Suche” tab, where it is possible to access other individual files in the same sub-subseries.

Note that when accessing file-level descriptions within record groups in BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde or BArch Freiburg (Militärarchiv), alternate BArch historical records divisions will appear in the ‘Tektonik’ screen. For *NS 8 and *NS 30 in Lichterfelde, for example, clicking “(1) Bestände” in the ‘Tektonik’ screen will be followed by the sub-headings “(1) Norddeutscher Bund und Deutsches Reich”; “(1) Einrichtungen der NSDAP”; “(1) Reichsleitung”; and finally the record group, “(1) NS 8” or “NS 30.”
Online Access to Full-Texts of Digitized Files

*PDF Files Linked from this Chapter (B 323 only)

Direct online access for selected ERR and related files in *B 323 is available from within this chapter for over 75 files described below, thanks to a 2007 cooperative agreement between the Claims Conference ERR Project and the Bundesarchiv. These selected files contain original ERR inventories of looted art and other cultural valuables, shipping lists, and documents relating to the retrieval and restitution of ERR cultural loot. Indicated with blue asterisks (*) preceding their signatures, these files are directly hyperlinked from their signatures in this chapter, under terms of the BArch agreement between the Claims Conference ERR Project. Tables of contents added to these files are often bilingual and include hyperlinks to major documents or groups of documents within each file.

*BArch Files within Invenio (*B 323, *NS 8, and *NS 30)

As of August 2019, digitized texts are available online within Invenio for three BArch record groups described in this chapter with important ERR and related documents: *B 323 (TVK) in BArch Koblenz, along with *NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery) and *NS 30 (ERR), both in BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde (Section 3.3.). The digitized files in those record groups within Invenio described in this Guide have black asterisks (*) preceding their signatures.

Access to Digitized Files within Invenio

Using the ‘Direktlink’ provided in this chapter, access the description of individual files in the appropriate subsection of Invenio (see above for instructions). Once in the appropriate series or subseries (indicated in the lower-left ‘Klassifikation’ screen), on the right-hand side of the screen, scroll down until the desired file is found within the series (files are not always listed in numerical order). If a digitized version of the individual file is available within Invenio, the words ‘Digitalisat anzeigen’ appear as a hyperlink immediately below the end of the file description. When clicked, the full digitized text for that file will appear in a new tab within the browser; the initial Invenio file description will remain open in the original browser tab, allowing the reader to toggle back and forth.
**3.1.1. BESTAND *B 323: TREUHANDVERWALTUNG FÜR KULTURGUT BEI DER OBERFINANZDIREKTION MÜNCHEN (TVK)**

[TREASURY ADMINISTRATION FOR CULTURAL ASSETS, UNDER THE REGIONAL FINANCE DIRECTORATE, MUNICH]

With the closing of U.S. cultural restitution processing in the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) in the autumn of 1949, cultural objects brought together there from throughout the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany – and not yet repatriated to their home countries – were transferred to the jurisdiction of German authorities. In February 1952, first under the Bavarian Minister President, and then under the German Foreign Office in Bonn, a special agency was established – the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) – with a subordinate office of the same name in Munich. The purpose of the TVK was to continue establishing ownership for the remaining cultural property seized or otherwise displaced during the war (especially works of art) and arranging repatriation to the country of seizure, so the property could be restituted to its owners or rightful heirs. As successor to the work of the MCCP and WCCP under the MFA&A within OMGUS, the TVK took over many of the working records of the MCCP and WCCP, together with printout copies from the HICOG microfilms as needed. With the closure of TVK in June 1962, responsibility for the TVK records and its inventory of still-unrestituted works of art was turned over to the Cultural Affairs Desk at the Regional Finance Directorate (Oberfinanzdirektion, OFD) in Munich. In 1992, the TVK records were transferred from Bavaria to the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz.33

Together with many of the working files, card files, and photograph collections produced in the MCCP, B 323 includes many files as well from the Wiesbaden CCP and earlier Marburg CCP. TVK continued to use and update those files throughout its existence.34 Because the TVK took over the files (or copies thereof) of the MCCP Document Center along with other working files, a vast quantity of original materials from the ERR and other Nazi agencies is now incorporated into the TVK records. Those include many original ERR documents and photographs that had been retrieved from ERR repositories after the war, especially from Schloss Neuschwanstein on the mountain above Füssen. In many cases, the ERR materials were further annotated in the course of TVK operations, including identification efforts and dealing with restitution claims.

Emphasis in the listings below is on those ERR and related files documenting wartime cultural plunder and displacement, as well as the MCCP, WCCP, and TVK files used in restitution processing (focusing on the loot of the ERR and related NS agencies). Moreover, it should be noted that almost all of the extant ERR documents relating to loot or displaced art are found among these TVK records rather than the ERR records now processed as Record Group (Bestand) NS 30 (ERR) in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde. However, the ERR files in the TVK records, as a result of their use in MCCP and WCCP, and later by the TVK, no longer reflect their working order within ERR offices.

After the MCCP and WCCP were closed in 1949, many of the records of the U.S. Office of

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33 A 35-page report on TVK activity “Tätigkeitsbericht der TVK München,” by Dr B. Hoffmann (1 Oct. 1962), is in **B 323/762. Another 1962 report containing lists of collections restituted to different countries is found in **B 323/560.**

34 See the brief survey, history, and evaluation of record group B 323 by Anja Heuss, a German art historian who has worked extensively with these records, especially for her monograph, **Kunst- und Kulturtraub: eine vergleichende Studie zur Besatzungspolitik der Nationalsozialisten in Frankreich und der Sowjetunion** (Heidelberg: Winter, 2000), pp. 16–22.
Military Government for Germany (OMGUS) – the U.S. Government agency responsible for the administration of the CCPs in the U.S. Zone of Occupation – were shipped to the United States. The OMGUS records transferred to the United States are now held by the U.S. National Archives in College Park (NACP) as Record Group (RG) 260. Most of those related to cultural plunder and restitution were earlier held by the U.S. Department of State in the offices of Ardelia Hall, who was in charge of U.S. cultural restitution; those materials have since become known as the Ardelia Hall Collection (AHC), but in fact they are now all part of the OMGUS records (RG 260). Most of those records have since been microfilmed by NARA and then digitized, and are now available online via the commercial vendor Fold3.com; detailed description (with Fold3 links) is provided in the U.S. chapter (see Section 10.1.5. and its various subsections).

Before shipment to the States, microfilms of the OMGUS records (including MCCP and WCCP files) were prepared for the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG), and copies were turned over to West Germany for TVK use. The amount of original ERR documentation in the TVK records (especially **B 323/266–315 and *738–752) is extensive. Regrettably, today many B 323 files are now available only in photocopy or barely readable negative photoprints made from the HICOG microfilms; many were printed in reduced size and arranged four sheets to a page in bound file folders, and many are now barely legible. In most cases, copies of the HICOG microfilms are now available in BArch Bestand B 401 (see Section 3.1.2.), although many of those are likewise faded.

**Discrepancies Between Files in Germany (BArch, B 323) and the United States (NACP, RG 260)**

While there is much duplication between the holdings in B 323 (TVK) and in RG 260 (OMGUS), considerable variance is found in many cases. The arrangement of records in College Park (NACP) diverges completely from those in Koblenz. The documents in NACP were never arranged in files and series within collecting-point records. Since they were never bound, noticeably many were not kept in their original working order, and some pages are missing or misplaced, making it often difficult to compare specific documents. Many originals were transferred to the States, while the TVK used printouts from the HICOG microfilms of those transferred. Besides, because the TVK continued processing work until 1962, B 323 holds many documents and research reference files (especially from the MCCP and WCCP) that are not duplicated at all in RG 260 (OMGUS). Besides, many of those that are duplicated in B 323 have later annotations by TVK specialists. Accordingly, the TVK files are of particular importance for art provenance research, as they further trace the movement of confiscated cultural objects and continued restitution processing.

In general, the files in record group B 323 are much better organized, arranged, and described for research use than their counterparts within the OMGUS records in NACP (RG 260). Because they have been carefully processed and arranged in bound folders (in many cases as received from TVK), those that are originals are much better preserved and have retained their original order.

However, where B 323 files contain reduced-format negative photocopies (four to a page) from the HICOG microfilms, many of the documents are badly faded, some virtually illegible; similar problems arise with other remaining negative photostatic copies of documents in some files. Fortunately, the BArch Koblenz retains a copy of the HICOG microfilms in record group B 401, although many documents on those films are likewise now difficult to decipher. Whenever available, microfilm numbers have been added below for easier concordance; many of these are now also indicated in the Invenio listings. In a few cases where Koblenz preserves only microfilm printouts, NACP retains the original paper or carbon copies, and vice versa; NACP also retains copies of the HICOG microfilms.
Researchers often fail to take into account the significant discrepancies between many series of files from MCCP and WCCP records remaining in BArch Koblenz (B 323), and similar ones now held in the United States at NACP (RG 260). Specific examples of the many discrepancies are highlighted in the discussion below, including:

(1) **ERR Jeu de Paume art inventories** in *B 323* (Section 3.1.1.1, **B 323/266–297** and **B 323/298–299**), **none available in NACP** (RG 260). However, the corresponding original ERR registration cards for individual art items in the Jeu de Paume (displayed in the JdP database) are held in RG 260, copies of which are not available in *B 323.* *B 323* also retains many additional inventories and ERR documents relating to French cultural property, many of which are not duplicated in RG 260.

(2) **ERR shipping lists** to art repositories in Bavaria and Austria (**many not duplicated in NACP**), the most complete copies of which are in *B 323* (Section 3.1.1.2, **B 323/300–305, 312,** and 314).

(3) **Property Cards** of art objects processed in MCCP and WCCP, vary considerably between those in *B 323 and RG 260.* Those in *B 323* are all online. Most of those from MCCP in *B 323* are also now displayed in the online DHM MCCP Database (see Sections 3.0.1.2.2. and 3.1.1.5.4.). The WCCP property cards in *B 323* (Section 3.1.1.5.6.) also differ from those in NACP, but neither are included in the database.

(4) Selected **MFA&A reports** of removals from wartime art repositories, especially those used by the ERR. (**Most of those in *B 323 are not in RG 260.**) Selected digitized files in these series are available online with hyperlinks from this chapter; while all are available in Invenio (see Sections 3.1.1.5.1. and 3.1.1.5.2.).

(5) **MCCP and WCCP Out-Shipment and/or Custody Receipts** with lists of items repatriated to many countries or returned to German individuals or institutions, as described below. Arrangement and copies differ. As specific examples of partially duplicated files with lists of items transferred of special interest today, see Sections 3.1.1.5.3. (*B 323/542–544*) and 3.1.1.5.5. (**B 323/247–251**).

(6) **TVK restitution records** (not duplicated in NACP). Those files described in this chapter emphasize the inclusion of ERR loot, but many others are identified in Invenio, with reports and related correspondence, all of which and now online (Section 3.1.1.6.).

**N.B.** Full digitized copies of over 75 files with original ERR or related documents in *B 323* – indicated by signatures with blue asterisks (*) and hyperlinks – are now available online directly from the text below. These include all of the ERR inventories for all of the French and Belgian individual works of art processed in the Jeu de Paume, shipping lists, and related texts, and many documents relating to ERR cultural loot from the Soviet Union. All of those files are now also online in Invenio, as indicated with a black asterisk (*).
Unique ERR Original Art-Looting Documents from France and Belgium

*Files marked with a blue asterisk are available digitally, hyperlinked from their signatures in their descriptions below.

*All files are available digitally in Invenio.

**B 323/266–297. Among unique original ERR documentation are inventories and lists of art objects covering the over 200 named French (and six Belgian) Jewish collections plundered by or on behalf of the ERR and registered at its processing center at the Jeu de Paume Museum in the Tuileries Gardens in Paris.

**B 323/298a, 298b, and 299. These three files provide inventories of the ERR collections of art objects received from the Möbel-Aktion in France and Belgium (arranged by type of art). **B 323/299 also lists items in the Belgian Jeu de Paume collections with postwar notes on those repatriated from MCCP.

While copies (dating from 1949) of many of the ERR inventories of French Jewish collections are available in France (AMEAE, La Courneuve), the originals remaining in Koblenz often have post-1949 annotations, along with supplemental notes and additional files prepared by MCCP and TVK specialists (1945–1962). In most cases, postwar MCCP registration (Mü) numbers (and frequently ‘exit’ dates) have been added by hand next to individual items. Most of the Koblenz original inventories also include TVK summary sheets, with updates on the status of restitution for items in individual-named collections. Later TVK restitution lists and working files provide additional data and identify previously unknown provenances, including notes, correspondence, and reports indicating the fate and disposition of individual items. Final TVK repatriation/restitution lists cover all items repatriated to individual countries.

**B 323/300–305, 312, and 314: ERR Shipping Lists and Inventories. These files contain shipping crate lists (many with crate inventories and some copies of JdP collection inventories) for transports to ERR art repositories in Bavaria and near-by Austria, with cultural property holding lists and inventories prepared at some of those repositories. Subsequent transfers between repositories include the major transports to the salt mines of Altaussee starting in June 1944. While a few original or copies of shipping lists are available in NACP and a few copies in Paris (AMEAE), there are many more in Koblenz, and most are more complete.

*B 323/786–1102. Surviving ERR photographs of between 16,000 and 17,000 seized works of French and Belgian Jewish owners that originally comprised the ERR Fotothek (found in Neuschwanstein) are now in BArch arranged in individual file folders within *B 323/786–1102.

Some original ERR photographs of art objects were removed from the ERR Kartothek and incorporated into the central MCCP photograph collection. Most of the German copies of printed photographs are now also held in digital copies, most of which are now available in the MCCP database on the website of the German Historical Museum (DHM). A BArch microfiche collection in Koblenz preserves remnants of some additional MCCP photo negatives reproduced on microfiche (see Section 3.1.1.8.).

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35 It is important for researchers to note that when the MCCP was closing down in 1949, French restitution authorities under Rose Valland acquired photocopies of many (but not all) the original ERR inventories of French art collections processed in the Jeu de Paume. These are now available in the French Foreign Ministry Archive in La Courneuve with subsequent French annotations relating to restitution to owners in France (see the French chapter Section 2.1.1.1.1.); see also correlations for archival sources for JdP collections listed in Appendix 1 to this Guide: https://errproject.org/guide/ERR_Guide_Appendix-1.pdf.

36 Digital copies of these original ERR photographs have all been incorporated in the Jeu de Paume database together with the ERR registration cards for individual objects.
It should be noted that these various groups of images in Koblenz are not all duplicated in the photographic holdings in the OMGUS records (RG 260, Series MP and Series ERR) in the NACP (see the U.S. chapter, Sections 10.1.9.2.1. and 10.1.8.2.4.). Nor do either the Koblenz or the U.S. MCCP photographic holdings duplicate the main collection of photographs from the MCCP central files that are now held by the German Federal Office of Administration (Bundesverwaltungsamt, BVA; see Section 3.7); it is that collection that was digitized for the MCCP database now displayed on the DHM website.

For individual French and Belgian art objects processed during occupation in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, item-level descriptions of the items, with copies of the original ERR registration cards (from U.S. NACP) together with images of the items from the original ERR Fotothek in Koblenz (and other sources) can be accessed in the Jeu de Paume Database at: www.errproject.org/jeudepaume.

Most of the original ERR documentation – again, often bearing MCCP and TVK annotations – are described in the latest finding aid for B 323 (Koblenz, 2009–2010) in a section devoted to the plunder and ‘safekeeping’ of ‘enemy’ art collections in the occupied Western territories. Several subseries describe documentation from ERR activities in Western Europe, including inventories prepared at the German Embassy in Paris (September 1940), reports from the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschutzkommando, DSK), and documentation from other looting agencies or dealers involved with the loot. Summary descriptions of these files are provided below, including those related to the plunder of cultural assets in cases where the ERR was at least tangentially involved. For example, B 323 also contains complete inventories (many with photographs) of the collections accumulated by Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, Party Chancellery Head Martin Bormann, and art specialists working on the projected Führermuseum in Linz. Some of these lists indicate exactly which works of art were plundered by the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume before being acquired by other agencies or individuals.

**ERR Art Seizures on the Eastern Front:**

**Scattered ERR Inventories of Looted Cultural Property**

Of special note, and much less known, TVK records also contain many German inventories of extensive cultural loot the ERR seized from the Eastern Front, especially with the start of evacuation from Soviet territories after the defeat at Stalingrad in February 1943. Although much less detailed and authoritative than those prepared by ERR art specialists for the French Jewish collections, many of these lists and inventories were likewise prepared by the ERR or related agents. Almost all cover state-owned collections, which constituted the major ERR cultural loot from the Soviet Union, in contrast to ERR private Jewish collections in Western Europe. MFA&A officers found many scattered ERR and related inventories in major Bavarian repositories used by the ERR for cultural treasures seized from Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic countries, and western areas of the Russian Federation (RSFSR). These included the former Buxheim Monastery (near Memmingen), Schloss Colmberg (LK Ansbach), and Schloss Höchstädt an der Donau (on the Danube, LK Dillingen) (see especially **B 323/495**).

As one example of cultural treasures from northwest RSFSR and the Baltic countries, extensive inventories remained in Schloss Colmberg for paintings, icons, and other art objects shipped from Riga, Latvia. The MFA&A found massive cultural treasures from Ukraine and Crimea (then still part of the RSFSR) in Schloss Höchstädt, together with descriptive lists of church mosaic fragments, ethnographic and archeological exhibits from museums in Kyiv, Lviv, and other cities in Ukraine, as well as Crimea. German inventories were recovered for icons transported for the ERR from Russia,
notably Pskov, Tikhvin, and Novgorod, as well as for treasures from the Russian imperial palace-museums in Peterhof, Pavlovsk, and Gatchina. U.S. officers found the Neptune Fountain from the gardens of Peterhof in Nuremberg. MCCP arranged shipment to Leningrad in 1948, although Soviet authorities never admitted receipt from U.S. authorities, claiming that nothing was received from the West.

Copies of partial inventories remain for over one million pieces of art from three Kyiv museums and the Kharkiv Art Museum, all of which were ordered shipped to Königsberg in 1943; unfortunately, most of those collections from Kyiv and Kharkiv were destroyed in East Prussia at the end of the war, and hence never reached the ERR Bavarian repositories.36a

Looted Art from Other Occupied Countries

The largest number of art collections processed by the ERR with detailed item-level inventories were from France, yet NS agents in other German-occupied countries also prepared inventories or lists of looted collections in other occupied areas, many of which are also available in B 323 records, although usually less detailed than the ones from France and lacking images. For example, inventories of looted major private collections from Austria (Bondy, Guttmann, and Rothschild, among others) are preserved, as are some from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The Mühlmann Office (Dienststelle [Kajetan] Mühlmann) was of particular note in the Netherlands (Mannheimer, Goudstikker, and Guttmann, to name only a few represented by full inventories). In many cases, MCCP Property Card Art (Mi) numbers, restitution notes, and other postwar marginalia have been added to the original inventories. Only a few relevant examples are mentioned below, but most of these non-ERR inventories are listed in the B 323 2010 finding aid (now available online in a fragmented version within Invenio).

B 323 also preserves copies of most of the voluminous mimeographed reports by the U.S. and British Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) officers who, accompanying Allied forces in their march across Western Europe, located and retrieved cultural loot in countless German repositories, and later staffed the Central Collecting Points. The MCCP files themselves indicate incoming deliveries from the various art repositories used by the ERR and other Nazi looters. They present considerable research in identifying and processing for restitution, as well as extensive MCCP (and later TVK) documentation of outgoing restitution shipments. Relatively complete files of claims submitted by owners or their country representatives have also been preserved, along with many of the Custody Receipts for returned objects.

There are also complete copies of investigative reports by the Art Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU) under the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS): three “Consolidated Interrogation Reports” (CIR) (on the ERR, the Göring collection, and the planned Führermuseum in Linz) and twelve “Detailed Interrogation Reports” (DIR) (on various ERR personnel, Göring collection associates, and prominent art dealers) (see Section 3.1.1.4.3, for documents in B 323 and full bibliographic data and available locations in Appendix 3). Some of these reports have appended copies of original ERR documents (some in English translation); all of them are available online.37

36a See notes 96 and 97 below.

37 See *B 323/191. All of the postwar reports of the OSS Art-Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) from the U.S. NACP are available at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231997496, from the microfilm edition OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945–1946, NARA Microfilm Publication M1782 (Washington, DC: NARA, 2001). See the full listing of all of the OSS ALIU reports in Appendix 3 of this Guide.
Descriptive Coverage and Disclaimer

A detailed BArch German finding aid (Findbuch) listed below (prepared in 2008–2010) and the summary coverage in Invenio describe many more *B 323 files than the selected ones described in English below in this chapter. While that finding aid in its entirety is, regrettably, no longer online, those descriptions form the basis for the current BArch *B 323 online coverage in Invenio. Many of the descriptions here – emphasizing ERR art-looting activities, transports, and postwar retrieval – result from the compiler’s personal examination of *B 323 files (starting in the early 1990s on-site, and, more recently, the digital files), and later coordinated with the German Findbuch. But it has not been possible, nor has it been deemed advisable, to reorganize listings below to conform to the current descriptive arrangement of *B 323 in Invenio.

Researchers should be warned that there are many more files in Bestand *B 323 not selected for description below, and hence should consult the Invenio listings online and the full, printed finding aid – available in the Koblenz Reading Room – for additional coverage.

Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):

“B 323. Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut bei der Oberfinanzdirektion München.”
Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/barsys2-invenio/direktlink/354da674-59a2-477f-9c9d-20da7f0840c6/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

As of 2019, the Invenio online coverage provides access to the Introductory data, ‘Klassifikation’ (i.e. series and subseries of the records), and brief listing of individual files under those series headings as used in the finding aid. While the full 2009–2010 finding aid is no longer available online, Invenio generally follows the same arrangement, with abbreviated versions of file descriptions therein. Noticeably, the files are not arranged sequentially in numerical order either in Invenio (see the outline arrangement reproduced below) or in the text below.

Use the Invenio ‘Direktlink’ for *B 323 provided here to access *B 323 coverage within Invenio. Then to access file-level descriptions, click first on the heading “B 323 Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut...” in the lower left-hand ‘Klassifikation’ screen, and then on one of the five second-level subheadings desired, and eventually on the desired third- and/or fourth-level heading. Description of separate files will then appear in the right-hand screen. See more detailed instructions above under “Navigation within Invenio.”

Access digitized files within Invenio by selecting ‘Digitalisat anzeigen’ immediately following each file description.

The coverage that follows was prepared in the course of numerous visits to Koblenz during the 1990s and early 2000s, initially assisted by the preliminary internal finding aid compiled by Andrea Martens, to whom I remain exceedingly grateful. She kindly made a copy available to me and personally assisted in many instances. Coverage was greatly expanded in the new finding aid compiled by Barbara Limberg (2008–2009), and further expanded by Philipp Möckel. I appreciate colleagues in Koblenz furnishing me copies of those updates, but regret the complete resulting publication is no longer accessible in its entirety online, as it was earlier in the ARGUS system. I have relied heavily on that Findbuch to verify my own expanded, and often more detailed English-language coverage, based largely on my examination of selected files described below. Expanded coverage has been further facilitated by the Agreement between the Bundesarchiv and the Claims Conference, starting in 2006, resulting in the availability of digitized copies of many related files including those now online linked to the descriptions below. I appreciate the assistance and cooperation of numerous BArch archivists in the process of preparing this coverage.
Earlier BArch Finding Aid:


N.B. As of 2019, the earlier BArch online version of this complete finding aid is no longer accessible; a printed copy is available in the Koblenz Reading Room.

This exemplary finding aid greatly expands the descriptions of individual files and, in many cases, describes many individual documents and lists proprietors’ names for individual collections covered within files. The original version included helpful indexes. Not all the data in this finding aid have been included in the online Invenio listings.

Many of the descriptions below diverge from those presented in the German finding aids. In some cases they provide more detail regarding ERR and related files, but in other cases more details are provided in the German finding aid. Researchers will now be well advised to compare coverage below and in Invenio.

File **B 323/254 (online from this chapter below)** provides content lists for many MCCP files in U.S. HICOG microfilms from which printouts are found in many of the files that follow. Many of the files listed in **B 323/254** have an internal typescript list of contents at the beginning.

N.B. *B 323* files do not appear in numerical order either in Invenio or the text below. Besides, listings below frequently diverge from the Invenio order. Invenio section numbers are indicated, but researchers will want to familiarize themselves with the Invenio presentation, which is needed for online searching and for ordering files in BArch Reading Rooms.

Online Digitized B 323 Files within Invenio:

As of August 2019, all files of Bestand *B 323* in BArch Koblenz are accessible online within Invenio – similar to records of the Rosenberg Chancellery (Bestand *NS 8*) and the ERR (Bestand *NS 30*) in Berlin-Lichterfelde. See instructions for accessing Invenio above (under Section 3.1.) with additional notes about accessing Invenio sections and sub-sections. See the full Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ for *B 323* below.

Online B 323 Files with Hyperlinks in the Text Below (*)

and with Added Tables of Contents (in English):

Thanks to an agreement with the Bundesarchiv, the Claims Conference obtained copies of over 75 digitized files in *B 323* – containing key original ERR and related documents – in connection with the Jeu de Paume Database. The Bundesarchiv has kindly given permission to post these digitized files online with direct access from this chapter. Files include original ERR inventories for the French and Belgian Jewish art collections that were processed in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, together with additional inventories, shipping lists, ERR repository files, images, and related documents from the U.S. Central Collecting Points (MCCP and WCCP), including MFA&A and TVK reports.

To assist access and use, the archival signatures for the main descriptive entries of files in this chapter are hyperlinked to take researchers directly to the digitized copies of those files. In addition, files available in this way are indicated with a blue asterisk (*) preceding their file signatures throughout the chapter. A table of contents page (many with bilingual entries) has been added at the beginning of each file, which lists the most important documents and includes hyperlinks to specified
documents within the file. In some cases, more details will be found in the chapter descriptions below, such as ERR codes for works of art indicated in the ERR shipping lists; thus, readers are advised to consult both the chapter file descriptions and the tables of contents added to the blue-asterisked digital files.

Some digitized files – or some documents within the files – received from the Bundesarchiv are poorly legible, although many texts can be deciphered with increased magnification. As noted elsewhere, these legibility issues result from the inclusion of reduced-sized and now-faded printouts from microfilms prepared ca. 1950 for the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG). Recently, BArch has improved readability for some redigitized files now available within Invenio.

Hyperlinks to the over 75 digitized files from the *B 323 ERR inventories, shipping lists, and related files have also been added to the newly updated Appendix 1 (as of October 2019) for this ERR Archival Guide. Appendix 1 lists the French and Belgian Jewish owners whose art collections the ERR processed in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, with correlations for inventories and additional related archival sources: https://errproject.org/guide/ERR_Guide_Appendix-1.pdf.

As of October 2019, full-text digital copies of the following 76 files (with added tables of contents) are now online with hyperlinked blue signatures in the text below preceded by a blue asterisk (*); these files are now also available online through Invenio:


Additional files received later by the Claims Conference will be linked from this chapter if and when possible, including improved digital copies of several now poorly legible.

**Online Access to *B 323 Invenio File Descriptions and Digitized Files (within Invenio)**

Due to the complexity of the Invenio organization for the TVK records, a table is provided below with the complete Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme for Bestand *B 323. This provides the Invenio section numbers and titles for each series and subseries within the record group, as are needed to access the individual files (and digital copies) therein.

In many cases, the Invenio organization differs from the organization within this chapter. To further assist researchers in quickly accessing descriptions and digital copies of files within Invenio, the complete ‘Klassifikation’ scheme for *B 323 below provides the specific Invenio section and subsection numbers. Additionally, in the *B 323 coverage below immediately under each chapter section and/or sub-section heading, the corresponding Invenio section and/or subsection number(s) and German title(s) are given. For example, immediately below the Section 3.1.1.1.1. heading appears


This indicates the specific fourth-level Invenio subseries in which descriptions of the files listed in Section 3.1.1.1. – *B 323/266–297 – can be found. Furthermore, the “Invenio” hyperlink given is the ‘Direktlink’ for the appropriate record group (in this example, *B 323).
### B 323: Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut bei der Oberfinanzdirektion München

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Dokumentation zur Behandlung von Kunst- und Kulturgütern 1934 bis 1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Erwerb, Beschlagnahme und Sicherstellung von Kunst- und Kulturgütern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Erwerbungen Martin Bormanns als Fiduziar der NSDAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Erwerbungen von Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3 Erwerbungen der Reichskanzlei und andere &quot;Führerankäufe&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4 &quot;Sonderauftrag Linz&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.1 Objekte des &quot;Sonderauftrags Linz&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.2 Schriftverkehr des Beauftragten bzw. des Referenten für den &quot;Sonderauftrag Linz&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.2.1 Schriftverkehr mit Behörden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.2.2 Schriftverkehr mit Kunstexperten, Kunsthändlern, Restauratoren und Privatpersonen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.3 Finanzierung der Erwerbungen für den &quot;Sonderauftrag Linz&quot;– Einrichtung von Sonderkonten, Abrechnungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.4 Schriftverkehr der Reichskanzlei zum &quot;Sonderauftrag Linz&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.5 Schriftverkehr des Architekten Hans Reger (Führerbau, München)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.6 Schriftverkehr von Reichsleiter Martin Bormann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5 Sonderauftrag &quot;Münzkabinett Linz&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6 Sammlung Heinrich Hoffmann und Hans Posse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.7 Beschlagnahme und Sicherstellung von Kunstsammlungen in Deutschland und Österreich sowie ihre Verwertung durch Museen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8 Beschlagnahme und Sicherstellung von Kunstgegenständen in den besetzten Westgebieten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8.1 Tätigkeit des Einsatzstabs Reichsleiter Rosenberg und des Oberkommandos des Heeres, Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8.2 Beschlagnahmte bzw. sichergestellte Kunstgegenstände und Sammlungen (Inventare und Verzeichnisse, Fotografien)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8.3 Beschlagnahmen der &quot;Dienststelle Westen&quot; des Reichsministeriums für die besetzten Ostgebiete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8.4 &quot;Dienststelle Dr. Mühlmann&quot; beim Reichskommissar für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete, Den Haag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Betätigung des Kunsthandels im Nationalsozialismus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Sicherung von Kunst- und Kulturgütern in Bergungsorten und Depots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. Tätigkeit der Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section (MFA&A) des Office of Military Gouvernement für Bavaria |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Tätigkeit der Kunstsammellager (&quot;Central Collecting Points&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Auflösung der Bergungsdepots; Einrichtung von Kunstsammelstellen (&quot;Central Collecting Points&quot;) zur Sicherung von Kunstwerken und Kulturgütern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Central Collecting Point München</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Central Collecting Point Wiesbaden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Central Collecting Point Marburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 &quot;Haus der Kunst&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Allgemeine Angelegenheiten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Übernahme und Verwaltung von Kulturgut durch den Bayerischen Ministerpräsidenten und das Auswärtige Amt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Klärung des Verbleibs deutscher Kulturgutes im In- und Ausland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Restitution von Kunstwerken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Äußere Restitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Innere Restitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Restitutionsnachweise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Ansprüche von Restitutionsgeschädigten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.1.1. ERR ART-LOOTING ACTIVITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE

3.1.1.1.1. ERR INVENTORIES OF SEIZED FRENCH AND BELGIAN JEWISH ART COLLECTIONS, MOST INITIALLY PROCESSED IN THE JEU DE PAUME IN PARIS


*All files are available digitally, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section. Hyperlinks within added tables of contents enable direct access to specific inventories and related documents within files. (see Section 3.1.1. for more detail.)

*All of the files below are also digitally available online within Invenio.

See also Section 3.1.1.3., below for the earlier (1940) inventories of French Jewish collections seized during the summer of 1940, deposited at the German Embassy (Paris), before the ERR got involved with art. They were inventoried by Dr Erich Meyer before transfer to the ERR and the Jeu de Paume and ERR reprocessing. Some documents in the *B 323 copies from microfilm are poorly legible; the original typescripts are now in the German Foreign Office Archive – PA AA (see Section 3.5.).

See also the Jeu de Paume Database.
Online at: www.errproject.org/jeudepaume.

The Jeu de Paume Database, “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” displays the U.S.-held ERR registration cards, prepared from these ERR inventories, in digital copies, together with the ERR photographs from *B 323/786–1102 for each work of art. The project is directed by Marc Masurovsky, sponsored by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.2.3.).

**B 323/266–297: ERR Jeu de Paume Inventories of French Jewish Collections

This group of 29 numbered bound volumes contain original and/or carbon copies of ERR inventories of ca. 200 confiscated art collections of Jewish ownership, most from France and a few from Belgium.39 These item-level inventories were for the most part produced, or at least started, in the ERR processing center at the Jeu de Paume in Paris using printed ERR blanks between 1941 and 1944. They cover the private collections owned by Jewish families or dealers, including those collections seized in the summer of 1940 and initially held in the German Embassy in Paris until October 1940, when the ERR started work in the Jeu de Paume.

39 Some of the introductory text here was repeated in introducing the copies of many of these inventories (prepared in MCCP) acquired by French specialists in 2000 and now held in the AMEAE, La Courneuve (see the French chapter, Section 2.1.1.1.).
Most inventories indicate the agency, date, and address of confiscation or source of acquisition, such as seizure by:

1. ERR agents at the owner’s address;
2. the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP), usually with indication of the storage depot, French château, or other location where the collection was found;
3. the Currency Protection Commando (DSK), with indication of the bank vault where the art was seized; or
4. the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion), starting in occupied Western Europe in Spring 1942 by the Western Office (Dienststelle Westen, *often Amt Westen*) of the RMbO.

ERR personnel responsible for seizures and the depot where the collection was registered in the Louvre or the Jeu de Paume are usually indicated. Also included is the name of the ERR staff member who prepared the inventory, with date and signature. Continuing pages repeat essential data at the top in lieu of ERR blanks. Some folders contain more than one inventory and cover different parts of the same collection. In some cases, the ERR seized parts of the same collections from several locations, and hence the ERR inventories below do not always include all of the items seized from the given owner. Seizure dates indicated thus refer only to the date of items on the inventories.

Items in the inventories are listed in order of the ERR-assigned alphanumeric collection codes, i.e., the collection designation and numbers assigned consecutively for each item within a collection. Collection codes – shown in parentheses below – can vary slightly through the use of upper-case letters and periods; usually the code was also affixed to the objects themselves. Crate codes found on shipping lists usually differ from collection codes.

**ERR Art Repository Codes.** Many items listed in the inventories also show stamps or penciled notes with the code name of the ERR repository to which the items were sent (often with the date of transport) – for example:

- **HANS** or Lager [warehouse] N.S. = Neuschwanstein;
  - sometimes marked Füssen, location of the ERR office
  - and RR station for Schloss Neuschwanstein and Schloss Hohenschwangau;
- **FRANZ** or Lager BU = Buxheim;
- **ERNST** = Seisenegg (Amstetten);
- **MAX** = Herrenchiemsee;
- **KARL** = Kogl;
- **KLAUS** or **NI** = Nikolsburg (*Cz.* Mikulov);
- **PETER** = Altaussee.

**N.B. Appendix 2** to this *Guide* gives more details about these and other ERR repositories.

Some items are stamped with destinations outside ERR jurisdiction, such as those transferred to Hermann Göring (stamped “H.G.”) or to Hitler (stamped “A.H.”). Other items are crossed out with handwritten notes in ink indicating transfers to the M-Aktion for sale (*zum Verkauf*) or exchange (*Tausch* or *Tauschbild*), while some modern paintings (considered degenerate by the Nazis) are crossed out and marked as destroyed (*vernichtet*) or bear other annotations. It is not known when these notes were added, who made them, or the extent to which the actions noted were carried out. We know, however, in a few cases items that the ERR labelled as destroyed (*vernichtet*) have
survived, as indicated in the Jeu de Paume Database. 40

File folders for each collection in B 323 are now arranged in rough alphabetical order according to the German rendering of family or individual collection name and bound in Bundesarchiv folders. Some of the collection-level files contain related data, such as confiscation reports, preliminary inventories from the DSK or the like, complaints to wartime French authorities, and related correspondence. Some inventories, or parts thereof, were prepared, augmented, or partly retyped at the ERR office in Füssen, Bavaria (railroad station for nearby castles of Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwangau, both used as art repositories) – or in other ERR repositories where they were ultimately stored – with the date of arrival and the crate number in which they were received. A few have covers stamped “Einsatzstab RR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau,” with some having more than one cover. 41

Description of individual works of art in these inventories largely duplicate data found in the ERR Jeu de Paume registration cards now held by U.S. NACP and displayed in the Jeu de Paume database, although there are often variants (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.). Apparently, the inventories were prepared before the cards. In some cases, the cards expand provenance data; in other cases, the inventories contain more data. 42

Some of the subsequent shipping lists to the ERR art repositories in Germany and Austria contain additional copies of the Paris Jeu de Paume inventories, some with other explanatory notes or comments about shipping problems; many bear postwar notes about the fate of the items listed (see those in B 323 described in Section 3.1.1.2., below). Multiple copies of several shipping lists are held in NACP and are available online at Fold3.com (as noted below), but as will be explained, they often are not identical to the B 323 versions.

Since the original ERR inventories now in B 323 were used at MCCP in postwar restitution processing, many bear postwar handwritten annotations (in pen or pencil) for individual items, including Munich (Mü) ‘Property Card Art’ numbers for those that reached the MCCP. ‘Exit’ dates were often noted, and some have added summary sheets regarding the items included in repatriation shipments from MCCP, including those sent directly to Paris from Neuschwanstein (see **B 323/557) in fall 1945 and Buxheim (see **B 323/545) in February–March 1946.

Labels from the original ERR file-folder covers are now found at the start of most individual-named files. Most files have TVK summary sheets at the start of a collection folder (indicating how many items were repatriated to France and those not accounted for in Munich when the MCCP

40 Researchers at the Louvre have found, for example, in connection with the collection of Alphonse Kann some of the items marked “vernichtet” in fact remained with the ERR and were recovered after the war, as noted by Isabelle Le Masne de Chermont in her bilingual introduction, “Le pillage des œuvres d’art en France pendant l’Occupation: des actions organisées et de grande envergure” / “Art Looting in France during the Occupation: Far-reaching and Concerted Actions,” in the exhibition catalogue, À qui appartenaient ces tableaux? La politique française de recherche de provenance, de garde et de restitution des œuvres d’art pillées durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale / Looking for Owners: French policy for provenance research, restitution and custody of art stolen in France during Word War Two (Paris: RMN, 2008), p. 16. See also the introductory article by Alain Prévot and Thierry Bajou, “La récente identification de tableaux spoliés à l’artiste Fédor Löwenstein,” in L’art victime de la guerre: Destin des œuvres d’art en Aquitaine pendant la Seconde guerre mondial, ed. Florence Saragoza et al (Bordeaux), 2012), pp. 33–35.
41 This is the case, for example, in the folder for Mme Wasserman (the part dated “Füssen, 15.5.44”). The folder for Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR documents] also has no Jeu de Paume inventory.
42 The ca. 20,000 ERR registration cards from the Jeu de Paume at the National Archives in College Park, RG 260 (OMGUS), Ardelia Hall Collection (A1. Entry 549), are now available as Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940–1945, rolls 1–35. Digital copies of most of those registration cards are displayed in the Jeu de Paume Database, together with images of the item and related data available. Some data from the Koblenz TVK inventories that supplement the registration cards are also incorporated in the Jeu de Paume Database (https://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume). See more details and reference to related sources in Appendix 1.
closed in 1949. Photocopies of most of these inventories were prepared in 1949/50 for French authorities when the MCCP was closing down, and were subsequently annotated by CRA or successor French staff; they are now available in the French Foreign Ministry Archive in La Courneuve.43

Many of the original inventories remaining in Koblenz, in contrast to the 1949 copies in La Courneuve, also have detailed TVK notes and summary sheets (ca. 1959–1962) prepared before the TVK closed down in 1962. A few initial summary lists of still missing items or other notes bear stamps of the Oberfinanzdirektion München, dated later in the 1960s. These lists often bear the heading, “Noch offene Inventarnummern” [Inventory numbers still open], some with notes about the fate of the item.44 The German annotations in these folders – including those on the original inventories themselves – were added at various times, some by the ERR, others later, making it now difficult to date the added notes precisely. Accordingly, the dates of these annotations are not included in the TVK file titles, though are sometimes noted in the tables of contents attached to the full-text digital files linked to this chapter.

N.B. The expanded October 2019 edition of Appendix I to this Guide (available on the same website) supplements data for the French, Belgian, and German chapters, and provides a full list of Jeu de Paume collections with owner names (and biographic identification for most); dates and addresses of seizure, with assigned ERR codes; B 323 file numbers for inventories, shipping inventories, and images in BArch-Koblenz; 209SUP file numbers for copies of ERR inventories, shipping inventories, and additional photographs of the collections, and French postwar claim dossiers in AMEAE, La Courneuve (Paris); Jeu de Paume registration cards, copies of the shipping inventories, additional photographs, and some copies of the postwar claims in the U.S. NACP RG 260 (OMGUS).

Photographs for many of the art objects in these collections are found in the Jeu de Paume portion of the ERR photograph files *B 323/786–1102 (formerly ERR Fotothek, B 323/776–785). Those that could be matched to the art registration cards are displayed in the Jeu de Paume Database; details and all digitized images are also in Invenio (1.1.8.2.).

N.B. Name variants. The Germanized names of the collection owners as rendered in the ERR inventories are often at variance with their French usage at the time (or official French form). As an aid to users, in the lists below, names are first given in the correct French orthography used by the owner in France, with the addition of first names (if those have been determined). For example, the French acute accents ignored by the ERR have been returned to Lévy, and the second “s” used by the ERR for Dreyfus has been dropped. Significant variants to the ERR German versions are indicated in square brackets, especially where they affect the ERR code assigned a collection at the Jeu de Paume, e.g. [Calman-Lévy] Kalmann-Levy [sic] (coded KALE). ERR codes assigned to each collection are given in parentheses.

Names below are listed in the order in which the inventories appear in the digitized files. A few names are repeated when there are additional inventories. It has not been possible to identify fully in all cases either the actual owner (particularly when more than one victim had the same surname, such as Dreyfus or Lévy) or the correct or preferred spelling of all owners’

43 Those photocopies were annotated by French restitution specialists, with red ‘R’s’ for items returned to France. Digital copies are now available to researchers in La Courneuve, among the French restitution records in AMEAE, 209SUP/90/3–99/26 (see the French chapter, Section 2.1.1.1.1.).
44 See, for example, the list at the start of the final file in this series for the so-called ERR UNB (Unidentified) Collection, i.e. from unidentified owners (*B 323/297). As confirmed in the Jeu de Paume database, which has similar notes, and often more explanation, many of the listings were in fact not retrieved in Munich by the late 1960s: some were listed as ‘vernichtet’ (destroyed), others in Göring exchanges, and had not been restituted.
names. After the war, many of the Jews who fled France (or their heirs or attorneys) filed claims for looted property from outside France, often with a name, or spelling of their names that differed from the ones used in France. A few never filed claims, or if they did, the appropriate claims have yet to be identified. This may also account for variants used by the MFA&A, the TVK, or by other government authorities or later archivists. The BArch finding aids for B 323 and Invenio tend, in contrast, to list French names in the Germanized form used by the ERR, as does the Jeu de Paume Database.

Some French addresses of seizure are also cited below, as found in the ERR inventories attached, when they may clarify identification of the victim. Some have been corrected in cases where the ERR was sloppy or Germanized the French addresses. In many cases, however, works of art owned by a given victim were seized from several different locations; additional addresses of seizure may be found in Appendix 1.

(See Appendix 1 to this Guide (on the same website) for the latest updated list of names of Jeu de Paume victims, addresses of seizure, and related archival sources.)

**B 323/266: JdP Inventories (vol. 1): Andriesse–Bauer, 1940–1944**
- ANDRIESE, Hugo Daniel [and Elizabeth]; Brussels (HA) – [Belgium] (see also **B 323/299);
- [ARNHOLD], Hans (Arnold [sic]) (ARN);
- ARNSTEIN, Hermann (ARNS);
- ARONSON, Naoum (Naum, Naum [sic]); château de Brissac (ARO);[46]
- [ASCHBERG], Olof and Mme Sirie] (Olof Aschberger [sic]) (ASCH);
- CERCLE DES NATIONS / ASCHBERG, Olof (C.d.NAT);
- AUXENTE [seud. of Pregel, Alexandra (née Avksentieva)] (AUX);
- BACRI, Jules (Bacri Frères [sic]) (BC);
- BALL, [Alexander and Richard] (Ball, H[ermann] Fa. (Riesener) collection [sic]) (BAL) (continued in **B 323/266a);
- BAUER, Dr Louis (BAU).

**B 323/266a: JdP Inventories (vol. 2): Ball (continued), 1941, 1943**
- BALL, [Alexander and Richard] (Ball, H[ermann] (Riesener) [sic]) (BAL) (see also **B 323/266).

- BEMBERG, Paul (BEM);
- [BÉNARD LE PONTOIS, Gabrielle (née Philippson)] (Mme Benard de Pontois [sic]) (BPO);
- [BERNHARD], Paul (Bernhardt, Bernard [sic]) (BDT);
- BERNHEIM-JEUVE, Gaston, Josse, and Jean (Bern.);
- [BERNHEIM, Georges] (Galerie Bernstein [sic]) (Bernst., G. Bern, Gal. Bernst.);


46 Some of the ERR inventories name French châteaux (country palaces or estates) as “seizure sites” (Bergungsorte), such as château de Brissac, château de Chambord, and château de Souches. The National Museums of France (Musées nationaux de France, MNF) had taken numerous French Jewish collections into custody and deposited them in these châteaux for safekeeping, just before the German invasion, but the Germans found out and the ERR seized almost all of them. Although the ERR used the German Schloss (palace, castle) for French château, these and other French addresses are rendered here in French. Those with a bank designation were seized from bank vaults by the DSK on behalf of the ERR.
– BERNHEIM, Léonce [and Renée]; château de Brissac (L. BERN);
– BERNHEIM, [Simon] Marcel; Bordeaux (G.M.);
– BERTRAN D’ARAMON, Comtesse [Suzanne (née Stern)];
– BIALO (BIA);
– BING, Robert (BING);
– BOTTENWIESER, [Alice (née Hirsch)] (Bottenwieser, R. [sic]) (RB);
– BRAUN, Mme G. Robert (Braun);
– BREDEL (BRE);
– BRUNNER (BUN);
– [BRUNSWICCG, Cécile] (Brunschwig, Brunswieg [sic]) (BRU)
  [Brunswick, Brunswick; Betty];
– CAHEN, Alfred; Brussels (CA) – [Belgium] (see also **B 323/299);
– CHASLES, Stéphane (CHA);
– [VAN CLEEF, Esther (née Arpels)] (Cleff, Esther van [sic]) (CLE);
– COBLENTZ, André (Cob);
– COHN, Maurice (COHN);
– [COLLOREDO-MANSFELD, Princesse Lucy-Sophie-Yvonne (née Jonquet)]
  (Princesse Colloredo [sic]) (CCL);
– [CRÉMIEUX], Benjamin (Cremieu [sic]) (CRE).

**B.323/268 and 269**: JdP Inventories (vols. 4 and 5): David-Weill, 1940–1944

– [DAVID-]WEILL, David (Weill, David [sic]) (DW, DWL, DWG, DW. Mod);
  château de Soursches; includes Ch. SAGLIO Collection.


– DENNERY, Georges and Amélie (DENN);
– DEUTSCH, Hélène (Deutsch);
– [DREYFUS, Jean (LOUIS-DREYFUS Collection)] (DREY)
  (Dreyfus, Dreyfuss av Raymond Poincaré [sic]); Paris 16e, 63 rue/av Raymond Poincaré;
– [LOUIS-DREYFUS, Jean (LOUIS-DREYFUS Collection)] (Dreyfuss, Tours [sic]) (DRF);
– [DREYFUS, Mme Joseph] (Dreyfuss, av Victor-Hugo [sic]) (D.V.H.);
  Paris 16e, 156 av Victor-Hugo;
– [LOUIS-DREYFUS, Jean] (LOUIS-DREYFUS Collection) (DRE)
  (Dreyfuss, rue Elysée [sic]); Paris 8e, 8 rue de l’Elysée;
– [LOUIS-DREYFUS, Louis] (Dreyfuss, rue Dominique [sic]) (DRD);
  Paris 7e, 53 rue Saint-Dominique;
– DROIN, [Alfred and Mme Elena (née Goldschmidt)] (DRO);
– DUVEEN Brothers (DVB);
– [HILDENFINGER, Gaston and Mme (née Schlesinger)] (Edelfinger [sic]) (EDEL);
  Paris 16e, 156 av Victor Hugo;
– EPSTEIN, Miron; Delle/Grenoble (EPS);
– ERLANGER, Phillippe (Erlander–Lazar Rosenfeld [sic]) (ELR);
– ERLANGER, Phillippe; château de Brissac (ERL);
– ELSMUND, Edward [Edouard] (ESM);
– [FABIUS, André] (Falius [sic]) (FAL);
– FLAVIAN, Solomon (Salomon [sic]) (FLA);
– [FRENKEL, Paul, and REDER, Jacob] (FRENKEL-REDER [sic]); Brussels (FRE) – [Belgium]
  (see also **B 323/299);
– FREY, Gabrielle (FREY).
**B.323/271** (vol. 7): JdP Inventories: Fribourg–Halphen, 1940–1944

- FRIBOURG, Jules [and Lucienne (née Brunswick)] (FRI);
- [FRIEDLÄNDER, Else] (Friedland [sic]) (FRIED);
- [FURSTENBERG, Jean] (Fürstenberg; Hans, Hermann [sic]) (F, HF, PHF);\(^47\)
- GEISMAR, Pierre (GEI);
- GEORGES-MICHEL, Michel (*pseud.* of Georges Dreyfus) (MGM, GM);
  - Paris 8e, 14 rue Clément-Marot;
- [MORO-GIAFFERI, Vincent de and Mme] (Moro Giafferi [sic]) (MG);
  - Paris 16e, 27 av Kléber;
- GIMPEL, [René]; Nice (G);
- GIMPEL, [René]; Paris (Gim);
- GOLDSCHMIDT, Oskar [Oskar] and Marianne (GOL);
- GRANOFF, Katja (GRA);
- HAHN, [M and Mme]; Paris 16e, 11 rue Jules-Sandeau (HAH);
- HALPHEN, [Alice] Mme [Fernand (née Koenigswarter)] (HAL)
  - [and Louise (Mme Émile; née Fould)] (*see also* **B.323/288).\(^*\)

**B.323/272** (vol. 8): JdP Inventories: Hamburger–Calmann-Lévy, 1941–1944

- HAMBURGER, Hermann, Jean, and Isaac [Isaak];
- HAMBURGER, Hermann; Paris 17e, 121 av Wagram (HB);
- HAMBURGER, Hermann, Jean, and Isaac [Isaak]; Paris, Chase Bank (HAM);
- HAMPARZOUMIAN, Gabriel [Hamparzouian] (HAMP);
- HEILBRONN, [Max and Paulette (née Bader)] (Frau P. [sic]) (Heilbronn);
- HELFT, Jacques (HEL);
- HENRY, Émile (HEN);
- HIRSCH, Léo [Leo] (L.Hir.);
- HIRSCH, Alice [Mme Louis (née Hermann)] (HIR);
- HIRSCH, Léo [Leo] (L.Hir.);
- HOROWITZ (Horowitz [sic]) (HOR);
- JACOBSON, [Mme Maurice-Wolf]; château de Chambord (JAC, Jacobson)
  - [Jacobsen, Jakobson, Wolf, Wolf-Jacobson];
- JAVAL, Henri and Mme Marguerite; Paris 16e, 105 av Henri-Martin (Jav);
- JEUNESSE (JEU);
- JOSEF, Henry [Henri] (JO);
- [JAVAL, Dr Adolphe] (Juralides [sic]) (JUR);
- [KAGANOVITCH, Max] (Kaganowitsch [sic]); Nice (Kaga);
- [KÁLMÁN, Emmerich and Vera (née Mendelsohn)] (Kalman [sic]) (KAL)
  - [Kalmon; Émeric, Imre];
- [CALMANN-LÉVY, Gaston] (Kalmann-Levy [sic]) (KALE).\(^*\)

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\(^47\) One Fürstenberg crate list in the folder (with the code “HF”) gives the first name as “Hermann,” but the Berlin banker was named “Hans.” After fleeing to France, Hans Fürstenberg used “Jean” and dropped the umlaut in his surname.
**B 323/273** (vol. 9): JdP Inventories: Kann, 1940–1944

- KANN, [Alphonse] [Alfons]: inventories and crate lists for collection from Saint-Germain-en-Laye (KA).

**B 323/274** (vol. 10): JdP Inventories: Kapferer–Leven, 1942–1944

- KAPFERER, [Simone] Mme [Henry (née Marx)]; château de Brissac (KAP);  
- KAPFERER, [Henry and Marcel]; Paris (KPR);  
- KLOTZ (M. Klotz [sic]); Paris, Maison [Pinaud] (Pinoud [sic]) (KLOT);  
- KLOTZ, [Maurice] (Moritz [sic]); Paris 17e, 118 rue de Courcelles (M.Kl.);  
- KLOTZ; Société Parisienne, Paris 15e, 20 rue Desaix (KLO);  
- KLOTZ, [A.]; Paris 16e, 31 av Victor-Hugo (Plo);  
- KOHNREICH; Paris 16e, 134 av Malakoff (KOH);  
- KOTI, Soma; Paris 8e, 17 av de Mossine (KOT);  
- [KRAEMER, Charles] (Krämer, Carl [sic]) (KRÄM);  
- [KRAEMER, Raymonde; Galerie Kraemer] (Galerie Krämer [sic]) (KRÄ);  
- KRONIG, Joseph; Paris (KRO) (see also **B 323/275);  
- LAMBERT, [Robert] (né Lichtschein) (LAMB);  
- LAMBERT, [James]; Paris 17e, 93 rue Courcelles (LAM);  
- [EBSTEIN-LANGWEIL, Florine (née Ebstein)]; Paris 7e, 61 rue de Varenne (LAN)  
  (Langweil, Langenbach [sic]);  
- LANTZ, André (A. [sic]); Paris 16e, 16 rue Greuze (LAT, Lantz [crate]);  
- LEHMANN, [Robert]; Paris 16e, 1 pl Victor-Hugo (LEH);  
- LEVEN, Maurice (M LE).

**B 323/275** (vol. 11): JdP Inventories: Kronig–(Claude) Lévy, 1941–1943

- KRONIG, Joseph (and BENEDICTIS, Orazio de); Monaco (Kro) (see also **B 323/274);48  
- [LÉVY, Mme Arthur (née Schweitzer)]; Levy, Arthur [sic]) (A LE, ALE);  
  Paris 16e, 145 rue de la Pompe;  
- [LÉVY-CLARENCE, Pierre] (Levi, Clarence [sic]); Paris 17e, 128 bd Pereire (CL);  
- [MICHEL-LÉVY, Mme Henri (Lucie; née Fraenkel)]; Levy, Michel [sic]);  
  Paris 16e, 78 av Raymond-Poincaré;  
- [MICHEL-LÉVY, Pierre et Mme] Levy, Pierre Michel [sic]) (L.RC.);  
  Paris 17e, 17 rue Cardinet;  
- LÉVY, [Mme Roger] (Roger Levy, [sic]); château de Chambord (Roger Levy [crate]);  
- [LÉVY, Roger and Alain; Neuilly-sur-Seine, 128 bd Maurice-Barrès] (Ly, Levy)  
  (Levy, Paris, 128 bld Maurice Barres [sic]);  
- [LÉVY, Roger; Neuilly-sur-Seine, 35 bd du Château] (Lvy)  
  (Levy, Paris, 35 bvd du château [sic]);  
- LÉVY; [Paris 8e] 68 bd des Malesherbes (L.Mh.);  
- LÉVY; [Paris 16e] 2 rue de Guy-de-Maupassant (L.Mp.);  
- LÉVY; [Neuilly-sur-Seine,] 66 rue de Chézy (LEV);  
- [LÉVY, Claude; Paris 16e] 18 Villa Scheffer (Levy, 18 Villia Scheffer [sic]); (L.VS).

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48 The collection confiscated from the vault of Joseph Kronig, director of the Frans Hals Museum in the Netherlands, was returned in 1942 and 1943, when it was proven that he was not Jewish; the collection included paintings owned by Orazio de Benedictis, purchased from the Kronig collection in 1939.
**B 323/276 (vol. 12): JdP Inventories: Levi de Benzión–Lévy de Léon, 1941–1944**

– [LÉVI DE BENZION, Moïse] (Levy de Benzión, Levy-Ben Zion [sic]) (LB, L-B);
– LÉVY-BRÜHL, [Henri or Henry]; Paris 14, 276 bd Raspail (MA B);
– LÉVY-FINGER, [M and Mme Tony]; Paris 8, 1 av Théodore-Rousseau (LF);
– [LÉVY-HERMANOS, Mme Raphaël (Germaine)] (LH, L-H)
  (Levy-Hermannos, Levi-Hermanos, Levi-Hermannos [sic]);
– [LÉVY DE LÉON]; Paris 8e, 185 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré (LdL)
  (see also **B 323/313, Section 3.1.1.3.).


– LYNDHURST, Eric-Émil; Brussels, 64 rue Joseph II (Lyn) – [Belgium]
  (Éric, Eric Emiel [sic]) (see also **B 323/299);
– LEWIN, Pierre;
– LIBERMAN, [M and Mme Benjamin] (Li, LIB [crate]);
  Paris 16e, 3 rue de Lotia (storage);
– LIDSKI (LID), MARGolinAS (MARG) [seized from Cultural-Museum, Kaunas];
– [LINDON], Alfred [iné Lindenbaum] and son Jacques] (Lindenbaum, Linden [sic]) (Li);
– [LOEWEL, Pierre] (Loewell [sic]); château de Chambord (Loewell);
– [LOEVENSOHN, Claire] (Loewensohn [sic]); Brussels, 15 av Bélisile (LO) – [Belgium]
  (see also **B 323/299);
– LÖWENSTEIN, [Wilhen Fédor] (F. Löwenstein [sic]) (F. Löwenstein);
  Bordeaux Harbor, Hangar H;
– [owner unknown] LOMBARD, Lambert (Lom); Brussels – [Belgium];
– LYNDHURST, Eric-Émil; Brussels, 64 rue Joseph II (Lyn) – [Belgium]
  (Éric, Eric Emiel, Emil Erich; Lindhurst, Linehurst [sic]) (see also **B 323/299);
– MAGITOT, [Dr André] (Dr. med. A. Magitot [sic]) (MT);
  Paris 8e, 9 rue de Marignan, Garden House;
– MANDEL, [Georges] (MAN);
– MANUEL, [Albert (Gaston)]; Paris 8e, 4 rue de la Muette (Manuel).

**B 323/278 (vol. 14): Jdp Inventories: Marcus–Neuman, 1942–1944**

– MARCUS; Paris, 50 av Wagram (Marcus);
– MARINO; Nice (MAR);
– [ROGER-MARX, Claude] (Marx [sic]) (Marx);
– MAYER, August Liebman (A.L. [sic]) (ALM) [includes art library];
– MAYER-FULD, [Dr Acatriu] (Mayr-Fuld [sic]); Bayonne (MFu, MFU)
  [Biarriz and Paris also mentioned];
– [BLOCHMAY (aka BLOCH-MAY), Gaston] (Mayr [sic]) (MAY);
– MELA, [Mme Hermann] (MEA);
– MERZBACH, [Mme Georges and son] Jean-Paul
  [collection of Georges Merzbach (1874–1939)]; Paris 16e, 43 av Foch (MER);
– [MESQUICHE] (Mesquich [sic]) (Mesquich);
– MEYER, [Léon] (Leo [sic]) (Me P);
– MEYER, Mme Raoul (née Yvonne Bader) (Frau Raoul-Meyer [sic]) (Meyer)
  Paris 16e, 34 av Raphaël;
– MEYER, [Georges and Roger (Meyer Collection)] (MEY);
– MICHELSOHN, [Alexandre (?)]; Paris 16e, 68 rue de la Faisanderie (villa) (MIC);
– [MILLAKOWSKI], Hermann (Milakowski [sic]) (HM [crate]);

49 This collection consisted of a single 16th-century panel by Flemish artist Lambert Lombard, of Liège, whose owner was unknown. After post-war repatriation to Belgium, it was sold on auction in Brussels in 1960 (images in the JdP DB).
– MILLAUD, Marcel (MIL);
– MÖBEL (MLBS);
– MÜHLSTEIN, [Anatole] (MÜ);
– [GRAUPE, Paul] (Muir [sic], code for paintings belonging to Frits Gutmann);
  Société Parisienne, Paris 15e, 20 rue Desaix ([Grp], MUIR);
– NESLER; Paris 17e, 147 bd Malesherbes (NES);
– NETTER, Pierre (NET);
– [NEUMAN de Végýár (aka NEUMANN), Baron Charles E.] (Neumann [sic]) (Neum).


– [OPPENHEIM, Adolphe-Félix] (Oppenheimer [sic]) (OPPE);
  Paris 16e, 49 rue Dumont d’Urville;
– [LANTZ, Mme Elie (née OPPENHEIMER)] (Oppenheimer Collection [sic]) (OPP);
  Paris 16e, 42 rue Pergolèse;
– PERLS, [Hugo]; Société Parisienne, Paris, 20 rue de Daix (PE);
– PIERROTET, [M and Mme (Alice)] (Pierro);
– [POMPE, Mme Samuel] (Pompe Schifeld [sic]) (Schi);
– PORGES, [Edmond and Marie (née Brodsky)]; Paris 8e, 11 av de Friedland (PRG);
– PROPPER, [Berthe (Mme Siegfried, née Calmann-Lévy)] (Berte, Berta [sic]) (PRO);
– PROPPER, [Alys (Mme Emmanuel, née Pam)] (POP);
– RADOWSKY, M. (MR [crate]);
– REDLICH, Armand (RED);
– REICHENBACH, [Bernard] (Mme and Bernhard [sic]); château de Chambord (Reichenbach);
– [RAYKIS, Vladimir] (Reikiss [sic]); [Wladimir]; Nice (REIK);
– [GOUjon, Julie (Joseph Reinach Collection)] (REINACH, Joseph [sic][deceased]);
  Saint-Germain (REIN);
– REINACH, Léon [and Béatrice (née de Camondo)]; château de Chambord (LE REI);
– RHEIMS, [Maurice]; Paris 16e, 50 bd Flandrin (RHE);
– ROSENBERG, [Paul]; Paris and Bordeaux (see also **B 323/288 and *307);
– ROSENBERG-BERNSTEIN (see also **B 323/288 and *307);
– ROSENGART-FAMEL, Sylvain (ROS FA, ROS-FA);
– ROSENSTEIN, Sara (Sarah [sic]) (S.ROS, Rosenstein);
– ROSENTHAL, [Dr Erwin]; Paris 16e, 45 rue Émile-Menier (ROST, ROS [crate]);
– ROSENTHAL, [M and Mme Jean]; Paris 16e, 88 bd Maurice-Barrès (ROSE);
– ROSENSTEIN [Roßstein]; Paris 16e, 59 bis bd Murat (Roßstein).

**B 323/280 (vol. 16)–285 (vol. 21): JdP Inventories: Rothschild, 1941–1945**

– ROTSCHILD: Collections of the Rothschild [Rotschild] clan.
  Most of these collections seized during the summer of 1940 were first secured at the German
  Embassy in Paris, and inventoried by Dr Erich Meyer (**B 323/308).
See also additional inventories in Section 3.1.1.1.3. below (**B 323/293–295).

**B 323/280 (vol. 16): JdP Inventories: Rothschild, 1941–1944**

– ROTSCHILD: Collections of the Rothschild clan (R), Vol. 1: R 1–1000.
  – with complaints and delivery papers;
  – ROTSCHILD, Edouard de [deceased];
**B 323/281 (vol. 17): JdP Inventories: Rothschild, 1943–1944**
- ROTHSCILD, Alexandrine de, and WEINBERGER, Alfred (Wbg; R);
  Paris 16e, 2 rue Léonard de Vinci; château de Boulogne-sur-Seine (R 1034–1065);
- ROTHSCILD; (R 1066–1146) (Rotschild [sic]);
- ROTHSCILD, Maurice de (R 1147–1550);
  Bedel & Cie. (dépôt), Paris 18e, 194 rue Championnet;
- ROTHSCILD, Maurice de; château de Ferrières (R 1551–1561);
- ROTHSCILD Collection (R 1562–1945);
- ROTHSCILD, Baronesse Edmond de (R 1946–2000).

**B 323/282 (vol. 18): JdP Inventories: Rothschild, 1944–1945**

  - ROTHSCILD, Maurice de (R 3006–3009)
  - ROTHSCILD, Maurice de (R 3000–3019);
  - Schloss ROTHSCILD: Reux (Normandy), bd Pont l’Évêque;
  - ROTHSCILD, Alexandrine de, R 3023;
  - ROTHSCILD, Maurice de (R 3024–3025);
  - ROTHSCILD, Edmond de (R 3021–3034);
  - ROTHSCILD, Edmond de (R 3026–3037);
  - ROTHSCILD, Collection (R 3038–3700);
  - ROTHSCILD, Alexandrine de (R 3701–3999).

**B 323/284 (vol. 20): JdP Inventories: Rothschild, 1942–1945**

**B 323/285 (vol. 21): JdP Inventories: Rothschild, 1943–1944**
- ROTHSCILD: Inventories of additional Rothschild [Rotschild] collections (R); including Édouard (Paris 1er, 2 rue St. Florentin), James-Armand, and Maurice;
  some previously held at the German Embassy in Paris and therefore coded BOR (Botschaft Rotschild); also Alexandrine, Paris 16e, 2 rue Léonard-de-Vinci and château de Boulogne-sur-Seine (Al.R); Rothschild furniture (R).

(See also Rothschild inventories in the German Embassy **B 323/293–295, and *B 323/308.**)

**B 323/286 (vol. 22): JdP Inventories: Rouff–Sylvain Lévi, 1941–1944**
- ROUFF, Mme [Jules]; château de Chambord and Paris 16e, 1 rue Octave-Feuillet;⁵⁰
- SAUERBACH, [Emilie] (Sau);
- SCHICK, [Georges R.]; Nice (S);
- [SCHUHMANN], Robert (Schumann[sic]) (SUH);
- [LÉVI, Sylvain] (Silvain-Levy [sic]) (SIL [crate]).

⁵⁰ Most of the collection confiscated from Jules Rouff was returned in 1942, when it was proven that he was a Swiss citizen and not Jewish.
**B 323/287 (vol. 23)–288 (vol. 24):**
Most of the collections in these two files were seized during the summer of 1940 and held at the German Embassy in Paris, where they were inventoried by Dr Erich Meyer (*B 323/307*) before transfer to the Jeu de Paume in October 1940; see Section 3.1.1.1.3, below.

**B 323/287** (vol. 23) JdP Inventories: Seligmann-Alphandery, Seligmann, 1939–1943

- SELIGMANN[-ALPHANDERY, Pierre] (Sm);
  - Paris 16e, 90 rue de la Faisanderie (villa);
- SELIGMANN – collections of Germain, André, and Jean (SEL 1–1035) [Jacques and Arnold (deceased)]; ERR inventories and documents, and a few photos (*postwar MCCP and TVK notes*);
  - Documents regarding Bernheim-Jeune & Cie.,
  - Paul Rosenberg, and
  - Émile and Fernand Halphen, 7 May 1942.
- SELIGMANN, Jean & Cie; Paris 1er, 23 place Vendôme
  - Correspondence and inventory of items owned by Daniel Wolf;
  - ERR and GFP seizure correspondence and documents (Aug.–Dec. 1940);
  - Geheimes Feldpolizei – GFP and ERR documents, Mar./Apr. 1941.


- SELIGMANN, Jacques [deceased]; Paris 2e, 9 rue de la Paix (SEL) *(see also **B 323/287 and *B 323/307)*;
- SELIGMANN, Arnold [deceased]; Paris, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré (SEL) *(see also **B 323/287 and *B 323/307)*;
- SELIGMANN, André; Paris 8e, 128 rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré (SEL) *(see also **B 323/287 and *B 323/307)*;
- HALPHEN, [Alice and Louise] (Collections of Émile and Fernand Halphen [deceased]) (HAL), *(see also **B 323/271, 287 and *B 323/307)*;
- Notes and corrections from the German Embassy for the collections of Jacques, Arnold, and André Seligmann; Bernheim-Jeune; Paul Rosenberg; and Émile and Fernand Halphen by Dr Günther Schiedlausky, 20 May 1941;
- BERHEIM-JEUNE; Paris 8e, 83 rue de Faubourg-Saint-Honoré (Bern) *(see also **B 323/267, 287 and *B 323/307)*;
- SELIGMANN, Jean & Cie; Complaints about the seizure of art works:
  - Jacques Besnier, Robert Carlhian, H. Corrigan, Count Arnaud Doria, Bankhaus Hugo Kaufmann, Frédéric de Kunossy, Dr Hamilton Rice; Arnold Seligmann, Rey & Co., New York; Count Avogli Trotti; and Jacques Combe.
- ROSENBERG, Paul; Paris 8e, 2 rue de la Boëtie (SEL, Rosenberg-Paris) *(see also **B 323/287 and *B 323/307)*;
- ROSENBERG, Paul (Paris); Bordeaux (PR) *(see also **B 323/287 and *B 323/307)*;
- ROSENBERG-BERNSTEIN, Bordeaux (Rosenberg-Bernstein) *(see also **B 323/288 and *B 323/308)*;
- HALPHEN, [Alice and Louise] (Collections of Émile and Fernand Halphen [deceased]) (HAL) *(see also **B 323/271, 287, and *B 323/307)*;
- BERHEIM-JEUNE; Paris 8e, 83 Faubourg St. Honoré (Bern) *(see also **B 323/267, 287 and *B 323/307)*.

- STERN, [Mme Edgard (Marguerite)] (Mme Caroline/Karoline [sic]); château de Villette; Louvre depot; and Paris 8e, 20 av Montaigne (ST);
- SERRE, Marianne; Biarritz;
- SIMON, Hugo (HS);
- [LEY, Simon] (Simon-Levy [sic]) (Simon-Levy);
- SPIRA; Paris 9e, 8 rue de Maubeuge (SPIRA);
- SPIRO, Eugen [Eugène] (Spiro, SPI [create]);
- [STAHL, Bruno] (Stall [sic]); Paris (Stall);
- STASSEL, André (STAS);
- STERN, [Mme Edgard (Marguerite)] (Caroline [sic]); Paris 8e, 20 av Montaigne (C. ST. [ST]);
- STERN, [Mme Edgard (Marguerite)] (Caroline [sic]); château de Villette (C. ST. [ST]);
- STERN, Jacques; Bordeaux (STERN);
- STERN, Jacques [Sterne]; Paris (STE);
- STORA, [Roger]; Paris 8e, 68 Champs Elysées (STO);
- STRAUSS, Emil [Strauß] (ES);
- STRAUSS, Walter [Strauß] (WS);
- [SCHWOB D’HERICOURT, André] (Swob d’Hericourt [sic]) (SDH);
- TAUSCHBILDER des ERR [paintings for exchange] (Tausch, T).

**B 323/290** (vol. 26): JdP Inventories: Thalmann–Watson, 1941–1944

- [THALMANN, Lucie Emma] (Talma, Talman, Talmann [sic]) (TAL)  
  (see also **B 323/313, Section 3.1.1.1.4.);
- THIERRY, [Mme Nadine (née Rothschild)] (THI)  
  Société Générale dépôt, Paris 16e, 112 av Kleber;
- [TINARDON, Maurice-Alfred] (Tinardou [sic]); Paris 16e, 60 av Foch (TI)  
  (see also **B 323/313, Section 3.1.1.1.4.);
- BRÜSSELER TREUHANDGESELLSCHAFT (Brussels Trust Company) (BN) – [Belgium]  
  (see also **B 323/299);
- UHDE, [Wilhelm] (UHDE [create]);
- Sammlung UNBEKANNT [Unidentified Collection] (EM.5 [create]);  
  Paris, 5 rue Emile-Menier;
- UNGER, [Frédéric] (Frederick, Frederich, Frits) (U);
- VAND: Paris 17e, 6 rue du Dobropol (VAN);
- VITERBO, Dario (VIT);
- VORONOFF, [Dr Georges] (VOR);
- WASSERMAN, [Mme Max (Leonore, née Seligmann)] (Wassermann, Max [sic]) (MW)  
  Banque Credit de l’Union Parisienne;
- WASSERMAN, [Mme Max (Leonore, née Seligmann)] (Wassermann, Max [sic]);  
  Paris 17e, 17 rue de Phalsbourg;


- [VEIL-PICARD, Arthur-Georges] (Weil-Picard, Wiel Picard [sic]) (WP or W-P);
- [WEIL, André] (Weill, A. [sic]); Paris 8e, 26 av Matignon;
- WILDENSTEIN, [Georges] (Georg [sic]); Paris 8e, 57 rue la Boétie (W);
- [VEIL-PICARD, Arthur-Georges] (Weil-Picard [sic]) (WP);  
  (see also **B 323/313, Section 3.1.1.1.4.)
- WEINBERGER, Alfred; dépôt Bank Morgan & Co. (WBG)  
  (also notes Alexandrine de ROTHSCHILD);
– WEISS, Adolphe [Weiß; Adolfo, Alfons]; Bank Franco-Portugaise, Paris (AdW);
– WERTHEIMER, Paul (WTH).

– WILDENSTEIN, Élisabeth; Paris 8e, 23 bis rue de Berri (EW);
– WILDENSTEIN, [Georges] (Georg [sic]); Paris 8e, 57 rue La Boétie (W);
– WILDENSTEIN, Georges [Collection of Lazare Wildenstein (deceased)];
    Paris, 8e, 57 rue La Boétie (WIL);
– WILDENSTEIN, Georges; Banque de France (Nr. 6);
– WOLFF, [Mme Lucien]; Boulogne-sur-Seine (WO);
– WORMS, [Édouard Raphaël] (Wormser [sic]); Paris 16e, 115 av Henri-Martin (WOR);
– WORMSER-BLOCH, M and Mme; Paris 16e, 7 rue Cardinet (W BL);
– ZAK, [Jadwiga (née Kon, widow of Polish artist Eugène Zak)];
    Nice, Banque Crédit Commercial de France [under name Ott] (Z);
– ZAY, Jean (IZ);
– ZUN; Paris 16e, 30 rue de Spontini (ZUN).

**B 323/293–295: See below Section 3.1.1.1.3, for these files with collections from the
German Embassy not in the ERR/TVK-numbered JdP series.

**B 323/296: See below Section 3.1.1.1.3, Preliminary Catalogue, only Part 2 preserved.

**B 323/297 (vol. 29): JdP Inventories: Sammlung Unbekannt (UNB), 1942–1944
Fragmentary inventories of the ERR collection of artworks from unidentified owners, with
some crate lists from the Jeu de Paume, parts of earlier inventories, including many modern
‘degenerate’ paintings (some marked ‘vernichten’ [destroyed?]), furniture, and coin
collections (with notes and postwar annotations). See also portions of the original UNB
inventories among the shipping lists in **B 323/301 (see Section 3.1.1.2.).

– UNB Collection, UNB 2–354, 3002–4048 (with gaps), modern paintings and furniture,
    Oberfinanzdirektion München list –“UNB numbers still open” (9 May 1968);\footnote{This list
    is highlighted here as an example. Many similar lists are included at the start of other TVK
    inventory files, yet in this case, the items listed had apparently not been located in 1968 by
    the German Oberfinanzdirektion, Munich. A spot check against listings in the JdP Database
    indeed confirms that to be the case. Many of the ‘modern’ (i.e. ‘degenerate’) paintings
    listed had indeed been destroyed or traded (many on behalf of Göring) and are still
    missing today.}
  – UNB Collection: listing by artist;
  – UNB 98, crate list (shipped to Nikolsburg, 15 Nov. 1943);
  – UNB 1–55, crate lists (with pencil notes, including RE restituted books);
  – UNB 1–58, 3040–3080 (old lists), modern paintings (summer 1942);
  – UNB 100–354: old collection from the Louvre/Jeu de Paume,
    sculpture, paintings, and decorative arts:
    – UNB 100–321 (with gaps) (Feb.–Oct. 1943);
    – UNB 9, UNB 322–354 (items marked “HG.” for Göring) (10 May 1944);
    – UNB Möbel [furniture] stored in the Louvre (old list), UNB 3000–3080,
        4000–4057 (with gaps) (May–Aug. 1942, 1943);
3.1.1.1.2. ERR Inventories of French and Belgian Möbel-Aktion Collections

See Invenio – 1.1.8.3. Beschlagnahmen der “Dienststelle Westen” des RMbO

*All files below are available digitally, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section.

*All files below are also digitally available online within Invenio.

The Möbel-Aktion, or M-Aktion (literally Furniture Operation), which started in early 1942, was a special Rosenberg program for the seizure of household goods from the homes of West European Jews who had fled or been deported. Initially under the ERR, the M-Aktion was transferred to the administration of the Western Office (Dienststelle Westen, often Amt Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) in March 1942. Rosenberg reinstated the M-Aktion to the ERR in November 1944.

The choice pieces of fine art and furniture collected by the M-Aktion in France and Belgium were turned over to the ERR and processed at the Jeu de Paume. All M-Aktion collections were for the most part organized by type of object (paintings, furniture, decorative art, etc.) rather than by owner, and assigned ERR alphanumeric codes. Occasionally, some items were listed by owner with an indication that they came from the M-Aktion (in the aforementioned inventories vols. 1–29). Most M-Aktion collections were shipped to ERR art repositories: many to the former Dietrichstein castle in the Moravian town Nikolsburg (Czech Mikulov) in 1943–1944; others to Kogl (Austria); and a few went to Seisenegg, near Amstetten, Austria.

The files below continue the series of ERR inventories from the Jeu de Paume covering the French and Belgian M-Aktion collections (but do not continue sequential volume numbers as given in Section 3.1.1.1.1). They contain original or carbon-copy ERR inventories of fine arts, furniture, decorative arts, and other categories collected by the M-Aktion and processed in several Paris depots and the Jeu de Paume, most with an indication of the ERR repository to which they were shipped. Most of the Belgian art collected by the Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (BTG), which assisted operation of the M-Aktion, while functioning independently as the agency charged with the disposal of valuable enemy (mostly Jewish) assets in Belgium, went to the ERR, as the BN [Belgian-Northern France] Collection, in addition to items from the M-Aktion, most of which went to the ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst for processing to the Jeu de Paume in Paris, and then shipped to Kogl.

Many of these files have postwar MCCP/TVK annotations, including penciled MCCP numbers.

**B 323/298a, 298b and 299: ERR JdP Inventories: M-Aktion Collections

Inventories of art objects received from the M-Aktion processed in collections of various categories with no owners named (most original carbon copies).


– “M-Aktion Bilder” paintings), MA-B (alphabetical index of painters), prepared by TVK [1959];
– “M-Aktion Asiatisches” (Asian/Oriental), MA-ASI 1–147, shipped to Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov) (15 Nov. and 21 Dec. 1943);
– “M-Aktion Ägyptisches” (Egyptian), MA-Ägy, MA-AEGY 1–5;
– “M-Aktion antike Kleinkunst und Gebrauchsgegenstände,” MA-AN 1–64

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(small objets d’art of antiquity), shipped to Nikolsburg (1942);
– “M-Aktion Bilder” (paintings), MA-B 1–948;
  shipped to Nikolsburg (15 Nov. 1943), and a few to Seisenegg;
  (see also **B 323/313).

**B 323/298h: JdP Inventories: French M-Aktion Collections (2), 1942–1947
(1959–1960)

– M-Aktion Bilder (paintings), MA-B 949–1369, from Paris (including
  Lager Place des États Unis 6) and Nice warehouses (see also **B 323/313);
– M-Aktion Bücher (books), MA-BUE 1–9;
– M-Aktion Waffen-Exotisches (exotic weapons), MA-EX 1–60;
– M-Aktion Fayencen (tableware), MA-F 1–64;
– M-Aktion Glas (glassware), MA-G 1–114;
– M-Aktion Modernes Kunstgewerbe (modern applied art), MA-MK 1–66;
– M-Aktion Leder-[Lack] (leatherware), MA-L 1;
– M-Aktion Metall (metal), MA-MET 1–249; (see also **B 323/313);
– M-Aktion Miniaturen (miniatures) MA-Min 1–48;
– M-Aktion Möbel (furniture) MA-M 1–214 [some gaps] (see also **B 323/313);
– M-Aktion Münzen (coins), MA-MÜ 1–64; (see also **B 323/313);
– M-Aktion Ostasiatisches (East Asian), MA-OST 1–315 [some gaps],
  (see also **B 323/313);
– M-Aktion Plastik (sculpture), MA-PL 1–51;
– M-Aktion Porzellan (porcelain), MA-P 1–102;
– M-Aktion Gebrauchstüppiche (rugs), MA-GT, St 1–9, P 1–66;
– M-Aktion Teppiche/Textilien (tapestries/textiles), MA-T 96–99;
– M-Aktion Gebrauchstüppiche (rugs), MA-GT 1–10;
– M-Aktion Teppiche/Textilien (tapestries/textiles), MA-T 1–95;
– M-Aktion Volkskunde (folk art), MA-V 1–3;
– M-Aktion Waffen (weapons), MA-WA 1–100.

All of the above collections were marked as shipped to Nikolsburg in 1943, except for
some parts of the first two, which were shipped in 1944. Some MCCP numbers,
restitution notes, and owner identifications were added to these copies by the MCCP or
TVK, especially for the M-Aktion Bilder [Paintings] (MA-B).

**B 323/299: ERR JdP Inventories: Belgian Private and M-Aktion Collections;
Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (BTG/BN); and Belgian Restitution Lists for Jeu de
Paume Collections

Most serve as postwar restitution lists for individual-named Belgian collections as
well as those from the M-Aktion and the BTG. Many items listed bear postwar
penciled MCCP numbers and other TVK notes. See also Belgian claims and related
restitution documents in *B 323/403–409, and *B 323/522.
– “M-Aktion Bilder (Belgien)” (Belg. MA-B 1–35), (ERR JdP inventories, 1943, 1944);
– MCCP/TVK restitution lists (from ERR inventories):
  – ANDRIESSE, Hugo, collection (HA 1–30, 36–51), Brussels;
  – BN Collection (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG), Brussels, BN 1–77; carpets: 1001–
    79–82; 1003–6–7; 1006–16–17; 1011–1–11, 19; 1013–2, 5, 8–10, 4;
    2011–1–10, 2011–1, 12–14; 2013, 2165–66, + some without numbers;
  – CAHEN, Alfred (CA 1–3), Brussels;
  – [FRENKEL, Paul, and REDER, Jacob] (FRENKEL-REDER [sic]) (FRE 1–2), Brussels;
  – LYNDHURST (Lindhurst [sic]), [Eric-Émil], Brussels (LYN 1–20);
– M-Aktion Antik Miniatures, Belgien (MA-AN 1–32);
– M-Aktion-Bilder (Paintings), Belgien (MA-B 1–35);
– M-Aktion-Metall (Metals), Belgien (MA-MET 1–2);
– M-Aktion-Ostasiatisches (East Asiatic/Oriental Art), Belgien (MA-OST 1–2);
– [LOEVENSOHN, Melle Claire] ( Löwensohn [sic]), Brussels (LO 1);
– LOMBARD, Lambert (LOM 1).
– M-Aktion antike Kleinkunst (small objets d’art of antiquity), Belgien (Belg MA-AN) 1–4 (ERR inventory 1944);
– M-Aktion Metall (art objects in metal), Belgien (Belg MA-AN) 1–32, (ERR inventory 1944);
– M-Aktion Ostasiatisches (East Asian art), Belgien (Belg MA-OST) (ERR inventory 1944);
– M-Aktion antike Kleinkunst (small objets d’art of antiquity), Belgien (Belg MA-AN 5–32) (ERR inventory 1944).

*B 323/264: M-Aktion – Initial French Seizure Reports with Lists of Household Furnishings Seized by RMbO Dienststelle Westen

(photocopies from microfilm 14.52, pt. 2; most pages very poorly legible.53 Names of most of the M-Aktion victims cited appear in an initial typewritten list at the beginning of the file with page or film-frame numbers (also penciled on the verso in the paper file). These same names are repeated in the Invenio description of this file.)

Reports of specific M-Aktion seizures by several French moving/transfer companies from the residences of ca. 90 named individuals (most with addresses), with initial inventories listing household items seized, some with evaluations. (The victims names, however, did not appear later in the case of items handed over to the ERR and inventoried as part of M-Aktion collections.) Many of the documents are on letterhead of the firms involved, addressed to the Dienstelle Westen (54, av d’Jéna, Paris). The firm Garde-Meuble Maple is represented with the largest number of cases, Schenker & Cie and American Express are among others represented. In some cases additional notes include data about the victim and verify Jewish or non-Jewish identity. Most of the documents (1942–1944) are from Paris, but a few are from seizures in the South of France.

A final few pages in the file (folder 260) contain wartime German and postwar U.S. documents and correspondence pertaining to the Louvain Altarpiece of Dirck Bouts. The other documents named at the outset of that folder are not included.

N.B. See coverage of additional M-Aktion seizures in *B 323/259.

See also **B 323/314 (Section 3.1.1.2. regarding shipping lists), which contains some additional art the ERR acquired from the M-Aktion. This file also lists some named collections the ERR seized in the south of France (NizzaList), as well as art the ERR received from the M-Aktion. Some went to the Neuwied Collection, along with art from the M-Aktion in Belgium and the Netherlands, but none of those items were processed in the Jeu de Paume.

53 Given this file’s significance as one of the few such examples of M-Aktion documents from France, a digital copy of this file will be added once the BArch Koblenz is able to supply an enhanced digitized version.
3.1.1.3. EARLIER INVENTORIES AND REPORTS OF SEIZED FRENCH JEWISH COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING THOSE FIRST DEPOSITED AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY

These files contain originals or photocopies of Paris inventories of confiscated art, including collections initially confiscated by the DSK, the GFP, or other agencies. Many of the collections were first deposited in the German Embassy in Paris during the summer of 1940, and moved to the Jeu de Paume in late October. Most of the art objects listed were registered by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume.

*Files marked with a blue asterisk are available digitally, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section.

*All of the files below are digitally available online within Invenio.

A. German Embassy (Paris) Inventories by Dr Erich Meyer (1940–1941)

See Invenio – 1.1.8.2. Beschlagnahmte bzw. sichergestellte Kunstgegenstände und Sammlungen [Inventare und Verzeichnisse]

The original typescripts of the following three volumes are now held in the German Foreign Office Archive (PA AA), with the records of the German Embassy in Paris (RAV Paris 2490 and 2495, see Section 3.5.3.). A surviving title page of the initial volume indicates Eric Meyer (Schloss Museum, Berlin) as compiler. **B 323/295 is a variant copy of Volume 2. The collections described were subsequently turned over to the ERR, transferred to the Louvre in October 1940, and then moved for processing to the adjacent Jeu de Paume Museum. (Some of the entries in the TVK copies have ERR codes, postwar MCCP numbers, and other notes added.) See the additional inventories of the Rothschild collections and others herein described, especially **B 323/293–295, some of which also have postwar annotations.


**307: “Verzeichnis der im Juli 1940 in Paris durch die Geheime Feldpolizei beschlagnahmten und in die Deutsche Botschaft gebrachten Gegenstände aus jüdischen Kunstsammlungen,” 1940 [Vol. 1] [Inventory of the objects from Jewish art collections secured by the Secret Field Police (GFP) in Paris in July 1940 and delivered to the German Embassy]. 152 p.

The coversheet of the TVK copy has a handwritten title, a variant of the original typescript in PA AA.

Inventories for the collections of Jewish art dealers:

I. Jacques Seligmann [deceased], 9 rue de la Paix;
II. Arnold Seligmann [deceased], 23 place Vendôme;
III André Seligmann, 128 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré;
IV. Bernheim-Jeune, 83 Faubourg St. Honoré;
V. [Roger] de Valcourt [Devalacourt (sic)];
VI. Paul Rosenberg, 81 rue de la Boétie;
A. Emile Halphen [deceased, Mme Alice], 18 av Henri Martin;
B. Fernand Halphen [deceased, Mme Louise], 51 rue Dumont d’Urville.

See the later variant now online: **B 323/295, and others below.

Inventories of paintings in the collections of:
– Maurice Rothschild Collection;
– Edmond de Rothschild Collection:
  1) from the Saint-Honoré Palace;
  2) from Château Ferrières;
– James-Armand Rothschild Collection;
– Maurice Dreyfus;
– Raymond Lazard;
– Paul Rosenberg [Bordeaux] and Bernstein.

Indicates locations of the holdings within the German Embassy buildings.
Includes unpaginated correspondence of the Paris Embassy regarding the items secured between June and August 1940.

**B 323/295: “Verzeichnis der von der Deutschen Botschaft Paris beschlagnahmten Kunstgegenstände aus jüdischem Besitz” [Inventory of art objects from confiscated Jewish holdings in the German Embassy in Paris], n.d. 91 p. + “Nachtrag.” 24 p. Carbon copy. Handwritten cover sheet. (The original bound typescript is now in the PA AA, RAV Paris 2495 – see Section 3.5.3. This TVK copy has postwar penciled annotations with many ERR BOR, R, and other codes, as well as Mü numbers. See also additional inventories of these collections above in **B 323/293–294, and the Meyer inventories in *B 323/307–308.

A variant version of volume 2 (*B 323/308) of the inventories prepared by Dr Eric Meyer for the Jewish collections secured by the German Embassy in Paris (July–Aug. 1940), with two supplements. The compiler is not given. Indicates locations of the holdings within the buildings of the German Embassy.

Inventories of paintings in the collections of:
– Maurice de Rothschild [Rotschild];
– Edmond de Rothschild (château Ferrières);
– James-Armand de Rothschild;
– Maurice Dreyfus;
– Raymond Lazard; and
– Paul Rosenberg and Bernstein [Bordeaux].

– “Verzeichnis der im Deutsch-Französischen Institut deponierten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Inventory of paintings and art objects deposited in the German-French Institute].

– “Nachtrag” (24 p.) Sammlung Maurice Rothschild:
  Tafelsilber [table silver]; Keramik [ceramics].
B. Rothschild and Other Inventories from the German Embassy; Devisenschutzkommando (DSK) Bank Seizures; and Botschaft Rothschild Collection (BOR)

See Invenio – 1.1.8.2. Beschlagnahmte bzw. sichergestellte Kunstgegenstände und Sammlungen [Inventare und Verzeichnisse]

More details are included in the tables of contents attached to the digital files. See the additional inventories of the Rothschild collections and others first processed in the German Embassy, especially; some have postwar annotations of importance.

**B 323/293**: Rothschild and Related Inventories: Devisenschutzkommando (DSK) Bank Seizures, Botschaft/German Embassy, and Jeu de Paume, 1941–1944

- DSK to MBF, Kunstschatz cover letter, with 3 lists (photostatic copies):
  Inventories/appraisals of French Jewish collections confiscated in 1941 by the DSK:
  - André-Jean SELIGMANN,
  - Paul ROSENBERG (Libourne), and
  - Jacques STERN (Bordeaux);
- Alexandrine ROTHSCILD Miniature Book Collection, descriptive list of 242 rare books and MSS (dated Hohenschwangau, 18 Jan. 1944; original typescript, based on Dec. 1943 list; (added ERR code – R 2649 and postwar MCCP nos. 7993/1–242).
- Inventories of Rothschild and other collections in Embassy (Botschaft) Depot (five versions):
  - Maurice ROTHSCILD, drawings and graphics; paintings;
  - Maurice ROTHSCILD, paintings from Armainvilliers;
  - Edmond ROTHSCILD, from château de Ferrières;
  - James-Armand ROTHSCILD collection, paintings;
  - Maurice DREYFUS collection, 2 paintings;
  - Raymond LAZARE painting;
  - ROSENBERG and BERNSTEIN collections (Bordeaux);
  - [ROBERT de ROTHSCILD], confiscated paintings coded RR (on verso).
- Maurice ROTHSCILD, collection from Bedel & Cie, Jeu de Paume inventory, R 2181–2563, including paintings, sculpture, tapestries, and other art objects;
- Rothschild et al inventories in Embassy (Botschaft) Depot (Version 4 includes postwar notes and MCCP numbers)
- DSK List of paintings belonging to Alexandrine Rothschild (from her home);
- Art works on Embassy lists currently not found in the Jeu de Paume (three versions);
- List of paintings and furniture transferred from the Embassy to the Jeu de Paume Dec. 1940;
- Additional lists of Rothschild confiscated art objects (variants/copies):
  - Maurice (from Armainvilliers), Edmond (from château de Ferrières), Confiscated paintings from James-Armand Rothschild; Maurice Rothschild;
  - Inventory of paintings and art objects in German-French Institute (cf. **B 323/295** above).
- Rothschild works of art from DSK bank-seizure lists (typewritten copies from DSK):
  - Maurice Rothschild from the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, art and jewelry,
  - Objects owned by heirs of Edmond de Rothschild from Crédit Lyonnais (several versions);
  - Jewelry and MSS belonging to James-Armand and Alexandrine Rothschild from the Banque de France;
  - Silverware, ceramics, glass, varia;
  - Rothschild silver from rue St Florentine, crate lists 15–19.
3.1.1.1.4. **ADDITIONAL ERR LISTS AND INVENTORIES OF JEU DE PAUME COLLECTIONS**

See *Invenio* – 1.1.8.2. *Beschlagnahmte bzw. sichergestellte Kunstgegenstände und Sammlungen [Inventare und Verzeichnisse]*

See *Invenio* – 1.3. *Sicherung von Kunst- und Kulturgütern in Bergungsorten und Depots*

*All files below are available digitally, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section. More details are included in the tables of contents attached to the digital files.*

*All of these files are also digitally available online within Invenio.*

**B 323/294**: Botschaft Rothschild (BOR) and other Collections: from the German Embassy to the Jeu de Paume: Inventories and Crate Lists, 1941–1945

Original binder marked “ERR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau, BOR, Inventar- u. Kistenliste / Botschaft Rothschild / Maurice Rothschild (aus der Botschaft).” Most typescript.

– BOR Collection from German Embassy, furniture (BOR 1–40, 253–320), new inventorization (June–Nov. 1943);
– BOR Collection (mostly Rothschilds, R) from German Embassy to Jeu de Paume, Inventories (June 1943–Aug. 1944), Paintings and furniture (BOR 1–317) (some items stamped to “PETER” (Altaussee), a few “A.H.” and “H.G.”; many with postwar notations, MCCP (Mi) numbers, and exit dates).
– Botschaft I (B 1–149), and Botschaft II (B 1–172), crate lists;
– Rothschild (Botschaft) and other inventory lists [Version 6 (Versions 1–5 in **B 323/293)]:
  – Inventories of the Maurice, Edmond, and James-Armand Rothschild collections in the German Embassy (Botschaft);
  – Embassy (Botschaft) lists from Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, and Rosenberg-Bernstein Collections;
  – Confiscated paintings of Robert de Rothschild (‘RR’ on verso) in Embassy.

**B 323/306**: ERR Paris: Search and Losses Lists (“Such- und Verlustlisten”)

*Art Objects Missing or Not-Fully Identified, 1943–1944*

Original ERR lists from Paris indicating items in French Jewish collections, including M-Aktion collections, missing or not fully identified (Dec. 1943–1944), all have been assigned ERR collection codes. Descriptions provided and additional notes may give more data about the items or their fate, supplementing the inventories above in Sections 3.1.1.1.1. and 3.1.1.1.2.

– “Such- und Verlustliste Nr. 3” [Search and loss list no. 3] (15 Dec. 1943).
  Continuation of list no. 2 of 5 Oct. 1943:
  Crate BDT 1, a single Alexandrine Rothschild (ALR) item, 18 items from several M-Aktion collections, and 2 items from the David-Weil Collection (DW).

– “Such- und Verlustliste Nr. 2” [Search and loss list no. 2] (5 Oct. 1943).
  Contains corrections of list no. 1. Lists 35 items from ERR collections:
  HA, BALL, W.P., M.W., A.L.M., W.S., DRE, ALE, RHE, WTH, CLE, KRÄ, L.RC., Rothschild (R), and 10 items from M-Aktion collections.

– Such- und Verlustliste Nr. 1 [Search and loss list no. 1] (13 Apr. 1943).
  Lists 27 items from ERR collections:
  HA, Ball, W.P., UNB, P. Rosenberg, M.W., A.L.M., W.S., DRE, ALE, RHE, WTH; and 10 items from M-Aktion collections.
– Artworks of unknown provenance from various ERR warehouses, taken over for examination and recording [Sichtung und Erfassung] (10 Nov. 1944), prepared by Dr Borchers/We. Lists 2 items coded: SI-ERF 1 and SI-ERF 2 – a Max Libermann Self Portrait and the sculpture by Honoré Daumier listed as Holzstock (Mi nos. added).

**B 323/313:** ERR Lists and Photographs of JdP Art Objects Left in Paris (some with photographs). Most acquired in 1944, marked “not transported”:

– Assmances Collection (ASS 1, 3–6, 10 – only photos), owner not identified;
– Thalmann (scattered items coded A-y 274 +? – only ERR photos);
– Dreyfus, [Edgar]; Paris, 24 sq du Bois-de-Boulogne (DFS 1–28 – ERR inventory);
– Levy de Léon; Paris, 185 rue du Faubourg-St.-Honoré (LDL 1–21 – ERR inventory);
– Propper, P (POP 3, 1 – only ERR photos)
– Thalmann (TAL, scattered nos. 49–144+? – only ERR photos);
– Tinardon [Tinardou] (TI 2–10, 12, 19, 21 – nos. on folder, photos missing);
– Veil-Picard (Weil-Picard [sic.]); Paris, 63 rue de Courcelles (SD Quartier) (W-P 2019–2133 – ERR inventory);
– M-Aktion Bilder [paintings] (MA-B 1278–1280, 1309–1318 – ERR inventories);
  MA-B 1336–1346 (found in SD garage) – ERR inventory;
  MA-B 1352, 1355, 1361 (only ERR photos);
– M-Aktion Metall (MA-MET 233–275 – inventory);
– M-Aktion Möbel (MA-M 212 a, b, c – inventory + photos; 221 A+B, 2160 – only photos);
– M-Aktion Münzen (MA-Mü 60, 61 – only photos);
– M-Aktion Ostasiatisches (MA-Ost 314–319 – inventory);
– M-Aktion Plastik (MA-PL 48–50 – inventory; MA-PL 51 – only ERR photo);
– Unpacked paintings in the Louvre (from many collections with 3 from Thalmann);
– Unpacked furniture in the Louvre (from several collections, most Thalmann);
– List of crates left in the Jeu de Paume (most from M-Aktion and Thalmann).

**B 323/296:** ERR Preliminary Catalogue of Artworks from French Jeu de Paume Collections (Part II – J–Z)

“Vorläufiger Katalog der in Frankreich sichergestellten Kunstgegenstände”
[Inventory of paintings, drawings, and graphic art, alphabetical by artist (J–Z), with full descriptive details and ERR collection codes].

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54 An MCCP monthly report for August 1945 lists this vol. 2 as received from Berchtesgarden, see Craig Hugh Smyth, *Repatriation of Art from the Collecting Point in Munich after World War II: Background and Beginnings with Reference especially to the Netherlands* (Maarsen and The Hague: Gary Schwartz, SDU Publishers, 1988), p. 110.
3.1.1.5. Other Documentation on ERR Cultural Plunder in France

See Invenio – 1.1.8.1. Tätigkeit des ERR und des OKH, MBF

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.

*B 323/257–262:

Most of the files in this subseries are photocopies from HICOG microfilms of MCCP numbered folders with “ERR” and roman numerals. Several contain duplicate preliminary seizure lists or inventories included elsewhere in the TVK records.

Descriptions below list only selected documents, especially those relating to ERR cultural seizures. Not all are in order as they appear on the films, and some of the documents are repeated in different volumes. IMT numbers are noted if available for documents processed for the International Military Tribunal.

*B 323/257: ERR Paris Cultural Confiscation Documents, 1940–1944

(photocopies from microfilms 14.48, pt. 3, and 14.49, pt. 3; poorly legible.)

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

– Looting of paintings of Viscount d’Origny (château de Villiers);
– Seizure of books and art from Pierre Guerquin;
– “Final Report” of the Archive Group under the Reichsarchiv / Archivschutz in France (English translation);
– Correspondence of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring and Rosenberg (1940–1942), some in English translation from the IMT, relating to ERR operations (1940–1943);
– Documentation on the M-Aktion and its organization in relation to the ERR and the RMbO;
– List of French Jewish collections taken under ‘safekeeping’;
– Reports on the Hugo Andriesse Collection (Brussels) and the Rothschild collections from France.

55 Many ERR documents in this subseries duplicate files in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS), AHC, Records of the MCCP (A 1, Entry 519), Restitution Research Records, now available only as NARA Microfilm Publication M1946: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945–1951/rolls 116–152 (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.5.6.). A comparison of these reels with the relevant files in BArch Koblenz, *B 323, shows that the NARA copies were not kept in their original MCCP order, nor were they arranged and bound in numbered files. The photocopies in *B 323 were prepared from the 1950–1951 HICOG microfilms 14.48–14.51. Copies of these HICOG microfilms remain in the NACP (with certification of authenticity; not normally open to researchers), but many frames are barely legible (cf. Section 3.1.3.1.).
ERR Archival Guide

*B 323/258: ERR Paris Cultural Confiscation Documents, 1940–1943

(photocopies from microfilm 14.49, pt.3; many poorly legible.)

ERR documentation from Paris, continuing correspondence with the MBF:

– ERR Paris library head Gerd Wunder’s lists of library confiscations
  (Mar. and Apr. 1941, with cover memo to the MBF, 2 May 1941);56
– Report on the seized Alphonse Kann Collection;
– Order from Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht
  (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, OKW), to assist ERR confiscations of archives
  and library materials (6 July 1940);
– Reports on the seizure of the collection of the antique dealer Arnold Seligmann, Paris,
  as well as additional documentation on the Seligmann Collection, the collections of
  André Weil, Ernest Masurel, Ernest Rouart, and the art taken from the homes of de
  Kunossy and Paul Wallerstein;
– Reports on the collections of Edouard de Rothschild and Maurice de Rothschild, with
  lists of other parts of the Rothschild collections, including the safe of Maurice de
  Rothschild at the Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas;
– Report of ERR seizure of library of Raymond Bamberger (château Hénonville);
– Report on the seizure of art from the Swiss citizen Jules Rouff and its return in Paris;
– Seizures from the American national Gould, and from the British Embassy and British
  diplomat Wright;
– Report regarding transfer of “captured Jewish art” in Paris to the Jeu de Paume
  (9 Feb. 1941) and memos and correspondence regarding Göring’s special train with
  the first transport of ERR-processed art from French Jewish collections to
  Germany;
– Correspondence with French government office and others regarding confiscation of
  Jewish art collections, the Polish Library in Paris, and collections from the
  Rothschild palace;
– Other reports on ERR activities in Paris, French complaints and legal justifications.

*B 323/259: ERR Paris Cultural Confiscation Documents, 1940–1944

(photocopies from microfilm 14.50, pts. 1 and 2; poorly legible)

– ERR report regarding shipments of art from French Jewish collections to ERR depots
  (Jan.–Mar. 1943); similar report to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943); report to Hitler regarding
  shipments to Neuschwanstein (Füssen) in March 1941;
– Schirmer Report (n.d. [Apr./May 1941]) on confiscation of books and archives from
  Masonic lodges in the Netherlands and other library materials for the planned Hohe
  Schule (IMT=176-PS; USA-707) (fols. 43–44; lacking pp. 2–4; poorly legible)
– Report on objects chosen for the Göring Collection from exhibitions, and shipment to
  Germany of confiscated art for Göring;
– Confiscations of paintings from Elisabeth Wildenstein, Morris Wolf Jacobson, Mme
  Adler-Roucher, Mme Felice Kahn, among others;
– Correspondence with and documents of the RMbO Western Office (Dienststelle
  Westen), which ran the M-Aktion, including specific mention of French art
  collections and furniture seized by M-Aktion, and reference to Jewish collections in

56 A copy of this important memo and the list of confiscated French libraries appears in the NARA microfilms
prepared before the MBF records were returned to Germany in the 1960s, but the original document is now missing from
these files (see Section 3.4.2.2.). A facsimile copy is included on the French website with the article by P.K. Grimsted,
“Les listes de saisies des bibliothèques françaises: sources de l’histoire des actions de l’Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg
en France,” at http://www.cfaj.fr/publicat/listes_ERR_France.html, together with facsimile versions of ten original ERR
lists of seized French libraries; see the English version of the website at: https://www.errproject.org/looted_libraries_fr.php
Ch. 3 – Germany

– Lists and inventories of many named Jewish victims, most of whom do not appear on the ERR list of seized French Jewish collections;
– Additional documentation about the M-Aktion seizures and copies of some of the orders and reports of its activities.


– The first two-thirds of the volume contains documents concerning the art restoration work of Otto Klein in Buxheim and Dienstelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau (see also Section 3.1.1.2.1).
– The last one-third of the volume (starting mid-folio 73) contains ERR Paris correspondence with the MBF and the MBF/OKH regarding confiscated Paris cultural assets, with French protests on German seizures, including the David David-Weill and [Veil-Picard] (Weil-Picard [sic]) collections;
– Confiscation of various French libraries, with French protests and ERR replies, including the Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska), and the Rothschild libraries, among others;
– Correspondence and French protests about seizure of French Jewish collections under protection of the National Museums of France (Musées Nationaux de France, MNF) in the Château de Chambord, Moyre, and others.
– Correspondence and protests regarding seizure of the Library of the Opera and the French Military Library (Musée de la Guerre [Bibliothèque de Documentation internationale contemporaine]); Bibliothèque des Prêtres-missionnaires de Notre Dame de Sion; the Dreyfus Palace Library, and many provincial libraries, including a Masonic lodge in Caen.

*B 323/261: ERR Paris Cultural Confiscation Documents, 1940–1941
(photocopies from microfilm 14.51, pts. 1 and 2; poorly legible.)

ERR documentation from Paris, including memos and correspondence with the OKH, the MBF, and other agencies regarding seized Jewish property (some with lists and preliminary inventories). Includes:

– Seizure reports of libraries confiscated from Pastor Boegner, Benjamin Crémieux, Louise Weiss, and Raymond Bamberger, among others;
– Copy of Gerd Wunder’s ERR report to the MBF (2 May 1941) with lists of seized libraries;
– Documents on seizure of collections of David David-Weill, Ch. Saglio, and [Veil-Picard] (Weil-Picard [sic]) with inventory;
– GFP seizure of musicalia from Wanda Landowska on behalf of the ERR Sonderstab Musik and related correspondence;
– Seizures of art collections belonging to Alphonse Kann, Joseph K. Kronig, Lazare Wildenstein, Elisabeth Wildenstein, Sylvain Lévi [Levy], Rothschild (including Alexandrine, Edmund, James, and Maurice), Louis Dreyfus, Louis Hirsch, André Seligmann, Paul Rosenberg (Bordeaux-Libourne), Caroline Stern (Bordeaux), and Alfred Weinberger;
– DSK reports of seizures from bank vaults on behalf of the ERR– many with abbreviated lists and inventories – namely:
  Leonore Wassermann, Hermann, Jean, and Isaac Hamburger,
Salomon Flavian, Sarah Rosenstein, Sauerbach, Oscar Federer, Mme Thierry (née Rothschild), Dr Erlanger (Dr Lazare Rosenfeld), Gabriel Hamparzoumian, Adolpho Weiss, among others.

– Additional lists and reports of ERR library seizures;
– French protest documents on ERR seizures, among others.

*B 323/262: ERR Paris Cultural Confiscation Documents, 1940–1943
(photocopies from microfilm 14.51, pt. 3, frames 634–1174; many poorly legible)

– ERR documents from Paris, including general correspondence with the MBF and the OKH regarding confiscated cultural assets in France;
– Complaints from French authorities about ERR seizure of Jewish art collections;
– Gerhard Utikal’s retrospective report on the ERR in France (20 Mar. 1941);
– Führer decree (Führerlass) on the aims and tasks of the ERR;
– Report on the Wildenstein Collection;
– French protests with lists of major collections seized;
– Correspondence with the MBF/OKH and the DSK regarding seizures of books and art objects from the École nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts (Pierre Guerquin) (frames 853ff: folder ERR VIII);

3.1.1.2. ERR SHIPPING LISTS FOR FRENCH AND BELGIAN JEU DE PAUME COLLECTIONS; TRANSFERS TO ALTAUSSEE; AND ERR REPOSITORY AND ART RESTORATION FILES

See Invenio – 1.3. Sicherung von Kunst- und Kulturgütern in Bergungsorten und Depots

*All files are available digitally, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section. Hyperlinks within added tables of contents enable direct access to specific inventories and related documents within files. (see Section 3.1.1. for more detail.)

*All of these files are also digitally available online within Invenio.

The files described under this heading – **B 323/300–305, 312, and 314 – contain mostly originals, carbon copies, or microfilm printouts documenting shipments of French (and a few Belgian) art collections to the ERR art repositories in Bavaria and Austria, as well as transfers between repositories (see Appendix 2 for details about the main ERR repositories). Shipping lists are available here for more shipments than are covered by those in NACP (now online at Fold3.com), while for some transports, documents in *B 323 supplement those in NACP. Shipping lists have not been preserved for all of the ERR art transports to various repositories. Few remain, for example, for the initial transports to Neuschwanstein and Herrenchiemsee. However, most of the holdings in those repositories are covered in the shipping lists for transfers from Neuschwanstein and Herrenchiemsee to the Altaussee salt mines starting in June 1944, and/or the MFA&A transfer lists to the Munich Central Collecting Point starting in 1945. It may also be helpful to compare Rose Valland’s variant list of the contents of this shipment (dated 2 August 1944) in the published edition of her wartime notebooks, as

57 If some of the documents in the digital copies hyperlinked to this chapter are difficult to read, such as in **B 323/302–303, enhanced digital copies are now online within Invenio.
well as additional versions in the French chapter of this Guide.58

Many of those remaining list ERR crate codes and/or collection item codes for works of art shipped from the Jeu de Paume (JdP) French and Belgium collections as well as M-Aktion collections. ERR crate codes and/or collection codes included are noted below for many files, to the extent feasible. Note that the ERR used different codes for crates than for individual art objects within collections. See **B 323/313 above for ERR JdP art objects left in Paris.

See the listings above of the original JdP inventories of French Jewish collections with their collection codes (**B 323/266–292, 297, 298a, 298b, and 299). Individual collections included in shipping lists are also indicated in Appendix 1 with names of owners and other data: https://errproject.org/guide/ERR_Guide_Appendix-1.pdf.

Incomplete and variant portions of the original shipping documents for the transports covered in **B 323/302–303 are found in U.S. NACP (now online at Fold3.com). Accordingly, the documents in these *B 323 files supplement the NACP portion of the original shipping lists for the transports indicated; compare those now online from NACP.59

Many of these *B 323 documents have postwar annotations from MCCP and TVK, such as removal dates, MCCP property-card numbers, and other notes (see also Section 3.1.1.5).

See *B 323/253 for customs lists for art transfers from France to Germany.

See *B 323/9 for ERR transfers to Alt Aussee and Hitler Library.

See files **B 323/495 and **B 323/91 below for art shipments from the occupied Soviet Union to ERR repositories in Bavaria.

N.B. In the descriptions below, repository codes are given in parentheses for the first reference within each file; the full name of the repository is repeated when ERR documents use only the code.

Appendix 2 to this Guide gives more details about these and other ERR repositories.

### ERR Art Repositories (with ERR codes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altaussee (PETER), Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schloss Seisenegg (ERNST), Amstetten, Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxheim Monastery (FRANZ or BU), near Memmingen, Bavaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schloss Colmberg, LK Ansbach, Bavaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58 Les Carnets de Rose Valland. Le pillage des collections privées d’œuvres d’art en France durant la Second Guerre mondiale, edited by Emmanuelle Polack and Philippe Dagen ([Lyon]: Fage éditions, [2011]).

59 Copies of some of the ERR shipping lists and inventories below are held in NACP, in RG 260 (OMGUS), on NARA Microfilm Publication M1946/roll 124 (online at Fold3.com, starting on digital p. 2 at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283748321); most of these are microfilm copies of the same original documents, now held in NACP, that differ in order and content from those in *B 323. Copies of those from roll 124 are also found in variant order from the earlier NARA Microfilm Publication A3389/roll 9, on Fold3.com starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/271383001; but again, the documents are not always in the same order. See more description of those NACP files in the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.5.6. French copies of U.S. microfilms obtained in the 1950s are held in the French Foreign Ministry Archive in La Courneuve (see Section 2.1.1.1.3.), 209SUP, Cartons 102/35, 103, 103/29, 103/30, 103/31, and 103/21; ERR codes for individual private and M-Aktion collections included are listed in detail in the French chapter.
**B 323/300**: ERR Shipping Lists from Paris to Repositories for French Collections; and Transfers between Repositories, October 1943–March 1945
Crate lists and inventories, many with ERR crate and/or collection codes.
*Many of these TKV copies in BArch *B 323 have helpful postwar annotations from MCCP and TVK, often with the addition of MCCP/Mü numbers or transport notes.*)
– List of 15 transports to Altausee (PETER) (June 1944–April 1945);
– Transport to Kogl (KARL), ERR JdP library, photographs, and reference materials, 4 May 1944;
– Transports to ERR repositories, summary lists with crate codes of art collections, as of 20 Oct. 1943 (and 2nd list with somewhat variant detail):
  – Amstetten (Seisenegg) (ERNST), 266–290 crates:
    BDT 1; COL 1; DIV 12, 14, 16–17, 20, 23–30; DRD 1–19; DVH 1–2; DW 39–116; ES 1;
    FREY 1; HEL 1; PR 21, 23–29; R 1028–1037; STE 1–37; UNB 181, 189.
    MA-ÁGY 1; MA-B 1–65; MA-DIV 8; MA-F 1–2; MA-M 27, 59, 61, 76; MA-MET 4;
    MA-PL 1–16.
  – Nikolsburg (KLAUS or NI), 187–230 crates:
    ALE 21; ALM 1; BEM 1; BPO 1–4; CLE 1–6; DIV 13, 15, 18–19, 21;
    GÖMPEL 1; LEV 1–3; LEVIN 1–12; MT 1; Rosenberg-Paris 1;
    UNB 64–70, 98, 183–185, 187, 190–195.
    MA-ASI 1–6; MA-DIV 1, 3–7, 9–14; MA-EX 1–3; MA-G 1–5;
    MA-M 1–26, 25–58, 60, 62–75, 77; MA-MK 1–3; MA-MET 1–3, 5–6;
    MA-OST 1–8, 10–16; MA-P 1–8; MA-V 1; MA-WA 1.
  – Füssen/Neuschwanstein (HANS), 128 crates:
    ABK 45–55, 57–58; B 150–151; Gal. Bernstein 1; BU 3–4, 12, 16, 18, 21;
    DIV 22; DRF 5; DW 22, 24, 35–38; HESSE 2; L 1–11; LÖWEL 1; LYN 1–5;
    SPI 2; STRAUSS 1; U 4; UNB 59–63; WP 121–122.
    MA-GT 1; MA-T 1–4.
  – Kogl (KARL), 25 crates:
    BAL 88; DW 25–34; L 1–11.
  – Buxheim (FRANZ), 64 crates:
    ALR 1–2; ARN 53; BU 1–2, 5–11, 13–15, 17–20; COLPART 2–3; HS 4;
    KA 70–71, 74; KAL 18; LE.REI 1; LIB 9–18; MER 34; R 956; RZN 1–3;
– Transport from Nikolsburg (NI) to Altaussee (PETER), 6–7 March 1945,
  wagon crate lists with ERR crate codes (more content details below).

  

  - DIVERS 35–36; DW 211, 222, 224, 233–235; v. HELL 101–104; JUR 1;
  - KPR 1–3, 5–6; LVY 5; LY 3; MFU 3, 5, 7–8, 10; OPPE 13; PRO 2–6, 8–9;
  - R MOD 9, 20; ROSE 1–2.

  MA-MET 12; MA-OST 30; MA-WA 4.

  - crate lists; list of BN, BAL, NWD, KRÄ, SEL, TAUSCH – paintings ready for next transport
    (15 Mar. 1945).

  − Nikolsburg, depot plan, list of crates stored by room (before 1 Aug. 1944 transport);

  − Transport from Nikolsburg to Kogl (KARL), carpets packed, 8 March 1945,
    crate lists, with collection codes of contents: DW, KA, and MA-T.

  − Transport from Nikolsburg to Altaussee (PETER), 6 March 1945,
    crate lists, with collection codes for items contained.

    DW, JUR, KPR, PRO, DIVERS, MA-M, and MA-OST.

  − Transport from Nikolsburg to Aussee (PETER), 7 March 1945,
    crate lists, with collection codes for contents:

    HVL, KPR, LVY, LY, MFU, PRO, R-MOD, ROSE, DIVERS, MA-M, MA-WA.

  − Transport from Nikolsburg to Altaussee (PETER), 1 March 1945, crate lists:

    DW, KPR, LVY, MFU, OPP, PRO, ROSE, MA-WA.

  − Transport from Nikolsburg to Kogl (KARL), 1 March 1945, crate lists:

    DW, LVY, LY, MFU, OPP, MA-M, MA-MET, MA-OST.

  − Crates in Nikolsburg (KLAUS) (1 Feb. 1945), with crate codes:

    BAL, BR, CA-HB, CLE, CO, DRD, DW, FRELO, FRIED, JEU, JUR, KALE, KLOT, KPR,
    LAM, LAM-BIA, LVY, LY, MAR, MAY, MFU, NEUM-MOD, OPP, PRO, R, R-MOD,
    ROSE, WOR, VVW, DIVERSE [sic], DIV-MOD,

  − Unpacked crates to be transported to Kogl: crate list.

    ALR, DW, KA, LIB, LYN, STE, MA-B.

  − Nikolsburg: List of 148 crates (1 August 1944), by category, with second list

  inventoring contents (no collection codes):

  Antik (13 objects); Asiatica (10 objects); Bilder u. Stiche (817 objects); Bücher (5 crates); Glas,
  Porzellan (11 objects); Keramiken (18 objects); Kleingeräte (2 objects); Lampen
  (2 objects); Leder (1 object); Metalle (53 objects); Möbel (20 objects); Plastiken (9 objects);
  Teppiche (1 object); Uhren (5 objects); Verschiedenes (63 objects); Waffen (43 objects).

  − Paintings in Nikolsburg (1 July 1944), list by ERR collection code numbers:

    A 107; ADW 1; ALR 131–132, 134, 136, 138–143, 146–150, 152; ARN 96;
    ARNOLD 1; AUZ 263–264; BPO 5–6; BRO 1; CLE 7, 9, 11–15; COHN 12;
    CRE 5–6, 16; DAL 4; DRD 3, 4–12, 14–17, 19–27, 30–39, 41–45, 76–79, 133;
    DREY 1; DW 334–337, 634–638, 1870–1911, 2564; EDEL 1;
    ER 1631, 1661, 1663–1665, 1708–1709, 1720; ERL 1–3; ES 2–10; EV 13;
    FLA 8, 34, 38, 42; FREY 1–5; GAL-BERN 1–3; GB 2; HB 182; HE 1–9, 11–19;
    HEN 1; Heilbronn 6; HESSE 14–15; KA 1036, 1068, 1102, 1111–1112, 1133, 1143, 1151, 1154–
    55, 1157, 1160, 1167–1168, 1179; KAL 27, 126; KAP 23; KOT 1–5;
    L-BERNST 2–3, 6; LB 172, 174, 176, 184, 187–188, 191, 196–197; LE-REI 1–4;
    LI 40, 49; Libermann 9–14; LVS 1; LYN 1–18; MEL 1; MEYER 11; MIL 1; MT 1;
    P 19; PE 12; PR 2, 54–55, 58–60, 72, 98, 109, 117;
    Paul Rosenberg 7, 10, 40, 99, 100, 102–103, 106–107, 11, 155;
- Holdings in Nikolsburg (KLAUS) (22 June 1944)
  - Crate list by category, with more detailed inventory of contents (no collection codes):
    Antikes (93 objects); Asiatica (11 objects); Bilder (1415 objects); Glas u. Porzellan (6 objects); Holz (3 objects); Keramiken (13 objects); Kleingeräte (3 objects); Lampen (1 object); Leder (6 objects); Metalle (1287 objects); Möbel (77 objects); Münzen (56 objects); Plastiken (4 objects); Teppiche (4 objects); Waffen (18 objects).
  - Crates to be unpacked, with crate codes [22 June 1944?):
  - Crate lists by room, ERR crate codes (22 June 1944);
  - Crate lists by room, ERR crate codes (22 May 1944):

- Schloss Seisenegg (Amstetten) and Herrenchiemsee (HC), crates ready for transport (lists with French crate codes), and memo:
  - Seisenegg: ALE, ALM, ARN, BPO, CLE, COL, DRD, DW, DVH, GUIMPEL [sic], HEL, HS, KAL, LEV, LIB, P. LEWIN, PR, R, STE, VIT, MA-ÄGY, MA-B, MA-EX, MA-GT, MA-M, MA-PL, UNB.
  - Herrenchiemsee (some with detail of contents): ARN, K, KA, R, ST.

- Transport to Füssen, 25 November 1943, crate lists and crate inventory:
  - Amt Bildende Kunst, Büro (office crates); frames.

- Schloss Kogl, lease documents, room plan, and crate lists for holdings;

- Transports to Kogl, 25 November 1943 and 21 December 1943, including:
  - Office crates (ERR “BÜRO”), Ball (BAL), David-Weill (DW), Limberger (L), Armand Redlich (RED); Rothschild Marine (R-MAR; R-MOD).60
  - David-Weill library inventory and crate list (to Kogl);

- Buxheim: ERR correspondence with Otto Klein (from Kogl) and room inventory;61
  - Buxheim: floor plans; ERR holdings (by room);

60 These shipments followed Berlin evacuation orders in 1943, when the ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst evacuated to Schloss Kogl (which became their evacuation headquarters), along with another office in Füssen, below Neuschwanstein.
- Transports to Buxheim, October and 25 November 1943, crate lists:
  - **Jeu de Paume private collections**, including:
    Konsul Meier; David-Weill (DW); [Jean Louis-Dreyfus] Dreyfuss [sic] (DRF);
    Erlanger, Kann (KA); Kohnreich (KOH); Libermann (LIB); Merzbach (MER);
    Meyer (Me.P.); Rothschild (R); UNB–furniture; Viterbo (VIT);
    Zuylen de Nyeveld de Haar (RZN).
  - **M-Aktion inventories**, including:
    Exotisches (MA-EX); Glas (MA-G); Metall (MA-MET); Ostasiatisches (MA-OST);
    Plastik (MA-PL); and Waffen (MA-WA).
- Transport from Nikolsburg to Altaussee (PETER), 6–7, 14, 27 March 1945,
  waybills and correspondence;
- **Altaussee (PETER)**, topographical maps and floor plans of ERR art repository;
- **Herrenchiemsee (MAX or H.C.)**: correspondence regarding transports (via RR freight station
  Prien) to Füssen and Nikolsburg (3–22 March 1945); topographical maps;
- **Schloss Nikolsburg**, city plan and floorplans.

**B.323/301**: ERR Shipping Lists from Paris to Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov),
15 November and 21 December 1943

Includes first, lists of individual items from ERR French private and M-Aktion collections
from the Jeu de Paume (listed below) included in each of the two transports; and second,
fragments of the JdP collection inventories covering those items included.

**N.B. Nikolsburg.** The Moravian town of Mikulov (Ger. Nikolsburg) had been annexed
to Austria in 1938 with other Czech areas known as the Sudetenland. The ERR used the
Dietrichstein Castle (on a hill in the town center) as an art repository. With the prospective
arrival of the Red Army in 1945, the ERR transferred many crates of art from Nikolsburg
to Altaussee (code PETER) in early 1945, with several shipments in March 1945 (see
**B.323/300** above); others were transferred to Kogl (KARL, near St Georgen, Austria;
see **B.323/312**). When the Red Army was approaching in April 1945, and the Germans
were retreating, the Nikolsburg Castle was set on fire on 22 April 1945. That Moravian
area returned to Czechoslovakia after the war. Remaining works of art (often fragments)
were returned to France in a 1947 shipment from Prague.

**N.B. Crate codes versus collection item codes.** The item code numbers in the crate
inventories in this file at first glance do not correspond to the crate lists found in the U.S.
crate lists for these shipments (on Fold3.com): many of the coded items listed in the JdP
inventory fragments were packed in crates with different codes (as listed in the NACP
documents). The original shipping lists are now split between BArch in Koblenz and
NACP, resulting from transfer from a portion of the MCCP records to the United States after

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62 Corresponding crate lists for these two transports held in NACP (RG 260 [OMGUS]) are online at Fold3.com from
NARA Microfilm Publication M1946 (MCCP), roll 124. Crate lists for the 15 Nov. 1943 transport can be found on digital
p. 14 at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283749011](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283749011); and for the 21 Dec. 1943 transport starting on digital p. 16 at:
[https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283749017](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283749017). These are followed by crate inventories, listing art items included.

Documents from the two shipments are intermixed in the NARA film, and some documents are illegible. Printout copies of
these U.S.-held lists are held in AMEAE, 209SUP Carton 103/29 (from the original 1958 version of the U.S. microfilm,
recently updated as NARA Microfilm Publication A3389).

63 See AMEAE, 209SUP, Cartons 375/P6 and 444/P105–106, for additional ERR inventories of French and Belgian
collections sent to Nikolsburg (sent to Paris in 1947). Related files cover restitution, including restitution to Belgium.
MCCP closed in 1949. The apparent discrepancy between the JdP ERR inventory fragments in **B 323/301 and the crate lists now held in NACP can be resolved when they are read together (now possible thanks to the BArch digitized file herewith). The crate numbers added in red pencil to the collection numbers in the inventory fragments of 301 correspond to the crate numbers in the NACP documents. Many items from the named collection inventories – whose names do not appear in the U.S.-held crate lists – were assigned to ‘DIVERS’ crates (coded DIV, see notes below). Other collection items in the inventories were assigned to alternately numbered crates. Many of the 301 inventory fragments have additional handwritten notes, and/or typed notes, regarding the coded crates in which they were packed and when or where they were shipped.

- Transport to Nikolsburg, 15 November 1943: Lists of items from ERR private collections (collection item codes followed by the crate codes in which they were packed), most with fragments of ERR JdP collection inventories:64

  Elizabeth Wildenstein (E.W. 13, crate DIV 29);
  Arnhold (ARN 165, in crate DIV 18); [Ashberg] Aschberger [sic] (Asch, crate DIV 15);
  Bemberg (BEM 36–53, crate BEM 1);
  Léonce Bernheim (L.BERN 2, 3, and 6, crate DIV 27); Brunner (BUN 1, crate DIV 14); David-Weill (D.W. 633–638, crates DW 22, 35);
  [Hildenfinger] Edelfinger [sic] (EDEL, crate DIV 26);
  Frey (FREY 1–6, crate FREY 1; unpacked, stayed in JdP);
  [Günzburg] Güntzburg [sic] (GÜN 1–7, crate DIV 13);
  Heilbronn (Heilbronn 10, crate DIV 30); Henry (HEN., crate DIV 17);
  Hesse (HESS 14–15, crate DIV 21); Horovitz (HOR 1–2, crate DIV 15);
  [Kálmán] Kalmann [sic] (KAL 126–127, crate DIV 19);
  Kann (KA 1000–1053, crate KA 70); Soma Koti (KOT 1–5, crate DIV 17);
  Maurice Leven (M LE 1, crate DIV 18); Pierre Michel-Lévy (L.RC. 1, crate DIV 16);
  [Claude] Levy, 18 Villa Scheffer (L.VS 1, crate Div 17; L.VS 2, crate DIV 9);
  Loewell (Loewell 1, crate LOEWELL 1); Lyndhurst, Brussels (LYN 1–18, crates LYN 1–5)
  Mesquich (Mesquich 1, crate DIV 15); Millau (MIL 1, crate DIV 16);
  Magitot (MT 1, crate MT 1); Reichenbach (Reichenbach 13, crate DIV 24; 21, DIV 27);
  Léon Reinach (LE REI 1–4, crate LE REI 1), Rosenstein (SROS 9, crate DIV 14);
  Alexandrine Rothschild (ALR. 131–148, crates ALR 1–2; ALR. 149–150, crate DIV 18);
  Sammlung Rothschild (R 3046–3047, crate DIV 30; R 3048, crate R 1038);
  Seligmann (SEL 129, crate DIV 20; SM 1–4, 6, DIV 16; SM 7, DIV 23);
  Jacques Stern (STE 1–103, crates STE 1–37; STERN 3–5, DIV 30, 15);
  Walter Strauss (W.S. 236–244, crate DIV 18);
  Tauschbilder [exchange paintings] (Tausch 8–9, crate DIV 20; Tausch 10, crate DIV 18).

Unbekannt Moderne Bilder [Unknown provenance, modern paintings] (UNB);
Unbekannt – other paintings, sculpture, Oriental art.

  These original copies of UNB JdP inventories, with red-pencil indications of crates numbers to which selected items were assigned (DIV and UNB crates) have potentially revealing notes (some postwar) regarding the fate of various UNB items, not all of which were actually transported to Nikolsburg – for example, ‘vernichtet’ markings for paintings by Salvador Dali, Picasso, and F. Lowenstein, among others.

Unbekannt Münzen [Coins] (UNB).

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64 Detailed lists with item numbers in the coded crates are given here to highlight these Nikolsburg shipments and two issues: (1) the division of the originals of these shipping documents, with a major portion of the originals in the U.S.; and (2) the important differences between ERR Jeu de Paume collection item codes in the JdP inventories and ERR crate codes found in the shipping lists for transports to ERR art repositories. See the crate lists and crate inventories in the corresponding U.S.-held portion of the shipping lists for this transport (note 60).
- **Transport to Nikolsburg, 15 November 1943:** ERR Möbel-Aktion Collections, with JdP inventories of items:
  - M-Aktion antike Klein kunst *[objets d’art of antiquity]* [(MA-An)];
  - M-Aktion Asiatisches (Ostasiatisch) [(MA-ASI)];
  - M-Aktion Bilder [(paintings)] [(MA-B, MAB) 1–XX (with annotations)];
  - M-Aktion Fayencen [tableware] [(MA-F)];
  - M-Aktion Glas [glass] [(MA-G)]; M-Aktion Metall [(metal)] [(MA-MET)];
  - M-Aktion Miniaturen [miniatures] [(MA-MIN)];
  - M-Aktion Modernes Kunst gewerbe (Glas) [Modern handicrafts – glass] [(MA-MK)];
  - M-Aktion Münzen [coins] [(MA-MÜ)] *from Lager Neuwied*;
  - M-Aktion Porzellan [porcelain] [(MA-P)];
  - M-Aktion Textilien [textiles] [(MA-T)]; M-Aktion Volkskunde [(folk art)];
  - M-Aktion Waffen [weapons] [(MA-Wa)].

- **Transport to Nikolsburg, 21 December 1943:** ERR private collections
  - H. Ball (Riesener) [(BAL)]; Stern (Jacques?) (STERN), Bordeaux *(crate DIV 13).*

- **Transport to Nikolsburg, 21 December 1943:** ERR Möbel-Aktion Collections, inventories with notes of crate codes:
  - M-Aktion Asiatisches [(Asiatic/Oriental)] [(MA-ASI)];
  - M-Aktion Bilder [(paintings)] [(MAB)];
  - M-Aktion Fayence [(porcelain)] [(MA-F)] *(cf 15 Nov. List)*;
  - M-Aktion Möbel [(furniture)] [(MA-M)];
  - M-Aktion Ostasiatisches [(East Asian/Oriental)] [(MA-OST)];
  - M-Aktion Porzellan [(porcelain)] [(MA-P)];
  - M-Aktion Moderne Kunstgewerbe [(Modern handicrafts)] [(MA-MK)].

**B 323/302: Transports to Seisenegg (Amstetten), 18 and 23 November 1943**

*(All small negative photocopies from microfilm no. 14.E.2/3; 4 sheets per page, a few poorly legible, but most frames okay with magnification.)*

Negative copies of shipping crate lists and portions of JdP collection inventories of French private and some M-Aktion collections remain in the TVK records, while the more readable originals are now online at in U.S. NACP. File **302** includes copies of ERR JdP inventories for many of the collections included. The initial crate lists are combined for the two transports, but the actual shipment dates are marked on many of the crate inventories.

**ERR JdP private collections** *(crate codes, with item numbers indicated on the crate inventories or JdP collection inventories included for many of the contents):*

- Hans Arnhold *(ARN)* 53–54; Bernard de Pontois *(BPO)* 1, 3–4; Van Cleef *(CLE)* 1–7;
- Colloredo *(COL)* 1; David-Weill *(DW)* 40–42, –180;
- Sammlung Dreyfus, rue Dominique *(DRD)* 1, 6–9, 11–17, 19;
- Dreyfus, av Vict. Hugo *(DVH)* 1–2; Gimpel *(GIM)* 1; Helft *(HEL)* 1;
- [Kálma] [(Kalmann [sic]) *(KAL)* 18]; Lévy, rue de Chézy *(LEV)* 1–3;
- Arthur Lévy (rue de la Pompe) *(ALE)* 21; P.Lewin *(PLEWIN)* 1–12;
- Libermann *(LIB)* 9–18; Meyer A L *(ALM)* 1; Paul Rosenberg *(PR)* 21–29;
- Rothschild *(R)* 1030–1038; Hugo Simon *(HS)* 4;  

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65 Enhanced digital copies are now online within Invenio for **B 323/302–303,** which researchers should compare.

66 The original shipping lists and ERR crate inventories for these two transports to Seisenegg from NACP, RG 260 are online from NARA Microfilm Publication A3389/roll 9 on Fold3 at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/271385794](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/271385794) (digital pp. 370–572); a duplicate copy appears on roll 10 (digital pp. 943–1145). Now part of RG 260, MCCP Admin. Records, they were refilmed as part of NARA Microfilm Publication M1946 (MCCP), roll 124, slightly reorganized starting at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283749240](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283749240). The *B* 323 negative copies have some supplemental annotations. AMEAE La Courneuve, 209SUP, Carton 103/30, holds printouts from the original 1958 U.S. microfilm later refilmed as A3389.
Jacques Stern (av Gabriel) (STE 1–14, 32); Viterbo (VIT 1–3, 6, 10);

– Möbel-Aktion collections (crate codes, with item numbers given for many):
  MA-Ägyptisches (MA-ÄGY 1); Bilder (MA-B 70–72); Exotisches (MA-EX 1–3);
  Gebrauchsteppiche (MA-GT 1), Möbel (MA-M 1–81), Plastik (MA-PL 1–16).

**B 323/303:** Transports to Nikolsburg, 1 August 1944, 15 November and
21 December 1943, 4 May and 16 June 1944
(All small negative photocopies from microfilm no. 14.E.2; 4 sheets per page, poorly legible, but
most frames okay with magnification.)*67
These copies of shipping crate lists and crate inventories remain in the TVK records, while the
much more legible originals are now in U.S. NACP (online at Fold3.com).68 The TVK copies
include some handwritten notes on some pages, along with Dr Hoffmann’s 1960 letter. The crate
lists give crate numbers for the transport, while the crate inventories list coded items within crates of
French private and Möbel-Aktion collections. See below for specific transports.

– Dr Hoffmann (TVK) to Dr Andrae (Bundesamt für Äußere Restitutionen), letter
(22 Mar. 1960), report RE ERR transports to Nikolsburg, missing lists for some transports.

– ERR Transport to Nikolsburg (NI), 1 August 1944,69 ERR crate inventories
(N.B. This final ERR transport from the Jeu de Paume, with most of the remaining ERR-seized
‘Modern’ paintings, was diverted by the French Resistance and returned to Paris. Detailed
contents are indicated here, since data in the **B 323/303 file supplements the U.S. portion of
the shipping list held in NACP (available on Fold3.com).)

– ERR JdP private collections (crate codes, with collection item numbers as indicated on
crate inventories – listed below in order within the file; codes of French owners often appear
in parenth following crate names and numbers.):
(crate lists cover crates MODERNES 4, 6–64; those crate numbers are indicated in capital
letters below, although usually with specific added name of artist or owner.)
Modernes Rothschild (MODERNES R 17–19, 44); MODERNES 41: Coubine;
[Veil-Picard] Weil-Picard [sic] (W-P Bücher 1–5, W-P 6–10);
Modernes Paul Rosenberg, Paris (MODERNES PR Paris 20);
MODERNES 50–51: Bissière; MODERNES 52: Charlot;
MODERNES 25: Deshayes, Laboureux, Dufresne, du Marboré (R and KA);
Modernes Kann (MODERNES KA 27–28);
MODERNES 30: Steinlen, Vuillard, Cézanne (CLE, KA, PR Paris);
D[j]ivers MODERNES 12: Matisse (PR, KA, MA-B); Van Cleef (CLE 11);
Modernes [sic] Spiro (MODERN [sic] SPI 58–61, 64);
D. Modernes Spiro (MODERNES SPI 57);
Modernes Esmont (MODERNES ESM 43);
Modern [sic] Auxente (MODERN [sic] AUX 62, 63);
MODERNES 31: Maclet (PE); Modernes Levy-Hermanos (MODERNES LH 26);

*67 Enhanced digital copies are now online within Invenio for **B 323/302–303, which researchers should compare.

*68 See the more legible originals from NACP (RG 260 OMGUS), NARA Microfilm Publication M1946 (MCCP), roll
124, beginning at https://www.fold3.com/image/115/271385435; A3389, roll 9, beginning at:
https://www.fold3.com/image/115/271383001. Please note that NARA versions lacks many of the crate lists and some of
the TVK annotations present in **B 323/303, and the lists on the U.S. films on Fold3.com are in different order.

*69 See the more legible originals of the crate inventories (crate lists lacking) from NACP (RG 260 OMGUS), NARA
Cf Rose Valland’s variant list of the contents of this shipment (dated 2 August 1944), in Les Carnets de Rose Valland. Le
pillage des collections privées d’œuvres d’art en France durant la Second Guerre mondiale, edited by Emmanuelle
Polack and Philippe Dagen ([Lyon]: Fage éditions, [2011]), pp. 96–97; and additional versions in the French chapter of this
Guide.
D. MODERNES 6 and 24: Braque
   (LP. KA, PR, R and KA, Rosenberg, Ros.Bernst. Bordeaux);
D. Modernes Michel-Georges-Michel (MODERNES MGM 54);
D. MODERNES 14: Botton, Lotiron, Asselin, Adrion (UNB, SPI, LR, R);
MODERNES 16: Othon Priesz (MGM, LH, R);
D. Modernes Unbekannt (D. MODERNES UNB 7, 11);
D. Modernes Michel-Georges-Michel (MODERNES MGM 55);
MODERNES 15: Poujita (R, Deutsch, UNB, MGM);
MODERNES 37: Odilon Redon (Reichenbach, Li, R, KAP);
MODERNES 45: Le Presnaye, Dufrenoy, Detroy (KAP, Rom.Perls, Reichenbach, KA, R);
MODERNES 40: de Segonzac, Flandrin
   (Heilbronn, Li, Meyer, Reichenbach, R, KPR, Rosenberg Paris);
D. MODERNES 13: Vlaminck (UNB, Reichenbach, PLA, R);
   and KA, L.Bern., PR, Ros.Paris);
MODERNES 39: Watson, Hesse, Unger (Hesse, U, KA, Watson);
MODERNES 22: Derain (MEIER, KAP, DW, WBG, MGM, R);
MODERNES 38: Roussell, Oudot, Marquet, Varoquier, Vallotton, Valadon, Vuillard
   (KA, KAP, FLA, DW, Hesse, GM, Reichenbach);
MODERNES 42: Céria, d’Espagnat, Crejams, Picabia (CLE, MGM, GM, R, KA);
MODERNES 34: Rameau, Chirico, van Dongen (ARN, UNB, KA, GM, API, Hesse);
MODERNES 32: Bonnard, Vuillard, M. Denis, Desvalliers
   (DW, KPR, Reichenbach, R, KA);
MODERNES 35: J. u. R. Dufy (AUX, KAP, WIL, BRE) and 36 (MGM, AUX, KPR, KAP);
MODERNES 53: Chénard, Huché, Chagall, etc.
   (PE, L.Bern, UNB, ROST, Z, R, Meyer, KA, PR, LB, Rosenberg Paris);
MODERNES 46: Favory, Bottini, etc. (R, ALR, DW, U, S, KAP, Braun, Hesse, Loewell);
MODERNES 49: Impressionisten
   (KA, PR, PE, Hesse, DRD, KAP, WIL, LB, Loewell, MA-B, DW, Rosenberg Paris);
DIVERS MODERNES M.LAURENCIN:
   8 (ROS.Paris, BRE, Ros.Bernst. Bordeaux, KA, PR),
   9 (R, Ros.Paris, MARX, Ros.Bernst. Bordeaux), and
   10 (R, G, Ros.Bernst. Bordeaux, PR);
MODERNES 29: Meyer, Loewell, Perls, Kapferer, Braun, David-Weill, Nestler, Hugo Simon
   (MEYER, LOEWELL, PE, KAP, BRAUN, DW, NES, HS);
MODERNES 33: MA-B DIV. Zeit 1850/1900 (Hesse, Ros.Paris, FLA, Pierro, DRD, ALR,
   ASCH, KA, CRE, Loewell, LR, PE, U, RHE, R, MA-B, DW);
MODERNES 21: Utrillo (MEYER, PR, LIVY, CdeNAT, PE, R, KAL);
D. MODERNES 56: (ohne Signatur);
MODERNES 47 and 48: Laprade (KA, DE; KA, KAP, CLE, Loewell, Reichenbach, DW);
   David Weill (DW 239; DW MODERNE).

– Möbel-Aktion collections (crate codes with item numbers given on crate inventories):
   M-A Bilder (MA-B 100–103); M-A Möbel (MA-M 175);
   M-A Metall (MA-MET 16); M-A Plastik (MA-PL 23–24);
   Divers Modernes M-A Bilder Belg. (D. MODERNES MA-B Belg. 5).

– ERR JdP private collections (cont.) and Crates for Repositories:

   Levy de Léon (Ldel 1–2); Dreyfus, Edgar [Égard], Dreyfuss [sic] (DFS 1–12).
   KINZEL 1–19 [furnishings for Kogl]; Buxheim [furnishings] (BUX 15–318, 26–34);
 ERR Transport to Nikolsburg (NI), 16 June 1944, ERR crate inventory

Only one crate inventory remaining is marked for a 16 June Transport to Nikolsburg (p. 35, fol. 17); Hoffmann’s letter in the file suggests there may have been 12 wagons:


 ERR Transports to Nikolsburg (NI), 15 November and 21 December 1943

Crate lists combined for the two shipments (p. 42, fol. 20) are followed by crate inventories for each. The actual shipment dates are marked on most of the crate inventories, not all of which appear to be complete.

 Transport to Nikolsburg, 15 November 1943, Kisten-Verzeichnis [Crate Inventories] (crate codes, with coded collection item numbers contained listed on the crate inventories that follow [with penciled or typed indication of the transport]. Named crate inventories are lacking for some collections, the items from which were combined in the ‘DIVERS’ [code: Div] crates. These documents correspond precisely to the crate numbers indicated for various items on the JdP collection inventories, originals of which are now in **B 323/301 – see description above.)

 ERR Private Collections (crates transported):

Bemberg (BEM 1); Bernard de Pontois (BPO 2); Galerie Bernstein (Gal. Bernst. 1); van Cleef (CLE 3); DIVERS 12–30 (see **B 323/301 for items from various collections); Dreyfuss (DRD 2–5, 10, 18); David-Weill (DW 22, 24, 35–39); Frey (FREY 1); Raymond Hesse (HESE 2); Kann (KA 70–74); Libermann (LIB 16); Loewell 1; Lyndhurst (LYN 1–5); Dr med. A. Magitot (MT 1); ERR Nikolsburg (NICK 1–3); Léon Reinach (Le.Rei 1); Paul Rosenberg, Paris (Rosenberg Paris 1); Alexandre Rothschild (ALR. 1–2); Rothschild (R 1028–1038); Spiro (SPI 2); Stern (STE 1–37); Emil Strauss (E.S. 1); Walter Strauss (STRAUSS 1–2), Unger (U 4); Weil-Picard (W.P. 121–122); Unbekannt (UNB 59–70, 98, 183–195).

 Möbel-Aktion Collections (crate codes with item numbers given for many):

MA-Asiatisches (MA-ASI 1–6); MA-Bilder (MA-B 1–69); MA-Divers (MA-DIV 1–14); MA-Fayencen (MA-F 1–2); MA-Glasp (MA-G 1–6); MA-Möbel (MA-M 82–87); MA-Metall (MA-MET 1–6); MA-Modernes Kunstgewerbe (MA-MK 1–3); MA-Ostasiatisches (MA-OST 1–16); MA-Porzellan (MA-P 1–8); MA-Textilien (MA-T 1–9); MA-Volkskunde (MA-V 1); MA-Waffen (MA-WA 1).

 Transport to Nikolsburg, 21 December 1943

 ERR JdP private collections (crate codes, with item numbers indicated on the crate inventories or collection inventories for many of the contents):

H. Ball (BAL 95–97); ERR Buxheim (BUX 6–7); David-Weill (DW 186, 190, 192, 194, 201–202); Divers (DIV 13, 32); Frey (FREY 2); Rothschild Moderne (R MOD 1–8).

 Möbel-Aktion collections (crate codes with item numbers given for many):

Asiatisches (MA-ASI 7–8); Bilder (MA-B 73–75); Fayencen (MA-F 3); Möbel (MA-M 82–87); Ostasiatisches (MA-OST 18–26); Porzellan (MA-P 9).

 ERR Transport to Nikolsburg (NI), 4 May 1944

Crane list with collection names, crate codes, most with collection inventories for items included (See also the additional, more legible shipping lists in **B 323/312.)

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70 See also Rose Valland’s lists of the 16 June transports to Nikolsburg and to Kogl: Carnets, p. 93.

71 The **B 323/312 file includes 5 wagon lists with 197 crates included (crate lists include crate numbers for each collection and collection codes for contents with note if collection inventories are available). For that 4 May transport, NACP holds a crate list, online at: https://www.fold3.com/image/115/271383055 [digital p. 3] with crate inventories [pp. 5–237], from NARA Microfilm Publication A3389, roll 9; and from roll 10 at:
– **ERR JdP private collections** (*item nos. indicated on collection inventories for many*):
  Bialo (BIA); Van Cleef (CLE); Juralides (JUR); Kalmann-Levy (KALE); Kann (KA); Kapferer (KPR); Lambert (LAM); Levy (LY); Levy (Lvy); Mayr (MAY); Mayr-Fuld (MFU); Oppenheimer (OPPE); Propper (PRO); Rosenthal (ROSE).

– **Möbel-Aktion collections** (*collection inventories with item numbers given for many*):
  Asiatisches (MA-ASI+MA-DIV 15); Bilder (MA-B); Bücher (MA-BUE); Exotisches (MA-EX); Fayencen (MA-F); Glas (MA-G); Metall (MA-MET); Möbel (MA-M); Modernes Kunstgewerbe (MA-MK); Ostasiatisches (MA-OST); Plastik (MA-P); Porzellan (MA-P); Textilien (MA-T); Waffen (MA-WA).

**B 323/304**: ERR Transports from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) and Neuschwanstein (HANS) to Altaussee (PETER), June–December 1944 (*cf. **B 323/305 for Altaussee lists*)

– **Herrenchiemsee (MAX)**: original RR wagon crate lists for transfer of French art collections to Altaussee (PETER) via RR Station Prien – (crate codes):
  ABN?, ARN, B, BAS, BHF, BSA, DW, EPS, EH, ER, FRI, KA, HAH, HAL, HF, LB, LH, R, RL, S, ST, TEP.

– Schloss Herrenchiemsee, crate lists of ERR French collections by room with floorplan (1942):
  ARN, B, Bru, D, Dro, DW, EPS, ER, ERR, Fla, Fri, Hah, Hal, HF, Ka, LB, LH, LOM, Loewell, Opp, R, RL, S, ST, TEP.

– Fähre Stock: RR wagon lists with French ERR crate codes:
  ABN, ARN, B, BAS, BHF, DW, EH, EPS, ER, FRI, HAH, HAL, HF, K, KA, LB, LH, R, RL, Roger, S, ST, TEP.

– Fähre Herren-Chiemsee:
  ARN, B, BAS, DW, EH, EPS, ER, FRI, HAH, HAL, HF, HRN, K, KA, LB, LH, PHF, R, Reichenbach, RL, Roger Levy, S, ST, TEP.

– Schloß Herren Chiemsee: lists by room with crate codes:

– **Transfers from Neuschwanstein (HANS) to Altaussee (PETER)**,
  Transports 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13 (June–Dec. 1944), crate lists, with crate codes:
  ERR, ERR GEM, and ERR MOB.

– **Transfers from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER)**:
  Transports 3, 5, 7, 8 (July–Sept. 1944), crate lists, with crate codes:
  ERR, ERR GEM, and ERR MO [sic].

– **Transfer from Nikolsburg (KLAUS) to Kogl (KARL)**:
  Transports 11, 12 (Nov. 1944): 112 crates M-Aktion-Bilder (MA-B); 2 crates (R).

– **Transfer from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER)**:
  list of chairs: Nr. 1–101 (mostly ‘R’ – Rothschild; also BRU, HAL).

– **Transfers from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER)**, Oct. 1944:
  crate codes: MO 2–MOB 326 (furniture), with ERR collection codes for contents.

– **Transfer from Nikolsburg (KLAUS) to Altaussee (PETER)**: crate lists, with crate codes: ERR MO 327–MOB 383, with collection codes for contents:
  BoR, FRI, HAL, KPR, MFU, PRO, R, SEL; MA-M.

https://www.fold3.com/image/115/271042653 [p. 576]; other copies from M1946, roll 124 are at:
https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283748321 (with additional later segments).
– Exchanged seating furniture (Nr. 113–271) with ERR collection item codes:
  SEL, HAL, FRI, OPP.
– Paintings sent to Altaussee (PETER): crate list (ERR GEM 1–257) with
  ERR collection codes for contents:
  ARN, ARNS, BERN, BoR, BRU, C de NAT, DREY, DRO, DW, ELR (BoR), EW,
  F, FLA, FRI, GOL, HAH, HAL, HAM, HIR, HS, JAC, KA, LAT, LB, LH, LI (Li),
  MER, MG, MUIR, MW, R [majority], RB, SAU, SCHI, SEL, SPIRO, ST, STERN,
  304, THI, U, UNB, VOR, W, WBG, WP.
– Transfer from Nikolsburg (KLAUS) to Altaussee (PETER):
  crate list (ERR GEM 258–286) with French ERR collection codes for contents:
  BERN, BoR, DIVERS, DW, HAL, HAM, KA, LAMB, LAT, LB, MER, OST, R,
  SAU, SEL, U, UNB, W, WO, WP; MA-B.
– Transfer from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER):
  crates (ERR GEM 117–414), with inventory of paintings and decorative arts:
  BoR, BRU, DW, HAL, KA, R, SEL, ST.
– List of crates in Neuschwanstein (HANS) for Altaussee (PETER) (1 December 1944):
  ERR, ERR GEM, and ERR MOB.
– Altaussee (PETER): crate list with inventory of decorative arts (ERR 1–418)72
  with French ERR collection codes for items contained: BRU; DW, KA; R, SEL.
– Transfers from Kogl (KARL) to Altaussee (PETER): crate list
  with inventory of sculpture (ERR 415–552): BoR, KPR, LB, LVY, LY, NEUM,
  MFU, R, ROSE, SEL, STERN, WP; MA-MET, MA-WA.

**B 323/305 (**305-1, *305-2): ERR Crate Lists [Kistenlisten] in Altaussee,
c.a. 1944–1945: Furniture, Paintings, and Other Art Objects
(cf. **B 323/304 for transport lists)

N.B. **B 323/305 is in two digital files.

These crate lists of the ERR French collections that ended the war in the ERR section of
Altaussee (code PETER), having been transferred from other repositories starting in
mid-1944. Some are marked as transfers from Kogl (KARL), Nikolsburg (KLAUS),
Neuschwanstein (HANS), and Herrenchiemsee (MAX). The crates lists cover furniture
(ERR-MOB), paintings (ERR-GEM), objets d’art (MA-MK), and various other works
of art (ERR). Sequential ERR crate code numbers are followed by ERR French
collection codes and for many, brief description of individual items contained, French
collections (some from ERR JdP inventories).
(Not all lists are in numerical order.)

– **Furniture in Altaussee** (ERR-MOB 201–383), crate lists with ERR crate codes,
  and brief description of French collection item contents.
  − Transferred from Kogl (KARL) to Altaussee (PETER) (29–30 Nov. 1944),
    ERR MOB 201–326: BoR, DW, FRI, GBern, HAL, KA, R, RB, SEL, WP.
  − Transferred from Nikolsburg (KLAUS) to Altaussee (PETER) (n.d.),
    ERR MOB 327–383: FRI, KPR, MFU, PRO; MA-M.

72 The final two entries are more complete listings of “Decorative arts [Kunstgewerbe] and Sculpture in Altaussee” for
the ERR crates listed in **B 323/305 with slight variations in ERR nos., but with different handwritten annotations.
– Transferred from MAX (Herrenchiemsee) to Altaussee (PETER) (n.d.),
  Chairs: Nr. 113–271: FRI, HAL, OPP, SEL; Nr. 1–10: R.
  ERR MOB 106–243: R, BoR, WP, SEL, KA, HAL, RB.

– **Paintings [Gemälde] in Altaussee** (ERR-GEM 1–286), **crate lists** with ERR crate codes, and brief description of items contained.
  *(a second copy of list for ERR-GEM 1–286 is at end of file **B 323/305.)*

– **Transferred from Neuschwanstein (HANS) to Altaussee (PETER) (n.d.).**
  ERR-GEM 1–43: BoR, C.de NAT, DREY, DRO, DW, EW, FRI, HAL, HAM, KA, LB, LI/Li, R, MW, RB, SCHI, SEL, SPIRO, STERN, U, W, WBG, WP.

– **Transferred from Neuschwanstein (HANS) to Altaussee (PETER) (n.d.).**

– **Transferred from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER) (n.d.).**
  ERR-GEM 117–144: BoR, BRU, DRO, ELR, FLA, KA, OPP, R, SEL, ST.

– **Transferred to Altaussee (PETER) (previous repository not named).**
  ERR GEM 237–244: frames for paintings in Altaussee.

– **Transferred from Nikolsburg (KLAUS) to Altaussee (PETER) (n.d.).**
  ERR-GEM 258–259: DIVERS, KPR.

– **Transferred to Altaussee (PETER) (previous repository not named) (n.d.).**

– **Decorative art objects [Kunstgewerbe] in Altaussee, crate lists** with ERR crate codes, followed by French collection codes of contents, almost all with brief item descriptions:
  ERR 1–63: R, BoR;
  ERR 64–284: R;
  ERR 412–495: *Mostly* R, BoR, WP, and SEL; *also:* KA, LB, NEUM;
  ERR 496–526: BoR, KPR, LIVY, LY, MFU, R, ROSE, VOR; MA-MET, MA-WA.
  *[from Nikolsburg (KLAUS) to Altaussee (PETER)]*

**N.B. End of *R 323/305-I* (p. 900 [fol. 448]).**

– **Decorative art objects [Kunstgewerbe] in Altaussee, crate lists (continued)**
  ERR 526–550: R;
  ERR 1–284 (2nd copy): R;
  ERR 285–300: R, BoR;
  ERR 287–300 (2nd copy): R, BoR.

– **Sculpture [Plastiken] in Altaussee, crate lists**
  ERR 415–494: BoR, LB, R, SEL, WP.
– **Paintings, Paintings, Textiles, Sculpture [Plastiken], and Decorative arts [Kunstgewerbe] in Altaussee, crate lists**
  Transported from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) (n.d.):
  ERR-GEM 117–143 (Paintings): DRO, FLA, HAL, KA, OPP, R, SEL, ST;
  ERR-GEM 144 (Textiles): BoR;
  ERR 301–304; 365–368 (Sculpture): BoR, R;
  ERR 305–364, 369–414, 505–552 (Decorative arts objects):
    BoR, BRU, DW, HAL, KA, R, SEL, ST, VOR.

– **Furniture in Altaussee**, Transported from Herrenchiemsee (MAX):
  ERR-MO 2–104: ARN, EPS, FRI, HAL, KA, LB, LH, SEL, ST;
  Nr. 12–101: BRU, R.

– **Paintings in Altaussee** (ERR GEM 1–236, 279–286) (2nd copy of lists above).

**N.B. End of *B 323/305-2* (p. 947 [fol. 942]).**

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**B 323/312**: Schloss Kogl: Lists of holdings in ERR repository, ca. January 1945–1946; Transport to Nikolsburg, 4 May 1944

– Schloss Kogl: lists of ERR French/ Belgian collections with ERR codes:

  **N.B. Three variant versions of the same MFA&A lists are found in this file, the last one with MCCCP numbers of almost all items listed (not repeated in detail below).**

  – Paintings, engravings, and prints:
    H. Ball (Bal), Jules Fribourg (Fri); Alphonse Kann (Ka); Kraemer Galerie (Krä); Neuwied Collection (NWD); uninvestoried paintings (3 from Nice; 3 NWD portfolios); Rothschild (R); Seligmann (Sel); Exchange paintings (Tausch);
    M-Aktion Paintings (MA-B), Belgian (MA-B); Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG (BN Collection).

  – Furniture: Ball Collection (Bal); Kraemer Galerie (Krä);

  – Textiles: (MA-T): Brussels (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG) (BN);

  – Sculpture (Plastik): Ball (Bal), Kraemer (Krä), Neuwied (NWD);

  – Miniatures: Maurice Dreyfus (DRD); Günzburg (Gün); Ster; MA-Min;

  – Silverware/porcelain, etc.: Ball (Bal); Kraemer (Krä), Brussels (BN);

  – Furniture: Ball (Bal), Kraemer (Krä); Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (BN);

  – Crates of small *objets d’art*, and decorative arts:
    Ball (Bal); Kraemer (Krä); Brussels (BN); and miscellaneous crates from Brussels.

  – **Packed crates found in Kogl – transport from Füssen to Altaussee:**
    – Furniture (ERR MOB): Ball (Bal);
    – Paintings: MA-B;
    – ERR GEM: Kann (Ka);
    – Miscellaneous, including crates of books, David-Weill photos (DW), periodicals, small metal work, and glassware;

  – Furniture from Nice (Ger. Nizza);

  – Lists of 48 book crates (B=books; Z=periodicals; K=auction catalogues; KA=museum catalogues; F=photographs, etc.); nos. 49–57 David-Weill (DW);

  – **Postwar MFA&A English list of items found in Schloss Kogl** (15 Feb. 1946), with penciled MCCCP numbers (repeats many items on above ERR lists); includes unidentified art work (English list with MCCCP numbers), folio 125ff.

  – **List of Neuwied items (NWD /Neuw) in Schloss Kogl (English):**
    paintings, drawings; prints; sculpture and misc. (with MCCCP numbers)
    Ball (Bal), Brussels (BN), Kramer (KRA), S.R. Neuwied (NWD).

  – RR wagon lists (12) with coded contents (for transfer to MCCP);
– Lists of named art work in Kogl (2nd version of lists above):
  Ball (Bal); Fribourg (Fri 1); Kahn (Ka); Kraemer collection (Krä);
  Rothschild (R 451); Sel; Si-Erf; Tausch;
  MA-Bilder, Belg MA-B; Brussels (BN); Neuwied Collection (NWD–187 items);
  uninventoryed items; miscellaneous; furniture (Krä, Bal).
– List of crates in Kogl en route from Füssen (Neuschwanstein) to Altaussee:
  (repeat with MCCP numbers): ERR MOB; MA-B; ERR GEM.; Bal; Ka; and others.

– Other Reports on Kogl repository (postwar):
  – Günter Schiedlausky report on the Kramer and Ball collections from Paris in
    Schloss Kogl (15 June 1947);
  – Returned cultural objects to Austria, 16th shipment (21 July 1949);
  – Paintings from Municipal Moritzburg Museum, Halle/Salle;
  – Scholz attestations of non-ERR holdings in Schloss Kogl:
    – Paintings and prints from Prof. Karl Leipold, property of Ludwig Ambrosius, Mainz
      (Robert Scholz attestation);
    – Art owned by artist Hans List, Berlin (Scholz attestation, 15 May 1944);
    – Art works from Prof. Carl Stöving, property of Frau Stöving, Radebeul,
      (Scholz attestation, 2 Oct. 1944);
    – Art works from Reichsministerium, Berlin.
  – Belgian inquiry by Baudouin about Apr. 1945 fire in Nikolsburg (10 Dec. 1946);
  – Transport to Nikolsburg, 4 May 1944, shipping lists and crate inventories,
    presumedly in connection with MFA&A inquiry about the repository fire in April 1945
    (see also Section 3.1.1.5.): 5 RR wagon lists, and ERR crate inventories for items from
    the following JdP collections: 73

  Van Cleef (CLE); David-Weill (DW); Divers (DIVERS);
  Dreyfuss, 53 rue Dominique (DRD); Frenkel-Reder, Brussels (FRE); Henry Josef (JO);
  Juralides (JUR); [Calman-Levy] [Kalman-Levy (sic)] (KA-LE); Alphonse Kann (KA),
  Kapferer (KPR), Lambert/Bialo (LAM-BIA, LAM); Levy (LY); Levy (LVY);
  Levy-de Benzion (LB); Loevensohn, Brussels (LO);[Blochmayr] (Mayr (sic) (MAY);
  Mayr-Fuld (MFu); Oppenheimer (OPPE); Berte Propper (PRO); Rosenthal (ROSE);
  Rothschild Modern (R MOD).
  M-Aktion Asiatisches (MA-ASI); M-Aktion Bilder (MA-B); M-A Bücher (MA-BUE);
  M-Aktion Divers (MA-DIV); M-Aktion Exotische (MA-EX); M-Aktion Fayencen (MA-F);
  M-Aktion Glas (MA-G); M-Aktion Metall (MA-MET);
  M-Aktion Möbel (MA-M, with crate list); M-Aktion Ostasiatisches (MA-OST);
  M-Aktion Plastik (MA-PL); M-Aktion Porzellan (MA-P); M-Aktion Textilien (MA-T);
  M-Aktion Waffen (MA-WA).

**B 323/314**: ERR (A) Nizzaliste (Nice), (B) Neuwied Collection; (C) K-Kisten List; and
(D) Neuschwanstein Expense Receipts, 1941–1942, 1944

(a) Nizzaliste
  – ERR Südfrankreich reports from Lyon (William Pischke/Schmidt),
    July–Aug. 1944, including Monthly Report for June

73 Variant shipping lists for this transport in NACP RG 260 (NARA Microfilm Publication M1946 (MCCP), roll 124,
online starting at https://www.fold3.com/image/114/283748321. An earlier version was filmed for Ardalia Hall, U.S. Dept.
of State (1958), when the files were in State Dept. custody: NARA Microfilm Publication A3389/toll 9, now online at:
https://www.fold3.com/image/114/271383055, and another copy in A3389/toll 10 at:
https://www.fold3.com/image/114/271042653. The NACP versions contain more JdP inventories of the French and
Belgian collections (not found in the Koblenz *B 323 file), but lack the crate inventories in **B 323/312 and **B 323/303.
ERR inventories of confiscated art – 33 crate lists – from the south of France (ERR Sonderstab Süd-Frankreich; Jan.–July 1944), known as the Nizzaliste (from the ERR office in Nice), with names of owners. Includes art collections belonging to:

[BARGEBOER] (Bergebauer [sic]), Abraham; Nice, 53 bd Victor Hugo;
BLUM; rue Alsace-Lorraine;
DIKANSY, [George and Henriette], Nice; 49 rue de la Baffa;
GLUGE, Dr [Paul] (5 crates); Nice, 54 bd Victor Hugo;
LACLOCHE; Cannes;
[MOORE, Ottilie] (Gobel-Moore [sic]), Villefranche-sur-Mer;
PAWLOTZKY, [Dr Jean]; 5 rue Cronstadt;
[PLESCH, Arpad] (Flesch [sic])(4 crates); Beaulieu-Nice, Villa Leonina;
SOEPKEZ, Richard; Cannes, av Roi d’Albert, Villa des Cistes.
(with postwar MCCP numbers and other notes)

M-Aktion art seizures also included, with notes and addresses.
(First sent to Lyon, with ERR reports from Lyon.)

– List of 17 paintings seized not belonging to Jews (n.p./n.d.):
  M. Ott (10); M. Francis Carco; M. Cavalies (1); M. Havez (1).

– ERR correspondence/reports between Berlin and Nice (May–June 1944).

(b) Neuwied Collection (NWD). ERR new inventory of 182 works of art items shipped to Kogl (with old Neuw. nos.), carbon copy

Most are paintings or graphics from Jewish owners (no names) in the Netherlands, Belgium, and the south of France, transported by barge to Neuwied (on the Rhine just north of Koblenz). After being processed by ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst staff in the customs office, most were sent to the ERR repository in Kogl, although some initially to Berlin.

Most NWD items also have older signatures ‘Neuw’ with a different series of numbers (to Neuw. 894/595).75 (Postwar MCCP numbers penciled for most.)

(See also **B 323/312 for additional Neuwied lists from Kogl.)

(c) K-Kisten Liste (K 1–201)

– Crate lists of French tapestries, paintings, decorative arts, and furniture from many French collections transferred from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER), neither inventoried nor photographed;

– Last group (K134–201), most inventoried and photographed (26 Mar. 1945). Coded collections: (Postwar Miü [MCCP] numbers penciled in for most items)

ARN, BOR, EH, EPS, FRI, HAL, Furstenberg (HF), KA, LB, Loewell, R, Reichenbach, Roger Levy, RL, SEL, ST.

(d) Neuschwanstein. Correspondence, original invoices and receipts for transportation and operating expenses, etc., 1941–April 1942, fol. 99 to end. (no shipping lists).

See also Section 3.1.1.5.2, for shipping documents from Soviet collections in **B 323/495, including inventories of cultural items found in Buxheim, Colmberg, and Höchstädt, the latter two used exclusively for looted cultural property from Soviet state collections.

74 No. NWD 180 was crossed through on the list with note it was exchanged, but the no. NWD 180 was reused with earlier no. Neuw. 589, as per listing in the Jeu de Paume database. Some numbers cover many items:
e.g. NWD 124/Neuw 692 includes 10 graphic works by C. Pluth; NWD 175 (a–e) has 5 Japanese ‘Farbholzschnitte.’

75 Virtually all items in the Neuwied Collection were identified as ‘heirless,’ and were subsequently transferred for ‘redistribution’ to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) or its subsidiary, Jewish Cultural Reconstruction (JCR), from MCCP (see note 102, and *B 323/542 and **851). Apparently no serious attempt was made to identify the Dutch, Belgian, or French Jewish owners, some of whom were clearly identified in ERR documents. More details of art (paintings and graphics) from the Neuwied Collection are in NACP, M1946/roll 124 (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.3.4.).
3.1.1.2.1. ERR Restoration Office (Buxheim): Files of Otto Klein

A digital copy of B 323/309 is available online, hyperlinked from its signature below.
*Digital copies of both files are available in Invenio.

B 323/260: ERR Art Restoration Files of Otto Klein, 1943–1944; ERR activities in the Art Repositories of Kogl and Füssen; and Documents on Paris Cultural Seizures from MCCP, folder 253: ERR IV [Klein-Buxheim]
(photocopies from microfilm 14.50, pt.3, frames 803–1111; most poorly legible)
– The first two-thirds of the folder contains correspondence and reports from the ERR Art Restoration Centre in Buxheim, activities in and Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau (1943–1944), headed by master restorer Otto Klein.
– The last one-third of the folder contains documents relating to specific art and library seizures in Paris, 1940–1941 – described in more detail above (see Section 3.1.1.1.5.).

B 323/309: ERR Art Restoration Files of Otto Klein, 1943–1944
Original working files of art in the ERR art restoration studios headed by Otto Klein, in Buxheim and Füssen-Hohenschwangau, most documents with ERR collection code numbers, holding ERR repository, and dates, some with restoration data.
– A first major section “Eingänge” [Incoming], contains
  – Restoration slips for individual works of art received from Buxheim.
    (BU or Bux), Neuschwanstein (NS), and Herrenchiemsee, etc.
  – Transfer receipts for art works from ERR art repositories for restoration in Buxheim and Füssen-Hohenschwangau (1943–1944);
– A second “Ausgänge” [Outgoing] section contains
  – Receipts for restoration completed by Klein;
  – Printed ‘ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst’ restoration report forms
    (Restaurierungsbericht), nos. 1–112, in reverse order (Mar. 1943–31 Sept. 1944). Intermixed categories include: Plastik [Sculpture]; Kunstgewerbe [Decorative Arts]; Möbel [Furniture]; Gemälde [Paintings]; Buchdeckel [Book covers].

76 Scattered original correspondence, with some duplication, and other copies of Otto Klein restoration files are in U.S. NACP, M1946/rolls 104 and 124 (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.5.), and online at Fold3.com.
3.1.1.3. ERR Photographs (French and Belgian Jewish Collections)

3.1.1.3.1. ERR Fotothek (Art Photo Collection)

*See Invenio – 1.1.8.2. Beschlagnahmte bzw. sichergestellte Kunstgegenstände und Sammlungen [Inventare und Verzeichnisse]*

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.*

*B 323/786–1102 (earlier B 323/770–785):* This extensive series of between 16,000 and 17,000 black and white photographs prepared by ERR photographers covers the French and a few Belgian collections of Jewish ownership processed by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume, including works of art confiscated by M-Aktion and turned over to the ERR. These printed photographs (most mounted on card stock) from the original ERR Fotothek – earlier in 15 wooden drawers (23.4 x 32.5 cm, 48 cm deep, nos. B 323/770–785) – have been reprocessed in BArch file folders. The photographs are arranged alphabetically by name of collection (sometimes with only ERR codes) in ERR numerical order within each collection. File numbers for the photographs corresponding to ERR collection inventories are provided in Appendix 1: https://errproject.org/guide/ERR_Guide_Appendix-1.pdf.

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

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

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

N.B. Digitized copies of almost all of these original ERR photo prints are displayed online in the Jeu de Paume Database (https://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume). Digitized copies of some of these images are now available in the BArch Digital Picture Archive (Bildarchiv Database). (See Section 3.2, below)

*B 323/786–1036, 1078–1078: ERR Jeu de Paume Component*

The ERR code numbers make it possible to coordinate with the ERR Jeu de Paume inventories listed above (see Section 3.1.1.1.1.), the ERR card files in NACP, RG 260 (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.5.), and the images within RG 260, Series ERR (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.9.2.1. and Appendix 1).78

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77 Corresponding file numbers for the *B 323 folders are also given in the *B 323 coverage in Invenio.
78 *B 323 archival signatures for the photographs for individual collections are not listed here but are indicated in the, Invenio coverage of *B 323, and Appendix 1 of this Guide: https://errproject.org/guide/ERR_Guide_Appendix-1.pdf.
N.B. The Federal Office of Administration (Bundesverwaltungsamts, BVA) holds original prints of almost all of the remaining MCCP photos (see Section 3.7.), which have been incorporated into the MCCP Database (including some ERR photos and a small collection of fragmentary ERR photo prints). Many of the file cards also have postwar Munich numbers.79

*B 323/786–1036, /1050–1078: ERR Jeu de Paume Components
  *1055: ERR Exchange Photos (Tausch)
  *1056–1060 (Bd. 1–5): ERR Unknown Proprietors (UNB), 1–353, 3001–3039
  *1077: Tapestries lacking signatures
  *1078: Art objects lacking signatures.

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

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

*B 323/1042–1049: “Sammlung Polen” [Polish Collection], nos. 1–280, not processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume.

*B 323/1079–1086: Mannheimer Collection, Works of art were seized from Mannheimer’s widow in his prewar French home in Vaucresson (near Paris) in 1944. A specific seizure report by or on behalf of the ERR has not surfaced. Although prewar catalogues remain of the collection (both the portion in France and the larger portion in the Netherlands), apparently the collection was not registered by the ERR. Even if a rough inventory was compiled before the German retreat from Paris, it has not survived.


Many other files within *B 323 contain loose photographic prints (in different sizes), some in marked envelopes. Many of these have penciled labels on the back or elsewhere, but not all of them have been identified.

N.B. The main group of surviving MCCP negatives in BArch Koblenz has been reprocessed on microfiche (see Section 3.1.1.8.), although the BArch has not processed it as a part of *B 323.

79 See the references to these small collections of ERR photographs (many similarly mounted on card stock) in the BVA in Berlin-Weissensee (see Section 3.7.) and the collections in the Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI) in Munich (see Section 3.8.).
3.1.1.3.2. *Miscellaneous ERR Exhibition Photographs and Photo Album Lists*

*Both files are digitally available online, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section.*

*Both files are also available online within Invenio.*

**B 323/310: Photographs of ERR Looted-Art Exhibitions and Repositories, 1940–1944**

In most cases captions indicate the ERR collection of provenance (some of the images are duplicated at NACP):

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

**Online version:** [http://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de](http://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de) (search: B 323 Bild-310). The Bildarchiv database includes ca. 123 images from this file.

**B 323/315: ERR Looted French Art: Photo Albums Presented to Hitler, Content Lists; Inventories of Looted French Tapestries, 1943–1944**

– ERR inventory of loaned art objects: Art Objects transferred to OKW Berlin – 4 paintings (1 BoR and 3 R[othschild]) (*with notes and Munich numbers added*);
– Lists of photograph albums (Foto-Mappen) of looted French art presented to Hitler.*80 (Important for correlation with original albums in U.S. NACP, RG 238, and those missing.)

May 1943 (nos. 1–25) and Sept. 1944 (nos. 26–47).

Identifies titles/subjects of 47 original ERR Photo Albums presented to Hitler with photographs of art objects from plundered French collections. The U.S. Army found 39 of the original albums in Berchtesgaden after the war and exhibited them at the IMT in Nuremberg (see U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.7.3., with chart of extant albums in NACP, RG 238).

Title pages of those in NACP use the term ‘Fotomappe,’ but most of the lists in file 315 are labeled ‘Bildmappe’ or ‘Bildermappe’ with album numbers (*in pencil at the top*). Apparently the two terms were used interchangeably, rather than comprising two separate series. The content lists found in file 315 correspond to those in NACP; carbon copies of many of these lists are found in a pocket attached to the front end-paper of the actual U.S.-held albums. Additional lists in 315 cover albums missing from the NACP collection. Many lists have postwar restitution processing notes.*81

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*80 The French Jewish collections covered in the albums are listed by name in Invenio (only 43 of the original albums have been preserved in U.S. NACP).

*81 The titles and album numbers of these lists covering 47 albums should be compared with the chart of 39 + 4 leatherette-bound albums listed in the U.S. Chapter (Section 10.1.8.3.1., pp. 122–33). That chart suggests there were two separate series, but given the content lists preserved in file 315, apparently the terms “Bildermappe” and “Fotomappe” were used interchangeably. In most instances, the content lists in **B 323/315 coincide both with the initial lists of
3.1.1.3.3. Photographs of Möbel-Aktion Operations

**B 323/311: Photographs of Möbel-Aktion Operations in Paris

A collection of original photographs (pasted in an album) of M-Aktion operations in Paris, including images showing the loading of trucks and trains, delivery to warehouses, and images made of collected household goods, toys, and pianos, among other items in M-Aktion repositories. (A few of the images are used for exhibition on the homepage of the online Jeu de Paume Database.)


The Bildarchiv Database contains all 86 images from this file.

The transmittal memo for the photos from Dr Erika Hanfstaengl of the MFA&A to Dr Preyss (3 June 1948) explains that the photos were found in a small box in a crate (Munich no. 21,004). Dr [Helga] Eggemann identified these pictures as having come from one of the M-Aktion Paris warehouses (ca. Sept. 1943). A penciled note adds that these pictures illustrate M-Aktion confiscation and processing, as described in a report from folder 14.50, part 1. The published version traces the activities of the M-Aktion in Paris and reproduces with commentary the original M-Aktion photographs.

German-assigned album numbers and the lists of the images within. The original 39 albums found by the Americans were entered as IMT Exhibit USA-388 (2522-PS) and are now held in NACP, RG 238.

Most of the NACP file numbers diverge from the German numbers on the initial file 315 lists. The Wassermann album (Foto-Mappe no. 26) is now preserved as vol. 29 within the IMT records in Exhibit USA-388; the Neumann [Charles Neuman de Végár] album as vol. 24 (Foto-Mappe no. 24). One wartime report suggests that the ERR prepared close to 100 albums, but this has not been confirmed, and no other lists have been found.

An album with images of tapestries and carpets (IMT USA-388, vol. 1) bears the title page Foto-Mappe no. 35. A French copy of the list of tapestries with additional annotations is in AMEAE, 209SUP, Carton 101/27. The Invenio description of **B 323/315 lists the names of owners of all of the carpets and tapestries listed, including a few names of individuals for whom there are no ERR inventories.
Published version:

3.1.1.4. ART COLLECTIONS OF NAZI LEADERS: PLUNDER, EXCHANGES, AND THE ART MARKET (SELECTIONS)

ERR-related documents are intermixed in many files in these series, particularly those involving the acquisition and appraisal of collections put together for or transferred to individual Nazi leaders. Some of these operations were closely intertwined with the ERR, its personnel, and its loot. Descriptions below provide examples of the types of Nazi documentation found in B 323, including extensive files (with correspondence, inventories, and photographs) covering collections assembled by top Nazi elite, based primarily on Jewish-owned art seized throughout Europe. Several of these collections received works of art from the ERR through purchase, exchange, or transfer, most notably the collection of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring and, to a lesser extent, Sonderauftrag Linz (the planned Führermuseum in Linz).

3.1.1.4.1. SONDERAUFTRAG LINZ

See Invenio – 1.1.4. “Sonderauftrag Linz” and its Subseries

* A digital copy of B 323/256 is available online, hyperlinked from its signature in this section (see Section 3.1.1.1. for more detail).

* All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.

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

A large part of the Linz documentation (regarding procurement, provenance, and administration of the project) was found after the war in Schloss Wessenstein near Dresden in the Soviet Occupation Zone. The Western Allies were not given permission to examine the originals. Soviet authorities did supply microfilms, but the films were later accidentally destroyed, and only incompletely reconstructed; the printouts held in B 323 are poorly legible. (Only fragments of the Linz files remain in Moscow, RGVA, fond 1524.84)

83 See also the Linz documentation from NACP, NARA Microfilm Publication M1946/rolls 138–141, and the Linz MCCP Property Cards Art on M1946/discs 264–266.
84 A brief inventory of relevant files in RGVA, fond 1524, opis’ 2, is now online at: http://sonderarchiv.de/fonds/fond1524.pdf.
Published Catalogue:


A reconstruction of the remaining volumes of the Linz catalogues with correlation tables and reproduced images. Remaining original volumes of the catalogue (see below) are held on loan at the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM) in Berlin. Additional images (original glass negatives) of the Linz materials are in NACP, RG 260, Series L (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.8.2.6.).

Linz Internet Database:

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


The database now on the website of the DHM in Berlin, in collaboration with the BADV brings together remaining catalogue cards and photographs (now held by BVA – see Section 3.7.) of works of art collected for Hitler’s projected museum in his hometown of Linz, the Sonderauftrag Linz.

ALIU CIR No. 4 on the Linz Project


*B 323/98–99, 100–105, 109–114, 120–121, 123–128, 129–183 [passim], and 191*: Correspondence, reports, and some inventories of the collections of art and books gathered for the projected Führermuseum from different sources throughout Europe, including those acquired from or via the ERR.

*146*: Purchases in Belgium.
*147*: Purchases in France and Italy.
*120–121*: Purchases in Austria.
*129–143*: Purchases from private individuals mostly in Germany.

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

*B 323/6 (see Section 3.1.1.5.1.), 7, and 150*: Documents relating to the Linz Library and transports to Altaussee and inventories of parts of the Linz collection.

*B 323/8*: Most of the entire file (fols. 2–412) covers the collection of the Belgian Baron Cassel van Doorn, seized from his home in Ruoms (Ardèche) in Dec. 1943 by the SD and Vichy police; most sent to Thürntal and Aussee. Provides inventories, shipping lists, appraisal lists, and postwar restitution lists (*many with added Mü numbers*).

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86 *B 323/191* contains well-restored copies of all of the Consolidated Intelligence Reports (CIR) series. A U.S. copy of ALIU CIR #4, along with others in is available online via Fold3.com: [http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114]hvMxROzkdWx-J5nVipkn1GbX6.
*B 323/45–55, 56: Extant volumes of the “Dresden Catalogue” of the Führermuseum. In most cases, Munich numbers have been added by hand to individual listings. (Other related files are covered in Invenio.)

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

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

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

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

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


*B 323/193, 194–197, among others: Additional catalogues of component collections transferred to the Linz Collection (see full listing in Invenio).


Examples of major Austrian collections considered for the Linz Museum.\(^{87}\) Many were chosen for Linz (see also *B 323/96, 228, 230, and 233), but no ERR involvement.

*B 323/201, 1210: Lanckoronski Collection

*B 323/227: Nathaniel von Rothschild Collection

*B 323/231: Collections of Alphonse and Louis Rothschild

*B 323/232: Robert Gutmann Collection

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

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

Catalogue (with photographs) and processing inventories for the Adolphe Schloss collection confiscated (part ‘purchased’) from France, for the Linz project, supplementing *B 323/56 (vol. 12 of the Dresden Catalogue). Part of the collection passed briefly through the Jeu de Paume, while selections were being made as to which part was to be ‘purchased’ and which part was to remain in the Louvre.\(^{88}\)

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\(^{87}\) On the confiscated Jewish collections from Vienna, see the analysis and documentation presented by Sophie Lillie, *Was einmal war: Handbuch der enteigneten Kunstsammlungen Wiens [=Bibliothek des Raubes, vol. 3]* (Vienna: Czernin, 2003). Regrettably Lillie had not had an opportunity to add data regarding the Koblenz *B 323 holdings for the collections she lists.

The Netherlands: Fritz Mannheimer, Gutmann Collections

Many Dutch collections chosen for Linz are covered by separate inventories and catalogues in *B 323. The ERR became involved with art objects from the Mannheimer Collection transferred to France on the eve of the war. See the separate catalogues and inventories of the Mannheimer collection from the Netherlands, parts of which were also chosen for the Führermuseum. For example:

*89–90 (photocopies from microfilm with marginal MCCP numbers).
*535 (photocopy of original typescript): These files contain copies of the two-volume typescript catalogue of the Fritz Mannheimer Collection compiled by Otto von Falke (1935–1936), with extensive provenance notes; MCCP registration numbers have been added in the margins.
*1079–1086: More photographs of the Mannheimer Collection, some with Falke catalogue references.

Photos of Art Objects for Linz

*B 323/184, 185, 192 (index), 531, among others; *B 323/203, 204 [no images], Photographs of works of art being considered for Linz. Some of the aforementioned Linz files (and **B 323/256 below) include photographs; other photos are held in these files, among others.

*531: Includes the ERR Rothschild Collection (R)

ERR Component of the Linz Collection (photos)

**B 323/256: Photographs of items confiscated by the ERR and transferred to Sonderauftrag Linz for the projected Führermuseum

51 photos of 49 art objects—46 acquired from Rothschild collections, two from Seligmann, and one from Furstenberg [Hans Fürstenberg]. Most have ERR code numbers as well as Linz numbers. The original photos are pasted on cardboard leaves with ERR R[othschild] numbers in pen and Linz numbers added in pencil overleaf; some have additional penciled notes (including MCCP numbers); all except two bear the stamp “A.H.” Only 53 items were obtained for the Linz collection from the Jeu de Paume (9 Feb. 1941), as listed in the ALIU CIR #4 Linz Collection, Attachment #56.89

Numismatic Component

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

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89 See the full list printed as an attachment to OSS ALIU CIR #4 on the Linz Collection. The well-restored BArch copy is in *B 323/191 above. A U.S. copy of the report can be accessed online via Fold 3 from a U.S. copy in NACP: http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114|hvMxROzkdWx-J5nVjpkn1GbX6 (Attachment 56 starts on p. 199). 53 items were designated for Hitler in the first shipment from the Jeu de Paume to Germany (9 Feb. 1941) and there were no subsequent transfers from ERR loot.
3.1.1.4.2. MARTIN BORMANN ACTIVITIES AND ART COLLECTION

See Invenio – 1.1.1. Erwerbungen Martin Bormanns als Fiduziar der NSDAP

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

3.1.1.4.3. HERMANN GörING COLLECTION

See Invenio – 1.1.2. Erwerbungen von Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring

*Files marked with a blue asterisk are available online, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section.

*Files marked with a black asterisk are digitally available online within Invenio.

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

Published Catalogues:


A French translation of the original Göring catalogue now held by AMEAE, 209 SUP/585/R43. Includes images for many of the 1376 entries from the AMEAE photographs and restored glass negatives preserved from the Göring Collection, but unfortunately does not add other images for other paintings available in AMEAE. Lack of indexes makes reference use extremely tedious.


An illustrated catalogue with provenance notes on paintings in the Bavarian State Painting Collections, including those purchased after the war. In connection with the TVK holdings, see the discussion of sources and comparison of earlier catalogues, pp. 79–89.


An impressive catalogue raisonné, with provenance details about individual items in the Göring Collection (many more than previously known), with quality color illustrations, compiled by the curator of the U.S. National Gallery of Art. Yeide’s introduction evaluates extant catalogues and other sources – including those available in BArch *B 323 and NACP RG 260 – although she did not have access to the French-held files and original catalogue published in French (2015) above.

Göring Collection DHM Internet Database:
“Die Kunstsammlung Hermann Göring”

Compiled by Angelika Enderlein, Monika Flacke, and Hans Christian Löhr.90 Launched in June 2012 with coverage of 4,263 objects, including paintings, sculpture, tapestries, and decorative arts from the wartime catalogue entries and images of the Göring Collection held by BArch in Koblenz, with some additional images from other sources. The data have not been correlated with postwar data, such as is available in the 2009 Yeide catalogue. Nor is it correlated with the French-held catalogue (published 2015) and additional images now available in the French Foreign Ministry Archives (AMEAE).

OSS ALIU Göring Collection Report

A complete, well-restored copy.91 Among the numerous attachments, details are given of the exchanges Göring carried out with paintings collected by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume (see also **B 323/72). Some of Hofer’s reports on individual paintings and Göring sales are not without question, and in a few cases have been found inaccurate by later analysis.

B 323/57–67: Göring Collection, Catalogue, 11 volumes

B 323/58–62: Gemälde [Paintings], RM 1–1370, Band 2–6;
A postwar compilation on the basis of the original wartime manuscript version held by the French Foreign Ministry (AMEAE), published 2015 in French translation (see above).92 Entries listed sequentially according to the ‘RM’ [Reichsmarschall] number. Includes a card file inventory based on a large collection of receipts and notes about the source of acquisition.

B 323/63: Glasgemälde [Glass paintings];
Manuscripte, Teppiche [Manuscripts, Carpets], Band 7;

B 323/64: Möbel und Kunstgewerbe [Furniture and Decorative Arts], Band 8;

B 323/65: Holzplastik [Woodwork], H 1–132, Band 9;

B 323/66: Plastik [Sculpture], Band 10;

B 323/67: Textilien und Gobelins Tapisserien-Inventar [Textiles and tapestries], TA 1–118, Band 11.93

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92 See the comments by Ilse von zur Mühlen; at that point the French-held MS catalogue was not publicly available.
93 See also *B 323/219* for a list of French tapestries from the Göring Collection that disappeared in 1945 between Carinhall and Berchtesgaden.
**B 323/316–319: “Gemälde der ‘Sammlung Göring’”/ Paintings in the Göring Collection, 1936–1945, 4 volumes**

A four-volume postwar typewritten catalogue of paintings collected by Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring during the years 1936–1944, arranged alphabetically by name of artist. The catalogue was compiled from data collected at MCCP. (The volumes lack title pages and explanatory notes about the compilers, dates, or sources on which they are based.)

A separate page is devoted to each painting with a standardized format. Listed at the top are the artist, title, dimensions, and an occasional brief descriptive note. Most entries include additional information: *Herkunft* (provenance), *Literatur* (literature), and/or *Verbleib* (location/whereabouts). *Herkunft* notes the date and source of Göring’s acquisition (some with cross-references to the Göring report and other postwar investigations) and brief provenance notes. *Literatur* references exhibition catalogues or other published sources if available. *Verbleib* – for paintings processed in MCCP – lists the (Mü) Property Card number, ‘exit’ date, transfer location, and often an appraised value (in Reichsmarks, RM). The Göring-assigned collection number (starting with ‘RM’ for Reichsmarschall) is in the bottom right corner of the page, with indication of a photo if available.

**B 323/316 (*316-1, *316-2): Artists A–F (in two digital files).**

**B 323/317: Artists G–M.**

**B 323/318: Artists N–R.**

**B 323/319 (*319-1, *319-2): Artists S–Z and unidentified artists (by school) (in two digital files).**

A fifth volume (**B 323/320) covers other types of art works in the Göring Collection.

**B 323/320: “Sammlung Göring: Ausser Gemälde”/ Göring Collection: Other than Paintings**

This volume supplements the four-volume MCCP/TVK postwar catalogue, listing books, manuscripts, printed graphics, tapestries, decorative arts, furniture, sculpture, reproductions, carpets, and textiles. Items are listed in sections by type of art work. Within each section, objects are listed consecutively by Munich (Mü) Property Card number, with columns for provenance notes, item descriptions, and ‘exit’ dates with destinations where objects were rendered.

*B 323/68–69: Göring Collection: Documentation and Correspondence*

*B 323/68 (most from HICOG microfilm 14.48):*

Includes references regarding ERR-looted art, with lists of Göring acquisitions from the ERR 13 and 15 August 1941; and 20 Oct. 1942;

Report on Göring Collection in Berchtesgaden, Feb. 1946;

Correspondence with Walter A. Hofer and Gisela Limberger, etc.

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94 Other sources for the Göring Collection are listed in the Findbuch for and the Invenio coverage of *B 323. Researchers may want to compare listings in the 2015-published French translation of the original handwritten wartime catalogue held in the French Foreign Ministry Archive (AMEAE 209SUP/585/R43); the 2009 extensive catalogue raisonée by Nancy H. Yeide; and the Database of the Göring Collection on the DHM website, all cited above. See also the comments on sources by Ilse von zur Mühlen (*above*). Yeide’s introduction also discusses the sources, including this four-volume catalogue (p. 24), noting that it perpetuates some of the errors in the ALIU Göring Report and other sources.
Inventories of Göring's collection in Carinhall and Veldenstein, and acquisition lists from various dealers including Goudstikker (Amsterdam); E. Ventura (Florence).

*B 323/71: Göring Collection: Correspondence, 1936–1940, 1944
Mostly correspondence with Walter Andreas Hofer.

**B 323/72: Göring Art Exchanges with the ERR and the Goudstikker Collection, (1940–1944) 1945
A postwar compilation of lists and related documents, covering art Göring acquired in exchanges with the ERR and the Goudstikker Collection.

- “Tauschaktion-ERR,” listing 28 Göring exchanges, 3 March 1941–16 November 1943 (original typescript, with added references to Goering and Rochlitz Reports, other documents, ERR codes, and Mü numbers, etc. – a postwar compilation [n.d.]);
  (See also Section 3.1.1.3.5. below, devoted to Gustav Rochlitz.)
- “Tausch ERR,” ERR–Göring exchanges – related documents with images (from film 14.50, frames 602ff, nos. on verso; poorly legible copies); Paintings and inventories of sales and exchanges (with MCCP numbers).
- “Tausch Göring-Goudstikker” (9 Feb. 1944) (original typescript), with “H.” (Walter Andreas Hofer) Collection (H 1–143, plus 25 unnumbered); price list with Göring, Goudstikker, and Mü numbers; “H.” (Hofer) collection (in Germany), fols 60–64;
- “H.” (Hofer) collection (locations in Germany), fols 69–78;
- “Miedl sold to Göring (Verkoopen Miedl aan Göring), 1 July–13 Sept. 1940,” Amsterdam, 28 Sept. 1945; including an initial list “outside the Goudstikker books,” and a second list of “Oude Goudstikker, retained by Göring.”

**B 323/73: “Berchtesgaden Reports”: Investigations RE location of Art Objects from the Göring Train (“Göring-Zug”) Recovered by the MFA&A, Berchtesgaden, 1945–1947 (All photocopies from microfilm, four images to a page, some poorly legible.)
MFA&A reports, investigations, interrogations, and correspondence pertaining to various art loot from the Göring Collection, much of it evacuated from his Carinhall estate, which ended the war in the Berchtesgaden area.

- Investigations regarding the fate of jewelry from the Göring Collection, some allegedly stolen and sold on the black market, 1946–1947;
- Interrogations pertaining to important cultural objects remaining in Carinhall and Berlin, not on the train to Berchtesgaden, 1946;
- Recommendation from Rose Valland for interrogation of Richard Schultz, Göring’s Hausmeister in Carinhall;
- Reports on four field trips to Berchtesgaden in connection with art loot from the “Göring Train” (1945) by art historian and MFA&A officer Edgar Breitenbach, with lists of recovered objects and details of interrogations:
  (1) 1 Sept. 1947; (2) 19 Sept. 1947;
  (3) 24 Nov. 1947; (4) 9 Dec. 1947.
- Reports on investigations and interrogations in Berchtesgaden:
  – Individuals with alleged Göring jewels and paintings;
  – Recovered Flemish 15th-cent. painting from Göring train claimed by the Netherlands;
  – Dr Rudolf Kriß and icons from Göring Collection;
  – Other suspects in possession of looted art objects.
B 323/74: Göring Art Acquisitions from Dutch Dealers Jacques Goudstikker and Nathan Katz. Mostly original documents; from Katz Collection (photostat), with details of 6 sold to Danzig with prices (fols. 2–15).

**B 323/516**: Göring Collection: Documents on Provenance and Retrieval of Objects, 1938–1955

- “1200 alte Meister für Göring,” Frankfurter Illustrierte, nr. 28 (13 July 1957), fol. 3 (clipping not shown in digital file);
- Aus der Sammlung Hermann Göring nach Holland restituierte Kunstwerke
  [Göring Collection art works restituted to the Netherlands], typed list with Mü numbers and
  name of artist, alphabetical by Dutch owner (typed original and carbon copy);
  Includes five or more paintings owned by Pieter de Boer; Jan Dik, Jr;
  Jacques Goudstikker; D.A. Hoogendijk & Co; Nathan Katz; M.R.E. Koenigs; W. Paech; v.
  Pannwitz; Dr H. Tietje; Daniel and Marcel Wolff.
- List of Göring Collection by ‘RM’ nos 1–1370, with ‘Mü’ nos., artist or school, date acquired,
  and previous owner; notes many acquisitions via the ERR;
- TVK (Dr Hoffmann) letter on Göring Collection to German Foreign Office, with comments on ALIU
  Göring Report, 7 March 1952;
- Rorimer-acquired German documents on Göring Collection (June 1945):
  – Walter Andreas Hofer letters to Göring pertaining to art acquisitions, Sept. 1941,
    (typed copies);
  – H. Göring to A. Rosenberg (21 Nov. 1940);
- Göring bank account/agenda registers, fragmentary crate lists and inventories (1940–1945)
  (small format negative printouts, poorly legible);
- MCCP/TVK inquiries and attestations regarding Göring art items: (A–V listings)
  – Josef Angerer (Göring art and rug dealer);
  – Rose Valland, correspondence RE specific paintings, some from ERR sources,
    – Bacri Frères, RE Cranach’s “Reclining Nymph”;
  – Berchtesgaden, Göring art treasures found;
  – Julius Böhler, Walter Borchers, Walter Bornheim;
  – Emil Georg Bührle (Zurich), paintings from Roger Dequoy (Paris);
  – Carinhall: List of Göring art objects (most sculptures, some paintings and furniture) not
    evacuated from Carinhall before Russian arrival (presumed French provenance), some with
    ERR codes (March–April 1947);
  – ERR (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst), paintings acquired for Göring;
  – List by countries and dealers of paintings Göring acquired, including from ERR in France;
    acquisitions in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy;
  – Karl Haberstock letters and receipts RE Göring acquisitions;
  – List by Hofer of acquisitions from Goudstikker/Miedl;
  – Hofer’s attestations RE Göring acquisitions response to Rousseau, memo on DIR;
  – Acquisitions by Bruno Lohse with attestations, among others;
  – Notes RE acquisitions from Alois Miedl, Kai Mühlmann;
  – Emil Renders Collection from Belgium;
  – Veldenstein, Göring art treasures found;
  – Vienna: Cranach painting and other Göring 1939 acquisitions.
3.1.1.4.4. Dienststelle Mühlmann

See Invenio – 1.1.8.4. “Dienststelle Dr. Mühlmann” beim Reichskommissar für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete, Den Haag

See Invenio – 1.1.4. “Sonderauftrag Linz” for *B 323/110–114

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.

Kajetan Mühlmann oversaw the plunder of art in the Netherlands and in Poland; he was thus investigated extensively after the war.

Separate inventories are available for major Dutch art collections, including the Dutch portion of the Mannheimer Collection. No evidence has surfaced that Mühlmann personally was involved in the seizure of that portion of the collection held in Mannheimer’s prewar home in France, Villa Monte Cristo (near Vaucresson), not far from Paris. That collection was seized by the Germans in 1944, and a large portion was restituted to his widow after the war. The extent of ERR involvement has not been determined, although photographs remain of many of the items in the ERR Fotothek (see *B 323/1079–1086).

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

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

3.1.1.4.5. Wartime Dealers and the Art Market (selections)

*A digital copy of B 323/72 is available online, hyperlinked from this chapter.

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.

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

Karl Haberstock Gallery (Berlin and Munich)

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

Gustav Rochlitz (Paris)

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

*B 323/191 (part): Copy of OSS ALIU Detailed Interrogation Report (DIR) No. 4, Gustav Rochlitz, with list of exchanged paintings with ERR: “Tauschaktionen ERR.”
**B 323/72 (part): Göring Exchanges with the ERR, including those arranged by Rochlitz (described with hyperlink to digital file in the Göring section above, see Section 3.1.1.4.3.).

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

### 3.1.1.5. POSTWAR MFA&A, MCCP, AND WCCP FILES: INCOMING, PROCESSING, AND REPATRIATION (SELECTIONS)

N.B. Many of the original MCCP records were sent to the United States by the U.S. Army after MCCP closed down in 1949, as explained in the Introduction above. Microfilmed before transfer by HICOG, many printouts from the HICOG films remain intermixed with the original documents now in the TVK records in *B 323.

Invenio listings cover more digital files available online in this section within *B 323, which, despite some overlap, do not correspond in content and arrangement to those now in NACP RG 260 (online at Fold3.com).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Tätigkeit der Kunstsammelstelle (“Central Collecting Points”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Auflösung der Bergungsdepots; Einrichtung von Kunstsammelstelle (“Central Collecting Points”) zur Sicherung von Kunstwerken und Kulturgütern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Central Collecting Point München</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Central Collecting Point Wiesbaden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1.1.5.1. MCCP: MFA&A REMOVAL REPORTS FROM ERR REPOSITORIES (AND SOME REPOSITORY CONTENT FILES) AND DIRECT REPATRIATION OF ERR LOOT FROM FRANCE AND WESTERN EUROPE

See Invenio – 3.1. Auflösung der Bergungsdepots; 3.2. Central Collecting Point München

*Files marked with a blue asterisk are digitally available online, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section (see Section 3.1.1. for more detail).

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.

Many of these folders also contain some ERR documentation, including shipping inventories, floor plans and other documents, found by MFA&A officers in ERR repositories. The documentation, and the art items, was taken to the MCCP for use in restituting ERR-plundered collections. Mixed in are MFA&A reports. Many of the ERR lists and inventories have MCCP registration numbers and/or ‘exit dates’ penciled in beside individual items. See also *B 323/328.

**B 323/91:** MCCP: Incoming Art Objects from ERR Repositories of Altaussee, Buxheim, Herrenchiemsee, Höchstädt, Neuschwanstein, Raitenhaslach; Repositories with Loot from Other NS Agencies; also Evacuated German Public and Private Collections, 15 June 1945–28 February 1946

(reverse chronological order)

Predominantly MFA&A reports (with interspersed correspondence) and scattered intermixed copies of related documents regarding art objects found and received at MCCP. Listings below emphasize receipts of presumed ERR loot from occupied countries, those relating to the ERR, or to NS leaders such as Hermann Göring.

**ERR repositories from which objects were received in bold.**

(See more detail, including German property, in tables of contents of digital files.)

(See also **B 323/495** for ERR loot from Ukraine and Crimea in Höchstädt.)

– Documents regarding potentially NS looted cultural property received at MCCP from various sources, including many involving German museum and private provenance, and a few items marked stolen from the Führerbau;

– Inventory of 15 Russian icons from Buxheim (27 Feb. 1946), fol. 2;

– Looted Death Mask of Napoleon (from France), rug, and paintings received from Criminal Police;

– Receipt from Würzburg – paintings looted from Netherlands and France;

– Miscellaneous receipts from Buxheim (Feb. 1946), fols. 33–37, 54–56, 58–60;

– Höchstädt: letters regarding refugee Ukrainian archeologist Professor Petro Kurinnyi and colleagues in Höchstädt, with looted archeological exhibits and records from Ukraine, fols. 63–68;

– French Foreign Ministry documents– two crates to be returned, fols. 71–72;

– Transport from Neuschwanstein, German property (see ERR collections below);

– Receipts from Raitenhaslach (mostly German Property);

– Documents about arrest of ERR operations chief Gerhard Utikal, fols. 110–111;

– Receipts of Hermann Göring property from Veldenstein, fols. 112–26;

– Sparkasse Pfaffenhofen: paintings (from Russia?) and other items evacuated by Witzig & Co, Munich;

– Loot of Alois and Georg Schwarzhuber from Russia and Poland;


  Kherson Archeological Museum; Ukrainian Ethnological items;

  Prehistoric materials from Ukraine;

  ERR case codes – Cracow to Höchstädt (fols. 187–188);

  Items from Crimea taken by Prof. Stampfus (ERR).

– Crate lists from Altaussee, including Linz Collection, Berta Collection, and ERR collections, fols. 210–24, 226–29, 234–42, 248–301, 482, 489–95, 500–510, 514–31, 551–64; 603–606, 611–13 (see also *B 323/6–11, 11a, and 96 for Altaussee holdings);

– Maria Dietrich property from Prien (25 Oct. 1945), fols. 232–33;

– Lists of items (with ERR crate codes) from Herrenchiemsee (22–24 Oct. 1945), fols. 243–47;

– Transfers from Raitenhaslach: ERR Sonderstab Musik-plundered musicalia and musical instruments, and other items, fols. 327–31, 392–95, 399–406v, 408–422;
– Transport from **Neuschwanstein**: ERR records brought from Neuschwanstein, Füssen to Munich:
  – 22 paintings received from Gustav Rochlitz (Gipsmühle near Füssen), fols. 424–25;
  – ERR crates N-1–N-17, and 4 file cases, including ERR albums, file cards, mounted photographs, negatives; fols. 425–26;
  – ERR crates and crates of David-Weill silver, fols. 426–28;
  – Partial list of ERR collection codes, fol. 430;

(See also **B 323/749–750** for holdings from Neuschwanstein.)

– Receipts from **Berchtesgaden**, given to others by from Hofer, Dietrich, and Hoffmann (Aug. 1945), fols. 433–34;
– Paintings found in St. Agatha (near Goisern, Austria), two of them gifts from Mussolini to Hitler, fol. 440;
– Receipts from **Berchtesgaden**, Göring Collection (Aug. 1945), fols. 441–82;
– Receipt from **Bad Ischl**, fols. 512ff;
– Receipts from **Hohenfurth** (Cz. Vyšší Brod);
– Receipt of Heinrich Hoffmann Collection (1945);
– MFA&A report on ‘trophy’ Roman marble sculpture of Apollo, seized from Kyiv (Kiev) by retreating Germans (1943), order for presentation to Glypothek (Munich), moved to Alte Pinakothek, attestation documents, fols. 549–50.

*B 323/92: MCCP Receipts, chronological, including Incoming loads to MCCP from ERR repository of Kogl (15–22 March 1946); and additional loads from Neuschwanstein. MFA&A reports.*

– Receipts from many sources, but only minimal coverage of ERR repositories;
– Receipts from Neuschwanstein; no details (only crate numbers), but probably art from Munich museums, because most French collections despatched directly to Paris (see **B 323/557**), 1 July 1946, fols. 262–285; 24 and 18 June 1946, fols. 279–291 ff.
– Incoming load from Colmberg; only coversheet of notice with no details, fol. 353;
– Full listing of the ERR loot received in MCCP from Kogl, 15–22 March 1946, including the ERR Neuwied Collection (initially processed at a customs house in Neuwied, north of Koblenz); crate numbers with ERR codes, 15–22 March 1946, fols. 358–373.

*See more coverage of Kogl holdings, including the Neuwied Collection (with corresponding MCCP numbers), in **B 323/312**.*

**B 323/312: Kogl: ERR Lists of Holdings, 1945–1946; Postwar MFA&A Annotations on Transfers to MCCP, 1944–1947**

See the detailed description – with hyperlink to digital file (with postwar MFA&A lists and MCCP (Mü) numbers) – above with ERR Repositories, Section 3.1.1.2.

*B 323/6–11, 11a, 96: Altaussee Salt Mines: Reports on Art Repository: Incoming MCCP Receipts from Altaussee: Inventories of Linz Collection, 1945 Shipping lists (with dates of transports) and inventories of individual and consolidated collections (including ERR collections) transported to Altaussee; repository holding lists; and incoming registration lists for their evacuation to MCCP. Folders also include some postwar MFA&A removal and control lists, including separate lists for several of the mines and depositories in the Salzburg area, as well as the lists of artwork from Kremsmünster Abbey (Austria), with the Lanckoronski Collection (Vienna). The latter three volumes contain postwar control inventories for various collections, mostly for the Führermuseum.*
** File no. 1: Signed reports (typed cc in original German and English translation) by Professor Dr. Hermann Michel (16 May–1 June 1945), who was in charge of the Altaussee complex, on the organization of art repositories in the salt mines there and the various collections and their transport to Altaussee; detailed discussion of Hitler’s orders to destroy the mineshafts and various efforts to sabotage that order in April and early May 1945; original master plans and maps of Altaussee.

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

** File no. 6: Inventories of the Führerbau in Munich transferred to Altaussee, with some received from the ERR (Linz nos. 1471–1500, and others).

(Other folders cover other parts of the Linz collection for the Führermuseum.)

*B 323/752: Raitenhaslach: Removals of Loot from ERR Sonderstab Musik among other holdings of German provenance*

Documentation on the status of and removals from Raitenhaslach (LK Altötting, near Burghausen, Bavaria), the repository to which the ERR Sonderstab Musik evacuated musical instruments, sheet music, and related materials, most of French provenance.


- Correspondence RE shipments (1945–1948);
- Waybills (Oct.–Dec. 1945); Reports (Oct.–Dec. 1945);
- Correspondence RE packing (Oct.–Nov. 1945);
- Paintings from Pinakotheke (Munich) in Neuschwanstein (transferred to MCCP)
  *(See **B 323/749–750 for registration card files.)*;
- Procedures (Oct.–Nov. 1945);
- Lists of books sent to France;
- Inventories of textiles – 1st and 2nd shipments (most with ERR codes);
- Receipts and crate lists, transports 1–14 (Oct.–Dec. 1945) (some with ERR codes);
- Lists of French items, transports 1–5 (Oct.–Dec. 1945);
  *(most with Neuschwanstein (NS) nos., artists, subjects, owners, and ERR codes)*
- Packing crate lists of French items, transports 1–3 (Oct.–Dec. 1945);
  *(most with crate nos., objects, and ERR codes).

(See *B 323/600–601 in Section 3.1.5.4, for MCCP Property Cards of objects shipped directly to Paris.)

**B 323/749–750: Neuschwanstein Registration Card Files for Paintings from Munich Museums, I and II**

Printed registration card files (preserved in two file drawers) used by MFA&A for removal transports to MCCP (15 Dec. 1945, 18, 24, and 28 June 1946, and 1 July 1946). Cards indicate Mü arrival numbers/Neuschwanstein (NS) numbers, markings, type of object (artist and title), date of arrival (date transferred to MCCP), owner, and condition.

Both files with German handwritten data cover paintings only from major Munich museums (intermixed): Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlung (Bavarian State Paintings Collection), Alte Pinakotheke, and some private German collections stored in Neuschwanstein. Presumably no ERR looted art listed.

**B 323/749: **MCCP arrival nos. 17558–33044 /NS nos. 173–815;

**B 323/750: **MCCP arrival nos. 33473–34487 /NS nos. 816–1482.
**B 323/545: Buxheim: Evacuation and Repatriation Shipment of ERR-Looted Art to Paris, February 1946; Transfers of ERR Cultural Loot to MCCP, December 1945–March 1946; Otto Klein Restoration Documents**

(The initial digital file lacks BArch foliation. Some documents in negative prints from microfilm are poorly legible and require magnification.)

- Books belonging to David-Weill and d’Erlanger, and “60 Russian-language books,” MFA&A inventories (27 Dec. 1945);
- 15 Russian icons erroneously sent to Paris and returned to MCCP, report with English translation of German inventory (27 Feb. 1946);
- Buxheim diary (Jan.–Feb. 1946);
- Property of Otto Klein restoration studio to be removed;
- German private property given to Klein for restoration found in Buxheim Restitution requests and documentation;
- **French repatriation shipment direct to Paris from Buxheim (4 Mar. 1946),** report with 536 property cards +10 Andriesse (Belgium), wagon and crate inventories;
- Buxheim to Paris: reports (German, French) on damage from train accident en route;
- Buxheim to Paris: crate lists by RR wagon number (French); crate numbers with brief description, some with ERR crate codes; few with ERR item codes:
  (Not all codes listed correspond to ERR codes used in the IdP.)
  Crate codes: DIV, DRF, DW, ERL, Lib, MBAN, R, RZN, VIT; BUX;
  MA-EX, MA-G, MA-MET, MA-OST, MA-PL.
- **Shipments from Buxheim to Paris of French cultural objects:** reports, original inventories and packing lists, crate lists, and waybills, with ERR crate or item codes for items repatriated (28 Feb. 1946);
  Crate codes: DRE, DW, Erlanger, Lib, MER, R, RZN, VIT; BUX; UNB; MA-G, MA-MET, MA-OST, MA-PL.
- Buxheim evacuation completed (Mar. 1946).
3.1.1.5.2. MCCP: ERR Loot from the Eastern Front in Bavarian Repositories with ERR Shipping Reports and Inventories; Restitution Transfers to USSR

(See also **B 323/91 above for ERR loot from Ukraine and Crimea, from Höchstädt to MCCP.)

**B 323/495: ERR Bavarian Repositories for Cultural Objects from USSR: Buxheim, Colmberg, and Höchstädt; ERR Lists and Inventories from the Eastern Front; MFA&A Reports and Restitution, August 1943–December 1946

(The initial digital file lacks BArch foliation. First two-fifths of file are photocopies from microfilm; some negative reduced printouts require magnification)

– OMGUS, Restitution Branch Correspondence RE 30 Soviet claims for looted art from Kyiv Russian Art Museum (claims not included).96
– 1st U.S. MCCP Restitution shipment to USSR, Sept. 1946, OMG Bavaria [MCCP]; U.S. copy of Soviet receipt signed by Col. Slavin (28 Aug. 1946) for 1,100 paintings and icons; 4 freight cars to Berlin; waybills for 333 crates.
– OAD receipt of 318 crates ERR-looted Russian and Dutch books from [ERR offices] in Staffelstein, with summary crate list, 18 June 1946, fols. 6 and 17–18;
– OMG Bavaria: Memo on non-restitution of cultural items from Baltic countries;
– Memo RE Prof. Kurinnyi (Kiev) at Höchstädt and ERR-looted museum exhibits from Ukraine and Crimea;
– Schloss Banz (ERR Bavarian evacuation HQ): OAD receipt for 569 crates of books;
– Schloss Höchstädt: lists and inventories of cultural objects, including archeological/prehistory exhibits from Ukrainian and Crimean museums: Kyiv, Kherson, Ethnological Museum Kiev, Crimea, Vinnitsya;
– Herr Wiener, “Rußland” MS summary list of types of ERR art loot from 30 Soviet locations (RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia);
– Prof. Petro Kurinnyi (from Kiev in Höchstädt), letter to British scholar Minns RE seized museum collections in U.S. Zone (almost illegible);
– Staffelstein (Bavaria): 14 truckloads of ERR-looted books to USSR, MFA&A correspondence on release;
– Schloss Höchstädt: 3rd US Army detailed report on looted art from Ukraine; inspections’ U.S. Army billeting and military damage, Soviet report of losses;
– Evacuated holdings of Augsburg and Speyer State Archives, Jewish religious articles.
– Höchstädt: seized archeological treasures from Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, and Crimea, (ERR reports); item-level ERR inventories (and translations); documentation on personnel,
– MFA&A plans for removal of Russian property to Munich, fols. 37ff;

95 For corresponding Soviet claims discussed, see *B 323/499 and 500.
96 These were among the Soviet claims that, in fact, match the ERR-looted art and icons from Kyiv – described in the RMbO Sept. 1944 report below (note 97) – that were sent to Königsberg and destroyed when the Red Army arrived in East Prussia in Feb. 1945. See Grimsted, “Art and Icons Lost in East Prussia: German Seizures from Kyiv Museums,” Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 61 (2013), Heft 1, pp. 47–91; at: http://www.huri.harvard.edu/images/pdf/grimsted_kyiv_loss_mar_13.pdf. The German report and inventories became IMT document 055-PS (Paris-Storey series), but Soviet authorities never admitted or publicized the German destruction in Wildenhof.
– Lists of institutions of provenance prepared in Cracow, directed Dr Rudolf Stampfuss and Dr Walther Hülle of ERR Sonderstab Vorgeschichte (Special Staff for Prehistory) en route to Schloss Höchstädt, 16 Nov. 1943, with seized archeological/ethnological treasures evacuated from Ukraine and Crimea.
– Lists of items from 11 Soviet and Polish museums, including:
  Kiev Provincial Institute for Pre-and Early-History;
  Kherson Archaeological Institute–Museum (inventory);
  Ukrainian Ethnological Material; Kiev Ethnological Museum (inventory);
  Poltava State Museum (Mü numbers added to crate content lists).
– Documentation regarding 7 Soviet Ukrainian archeologists in Höchstädt under Stampfuss, including Kurinyi for ERR Prehistory institute.
– Collection of Swiss citizen Strub-Rössler (captured and interrogated).

– Höchstädt: Castle floor plans indicating placement of ERR crates from Soviet museums in rooms of the castle (mostly archeological and ethnographic exhibits and books: Kiev, Kharkov, Chernihov, Poltava, Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, Uman, Svor, Lvov, Kersh, Feodosia, Simferopol, Bachiserai, Kherson, Nikolaev, Minsk, and Vilnius; also Berlin Archeological Institute – with summary notes of contents; some inventories.
– ERR and later MFA&A reports with item-level ERR inventories (and translations) of looted archeological treasures from Ukraine, Crimea, and Belorussia.

– East Prussia: Secret report to Rosenberg (RMbO Berlin), 14 Sept. 1944, regarding art seized from Ukraine (Kiev and Kharkov) shipped to Königsberg (by competing RKU orders by Erich Koch), fols. 87–90, 91–128;
– ERR shipping inventory: 85 crates, 57 albums, paintings and icons from Kiev Russian museum [transferred to Königsberg] (=IMT 055-PS) (barely legible), fols. 133-39;97
– ERR Ratibor reports RE shipments to Buxheim, Jan.–May 1944:
  – ‘Bolshevik paintings’ from Kiev Museum;
  – Church mosaics, 2 crates;
– ERR HAG Ukraine evacuation shipments, Berlin (Utikal) reports, 21 and 26 Oct. 1943:
  – Art shipped from Kharkiv (Rus. Kharkov) Art Museum Pg Pfeiffer (transported by LKW to RKU-Rovno, 24 Sept. 1943; [most destroyed in E. Prussia]:98
    96 Ukrainian paintings; 185 Western European paintings;
    12 woodcuts and copper engravings; 25 carpets and wall hangings.
  – HAG Ukraine office materials (documents, working library, etc.) from Kiev to Truskawiec (Ukr. Truskavets, Lviv Oblast), 26 Sept. 1943;
  – HAG Ukraine shipment:
    1 crate for Hohe Schule;
    7 crates – catalogue of Ostbücherei; 1 crate – selected periodicals;
    12 crates picture folders; 11 packets of special periodicals;
    9 crates + 7 rolls selected Bolshevik paintings;
    22 crates Bolshevik films, negatives, and prints from Kiev Photo Archive.

– Dr Stampfuss materials for Prehistory Museum to Krakow, 27 Sep., 1 Oct. 1943:
  – Textiles from Ukrainian Museum (Kyiv), 1 Oct. 1943:
  – LV ABM (Dr Winter) convoy departure, 25 Sep. more to follow (=IMT–035-PS).

97 Subsequent to this German RMbO Berlin report on art from Ukraine, RKU Reichskommissar Erich Koch ordered the art in the transport redirected to Königsberg, with shipping inventories from Kyiv Russian Museum (fols. 177–260); most of the Kyiv crates were destroyed in Wildenhoff (evacuation estate mentioned in the report), when the Red Army arrived Feb. 1945, as analysed in Grimsted, “Art and Icons Lost in East Prussia” (see note 96).
98 Regarding the art from Kharkiv, see Grimsted, “Art and Icons Lost in East Prussia..” pp. 68–69.
– **Riga to Schloss Colmberg:** ERR shipping report, 26 May 1944; Kunstgut von der Heeresgruppe Nord: Novgorod, Pleskau (Pskov), Tikhvin, Gatchina, and Peterhof, Pavlovsk: ERR inventories of looted icons and paintings (with Nerling memo); “Listen der Ikonen aus Pleskau”; and Tikhvin (carbon copy, with Mü nos.); ERR Riga: lists of art objects shipped to Lehrberg (LKAnsbach) from Pskov via Riga; arrived Colmberg, 13 Apr. 1944; Schloss Colmberg: Inventory of icons, paintings, and art objects shipped from Riga by Dr E. Adalbert Voretzsch – 2 copies (originals with Mü nos.);99
  – **Paintings from Riga:** crate inventory, 4 Apr. 1944, fols. 166–67;
    R1–B 1–468, 2 Aug. 1944, fols. 171–222;
    8 Western paintings; most Russian, fols. 255–317;
  – Additional Riga art:
    – RI–IK icons 1–27, fols. 228–32 and other items (1 July 1945), fols. 345–65;
    – RI–PO: porcelain 1–136, fols. 322–30; original, fols. 233–41;
    – RI–P sculpture: 1–32, fols. 242–45; original, fols. 318–20;
    – RI–M furniture: 1–42, fols. 246–50; original, fols. 331–35;
  – Unbekannt [Unidentified] with Mü numbers: items brought by Army Group North (Heeresgruppe Nord) for the ERR from Novgorod, Tikhvin, Gatchina, Peterhof, Pavlovsk, and Pskov; Minsk, Gomel, Polotsk, and Vitebsk, fols. 367–494.
  – **U.S. restitution transports from MCCP to USSR:** Final folder contains numbered lists of items in several transports; unidentified items transferred to HICOG, May 1952.

**CD-ROM Database on Restitution of USSR Cultural Property:**


A database providing object-level data on cultural objects returned to the Soviet Union by the U.S. central collecting points in Germany after the Second World War. Based on data from restitution Property Cards Art and other documentation in *B 323 and the NACP. Much of the data is now superseded by the aforementioned MCCP database which also adds images (but does not include the NACP data).100

99 Dr Ernst Adalbert Voretzsch, a Berlin museum employee and nephew of the owner of Schloss Colmberg, served at the palace as a curator for the ERR and was then kept on after the war to inventory the materials for the MFA&A.
100 Regrettably, the software is now obsolete, rendering the content inaccessible on most computers. The original materials used for compiling the data are accessible in the project archive of the Research Center for East European Studies (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa) at the University of Bremen (see Section 3.8).
3.1.1.5.3. **MCCP: Interzonal Transfers and German Restitution**

*See Invenio – 3.2. Central Collecting Point München*

*All three files are digitally available online within Invenio.*

*B 323/542: MCCP: Interzonal Exchange and Transfers, 1946–1950*
- Transfers from MCCP to British Zone CCP, Schloss Dyck, 1947;
- Art objects from Cologne (Köln) museums and collections;
- Transfers to Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD): books and Torahs, 1 December 1947;
- Transfers from MCCP to Marburg University: books and MSS from ERR Banz deposits (from Staatsbibliothek Berlin, etc.);
- Transfers of ‘Unidentified’ Jewish cultural property to JRSO (Nuremberg) and JCR, May–August 1949 *(original signed transfer documents), starting fol. 36;*¹⁰¹
- Transfer to Marcell Hirschfeld-Eliaschow (JRSO Investigator, Munich, 23 August 1949 [to JCR Nürnberg]), 4 entries (8 items antique decorative arts), *fol. 37*
- Transfer to Eugene Klein (JRSO, 7 July 1949 [to JCR Nürnberg]), 22 entries (1–5 items misc. decorative arts; 8–22 paintings; sources indicated), *fol. 40*
- Transfers (4) to Benjamin Ferencz (JRSO Nuremberg), 31 May 1949, *fol. 45ff*:
  - (#794): nos. 1–273 confiscated coins;
  - (#793): nos. 1–198 ERR: paintings, prints, water colors, sculpture, decorative arts, and miscellaneous art objects from Neuwied (Schloss Kogl); nos. 199–205: Gestapo confiscation of Jewish art works;
  - (#792): nos. 1–14: ERR: paintings, prints, water colors, sculpture, decorative arts, and miscellaneous art objects from Neuwied (Schloss Kogl); nos. 15–33: confiscated Jewish art works, *fol. 57*;
- Transfers from MCCP to WCCP of ‘unclaimed’ German-owned art, most of it Jewish-owned art objects, many of the items listed with names of Jewish owners and/or city from which it had been seized by the Gestapo. Items listed include art, books, and other primarily Jewish property (most were from within the German Reich – including Silesia – hence not involving the ERR), 1947–1949; *starting fol. 82.* *(Many individual or institutional names of provenance are listed in Invenio.)*
- Transfer of shipment with music scores and books acquired for the Hitler Library from Leipzig, possibly involving the ERR Sonderstab Musik, 29 May 1949.
- Transfer shipments of foreign-owned art objects, along with some books and other items from MCCP to WCCP. *(Most individual or institutional names of provenance are listed*

¹⁰¹ These MCCP documents in *B 323* include more transfers to JRSO from MCCP than the corresponding NACP MCCP Out-Shipment files found in NARA Microfilm Publication 1946, roll 21, which covers mainly the Neuwied Collection. Compare the corresponding NACP documents are available online at Fold3.com starting at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/270064096](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/270064096).

¹⁰² Of particular importance are the item-level listing of works of art in the ERR Neuwied Collection and related ‘unclaimed’ art objects from the ERR art repository in Kogl. The items the ERR first processed in Neuwied are of apparent provenance from M-Aktion seized containers (liftvans) from the Netherlands and Belgium, with property of Jewish owners who had fled or were deported. Other items released are identified as confiscated Jewish property from other sources within the Reich. Some, but not all of these Custody Receipts to JRSO correspond to the U.S. NACP copies of the MCCP records on Fold3 (see note 101), starting at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/270064096](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/270064096); but several transfers here are not duplicated in the NACP file.
in Invenio.) Of special note: From Pechory Monastery (RSFSR): many religious items, art items, and decorative
items, May and November 1949;
– From Southwestern RSFSR or Ukrainian SSR: art and recent icons, some purchased
in USSR, June 1949;
– From Belgium or the Netherlands: paintings and other art works, July 1949;
– From Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine (Kharkov): art works and books seized by ERR
from Staffelstein (Bavaria–ERR evacuation unit), May and June 1949;
– From USSR, unidentified books, paintings, carpets, and other art objects from
Höchstädt, May 1949;
– Among owners’ names from ERR seizures (unclaimed items):
Bamberger family, Dr Mayer-Fuld, Gabriele Rosenthal, Graupe, Hugo Marx,
Arthur Goldschmidt, and Furstenberg. Presumably these Jewish seizures were
from within German Reich.

*B 323/543–544: MCCP: Restitution to German Owners and Custody Receipts;
Restitution transfers from MCCP (no files with numbered Out-Shipment)
(Most individual or institutional names of provenance listed in Invenio.)
Among German names listed as recipients with inventories of art and/or other items
restituted include well-known names known to have been among NS art dealers
encountered in wartime art market transactions, such as: Walter Bornheim, Maria Dietrich,
Karl Haberstock, and Dr Herman Voss.

3.1.1.5.4. MCCP PROPERTY CARDS ART

See Invenio – 3.2. Central Collecting Point München
and – 5.3. Restitutionsnachweise

*All files are digitally available online within Invenio.

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

The original MFA&A property control cards in the MCCP – the Property Cards Art – were
prepared in English on printed card stock (5 x 8 inches). First, the data were entered by hand as
works of art and other cultural objects were accessioned at the collecting points from Nazi
repositories or other sites where the MFA&A found them. Later, typewritten versions of the cards
were prepared (most of which are now in the NACP and available on DVD discs under RG 260,
M1946, “Records Relating to MCCP Property Accessions, 1945–1949” [see the U.S. chapter,
Section 10.1.5.4.5.7., Entry 521]). Many of those remaining in *B 323 are handwritten, as are those

103 Some of the lists of transferred items to WCCP match up with WCCP In-Shipment and Out-Shipment files, listed
below (Section 3.1.1.5.5.).
prepared in German after MCCP closed down. As the works of art were received at the MCCP, consecutive numbers were assigned to the arrival cards and entered into the top right-hand corner box, which was labeled “Mun.” (meaning muniment, evidence of ownership). Later, these numbers were and still are called Munich numbers, often prefaced by “Mü” for München (Munich).

A second sequence of numbers in the same ‘Mun’ box after the Mü number was entered identifying the number within or from the repository from which the object was received, such as Altaussee (Mü 1/Aussee 1), Neuschwanstein, or others (see the list above and Appendix 2 for details on ERR repositories). Often the whole sequence is used together.

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

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

Cards were prepared in quadruplicate (or in some cases more) and filed in different sequences: by order of accession, by type of art (painting, sculpture, furniture, book, manuscript, etc.), ownership, and restitution shipments. Several original sets of the MCCP cards are in the United States (NACP, RG 260) as part of the OMGUS records. Those original series, however, often differ significantly from the sets remaining in *B 323, but have yet to be incorporated in the DHM MCCP database. (See the U.S. chapter, Sections 10.1.5.4.5.7. [Entry 520–Entry 523] and 10.1.9.2.4. [MCCP images in RG 260, Series MP]).

**N.B.** Most of the MCCP Property Cards in *B 323 (except for the restitution series) are now included in the DHM-hosted MCCP Database:

**MCCP Internet Database:**


Combines MCCP Property Cards Art from *B 323 and related MCCP photographs then maintained by the BADV (now held by the BVA, see Sections 3.6. and 3.7.) in cooperation with the German Historical Museum (DHM) in Berlin. The cards included are those in *B 323/604–646; and *647–694. See the helpful “Introduction” to the database (in English and German). The database is limited, however, to sources within Germany. It would be most helpful if the project were expanded to include the variant MCCP property cards and images in NACP (on Fold3.com).
Arrival Property Cards

*B 323/604–646: Eingangskartei nach Münchner Nummer, Mü 1–50,172

[MCCP Arrival Card File by Munich Number]
Sometimes listed as Control Number Card File (Kontrollnummernkartei), these 43,189 arrival cards differ from the Property Cards Art in that they have a simpler format. They directly assign a Munich (Mü) registration number to the incoming objects (many of which were still in their shipping cartons) and list artist, title, previous inventory numbers, arrival date, and the condition of the object. All of these are included in the DHM MCCP Database.

Restitution Property Cards

*B 323/647–694: Restitutionskartei nach Münchner Nummer, Mü 1–Mü 50,024

[MCCP Restitution Card File by Munich Numbers with gaps]
After the MCCP closed down in 1949, the TVK continued to use the MCCP Property Cards Art that remained in Munich, but started adding notations in German. When new acquisitions were received or existing ones had not been registered, new Property Cards were issued in German and assigned sequential Munich (Mü) numbers. New German cards were also compiled (on the basis of the original English ones) for works of art still in TVK custody. This explains why the property card numbers in B 323 run longer than those in the NACP, and why many of them are in German, and some are in English and German. The combined central file in this series includes some 65,573 cards with Mü numbers running from 1 to 50,024 (with gaps), with some cards having sub-numbers as well as letters. All cards in this series are included in the DHM online MCCP Database.


[MCCP Restitution Card File by Proprietor]
These cards, arranged first by the country to which they were returned and then by owner (including some of the large French collections), contain less data than the previous series, but many of them have thumbnail photographs of the object attached. Those remaining in B 323 are not included in the online MCCP Database.

Many ERR-looted works of art were returned to the countries listed below (with selected examples listed):

*541, 695: Belgium and Czechoslovakia

*600–601, 698–713: France

*600–601: Copies of Property Cards Art and other papers for the direct shipments from Neuschwanstein (Füssen) to Paris, Oct.–Dec. 1945.

(See also **B 323/557 for documentation on those direct shipments.)

*698: A–Carro

*699: Cassel–David-Weill

*700: David-Weill

*701: David Weill–Fürstenberg

*702: Gaillard–Kann

*703: Kann–Lehmann

*704: Lejeune–Merzbach

*705: Mestrallet–Rosenthal
*706: Rothschild, Alexandrine–Rothschild, R.
*707: Rothschild, Maurice-Rothschild, Robert
*708: Rothschild
*709: Rothschild
*710: Roy–Uhde
*711: “Unbekannt” (unknown)
*712: “Unbekannt” (unknown)
*713: “Unbekannt”–Zun

*551, 697: Greece, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, and Poland
*546, 714–717: The Netherlands
*726: Yugoslavia
*540, 727–729: USSR

*B 323/730–732: Restitution Card File: items transferred under Military Law Nr. 59

*B 323/732: Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO)
Property Cards Art for Jewish items, including those from the ERR Neuwied Collection brought together in Kogl from Neuwied and Berlin. Postwar, items were transferred to MCCP, and then to JRSO/JCR (May 1949). Other Jewish received at MCCP were transferred to WCCP (dates noted). Property Cards (some with photos) for additional Jewish objects transferred to JRSO/JCR in selected Out-Shipment from WCCP (June–October 1951), many of which had been received from OAD and some from MCCP. However, cards are included for some but not all of the transfers from WCCP to JRSO (some cards marked with Out-Shipments numbers). Some with MCCP and Aussee numbers. Many of the items seized by the ERR came from at least three different sources, as noted below. (See also the related TVK inventory in **B 323/581, as well as references to WCCP Out-Shepsments in **B 323/251 and MCCP transfers in *B 323/542).

– Art objects from the Neuwied Collection: cards with provenance notes for many items brought from Kogl to MCCP (with Mü property cards), considered ‘unidentified’, and then transferred to JRSO/JCR in May 1949,
– Art works owned by French artists and collectors sent by the ERR with French book shipments to the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question (IEJ); including many paintings on deposit with the Alliance israélite universelle (AIU), (despite owners’ claims, these paintings were not identified as of French ownership):
  - CHAPIRA, Bernard;¹⁰⁴
  - COEYLAS, René;¹⁰⁵
  - GONIKMAN, Lippé (d. Flushing, NY, 1967);
  - HARBURGER, Francis;¹⁰⁶ and KAHN, Anna.

These were first taken to OAD after the war, but then transferred to WCCP (with Wie 3165/— cards), along with many others;

¹⁰⁴ Two of the four paintings claimed by Bernard Chapira were restituted to Chapira from the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem (as listed in the JdP database), having been transferred there by JRSO.
¹⁰⁵ At least one of his paintings was listed in the French official Répertoire, vol. VII, p. 9. no. 258, with French claim no. 32.251.
¹⁰⁶ See Francis Harburger. Catalogue raisonné de l’oeuvre peint’, comp. Sylvie Harburger, Caroline Larriche, and Didier Schulmann (Paris: Editions Gourcuff-Gradenigo, 2015). Includes 10 paintings only recently retrieved by Harburger’s daughter, all of which are also listed in this file as having been turned over to JRSO.
– Art works from other sources seized and sent to IEJ, for example:
  – RAGGIO-BROWN – 2 paintings at MCCP, seized by ERR-Nizza (Nice).
  – ROTHSTCHILDS (Frankfurt), Jonah and Saloman – paintings sent to IEJ.

3.1.1.5.5. WIESBADEN CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (WCCP): IN-SHIPMENT AND OUT-SHIPMENT FILES WITH CUSTODY RECEIPTS

See Invenio – 3.3. Central Collecting Point Wiesbaden

*Files with a blue asterisk are digitally available online, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section.

*All of the WCCP files in this section are digitally available online within Invenio. Additional WCCP files are described there.

Many of the original WCCP records were transferred to the United States after the Central Collecting Points in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany closed in 1949, as explained in the Introductory Remarks (see also list of files transferred to the U.S. listed in **B 323/254). Those documents now held in the U.S. National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP, RG 260), are described in the U.S. chapter of this Guide (Chapter 10, Section 10.1.5.4.2.), with other records of the U.S. Office of Military Government (OMGUS). The CCPs in the U.S. Zone of Occupation (1945–1949) – and other MFA&A operations involving the retrieval and processing of looted and displaced cultural property – were administered under the Property Division of OMGUS. Before shipment to the U.S., WCCP records were microfilmed by the U.S. Army for HICOG, TVK, and subsequent German use. As noted above, many printouts from those HICOG microfilms, along with remaining original documents, are held in the TVK records in B 323, some with additional TVK annotations.

Researchers should be aware, however, that because the processing of retrieved cultural property and restitution claims continued in Wiesbaden (and under the TVK in Munich) after 1949, TVK files – including printout copies from HICOG microfilms – frequently contain additional related documentation and annotations not found in NACP records. This is one of such discrepancies highlighted below in the TVK WCCP In-Shipment and Out-Shipment files.

Sometimes the In-Shipment files contain more details or inventories than the corresponding Out-Shipment files. Often, item-level inventories are accompanied by the Custody Receipts (usually signed in multiple copies), with one copy retained in the B 323 file; in the U.S. records, the Custody Receipts are usually found in a separate series (OMGUS, Property Division Headquarters), while other copies are in the records of the Collecting Points.107 Note that the U.S. files of the MCCP records differ significantly from those remaining in the TVK records in B 323.

Many works of art and books processed in WCCP (with assigned ‘Wie’ property-card

107 In the U.S.-held CCP records, one copy of the Restitution and Custody Receipts, often with related correspondence, are found in the Records of the OMGUS Property Division: Records Concerning the Central Collection Points. The original textual records are no longer available to researchers who may consult them as NARA Microfilm Publication M1941: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”). OMGUS Headquarters Records, 1938–1951 (Washington, DC: NARA, 2004; 45 rolls with a pamphlet summary finding aid). Those microfilmed Restitution and Custody Receipts are available at Fold3.com, starting at: https://www.fold3.com/browse/114/hHlyykH8DLGxUvXwZ, arranged by country (in alphabetical order) and/or date; M1941/rolls 34–36 (the NACP source for a given image can be found by clicking the ‘i’ button, low on the Fold3 screen). See more details in the U.S. chapter of this Guide (Section 10.1.5.4.). See examples below for 1951 Out-Shipment #320 in **B 323/251 above.
numbers) had been seized by the ERR or related agencies (although not always so indicated); they were returned to various countries from WCCP – including France, the Benelux Countries, and the Soviet Union. Extensive Jewish cultural loot seized or subsequently taken over by Rosenberg agencies, for example, went to the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ, Frankfurt and Hungen). After the war, the surviving two to three million books from IEJ, along with countless works of Jewish art and ceremonial Judaica, were first taken to the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), the U.S. collecting point for books and archives. Many thousands of ‘unclaimed’ books – along with works of art and ceremonial Judaica whose owners had perished (i.e. ‘heirless’) – were subsequently sent to WCCP and thence transferred to Jewish welfare organizations (particularly JRSo and JRS) for distribution to Jewish communities worldwide (on the basis of Military Government Law 59). Accordingly, considerable documentation found in the WCCP records – In-Shipment files, Property Cards, Out-Shipment files, and Custody Receipts – can assist in tracing this category of Jewish cultural property. WCCP records, however, are now divided between B 323 and the U.S. NACP, where the major portion of the original documents are now.

Since the majority of artworks processed at WCCP were from within German public and private collections, related documents in WCCP records may also assist in tracing ERR-looted works of art that made their way to German museums and private collections during the war. WCCP records are also useful for tracing works of art seized from ‘unidentified [Jewish] owners.’ For example, the ERR Neuwied Collection, moved from the ERR repository of Kogl to MCCP – labelled with items of “unknown owners” and some 302 items – were released to JCR Nuremberg from MCCP (31 May 1949).108 Other Jewish-owned art declared ‘heirless’, however, had been forwarded to WCCP as MCCP closed down in 1949.

Many books and other cultural valuables from the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), originally brought to OAD from IEJ, were also transferred to WCCP; others arrived from MCCP. This category of looted cultural property initially was not returned to the country of provenance because British and American governments did not recognize Soviet annexation of those countries. We highlight here this special category of cultural property that passed through WCCP, as reflected in a few examples among WCCP Out-Shipment files; additional information about these materials are in both In-Shipment files and WCCP Property Cards.109

Coverage of lost Jewish ceremonial objects has been greatly aided by the Claims Conference 2018 online publication of the *Handbook on Judaica Provenance Research*. A major section of the *Handbook* devoted to archival sources focuses on the U.S.-held CCP files within the OMGUS records in NACP. The *Handbook* provides many references to selected U.S.-held, Judaica-related WCCP files, albeit only as displayed on Fold3.com, the commercial vendor used by NARA to display these records.

108 See notes 101 and 102 above for explanation of available MCCP Custody Receipts in *B 323/542 – five shipments (#791–#794, #805) signed 31 May 1949 by Benjiman Ferencz (JRSo Nuremberg). The corresponding online versions of the NACP copies start at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/270064096, but many more transfers are noted to these Jewish agencies from MCCP in *B 323/542. Other items released to JRSo are identified from other sources within the Reich. The original NACP MCCP Custody Receipts were filmed with MCCP records as NARA Microfilm Publication 1946, roll 21.

109 See the coverage of relevant WCCP files and related reports among the WCCP files in NACP (RG 260), as summarized on the NACP website: https://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-09.html, available online at Fold3.com.

The *Handbook* also provides details from U.S. copies of OAD records (few of which remain in B 323) relating to the extensive Judaica (books and ceremonial objects) transferred to OAD after the war from IEJ, many of which were not adequately described or identified as to provenance. After limited OAD Out-Shipmentsof ceremonial Judaica, most of the unclaimed or ‘heirless’ IEJ items were transferred to WCCP when OAD was closing down in 1949. However, the *Handbook* mentions neither the additional files relating to Judaica from MCCP in B 323, nor the split and divergence in MCCP and WCCP records between NACP and BArch in Koblenz (B 323). Most of the originals held in NACP (online at Fold3.com) are more legible, but the copies held in Koblenz often diverge in terms of postwar markings and additional original documents. Coverage here thus supplements the *Handbook on Judaica* with reference to important related files in B 323.

*Heirless* Judaica. Jewish cultural property was of the highest priority for ERR seizure. While the ERR concentrated on books and library materials, it also found extensive ritual objects, many of which were sent to IEJ (Frankfurt and Hungen), along with some art works by Jewish artists. Of renewed special interest today are the many hundreds of thousands of Jewish-owned works of art, ceremonial objects, books, and Torah scrolls, seized by the ERR, Gestapo, and other German agencies in occupied countries, many of which were destined for IEJ (Frankfurt and Hungen). After the war, thousands of those objects that survived were first transferred to OAD. Many had clear provenance indications but, due to the Nazi annihilation of so many Jews and Jewish communities, were unclaimed and declared ‘heirless.’ Some Judaica was released directly from OAD to surviving Jewish communities, organizations, and welfare agencies such as the American Jewish Distribution Committee (AJDC).113 Because of controversy and delay in policy and legal developments, when OAD closed down in 1949, much of the ‘heirless’ Judaica was then transferred to WCCP. Some additional unclaimed Jewish-owned works of art and other Judaica from MCCP was also transferred to WCCP in 1949 (see *B 323/542*).

Most of these Jewish-owned items were not returned to their countries of seizure, especially in Germany. As permitted under U.S. Military Law #59, remaining Judaica was subsequently released to the custody of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) and its subsidiary, the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction (JCR), for redistribution worldwide, 1949–1951.114 With the more recent revival of Jewish communities in European countries, increased interest in ‘lost’ or ‘redistributed’ Judaica has resulted in many inquiries and claims. Accordingly, selected specific details of Judaica Out-Shipment − based on relatively unexplored TVK records − are highlighted here.

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111 See the detailed coverage of seizure, wartime migration, and postwar retrieval and transfers of Judaica with many textual examples, as reflected in OAD files in the *Handbook on Judaica Provenance Research*, pp. 121–29. Although not clarified in the *Handbook*, the OAD files held in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS) are available now in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942 (Offenbach)*, 13 rolls. See more details about OAD records in the U.S. chapter of this Guide, Section 10.1.5.4.4., and the OAD photographs in Sections 10.1.9.2.12–13.

112 See the summary coverage of Judaica that came to WCCP from OAD in the *Judaica Handbook*, pp. 129–42, with many textual examples. The *Handbook* quotes textual excerpts from several WCCP files, with links to the online WCCP documents at Fold3.com. Copies of many of the files referenced remain in *B 323, as shown below (although these are not noted in the *Handbook*).

113 A separate sub-series within OAD records in NACP is devoted to JRSO. See the small file designated for JRSO (OAD 11) in the series Cultural Objects Restitution and Custody Records, online starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/232162788 (99 p.), from *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942 (Offenbach)*, roll 5. Similar documentation has not been located in the TVK records in Koblenz.

114 See also the relevant Jewish-related files in WCCP General Records, 1945–1952, *NARA Microfilm M1947*, rolls 9 and 11 (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.2.1.), online starting at: https://www.fold3.com/browse/115/hnHMN-Dzmt3jot0u_iJUDQ-f2.
*B 323/234–241: Wiesbaden In-Shipments (#1–#276), 1945–1951
(Files consist of negative printouts from microfilm (14.A.1.–14.A.4.), most in reduced format – four pages on a single folio – requiring magnification; many documents poorly legible.)

N.B. Most of the original documents in this series are now held in U.S. NACP, RG 260 (WCCP Administrative Records), in NARA Microfilm Publication M1947 (WCCP), with quality online copies at Fold3.com. Their arrangement in NACP (and Fold3) often varies from that in B 323.\(^{115}\)

Many of the individual numbered In-Shipment files are listed by name of source/supplier in the *B 323 finding aid and Invenio. A helpful chart of the numbered WCCP In-Shipments is in *B 323/252; a more legible original is in the U.S. NACP records online at Fold3.com.\(^{116}\) The chart gives the In-Shipments number, date, source, assigned WCCP (Wie) numbers, presumed country of provenance, summary contents, and related Out-Shipments number.

For the many thousands of Jewish books and ceremonial Judaica transferred to WCCP from OAD, see especially the WCCP In-Shipment files *B 323/239 (#184–#221) and *B 323/240 (#222–#225); these items can also be traced in OAD records.\(^{117}\) For Judaica that first went to MCCP, see scattered In-Shipment files from *B 323/238–241; some of those items, as well as Jewish-owned works of art, can also be followed in MCCP records. Additional Jewish property received by WCCP from various sources, including ceremonial items from German Jewish Communities, is noted in scattered In-Shipment files. In some cases, JRSO/JCR staff were responsible for initial retrieval.\(^{118}\)

WCCP files with numbered Out-Shipments start with #1 (19 Nov. 1945). A chart listing of all of the Out-Shipments is available online with the original documents in the files held by the U.S. National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP), with a photostatic copy in *B 323/252.\(^{119}\) Highlighted here are five files covering Out-Shipments, starting in 1949 through (**B 323/247, Out-Shipments #132–#164), with examples of Out-Shipment documentation remaining in *B 323 listed for the extensive transfers of unclaimed ‘heirless’ Judaica to Jewish welfare organizations for worldwide distribution. Many of those items were looted by the ERR, among other NS agencies. The TVK restitution summary file **B 323/581 provides an item-level summary list of much of the Jewish property transferred to JRSO and JCR from both MCCP and WCCP.

\(^{115}\) The NACP series in RG 240 is available in NARA Microfilm Publication M1947 (WCCP), starting with roll 91. As the *Judaica Handbook* explains, many Jewish ceremonial objects, books, and MSS were among earlier Out-Shipments from OAD, and can be traced in OAD records, available on Fold3.com from NACP, M1942, rolls 5 and 6. (See Cohen et al., *Judaica Handbook*, pp. 121–28; and Grimsted, *ERR Archival Guide*, U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.4.) Specific citations that follow in BArch *B 323 files have been verified with the original copies from NACP on Fold3.com.

\(^{116}\) The complete summary chart of In-Shipments in *B 323/252 – “Central Collecting Point Wiesbaden: Summary of Shipments Received,” is online from the copy in NACP (RG 260 WCCP on NARA Microfilm Publication M1947 (WCCP), roll 91), starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/115/232048359. Files of successive numbered In-Shipments start on M1947, roll 29, at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231943004. Some contain more detail and item-level inventories than the Out-Shipment files.

\(^{117}\) See additional coverage in the *Handbook on Judaica* (note 110).

\(^{118}\) See note 113 for additional data in MCCP Out-Shipment files, and specifically the TVK inventory of Jewish cultural property turned over to JRSO/JCR in **B 323/581 and MCCP outgoing property cards in *B 323/732.

\(^{119}\) The *Judaica Handbook* mentioned above discusses selected WCCP Out-Shipments, starting with #134 (11 July 1949), the first large Out-Shipments containing the extensive ceremonial Judaica that had been transferred to WCCP from OAD, pp. 136–43.
Also highlighted here are the library and museum materials from the Baltic countries (not initially returned to the Soviet Union), most of it looted by the ERR; these materials were initially retained in Wiesbaden, although most of them later returned. Some of these had been transferred to WCCP from MCCP, having been received from the ERR art repositories in Bavaria. Additionally, *B 323 includes documentation on the lesser-known HICOG restitution transfers to the USSR of books, paintings, icons, and other cultural valuables from WCCP that took place in Berlin in 1952 and 1953.

As examples of the WCCP copies (and some originals) that remain in Koblenz – and of their divergence from the originals in NACP – the final five files in the ‘Out-Shipments’ series are here available online with hyperlinks in the text below.

**N.B. Except for the final file, **B 323/251, most original documents in this series are now held in U.S. NACP, RG 260 (WCCP Administrative Records), with quality online copies from NARA microfilms on Fold3.com, together with a chart of WCCP ‘Out-Shipments’.

** B 323/247–251 (Out Shipments #132–#403), 1949–1952

(Except for the final file [251] with original documents, these files consists of negative prints from HICOG microfilms (14.A.7.–14.A.9.), most in reduced format – four pages on a single folio – requiring magnification; many documents poorly legible.)

Most individual and institutional recipients are listed in the *B 323 online finding aid in Invenio, but only a few are given in the tables of contents added to the digital files hyperlinked in this chapter. The following examples of remaining WCCP Out-Shipments records mostly highlight transfers of ‘unclaimed’ and so-called ‘heirless’ Judaica to Jewish ‘redistribution’ agencies (JRSO and JCR); temporary transfers of cultural property from the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) not returned in the immediate postwar period; and a few others of special interest.

As noted above, these TVK copies frequently differ from the parallel U.S. copies now held within the OMGUS records (RG 260) in NACP. Unlike most of the Out-Shipments TVK files, **B 323/251 contains original signed documents; but additional, sometimes variant, originals of more shipments are found in the U.S. series. File **B 323/251 also includes documents on the temporary transfer of library materials and museum exhibits from the Baltic republics to the Wiesbaden Landesmuseum. It also contains documents on two U.S. restitution transfers of books, paintings, icons, and other works of art to the Soviet Union, supplementing documentation on these restitution found in the U.S copy of this file.

(See related documentation in the WCCP In-Shipments series above, along with related OAD, WCCP, and MCCP records held in the U.S., described in Chapter 10 of this Guide.)

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120 See the transfer lists from MCCP in *B 323/342 above.

121 See the complete chart of Out-Shipments, “CCP Wiesbaden: Summary of Out-Shipments,” in *B 323/252, and the original in NACP (RG 260 WCCP, on NARA Microfilm Pub M1947 (WCCP), roll 91), online starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/115/232047923. Citations that follow to selected BArch *B 323 files in this series have been verified with the originals (or alternate copies) in NACP online at Fold3.com. Files of successive-numbered Out-Shipments from NARA M1947, roll 32, are at: https://www.fold3.com/browse/114/hnHMN-DzmxSH6ZMzkRry4i0W, with images of the documents starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231922196.
**B 323/247: Out-Shipments (nos. 132–164), 1949**

‘Heirless’ Judaica from OAD, custody to Dr Bernhard Heller (JRSO):

– #134 (11 July) to JRSO: 209 cases (10,710 objects) to U.S., G.B., S. Africa, and Israel; includes JRSO 1948 claim for 9,846 ritual items, 134 ceremonial items, and 70 Jewish ceremonial textiles;\(^{122}\)

– #142 (1–2 Sep.): to JCR, 205 cases (28,764 Jewish books) to be shipped to Jerusalem.\(^{123}\)

Also related to an ERR art-looting victim and a major ERR section head:

– #146 (27 Sep.): on behalf of Hans Arnold, New York, NY (ERR JdP victim), 3 items;

– #162 (16 Dec.): to Prof. Dr [Rudolf] Stampfuss, Duisberg-Hamborn (ERR prehistory specialist who headed the ERR Sonderstab Vorgeschichte – especially in France, Belgium, Ukraine, and Crimea – and was responsible for extensive museum archeological and library seizures), 1 case of books (Mü 13989, with book list).

**B 323/248: Out-Shipments (nos. 165–216), 1950**

‘Heirless’ Judaica from OAD, custody to Dr E.G. Lowenthal (JCR):

– #165 (17 Jan.): 2 cases, 18 Torah scrolls;\(^{124}\)

– #166 (23 Jan.): 94 cases (11,466 volumes Judaica and Hebraica) to Jerusalem;

– #174 (1 Mar.): 2 cases (56 Hebrew books) to Brussels;

– #180 (6 Apr.): 97 cases (9,959 Jewish books) to Stockholm, Geneva, Johannesburg, Paris, and England;

– #183 (18 Apr.): 34 cases (4,932 Jewish books) to Argentina;

– #184 (25 Apr.): 63 cases (5,920 Jewish books) to Jerusalem;

– #195 (7 June): 1 case, 41 Torah wimples (pennants), 1 Torah curtain, and 15 Torah scrolls to Paris;

– #196 (15 June): 14 cases (1,991 Jewish books) to Mexico, Casa Blanca, England, and Jerusalem;

– #204 (3 July): 9 cases (1,430 Jewish books) to Ecuador, Bolivia, Uruguay;

– #207 (17 July): 5 cases (793 Jewish books) for Chile.

– #210 (25 July): 3 cases (442 Jewish books) for Costa Rica.

also

– #211 (27 July): to Dr. Acatiu Mayer-Fuld, New York, NY (ERR JdP victim).\(^{125}\)

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\(^{122}\) The more-legible original NACP documents for #134 (from RG 260, M1947, roll 34) are online at Fold3.com: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231909878, digital pp. 1–129. The *Judaica Handbook* (note 110) gives a detailed summary of the contents of this shipment and related WCCP In-Shipment numbers, pp. 136–38.

\(^{123}\) The more legible original NACP documents for #142 (from RG 260, M1947, roll 34) are online at Fold3.com: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231911166, digital pp. 39–47.

\(^{124}\) See the NACP copies (RG 260, M1947, roll 34, starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231913918, pp. 1–10, no details).

\(^{125}\) According to the Mayer-Fuld claim with the WCCP records in NACP, all of the items claimed in Germany were property that had been seized and sold on auction in Berlin in 1940, rather than the property that was seized by the DSK in Biarritz (near Mayer-Fuld’s French home in Bayonne) and went to the ERR to be registered in the Jeu de Paume in Paris. See also the second restitution to Mayer-Fuld in WCCP Out-Shipment #351.
**B 323/249: Out-Shipments (nos. 217–254), 1950–1951**

‘Heirless’ Judaica (from OAD), custody to Dr E.G. Lowenthal (JCR):
- #229 (6 Oct. 1950): 20 Torah scrolls; 17 cases, 3,312 Jewish books to Paris for AJDC;
- #231 (9 Oct.): 57 cases (7,644 Jewish books; 48 Torah scrolls) to New York, Peru;
- #233 (11 Oct.): 4 cases (597 Jewish books) to Berlin;
- #234 (19 Oct.): 5 Jewish books to ‘Isr. Kultusgemeine Fürth’ (N. Bavaria);
- #236 (26 Oct.): 1 box of Torah fragments to Jerusalem;
- #239 (16 Nov.): 15 cases (2003 Jewish books) to Brazil;
- #244 (15 Dec.): 135 cases (14,828 “unclaimed books” by Jewish authors) to Antwerp;\(^{126}\)
- #251 (11 Jan. 1951): 548 various books to HICOG, Regensburg, Karlsruhe;
- #252 (16 Jan.): 123 [140] cases (23,923 Jewish books) to New York, Morocco, Israel;\(^{127}\)
- #253 (17 Jan.): 16 cases (2,283 books) to Australia, Berlin;
- #254 (17 Jan.): 34 lots (1,061 books) to various locations.

**Out-Shipments to Dr H[ildebrandt] Gurlitt:**

In light of present interest in the art collection of Hildebrandt Gurlitt, see WCCP Out-Shipments #243 and #259 with lists of art WCCP turned over to Gurlitt.\(^{128}\)

- **B 323/249** – #243 (15 Dec. 1950), 115 paintings, 19 drawings, 72 various items to Dr H. Gurlitt;
- **B 323/250** – #259 (25 Jan. 1951), 2 paintings (Chagall and Picasso) to Dr H. Gurlitt.

**B 323/250: Out-Shipments (nos. 255–275), 1951**

‘Heirless’ Judaica (from OAD), custody to Dr E.G. Lowenthal (JCR):
- #256 (18 Jan. 1951): 2 books, to Frankfurt;
- #257 (23 Jan.): 4 cases, 72 Jewish ceremonial objects to Israel, incl. 1 Megillah scroll;
- #263 (1 Feb.): 1 case (200 Jewish prayer books), to JRSO Nuremberg.

**B 323/251: Out-Shipments (nos. 277–403, with gaps), 1951–1952** (See Summary chart for missing numbered shipments, most with Out-Shipments documents in NACP.)\(^{129}\)

Unlike the previous files through 250, for which *B 323 records contain negative copies from HICOG microfilms, this final file of WCCP Out-Shipments contains original signed documents, with Out-Shipments numbers in red pencil (some with question marks). The WCCP Out-Shipments numbers do not all correspond to those on the NARA-held summary chart. The original documents in this *B 323 sub-series do not always correspond to those originals in U.S. NACP (online at Fold3.com).

Baltic property (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) (most from OAD): Books from various libraries and museum exhibits from the Baltic countries, and cultural objects from the Russian Orthodox Pechory Monastery (close to the Estonian border), most likely plundered by the ERR. These

\(^{126}\) For #244, the NACP copy includes 26-page lists of ‘unclaimed books’ in the shipment (not in **B 323/249): [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231968514](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231968514).

\(^{127}\) The NACP/Fold3 copy has the same content as **B 323/249** #252, but the multiple receipts included add up to 140 cases with 23,923 books (online starting at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/231969347](https://www.fold3.com/image/231969347)).

\(^{128}\) Of special interest today for continuing provenance research are two transfers to Dr Hildebrand Gurlitt that remain in these files. See also the WCCP general file on the Gurlitt Collection (56 p.) at: [https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231980909](https://www.fold3.com/image/114/231980909), resulting in Out Shipments #243 and #259.

materials were initially turned over to the Wiesbaden Gemaldegalerie because of U.S. and British non-recognition of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries.\textsuperscript{130}

\begin{itemize}
\item #287? [\#286] (18 April 1951): 3 cases (1,313 Estonian books);
\item #286? (18 April): 12 boxes (1,619, and 1,335 books from Latvian libraries, with book lists), 15 boxes (Latvian books and newspapers);\textsuperscript{131}
\item #287? [\#286 part] (18 Apr.): 1 case (74 Lith. books, Catholic institutions, private owners);
\item #292 (18 May): cultural objects from the Russian Orthodox Pechory Monastery (near Estonia)\textsuperscript{132} detailed list of including textiles, ecclesiastical garments;
\item #293 (21 May): collection of Lithuanian prehistoric exhibits; 2 paintings and museum items from Latvia;
\item #295 (23 May 1951): 112 cases, 18th & 19th Russian jewelry and metalwork; rare books (detailed list), from Russian Orthodox Pechory Monastery (see #292 above).
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Judaica} from OAD and MCCP, Custody Receipts to Saul Kagan, JRSO, Nürnberg:

\begin{itemize}
\item #311 (14 June 1951): 3 cases (324 Jewish books) JRC to Uruguay;\textsuperscript{133}
\item #320 (4 July): 5 cases (88 metal + decorative art objects); cases 6–13 with 150 paintings + drawings of ‘unidentified’ owners (e.g. 10 named paintings by Francis Harburger, France), and others the ERR seized from the Alliance israélite universelle (AIU) in Paris; + 8 cases (1,305 books). Most of the items in this transfer to JRSO are also listed in the TVK inventory in **B 323/581.\textsuperscript{134}
\item #334 (5 July; 10 Aug.): 2 drawings to Frankfurt;
\item #349? (10 Aug.): painting Adrian Iaenbrant, Crucifixion, oil on panel to Yissahar Ben-Yaacov, Sec. Consulate of Israel, on behalf of Dr Fritz Lowenthal, Ramat Hadar, Israel.
\item #350? [\#349 part] (29 Aug.): sculpture: heads of angels; painting: Franz Quaglio, Bivouac with hairdresser– (for Fred S. Gerson, Munich on behalf of JRSO, Nurnberg);
\item #356 (23 Oct. 1951): 603 items (paintings, books, and metalwork) to Saul Kagan, JRSO.\textsuperscript{135} File includes only a detailed list of 178 objects (paintings, prints, sculpture, coins, and other art works, 5p.) —’unclaimed Jewish property’, many with presumed owners named. The Koblenz file also includes a letter to Kagan (lacking in the U.S. copy) regarding the possible owners. Most with Mü numbers, but a few from WCCP, including Jonathon and another Frankfurt Rothschild. Neither the Koblenz file nor the U.S. copy appear to be complete for this shipment. Many of the items are also listed in the TVK inventory in **B 323/581 and presumably the property cards in *B 323/732.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{130} The Out-Shipments numbers and dates listed (including question marks) are those found in the Koblenz files, but they do not always correspond to those listed on the summary table of Out-Shipments or the actual files held in NACP, as reflected on Fold3.com.

\textsuperscript{131} Data for this Out-Shipments in NACP and BArch appear incomplete and do not match the data on the chart.

\textsuperscript{132} American authorities erroneously believed that the Monastery was in Estonia, although it was close to the border in the RSFSR. Eventually the Pechory treasures were returned – see Anja Heuss, “Der Klosterschatz Petschur,” \textit{Kritische Berichte} 23: 2 (1995): 44–50.

\textsuperscript{133} The Out-Shipments is listed in the summary chart, but the file appears to be missing in **B 323/251; in the NACP file there is a second receipt for 5 cases, bringing the total to 8 cases (1305 books).

\textsuperscript{134} See the parallel NACP copy online starting at: \url{https://www.fold3.com/image/232024841}. See also, for example, two additional signed Custody Receipts for Out-Shipments #320 [not so identified] with crate content inventories in the OMGUS Headquarters files (M1941, roll 39, at: \url{https://www.fold3.com/image/114/293333635} and \url{https://www.fold3.com/image/114/293333802}).

\textsuperscript{135} The 603 total number of items appears on the summary chart, but all of the types of items mentioned in the chart are not included in the incomplete file for that Out-Shipments in **B 323/251. The NACP copy online starts at: \url{https://www.fold3.com/image/232027251}. 
also of special interest:

  – The list of 270 additional items (paintings, icons, textiles, and books) held at the Landesmuseum Wiesbaden were not offered to Soviet authorities at the time, although a full preliminary list is included in the same file (see #385)\(^\text{136}\).

– #348 (7 Sep. 1951): Wolf J. Baron von Kleist, Geschäftsführer der Deutsch-Baltischen Landsmannschaft, Marburg, on behalf of Schwarzhäupter zu Riga. Detailed list of silver and other items with Marburg CCP numbers turned over to the heirs of the Riga Blackheads in emigration, but not returned to the Soviet Union.


– #385 [7 July 1952]: Berlin U.S. restitution transfer to the USSR. Documents missing from both **B 323/251 and the U.S. file in NACP, RG 260 (film M1947 and hence not online at Fold3.com). Preliminary details are presumably listed with #344 (above)\(^\text{137}\).

N.B. For Judaica and other ‘heirless’ Jewish cultural property turned over to JRSO (and JCR), see also the TVK partial inventory in **B 323/581 and Property Cards for individual items in *B 323/732. See also many documents in U.S. records in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS) online at Fold3; and especially the records from OAD, WCCP, MCCP, and related correspondence (described in the U.S. chapter). Many specific references to Judaica (especially ceremonial objects) are given in the *Handbook on Judaica Provenance Research, recently published online (note 109).

*B 323/252: WCCP: Summary Inventories of In-Shipments and Out-Shipments, and related data, 1949–1951

Particularly helpful for the included comprehensive charts of WCCP In-Shipments and Out-Shipments.

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\(^{136}\) The NACP copy has the full list and related correspondence. The NACP copy of the whole #344 file starts at: https://www.fold3.com/image/232026509. The letters and actual transfer documents reference only “5 cases containing books and periodicals originating from public and State libraries in Russia.” Over 2,000 volumes were turned over to a Soviet representative in Berlin on 2 Feb. 1952. The additional 270 cultural objects held at the Landesmuseum in Wiesbaden, listed with brief descriptions (ca. 208 paintings, ca. 50 modern icons [all listed with Mü nos.], ca. 400 books, and some textiles) found in the same file were not transferred to Soviet authorities at that time, but presumably were in fact transferred by HICOG a year later; see Out-Shipment #385 that follows and note 137).

\(^{137}\) Only the number #385 is found on a title page in the U.S. film (M1947, roll 36), with reference to “Restitution USSR.” The transfer by HICOG in Berlin took place on 7 July 1952, received by Soviet Major B.I. Kondrachuk, as documented by P.K. Grimsted, “Introduction,” U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR, 1945–1959: Facsimile Documents from the National Archives of the United States, comp. P.K. Grimsted, CD-ROM edn (Washington, DC: GPO, 2001; text at: http://socialhistory.org/sites/default/files/docs/intro.pdf), p. 21. However, a copy of the brief list of the cultural items transferred was not located in NACP at the time that edition was compiled. Presumably those items transferred were from the preliminary list now found in for #344.
3.1.1.5.6. WIESBADEN CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (WCCP): PROPERTY CARDS

See Invenio – 3.3. Central Collecting Point Wiesbaden

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio.

*B 323/586–595: Wiesbaden CCP Property Cards
Remaining Property Cards from WCCP are now arranged in archival binders (vols. 1–10) in order of the Wiesbaden registration numbers (Wie 1–6,673). These cards resemble in format the MCCP cards described above (see Section 3.1.1.5.3.), which are incorporated in the DHM MCCP Database. A parallel database is still badly needed for these WCCP Property Cards and photographs of works of art processed in WCCP, which ideally would also include the variant copies of property cards and photos held in the NACP (see U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.2.7.).

3.1.1.6. TVK RESTITUTION/REPATRIATION DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDES MCCP AND WCCP, WITH ERR ART LOOT)

See Invenio – 5.1. Äußere Restitution – includes lists of names for collections returned.
– 5.3. Restitutionsnachweise – includes some later TVK lists.

*Files with a blue asterisk are digitally available online, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section (see Section 3.1.1. for more detail).

*All of these files are digitally available online within Invenio, in many cases with more detailed content description. Additional restitution files not including ERR loot are also available in Invenio.

Belgium

*B 323/403–409: MCCP restitution files: containing claims, correspondence, and reports on ERR loot claimed and/or returned to Belgium. Names of Belgian owners identified are listed in alphabetical order in the online Invenio coverage of these files.
Names of only sample known ERR seizure victims and collections are noted below:

*403: Includes ERR seizures (among others):
– Correspondence from 1950s regarding fate of specific paintings;
– Notebook list of paintings from many Belgian collections claimed and still missing. Paintings seized from Belgium by the Gestapo, the ERR, as well as some robber by German soldiers, and/or ‘sold’ to Germans;
– List of missing paintings with known or suspected destinations or present location.
– Annotated copy of “Répertoire d’oeuvres d’art don't la Belgique a été spoliée durant la guerre 1939–1945,” folios 77–99v;
– David Reder paintings;
– Belgian tapestries;
– Belgian-owned paintings in the Goring Collection.

138 The variant U.S. collection of WCCP Property Cards filmed in NARA Microfilm Publication M1947 (WCCP), rolls 91–109, are available online at Fold3; the corresponding photographs are on roll 117. While the related DHM MCCP Database combines the MCCP Property Cards, those from WCCP truly deserve similar treatment in a database combining them with variant copies in NACP and available images of the art objects processed in Wiesbaden.
**405:** – Unidentified books and MSS; printed graphics (MCCP and WCCP);
   – Lists of paintings with presumed owners (including all ERR Belgian seizures),
     sculpture, and other art works;
   – Copies of correspondence: Andriesse; Renders Collection, and others;
   – Microfilmed list of Belgian works of art with many owners indicated.
**406:** – Alfred Errera and Jacques Errera;
   – L’Institut de l’histoire sociale (NISH) (also *522*);
   – ERR specialist Esser’s list of BTG and M-Aktion items selected in Brussels for
     dispatch to the Jeu de Paume and Schloss Kogl.
**407:** – Frenkel-Reder Collection; Samuel Hartveld;
   – Dr Kubowitzki; Claire Loevensohn;
   – Moorthamers; Belgian Masonic lodges;
**408:** – Dr Hugo Marx, Georges Philippart;
   – BN (Belgian and Northern France) Collection;
   – Unbekannt (Proprietors Unknown) Collections, of Belgian provenance.
**409:** – Prof de Sturler.

**B 323/522:** Belgian Restitution claims: Institute de l’histoire sociale (NIHS),
Foreign Ministry; among many others.

**B 323/541:** Belgium: Summary lists of collections restituted.

**B 323/561:** Belgium: Final TVK list of owners to whom art was restituted, 1945–1962.

**France**

*See also* **B 323/545:** Buxheim – French Repatriation Shipment Direct to Paris, and
**B 323/557:** Neuschwanstein – French Repatriation Shipments Direct to Paris.

**B 323/206–210, 212–217, 220:** Répertoire des biens spoliés en France durant la guerre
en chef français en Allemagne, Groupe français du conseil de contrôle, Division des
réparations et restitutions, Bureau central des restitutions. Added English title: List of
Property Removed from France during the War 1939–1945. Added titles in German and
Russian.


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

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


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

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

*206: Vol. 4: Argenterie, céramique, objets précieux / Silverware, ceramics and precious items et supplément aux tomes II, III et IV.
   Online at: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_4_T_2-3-4_S1.pdf.

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

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

*208: Vol. 8: Bijoux / Jewels.

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

*213: Deuxième supplément aux tomes II, III et IV. Objets d’art.
   Online at: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_2-3-4_S2.pdf.

*214: Troisième supplément aux tomes II, III, IV et VII. Objets d’art et livres rares.
   Online at: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_2-3-4-7_S3_annot.pdf.

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

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

N.B. Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted art.
As noted above, the entire series is online on the French Ministry of Culture Rose Valland website (see the French chapter, Section 2.0.1.1. (B 4), together with the Index alphabétique général...).

The copies held in *B 323 have additional annotations by MCCP and the TVK, while some of the French copies have annotations by Rose Valland and her staff.

*B 323/218: Inventory of French Tapestries Not Restituted

*B 323/219: Göring Collection, French Tapestries Disappeared between Carinhall and Berchtesgaden


   *410: 1945–1947
      – Correspondence and relations with French representatives in MCCP, including Captain E. Dubinsky;
      – Inquiries pertaining to French collections with which the ERR was involved, such as the collection of unknown proprietors, the “Berta Collection” owned by Baron Cassel van Dorn (a Belgian citizen), and French tapestries from various collections.

*411: 1948–1951
   – Inquiries into the collections of various members of the Rothschild family (Robert, Edmond, and Maurice);
– Investigations regarding locations in Füssen of additional works of art in connection with Bruno Lohse and Günther Schiedlausky and the return to France of paintings in the possession of Lohse;

*412: 1952–1956
– Inquiries by Rose Valland and notes on meetings with German restitution authorities;
– List of ERR plundered tapestries;
– Investigations regarding other cultural objects looted by the ERR;
– Further investigation of the Maurice de Rothschild collection.

*413: 1957–1958
– Follow-up reports of Robert Scholz and his activities as head of the Special Staff for Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst) (5 Dec. 1958);
– Inquiries into remaining ERR-plundered art objects;
– Acquisition of paintings through the German Embassy in Paris.

*414: 1959–1960
– Inquiries into French furniture, gold- and silverware, clocks, and jewels;
– Regarding the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion) and the Western Office (Dienststelle Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO);
– Restitution of coins and weapons;
– Musical instruments of French provenance found in Abbey Raitenhaslach;
– Inquiry into art taken by the German Embassy in Paris (1941);
– Further questions about the collections of Bernheim-Jeune, Henry Kapferer, and Marcel Kapferer;
– Questions about the fate of cultural objects transported to Nikolsburg (Č. Mikulov) [in connection with April 1945 fire in the castle];
– Inquiries about items from collections of Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe, Hélène Deutsch, Améline Dennery, Georges and Roger Bernheim, Renée Léonce Bernheim, George Bernheim, and Paul Bernheim.

*417: 1961
– Restitution of coins and weapons;
– Restitution of tapestries.

*418: 1962
– List of art collections confiscated by the ERR in France (with codes);
– Inventory of proprietors of the Unidentified Collection (Unbekannt, UNB);
– Inventory of unknown proprietors of loot from the M-Aktion;
– Inventory of unknown proprietors from ERR collections;
– List of mistaken restitution to France.

*B 323/419–435, 438–439 (19 numbered volumes; vols. 1–10: 1945–1963, later volumes to 1968, with a few entries to 1983): Restitution files in alphabetical order for individual French cases, kept by the MCCP, later the TVK, and then subsequent German offices handling cultural restitution matters. As with the following lists (*B 323/562–571), many of the names appear on ERR art-looting or other confiscation lists, but others may be from the M-Aktion seizures, sales, or other seizures.

N.B. References for reports for individual owner names covered in files *419–435 are provided in the Invenio listings for these individual files. Appropriate folder numbers for this series have been added for individual collections named in the chart in Appendix 1 for this Guide, covering French Jewish art collections
that were processed at the Jeu de Paume
more proprietor names appear in these lists than those listed for Jeu de Paume
collections, most presumably not seized by the ERR.

*B 323/562–571 (10 numbered volumes, 1962): Alphabetical typed lists of items repatriated
for individual owners in France, prepared retrospectively, when the TVK was closing down
in 1962. Many of the names coincide with listings in Appendix 1 covering sources for ERR
art collections processed in the Jeu de Paume (see individual references to specific
volumes). Munich (Mü) property card registration numbers are provided for each item, and
ERR code numbers are provided for each item that had been registered by the ERR.

Many other French art-loot victims or their heirs who submitted claims are also listed
naming their art objects returned to France, some of which may have been from seizures
carried out by the ERR Sonderstab Musik, such as early music instruments of Wanda
Landowska, or by other ERR special staffs or commandos. Others were from ERR-related
M-Aktion seizures, and the ERR collection of art from unknown proprietors. These files are
noticeably much more up-to-date and complete than comparable data found in the NACP,
due to the fact that the TVK continued the work of the MCCP for another decade after the
American departure from MCCP.139

Note that while these lists indicate items that were repatriated to France, but that does
not mean that all of the items indicated were in fact restituted to the individual owners on
these lists.

While all of the names of individual owners that were indicated as ERR victims in files
*B 323/562–571 are not listed here, the references to the appropriate numbered BArch files in this
series are provided in Appendix 1, the chart of sources relating the art collections of Jeu de

Greece

*B 323/440: Includes claims and restitution inquiries for Greece.

*B 323/572: Documents regarding restitution to Athens.

Italy

*B 323/441–452:

*446 (duplicates *452): Includes a report on the Hebrew Library to the Synagogue in
Rome, documented as having been confiscated by the ERR in the fall of 1943.

Although many other Italian individuals and institutions that were victims of looted art appear
in the MCCP and TVK restitution lists, it should be noted that it was the Art Protection Office
(Kunstschutz) rather than the ERR that was responsible for most of the art looting in Italy.

139 It will be important to compare the data on these lists with those in the Claims Conference “Database of Art
Objects at the Jeu de Paume” at http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume.
Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO, Ger. IRSO), Nuremberg

**B 323/581**: “Verzeichnis der Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut München bekannt gewordenen Restitutionen von 1945 bis 1962” [Inventory of TVK Munich ‘unclaimed’ Jewish ‘restitutions’ (i.e. to JRSO/JCR), 1945–1962]

A typed TVK inventory of ‘unidentified’ Jewish cultural property considered ‘heirless’ at OAD (most of the latter transferred to WCCP in 1949) and MCCP and then released to JRSO/JCR, Nuremberg (1949–1951) for distribution to surviving Jewish communities worldwide (e.g. MCCP Out-Shipments #791–794, #805, and WCCP Out-Shipments in **B 323/251, especially #320 and #356). This data is of particular importance today, because many of the items had clear provenance indications but were not restituted to their ‘country of seizure’; a few items have since been claimed by heirs, and others might well be identified by potential claimants.

The inventory covers virtually the entire ERR Neuwied Collection (ERR code: NWD/earlier Neuw), which was processed at the German customs depot in Neuwied (across the Rhine just north of Koblenz) by the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst. Most of the items came in RMbO containers/liftvans by barge sent by the Dienstelle Westen (that ran the Möbel-Aktion) in containers abandoned by Jewish refugees in Belgium and the Netherlands; some also came from the South of France. Most of the Neuwied Collection was dispatched in 1943 to the ERR art repository in Schloss Kögl, although some went first to Berlin; from Kögl the collection was transferred to MCCP and subsequently to JRSO/JCR.140

Also listed are many works of art, archives, books, manuscripts (including Torahs), and ritual Judaica from IEJ (Frankfurt and Hungen, some via OAD). This includes art from the Rothschild family and many other German Jews (with owners identified), declared ‘heirless’ at WCCP. From France are works of art owned by French Jewish collectors or artists, deposited in the safe room of the Alliance Israélite Universelle (AIU) in Paris, seized by the ERR with the entire AIU library and sent to IEJ. The art first went to OAD with the IEJ library and Judaica from many sources, but in 1949 was transferred to WCCP and released to JRSO.141

Three columns provide: (1) Mü [MCCP] or Wie [WCCP] numbers; (2) Description of object; and (3) Prewar location and provenance, wartime migration, and codes or other markings.

- Archives: Books and Manuscripts (including Torahs), most from German Jewish communities;
- Printed graphics, with city and date of publication and prewar provenance (if indicated); many with Neuwied (NWD) and Kögl numbers, and then MCCP (Mü) numbers (to fol. 16); others have WCCP (Wie) numbers;

140 See the MCCP Custody Receipts for five shipments (#791–#794, #805), signed 31 May 1949 by Benjiman Ferencz (JRSO, Nuremberg), in the NACP copies starting at: https://www.fold3.com/image/114/270064096; the first and second shipments included over 300 items from the Neuwied Collection brought to MCCP from Kögl, although the ERR nos. do not appear (see also note 111). Other items are identified from other sources within the Reich.

141 See also above files *B 323/732 and **B 323/251. Many of the paintings that came from IEJ with the books to OAD and thence to WCCP had been deposited in the safe room of the Alliance Israélite Universelle (AIU) in Paris by living French artists, who had filed claims in France, but their works of art were not identified as of French ownership after the war, and hence were not returned to France. See, for example, 10 paintings by Francis Harburger (Wie 3165/ 4, 22, 24, 31–34, 36, 51, and 71, fols. 32–33), recently retrieved by his daughter, described and pictured Francis Harburger. *Catalogue raisonné de l’œuvre peint* (Paris: Editions Gourcuff-Gradenigo, 2015). Two of the four paintings owned by Bernard Chapira were restituted from the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem in 1960.
– Paintings, drawings, and tapestries, many with Neuwied (NWD) and MCCP numbers; others from Berlin to Kögl. Another ca. 100 paintings, most from French Jewish owners seized from AIU in Paris and sent to IEJ (including ten paintings by Francis Harburger), and then to OAD and WCCP (with Wie nos.). Many have clear Jewish provenance indications (e.g. eight by Max Liebermann, among other known artists). A few from the Linz Collection.
– Decorative arts and silver, some with NWD codes. Includes much ritual Judaica: e.g., entry Mü no. 5572 (fol. 93), “107 crates with 9,846 silver ritual items (no detailed description)”;
– Miniatures; furniture; coins and medallions, some from the Linz Collection;
– Sculptures, some with NWD codes; reproductions;
– Carpets; textiles (most ceremonial Judaica).

**N.B.** Property Cards for the items listed are in **B 323/732;** see also Out-Shipments transfer documents to JRSO in **B 323/251,** especially #320 and #356. See the additional lists in **B 323/328.**

*B 323/732 (repeated in part from above): Property Cards for Jewish items*, most from MCCP; many listed in the **B 323/581** inventory as ‘unclaimed’ or ‘heirless,’ from IEJ, then to OAD and transferred to WCCP, then transferred to JRSO/JCR, Nuremberg (June and October 1951). Many from the ERR Neuwied Collection or ERR Berlin transferred first to Kogl by the ERR and postwar to MCCP; subsequently, most were transferred to JRSO/JCR, Nuremberg (May 1949). Many of these items had identifiable pre-NS-seizure owners, some who even had submitted claims in France and other countries, including Germany. The related transfer documents from WCCP (WCCP Out-Shipments/Custody Receipts to JRSO) are found in **B 323/251** (above); others are in MCCP Out-Shipments files. *(See more details in earlier listing of *732 card file.)*

**The Netherlands**

*B 323/1–2, 22–24 (declarations), 39, 455–456, 459–464, 546, and 574–575*

Most of the looted art of Dutch provenance that passed through the MCCP had not been looted by the ERR, but rather seized through other agents on behalf of Hitler and Göring (or others, such as Kajtan Mühlmann): some were seized by the M-Aktion from unidentified owners. Lists of owners with the art and furniture restituted are provided in the Invenio listings for individual files.

*B 323/546: Dutch Restitution Transfer Shipments*: Receipts and lists of Dutch property returned from MCCP.

*B 323/574–575: Lists of individuals and institutions to whom property was restituted from MCCP* (2 numbered vols., 1962), alphabetical lists by name of victims. Some furniture from the Portuguese Jewish Community in Amsterdam was restituted from MCCP (**B 323/575**), although the library and Judaica (Amsterdam), taken by the ERR came back from OAD, along with other Dutch Judaica.

The name Hélène Zuylen de Nyevelt von Haar (*née* Rothschild), for example – whose library, art, and other items were confiscated by the ERR in France – appears on some Dutch lists, although the ERR seized most of her library and cultural objects from her Paris home. She also appears on French ERR and restitution lists.
Soviet Union

**B 323/495: ERR Bavarian Repositories for Cultural Objects from USSR: Buxheim, Colmberg, and Höchstädt; ERR Lists and Inventories from the Eastern Front; MFA&A Reports and Restitution, August 1943–December 1946
See the detailed description of and link to the full text of this file above under MCCP (Section 3.1.1.3.2.), including documentation of several U.S. restitution transfers to Soviet authorities.

**B 323/251: WCCP Out-Shipments (nos. 277–403, with gaps), 1951–1952
See the detailed description of and link to the full text of this file above, Section 3.1.1.5.5, with WCCP Out-Shipments #344 and #385 documenting the HICOG restitution transfers to Soviet representatives in Berlin.

*B 323/330: TVK restitution to USSR (from Bonn to Soviet Embassy),
Receipt for 9 crates of books, with technical and natural history literature from Kyiv, Voronezh, and other Soviet institutions (1962).

*B 323/497: Restitution to Soviet Union (most involve ERR seizures from USSR)
– Reports on Schloss Colmberg (Ansbach) – Russian cultural goods.
  – Dr Ernst-Arthur Voretzsch (ERR curator and related to owner) report (8. Aug. 1946);
  – RE icons from Pskov and Novgorod; items from Imperial palaces seized by Heeres-Gruppe Nord.
  – Cultural property from Ukrain in Schloss Höchstädt;
  – Return of Soviet books, 9 cases (Oct.–Nov. 1962), fols. 9–16;
  – General report on restitution to USSR, fols. 18–20;
  – Soviet books returned from Heidelberg, 15 cases (30 Dec. 1960), fol. 28;
  – General report on restitution to USSR (25 Nov. 1958), fols. 34–38;
  – General report on restitution to USSR (1954), fols. 39–52;
  – Memo on transfer to USSR (1962), fol. 54;
  – Letter from Howard to Restitution Branch, with 356 Russian claims for works of art from Russian Museum, Kyiv, and order to verify claims (8 July 1947), fol. 55:
    – Inquiry RE Russian books at Villa Castiglione (Hitler Linz Library).
  – Claim and request for 5 carpets from Mrs Aisenburger, near Munich, fol. 72.
  – Crate lists and Mü numbers for 3rd Soviet shipment, with 138 crates + 253 crates + 75 crates + 171 crates … + 20 wagons (15 Apr. 1947), fols. 73–91;
  – Report on Roskamp interrogation (2 negative photostats), fol. 92.

*B 323/498: Restitution Files: Items Returned from Museums and other Cultural Institutions in the Soviet Union, including Ukraine and Belorussia; Russian émigré claims.
– Lists of items from Soviet museums restituted with Munich inventory numbers (Sept.–June 1946), fols. 59–333.
– Russian émigré claims and restitution reports
  (4 printouts per page from HICOG film 14.16; poorly legible):
    – Gregor Graf Landsdorf – 1945 – stolen silver recovered by MCCP;
    – Peter von Glaseapp;
    – Dr Richard Koch – seized by Germans from Essentuki (Stavropol krai);
      13 oil paintings of family members and 15 paintings by famous artists (Russian claim #19), fols. 15–19;
– Grand-Duke Vladimir, library, *fols. 20–26*;
– Kuban-Cossacks from Black Sea region, regalia and documents, *fols. 27–57*.

**B 323/499 Russian [i.e. Soviet] Claims** *(from microfilms 14.39 and 14.40)*
(old folder #195) *(continues in file 500)* USSR claims for paintings and icons (Sept.–June 1946, with inventory numbers) from the State Museum of Russian Art in Kyiv (Kiev), with correspondence, and documentation. The Soviet claims all state [erroneously] that the items were removed by (Dr Benzing, Dr Roskamp, and [Otto] Klein, under the ERR leadership of Dr Winter). ¹⁴²

**B 323/500: Russian Claims/Restitution to USSR** *(continued from *B 323/499)*
– Claims from the Museum of Russian Art, Kyiv, *fols. 1–73*.
– Documentation about U.S. restitution of the Neptune Fountain from Peterhof (found in Nuremberg), *fols. 74–96*. Includes:
  – U.S. order to Nuremberg to prepare for shipment;
  – Related documents, Sept. 1947–Sept. 1948, with copies of German documents from 1942, confirming it was brought to Nuremberg in the summer of 1942;
  – Report by Dr Wilhelm Schweimmer, July 1945, with history and pictures, explaining the dismembered fountain found in a Nuremberg bomb shelter.

**B 323/540 and 578**: TVK files on the restitution of cultural objects owned predominantly by state institutions in the former Soviet Union (the Russian Federated Republic and Soviet republics of Belorussia and Ukraine) are listed in combined alphabetical order in these files, prepared retrospectively when the TVK was closing down in 1962.

Although many objects looted by the ERR were included in various U.S. restitution transfers to the Soviet Union, ERR seizures are rarely noted as such, because few ERR inventories and related documentation are available for cultural objects from the USSR compared to ERR looted art and other cultural objects from Western Europe. Given the interaction and movement of personnel between the ERR and the RMbO, both under Alfred Rosenberg, many ERR seizures are listed as RMbO.

**Yugoslavia**

**B 323/453–454**: Restitution working files listing individuals and institutions, including Out-Shipment lists. None of the cultural objects involved were noted as seized by the ERR, although some may have been. Many important ERR book and archive seizures in Croatia and Serbia have been recorded.

**B 323/551 and 572**: Includes restitution Out-Shipment lists to Yugoslavia, as well as Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, and other countries.

¹⁴² It has more recently been documented that these paintings and icons were transported by Dr Winter in Sep. and Oct. 1943 to Kamianets-Podilskyi, and thence at the end of 1943 to Königsberg, by orders of RKU Commissar Erich Koch, and intentionally destroyed when the Red Army arrived in February 1945. The three senior ERR operatives named were no longer in Ukraine at the time. See Grimsted, “Art and Icons Lost in East Prussia” *(see note 97)*.
3.1.1.7. MFA&A, MCCP, and TVK Reports and Reference Files

*See Invenio — 2. Tätigkeit der Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section (MFA&A) des Office of Military Government for Bavaria*

*Files marked with a blue asterisk are digitally available online, hyperlinked from their signatures in this section (see Section 3.1.1 for more detail).*

*All of these files are digitally available online in Invenio.*

A relatively complete collection of MFA&A English-language typewritten reports on MCCP operations and restitutions, June 1945–March 1949.

The scattered MFA&A Bavaria reports include summary coverage of MCCP and sub-collecting points such as Nürnberg and Bamberg (the latter including archives and loot from ERR evacuation HQ in Schloss Banz), as well as U.S. postwar cultural operations and activities in Bavaria.

Summary notes include lists of discovered cultural property in ERR and other repositories, indicating MCCP receipts of both NS-plundered items and evacuated German state and private collections. Some reports also describe related books and documentation transferred to the MCCP for identification and restitution processing. Others list foreign visitors and restitution shipments.

**B 323/549**: MFA&A MCCP, Monthly Reports: July 1945 – Mar. 1949

**B 323/550**: MFA&A Bavaria, Monthly Reports: Nov. 1946–Mar. 1947, including summary reports from MCCP.


(Most in reverse chronological order; with some duplication and gaps.)

*B 323/221: MFA&A Northern Bavaria Office, MFA&A Reports, 1945–1947* 
A relatively complete file of typewritten monthly, weekly, and field reports for MFA&A Office in Nuremberg.


*B 323/191: OSS ALIU Art-Looting Intelligence Reports, 1945* 
A relatively complete collection of the OSS ALIU mimeographed intelligence reports, most based on records of the Altaussee interrogation center.143

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143 The OSS ALIU reports are all online (from U.S. copies); *see* note 37 and Appendix 3 for a full bibliographical listing and online versions.
**B 323/254:** MCCP Records Transferred to the U.S. – Inventory Content List, 1945–1949 (1950–1951)

Finding aids/shipping lists prepared for the MFA&A MCCP and WCCP records transferred to the U.S. after the Collecting Points closed in 1949, which could provide helpful context for many records now in NACP within RG 260 (OMGUS), and also those remaining in *B 323.

– Lists the MCCP administrative files sent to the United States;
– List of files dealing with individual claims or investigations;
– Survey of document folders, including packages or folders of photographs, personnel files (marked “to be given to owners”);
– Inventories records contained in boxes 66–89 and inactive boxes 71–80;
– Lists by numbers of photographs and negatives (MCCP, nos. 1–45,593, some with numbers for different collections, such as Mannheimer, Linz, ERR [listed by ERR codes], Schloss [1–259], and Poland [1–269]), along with boxes of negatives (several sequences going as high as 51,535, some with ERR codes) and detailed lists of other files and microfilms;
– Inventory and correlation tables for many HICOG microfilms with MCCP and WCCP file nos.; copies of most of the microfilms mentioned are in BArch Koblenz, B 401, and NACP.

*B 323/253: Postwar MCCP/MFA&A investigative report, 1948

See Invenio – 1.3. Sicherung von Kunst- und Kulturgütern in Bergungsorten und Depots

– Lists of works of art exported to Germany from occupied France;
– ERR repositories and depots for ERR art transports, storage, and restoration.

*B 323/328: Intermixed Documents: Bamberg Document Center (Activities and Reports, including ERR files); Nuremberg, Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point (WCCP); British Collecting Point in Celle, Schloss Dyck; JR5O Transfer lists; TVK Administration, 1946–1952

See Invenio – 3.1. Auflösung der Bergungsdepots; Einrichtung von Kunstsammelstellen...zur Sicherung von Kunstsammlungen und Kulturgütern

Includes documentation on:
– Transfer of ERR records (from Schloss Banz evacuation HQ) and speleological records from Bamberg to Frankfurt am Main;
– Restitution of ERR-looted books and archives from OAD to the USSR, Austria, Poland, and France, among others;
– Fate and delivery of ‘heirless’ Jewish cultural objects (much ERR loot) from MCCP and WCCP to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) (see also **B 323/247–251, **B 323/581, *B 323/732);
– Transfers from MCCP to WCCP with lists (June–Aug. 1949– see also *B 323/542).


See Invenio – 4.2. Übernahme und Verwaltung von Kulturgut durch den Bayerischen Ministerpräsidenten und das Auswärtige Amt


Dr Hoffmann’s final report on the activities of the TVK (22 Feb. 1952–30 June 1962) includes a summary of the situation from the close of the MCCP (July 1949) until the opening of the TVK (February 1952). Appended enclosures present the texts of 16 important official letters and agreements.

See *Invenio* – 5.3. Restitutionsnachweise


The introduction by Dr. B. Hoffmann summarizes the work and achievements of MCCP and TVK between 1945 and June 1962. The report lists many of major groups of specific files in remaining MCCP and WCCP records (nos. 1–253, pp. 8–16) and the TVK records (pp. 16–17). The main text is followed by charts of restitution to each country listing names of individuals and institutions or organizations whose cultural property was repatriated. In each case a statistical breakdown is given of the category of items returned in specific categories. Countries covered (in German alphabetical order): Belgium, France, Greece, Great Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Danzig (Gdańsk), Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Soviet Union/USSR; restitutions under U.S. Military Law 59 (Militärregierungsgesetz Nr. 59, MRG); and transfers to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO).

3.1.1.8. MCCP PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE COLLECTION ON MICROFICHE

(not currently part of B 323)

The Bundesarchiv Koblenz holds a major collection of 5,910 numbered fiches showing images of the artworks processed in the MCCP. Although not received from the TVK, and hence not processed as part of B 323, this collection is listed here because it came from Munich and was originally used there with the corresponding MCCP Property Cards Art. The original photoprints of the images from the MCCP, in contrast, are now held by the BVA (see Sections 3.6, and 3.7.) and included in the above MCCP DHM database.

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

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

Finding Aid:

A finding aid is available with a concordance for Mü numbers to Koblenz fiche numbers, but ERR codes for the photographs of ERR-looted art are not indicated in the finding aid.
3.1.2. Bestand B 401: Bundesamt für äußere Restitutionen
[Federal Office for External Restitution]

This record group contains microfilms of many MFA&A files from the Munich and Wiesbaden central collecting points as prepared under the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) before the records of the U.S. Office Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) were transferred to the United States. Some of the MCCP and WCCP working files were turned over to the TVK (see Section 3.1.1), but printouts from the microfilms were prepared by or for the TVK to supplement the original records left in Germany.

Finding Aid:

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

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

The contents of many of the HICOG microfilms are described in greater detail in English in the file **B 323/254 (see Section 3.1.7).**

3.1.2.1. U.S. (HICOG) Microfilms with ERR Documentation from France

**B 401/77: HICOG microfilm 14.48**

Compare the printouts in *B 323/257 (pt. 3).

**B 401/78: HICOG microfilm 14.49**

(first one-third): end of Linz files with Hans Posse correspondence;

Compare the following printout versions:
- *B 323/257–258 (pt. 3);
- **B 323/295 (frames 1225ff);

**B 401/79: HICOG microfilm 14.50**

Compare the following printout versions:
- *B 323/259 (pts. 1 and 2)
  – Correspondence with French government office and others regarding confiscation of Jewish art collections;
  – ERR report (Jan.-Mar. 1943) regarding shipments of art from French Jewish collections to ERR depots;
  – Similar report to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943).
- **B 323/72 (frames 602ff): Folder 252 – ERR III (Göring exchanges).
- *B 323/260 (frames 1116–1160): ERR Paris correspondence with the Military Commandant in France (MBF) and the High Command of the Army (OKH) regarding confiscated Paris cultural property, including the David David-Weill and Weil-Picard
[Veil-Picard] collections, the Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska), the Rothschild Library, and the Dreyfus Library, among others.

**B 401/80: HICOG microfilm 14.51**

This film is much more legible than 14.49 and repeats many of the same documents.  
**Folder 254:** ERR IV – ERR VII, ERR VIII. ERR correspondence with the MBF, Secret Field Police (GFP) Group 550, and the Currency Protection Commando (DSK), regarding libraries seized (with Wunder memo to the MBF and appended lists of ERR-seized libraries [2 May 1941]); reports on seizure of Jewish-owned art collections in Paris, many with inventories;  
**Folder 256:** ERR VII;  
**Folder 258:** ERR VIII (correspondence with the OKH and the DSK, *fol. 45–812*; with certificate of authenticity, 29 June 1951).  

Compare the following printout versions:  
*B 323/261 (pts. 1 and 2): ERR correspondence with the OKH (continued);*  
*B 323/262 (pt. 3, frames 634–1174): Documentation from Paris folder ERR VIII.*

**B 401/81: HICOG microfilm 14.52**

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

### 3.1.2.2. Microfilms of ERR Photo Albums for Hitler

These show 39 albums presented to Hitler with photographs of 2,013 art objects plundered by the ERR from French collections that went through the Jeu de Paume. The original albums are held in the U.S. National Archives and are available on NARA microfilms (*see* Table in the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.8.3.1.). They were submitted to the International Military Tribunal as exhibit USA-388 (2522-PS). Printout copies are not available in B 323. NARA copies of the microfilms have been enhanced and reissued as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication A3389: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”), rolls 73–76.*

**B 401/83:** ERR photo albums, U.S. vols. 1–12 (first half).  
**B 401/84:** Duplicate of B 401/83, without first part of U.S. vol. 12.  
**B 401/85:** ERR photo albums, U.S. vols. 12 (second half)–27.  
**B 401/86:** ERR photo albums, U.S. vols. 28–39.
3.2. **BUNDESARCHIV KOBLENZ – BILDARCHIV**
[FEDERAL ARCHIVES KOBLENZ–PHOTO ARCHIVES]

*Address:* Bildarchiv (Referat B 6); Potsdamer Straße 1; 56075 Koblenz  
*Tel.:* +49 (0)261 / 505 382  
*Fax:* +49 (0)261 / 505 430  
*E-mail:* koblenz@bundesarchiv.de, bild@bundesarchiv.de  
*Hours:* Monday–Thursday 8:00–15:00; Friday 8:00–13:30

**ACCESS AND RESEARCH SERVICES**
Researchers are advised to start with the digitized images available in the online Digital Picture Archive. Registration is required and fees are applicable for obtaining reproduction. Most photographs are covered by federal copyright and fees are charged for publication.

Researchers planning personal visits are advised to contact the Bildarchiv in advance by phone or e-mail regarding their planned visit with precise details of images desired. They are requested to complete and include the form “Request for Use of Image Materials at the German Federal Archives” ([available for download on the website](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Hinweise-zur-Benutzung/Bilder/bilder.html)).

Lists are posted of research services available, but the BArch staff is not available for detailed searches.

See more detailed advice on the BArch website covering the Bildarchiv in Koblenz and photographs and other visual materials available in other BArch branches: [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Hinweise-zur-Benutzung/Bilder/bilder.html](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Hinweise-zur-Benutzung/Bilder/bilder.html).

Located within the Bundesarchiv building in Koblenz, the Bildarchiv is administered as a separate BArch Department (B 6) devoted to preserving and making accessible over 11 million still pictures, aerial photographs, and other images, many of which have been removed from various groups of paper records of modern and contemporary German history.

Of special interest for the ERR activities and their seizure of photographs on the Eastern Front, the Bildarchiv has a collection of photographs taken by ERR staff in the field. Even more important for the victimized Soviet institutions, there are thousands of photographs plundered by the ERR (and some additional ones ordered in the field), predominantly from occupied Soviet territories. Notably, the ERR-looted photographs are now intermixed in the three major Bildarchiv collections from Eastern Europe (described below). These collections contain many plundered photographs, mixed in with many others from various sources.

In addition to photoprints, the Bildarchiv also holds a collection of negative rolls of 35mm film with images prepared mostly by ERR staff.

Many photographs, posters, films, and related images are also held by other BArch branches as explained on the website.

**N.B.** The most important collections of ERR photographs of looted art and other cultural treasures from France and Belgium (items looted by ERR staff), however, are not found within the Bildarchiv collections themselves. Rather they are found today within Bestand (record group) *B* 323 in the main
BArch Koblenz repository, namely the former ERR Fotothek and related collections described above in Section 3.1.1.3. (*B 323/786–1102), comprising over 16,000 images. The *B 323 files with photographic prints from the ERR Fotothek were digitized for use in the Jeu de Paume Database as part of the Claims Conference ERR Project. Selected images from this collection are now available in the Picture Database on the Bildarchiv website (see Section 3.1.3.1.), but it has not been feasible to identify how many or exactly which ones are now included.

Many of the photographs in the Bildarchiv collections described below were identified as of provenance in or relating to Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine in the early 1990s with the assistance of archivists and other specialists from these countries. Thereafter, the Bundesarchiv presented many photo prints from this collection to the state archives in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine in 1995/1997, together with the larger group of three collections of photographs below (see Section 3.2.2.). Additional images from the collection were transferred in 2008. The original negatives – and in many cases copies of them as well – remain in Koblenz.

### 3.2.1. Bild 131 (ERR)

A large collection of photo prints – 461 folders with ca. 3,000 black and white photographs. Some were taken by or ordered by ERR staff in the field. But the majority were plundered by the ERR from photo archives or collections in the occupied territories (the categories are intermixed), first and foremost in Ukraine, Belarus, and part of the western RSFSR. Many bear stamps of the producing agency on the back; some have more detailed captions.

Many of these pictures were most probably part of the ERR Photo Archive in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland). Some of them duplicate the ERR images in “Photographs of the Operations of the Offenbach Archival Depot” (vol. 2), in NACP Still Pictures, RG 260, Series PHOAD (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.9.2.12.). Most of the pictures had been taken to the United States after the war and later returned to Germany, and became seriously intermixed in the process of many transfers.

**Section 1 “Allgemeine”:** This first group is labeled “Berliner Dienststelle.” Many of the pictures appear to be prints from other ERR photo files held elsewhere in the Bildarchiv, namely the series of 35mm negatives of photographs taken by ERR personnel in the Soviet Union, especially in the Baltic countries (see Section 3.2.3.).

**Finding Aid:**


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

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144 The compiler together with a Ukrainian archival colleague first recognized and alerted the Bundesarchiv to the provenance of many of the photographs in the collection, and the circumstances of their acquisition, after which other specialists were invited to assist in more specific identification. We are all very grateful to the Bundesarchiv for their generous transfers of copies of the photographs identified and requested by archival colleagues in the former Soviet Union, where the horrific wartime plunder of irreparable collections took place.
Related Article:

The article by a foremost Ukrainian specialist provides an important survey of the ERR work with photography during the war, both pictures of their own activities and their efforts to collect photo collections in occupied countries, focusing on the Eastern Front, particularly in connection with their propaganda efforts. Gives details about remaining collections, and particularly the photo archives looted on the Eastern Front, held in the Bildarchiv in Koblenz, copies of which the BArch distributed to Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia in 1997 and 2008.

3.2.2. Bild 1–3: Subject Collections
(with Scattered Photographs from the ERR)

Bild 1 (photographs by personal name);
Bild 2 (photographs by geographic name); and
Bild 3 (photographs by subject)

All three of these large Bildarchiv collections contain scattered photographs prepared for or plundered by the ERR in the occupied Soviet territories (1941–1944), but those components are not arranged separately within any of the three collections. Many of the ERR-related photos had apparently been integrated into the ERR Photo Archive in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland) between late 1943 and early 1945 or into other German wartime collections. Supplemental provenance information is not available, but many of the printed photographs bear provenance markings on the verso.

In the early 1990s, Ukrainian researchers identified a large component of these wartime photographs, and in 1995, prints from these collections (ca. 3,000 images) were presented to Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, including copies of some of the photographs in Bild 131 (see Section 3.2.1.). The original copies stamped with marks of provenance (and in many cases copies of the negatives) remain in the Bildarchiv.

Those copies transferred to Kyiv (Kiev) are now interspersed with other photographs from the Second World War in the Central State Film-Photo-Phono Archive of Ukraine (Tsentral’nyi derzhavnii kinofotofonoarkhiv Ukraïny, TsDKFFA Ukraïny) in Kyiv. Copies of the images relating to Belarus are held by the Belarus State Archives in Minsk, while those from the Russian Federation are in the Russian State Archive of Documentary Films and Photographs (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi arkhiv kinofotodokumentov, RGAKFD) in Krasnogorsk.

More recently, a Ukrainian archivist from TsDKFFA Ukraïny identified several hundred additional pictures that had been plundered by the ERR in Kyiv; transfer of digital copies to Kyiv is planned.
3.2.3. **ERR Staff Photographs:** E2.0915814/3: ERR (Films 1–100) and E2.0915814/4: ERR (Films 101–135)

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

*BArch Digital Picture Archives – Bildarchiv Picture Database*

In recent decades, the Bildarchiv has developed an extensive database allowing for online access to many of its images, with arrangement for purchase of the right to publication. As of 2018, over 200,000 images selected from among the 11 million still pictures held by the Bildarchiv were available in the online database. Since late 2008, images from the Federal Press and Information Office (Bundespressamt) have also been consolidated in the Database.

Information about searching capacity, terms of use, and fees for publication can be found on the BArch website (with English text as well as German) cited above.

Online at: [http://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de](http://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de).

**Digital Photos from Bestand *B 323**

Several groups of digitized photographs from Bestand *B 323 may now be accessed online in the BArch Bildarchiv (Digital Picture Archives):

3.2.4. **ERR Fotothek**

*(see Section 3.1.1.3.1. – *B 323/786–1102)*

Remaining photographic prints from what was the ERR Fotothek comprise over 16,000 images. Most of the images were digitized for use in the Jeu de Paume Database as part of the Claims Conference ERR Project, and the Bundesarchiv retained copies. Selected images from this collection are now available in the Picture Database on the Bildarchiv website, but it has not been feasible to identify exactly how many or which ones are now included.

See the full description of this collection (*B 323/786–1102) above in Section 3.1.1.3.1.

The Bildarchiv has yet to furnish exact data or specific search terms for online access to this collection.
3.2.5. “Gemäldesammlung Hermann Göring” – Photographs

(see Section 3.1.4.3. – **B 323/316–320)

Digital copies of many of the photographs preserved with a four-volume postwar catalogue of paintings in the Göring Collection held by BArch Koblenz are now available in the BArch Bildarchiv Database.

Online at: http://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/cross-search/search/_1502344780.

A search on the term “Gemäldesammlung Hermann Göring” yields 586 results.

3.2.6. Photographs of Möbel-Aktion Operations

(see Section 3.1.3.3. – **B 323/311)

A collection of revealing original photographs of M-Aktion operations in Paris from a contemporary album compiled at the end of the war depicts one of the major Möbel-Aktion warehouses in Paris. Included are images showing the loading of trucks and trains, delivery to the warehouse, sorting different categories of seized items, with images of household goods, toys, and pianos, among other items seized from Jewish households by the M-Aktion.


The Bildarchiv Database contains all 86 images from this file.
3.3. **Bundesarchiv (BArch), Berlin-Lichterfelde**  
[Federal Archives, Berlin-Lichterfelde]

*Address:* Finckensteinallee 63; 12205 Berlin-Lichterfelde  
*Postal address:* Postfach 45 05 69; 12175 Berlin  
*Tel.:* +49 (0)3018/7770-0  
*Tel. (reference inquiries):* +49 (0)3018/7770 420  
*Tel. (Research Room):* +49 (0)3018/7770 415  
*Fax:* +49 (0)3018/7770-111  
*E-mail:* berlin@bundesarchiv.de  
*Website:* [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.de](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.de)  
*Hours:* Monday–Thursday 8:00–19:00; Friday 8:00–16:00

**Access**  
Researchers are requested to write or e-mail three weeks in advance with details about the sources they require, and to reserve a place in the Reading Room. An official ‘application for use’ form for readers (“Benutzungsantrag”) is required, which may be completed on arrival.

Researchers who are researching on behalf of a third party should present advance explanation to that effect with the appropriate letter of introduction and authorization from their sponsor.

**Photocopying/Reproduction Services:**

Digital photography by individual readers using their own cameras is permitted in the Reading Room without flash for documents not bearing legal restrictions. Questions may be addressed to berlin@bundesarchiv.de.

Reproduction of documents (photocopy, scans, or photographs) can be ordered through the outside vendor Selke, which services the BArch. Details are available in the Reading Room and online at: [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Kopien-bestellen/kopien-bestellen.html](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Kopien-bestellen/kopien-bestellen.html) *(not yet available in English).*

Since German reunification, most records generated by central state and party agencies during the National-Socialist era have been centralized in the Bundesarchiv (BArch) Berlin-Lichterfelde. These include records previously held by BArch Koblenz and the now-defunct Bundesarchiv temporary branch in Potsdam, formed in 1990 on the basis of the Central State Archive (Zentrales Staatsarchiv) of the German Democratic Republic. Accordingly, most German-held Rosenberg-related records are now found in Berlin-Lichterfelde. The 14 main record groups described in this section were originally processed and held in Koblenz. These are here presented in three major sections:

**Section A** covers record groups from Rosenberg’s Nazi Party (NSDAP) agencies, including *NS 8* (Rosenberg Chancellery); *NS 15* (the DBFU), the ERR parent agency; and *NS 30* (ERR). Complete digital files for both *NS 8* and *NS 30* are online within Invenio.
SECTION B describes record groups from Rosenberg’s NS State functions, heading the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), together with its various subordinate occupation agencies on the Eastern Front, covering Soviet territories under German occupation.

SECTION C (Record Groups of Other ERR-Related Agencies) covers other agencies closely related to ERR activities and/or the recipients of ERR cultural loot. It includes brief mention of the records of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) (R 58), the major rival for cultural plunder to which the ERR was required to hand over some of its loot (namely Masonic archives and library collections seized in Western Europe).

While emphasis in this Guide is on the archives of the ERR, only a fragmentary part of remaining ERR records survive in the BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde. As explained in the BArch Koblenz coverage above, the most important surviving ERR files in Germany relating to cultural looting and the fate of ERR cultural loot, especially to works of art seized in both Eastern and Western Europe, are now held in BArch Koblenz. Those files are intermixed with files relating to other Nazi culture seized by other agencies or from areas where the ERR was not operating. All are incorporated within Bestand *B 323 – the records of the German Federal Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) – integrating important parts of the records remaining in Germany from the U.S. Army (OMGUS) Collecting Points for processing cultural property in Munich (MCCP) and Wiesbaden (WCCP). As the Koblenz coverage (see Section 3.1.1.) explains, the TVK took over art restitution research and processing from the MCCP and WCCP, including files from U.S. operation (1945–1949) with many incorporated ERR documents. After the U.S.-operated Central Collecting Points closed down in 1949, however, many of the original records from MCCP and WCCP, or in many cases copies thereof, were transferred to the United States. Those also include many ERR and related documents or copies thereof, held in the U.S. National Archives at College Park, MD (NACP). Most of those are now available online, as explained with hyperlinked coordinates in the U.S. chapter of this Guide (see Section 10.1.).

ERR and related documents remaining in the three groups of NSDAP agency records in Berlin-Lichterfelde described below in Section A with *NS 8 (Rosenberg’s Chancellery), NS 15 (the DBFU), and *NS 30 (the ERR) – predominantly consist of files from the so-called ‘Rosenberg Collection’ found by the U.S. Army after the end of the Second World War. Many ERR documents were removed from that collection in 1945–1946 before it was taken to the United States for potential use in the Nuremberg trials (especially the International Military Tribunal (IMT) before which Alfred Rosenberg stood trial). Many of those ERR documents remain incorporated in IMT records now held by the National Archives of participating Allied countries (France, the UK, USA, and the USSR), as described in other chapters. In addition, many Rosenberg Collection documents not actually used in court in Nuremberg are today held in Paris by the Centre of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC), now part of the Mémorial de la Shoah (see the French chapter, Section 2.5.1.1.).

The U.S. Rosenberg Collection (EAP 99), after return to West Germany in the 1960s, was reprocessed and the documents rearranged, broken down into different record groups according to their constituent NSDAP and NS State (Reich) agencies of creation. While those of specific ERR provenance were arranged as the separate Bestand NS 30 (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg), many files and individual documents involving ERR activities were assigned to record groups devoted to other Rosenberg-led agencies. Files from the Rosenberg Chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg) became Bestand NS 8, while Bestand NS 15 received files from the DBFU, Rosenberg’s office as Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Der Beauftragte des Führers der NSDAP für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU). The DBFU
was the parent NSDAP agency under which the ERR operated throughout the war. The DBFU was also the bureaucratic parent of the Hohe Schule (Rosenberg’s planned university-level training center for Nazi elite and party cadres). Rosenberg’s stated purpose in establishing the ERR in June 1940 was to collect library and research materials for the Hohe Schule during the war. Administratively, the ERR remained under the DBFU – and often shared its personnel – throughout its existence (until Fall 1944).145

Some documents from the U.S. Rosenberg Collection and additional ERR-related files and can be found in other record groups from NS state agencies in the Bundesarchiv. Most important are the records of the Rosenberg-directed state Ministry (RMbO) – now arranged as Bestand R 6 – and related fonds from administrative sub-units.

Before being returned to West Germany, the U.S. Rosenberg Collection was filmed and described as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories*. The present Bundesarchiv arrangement according to agency structure makes the records much easier to use for research purposes, closely reflecting the operation of the creating agencies. To the extent possible, the files are arranged by creating agency with series and subseries devoted to operations in different countries, as well as the Berlin and Ratibor headquarters, and in chronological order within each record group. In their latest Invenio arrangement, many of their U.S. microfilm designations are given as previous (alt) signatures. As a consequence of German reprocessing, however, the present arrangement of these records no longer corresponds to the U.S. microfilms in *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. Besides, documents from the Reich Commissariat for Ostland (i.e., the Baltic countries and part of western Belarus) and its subordinate administrative offices, under the RMbO, were filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T459*.

The original 1968 Bundesarchiv finding aid for NS 30, and those for other aforementioned Rosenberg record groups, include a concordance for the U.S. file numbers. Unfortunately, however, the concordance does not always match the U.S. microfilms, nor facilitate their consultation. The relevant volumes of the U.S. *Guides to German Records*, which describe individual files and many documents within, provide English-language descriptions, often in greater detail than the current Bundesarchiv finding aids; but because of the German reprocessing, they are likewise out of sync with the current file arrangement. Correlation with the U.S. microfilms has not been attempted in the present coverage.

After the NARA Rosenberg Collection (T545 [EAP 99]) was returned to West Germany, photocopies of most of the additional ERR files held by the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York were also prepared for the Bundesarchiv. Those photocopies were integrated into the appropriate record groups, along with the records returned by NARA, most assigned to NS 30 and NS 15. YIVO still holds the originals of those ERR documents in New York, as well as a few others (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.5.1.).146

A relatively small group of additional Rosenberg files was held in the Central State Archive of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam as the record group “Dienststellen Rosenberg” [Rosenberg offices]. This record group included materials found by East German and Soviet specialists after the war, but many documents were printouts from U.S. microfilms. Since German reunification, the Potsdam materials have been reprocessed by the Bundesarchiv in Berlin and integrated into the

145 More details about the history of these record groups will be found in the introductions to the latest finding aids listed below. See particularly the important finding aid for *NS 30* edited by Jana Blumberg (2004/2007), now no longer on the Bundesarchiv website (see below), updating the initial Bundesarchiv typescript finding aid prepared in Koblenz (1968). The 1968 NS 30 finding aid and those for the related ERR record groups include correlation tables for the U.S. file numbers, but these do not provide direct correlation to the American-produced microfilms in all cases.

146 A concordance for the YIVO files appears on p. 58 of the 1968 Bundesarchiv NS 30 finding aid (listed below) as well.
relevant record groups. In the process of transfer and rearrangement, archivists discovered a few previously unprocessed ERR files that have since been assigned to the appropriate record groups. Some of the Potsdam files and previously unprocessed documents were added to NS 30 (ERR); others ended up among the records of other Rosenberg agencies, especially NS 8 (Kanzlei Rosenberg).

**Related ERR files Elsewhere**

Unfortunately, the Rosenberg documents that had been pulled from the U.S.-bound Rosenberg Collection for potential IMT use in Nuremberg were never copied for the Bundesarchiv. Today they remain with the CDJC Collection in Paris in their original numerical order from that collection. Many of those Rosenberg documents still have with them the numbered ‘pull slips’ that were inserted to indicate the files removed from the original collection. Corresponding numbered pull slips also remain within the files in NS 30 (ERR) and other Rosenberg record groups in Berlin-Lichterfelde, which would eventually make it possible to reconstruct their earlier order while in U.S. custody. The Bundesarchiv, however, has yet to acquire copies of those Rosenberg files, although it would be helpful for research purposes to have them integrated with the record groups as reprocessed in Berlin-Lichterfelde. Those holdings in Paris have recently been digitized for the Reading Room use, but not yet linked to the CDJC summary descriptions and available online.

Many of the ERR files from the Working Group in the Netherlands, recovered in the late 1960s, are now held, together with additional related copies, in the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies in Amsterdam (see the Dutch chapter, Section 6.1.).

Most of the Rosenberg documents captured by Soviet authorities were never identified as to office of provenance, nor were the originals or copies turned over to East Germany (GDR). The largest extant complex of ERR files anywhere remains to this day in Kyiv (Kiev) and includes records from ERR operations in occupied countries of Western Europe (especially Belgium), as well as many of the surviving ERR files from occupied Soviet territories, but never arranged according to office of provenance, and hence still all intermixed. The entire fragmented “ERR Collection” is now available online on the website of the holding Ukrainian state archive TsDAVO (see the Ukrainian chapter, Section 8.1.).

A small group of ERR files remained among the massive ERR library materials from its Ratibor center that found their way to Minsk with a major library convoy in 1945. In the subsequent decade, those ERR files were transferred to Moscow and now are part of a small ERR fond among Soviet-captured Nazi records remaining in Moscow (RGVA, see the Russian chapter, Section 7.1.).

The few ERR files now in RGVA in Moscow mainly supplement one group of files in YIVO (NYC) of provenance in ERR operations in the former Yugoslavia. Some documents dealing with ERR operations in Lithuania found locally after the war remain today in Vilnius (see the Lithuanian chapter, Section 5.1.); they are now part of the ongoing virtual YIVO archival reconstruction project in collaboration with Lithuania.

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147 See the TsDAVO “Rosenberg Collection” at [http://err.tsdao.gov.ua](http://err.tsdao.gov.ua); an improved website in expected soon. An updated Ukrainian Chapter (Chapter 8), with expanded coverage of the “Rosenberg Collection” is likewise forthcoming.
Descriptive Coverage and Disclaimer

Detailed BArch German-language finding aids (Findbücher), listed below (but no longer online) describe more fully the selected record groups covered below, including many more files than those described herein. Most of the descriptions here, emphasizing ERR cultural-looting activities, transports, and the postwar fate of ERR cultural loot, were initially prepared on the basis of my own examination, first in Koblenz, and starting in the early 1990s in Berlin-Lichterfelde. Signatures given below have recently been verified to the extent feasible against the current BArch Invenio system, and in many cases against earlier finding aids. More files have been examined for inclusion, and some descriptions expanded in this updated version. But it has not been possible, nor has it been deemed advisable, to reorganize listing below to conform to the current descriptive arrangement in Invenio. Researchers should be warned that only selected files are described below, and accordingly they should consult the full printed finding aid and Invenio listings for additional coverage.

N.B. The ERR and related record groups (Bestände/fonds) in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde are presented here in three groupings:

A. Rosenberg NS Party Agencies
   (*NS 8, NS 15, *NS 30, and NS 43)
B. Rosenberg NS State Agencies
   (R 6, R 94, R 90, R 92, R 93, and R 91)
C. Other ERR-related Agencies
   (NS 6, R 153, R 9361–II, R 58).

Online Access to File Descriptions and Digitized Texts (within Invenio):

(See also the Invenio navigation instructions under BArch Koblenz, Section 3.1.)

As of 2019 the most recent, complete finding aids for the majority of the record groups (Bestände) described below are no longer accessible on the Bundesarchiv website. With the development of the post-2015 Bundesarchiv archival reference database Invenio, the full texts of the finding aids (BArch Findbücher) – earlier displayed in the ARGUS online system – are no longer online. The BArch has confirmed that printed copies are available in the Reading Room in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

For the record groups covered in this Guide, BArch has kindly supplied an Invenio ‘Direktlink’ – a direct link, or URL, listed under the heading “Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version)” – to the initial webpage for each record group below. To reach the Invenio record group, simply click on the ‘Direktlink’ (with some browsers, users may need to copy and paste the ‘Direktlink’ provided). Next, close the initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen if it appears (click the “x” in the upper right-hand corner).

148 The coverage that follows was prepared in the course of numerous visits to Koblenz and Berlin-Lichterfelde, assisted by available BArch finding aids. In connection with the ERR and related files, I remain exceedingly grateful to Jana Blumberg and Sabine Dumschat, both of whom personally assisted in many instances during the early stages of my research. Before his retirement, Hans-Dieter Kreikamp advised and assisted my research, for which he deserves much credit here, and also for promoting cooperation of the Bundesarchiv with the Claims Conference throughout the 2000s. That cooperation resulted in the availability of digitized copies of many related ERR files on the BArch website, greatly facilitating research. More recently, in connection with this updated and expanded coverage, I am grateful for continuing assistance of BArch staff, and especially Nicolai M. Zimmerman, who now heads Referat R 3. Most particularly, he kindly arranged for inclusion here of the direct links to the new Invenio reference system, which enable easier access for users of this chapter.
The initial webpage that appears is divided into three different sections: one on the right-hand screen, and two on the left-hand screen. The right-hand screen that appears has the “Navigierende Suche” tab selected, highlighted in yellow at the top of that portion of the screen. The left-hand screen has a ‘Tektonik’ section in dark-grey on top, which gives a list of record groups, highlighting the one for which the ‘Direktlink’ was provided. On the bottom of the left-hand screen is a ‘Klassifikation’ section in light-grey, which will also list the record group provided by the ‘Direktlink’ (if the ‘Klassifikation’ screen is not visible in the lower-left corner of the screen, click on the three dots ‘…’ below ‘Tektonik’ to restore that window).

In the right-hand screen, an initial abbreviated introduction is available by clicking one of the headings below the information presented. This will open up a brief administrative history of the producing agency, together with helpful background notes about previous archival location and arrangement of the records. Often, an explanation of series and subseries is provided, as well as notes about related records available elsewhere, with limited bibliography.

The ‘Klassifikation’ window outlines the organizational scheme of the record-group arrangement with the headings for successive series, subseries, and sub-subseries. The existence of a subseries is indicated by a plus sign (in blue circle) to the left of the headings.

Access to File-Level Descriptions

In order to access file-level descriptions within Invenio, users must know the specific series within which a file is located. In this chapter, the sections containing file-level descriptions will list the specific Invenio series number(s) and name(s) for the files described. See also the Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ schemes for *NS 8, NS 15, and *NS 30 reproduced under those record groups below.

Use the ‘Direktlink’ – the URL provided below “Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version)” for the specific record group. The selected record-group number and name highlighted under the heading ‘Tektonik’ in the upper left-hand screen should also match the record-group name and number listed in the ‘Klassifikation’ window beneath it.

Select the record group in the ‘Klassifikation’ window, and first-level series headings will appear directly below. If a subseries exists, a plus sign in a small blue circle will appear on the left. To access a second-level series, click on the desired first-level series heading, and second-level headings will appear. As necessary, continue to choose and click the desired third- and fourth-level headings. Description of files within a series or subseries will then appear in the right-hand screen.

Although the descriptions of many individual files below were prepared before BArch use of the Invenio system, Invenio section numbers and designations have been added for many of the individual record groups that follow. Noticeably, in many cases, the Invenio order of files diverges sharply from their numerical order and also from the order in which selected files are listed below.

If users are looking for a specific file within the files listed in Invenio, it is possible to search for it with an Invenio function described above. And it is possible to search for it with a browser function – control + F on PCs or command + F on Macs. Otherwise, users can scroll through the files manually.
Access to Digitized Files

Digitized full-texts of individual files are now available online in Invenio for only two key ERR record groups in Berlin-Lichterfelde – *NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery) and *NS 30 (ERR). Scans of these files were prepared following a cooperative agreement (2007) between the Claims Conference ERR Project and the Bundesarchiv. Initially displayed together with the complete finding aids for those records within the BArch ARGUS system, these digitized files are now available only within the Invenio database coverage of these record groups.

Once the user has accessed the description (displayed in the right-hand window of the Invenio screen) of an individual file in either of those two record groups, the full digitized text of the individual file may be accessed by clicking on the link ‘Digitalisat anzeigen’ immediately below the end of the file description.

Online access to Invenio and these files is now possible with or without prior registration (Anmeldung) and password (Passwort) with the Bundesarchiv. Users proceeding without registration should choose “Ihre Recherche mit Invenio starten (ohne Anmeldung).”

If there is a problem using the ‘Direktlink,’ researchers can also access record groups *NS 8 and *NS 30 (with the digitized files) manually within Invenio. Making sure “Navigierende Suche” is highlighted in yellow at the top of the screen, look at the upper-left ‘Tektonik’ screen. Clicking “Bestände” in the ‘Tektonik’ screen will open up a series of subheadings; select “Norddeutscher Bund und Deutsches Reich.” This will also open up a series of subheadings; select “Einrichtungen der NSDAP.” Select “Reichsleitung” in the next set of subheadings that appear; and finally, find and select the record group, “NS 8” or “NS 30.”

As explained above, by clicking on successive numbered headings or subheadings for the subseries or sub-subseries in the lower-left-hand ‘Klassifikation’ window, you will eventually find the titles and descriptions of individual files in the right-hand screen, as well as the ‘Digitalisat anzeigen’ link to access the digital file.

In order to search for a specific file using the “Suche” function within Invenio, see above instructions in Section 3.1.

U.S. Microfilm Version:


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

Finding Aids (U.S. Microfilm):

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

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

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

In addition to describing the Rosenberg Collection, the Introduction in *Guide...No. 97* has an overview of “Captured German and Related Records in the National Archives (as of 1996),” covering RG 242 (now in NACP; most originals returned to their country of origin). It lists all of the *Guides to German Records* through no. 96. Appendix A lists Rosenberg Collection documents incorporated in Nuremberg IMT records in the NACP Collection of WW II War Crimes Records (RG 238); Appendix B lists Rosenberg documents incorporated into the Records of the Office of Strategic Services (RG 226).
Section A: 
**RECORDS FROM ROSENBERG NS PARTY AGENCIES**

### 3.3.1. BESTAND *NS 8: KANZLEI ROSENBERG

[ROSENBERG CHANCELLERY]

Because Alfred Rosenberg ran several major agencies in the “Third Reich,” his personal chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg) was an important center where the decisions made often affected other institutions under his purview, including the ERR and the Hohe Schule (the planned NSDAP university). In turn, the chancellery was often the recipient of many important incoming ERR reports and related documents. Thus the records of the Rosenberg Chancellery, now in Bestand *NS 8, contain copies of some materials that may not be found in *NS 30 (ERR) or NS 15 (DBFU), or among the art-looting documents in *B 323.

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

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

**Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version) with Digital Full-Text Files:**

Full digitized texts of all documents in Bestand *NS 8 – Kanzlei Rosenberg – are now available online within the Invenio database on the BArch website. They may be accessed together with description of individual documents as described above and below. See also instructions in the Koblenz coverage above (Section 3.1.) and in the introductory coverage for Berlin-Lichterfelde: “Online Access to Finding Aids and Digitized Texts” and “Digitized Texts of ERR Documents in Invenio.”

“NS 8. Kanzlei Rosenberg.”

**Online at:** [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/47f30320-f947-4edd-8049-f3fb8b010675/](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/47f30320-f947-4edd-8049-f3fb8b010675/) (may require closing the initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

Currently, the complete 2004 Blumberg finding aid (see below) is no longer online, but the segmented coverage of individual files in Invenio is based on the descriptions therein. The ‘Direktlink’ provided in the URL above leads to the start of *NS 8 coverage within the BArch Invenio system.

All of the files in *NS 8 are now accessible online in full-text format within Invenio, linked to descriptions of individual files within the database system. Full digitized texts of the
documents may be accessed by clicking on the link ‘Digitalisat anzeigen,’ immediately below the end of individual file descriptions in the right-hand screen. These files are arranged in the BArch Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme for *NS 8* presented below.

If needed, see instructions for accessing individual file descriptions within Invenio in the Berlin-Lichterfelde Introduction under Section 3.3, above. More details about navigation within Invenio will be found under Section 3.1.

**Earlier BArch Finding Aids:**


This most-complete finding is no longer accessible as before in the ARGUS system with full texts of the documents attached. However, the descriptions it provided serve as the basis for the now fragmented Invenio version. While original 2009 ARGUS version with full digitized texts is no longer accessible online, researchers may want to consult the printed version. Similar to the Invenio arrangement for *NS 30 (ERR; see Section 3.3.3.)*.


Includes a concordance with the U.S. microfilms.

**NARA Microfilm Version:**


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

**Finding Aid (U.S. Microfilm):**


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

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

Describes rolls 107–167 of *NARA Microfilm Publication T454.*
### ‘Klassifikation’ Scheme for Invenio Coverage of *NS 8*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NS 8: KANZLEI ROSENBERG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Biographisches und allgemeine politische Tätigkeit Alfred Rosenbergs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Persönliches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Leben und Wirken im Spiegel der Publizistik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Schriftstellerische Tätigkeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Reden und Vorträge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hauptschriftleiter und Herausgeber des 'Völkischen Beobachters' (VB) und Reichsführer des 'Kampfbundes für deutsche Kultur' (KfdK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Völkischer Beobachter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Kampfbund für deutsche Kultur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leiter des APA, DBFU, ERR und RMbO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Allgemeines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Anordnungen und andere allgemeine Angelegenheiten der Dienststellen des Aufgabenbereiches Rosenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Schriftwechsel mit Einzelpersonen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Schriftwechsel mit staatlichen- und Parteidienststellen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4. Schriftwechsel mit dem Zentralverlag der NSDAP (Eher Verlag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Schriftwechsel betr. und mit einzelnen Dienststellen des Aufgabenbereichs Rosenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 APA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 DBFU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.3 ERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.4 Hohe Schule der NSDAP in Vorbereitung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.5 RMbO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B.** The files in *NS 8* are now arranged within this ‘Klassifikation’ scheme, wherein the user will find both a description of the individual numbered files and access to the digitized full texts of the documents *(See above for more detailed instructions about navigation in Invenio)*.

The files listed briefly below *in numerical order* were selected as particularly relevant to the ERR and the Hohe Schule wartime operations, including the seizure of cultural property during the war and the fate of the cultural property seized. Many of these files relating to Hohe Schule institutes provide background for the plans and destinations for some of the ERR wartime library seizures in German-occupied countries. The descriptions below in English, however, do not follow the current Invenio order. The files described are supplemented and/or superseded by the online availability of *NS 8* in its entirety with the digitized files themselves in the Invenio database.

Most *NS 8* files in the initial two Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ series cover the period before the establishment of the ERR in June 1940. The files described below are predominantly from the third and final series: 3. *Leiter des APA, DBFU, ERR und RMbO*, which covers Rosenberg’s activities with the DBFU, the ERR, and the RMbO.
Some files will be found in sub-subseries of subseries 3.1 Allgemeines. Others will be found in sub-subseries of the final subseries: 3.2 Schriftwechsel betr. und mit einzelnen Dienststellen des Aufgabenbereichs Rosenberg.

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

/132: Personnel files with terminal documents for many ERR staff, including Gerhard Utikal:
- ERR reports on activities in Denmark (1944);
- Plans for an International Anti-Jewish Congress in Kraków, 1944;
- Plans for an Anti-Bolshevik Institute (mostly 1944);
- ERR report (1944).

/136–141: DBFU and other ERR personnel correspondence files, in alphabetical order, 6 vols.

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


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

*NS 8/167: Rosenberg–Göring correspondence, 1934–1944
- Theoretical Discussions; “Büchersammlung der NSDAP”;
- Report on Masonic materials from France and Belgium, Rothschild and other libraries;
- Discussion of military ideological training;
- Theoretical discussion of Hoch Schule ideological plans.

*NS 8/169: Documents about the Paris-based Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska), seized by the ERR, 1940.

*NS 8/175, 184, 193: Includes Rosenberg’s plans for the Hohe Schule, 1937, 1940; 1939–1941.

*NS 8/180: Includes Rosenberg’s plans for the Institute for Study of the Jewish Question (IEJ) in Frankfurt, 1938.

*NS 8/185: Masonic materials from lodges in the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernesey, 1941.

*NS 8/188: ERR-seized art collections in France, 1943.

*NS 8/190: Relations with ‘Welt-Dienst’ – international IEJ, 1944.

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

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

*NS 8/217: Documentation on the Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit (IDO, Institute for German Work on the East) in Cracow, established under the patronage of Hans Frank, administrator of the General Government (the prewar Polish territories neither annexed to the Reich, nor placed under Rosenberg’s authority). It was proposed to connect the IDO with the Hohe Schule.
*NS 8/228–229*: Correspondence of Werner Koeppen (Rosenberg’s adjutant) with the DBFU Central Office, including reference to ERR missions and internal correspondence of the ERR, the Hohe Schule (1942–1943), and the DBFU; other ERR organizational plans.

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

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

*NS 8/241*: Papers from the Main Office for Science (Hauptamt Wissenschaft) under Heinrich Härte;
   – Organization of the RMbO Central Office for Research on the East (Zentrale für Ostforschung);
   – Plans for the Institute for Research on Bolshevism (Institut zur Erforschung des Bolschewismus);
   – Other Hohe Schule plans and policies (1943–1944).

*NS 8/243*: Plans for retrieval of German cultural assets in Western countries;
   – Correspondence with the DBFU Hauptstelle Music under Herbert Gerigk;
   – Correspondence with the Fine Arts Office (Amt Bildende Kunst) under Robert Scholz, the Theater Office (Amt Theater), and the Cultural-Political Archive (Kulturpolitisches Archiv). Each office had a parallel ERR Sonderstab with which it shared staff. Correspondence under Hauptstelle Musik and Amt Bildende Kunst also contain internal ERR documents.

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

*NS 8/245*: Papers from the Institute for German Folklore (Institut für deutsche Volkskunde), under the Hohe Schule.

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

*NS 8/252, 259–263*: ERR reports, high staff records, and related correspondence, including with Koeppen, Rosenberg’s adjutant.
   *252*: Koeppen correspondence with DBFU staff (1941–1944);
      – Documents on seizure and fate of collections from the International Institute of Social History (Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISH/IISG) in Amsterdam.
   *259*: ERR organization and transport arrangements in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands (1940–1941);
      – Koeppen correspondence with Georg Ebert, the first head of the Einsatzstab in Paris (with some internal ERR correspondence);
      – Göring correspondence regarding French art collections (Nov. 1940);
      – ERR in Greece, including Mount Athos (1941).
*260: General plans;
   – Reports from the Sonderstab ZBHS, headed by Gottlieb Ney, to the Main Working Group (Hauptarbeitsgruppe, HAG) Ostland;
   – ERR staff lists (1942–1943), fols. 63–68;
   – Gerhard Utikal, ERR reorganization and functions;
   – ERR mission in occupied Soviet lands (Mar. 1942);
   – Working Group (Arbeitsgruppe, AG) Estonia in Tallinn City Archive;
   – Art preservation mission in Italy.

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

*262: Correspondence of Working Groups (AG) and Main Working Groups (HAG);
   – Reports from AG, later HAG Italien (1943–1944);
   – Sonderstab Bildende Kunst;
   – Reports from the AG and HAG Südosten (Southeastern Europe);
   – Report on Denmark (1944);
   – HAG Ostland in Estonia: Narva (1944);
   – HAG Ukraine (1943).

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

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

*264: Plans for Hohe Schule institutes, correspondence (A–W), esp. with IEJ (Johann Pohl)
   – Appointments (Apr. 1941–Apr. 1942);
   – Pohl essay on “Die jiddische Literatur in der Sowjetunion” (1941).

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

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

*267: ZBHS 1943 annual report and related correspondence (1944);
   – Report on the Book Control Office (Buchleitstelle) in Ratibor.

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

*NS 8/274: Personnel and additional documents, some relating to Sonderstab Musik (1941–1944).

*NS 8/289: Correspondence of Koeppen with the AG, later HAG Niederlande and ERR headquarters (Stabsführung, 1941–1944).149

*NS 8/293: Correspondence regarding German organizational plans in the Caucasus, Aug. 1942.

149 Copies of these documents are available in the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies.
3.3.2. BESTAND NS 15: DER BEAUFTRAGTE DES FÜHRERS FÜR DIE ÜBERWACHUNG DER GESAMTEN GEISTIGEN UND WELTANSCHAUUCHEN SCHULUNG UND ERZIEHUNG DER NSDAP (DBFU)

[COMMISSIONER OF THE FÜHRER FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE ENTIRE INTELLECTUAL AND IDEOLOGICAL SCHOOLING AND TRAINING OF THE NSDAP]

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

From its start on the Western Front in France, the main justification for the ERR was the plunder of books and archives for the planned Hohe Schule, another DBFU undertaking. That remained a priority as the ERR expanded its activities into other occupied countries. Prime destinations for ERR library and archival plunder were the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ) in Frankfurt (later in Hungen), the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS) in Berlin (starting in 1942 in Austrian Carinthia, and in early 1944 in Tanzenberg), and other projected Hohe Schule institutes. ERR research operations on Bolshevism started in Berlin, where it organized the Ostbücherei (East European Library), further developed after ERR evacuation to Ratibor (postwar Racibórz) in Silesia in 1943.

Many of the files in the original part (Teil 1) of this record group came from the U.S.-captured Rosenberg Collection (EAP 99), which was returned to West Germany in 1963. A concordance is available in the earlier Bundesarchiv finding aid for this record group (1993), but no attempt has been made to establish correlations here, due to the significant rearrangement of the collection now available only through Invenio. The second part of the record group (Teil 2) also contains files added to this fond from the former Bestand 62 Di 1 of the now disbanded Central State Archive of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in Potsdam.

Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):

“NS 15. Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU).”

Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/9d5b75da-4a87-4d30-86a3-8e542c307333/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

This ‘Directlink’ URL leads to the start of NS 15 coverage within Invenio. Currently, while the complete Blumberg 2004 finding aid for NS 15 (see below) is no longer online, segmented descriptions of individual files (based on descriptions therein) are now available in the database Invenio within the new BArch ‘Klassifikation’ scheme, under series and subseries headings.

If needed, see further instructions for accessing the fragmented coverage of individual files above under “Online Access to Finding Aids (Invenio Version),” in Section 3.3., and more details about navigation within Invenio under Section 3.1.

The records from this parent agency that administered the ERR in Berlin have not been digitized, and hence are not available online with those from *NS 8 and *NS 30.
Earlier BArch Finding Aids:


Considerably updated from the 2000 version listed below with a helpful expanded introduction. As of 2019, this complete finding aid is no longer available on the BArch website in its entirety. Rather fragmented rendition is now available in the Invenio database cited above.


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


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

U.S. Microfilm Version (Partial):


Many of the DBFU files in NS 15 are in NARA Microfilm Publication T454. These documents, however, have been completely rearranged by the Bundesarchiv, and include many documents from other agencies as well as those from the DBFU. Researchers are advised to use citations for files as now arranged in NS 15.

Finding Aid (U.S. Microfilm):


Describes DBFU files that were in the United States and filmed as part of NARA Microfilm Publication T454 (see above). The finding aid is also available on microfilm.
‘Klassifikation’ Scheme for Invenio Coverage of NS 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NS 15: DBFU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reichsleiter und Stabsleiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Schriftwesel mit staatlichen und Parteidienststellen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Reden, Schriften und Presseberichte von und über Alfred Rosenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Zentralamt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Allgemeines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Personalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Amt Kunstpflege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Hauptstelle Kulturpolitisches Archiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Hauptstelle Musik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amt Weltanschauliche Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1. Organisation und Personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. Begutachtung von Manuskripten und Publikationen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3. Informationsmaterial für die Tätigkeit des DBFU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Amt Wissenschaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Amt Schrifttumspflege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lehrplanung: Amt Parteiamtliche Lehrmittel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Amt für Sonderaufgaben – Hauptstelle Vorbereitung Hohe Schule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Aktenverbleib ungeklärt, Juli 1993 (f.o.H.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected files listed below are those particularly relevant to the ERR and the context of its activities. They are presented mainly in numerical order not always the same order as in Invenio.

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

**NS 15/25, 26, 99, 101a (1943–1944), and 190 (1940–1943):** Correspondence and memoranda from the Main Office for Music / Office for Music (Hauptstelle / Amt Musik), run by Herbert Gerigk, who was also in charge of ERR Special Staff for Music (Sonderstab Musik):
- Details of 1943 shipments of pianos plundered from Paris by the Möbel-Aktion (101a);
- Shipping lists (1944) for music instruments from the Main Working Group Netherlands (HAG Niederlande; 101a).

**NS 15/72:** Correspondence from the DBFU Central Office (Zentralamt) to ERR headquarters (July 1944–Jan. 1945).
NS 15/78: Correspondence of the Central Office, including numerous ERR documents:
  – Correspondence of Fritz Webendoerfer, who handled personnel matters in the Central Office, including those of ERR (1944–1945).

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

NS 15/101a: Musical instruments, sheet music and music literature from the occupied Western territories:
  – Musical instruments from the M-Aktion, 1943;
  – Crate inventory from HAG Niederlande on sheet music and music literature, 1944.

NS 15/102: Correspondence of the Central Office regarding the Hohe Schule;
  – Separate section of outgoing documents by Gerhard Utikal as ERR leader (Stabsführer);
  – Preliminary ERR archive plan ([1942]–1945).

NS 15/103: RMbO, various.
  – Grand pianos and pianos from the M-Aktion in Paris, two wagons taken over in 1943.


NS 15/259: Correspondence of the Cultural Policy Archive (Kulturpolitisches Archiv; 1934–1944);
  – Documentation on ERR evacuation from Berlin to Ratibor (Polish Racibórz; 1943–1944).

NS 15/271: Speech and broadcast of Alfred Rosenberg opening of the IEJ (Frankfurt), 26–28 March 1941.

NS 15/314: Correspondence of the Central Office;
  – Scattered ERR documents, including from the Main Office for Supra-State Powers (Hauptamt überstaatliche Mächte).
  – Issue of the ERR Mitteilungsblatt, Teil B (1944, no. 2).

**DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HOHE SCHULE AND THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE JEWISH QUESTION (IEJ), FRANKFURT**

One original part of NS 15 (Teil 1) includes a number of additional files related to the Hohe Schule, particularly the IEJ (NS 15/334–370). Many of these files are photocopies from the originals held in YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York, as apparent in comparison with the U.S. chapter (see Section 10.5.3., RG 222), for example:


NS 15/336: IEJ (1941).


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


150 See the IEJ files held at YIVO in the U.S. Chapter, listed as a separate record group in YIVO (RG 222). Many of the related files listed here are photocopies furnished to BArch by YIVO.
NS 15/343: Papers of Dr Max Unger.

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

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

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

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


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

NS 15/357: Klaus Schickert, manuscript essay.

NS 15/358: August Schirmer, manuscript essay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.3. BESTAND *NS 30: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLIEFER ROSENBERG (ERR)

231 files.

Relative few and only scattered files from ERR operational records remain in this BArch ERR record group. Some were intentionally destroyed at the end of the war; others were destroyed in warfare. Still others never made it back to a largely destroyed Berlin from ERR operations throughout the Continent. Many were captured, acquired, or found later in countries where the ERR ravaged cultural property during wartime German occupation. Others were captured by Allied armies East and West whose aim was to stop the regime that brought about so much cultural ravage.

The core of this ERR group is made up of files from the main Rosenberg collection (EAP 99) captured by the U.S. Army and returned to West Germany by the United States in the 1960s. These 231 files are now arranged and described in two parts.

A concordance for the U.S. microfilms of the ERR Collection returned to West Germany is included in earlier published Bundesarchiv finding aids; given the significant rearrangement of the collection, correlation of the microfilms with NS 30 as presented with Invenio remains difficult.

It should be noted that a few ERR documents in NS 30 were acquired by the Bundesarchiv in photocopies from other sources, including the Rehsel Collection and the U.S. IMT records (*NS 30/181; =1015-PS). NS 30 also includes photocopies of approximately 20 ERR files from the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York; the printouts have been rearranged and individual documents integrated into different NS 30 files, making only tentative concordance possible. (NS 30 files identified as containing at least one document copy from YIVO are *NS 30/1, 3, 4, 79, 157, 182–197, 200–207.) Limited correlations are provided in the U.S. Chapter in the discussion of “Series III: Propaganda in Occupied Territories” at YIVO (see Section 10.5.1.1., RG 215). Some original documents from the ERR AG/HAG in the Netherlands were acquired by BArch in exchange (including *NS 30, 15, and 16, among others).

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

Because NS 30 constitutes the basic agency-specific record group for ERR files, and because full texts of these files are linked to the up-to-date finding aid (within Invenio) on the Bundesarchiv website, only brief annotations are provided here of selected files. Invenio listings should alert researchers to other remaining fragmentary files.

N.B. BArch Koblenz (*B 323). ERR documents most directly relevant to art looting East and West are described in the BArch Koblenz coverage above (see Section 3.1.1.), with most ERR documents online directly linked to this chapter, and many, as well as other files online with online links within Invenio.

ERR Original Documents Elsewhere

Kyiv (TsDAVO). As noted above, the much larger group of ERR files captured by the Red Army were hidden away in Kyiv until the collapse of the Soviet regime, but are now openly available on the Internet on the TsDAVO website. Those files, however, have never been processed according to their
creating offices, and hence remain in rather jumbled order.\textsuperscript{151}

**Amsterdam (NIOD).** Some of the ERR files from its activities in the Netherlands were transferred to the Bundesarchiv after the war. More ERR files found later in Amsterdam covering ERR activities in the occupied Netherlands are now on the Internet at the NIOD website.\textsuperscript{152}

**Paris (CDJC).** Documents from ERR activities all over Europe that ended up in Paris in the CDJC Collection are described on a document level in the French chapter; they still have yet to be displayed on the Internet.\textsuperscript{153}

**Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version) with Digitized Full-text of Files:**

“NS 30. Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg.”

**Online at:** [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basy2-invenio/direktlink/7ac6d63f-7cf5-40b2-a375-dd93c010a349/](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basy2-invenio/direktlink/7ac6d63f-7cf5-40b2-a375-dd93c010a349/) (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

This ‘Directlink’ URL provides a shortcut to the start of the *NS 30 Invenio online coverage, providing Introductory data about the records, and brief listing of individual files under the Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ arrangement (see the table of ‘Klassifikation’ headings for *NS 30 below). While the complete 2008 Blumberg finding aid (see below) is no longer available online, fragmented description of files generally follows the same arrangement. Noticeably, the files are not arranged sequentially in numerical order either in Invenio or in the text below.

Once the user has accessed the description of individual files within Invenio, digitized versions of all original files are available using the ‘Digitalisat anzeigen’ link immediately below the end of the file description in the right-hand screen.

If needed, see instructions for accessing descriptive coverage of individual files and digitized texts within the BArch Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme, as explained above (Section 3.1.) and in the introductory remarks for Berlin-Lichterfelde (Section 3.3.).

**Earlier BArch Finding Aids:**


See especially the complete introduction by Jana Blumberg. This finding aid is considerably updated from the initial Bundesarchiv typescript finding aid prepared in Koblenz in 1968. It serves as the basis for the now fragmented Invenio version. The original 2009 ARGUS version with full digitized texts is no longer accessible online, but researchers should consult the printed version for general background and orientation.


Includes an introductory agency history and organizational structure. An appended correlation table relates NS 30 signatures to the U.S. microfilms (from EAP 99), and those received from other sources, including YIVO. Now superseded by the 2008 finding aid and Invenio.

\textsuperscript{151} See the TsDAVO website at: [http://err.tsdavo.gov.ua](http://err.tsdavo.gov.ua); an updated version is expected by 2020.

\textsuperscript{152} See the Dutch Chapter Section 6.1.1., and collections of copies from other sources in Sections 6.1.3. and 6.1.4.

\textsuperscript{153} See the newly updated French Chapter (December 2019), Section 2.5.1.

The finding aid is divided into four sections roughly as currently reprocessed in separate record groups: Kanzlei Rosenberg, Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU); Aussenpolitisches Amt-Presseamt; and the ERR.

Microfilm Version (Partial):


Many of the ERR files now in NS 30 and related files from other Bundesarchiv record groups are available in NARA Microfilm Publication T454, but because of subsequent BArch rearrangement, precise correlation is extremely difficult despite the concordance found in the 1968 Koblenz finding aid.

Finding Aid (U.S. Microfilm):


Describes rolls 1–106 of the files filmed as NARA Microfilm Publication T454 (see above). Also available on microfilm. See more detailed annotation above.

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

Describes rolls 107–167 of NARA Microfilm Publication T454 (see above). See detailed annotation above.

‘Klassifikation’ Scheme for Invenio Coverage of *NS 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NS 30: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Schriftführung der Stabsführung Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Angelegenheiten der Dienststellen- und Aufgabenverwaltung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Schriftwechsel, Berichte, Ausarbeitungen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Sonderstab Musik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Sammlung von Arbeitsberichten, Ausarbeitungen und Manuskripten der Stabsführung sowie der Hauptarbeitsgruppen, Arbeitsgruppen usw. (vorwiegend Sonderstab Wissenschaft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Diverses Sammlungsgut und Informationsmaterial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Schriftführung der Hauptarbeitsgruppen und Arbeitsgruppen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Ostland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Mitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Südosten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below selected ERR files held in NS 30 are listed, as presented online with full digitized texts within major series and subseries of the new BArch Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ system. Given the difficulty for researchers not fluent in German, highlights of selected files are given in English below within the two major Invenio sections following that classification order. Those sections follow the ‘Klassifikation’ scheme displayed in the lower left-hand window of the Invenio web page.

Within the two main Invenio series below, documents are described in at least rough numeric order, not always following the rather jumbled order in Invenio:

1 – *Schriftführung der Stabsführung Berlin* [Office files from Berlin Headquarters]
Contains scattered documents of provenance in ERR headquarters (Stabsführung) in Berlin, within the larger bureaucracy of the DBFU, and starting in May 1943, the evacuated headquarters of the ERR library and research operations in Ratibor (Silesia), with subjects and country coverage intermixed.

2 – *Schriftführung der Hauptarbeitsgruppen und Arbeitsgruppen* [Office files from Main Working Groups (HAG) and Working Groups (AG)]
Contains documents from country-specific ERR working groups. As will be noted, however, that breakdown is not always apparent in the current BArch Invenio arrangement, and many of the reports from Working Groups are in subseries 1.1.

Important examples of major subject-related or country operations are emphasized in the files listed briefly below. More details are available in the online German descriptions in Invenio and in the earlier BArch inventory now available only in the Reading Room. The full text of the earlier BArch inventory with its very helpful introduction is unfortunately no longer online. Note that numbered files are not always presented in numerical order below, and often they follow the jumbled numerical order presented within the Invenio sections and subsections.

Documents within some files may have several different subject or geographic headings, and hence specific files are sometimes listed more than once.

1 – *Schriftführung der Stabsführung Berlin* [Documentation from ERR Headquarters (Stabsführung), Berlin and Ratibor]

1.1 – *Angelegenheiten der Dienststellen- und Aufgabenverwaltung* (Schriftwechsel, Berichte, Ausarbeitungen):

Office business, operational management, with correspondence, official decrees, and reports – fragmentary documents intermixed.

*NS 30/1:
Official decrees [Erlass] regarding ERR operations in occupied countries, 1940–1941; Führer Erlass, 1 Mar. 1942;
– Collection of materials for exhibit in Ratibor on ERR achievements, May 1944; with packet of photos of ERR posters and other documents.
*NS 30/2: Copies of major ERR official documents prepared for Nuremberg trial
(IMT PS series – nos. in Invenio), 1940–1944.
– ERR Special Commando in Hungary (Weiss), 1 June 1944 (IMT=158-PS);
– Reports on activities in Denmark and Norway, 6 June 1944 (IMT=159-PS);
– Evacuation of cultural goods from Ostland, with list of seizures from Estonia and
Latvia, 23 Aug. 1944 (IMT=161-PS);
– Seized cultural goods from Jews and Masons in Western Occupied Territories France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, 13 Nov. 1940 (IMT=167-PS);
– Memos RE ERR art seizures in Paris, with Göring note, 5 Nov. 1940 (IMT=167-PS);
– August Schirmer report, ERR library seizures in the Netherlands, [April/May 1941]
(IMT=176-PS; USA-707);¹⁵⁴
– Music history materials seized in France, with list of autograph music scores from the
Conservatory and library of the Opera, and Goebels Special Mission, Sept.–Dec.,
1940 (IMT=1706-PS).

*NS 30/3–*NS 30/5: ERR mimeographed bulletins, “Anordnungen und Mitteilungen,” 1942–
1944; and “Mitteilungsblatt,” 1943–1944.

*NS 30/8: Procurement of premises for collected cultural goods in occupied Eastern
Territories, 1942–1943.

*NS 30/10–11, 19, 181: Cultural goods from the East (USSR), anti-Bolshevik research plans;
evacuation from the East.

*NS 30/12–13: M-Aktion in the Western occupied territories, 1943–1944
– Dienstelle Westen report, 15 Sept. 1943
– Transfer to M-Aktion from Dienstelle Westen to ERR, 24 Nov. 1944.

*NS 30/14, 58, 180, 181: Seized cultural goods from Jews and Masons in France and the
Netherlands, 1940–1944.

*NS 30/14: Reports on ERR activities in the Western occupied territories, 1941–1944,
especially Jewish art collections in France.

*NS 30/15–16: Library and other cultural seizures in the Netherlands, 1940–1943.
– AG/HAG Niederland weekly and monthly reports with notation of materials seized from
specific sources, and those packed for shipments (with crate markings);
  Weekly reports, June 1941–April 1942; monthly reports, June 1941–March 1942;
  (many series reverse chronological order), with appended tabular lists of seizures.
– Summary lists of seized materials to be shipped, 1940–1943; s
some lists include various M-Aktions receipts;
– Cumulative inventories of individuals and institutions with addresses from whom cultural
goods were seized; with cumulative list of shipments by crate codes indicating dates
and destinations, 1940–1944;
– Content inventories of individual crates, many with detailed book lists, starting at end of
file 15 and continuing in file 16 (vol. 2), crate codes: N.M.A.(Dutch M-Aktion); NMAK
(M-Aktion, Art books); NMAM (M-Aktion, Music), most from August 1942–1943.

*NS 30/19: Cultural seizures on the Eastern Front, libraries;
  – Annual and quarterly reports, 1942–1944;
  – Collections for IEJ library, 1943.

*NS 30/20–22: Organization, administration, and work projects. 1944.

*NS 30/25: Ratibor, administrative correspondence, most with Berlin HQ, Jan.–Oct. 1944;
  – Documents regarding last ERR shipment from Belgium, Aug. 1944;
  – Mention of incoming shipments from Paris, and other offices.

*NS 30/17; 38–42, 55, 57–59, 232: Annual and quarterly activity reports from Ratibor and
  – Activity reports from Yugoslavia and the Balkans.

*NS 30/30: Correspondence with various offices regarding securing of cultural assets.

*NS 30/31: Correspondence with various offices regarding securing of library materials on the
subjects of liberalism, Americana, and Bolshevism.

*NS 30/32: Correspondence on various ERR activities:
  – Correspondence with HAG Südosten, Belgrade;
  – Correspondence with Sonderkommando for Italy, Verona, 1944;
  – Correspondence with Sonderkommando for Denmark, Copenhagen, June 1944.

*NS 30/33–34: Correspondence with HAG Ostland, Mitte, and Ukraine, 1944; seizure of
cultural goods, books and archives.

*NS 30/35: Correspondence RE Jewish cultural goods, especially books.

*NS 30/37–42: Operations in Ratibor (Hauptabteilung IV) and Ostbücherei, 1943–1944.

*NS 30/43, 44, 46, 55, 57–59: Ostbücherei with inventories and reports;
  – Archival materials and booklists from Ostland, Ukraine, and Belorussia,
  1943–1944.

*NS 30/47–50, 208: Gerd Wunder documents from Ratibor; anti-Bolshevik studies.

*NS 30/51: Evacuation and activities of offices in Belgrade, Kyiv (Kiev), Copenhagen
(Kopenhagen), and Nice (Nizza), 1943–1944.

*NS 30/52: Reports on offices and activities in Crimea (Simferopol, Taganrog), 1943;
  – Italy, 1944; and other offices.

*NS 30/53–54: Cultural goods from Ukraine, 1943–1944.

*NS 30/55, 57, 59, 60, 212, 214, 217–219, 221: Reports on the Ostbücherei, Ratibor with
inventories and reports; Ostbücherei, Berlin, 1942–1944 (also 55).

*NS 30/56: Exhibition of ERR achievements in Ratibor, May 1944;
  – Reports of plundered books in France and Belgium (Hans Muchow), among others.

*NS 30/215: ERR exhibition plan.

*NS 30/61: Photo Archive in Ratibor.

*NS 30/180–181: Securing Jewish art collections in France, Dr Bunjes, 1942;
  Reports on Sonderstab Bildende Kunst, including 1944 (IMT=1015-PS).
Ch. 3 – Germany

*NS 30/222: Books and reports of ZBHS, including books shipped from France and the Netherlands, Oct. 1944; Valkenburg, Sept. 1944.

*NS 30/232: Quarterly report from Rudolph in Ratibor, Apr.–June 1944.

1.2 – Sonderstab Musik [Special Staff for Music]: *NS 30/63–66

*NS 30/63: Activities in Italy, 1944.
*NS 30/64–67: Music instruments and scores from France, 1941–1944.
*NS 30/67: Pianos and flutes from Paris.

1.3 – Sammlung von Arbeitsberichten, Ausarbeitungen und Manuskripten der Stabsführung sowie der Hauptarbeitsgruppen, Arbeitsgruppen usw. (vorwiegend Sonderstab Wissenschaft): *NS 30/68–126, 179, 188, 190–193, 198–199, 211, 234

– Collection of writings and working activity reports produced by ERR offices and the Headquarters (Stabsführung), Main Working Groups (HAG) and Working Groups (AG); reports on archives, libraries, and museums in occupied countries, 1941, 1942–1945.

*NS 30/70: From AG Belgium and N. France 1940/1941: Annual report of the Gruppe Kultur of the Reichskommissar BelgNfr, June 1941 (with no coverage of ERR AG BelgNFr seizure activities).

*NS 30/71–73: HAG Belgium and N. France 1942–1944, analytic reports, propagandistic writings and translations, most by HAG leader Hans Muchow, with emphasis on Soviet Russia and Bolshevism, with some Jewish subjects.

*71: 1940–1942: A few special reports regarding ERR seizures, among others:
– Condensed report by Dr Adolf Vogel on findings in the archive of the duc de Guise (Manoir d’Anjou, Brussels), Nov. 1940, Mar. 1941;
– Muchow report on Masonic materials seized from Niko Gunzburg, Feb. 1941;
– Vogel report of seized anti-German pamphlets, Mar. 1941.

*72: 1943: Writings by Muchow and a few others, mostly regarding Soviet Russia.

*73: 1944: More similar texts, most by Muchow.

*NS 30/74: HAG Belgium and N. France, 1942

– Dr Hermann Noack report on the seized archive of Jesuit College in Enghien, 1942.

*NS 30/75: Report on ERR Sonderkommando in Greece, 15 Nov. 1941.

*NS 30/76: Sonderkommando South (Italy), propaganda writings, 1945.

*NS 30/77: Collected reports on archives: Yugoslavia, Belgrade, Kalinin, Orel, Soviet archival publications; Grodno, Leningrad, Reval (Tallinn), Kaunas, and Vilnius.

*NS 30/78: Collected archival reports Sonderkommando Mitte, Belorussia, Vilna;
– Mommsen report on CP Archive from Smolensk, with transfer to Vilnius, 1943;
– Inventories of Smolensk CP Archive;
– HAG Ostland, AG Weißruthenien, Report on Wejka archives, 1942;
– Mommsen report on Jan. 1943 archival trip to Witebsk and Smolensk;
– Central Archive from Mogilev, 18 May 1943;
– Report on Smolensk CP Archive in Vilna, 28 July 1943;
– Report on State Archive in Orel, 22 July 1943;
*NS 30/79: HAG Ostland reports on archives, libraries and museums;  
   – Ceremony for return of Dorpat (Tartu) library books from Kursk (Voronezh).

*NS 30/80–81: Cultural policy [propaganda] reports relating to Baltic countries.


*NS 30/83: Reports of HAG Mitte on special Belorussian Institutes in Homel, Mogilev, Gorki, and Minsk.

*NS 30/84: Reports of HAG Ukraine, Sonderstab Wissenschaft regarding university and specialized medical institute in Kharkiv (Ger. Charkow);  
   – Report on seizure of cultural goods;  
   – Report on Magdeburg Law in Ukraine;  

*NS 30/85: Reports of HAG Ukraine, Sonderstab Wissenschaft regarding university and specialized medical institutes.


*NS 30/189: Reports on archives in Ukraine, including Kyiv.

*NS 30/190: Reports on Soviet museums, Riga, Smolensk, Belorussia, and others. Mommsen reports on Belorussian archives, Mogilev, Minsk.

*NS 30/193: Reports of HAG Südosten (Balkans), weekly, monthly, and yearly  
   (copy from YIVO, NYC – Occ E 5g 1, 3, 4), 1941–1944.

*NS 30/211: Monthly and annual report from Ratibor, 1944–1945.

1.4 – Diverses Sammlungsgut:

*NS 30/ 127–145, 209, 213, 224, 233:  
   Various collected materials and information regarding different subjects, especially Jews and Free Masons. Includes documents about looted books and archives from different countries and individual seized collections.

*NS 30/127: Directory of Freemasons in Switzerland.

*NS 30/128: Directory of Masonic “Order of Druids” in German provinces.

*NS 30/129: Lists of various Kult materials, books and archives from German lodges.

*NS 30/130: Collection of French anti-German war propaganda materials, 1914.

*NS 30/131: Invitation for Baron Henri de Rothschild, Paris, to attend the 3rd General Conference of the Jewish educational Society ORT in Berlin, 1926.

*NS 30/132: Letter from Winston Churchill to Leon Blum regarding their common interests, after he left the post of prime minister.

*NS 30/133: Excerpt from the diary of Benjamin Crémieux [Cremieuse] on the effectiveness of Italian policy and on the Versailles Peace Conference.

*NS 30/134–140, 213, 233: Samples of Soviet propaganda writings.
*NS 30/141: Directory of feature films and content analysis of Russian films “Aleksandr Nevsky,” “Peter I,” “Der Lichte Weg” [Svetlyi put’ (Road of Light)] (1940).

*NS 30/142: Materials from Paris and Brussels for a foreign policy training course. Documents collected by SS-Obersturmbannführers Dr Gustav Berger, 1940–1941.

*NS 30/143: 1944–1945 theme: Bolshevism – Ideology and Reality, analysis by Herbert Tenschert, ERR.

*NS 30/144–145: Dr Gerd Wunder collection of publications and press clippings, including information on the Jewish Question from “Welt-Dienst,” 1 July 1944.

*NS 30/224: Israelite communities in Greece, Apr.–May 1942, including a report of the President of the Jewish Community of Salonica to the Sonderkommando Rosenberg regarding other religious communities.

2 – Schriftführung der Hauptarbeitsgruppen und Arbeitsgruppen
[Papers of Working Groups (Arbeitsgruppen, AG) and Main Working Groups (Hauptarbeitsgruppen, HAG) in occupied countries]

2.1 – Ostland [Baltic] – Estonia and Latvia, HAG Ostland (Baltic countries and, until May 1943, General Commissariat White Ruthenia [Belorussia; Ger. Weißruthenien]).

*NS 30/146–152, 210: Correspondence and reports from different commandos, Main Working Groups (HAG), and Working Groups (AG);
– Miscellaneous papers, reports on special subjects, lists especially of German holdings;
– Scattered activity reports from Belorussia (148–150, 152), 1941–1943.

*NS 30/147: Cash register of the Riga Economic Office.

*/210: Report of AG Estland (Georg v. Krusenstjern);
– Handing over the pictures of Graf Willi Ungern-Sternberg to the German Trust Office in Tallinn (Ger. Reval), Sept. 1942;
– List of cultural goods of resettlers found in the German Legation.

*/148–150: AG Belorussia (Weißruthenien):
*148: Documents and monthly reports, 1942–1943; annual report for 1942;
*149: Weekly reports, 1942–1943;
*150: Staffing and personnel, and miscellaneous reports, 1941–1943.

*/151–152: Reports on the Soviet political situation, and the preservation of cultural goods.
*152: HAG Belorussia (Weißruthenien), 1942–1943;

2.2 – Mitte [Belorussia and Western RSFSR]

*NS 30/153–156: Reports and documentation produced by the HAG Mitte (established on 1 May 1943 to cover General Commissariat White Ruthenia [Belorussia] and Central Rear Area Army Group Western Russia).
2.3 – Ukraine

*NS 30/169–171: Reports and documentation produced by the HAG Ukraine;
  *169: General activity reports, 1941–1943.
  *170: HAG Ukraine, Sonderstab Wissenschaft, and AGs in Crimea,
      Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson, and Kiev.
  *172: Seizure of cultural assets such as libraries and works of art; evacuation

2.4 – Südosten [Southeast (Balkans): Yugoslavia, Greece]

  *173: Correspondence with various Rosenberg offices on different subjects.
    – Securing of musical instruments and sheet music in Croatia, Rumania, and
      Hungary (filed under Frauenberg);
    – Reports of missions preparing for ERR activities, and reports on Jewish
      question.
  *174: Correspondence with Headquarters (Stabsführung) in Berlin and Ratibor.
    – Evacuation of Belgrade office, 1944.
  *175: Securing books and shipment to Ratibor, 1943–1944;
    – Note on materials from former Yugoslav Main Lodge ‘Jugoslavija.’
  *176: Loan receipts for books and paintings.
  *177: Survey of collections received, May 1943–July 1944.
  *178: Art works from Jewish possessions with HAG Südosten, 1944.
3.3.4. **BESTAND NS 43: AUSSENPOLITISCHES AMT DER NSDAP (APA)**

[FOREIGN POLICY OFFICE OF THE NSDAP]

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

**Finding Aid:**

“Bestand NS 43: Außenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP (APA).”

**Online at:** [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/d69765ac-be2b-4542-8e2e-bb4123eb54c1/](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/d69765ac-be2b-4542-8e2e-bb4123eb54c1/) (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

This ‘Directlink’ URL provides a shortcut to the Invenio online coverage of NS 43, with access to Introductory data about the records, and brief listing of individual files under the Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ arrangement (i.e. series and subseries of the records). While the complete 2011 finding aid (see below) is no longer available online, fragmented description of files generally follows the same arrangement.

If needed, see instructions for accessing descriptive coverage of individual files within the BArch Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme, as explained above (Section 3.1.1) and in the introductory remarks for Berlin-Lichterfelde (Section 3.3.).

**Earlier BArch Finding Aid (Published):**


The most recent complete finding aid for NS 43, but no longer available online. Appended concordances reference files received from the United States (EAP 99 and 250, etc.), as well as documents from Potsdam (earlier 62 Di 1).
Section B: Records from Rosenberg NS State Functions

3.3.5. Bestand R 6: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (RMbO) [Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories]

Under American auspices, the collection of Rosenberg documents captured by the U.S. Army (the ERR, DBFU, and Rosenberg Chancellery files) were all intermixed as part of the records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO). Held in the U.S. National Archives after transfer from the U.S. Army custody, the Rosenberg collection was stored as temporary record group EAP 99. Prior to return to West Germany, it was microfilmed as NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories and described in the finding aid Guides to German Records, No. 28.

After accession by the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, the ERR, DBFU, and other NSDAP agency files were separated out, while the RMbO records assigned to R 6. Despite this separation, R 6 still includes some important ERR-related files because ERR personnel were simultaneously involved in cultural matters within the RMbO. Of particular note is the Möbel-Aktion (literally Furniture Operation, M-Aktion), which systematically removed furnishings from abandoned Jewish residences in Western Europe. This program began under the auspices of the ERR in December 1941, and senior ERR staff were frequently involved. In the spring of 1942, it was administratively moved to the RMbO Western Office (Dienststelle Westen, sometimes Amt Westen). The M-Aktion had considerable interaction with ERR staff members, who chose many of the most valuable cultural objects collected to be turned over to the ERR and eventually sent to ERR repositories. Dienststelle Westen was reassigned to the ERR in November 1944, by which point there were no longer any “occupied eastern territories.”

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

N.B. No information is available about the fate of various parts of the RMbO records in the course of the German evacuation from occupied Soviet lands in 1943 and 1944, although quite probably many were intentionally destroyed.

A few fragmentary files from the RMbO are held in the Russian State Military Archive (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv, RGVA), Moscow, fond 1358k, with several files relating to the Dienststelle Westen that ran the Möbel-Aktion (see the Russian chapter, Section 7.1.2.).

A few files are also held in the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.5.).

Some additional files are scattered within the Rosenberg Collection in Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC), now part of the Mémorial de la Shoah, Paris (see the French chapter, Section 2.7.1.).

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

“R6: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete.”

Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/ad2aac78-d3f8-4069-86f5-b09fd3f8abd/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

The ‘Direktlink’ provided in the URL leads to the start of R 6 coverage within the BArch Invenio system, where first an introductory survey of the record group and agency is provided, followed by an outline of the organizational structure of the Ministry and limited bibliography. As apparent from that outline, only a small fraction of the Ministry records is preserved in R 6.

The BArch organization scheme for the remaining R 6 RMbO records within Invenio is shown in the lower-left-hand screen under ‘Klassifikation,’ with several subsections. Within that scheme, by clicking on successive series or subseries, a brief description of individual files is found in the right-hand screen. While the complete 2011 finding aid (see below) is no longer available online, fragmented description of files generally follows the same arrangement.

If needed, see instructions for accessing descriptive coverage of individual files within the BArch Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme, as explained above (Section 3.1.) and in the introductory remarks for Berlin-Lichterfelde (Section 3.3.).

Earlier BArch Finding Aids:


Printed copy on the reference shelf in the Reading Room. Initially online within ARGUS, but now online only in a fragmented version in Invenio (see link above).


Available on the reference shelf in the Reading Room.


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

NARA Microfilm Version (Partial):


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


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

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

Describes rolls 107–167 of NARA Microfilm Publication T454 (see above).

Listings below for the files selected in Bestand R 6 give a few examples, with indication of the Invenio sections within which they are to be found. Only a few files in R 6 have been found relevant to the ERR and its cultural seizure operations, other than those relating to the Stumpp Commando described below.

Documentation on German Settlements in the Russian Empire (and later the Soviet Union), Resettlement of Ethnic Germans – Sonderkommando Stumpp in Ukraine

Dr Georg Leibbrandt (1899–1982), who headed the NS Foreign Policy Office and the RMbO Main Department for Political Affairs, was born in the Odessa region. Among other activities, he directed an ethnic German project aimed at strengthening German claims to Soviet territory by collecting documentation on German colonies in the area. Early during German occupation, Commando Künsberg seized on behalf of Leibbrandt a large group of files documenting German settlements in imperial and Soviet Russia in and around Odessa, known as the Georg Leibbrandt Collection (Sammlung Georg Leibbrandt). Reportedly, that collection was turned over to one section of the Publikationsstelle, Berlin-Dahlem. Most of the archives were found in Germany after the war and returned to Ukraine.

The noted German genealogist and ethnographer Dr Karl Stumpp (b. Odessa 1896–d. Stuttgart 1992), with close ties to Leibbrandt, was connected with the German Foreign Institute (Deutsches Ausland-Institut, DAI) in Stuttgart. He headed a Special Commando – Sonderkommando Stumpp – in Ukraine during 1942 under the RMbO, and associated with the ERR, sometimes referenced as Sonderstab Genealogia. Stumpp’s estimated 50-man unit despatched to occupied Soviet territories, allegedly to care for and protect Germans in Russia. It was headquartered in Dnipropetrovsk, but also worked elsewhere, surveying and seizing relevant archives, especially church parish registers and other genealogical sources. Many of the collected archival materials relating to Germans in Russia/USSR were seized and sent to Germany by the ERR.156 Reportedly, the Stumpp Commando was also involved with the Ostarbietprogram, which rounded up Soviet citizens of German background (so-

called Volksdeutsch), and sent them to Germany for forced labor.

Stumpp himself was involved in documenting German settlements in the Soviet Union going back to the 18th century as well as related genealogical sources, about which he published extensively in the West. After the war he became a highly respected genealogist.\footnote{After the war, Stumpp resumed his genealogical research and published several well-received books disassociating himself from his Nazi-era activities. Among his many publications in German and English, for example, see Karl Stumpp, \textit{The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763–1862} (Lincoln NE: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1978; 2 vol. paper edn, 2001, available online at: \url{http://www.ahsgr.org/?StumppBook} \textit{(membership required)}; see also Arthur E. Flegel, \textit{The Life Story of Dr Karl Stumpp} (Fargo ND: ND State University Libraries, 2006; Germans from Russia Heritage Collection).}

Originally held by the U.S. Library of Congress, these files were microfilmed before their return to West Germany in the 1960s, copies of which are now held by the Library of Congress. Other files from the Stumpp Commando are now held within the ERR records at the Ukrainian Central State Archive (TsDAVO), fond 3676, \textit{opys} (series) 4. All of these are available online on the TsDAVO website.

\textbf{R 6: Invenio \textquoteleft Klassifikation\textquoteright Subseries:}

4.3.2. \textit{Umsiedlung} [Resettlers]:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Includes some of the files regarding Kommando Stumpp.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{14. Kommando Dr. Stumpp} [and its sub-subseries]:

\begin{itemize}
  \item 14.1. Allgemeines
  \item 14.2. Sippenkundliche und volksbiologische Bestandsaufnahme und Pflege des Deutschttums in der Ukraine
\end{itemize}

There are other files regarding Volksdeutsch and resettlement issues, but the selected files below are specifically related to Kommando Stumpp.

\textbf{R 6/108:} Volhynia, typewritten report on German settlements by Dr Karl Stumpp to the German Foreign Institute (Deutsches Ausland-Institut, DAI) in Stuttgart: “Die Bodenbesitzverhältnisse und der Landbesitz der deutschen Kolonisten in Wolhynien nach dem Stand 1914/15.”\footnote{Files from Kommando Stumpp within the ERR records held by the Ukrainian Central State Archive (TsDAVO) are found in fond 3676/4/4, 10, 12, 15–39, 41–43, 74, 79–91, 96–100, and 299, all available digitally on the TsDAVO website (\url{http://err.tsdao.gov.ua}). Additional citations are also found among the RKU fond, \textit{opys} 5 with the files of the LV AMB. Detailed citations are provided under the Cyrillic form of Stumpp’s name in the index on that website.}


\textbf{R 6/109:} Reports on other colonies in Ukraine; Einsatzkommando Russland from the Ethnic German Liaison Office (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle).
R 6/110: Plans for a Central Archive for Germans in Ukraine and the Caucasus (1942), a project intended by Leibbrandt to embrace all records of German colonies in Russia and Ukraine, partially implemented by Kommando Stumpp. The subsequent evacuation of documentation involved the ERR.

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

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

Other parts of the R 6 record group include a few files related to cultural issues and religion, thus entailing some overlap with ERR activities (among others).

R 6/170–181: Führungsgruppe P 4 (Kulturfragen)
   170: Documents from the Führungsstab Politik relating to the retrieval and securing of cultural treasures in the Soviet territories; documents on the authority of the ERR and related RMbO authority, includes letters of ERR executive director Gerhard Utikal.
   175: Evacuation of archives from the Baltic.
   180: Evacuations from Tartu (Ger. Dorpat) University to Königsberg (postwar Kaliningrad, Russia), and other cultural goods from Estonia.

Invenio – 6.2. Abteilung V 2: Personalabteilung

R 6/666: Correspondence of the RMbO Central Office concerning Möbel-Aktion deliveries from France for RMbO staff, including:
   – 15 pianos, 9 freight cars (Dec. 1943);
   – 4 freight cars (Nov. 1943), with lists of sources and some contents;
   – 3 freight cars (Sept. 1943).
   This is the only example found so far in R 6 describing delivery of M-Aktion shipments of goods; further details are not available.

Invenio – 13. Aufbaustab “K” (“Dienststelle Gohdes”) and its subseries:
   Cover some files relating to the Gohdes Office activities in the Caucasus.

R 6/495–505: Aufbaustab “K” (Dienststelle Gohdes)
   The Gohdes Office was established at the initiative of Otto Gohdes (1896–1945), director of the NSDAP administrative training school Krössinsee, to collect materials on the Caucasus.159

159 A collection of photographs from Dienststelle Gohdes in the Caucasus is available at the Bundesarchiv, Bildarchiv in Koblenz (R 6 Bild).
3.3.6. **BESTAND R 94: REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR DIE UKRAINE (RKU)**

[Reich Commissar for Ukraine]

54 files.

For the administration of occupied Soviet territories, Nazi planners envisioned the creation of four Reich Commissariats: Ostland, Ukraine, Caucasus, and Muscovy. Of these, only the Reich Commissariats for Ukraine and Ostland (the Baltic states and a part of western Belarus) were initially established in 1941–1942. Starting in 1943, there was also a Commissariat for Mitte, i.e. the central occupied area including mostly Belorussian lands and a small part of occupied western Russia (RSFSR).

The majority of RKU records were destroyed at the end of the war. Reichskommissar of Ukraine, Eric Koch, who also served as Gauleiter (since 1928) and Oberpräsident of East Prussia, was mainly based in Königsberg during German occupation of Ukraine. The RKU occupation headquarters in Rivne (German and Russian Rovno) was abandoned already by the end of 1943. A few of Koch’s aides retreated from Rivne to East Prussia, and, against Rosenberg’s orders, Koch tried to keep the RKU office functioning. He had his palace outside of Königsberg blown up after his family retreated west in January 1945, and his SS estate manager delivered his personal art collection to Weimar in February. Once the Red Army arrived in East Prussia, he practiced a thorough scorched-earth policy. Koch personally held out in the Königsberg area until April 1945. During his last month in East Prussia, he remained in his dacha on the Baltic coast from where he escaped to Denmark in April. The fate of the main portion of RKU records is unknown, but presumably Koch had any remaining papers destroyed before his departure, along with his dacha that he also had blown up.

A number of unrelated files were gifted to the Bundesarchiv, and a few scattered files have been added to R 94 from East German sources from Stasi records in what is now Bundesarchiv Dahlwitz-Hoppegarten. Many are simple staff lists with personnel data. None of the files are directly related to cultural affairs or to the ERR.

**Other Extant RKU Records**

- **Rivne.** A few fragmentary RKU files were found after the war in Ukraine, and are now held in the Rivne Oblast State Archive.

- **Kyiv (TsDAVO): Fond 2704, opys 5.** The fond for RKU records in Kyiv—in the Ukrainian State Archive for Soviet-period records (TsDAVO) – for the most part has no original RKU files of any significance in the first four series (opisi). However, the final series of that fond (opys 5) is of great importance, relating to the ERR and to the seizure of cultural valuables from Ukraine. It contains remaining original files from the

Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken und Museen, LV ABM). That office, under the direction of Dr Georg Winter and established in the fall of 1942, took over many of the staff and functions of the ERR; its functions remained parallel to the ERR on the RKU administrative level. The LV ABM under Dr Winter (who also represented the Reichsarchiv in Ukraine) was most notably involved in the seizure and evacuation of archives – along with extensive remaining art and other cultural property – when the Germans retreated from Ukraine in the fall of 1943.\(^{160}\) Winter first came to Ukraine in October 1941 as head of

\(^{160}\) See Grimsted, “Art and Icons Lost in East Prussia” (see note 97).
the ERR Ukrainian Working Group (HAG-Ukraine), simultaneously representing the Reichsarchiv. Remaining LV ABM files were captured in the summer of 1945 by a Ukrainian archival delegation in Opava (German Troppau), which had been the final evacuation point of the office, operating there under the Reichsarchiv center for captured archives from Eastern Europe. Files in fond 2704 (opys 5) are all now available on the TsDAVO website as part of the “ERR Collection.”

Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):

“Bestand R 94. Reichskommissar für die Ukraine.”
Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/92b62f09-3f93-40ee-9dc9-e9d67b069426/ (may need to close the initial screen: “Willkommen zu Invenio.”).

The Invenio ‘direct link’ leads to the opening screen with brief introductory data, but few files remain in BArch from RKU records. As of 2019, subject headings for the series and subseries are given under ‘Klassifikation’ for R 94, showing the organizational listing of remaining files in the record group. When one of the section or sub-section headings are clicked, description of the files appears in the right-hand screen.

Earlier BArch Finding Aids:


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

161 See other ERR-related documents among the LV ABM files from the RKU fond (Reikhskomissariat Ukrainy, Rovno), now in TsDAVO, fond 3206, opys’ 5. Available online on the TsDAVO website, “Kollektsiia dokumentov Operativnogo shtaba reikhshliaiitera Rozenberga,” at: http://err.tsdavo.gov.ua (see the Ukrainian chapter, Section 8.1.3.).
3.3.7. Bestand R 90: Reichskommissar für das Ostland (RKO)
[Reich Commissar for Ostland]

For the administration of the occupied Soviet territories, Nazi planners envisioned the creation of four Reich Commissariats: Ostland, Ukraine, Caucasus, and Muscovy. Of these, only the Reich Commissariats for Ukraine and Ostland (the Baltic states and a part of western Belarus) were established (1941–1942). In early 1943, however, the Commissariat Mitte (i.e. mostly Belorussian territories and occupied areas of Russia [RSFSR]) was split off from RKO. The RKO itself remained headquartered in Riga.

The main group of records from the Reich Commissar for the Ostland (RKO) – brought to the United States and deposited in the U.S. National Archives as T459 – was microfilmed before return to West Germany in 1963. Because the RKO was subordinated to Rosenberg’s Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO), a few ERR-related files are to be found within its records. As was the case with ERR files in the U.S. Rosenberg Collection, a few RKO files were also intermixed within that collection, later described and microfilmed as RMbO records, most extant RKO files (along with a few files from the General Commissar in Riga) were processed in the United States as a separate record group.

The RKO collection in the Bundesarchiv includes some ERR-related files, because ERR personnel were frequently involved in cultural matters within the RKO. Specifically, there are a number of cultural affairs files that report on or overlap with ERR activities, especially with regard to archives and libraries. Reichsarchiv archivists dispatched to Riga during German occupation worked as ERR archival specialists and assisted in the evacuation of archival materials to the West – although only a small part of the archives seized went to ERR repositories. Most of the archives evacuated came under the authority of the Reichsarchiv. Many from Latvia were sent to the Reichsarchiv Branch in Troppau (Czech Opava) and surrounding castles (later with an ERR shipment to western Bohemia), while those from Estonia, including the major portion of the Tallinn City Archive, were sent to the western Harz Mountains, and ended up in Goslar after the war, in the British Occupation Zone.

Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):

“R 90: Reichskommissar für das Ostland.”
Online at: [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/97314dfe-2f68-4b77-bb3c-e364b89f02c6/](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/97314dfe-2f68-4b77-bb3c-e364b89f02c6/) (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

The ‘Direktlink’ URL leads to the start of R 90 coverage within the BArch Invenio system, where first an introductory survey of the record group and agency is provided, followed by an outline of RKO organization. As apparent from that outline, only a small fraction of the RKO records is preserved in R 90.

The BArch organization scheme for remaining R 90 records within Invenio is apparent under ‘Klassifikation,’ in the lower-left-hand screen, with five series and several subseries (see the Invenio outline reproduced below). Within that scheme, by clicking on successive series or subseries, a brief description of individual files is found in the right-hand screen. While the complete 2008 finding aid (see below) is no longer available online, fragmented description of files generally follows the same arrangement in Invenio.

If needed, see further instructions for accessing descriptive coverage of individual files within the BArch Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme, as explained above (Section 3.1.) and in the introductory remarks for Berlin-Lichterfelde (Section 3.3.).
Earlier BArch Finding Aids:

The complete online version of this finding aid is no longer available in 2019. It provides an introductory text and a somewhat more detailed list of files than is now available in the Invenio version listed above.

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

NARA Microfilm Version:

Many of the basic RKO files are available in the NARA Microfilm Publication T459, but these documents have been significantly rearranged in the Bundesarchiv, thus making correlation difficult. Researchers are advised to locate the original files for appropriate citation in Bestand R 90.

Finding Aid (U.S. Microfilms):

Covers the R 90 files that were in the United States and filmed as part of NARA Microfilm Publication T459. Given the most recent BArch reprocessing and rearrangement of these files, it is difficult to correlate the descriptions with present arrangement of R 90.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R 90: REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR DAS OSTLAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chefbüro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Pressechef des Reichskommissars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Reden, Manuskripte und Veröffentlichungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Politik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Politik.-Allgemeines, R 90/127, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Kulturpolitik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Wissenschaft und Forschung [Science and Research], R 90/162–169, 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(not all the descriptions coincide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2 Archivwesen [Archival Affairs], R 90/170–181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remaining files in R 90, some of the surviving RKO records on cultural policy (2 Politik; 2.3 Kulturpolitik) – predominantly those relating to archives with which the ERR was often involved with archivists from the Reichsarchiv – will be found in the sub-subseries 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, as listed in the Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme above. The latter includes Reichsarchiv reports by the ERR Sonderkommando Archiv, with archivists from the Reichsarchiv. Related files are scatted in other sections of the record group, including several in section 1.

**Invenio 1.2.1 – Reden, Manuskripte und Veröffentlichungen**


R 90/43: (photostatic copy from YIVO [NYC] – OccE 3 bL-1) An essay by A. Zabitis-Nezabitauskis, head of Monument Protection, on the destruction of intellectual and artistic works in Lithuania during the Bolshevik period; published in the Bulletin für die Erforschung des Bolschewismus und Judentums, no. 54 (Vilna, 28 Feb. 1944).

**Invenio 2.1 – Politik.-Allgemeines**

R 90/127: Report on visit by Dr Hermann Weidhaas, a Belorussian specialist from the Publikationsstelle (PuSte), in Belorussia (Ger. Weißruthenien), with visits to Kaunas, Vilnius, Minsk, and Bialstock in April 1944. Describes the cultural situation and his meetings with the ERR regarding libraries and archives, and some architectural monuments. Other subjects dealt with include church affairs and the Belorussian partisan movement, and also some details on art from Kaunas, Vilnius, and Minsk, 9 June 1944.

R 90/129: (photostatic copy from YIVO [NYC] – OccE(ch) 1, 2, 4–13– parts illegible) Memorandum of Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Sergius in Riga on the history of the church during the Soviet regime, and in the Baltic region.

– Report with list of Lutheran church registers (metrical books) and other protestant community writings seized in Volynia – Zhytomyr, Beritshev, Lutsk.

– Data on Germans (Volksdeutschen), 15 July 1942.

**Invenio 2.3.1 – Wissenschaft und Forschung**

R 90/162(?): Dr. Wolfgang Mommsen reports on archives from Orel, Gomel, Briansk, and Smolensk, resulting from his trip to Vitebsk (Ger. Witebsk), Smolensk (including ERR removal of the Communist Party Archive), Briansk, and Homel (Ger. Gomel), (30 Mar.–17 Apr. 1943), and visit to Mohileu (Ger. Mogilew), 23 Oct. 1943. (from mimeographed file in YIVO, NY, OCC E 42. Copies in NS 30/78 and NS 30/190).

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162 Because the above file descriptions were prepared before the most recent BArch reprocessing of R 90, it has not been possible to match all of the documents described with the more abbreviated Invenio listings.
Invenio 1.2.1 – Archivwesen

**R 90/170** *(former signature: RKO II r 18/19, 21)*: Archival administration in the RKO, Jan.–Apr. 1942, including documents regarding the authority of the ERR and its relations with civilian administration, for example:
- “Die Sprache der Repertorien in den Archiven,” Erlass des RKO, 14 Apr. 1942;
- Letters to Reval (Est. Tallinn), Riga, Kaunas, and Minsk.

**R 90/171** *(former signature: RKO/GbK R II f 287)*: Lists of holdings from the interwar Estonian Central Archive in Tartu *(Ger. Dorpat)* that the State Archive in Riga demanded be returned to Latvia (undated).
- Memo on the evacuation of Estonian and Latvian archives with intermediate destinations (mostly Reichsarchiv operations, but ERR also involved), 7 June 1944. (The latter from NARA, EAP 99/152.)

**R 90/172** *(former signature: RKO/GKR II b 4)*: File from the General Commissariat in Riga on cultural policy. Includes:
- Memo on library plans for Minsk (ERR), with plans for books to be sent to Riga by the ERR HAG-Mitte, Minsk (Jan. 1944);
- Report on inspection of Belorussian archives (1943) and evacuation plans (with ERR antiquarian agent Anton Eugen Dzelskalay) in Vitsebsk *(Ger. Witebsk)* and Mohileu *(Ger. Mogilew)*, including parish registers to be sent;
- Documents on protection of archives, Zipfel (Reichsarchiv) to Dülfer (July 1942–Nov. 1943).

**R 90/R 173** *(former signature: RKO II r 40)*: Reports on archives.
- Report by Dr Mommsen: “Ehemalige russische und lettische Archive im RKO”;
- Report by Dr Mommsen on trip to northwestern Russia and Estonia for the ERR: “Vermerk des Staatsarchivrats Dr Mommsen über seine Dienstreise nach Novgorod, Pleskau *[Rus. Pskov]* und Dorpat (18–11 Aug. 1941)”;
- Copies of reports from the ERR Sonderstab Archiv; “Bericht des Staatsarchivrats Dr Mommsen” regarding preparations for evacuation of Russian archives from Smolensk, Mohileu, and Vitsebsk *[Smolensk portion missing]* 1943;
- Report on evacuation of archives from Novgorod (11–30 Oct. 1942 and 30 Mar.–17 Apr. 1943);
- Report on archive in Vileika *(prewar Wilejka, Poland)* by Gisbert Studnicki for Dülfer (Minsk, 8 Nov. 1942);
- Reports on archives from the First World War (1917 and 1918) in Tartu (June 1942).

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


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163 Although principally working for the Reichsarchiv (based in Riga and Reval [Tallinn]), these well-known German professional archivists were simultaneously serving the ERR Sonderstab Archiv *(1941–1944).* Many of the records described were later evacuated by the Reichsarchiv with ERR involvement to Germany or the Reichsarchiv center in Troppau *(Cz. Opava)*, then in the Sudetenland.
/176 (former signature: RKO/GbKR II f 756): Reports by or for Dülfer on the Riga City Archive and related records, 1943.

/177: Evacuation of west Russian archives for the ERR; transport of Mohileu (Ger. Mogilew) archive by Dülfer with ERR Dzelskalay and Pastor [Soviet archivist]. 22 boxcars to Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland) with lists of fonds, Nov.–Dec. 1943.

/178 (former signature: RKO II r 17): ERR reports: ERR Sonderkommando Witebsk (16 Oct.–20 Nov. 1943; Riga, 30 Nov. 1943), regarding the transport of Vitebsk archives to Vilnius with lists of fonds.

/179: Lists of fonds and books and serials from Vitebsk archives (in Russian; some written on wastepaper blanks from expense receipts), 1943.

/180 (former signature: RKO II f 27): Cultural goods owned by Baltic Germans considered for evacuation.
– Plans for evacuation of Tartu University to Königsberg (postwar Kaliningrad, RSFSR), includes Dülfer correspondence.

/181: Analysis of church records, and particularly tampering with registration data and marginal annotations (Urkundenänderungen und Randeintragungen), presumably with those parish registers chosen for evacuation, 1944.

3.3.8. **BESTAND R 92: GENERALKOMMISSAR IN RIGA**
[GENERAL COMMISSARIAT IN RIGA]

N.B. The BArch record group now numbered R 92-PA contains a series of personnel files of ca. 81 staff working for the German Riga Kommissariat.

**Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):**

“R 92: Generalkommissar Riga.”

**Online at:** [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/076727df-4912-423d-a4fb-0a4b9b600303/](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/076727df-4912-423d-a4fb-0a4b9b600303/) (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

This ‘Direktlink’ URL leads to the start of R 92 coverage within the BArch Invenio system; as of September 2019, the Invenio coverage of these records remains incomplete. Apparent from the outline listed, only a small fraction of the RKO records is preserved in R 92.

The BArch organization scheme for remaining R 92 records within Invenio is found under ‘Klassifikation,’ in the lower-left-hand screen, with three series and several subseries. Within that scheme, by clicking on successive series or subseries, a brief description of individual files is found in the right-hand screen. The previous 1998 BArch printed finding aid (see below) is no longer available online; fragmented description of files is now found in Invenio.

**Earlier BArch Finding Aids:**

“R 92: Generalkommissar in Riga.” Nos. 10.403–10.409. [1998]. A printed copy is available in the BArch Reading Room.

Includes some archival inventories and reports on archival holdings, genealogy, with reference to films of archival MSS, and also inventories of paintings in the State and City Museums, 1942–1943.

**NARA Microfilm Version (Partial):**

A few files from the General Commissar in Riga were filmed with the Reich Commissar for Ostland (RKO) in *NARA Microfilm Publication T459* (listed in full above under Bestand R 90, see Section 3.3.7.), and described in *Guides to German Records No. 31*.

Some of the files listed below were examined and described by the compiler on the basis of listings in the earlier finding aids in BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde, but have since been rearranged in Invenio. Precise correlation with the current (September 2019) Invenio arrangement is not always possible with precision.

**Invenio 1.3.1 – Organisation, Verwaltung, Personal**

**R 92/39: Aktenplan der Abteilung I / Kultur/Politik, [1942–1943]**
- Reports and lists of records from local archives including vital statistics (parish) registers;
- Kurt Dülfer report on his visit to the City Archive in Jelgava (*Ger. Mitau*), 21 Sept. 1942.
- Additional reports on Jelgava archives (1942–1943) by K. Mühlenbach and R. Širants (23 Nov. 1943), with full lists of fonds dating from the 19th century, some from the 18th century, with city magistrate records from 1610–1889, all being prepared for evacuation;
- Inventory (in Russian) of six packets of archives received from the ERR, reportedly found by a German soldier in the Novgorod Kremlin, with letters of 24 Nov.; 3–15 Dec.; and 11 Mar. 1943.

**R 92/48: Freistellung von Schulen, Archiven und Museen für die Wehrmacht, 1943–1944** [Exemptions from schools, archives, and museums for the Wehrmacht].
- “Evakuierung von landeseigenen Verwaltungsbeamten der Heeresgruppe Nord, 1944” [Evacuation of regional administrative offices of Heeresgruppe Nord].

**R 92/49–52: Handakt Abt-Leiter Dr v. Stritzky** [Reference files of Division Chief Dr v. Stritzky].

**R 92/53: Handakten Staatsarchivrat Dr Dülfer**
Archivangelegenheiten, historische Forschung und kulturelle Ansichten [Archival affairs, historical research, and cultural surveys].

**R 92/54: Sicherstellung von Büchern in Antiquariaten, von Papieren aus Gatchina und von Kulturgütern aus den besetzten Ostgebieten (besonders aus jüdischem Besitz)** [Preserving books with antiquarian records, papers from Gatchina and cultural goods from the occupied East (especially from Jewish possessions)].
Invenio 1.3.8.1 – Archive

R 92/133–143, 10403: Archive
/133: Among listings:
  – Cultural goods from resettlers [Umsiedlern] and Baltic Germans, 1942–1943.
  – Storage and collection of church books and parish registers (inventory).
  – Other specialized registers.
/135: Organization of archives in Riga; inventories.
/137: Location of files and records of Riga institutions.
/138: Lists of seized fonds from Latvian archives; church metrical records.
/139: Surveys of archives:
  – Remaining archives from Novgorod and Gatchina;
  – Jewish registers for vital statistics records.
/140: Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian church registers.
/141: Goldingen State Archive.
/143: Archival: Riga State Archive;
/10403: Genealogical bibliographic work in the Latvian State Archive.

Invenio 1.3.8.2 – Bibliotheken, Buchhandlungen, Museums- und Denkmalwesen

R 92/144–146, 10406, 10408: Bibliotheken, Museen
/144: Libraries in the Riga General Commissariat.
/145–146: Museum, church and religious community registers.
/10406: Microfilming of manuscripts; list of lost films.
/10408: List of paintings borrowed from the Municipal Museum.

Invenio 2.7.4.2 – Jüdisches Vermögen.-Anmeldung, Erwerb, Behandlung und Verkauf

R 92/10238: File from the Finance Department containing predominantly administrative receipts and inventories (Oct. 1941–Dec. 1942), with a few references indicating ERR book confiscations and receipts of Jewish and Bolshevik property.

  In terms of the ERR, this file covers mostly requests for furnishing and supplies for ERR offices and later inventories of its own offices and residences.
3.3.9. **BESTAND R 93: GENERALKOMMISSAR FÜR WEIßRUTHENIEN IN MINSK**

[GENERAL COMMISSARIAT FOR WHITE RUTHENIA [BELORUSSIA] IN MINSK]

28 files.

Only a few scattered files remain from the records of the General Kommissar for Belorussia (German Weiβruthenien), headquartered in Minsk.

**Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):**

“R 93: Generalkommissar für Weiβruthenien.”

Online at: [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basis2-invenio/direktlink/30320bef-e893-4eae-a6eb-ef9ec6a5a59e](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basis2-invenio/direktlink/30320bef-e893-4eae-a6eb-ef9ec6a5a59e) *(may need to close the “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).*

An online listing for the fragmentary remaining records is now only accessible only within the Invenio database, with brief introductory data about the record group. As of 2018, only a partial list of files is available for sections and/or subsections with the Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme. The highest file number is 22, but remaining files not described are personnel files. A final (fifth) section heading in Invenio is listed as “Archivwesen” (Archival Affairs), with only one archives-related file (R 93/5 below) now covered in that section.


As of 2018 the earlier online text is no longer available.

Only one file has been identified as related to ERR archival activities, in conjunction with archival investigatory visits by the professional archivists from the Reichsarchiv under the direction of Dr Wolfgang Mommsen and Kurt Dülfer, based respectively in Riga and Tallinn (German Reval), who were also working on behalf of the ERR.

**R 93/5: Archives in White Ruthenia [Belorussia] and Location of Archives**

- Report on the Radziwiłł Archive in Niasvizh *(prewar Nieśwież, Poland)* by Prof. Wenzel Gisbert-Studnicki (1943) and an additional report to Rosenberg:
  - The archive was plundered by the ERR, shipped to Ratibor *(postwar Racibórz, Poland)*, and then transshipped to the Reichsarchiv center in the city of Troppau *(Cz. Opava)*, then in the Sudetenland.
- Inventory of civil registry of the White Ruthenian [Belorussian] Church communities and other archives (partly in Russian).

**U.S. Microfilm:** EAP 99/19
3.3.10. BESTAND R 91: GEBIETSKOMMISSARE IM GESCHÄFTSBEREICH DES REICHSKOMMISSARS FÜR DAS OSTLAND

[COUNTY COMMISSARS UNDER THE REICH COMMISSAR FOR OSTLAND]

28 files; 0.4 meters.

Fragmentary files remain in this record group for ten county commissars (administrators) in Belarus and the Baltic republics. There are two in Belarus: Barysai (Ger. Borissow) and Minsk; one in Lithuania: Kaunas (Ger. Kauen); five in Latvia: Daugapils (Ger. Dünaburg), Jelgava (Ger. Mitau), Liepaja (Ger. Libau), Riga, and Valmiera (Ger. Wolmar); and one in the capital of Estonia, Tallinn (Ger. Reval).

Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):

“R 91: Gebietskommissare im Geschäftsbereich des Reichskommissars für das Ostland, 1941–1945.”

Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/0e4fd906-4486-47e5-8974-a52a071b68f3/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

Composite coverage presents the fragmentary files for commissars (administrators) of the ten counties listed above. Separate series in the Invenio classification are devoted to each county. Only Jelgava (Ger. Mitau) and Riga have subseries.


Updated online version: Berlin: BArch, 2009.

The latest finding aid for these records was prepared for an earlier online version in ‘startext,’ but is no longer available on the BArch website (as of 2018).

Among the fragmentary remaining files in this record group, only those for the Commissar for Jelgava (German Mitau) and the Commissar for Riga include any relevant documents regarding ERR-related cultural activity in the area of archives, libraries, and museums. Of note for Riga, some lists remain of Jewish-owned valuables, furniture, and musical instruments from abandoned lodgings.

Jelgava (German Mitau)

Invenio 6.2.9.3 – Kulturg:

R 91/171 (formerly R 91/Mitau 130): Museums, Libraries, and Archives.

A folder of copies of documents originating primarily in Jelgava with correspondence to and from local museums on administrative matters and the collection and description of documents produced by “opponents of National Socialism,” i.e., Bolsheviks, Jews, and Free Masons; many documents specifically name the ERR or the Hohe Schule as the intended recipient (July 1941–June 1943);

– Includes message from the Department of Science and Culture, General Commissar for Riga, to County Commissariat Jelgava with two decrees from Reich Commissar for Ostland Hinrich Lohse:
1) “Sicherstellung von Kulturgütern aus jüdischem und bolschewistischem Besitz, Freimauerlogen, politischen Parteien und Organisationen in Bereich des Reichskommissars Ost” (22 Sept. 1941); and
2) Reich Commissar Lohse’s message to the General Commissar for Riga (4 Sept. 1941), forwarding a copy of Rosenberg’s instructions on “Sicherstellung von Kulturgütern in den besetzten Ostgebieten” (20 Aug. 1941);

Also included is a copy of a Rosenberg’s own definition of his mission as DBFU (1 Apr. 1941) and copy of a decree from Hitler on the Hohe Schule (29 Jan. 1940).

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

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

Riga

R 91/541 (formerly R 91-Riga Stadt/247): A large file with miscellaneous documents includes one report on archives, libraries, and museums in Riga, Sept.–Oct. 1941.

Inventio 9.5.4. – Vermögensverwaltung:


R 91/650–651 (formerly R 91-Riga Stadt/10103–10104): Lists of confiscated items from abandoned Jewish lodgings (some of the owners unknown).

R 91/653 (formerly R 91-Riga Stadt/10106): Lists of furniture and 37 pianos from Jewish lodgings in Riga, 1941–1942, with indication of the former owners.


R 91/658–659 (formerly R 91-Riga Stadt/10111a and 10111b): Sale of furniture from Jewish lodgings in Riga, list of items with price and name of purchaser.
Section C: RECORDS OF OTHER ERR-RELATED AGENCIES

3.3.11. BESTAND NS 6: PARTEI-KANZLEI DER NSDAP
[PARTY CHANCELLERY OF THE NSDAP]

Only one file directly related to ERR art-looting in France has been identified within this record group. Several files relate to the Führermuseum project in Linz, which involved limited works of art received from the ERR. Additional files from the Party Chancellery records are held in fond 519k of the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA) in Moscow.

Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):
“NS 6: Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP.”
Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/694e33e2-05cf-487c-b8b5-05c313a43fbc/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).
   Listings are accessible online only within the BAch Invenio database (as of 2018).

Earlier BAch Finding Aid (Published):
   As of 2018, this complete published finding aid is no longer available online.

Microfiche Collection with Printed Finding Aids:
   See above Section 3.0, Introductory Remarks.

Within the revised BAch Invenio ‘Klassifikation,’ most relevant is the initial subseries – 4.1 Sonderauftrag Linz – under 4 Sonderaufgaben. Several of the other files included there may prove relevant to the Linz Museum, even if they do not involve the ERR.

NS 6/398: Correspondence concerning Schloss Neuschwanstein (above Füssen), the first major ERR repository for confiscated Jewish art collections from France (1941–1944);
   – NSDAP negotiations for lease of the castle, construction measures undertaken to protect it and the works of art stored there;
   – Transport of artworks from the ERR repositories of Neuschwanstein and Herrenchiemsee to Bad Aussee, following telegraphed orders from Party Chancellery Head Martin Bormann’s office to Rosenberg’s office (1 Feb. 1944).
   Most of the artworks sent to Neuschwanstein were sent by the ERR, and were not designated for the Linz Museum.
NS 6/413, 447–462: Extensive documentation about the Führermuseum project in Linz, which, so far as is known, took only 53 items processed by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume in Paris.

NS 6/381 and 462: Documents regarding the planned library for Linz, headed by Dr Friedrich Wolffhardt, and the related Party Chancellery-run office at Grundlsee, where the library was located for the final years of the war. So far as is known, books were not requisitioned for the projected Führermuseum in Linz from those seized by the ERR.

3.3.12. Bestand R 153: Publikationsstelle (PuSte), Berlin-Dahlem

The Publikationsstelle (PuSte) was originally established under the Privy State Archive (Geheimes Staatsarchiv) in Berlin Dahlem, but in 1938 was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. In 1943 the PuSte was taken over by the Reichsicherheitshauptamt (RSHA). Its mission from the start was the analysis of history (and historiography) of countries of Central Eastern Europe and their current situation, especially in relationship to German minorities. The PuSte was mainly directed by Johannes Papritz (1898–1992), who ran both the Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem and the Publikationsstelle.

Although the Publikationsstelle had no direct connection with the ERR, it frequently interacted with the ERR as a source of reference collections deemed necessary for its library and publication efforts. One key acquisition included the 130,000 volumes of the Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska) in Paris, seized in the fall of 1940 by the ERR, a blatant example of the trophies the ERR was forced to hand over to other agencies.

Later reports in the same record group detail the evacuation of the Polish Library to Bautzen (Saxony) in 1943, where it was seized by a Soviet trophy unit in 1945 and taken to Moscow. The PuSte had several research groups working in Poland and ties with continuing institutes in occupied Poland, and others researching the Baltic countries and East Prussia, including institutes in Danzig and Königsberg.

The record group also has a series of files relating to the Baltic Archival Commission, headquartered in Riga. Several Reichsarchiv archivists involved were simultaneously working with ERR, and the ERR was closely involved in archival seizures and evacuations from the Baltic countries. There are also a few reports from the ERR office in Ukraine, apparently prepared at the request of Papritz.

Only a few files are described below as examples, particularly relating to the PuSte acquisition and receipt from the ERR of the Polish Library from Paris, as well as archival work in the Baltic republics. Many more files found in this record group regard PuSte work and holdings, and its relations with other research groups and archives in Germany, Poland, and various areas of Eastern Europe.
Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):
“R 153: Publikationsstelle Berlin-Dahlem.”
Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/8890c2d5-b63d-4740-899d-25d9e33bfd93/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

As of 2019, a condensed version of the full PuSte finding aid has been adapted for Invenio. Because not all of the full listings are easily accessible within Invenio, and individual files listed below difficult to find, researchers are advised to compare the printed version available in the Lichterfelde Reading Room.

Finding Aid (Printed):

This earlier and most complete finding aid for the PuSte records is no longer available online. The printed copy has subject, geographic-, and personal-name indexes and correlation for file numbers to page descriptions. Hence, researchers working with these records are advised to consult the printed version as well as Invenio, because the current version online is abbreviated and lacks indexes and the correlation table.

Background Institutional Study:

A helpful and well-researched analysis based on remaining PuSte records.

Publikationsstelle Acquisition and Work with the Polish Library from Paris
R 153/1516: An annual report for 1940–1941, includes a section on the requisition of the Polish Library in Paris, which the ERR had confiscated for the Hohe Schule.

R 153/1650: Documents on the requisition of the Polish Library in Paris by the PuSte and details on holdings (1940–1941);
– Related correspondence with Rosenberg, Georg Leibbrandt, Wilhelm Frick, and Johannes Papritz.

See Invenio 1.2 – Polnische Institute und Dorscher

R 153/1569: Inventory of holdings received from the Polish Library in Paris, acquired by the PuSte from ERR (ca. 1942), some marked with crate numbers.

See Invenio 1.5 – Dienstliche Übersetzungen

R 153/822, 823, 106: PuSte evacuation center south of Bautzen (Saxony), 1944, where the Polish Library was held after 1943.
Work of the Baltic Archival Commission (frequently with the ERR)

See Invenio 3 – Deutsche Archivkommission für Estland unter Lettland

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

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

/1715: Report of Dr Dülfer from Riga.
/1717: Writings of Dr Dülfer and Dr Mommsen.
/1719: Report of Dr Mommsen from Reval (Tallinn).

Miscellaneous ERR Contacts with the PuSte Berlin-Dahlem

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

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

R 153/1209: A handwritten draft letter from the PuSte in Berlin-Dahlem confirming receipt of books from the SS-Sonderkommando Gruppe Künsberg (June 1942), with a 6-p. list of books on Russian intellectual history (no indication of provenance or seizure point);
3.3.13. Bestand R 58: Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA)
[Reich Security Main Office]


The RSHA was formed in September 1939 as a centralized state umbrella administration for Reich security organs, combining the Gestapo with the SD (Sicherheitsdienst), the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei, SiPo), Foreign Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence (SD Ausland), and the Criminal Police (Kriminalpolizei, KriPo). Initially, the RSHA was directed by SS-Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich (1939–1942), SS-Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler’s right-hand man and close associate. After Heydrich’s assassination in Bohemia in 1942, Himmler took over the RSHA. Starting in January 1943 until the end of the war, it was headed by SS-Obergruppenführer Ernst Kaltenbrunner.

While the RSHA is best known for its horrific police, security, and ethnic-cleansing functions during the war, it had an important parallel function: that of seizing, preserving, and utilizing archives and books owned by the declared ‘enemies’ of the Reich for operational and security aims as well as intellectual analysis.

Prior to the 1939 consolidation, the SD and the Gestapo were both involved in extensive seizure of archives and libraries within the Reich. They had already amassed significant archival and library holdings in Berlin, especially from Jewish and Masonic collections within Germany, from Austria (after the 1938 Anschluss), and Silesia. More large shipments from many areas arrived in Berlin after the Kristallnacht pogroms (November 1938), despite considerable destruction. Following the invasion of Poland (September 1939), Jewish collections increased considerably, particularly with the exploits of the special Commando Paulsen. In the winter of 1940 the SD cleaned out Masonic lodges in Norway.

With the German invasion of Western Europe later that spring, the ERR was first organized in France in late June/early July 1940. Its cultural seizures were limited to occupied countries outside of the Greater German Reich. The SD and Gestapo – by then under the RSHA (Amt IV and Amt VI) – also organized units in occupied countries, while undertaking many selected seizures on their own. Given their higher state security-agency status, the SD and Gestapo had priority access to many specific sites for inspection and analysis of materials available, and often their local units required detailed analysis of those sites before permitting entry to the ERR. The RSHA thus frequently rivalled the ERR in seizure of archives and library materials in occupied countries.

According to July 1940 agreements, the RSHA had priority over recent records (post-dating ca. 1929), especially those of state security interest. The ERR in the West thus targeted private nongovernmental individual and institutional collections. In some instances, however, the RSHA also seized these types of collections, and even required the ERR to hand over selected portions of ERR-captured archives, sometimes with library materials (the RSHA was not, however, involved in art looting). These controversies between the RSHA and the ERR over captured loot corresponded with the personal rivalry between Himmler and Rosenberg. For example, Himmler’s preoccupations with Masonic materials – including the development of a Masonic research center under Amt VII – presumably prevented Rosenberg’s IEJ in Frankfurt from developing a Masonic department, and the ERR was forced to turn over many captured Masonic materials to the RSHA. By the end of the war, RSHA library and archival reserves in Berlin, Silesia, and the Sudetenland (many only partially catalogued) undoubtedly surpassed ERR collections. Accordingly, researchers tracing the fate of ERR archival and library loot must also take into account the activities of the RSHA in this realm.

A detailed breakdown of the organization and functions of the seven RSHA Ampter (subordinate offices) are provided in the Invenio introduction to R 58, and in more detail in the report on the RSHA and its
records by Sabine Dumschat (see below, and note 169).

Three RSHA Ampter most closely paralleled – and in many cases were involved in – ERR seizure of library and archival materials:

**Amt IV** (Gestapo).

**Amt VI** (SD Ausland [abroad] foreign intelligence and espionage): Special units within Amt VI – often working with other intelligence or counter-intelligence (Abwehr) specialists – were involved in seizure of considerable archives, and then targeted specific archives for their special centers for operational utilization.

**Amt VII** (*Weltanschauliche Forschung und Auswertung*, Ideological Research and Evaluation): Meanwhile, Amt VII served as the main collecting center for books and archives, organized different RSHA library components (especially Jewish and Masonic), and engaged in research and intellectual analysis. Amt VII rivalled the ERR in Jewish holdings and surpassed it in Masonic research.

Starting in 2019, more extensive RSHA records are now available, thanks to the lengthy efforts of the special BAch group that has been researching and processing this Bestand (record group) R 58 and integrating within it fragmentary files held primarily in former East German archives, including the Stasi archives.

Earlier components of R 58 contain many reports and lists of seizures of captured library and archival collections amassed in Berlin during the 1930s, especially by the Gestapo and the SD Hauptamt, and related agencies, from within the Reich, as well as from Poland and Austria. Most such detailed reports from the late 1930s are preserved, especially lists of incoming books and archives seized after the Kristallnacht pogroms (November 1938). The collection of ‘enemy’ archives and library materials continued throughout the Second World War, but seizure records tend to be more fragmentary and dispersed within RSHA records: presumably most were ordered to be destroyed towards the end of the war.

BAch Bestand R 58 now combines most of the remaining files from RSHA records held by the BAch. Some important fragments and even contingent documents, however, are held elsewhere, especially among the extensive two fonds in Moscow (RGVA 500k and 501k). The lengthy description of recently reprocessed RSHA components was completed by the end of 2018 and subsequently incorporated in Invenio in somewhat condensed form. Before rearrangement in BAch-Lichterfelde as part of R 58, those recently added components formed part of other groups of records in several former East-German repositories. The recently updated introduction to the fond within Invenio briefly describes the process, and previous locations and signatures are given for individual documents.164

The newly augmented record group includes additional components of RSHA records from the former East German (DDR) Stasi collection – “NS-Archiv des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der DDR” (NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR); from the collection from the former Berlin Document Center – Sammlung “Berlin Document Center” (BDC); and from the Polish Institute for National Memory (IPN), *zespoł* 362, FSg 2/1, Slg. V 270 (SAPMO), among other sources.

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164 See note 169.
Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):

“R 58: Reichssicherheitshauptamt.”

Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/3b340364-25d1-4909-a056-f4124c0ebb971 (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen)

The Invenio introduction at the start of the recently revised and significantly enlarged online finding aid for R 58 (2019) summarizes the provenance and migration of various parts of the record group, and provides extensive bibliography. Under ‘Klassifikation,’ the various series and subseries describe individual files.

Earlier BArch Finding Aids:

The earlier series published and typescript finding aids covering the successive components of Bestand R 58 are no longer available online.


Covers files retaining original signature nos. 1–1591. Boberach’s helpful introduction sketches the administrative history of the RSHA.

“Findbuch Reichssicherheitshauptamt R 58, Signaturen 2001–2553 (alt 17.01 PSt 3, 1–553),” prepared in the ZPA by Charlotte Schwetzer (Berlin, 1967);

“R 58 – Reichssicherheitshauptamt (alt 17.01 St 3, vols. 1–3),” prepared in the ZPA by Charlotte Schwetzer and Ilse Krause (Berlin, 1968).

Files covered by these two GDR finding aids now supplement the original R 58 series. The second supplemental volume covers R 58, current file nos. 3001–4265 (Potsdam numbers – alt St 3/1–1265).

Bestand NS 58 (Polen), signatures 7001–7771. Berlin: BArch.

The original Polish arrangement of fond (zespól) 362, file nos. 1–771, has been preserved, but new BArch numbers (German signatures add “7” before the original Polish numbering) now make the files an integral part of record group NS 58, Polen, folders 7001–7771, thus facilitating correlation with earlier references.

Teil 1: (formerly in the East German Central State Archive – ZStA, 17.03), 1917–1945. 138 files.


The large segment the Americans found after the war in Zell-am-See (near Salzburg) and returned to Germany in the 1960s contain scant documentation from or relating to Amt VII, and only a few documents involving captured archives under Amt IV. Described by the original 1982 published finding aid.


Teil 3b: SIGNATURES 3001–4265 (Potsdam numbers – alt St 3/1–1265)

(formerly in the East German Central State Archive – StA, 17.01 St 3), 1919–1946. 1,344 files.
Newly reprocessed with 2018 additions (see details of previous locations in Invenio):
- R 58/5000–5645
- R 58/5655–6650
- R 58/655–6657, 6660, 6664–6670, 6678, 6686–6687
- ZB I (acquired from: GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR)
- also from NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR
- also from GDR, ZStA, 17.03
- from GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR.

The 6000–6500 files especially include large groups of original SD seizure reports from Silesia and Austria (1938–1940), and also some from Western Europe, most of which were taken over by Amt VII.  

Teil 4: SIGNATURES 7001–7771 (formerly in a secret depot of the Polish State Commission Institute of National Memory, Warsaw: Główna komisja badania zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, fond 362, files 1–7711 (acquired by BArch in 1997), ca. 17th c.—1945.)

Includes a large group of original SD Hauptamt administrative records (before 1941), as well as some seizure reports from Western Europe. Most of these files came from the Amt VII Masonic research center in Schlesersee (Polish Slawa), captured by the Poles after the war. Following an archival exchange with Poland in 1997, those now form part of R 58. Some result from earlier SD archival and library confiscations, and include, for example, scattered original French Masonic documents captured by the ERR and SD from Paris in 1940. Other RSHA records, especially from Amt VII, were captured in 1945 by Soviet authorities together with the massive RSHA evacuated archival center in Wölfelsdorf (Polish Wilkanów). The Soviets turned over some of those to the GDR, held in Potsdam until the earlier 1990s; but the majority are still held in Moscow.

Teil 5: Additional newly processed files of the SD-Hauptamt and Ämter III, VI, and VII, described in an earlier database.

This former section has now been replaced by a more detailed breakdown, together with many new files added in 2018 with signatures between 8000 and 12,013.
- R 58/9078–9083
- R 58/9084–9109
- R 58/9301–9371
- R 58/9381
- R 58/9390–9465
- R 58/9478–9492
- “Morphistenkartei”
- Reference documents, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR
- GDR, ZStA R 58 Anh./1-79
- R 58/Anh./54
- GDR, ZStA, 17.03
- GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR/RSHA-Filme

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165 See some specific examples in Grimsted, “Amt VII – Captured Archival Holdings in Berlin and Silesia, in Returned from Russia, pp. 46–63. Notably, SD seizure reports are widely dispersed within this section of R 58; additional ones are found in Teil 4. And in some cases, contingent documents are among the records remaining in Moscow.

166 The USHMM acquired complete microfilms (with the original Polish finding aids on the first film) while the records were still in Warsaw; the original Polish inventories appear on the first roll of microfilm. An English-language finding aid prepared by George Browder is available at the Holocaust Museum – RG-15.007M –access on the USHMM website. I am grateful to Jürgen Matthäus for first acquainting me with these files at USHMM.

167 See, the extensive original French Masonic files found in BArch, R 58/7525, 7526, and especially 7660–7668 and 7678–7686, among others, passim. A few documents from the Grand Orient, and others from Belgian and Dutch lodges are interspersed, and there are many more files from German lodges. An English-language compendium of Masonic-related files from these and other record groups held by the USHMM is available at http://www.freemasons-freemasonry.com/ushmm.html.

168 Those RSHA records remaining in RGVA constitute fond numbers 500k and 501k. Copies of the Russian-language opisi for fond 500 were furnished to the Bundesarchiv, and German-language translations were prepared in Potsdam in 1993, then there was still a Bundesarchiv Branch there. Bestand: Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA), Findbuch Nr. 1–Bundesarchiv Abteilungen Potsdam, translated by G. Weber, Oct.–Dec. 1993. The German translation has retained the indications of the files transferred to the GDR, IML, or the KGB. See the online German versions listed below.
Ch. 3 – Germany

| R 58/9581–9650 | GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR/Kartei III 10-3c |
| R 58/9673–9700 | GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR/Kartei III 11-1 |
| R 58/9713–9791 | FSg 2/1-F/4255K-4333K (Hexen-Slg. [Witchcraft files]) from Amt VII Hexen-Sonderkommando card files, originals in the Poznan State Archive. |
| R 58/9822–11151 | GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR |
| R 58/11152–11217 | GDR, GStA PK |
| R 58/11218–12013 | GDR, NS-Archiv des MfS der DDR |

R 58/8000–8103, 9000–9077, and additional numbers missing in the above list are labelled in German Nacherschließung, signifying they have been repossessed from various previous archival units, as indicated in the Invenio listings for specific files. In Invenio, however, files are not presented in numerical order of signatures.

As of April 2019, Dr Dumschat’s detailed administrative history of the RSHA and its component security-service agencies still awaits separate publication, as a vital reference aid for researchers using R 58 records. It describes the records’ wartime migration, evacuation, and postwar retrieval, with correlation to earlier signatures, and it provides references to additional or related files held elsewhere. Considerable portions of the text have been incorporated in somewhat condensed form in the recently revised Invenio introduction for R 58.169

Given the focus of the present Guide on files relating to the ERR, no attempt has been made here to provide a listing of RSHA files relating to cultural plunder and the utilization and fate of captured archives and library materials. However, researchers interested in comparison and interaction with the ERR will want to devote considerable attention to these records.

As noted above, the most detailed library and archival seizure data by the SD and Gestapo (reports and shipping lists) preserved among the RSHA records date from the late 1930s, before the establishment of the ERR or the RSHA itself. Relatively few specific reports of the seizure of books and archives have been preserved in subsequent R 58 files, when they were constantly interacting and/or in competition with the ERR.

However, a number of important seizure reports from occupied territories are scattered in R 58 files from the wartime period. A few more relevant files regarding work with plundered books and archives are to be found in the portions of the RSHA and its component agency records remaining in RGVA in Moscow (RGVA, fonds 500k and 501k), together with key files from these fonds transferred during the Soviet period to the Central Communist Party Archive in Moscow (now RGASPI). Many adjacent fragments among the RSHA fonds in RGVA relate to relevant Amt VII activities now in the Berlin R 58 files.

169 The above listed breakdown of record group (Bestand) B 58 files has been adapted from a preliminary expository text by Sabine Dumschat (Senior Archivist at BArch Lichterfelde), “Bestand: R 58 Reichssicherheitshauptamt” (BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde, December 2018). A somewhat condensed version of Dr Dumschat’s report recently been incorporated into the Invenio coverage of R 58. I am exceedingly grateful to Dr Dumschat for providing me an advanced copy of her report, which I strongly recommend that the BArch make available to researchers in its entirety as a separate publication.
Finding Aids for Remaining Moscow Portion of RSHA Records:  
Russian State Military Archive (RGVA)

Note that some files from the current RGVA fonds 500 and 501 were moved to the Central Party Archive in the 1960s, and today are still held in its successor, RGASPI.

Bestand: Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA), Findbuch Nr. 1–Bundesarchiv Abteilungen Potsdam.  

The German translation of the Russian opisi for fond 500 has retained the indications of the files transferred to the GDR, the Institute of Marxism–Leninism (IML), or the KGB. See the brief German research report by Wolfgang Form and Pavel Poljan [Polian], “Das Zentrum für die Aufbewahrung historisch-dokumentarischer Sammlungen in Moskau—ein Erfahrungsbericht,” Informationen aus der Forschung [Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und inter-nationale Studien], no. 7 (20 October 1992), pp. 1–8.

*Online German versions of the RGVA opisi* for the two fonds 500k and 501k on the website:  
[www.sonderarchiv.de](http://www.sonderarchiv.de) (maintained by Sebastian Panwitz).

**Fond 500: Reichssicherheitshauptamt, 1914–1945. 6 series (opisi). 3009 files.**  
*Online Findbücher for the 6 opisi* (German translations of the Russian opisi):  

Some of the opisi are roughly divided into sections with files from the several RSHA Amter (Offices), Amt I–Amt VII, but in others files from the several Amter are intermixed. Researchers should note that many files relating to Communist Parties in various European countries were removed to the Central Party Archive (now RGASPI) in Moscow.

**Fond 501: Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt (Gestapo) Berlin, 1913–1945. 3 series (opisi). 803 files.**  
*Online Findbücher for the 3 opisi* (German translations of the Russian opisi):  

**Related Publications:**

The published articles listed below as examples should alert those interested to some of the research already accomplished relating to cultural seizure – especially books and archives – by the RSHA, but scant references have yet to be found specifically documenting materials the RSHA acquired from the ERR or transfers between those agencies.


Includes citations to many specific RSHA files in Berlin and Moscow relating to the plunder of European archives. Updates the earlier 2001 Grimsted articles on the RSHA records.

Online at: https://books.openedition.org/pur/130197.


Online at: https://socialhistory.org/sites/default/files/docs/pkg-sudeten_crossroads.pdf.


Online at (paid): http://hgs.oxfordjournals.org/content/15/2/191.abstract?sid=cfcc5e76-a0ee-44d2-b140-f612d1794f80.


Reports on the RSHA library by Dr Ernst Grumach (1902–1967), one of the RSHA slave-labor librarians in Berlin, with a helpful introduction.


[BERLIN DOCUMENT CENTER COLLECTION (BDC): NSDAP PERSONNEL DOCUMENTS / PARTY CORRESPONDENCE]

These records are a part of the several collections brought together by U.S. authorities in the Berlin Document Center (BDC) and consist of a number of different groups of NSDAP records. They are arranged into different collections according to their creating agency, or by series.

Of particular importance for researchers trying to identify NSDAP members serving on the ERR staff are various NSDAP personnel and related files from affiliated organizations that date from the founding of the NS Party in 1920 through 1945. What was known as the Master File of the NSDAP collections in the BDC is an extensive collection of cards with data about individual NSDAP members, including the membership registry that before 1945 had been maintained in Munich. Surviving coverage of NSDAP members is believed to be 85–90% complete. Where appropriate, and especially personnel files, they are arranged alphabetically (or, in some cases, phonetically) by family name of the individual(s) involved.

The entire BDC collection was microfilmed before being turned over to the German Government, and is now held in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

Microfilm copies are held in the U.S. National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP).

**Finding Aids:**

Various former BDC collections are covered briefly in Invenio. However, the BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde advises that currently there is no specific finding aid or publicly available index available for the NSDAP personnel files from the BDC Collection. Researchers are invited to contact the BArch by letter, e-mail, or telephone with inquiries regarding specific names.
Earlier U.S. BDC Guide:

Wolfe’s preface provides a short history of the BDC. Lists and describes the major BDC collections, including those covering SS and NSDAP personnel, and especially the NSDAP Master File, which potentially contain personnel records of individual ERR staff. Different sections provide marginal indications of the relevant microfilm series for the specific group of records described. Appendix 4 reproduces selected sample documents. Includes extensive bibliography and a helpful list of abbreviations found in many of the German documents.

Earlier Background Surveys:

A presentation describing the history and arrangement of the collection as initially organized from the conference held at the National Archives, 12–13 Nov. 1968.


U.S. Microfilm Version of BDC files:
A complete set of the BDC microfilms is available in the Microfilm Research Room of the U.S. National Archives in College Park (NACP). Additional unpublished guides, microfilm roll lists, and sample documents are also openly available for consultation there.

See the complete list of the published microfilm series, which provides an overview of the different groups of records available: “Microfilmed Records Received from the Berlin Document Center.”


*See also* “Nazi Party and SS Records on Microfilm” for additional listings.

Online at: [https://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/nazi-party.html](https://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/nazi-party.html).

Finding Aid (U.S. Microfilm):
3.4. **BUNDESARCHIV FREIBURG – MILITÄRARCHIV (BARCH-MA)**

[FEDERAL ARCHIVES FREIBURG – MILITARY ARCHIVES]

Wiesentalstraße 10; 79115 Freiburg
Tel.: +49 (0)761 / 47 817-0
Tel. (Reference inquiries): +49 (0)761 / 47 817 864
Tel. Research Room: +49 (0)761 / 47 817 911
Fax: +49 (0)761 / 47 817 900
E-mail: militaerarchiv@bundesarchiv.de

**Access**

Researchers are requested to submit an application for research at least three weeks in advance of arrival at the BArch-MA in Freiburg.

An official application form “Benutzungsantrag” [application form for readers] is required, which may be completed on arrival. Researchers who are researching on behalf of a third party should present advance explanation to that effect with the appropriate letter of introduction and authorization from their sponsor.

**Photocopying / Reproduction Services:**

Digital photography by individual readers using their own cameras is permitted in the Reading Room without flash, but with some restrictions. Questions on this point may be address to berlin@bundesarchiv.de.

Reproduction of documents (photocopy, scans, or photographs) can be ordered through the outside vendor Selke, which services the BArch. Details are available in the Reading Room and online: [http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Kopien-bestellen/kopien-bestellen.html](http://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Navigation/Benutzen/Kopien-bestellen/kopien-bestellen.html) (English version not available).

A Military Archives Department was established within the West German Federal Archives in Koblenz, and in 1958 the holdings of that Department were transferred to Freiburg, together with holdings of the Central Documents Office of the Research Agency on Military History (Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt). Meanwhile in the GDR, a Military Archives was established in Potsdam under the administration of the National People’s Army (Nationale Volksarmee, NVA). Potsdam was the site of the Heeresarchiv, which had been separated in 1936 from the Reichsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem. Many of the holdings were evacuated towards the end of the war, but the building with many remaining contents was destroyed in an Allied bombing raid in April 1945, and Soviet authorities captured the rest.

Many of the evacuated records were captured by British and American Allies at the end of the war and returned to West Germany; others were captured by Soviet authorities and remain in Moscow. Following the reunification of Germany in 1990, the holdings of the Military Archives in Potsdam were transferred to Freiburg. The Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv (BArch-MA) in Freiburg now serves as a German archival repository consolidating remaining military records.
Finding Aids Online:

See the explanatory note regarding Invenio, at the beginning of the coverage of the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz above (see Section 3.1).

3.4.1. Bestand RS 15 (earlier RS 4): SS-Sonderkommando von Künsberg

[Künsberg Special Commando]

In occupied Western Europe and the Soviet Union, the ERR often found itself preceded by or in competition with the Foreign Office Special Commando headed by SS-Sturmbannführer Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg (1909–1945). The main purpose of Commando Künsberg was to seize key ‘enemy’ archives and cultural assets in occupied countries. Noticeably on the Eastern Front, many of the books and other library materials captured by Commando Künsberg were later turned over to the ERR in Berlin. Starting in the summer of 1942, it was renamed the Waffen-SS Battalion for Special Purposes (zur besonderen Verwendung, z.b.V.).

The brief descriptions below provide only a general idea of the holdings of these files in the Military Archive in Freiburg. More extensive files and reports from Commando Künsberg are held in the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) in Berlin (see Section 3.5.1).

Finding Aid Online (Invenio version):

“RS 15 SS-Sonderkommando von Künsberg.”

Online at: https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/95b8611-b8ad-42f3-a768-b0a3a254b71f/ (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

These files have recently been reprocessed since the 2011 edition of this Guide was published, and hence all of the file numbers have been changed.

In order to view individual file descriptions, double click on the number and name of the record group in the lower left-hand screen under ‘Klassifikation’, and the files numbers with description within a given subseries will appear in the right-hand screen. (See more detailed instructions under ‘Finding Aids’ at the beginning of the BArch Koblenz section above, Section 3.1.).

A card file with brief descriptions of these files is available on site.

Related Historical Surveys and Analysis:


N.B. The files in RS 15 (earlier RS 4) listed here have all been reprocessed since the 2011 edition of this Guide, and all of the file numbers have been changed. The earlier signatures are given in parentheses (preceded by alt) following the current bold-faced file signatures.

Files containing relevant documents below are presented in their current numerical order, but frequently, this order diverges sharply from the order within series or subseries as they are now listed in Invenio. Note that in some cases, the Invenio descriptions are more complete, and in some cases less detailed. In many cases, earlier U.S. English-language descriptions for the same documents, as presented on the T501 microfilm, are likewise more complete, but can no longer easily be coordinated with the current Invenio finding aid.

Selected files within RS 15 are listed briefly below, especially those related to ERR activities, or to specific cultural loot, some of which was eventually taken over by the ERR.

RS 15/1 (alt RS 4/53 78038/1): Commando staff orders, battalion orders, disciplinary matters (1941–1943); Cooperation agreement with the ERR.


N.B. Additional copies in PA AA, RZ 214, R 60892, and R 101132 (see Section 3.5.1).


RS 15/6 (alt RS 4/57 78038/5): Handakte von SS-Sturmbannführer von Künsberg

Papers of Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg

– Battalion orders, transfers (1941–1943);
– Papers of SS- Obersturmführer [First Lieutenant] Dr Förster, who was taken prisoner in the Soviet Union (1941–1943).

RS 15/7 (alt RS 4/1165 NS 19/1438; EAP 161-h-10-14/6): Künsberg papers.

RS 15/8–RS 15–22 (alt RS 4/1490–1504 Zg. Nr. 51/66 aus GD 1197): Various reports involving agriculture, Germandom, political questions of Belorussia and Ukraine, and even blood transfusion in the Soviet Union; nothing related to archival and library confiscation.
During German occupation, the ERR operated in France and Belgium respectively under the authority of the German Military Commandant in France (MBF) and the Military Commandant in Belgium and Northern France (MB BelgNfr). Hence the ERR regularly reported to that agency. Many of the working files of both the MBF and the MB BelgNfr were destroyed at the end of the war, while others were evacuated to Germany, where the latter were captured by the U.S. Army.

Surviving records from those military commandants for France and Belgium are now divided between the German Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv (BArch-MA) in Freiburg and the French Archives Nationales, since 2013, in Pierrefitte-sur-Seine (AN-Pierrefitte; see the French chapter, Section 2.4.3.1.). The parallel published (and online) 2002 finding aids for the Paris and Freiburg portions, resulting from a special Franco-German project, make these records much more accessible to researchers. A few more stray MBF files with documentation related to the ERR are held in the CDJC collection in the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris (see the French chapter, Section 2.5.2.1.).

Most of the surviving records in Freiburg were among the German military records captured by the U.S. Army and transported with other captured records to the United States (despite French protests). While in U.S. custody, the MBF/MB BelgNfr files were processed as part of a much larger series of German military records (T501). Before they were turned over to West Germany in 1963, they were microfilmed in Alexandria, VA, and circulated in what is now NARA Microfilm Publication T501: Records of German Field Commands: Rear Areas, Occupied Territories and Others (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.1.1.).

Since their transfer to Koblenz (in the 1960s), and thence to Freiburg, the records have been reprocessed by the Bundesarchiv (BArch) and divided into separate record groups according to their command of origin and its original bureaucratic structure. Not all of the documents of relevance on the U.S. microfilms, including some important documents reporting ERR plunder in France, have been found in Freiburg. These records have been completely reorganized, and correlation with the microfilms from T501 is difficult, if not impossible in many instances, although many correlations are now indicated in Invenio (and below). Because many of the files that were returned from the United States were merged, withdrawn, or even misplaced, far fewer files remain in Freiburg than the U.S.

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

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

The greater part of surviving MBF records from Group V 1/2 Culture and Art Administrations (Gruppe V 1/2 Kultur- und Kunstverwaltungen) was captured by the French after the war and remains in Series AJ/40 of the Archives Nationales-Pierrefitte. Nevertheless, Bestand RW 35 in Freiburg has a sizeable number of files from these agencies. These include documents on the operations of the Library Protection Office (Bibliotheksschutz), the Archives Group of the Archive Protection Office (Archivschutz, Gruppe Archivwesen), and the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz), and include many inventories and reports covering French archives, libraries, and other cultural assets. In some instances, the ERR was in competition with these MBF agencies; at other times, Kunstschutz personnel (such as Hermann Bunjes) actively assisted the ERR – and in some cases Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring – and thus became directly involved with the ERR art-seizure efforts.

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

For Belgium, there is only a small group of Kunstschutz files (RW 36/240–243), none of which directly involve the ERR, but ERR operations in Belgium are also sometimes addressed within the MBF records. Copies of some of the Belgian-related documents are held in Brussels at CegeSoma – Study Centre War and Society (Centre d’étude Guerre et Société / Studie- en documentatiecentrum Oorlog en Hedendaagse Maatschappij: see the Belgian chapter, Section 1.2.).

For coverage of files relating to the Eastern Front, see the additional listing of Freiburg holdings in the bibliography of the recent volume covering Russian museums during the Second World War, under the direction of Wolfgang Eichwede. These holdings are of particular relevance to the ERR interaction with the Künsberg Commando and the Kunstschutz.172

171 For Belgium, more data regarding related ERR reports are covered in the presentation on the Belgian “Looted-Libraries” website at https://www.errproject.org/looted_libraries_be.php.
**Finding Aids (Published and Online):**


**Online at:** [http://www.perspectivia.net/publikationen/instrumenta/martens_frankreich](http://www.perspectivia.net/publikationen/instrumenta/martens_frankreich).

A detailed finding aid covering both RW 35 and RW 36. Files from RW 35 on Gruppe V 1/2 Kultur- und Kunstverwaltungen are described on pp. 116–133; those for the ERR on p. 133 and p. 146. A concordance with many of the files held in record group AJ/40 at the Archives Nationales-Paris is found on pp. 658–70.

Note that the numerical classification of headings and subheadings for different sections does not always correspond to the current Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme for the files described.

*La France et la Belgique sous l’occupation allemande, 1940–1944.* Edited by Guy Beaujouan et al. Paris: CHAN, 2002. (See the French chapter, Section 2.2.3.1.)


The corresponding French volume covers the additional major portion of the records of the German MBF and MB BelgNfr now held in Paris in AN-Pierrefitte, AJ/40/1–415, and also provides summaries of the relevant Freiburg holdings.

**Microfilm Version (U.S.):**


As explained above, the arrangement of documents on these films no longer coincides with the Freiburg holdings. For ERR related files, see in particular rolls 194, 196, and 362, and the descriptions in *Guides to German Records*, nos. 28 and 57. A complete concordance is not available, although many of the U.S. listings are given as previous signatures in Invenio, but correlation often remains difficult. Some original U.S. listings now cannot be found in Freiburg, but archivists have not substituted microfilm printouts. A few are now housed elsewhere.

**Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm):**


Covers the first 346 rolls of microfilm series T501, but contains only a few scattered documents of ERR provenance or documents related to the ERR. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.


Covers the remaining 17 rolls of microfilm series T501, with two rolls involving documents of MBF or MB BelgNfr provenance with some scattered ERR documentation. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.
3.4.2. **RW 35: MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN FRANKREICH (MBF)**

[MILITARY COMMANDANT IN FRANCE]

**Finding Aid Online (Invenio Version):**

“RW 35 Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, 1939–1945.”

**Online at:** [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/0be62f17-959e-4e0d-85e7-8f17e22391eb](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/0be62f17-959e-4e0d-85e7-8f17e22391eb) (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

Within Invenio, a helpful introduction and summary of organization of the records as of 2019, is available on opening the Invenio webpage for RW 35. In order to view individual file descriptions, double click on the number and name of the record group in the lower left-hand screen under ‘Klassifikation,’ and the files numbers with description within a given subseries will appear in the right-hand screen. (See more detailed instructions under “Navigation within Invenio” at the start of Section 3.1, BArch Koblenz).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RW 35: MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN FRANKREICH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Militärverwaltung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Abteilung Verwaltung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1. Allgemeine Verwaltung (Abt. V 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1.2. Kultur- und Kunstverwaltungen (Gruppe V 1/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1.2.1 Kunstschutz – Einsatzstab Rosenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1.2.2 Referat Archivwesen (with 16 sub-subseries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1.2.3 Referat Bibliothekschutz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1.2.3.1. Bibliothèque National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1.2.3.2. Institute und Bibliotheken</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Published and Online Finding Aids**

Researchers are advised to refer to the introduction above and published German and French guides (2002) listed for coverage of both the MBF and the MB BelgNf records. Notably, Invenio does not always follow the section divisions in the published inventory, so researchers may find it helpful to compare listings. Fortunately, the published inventories are online from an outside provider as indicated above.

Files are presented below in sequential order within related general categories, following the current Invenio series: **3.5.1.2.1 Kunstschutz – Einsatzstab Rosenberg, 3.5.1.2.2 Referat Archivwesen [Archivschutz]** and **3.5.1.2.3 Referat Bibliothekschutz.** Many of the files listed below are found in different Invenio subsections, often not in numerical order. As explained above, the Invenio order does not always follow the published guide, although Invenio descriptions are based on that work.
More files or documents within files are described here, thanks to the published finding aids (often easier to use than the Invenio listings), given the extensive remaining records of the Archivschutz and the Bibliothekschutz in RW 35. While those agencies were sometimes in competition with the ERR, their activities often overlapped, and both also reported to the MBF.

In the case of the Archivschutz, the results of its activities – especially its extensive microfilming operations in French archives – went to the Reichsarchiv. Its initial director, Georg Winter, as noted below, later headed the ERR in Ukraine and was responsible for extensive art and archival seizures there. Only sample files from that agency are mentioned below, as examples of its extensive activities in occupied France, directed first by Dr Winter and subsequently by Prof. Dr Georg Schnath.

When correlation is possible of the documents listed and the U.S. microfilms, roll and frame numbers are provided for the Series T501 microfilms. However, it has not been feasible to provide correlation for files added in this expanded edition. Many correlations are noted as previous ‘alt’ signatures in the Invenio listings of individual files in BArch-MA in Freiburg.

The Kunstschatz and Einsatzstab Rosenberg (General and Mixed files)
(Not all of the files described below are listed in the Kunstschatz/ERR series in Invenio)

**RW 35/341:**
- Copies and originals of correspondence involving the Archivschutz, the Commissioner of the Security Police and SD (Beauftragter der Sicherheitspolizei und SD) in Paris, Administration Department head Werner Best, and the Bibliothekschutz, and others (July 1940–Sept. 1942), ‘safeguarding [securing]’ of Jewish and Free Masonic property;
- Orders from the High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW) to facilitate ERR work;
- Rosenberg’s rights of seizure extended to art collections (17 Sept. 1940);
- Division of labor between the Archive Protection Office (Archivschutz) under Georg Schnath, and the ERR, i.e., the ERR was to focus on Jewish and Masonic materials and to avoid state or public libraries, archives, and museums;
- Retrospective report by Gerhard Utikal on the work of the ERR in France, “Über die Tätigkeit des Einsatzstabes der Dienststellen des Reichsleiters Rosenberg für die westlichen besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande und Frankreich” (20 Mar. 1941; another copy in RW 35/705);
- Registration of cultural goods (7 Oct. 1940), including a copy of Dr Wilhem Grau’s 16 Sept. 1940 list of Jewish and Masonic libraries in Paris confiscated by the ERR;\(^\text{173}\)
- Retrieval of letters by Napoleon;
- MBF and SD conflicts with the ERR.

**RW 35/342:** Activity reports of the Art and Cultural Administration, 9 Aug. 1940–12 Apr. 1944.

**RW 35/698:** (excerpts from alt MBF 85621a; [85492/211])
- Documentation concerning registration of Jewish-owned art in cooperation with other Reich agencies (July 1940–Mar. 1941);
- ERR-related correspondence in French and German with letters and memoranda defining and discussing ERR activity;
- Order from Wilhelm Keitel, head of the OKW (17 Sept. 1940);

– Rosenberg to Best regarding task of the ERR and a copy of discussion with Schnath regarding boundaries of ERR activities;
– Note for the record [Aktennotiz] regarding Sonderkommando Künsberg;
– Written appeals by French authorities to introduce measures to protect former French citizens and prevent seizure of Jewish-owned works of art;
– Discussions of legal issues, technicalities, and stipulations (no lists or inventories).

**Microfilm:** Some documents on NARA, T501, roll 362, frames 111–185, 202–265, and 275–284.

RW 35/705: (excerpts from *alt* MBF 85621a [85492/213])
– Organizational diagram of the ERR (photostat);
– Documents on the confiscation of art in France by the ERR, memoranda and correspondence, including regulation on ERR deployments in Wehrmacht operations (Mar. 1941–Sept. 1942);
– Utikal retrospective report on the work of the ERR, “Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Einsatzstabes der Dienststellen des Reichleiters Rosenberg für die westlichen besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande und Frankreich” (20 Mar. 1941; another copy is in RW 35/341);
– Letter by Admiral François Darlan to General Otto von Stülpnagel (11 Aug. 1941);
– French protests about ERR confiscation (28 Feb. 1942), with reference to specific cases of seizures.

**Microfilm:** Some documents on NARA, T501, roll 362, frames 2–69 and 90–95.

RW 35/708: (excerpts from *alt* MBF 85621a [85492/212])
– Memo from the administrative staff to the MBF regarding the Führer decree (1 Mar. 1942) on the ERR (with copy of decree);
– Notes by Dr Löscher regarding need for clarifications in guidelines;
– Messages between High Command of the Army (OKH) and administrative staff in France and chief administrator within the MB BelgNfr;
– ERR representative Hermann von Ingram to MBF regarding the art in Wehrmacht quarters located in châteaux, villas, and other residences whose owners have fled (18 Sept. 1942);
– OKH decree regarding the deployment of special ERR commandos in the occupied territories (30 Sept. 1942), representing a new regulation of ERR and OKH relations;
– Note for the record, MBF administrative staff, justice section (26 Oct. 1942), regarding von Ingram, with copies of messages to the Commandant of Greater Paris and the ERR.

**Microfilm:** NARA, T501, roll 362, frames 70–89 and 96–100.

RW 35/712: Two variant copies of a report by Walter Bargatzky (MBF) on confiscated French art processed by the German Embassy and the ERR:
– “Bericht über die Wegnahme französischer Kunstschätze durch den Einsatzstab Rosenberg in Frankreich” [Report on the removal of French art treasures by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in France]; and
– “Bericht über die Wegnahme französischer Kunstschätze durch die Deutsche Botschaft und den Einsatzstab Rosenberg in Frankreich” [Report on the removal of French art treasures by the German Embassy and the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in France] (Winter 1944). The report covers the role of the MBF in ‘safekeeping’ works of art and preventing attacks against German authorities, cites examples of seizures, some with selected details, including the collections of the Rothschilds, Château Brissac, Gould, Wanda Landowska, Prof. Sylvain
Ch. 3 – Germany

Lévi [Levy], and Georges Wildenstein; discussion of mistaken confiscations.
– Seizure of libraries, including the Polish and Turgenev Libraries;
– Seizure of libraries of Boegner and Louise Weiss;
– Removal of the ERR from the MBF;
– French complaints about German seizures and ‘safekeeping’ operations;
– Behavior of MBF vis-à-vis the French government.

RW 35/1433: Memorandum on files captured by the GFP in Paris, June–July 1940.

Referat Archivwesen

RW 35/346: General decrees by the General-Director of the Staatssarchiv, 23 Feb.–15 Apr. 1944.
RW 35/359: Inventory of the office library.
RW 35/381–382: Laws and documents relating to French archival administration.
RW 35/383: Documents of chief Dr Georg Winter, 1940–1941, with Archivschutz documentation in France.
RW 35/384–385: Documents on French archival organization.
RW 35/389 (and 433): Reports from the Besancon Office, 7 Oct. 1940–Apr. 1942:
– Archival activity reports on existing holdings;
– German recovery from Burgundian archives.
RW 35/390: Reports from the Nancy Office, 21 Jan. 1941–2 Nov. 1942:
– Archival activity reports on existing holdings;
– German recovery from Burgundian archives.
RW 35/391 (and 459): Reports from the Épinal Office, 9 May 1941–25 Feb. 1942:
– Archival activity reports.
RW 35/392: Reports of the Kommando of Dr Vock in Bar-Le-Duc, 15 Aug. 1942–2 Sept. 1943:
– Activity reports; instructions for the office.

**RW 35/393–406:** Correspondence and papers with the General-Director of the Staatsarchiv, and the Kommissar for Archive Protection (Archivschutz). An important series with considerable documentation regarding German archival inspections and photocopying, and also some library seizures in France, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

- Activity reports of the Archivschutz, and their relations with the ERR, and occasional reports of conflicts. Scattered notable documents within files:
  
  - **/394:** Retrieval of the French Foreign Ministry Archives.
  - **/395:** Inventory of Jewish archives.
  - **/396:** Dreyfus documents; conflict with the ERR:
    - Negotiations between the Archives Group and the Heeresarchiv;
    - Bismarck documents in possession of the Jew Dr Feder.
  - **/397:** The German Institute in Paris;
    - Pre-1815 German maps and plans;
    - Extract of the Chief of Security Police Special Report on the return of stolen cultural property;
    - Lists of looted property;
    - Archives in Russia;
    - Photocopy activities of the Paris Archives Group.
  - **/398:** Documents of the former Strasburg Academy;
    - Records of the French Foreign Ministry;
    - Luxembourg archives;
    - Administrative records from Lonwy-Briey;
    - Regarding the ERR;
    - Research on looted property;
    - Film and broadcast lists.

**RW 35/398–399:** Cartographic Archive of the French Ministry of Defense:

- Files from the French Foreign Ministry Archives;
- Archive of the Ukrainian National regime, 1917–1922.

- **/400:** Activities of the German Heeresarchiv in France:
  - Final Report of the Commandant for the Kunstschutz OKH.

- **/405:** Luxembourg archives:
  - Books and art history collections in Belgian and French archives.

- **/406:** Correspondence with the Reichskommissar for the Netherlands in The Hague, regarding archival issues, 1 Aug. 1941–17 May 1943.

**RW 35/428–432; 479:** Documents and inventories from the Archives Nationales, Paris, 1940–1942.

**RW 35/433, and 476, 508–512:** Inventories of departmental and community archives.


**RW 35/458, 460, 469:** Documents and Registration of holdings of the French Foreign Ministry Archives.

**RW 35/458 and 467:** Personal documents of Dr Georg Winter, 23 Aug–5 Nov. 1940.\(^{175}\)

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\(^{175}\) Georg Winter from the Reichsarchiv headed one section of the Archivschutz in Paris, and then in October 1941 headed the ERR in Ukraine. He later became the first postwar President of the Bundesarchiv.
RW 35/464, 477, 481, 486, 487, 502, 503, 505–507, 515, 517, and 518, among others:
Reports on photography and photocopying by the Archivschutz Archive Group.

See more details in the published inventory (3.5.1.2. 20, pp. 130–31).

RW 35/1347–1350: Archive Group card file indexes of collections in French libraries.

Referat Bibliotheksschutz


RW 35/435: Inventories of the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

RW 35/443–452 (and 1347–1350): Inventories and card files from various libraries in Paris and elsewhere in France.


RW 35/474: Office records of the Library Work Group (Handakten der Arbeitsgruppe Bibliotheken), 1940–1941.


RW 35/548: MBF correspondence with regional authorities and memoranda pertaining to measures taken against the population.
– Discussions of right of capture (Beuterecht) and right of seizure (Beschlagnahmerecht) in occupied France (emphasis on industrial facilities and weapons).


Additional MBF Documents Available on NARA Microfilms (not located in BArch–MA)

RW 35/698, 705, and 708 account for most of alt MBF 85621/a file as preserved on T501, roll 362. However, some of the originals from this file available on the U.S. microfilms, as well as the files alt MBF 85621/b–alt MBF 85621/d, have yet to be located in Freiburg.176

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


176 See the preliminary description of these files in Guides to German Records No. 57 (1968), p. 10.
alt MBF 85621/b: Copies of reports by Gerd Wunder, the head of the ERR library unit in Paris in the spring of 1941, with lists of Jewish and Masonic libraries seized in March and April 1941;177
   – Copies of ERR reports and correspondence on the confiscation of Jewish libraries; and relations between the ERR and MBF, Bibliothekschutz (1941–1943).


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


177 The disappearance of the ERR reports to the MBF on the confiscation of French Jewish libraries from among the records of RW 35 is puzzling. Yet it should be noted on the U.S. microfilms that some of the most important and extensive reports located in this file were, in fact, photostatic copies.
   For example, a copy of the 2 May 1941 memorandum of Gerd Wunder to the MBF encloses the lists (23 Mar. and 24 Apr.) of libraries and archives confiscated by the ERR in Paris up through that date. Quite possibly, the originals were stolen or destroyed, although the photostatic copies in U.S. MBF records are preserved in NARA on microfilm (T501, roll 362, frames 286–389). Additional copies of Wunder’s March and April lists have been found in several other archives. It was expected, however, that the original document of 2 May 1941 (with the cover letter to the MBF), and possibly more reports by Wunder, would be in Freiburg. That appears not to be the case. Copies of these documents can now be accessed as part of a 2016 website on ERR French library seizures at: http://www.cfaj.fr/publicat/listes_ERR_France.html (French) or at: https://www.errproject.org/docs/ERR_3-4-En+memo.pdf (English).
For introductory coverage of the MB BelgNF records, now divided between Freiburg and Paris, researchers should refer to the introduction above.

**Finding Aid Online (Invenio version):**

“RW 36: Militärbefehlshaber Belgien-Nordfrankreich, 1940–1944.”

**Online at:** [https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/7c4e5cb8-fccb-4ac5-8e5c-ac326cde6967/](https://invenio.bundesarchiv.de/basys2-invenio/direktlink/7c4e5cb8-fccb-4ac5-8e5c-ac326cde6967/) (may require closing initial “Willkommen zu Invenio” screen).

Within Invenio, a helpful introduction and summary of organization of the records as of 2019, is available on opening the Invenio webpage for RW 35. In order to view individual file descriptions, double click on the number and name of the record group in the lower left-hand screen under ‘Klassifikation,’ and the files numbers with description within a given subseries will appear in the right-hand screen. (See more detailed instructions under “Navigation within Invenio” in Section 3.1, BArch Koblenz).

**Published and Online Finding Aids:**

Researchers should refer to the published German and French guides (2002) online listed in the introduction above covering the MB BelgNF records, divided between Paris and Freiburg. Notably, Invenio does not always follow the section divisions in the published inventory, so researchers may find it helpful to compare listings. Fortunately, the published inventories are online from an outside provider as indicated above.

Files are presented below in sequential order within related general categories, following the current Invenio series: Selected files listed below are those most closely related to ERR activities or those of the rival cultural seizures. These particular files are now described in Invenio, but it is not clear if there are more files available, because the coverage there does not appear to be as extensive as in the published inventory.

Documents below are listed within the following series within the Invenio ‘Klassifikation’ scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RW 36: MILITÄRBFEHLSHABER BELGIEN-NORDFRANKREICH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Militär-Verwaltung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Militär-Verwaltung allgem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.6 Kunst und Kultur (Referat Kunstschutz)</td>
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<td>3.3.9 Referat Archivschutz</td>
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</table>

A report on Belgium prepared by a member of ERR HAG BelgNfr (n.d.), “Politischer Lagebericht über der HAG Belgien und Nordfrankreich” (U.S. Microfilm T501, roll 108, frames 1024ff.) is now in BArch. *NS 30/179.
When correlation is possible of the documents listed with the U.S. microfilms, roll and frame numbers are provided for the Series T501 microfilms.

**Kunstschutz Office (Referat Kunstschutz)**

**RW 36/240** (*alt* MB BelgNfr Zg. 48/83 85100): Kunstschutz operations in Belgium and Northern France.
- Activity Report of the MB BelgNfr Art Protection Department, 1940–1944. Includes comment on the Church Bell Operation (Glockenaktion) in Belgium.
- Survey of the monuments damaged in Belgium and Northern France in May 1940.

*Microfilm:* NARA, T501, roll 98, frames 122ff.

**RW 36/241** (*alt* MB BelgNfr 85035): Handling of works of art in Belgium and Northern France and transfers to Germany.
Correspondence regarding removal of the van Eyck brothers’ altar piece in St Bavo Cathedral in Ghent and Dirk Bouts’s “Last Supper,” the altar painting in St Peter’s Church in Louvain (not seized by the ERR).

*Microfilm:* NARA, T501, roll 98, frames 332ff.

**RW 36/242** (*alt* MB BelgNfr 85069 208): Loan and Seizure of Belgian research facilities and their transfer to Germany: reports, inventories of collections; contracts; correspondence.

**RW 36/243** (*alt* MB Belg. 85090 365): Documents relating to the confiscation of various equipment (*Apparaten*) of the University of Brussels for German research purposes.

**Archivschutz Office (Referat Archivschutz)**

**War administration officer Dr Günther Aders, office papers**

**RW 36/469** (*alt* 4351/1-Aders Zg. 734/117):
- Military officer for Belgian archival records (undated);
- Exchange of archival documents with Belgium, report (1938);
- Lt. Dr Sante, Report on the Archivschutz in Belgium and France (16 July 1940);
- Commissar for Archivschutz in Holland and Belgium (23 July 1940).

**RW 36/470** (*alt* 4351/1-Aders Zg. 734/17):
- Identification of fugitives fleeing Brittany from Northern French libraries and archives.
3.5. **POLITISCHES ARCHIV AUSWÄRTIGES AMT (PA AA)**  
*[POLITICAL ARCHIVE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE]*

*Mailing address:* Auswärtiges Amt, Politisches Archiv; 10113 Berlin  
*Reading Room:* Kurstraße 36; 10117 Berlin  
*Tel.:* +49 (0)30 / 1817 21 59 (Secretariat)  
*Tel.:* +49 (0)30 / 1817 21 79 (Reading Room)  
*Fax:* +49 (0)30 / 1817 5 2179  
*Website:* [http://www.archiv.diplo.de](http://www.archiv.diplo.de)  
*(English):* [https://archiv.diplo.de/arc-en](https://archiv.diplo.de/arc-en)  
*Details on PA AA holdings:* [http://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/lead/pl/aicode/DE-2242/type/hg/id/PAAA](http://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/lead/pl/aicode/DE-2242/type/hg/id/PAAA)  
*Archives Portal Europe:* [http://www.archivesportaleurope.net/directory/-/dir/ai/code/DE-2242](http://www.archivesportaleurope.net/directory/-/dir/ai/code/DE-2242)  
*E-mail:* ‘Contact’ form available on website  
*Hours:* Monday–Thursday 8:30–16:30; Friday 8:30–15:00

**ACCESS**

All surviving records of the Nazi-era are freely accessible to researchers. Advance registration is required (see form on website), normally three weeks in advance. Daily reservation for the Reading Room is also required, preferably three weeks in advance.

The Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) holds remaining records of the German Foreign Office since 1867, including those of the National Socialist period and from the German Democratic Republic.

Because the ERR was neither responsible to, nor acted in conjunction with the German Foreign Office or with German embassies in occupied countries, comparatively few files in the PA AA are of ERR provenance or directly related to ERR activities. Nevertheless, the German Embassy in Paris had an initial key role in the seizure and ‘safeguarding’ of art collections owned by major French Jewish dealers and collectors during the summer of 1940 (before their transfer to the ERR in October 1940). Important documentation relating to these collections can be found in the PA AA.

In occupied Western Europe, ERR seizures were preceded by the Foreign Office Sonderkommando Künsberg, led by SS-Sturmbannführer Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg (1909–1945), whose mission was to seize designated key archives and other cultural assets in German-occupied territories. In France and other Western countries, Künsberg’s priority was the seizure of Foreign Ministry records and other materials of high intelligence and political value.

During the summer of 1940 in Paris, the Künsberg Commando was also involved in the seizure of Jewish-owned collections of art that were first delivered to the German Embassy. The terms of the French surrender and the stipulations of the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) under the German Military Commandant in France exempted French public and private collections from seizure. However, at the suggestion of German Ambassador Otto Abetz in early July 1940, Hitler approved the seizure of art and other cultural assets belonging to Jews, particularly those who had fled the country. Hence, it was the German Embassy in Paris that, under orders from Foreign Minister Joachim von [...]
Ribbentrop, first took on the task of ‘securing’ prominent art collections owned by Jewish families and dealers. Most of the initial seizures were carried out by units of the Secret Field Police (GFP). During July and August 1940, Künsberg himself, through the GFP unit he controlled, was also briefly involved in the plunder of important Jewish art collections. The seized collections were first delivered to the German Embassy and its annexes on the rue de Lille. Starting in late October, these collections were turned over to the ERR for processing in the Jeu de Paume and transported to special ERR repositories, largely through the intervention of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, who wanted first choice of the captured art to expand his own collection.

Accordingly, some of these initial operations and resulting loot are documented in the files of the Foreign Office and the German Embassy in Paris. Seizure reports and inventories prepared under Embassy auspices are crucial in following the fate of the looted art and determining which items from what collections were seized, and which were turned over to the ERR – first in the Louvre, and then in the Jeu de Paume. In fact, the PA AA Paris Embassy files retain the original copies of the inventories of the seized collections prepared at the German Embassy before they were turned over to the ERR.

Although the seizure of Jewish and Masonic books and archives was a priority for the ERR, Rosenberg’s men also found themselves in competition with the Künsberg Commando, especially on the Eastern Front. Notably, following the invasion of the Soviet Union, the Künsberg Commando seized many important library materials in German-occupied Soviet territories, including the recently Soviet-annexed Baltic countries – the Russian imperial palaces outside Leningrad, Novgorod, and Ukraine (especially in Kyiv [Kiev]). In the case of those books the Künsberg Commando seized on the Eastern Front, following exhibit in Berlin, some of the elegantly bound volumes from the Russian imperial libraries were presented as ‘trophies’ to various individuals among the Nazi elite. Eventually, however, most of the seized books from Soviet lands were turned over to the ERR in Berlin, including some 35,000 from the imperial libraries, and were shipped to Austrian Carinthia for the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS) – Rosenberg’s planned Nazi party training center. Most of the Judaica and Hebraica seized was sent to the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ) under the Hohe Schule in Frankfurt; some books, including Soviet editions, stayed in Berlin for use by various German agencies. Detailed Künsberg Commando reports on the plunder and disposition of its loot are accordingly of key importance in following ERR looting operations and the distribution of its loot.

Finding Aids Online:

Researchers should be aware that, although the microfilms do follow the arrangement and file designations of the Kent catalogue as noted below, the materials covered in this presentation have been recently reprocessed for inclusion in the new PA AA electronic database system “Augias” now in use in the Reading Room.

See the extensive PA AA Listings on the Archives Portal Europe:

Online at: http://www.archivesportaleurope.net/ead-display/-/ead/pl/aicode/DE-2242/type/hg/id/PAAA.
**Partial Microfilm Version (pre-1945 records):**

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

**Finding Aids for Microfilm (published):**


Vol. III of the Kent catalogue contains a “National Archives Supplement” (pp. 770–807) with a concordance – from serial number to microfilm roll – for the NARA microfilm series T120. The Kent volume serves primarily as a finding aid for the NARA microfilms. However, not all of the files listed below were filmed, and not all of the Kent descriptions correspond one-to-one with the current arrangement of the original files that were later bound in a different arrangement.

Although a copy of Kent’s catalogue is available in the PA AA Reading Room, it is of little help in working with the original files given the rearrangement and renumbering of the files in Berlin. Researchers using the original files should familiarize themselves with the revised arrangement, and also consult the PA AA in-house version of the Kent catalogue described below. Wherever possible, correlations are given here for PA AA files and the serial and frame numbers listed in vol. 3 of the Kent catalogue.

**Introductory Historical Survey:**


A paper presented at the conference held at the National Archives, 12–13 Nov. 1968. A different version was published as “The German Foreign Ministry Archives at Whaddon Hall.”

**Finding Aids (unpublished):**

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


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

N.B. “R” is the designation for records of the Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt) of the German Reich, 1870–1945.
3.5.1. SONDERKOMMANDO KÜNSBERG FILES

As already explained above, in occupied Western Europe and the Soviet Union, the ERR often found itself preceded by or in competition with the Foreign Office Sonderkommando Künsberg, headed by SS-Sturmbannführer Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg (1909–1945). The main purpose of Commando Künsberg was to seize key ‘enemy’ archives and cultural assets in occupied countries. Noticeably on the Eastern Front, many of the books and other library materials they captured were later turned over to the ERR in Berlin. Starting in the summer of 1942, the Commando was renamed the Waffen-SS Battalion for Special Purposes (zur besonderen Verwendung, z.b.V.).

Commando Künsberg records in the PA AA are now to be found interspersed in six separate record groups, a selection of which are described below.

See also the coverage of additional files from the Künsberg Commando in the Bundesarchiv Military Archive in Freiburg (Bestand RS 15), some of which may supplement or provide copies of documents described below (see above Section 3.4.1).

Related Historical Surveys and Analysis:


3.5.1.1. RZ 211 (POLITISCHE ABTEILUNG)

RZ 211 (Politische Abteilung), R 105182:
Allgemeine Akten betr. Lage in den besetzten Ostgebieten
[General records concerning the situation in the Occupied Eastern (i.e. Soviet) Territories]:
– “Verzeichnisse von Büchern, die vom Sonderkommando Auswärtiges Amt “Gruppe Künsberg” in den besetzten Ostgebieten sichergestellt wurden” [Inventories of books secured by the Foreign Office Special Commando “Group Künsberg” in the Occupied Eastern Territories] (Oct. 1941–Nov. 1941), with fifteen subject lists of Soviet-period books and periodicals (1918–1941). No indication is given of the institutions from which the books listed were seized.
Subjects include military affairs, political parties, economics, government, propaganda, and culture. List 11 includes 15 Ukrainian titles; list 12 covers 12 titles seized from the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw (in French as well as Russian); list 15 covers 17 Estonian titles; lists also indicate the stack shelf where the books were then held in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem. There is no indication that these were turned over to the ERR.


**RZ 211 (Politische Abteilung), R 105185:**

*Allgemeine Akten betr. Lage in den besetzten Ostgebieten*

[General records concerning the situation in the Occupied Eastern (i.e. Soviet) Territories]:

- Letter from Rosenberg to Foreign Office State Undersecretary Martin Luther (11 Feb. 1942) protesting Künsberg’s intent to ship 250,000 volumes of Judaica and Hebraica from Kyiv.
- Memo from the Russia Desk on dispute between Commando Künsberg and the ERR over Judaica and Hebraica from Kyiv, which Georg Leibbrandt – the head of the Main Department for Political Affairs within the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) – had ordered Künsberg to send to Berlin.
- Separate request for books seized from Tsarskoe Selo to be transferred to the ERR.


### 3.5.1.2. RZ 214 (Referat D/Abteilung Inland)

**Finding Aid:**


**RZ 214 (Referat D/Abteilung Inland), R 98818:** Files concerning 10,000 books of Russian literature on religious, anti-religious, and political subjects confiscated by the Künsberg Commando on the Eastern Front – **lacking** lists of books seized (15 June 1942–28 July 1944).

**RZ 214 (Referat D/Abteilung Inland), R 100454:** Documents relating to East European Research, with emphasis on the Sammlung Georg Libbrandt, with notice of many seizures from Ukraine.

- Notes regarding “Oststelle” of Rosenberg’s RMbO and the Publikationsstelle.

**RZ 214 (Referat D/Abteilung Inland), R 100676: Einsatzstab Rosenberg (Apr. 1942–June 1943)**

- Message regarding the transport of Judaica from Kyiv;
- Note on ERR activities in Paris; protocol by Franz Rademacher (Jewish Affairs Desk, Foreign Office) for Luther (23 Oct. 1942) on his talks with Gerhard Utikal;
- Message from Luther to Krümmer (24 Oct. 1942) on curtailing ERR activity abroad and preempting ERR for Africa; and also asserting that ERR activity in Greece (including Thessaloniki) should be only with Foreign Office agreement;
- Notes regarding related talks with Bormann representative reiterating the above and Luther’s response;
Note on the ERR assignment with copies of Hitler’s order defining ERR tasks (1 Mar. 1942), and related guidelines from High Command of the Army (OKH) for cooperation with the ERR (30 Sept. 1942);

- Requests from Rosenberg and Utikal for expanding ERR activity to Ioannina and Corfu (25 Feb. 1943), to southern France (5 and 10 Mar. 1943), and to Greece; responses from Foreign Office officials and the High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW), with rejection notices;
- Correspondence regarding Rosenberg’s effort for an Anti-Jewish Internationale.


**RZ 214 (Referat D/Abteilung Inland), R 101132:** Printed report by Commando Künsberg, after its redesignation as the Waffen-S Battalion for Special Purposes (z.b.V.), on the unit’s activities in Ukraine and Crimea, in particular the plunder of cartographic materials: “Meldungen vom Einsatz in der Ukraine und Krim” (Bataillon der Waffen-SS z/b/V. 1942), 147 p. (An original is available in R 60892, a file from the Foreign Office representative with the 17th Army High Command; another copy is in Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg, RS 4/55.)

**3.5.1.3. RZ 233 (HANDAKTEN VON KÜNSBERG)**

**RZ 233 (Handakten von Künsberg), R 27528:** Künsberg reports to the Foreign Office on his mission in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France (May–Nov. 1940), many signed by Künsberg himself. Emphasis on the seizure of archives, such as those of the foreign ministry in each country and records from the embassies of Poland and Czechoslovakia in Paris. So far as is known none of the archival materials seized were transferred to the ERR.
- Personnel lists for Commando Künsberg and GFP Group 627, which was subordinated to Künsberg and assisted in many seizure operations, with copies of reports through the end of November, e.g., the seizure of Rothschild furniture by GFP Group 627, some of which went to the German Embassy.

**RZ 233 (Handakten von Künsberg), R 27529:** Künsberg reports from Western Europe, including the retrospective report: “Bericht über den Einsatz des Sonderkommandos AA in Holland, Belgien und Frankreich” [Report on the Operations of the F(oreign) O(ffice) Special Commando in Holland, Belgium, and France] (Berlin, 19 Dec. 1940), which summarizes the archives seized. No mention of involvement in seizures of Jewish art collections.

**RZ 233 (Handakten von Künsberg), R 27554–R 27558, R 27562, R 27563, R 27574–27576, R 27582:** Selected files with reports from various units of the Künsberg Commando in the occupied Soviet territories, from the Baltic countries to the Crimea. Includes precise details on cultural assets shipped to Berlin, especially books and archives. Most of the books transported were turned over to the ERR or other Rosenberg offices in Berlin.

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

**RZ 233 (Handakten von Künsberg), R 29587:** Scattered Künsberg reports of seizures from Western Europe, especially France during the summer of 1940.
3.5.1.4. RZ 620 (Referat Politisches Archiv)

RZ 620 (Referat Politisches Archiv), R 27003: Report on Special Commandos in the Baltic Republics:
- “Meldungen vom Einsatz in den baltischen Ländern,” includes coverage of Leningrad. Printed pamphlet issued by the Sonderkommando Auswärtiges Amt, 1941. 91 p.

3.5.1.5. RZ 843 (Vertreter des Auswärtigen Amts beim Reichskommissar, Ukraine)

RZ 843 (Vertreter des Auswärtigen Amts beim Reichskommissar, Ukraine), R 27287: Documents from Foreign Office communications with the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (RKU), including discussion of records found in Kyiv concerning Romanian colonists beyond the Dniestr and Southern Bug rivers (early 1943).
- Shipment of 150 books from the Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LV ABM) in Kyiv for Ukrainian soldiers in Agram (Aug. 1943).
- Propaganda materials for the RKU.

3.5.1.6. RZ 501 (Geheimakten der Kulturabteilung)

RZ 501 (Geheimakten der Kulturabteilung), R 60624: Aufzeichnungen über Beuteakten [Notes concerning looted records]
Correspondence between various desks of the Foreign Office and the Abwehr (military intelligence) debating the importance of archives seized in the Paris residence of General Maxime Weygand.
- Correspondence regarding responsibility for analyzing other seized political records (not relevant to the ERR).

N.B. Additional files from the Künsberg Commandos relating to their plunder of archives and other cultural treasures are now held in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg (see above Section 3.4.1).
3.5.2. **RZ 106 (Unterstaatssekretär Luther): Handakten Luther**

*Reference Files of Martin Luther*

**Finding Aid:**


**RZ 106 (Unterstaatssekretär Luther), R 27642: Schriftverkehr E.F.G.**

[Correspondence E.F.G.]:

Includes letter of Göring to Rosenberg (21 Nov. 1940), assuring his assistance to the ERR by means of the Luftwaffe and the Currency Protection Commando (DSK) in tracking down, requisitioning, and shipping Jewish collections of art.


**RZ 106 (Unterstaatssekretär Luther), R 27656: Sicherstellung des jüdischen Kunstbesitzes im besetzten Frankreich** [Seizure of Jewish holdings of art in occupied France]:

– Contract between Foreign Office and Adolf Wüster (Chargé d’affaires at the German Embassy) in Paris for the evaluation and procurement of art of all kinds on behalf of the Foreign Office (1 June 194?);

– Abetz retrospective report regarding the seizure of Jewish art collections (“Protokoll über die Sicherstellung des jüdischen Kunstbesitzes” [Protocol on the seizure of Jewish holdings of art], 1 Feb. 1941) with four appended lists of paintings and other documents concerning Foreign Office acquisitions; two volumes of the inventory compiled by Erich Meyer, referred to as appendices 1 and 2 (not included here but available in the files RAV Paris 2490 and 2495 [see Section 3.5.3.]) and a list, appendix 3, showing 74 works in the embassy inventory;

– Letter from Luther to Abetz (23 Mar. 1942) with requests for a list of paintings and other art objects sent from Paris to Berlin and a list of confiscated works of art held by the German Embassy in Paris;

– Notice from Paris for Ribbentrop (23 Apr. 1942), regarding paintings still at Wilhelmstrasse 73 or awaiting shipment and Wüster’s plans for exchange;

– Correspondence between Luther, Abetz, and others regarding the disposition of paintings at the German Embassy.
3.5.3. Deutsche Botschaft Paris
[German Embassy in Paris]

Finding Aid:

Microfilm:
Microfilms for this series are indicated in Kent, vol. III, pp. 392–438.

– Case files of correspondence with protests of French authorities against seizures:
  – Art collection from David-Weill (with inventory of paintings transferred to the National Museums of France [MNF]);
  – Library of Professor Hanser (University of Rennes);
  – Collections belonging to Maurice Rothschild.
– Copies of earlier German orders and other documents authorizing ERR seizures, including those in Athens, Sophia, Belgrade, and Belgium.

RAV Paris 2490: Sicherstellung jüdischen Kunstbesitzes [Securing Jewish art possessions]:
With a copy of the letter from Luther to Abetz (23 Mar. 1942).
  “Verzeichnis der im Juli 1940 durch die Geheime Feldpolizei in Paris gesicherten und in die Deutsche Botschaft überbrachten Gegenstände aus jüdischen Kunsthändlungen.”
  [Inventory of the objects from Jewish art dealerships secured by the Secret Field Police in Paris in July 1940 and delivered to the German Embassy].
(Marked on the cover sheet as “Anlage 1”.) (A poorly legible MCCP copy from microfilm in BArch Koblenz *B 323/307, with many MCCP/TVK annotations providing ERR codes and MCCP numbers, etc.)

Inventories of the collections confiscated from:
(I) Jacques, (II) Arnold, and (III) André Seligmann;
(IV) M.M. Bernheim-Jeune;
(V) Roger Devalcourt [de Valcourt];
(VII) Paul Rosenberg (21, rue de la Boétie), and
(A) Emile and (B) Fernand Halphen.
This is presumably “Anlage 1” mentioned above in the Abetz report (1 Feb. 1941) in R 27656.

180 For an unknown length of time, the two volumes of inventories shown here were mistakenly stored under Paris 2495. This error was caught in 2009 and the inventories returned to Paris 2490. It is unclear to what extent these inventories may have been cited while incorrectly assigned Paris 2495.

This volume was presumably the “Anlage 2” mentioned above in the Abetz report (1 Feb. 1941) in R 27656. Although the compiler is not indicated, presumably this the original vol. 2 compiled by Erich Meyer, although another specialist or assistant may have been involved. (An augmented version is held as RAV Paris 2495 below.)

Covers the paintings in the collections of:
– Maurice, Edmond (Château Ferrières), and James-Armand de Rothschild [Rotschild, sic];
– Maurice Dreyfus;
– Raymond Lazard; and
– Paul Rosenberg-Bernstein (Bordeaux).
– “Verzeichnis der im Deutsch-Französischen Institut deponierten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Inventory of paintings and art objects deposited in the German-French Institute].
– “Nachtrag” (24 p.) covers silver and porcelain from the collection of Maurice Rothschild.

RAV Paris 2495: Sicherstellung jüdischen Kunstbesitzes [Securing of Jewish art possessions]
“Verzeichnis der durch die Deutsche Botschaft sichergestellten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Inventory of paintings and art collections safeguarded by the German Embassy]. (title handwritten on cover, typed on title page; no date or indication of compiler). Bound original typescript, 286 p.

Although the compiler is not indicated, presumably this is the revised version of vol. 2 (in RAV Paris 2495) compiled by Erich Meyer, although another specialist or assistant may have been involved. (A carbon copy from MCCP is in BArch Koblenz **B 323/295, with some MCCP/TVK annotations.)

Repeats and augments coverage of same collections in the second volume of the inventory in RAV Paris 2490; indicates locations of the holdings within the buildings of the German Embassy:
– Maurice, Edmond (Château Ferrières), and James-Armand de Rothschild [Rotschild (sic)];
– Maurice Dreyfus;
– Raymond Lazard; and
– Paul Rosenberg-Bernstein (Bordeaux).

3.6. Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen (BADV)
[Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues]

Controlling Agency: Bundesministerium der Finanzen
[Federal Ministry of Finance]

AND

3.7. Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA)
[Federal Office of Administration]

Controlling Agency: Bundesministerium des Innern
[Federal Ministry of the Interior]

N.B. Because the BADV and the BVA are now so intricately intertwined, they are treated together in this section. Currently, some relevant offices of both these government agencies are housed in the same building in Berlin-Weissensee. Additional reorganization is anticipated early in 2020. Hence researchers seeking consultations or potential research access should contact the central offices well in advance.

ACCESS
BADV records and photographic files are open to researchers only by special arrangement.

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181 The compiler is exceedingly grateful to Dr Angelika Enderlein, now senior BVA provenance researcher, for verifying the coverage of these two agencies in November 2019. For the earlier 2011 edition of the Survey, she kindly met and introduced me to the BAVD holdings, and later consulted and provided updated data about subsequent reorganization in 2017 with transfer to the BVA of many of the functions and archival components listed for BADV in the 2011 Survey. Researchers seeking advice on issues of provenance research and access to related materials described below should address Dr Angelika Enderlein (ZMV I 9) <Angelika.Enderlein@bva.bund.de>; she anticipates another major reorganization in early 2020.
The Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV) – an agency under the Federal Ministry of Finance – was, until 31 May 2017, the German federal government agency responsible for:

1. Central services such as maintaining personnel files and related records, consulting for organizations, as well as art administration, including provenance research for the remaining art works remaining in German custody from the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP), as well as custody of important related documentation including photographic archives.

2. Unresolved property issues, including restitution processing for property of corporate bodies and claims for illegal seizures during the National Socialist period.

3. Records of the former Office for the Legal Protection of Assets of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), as well as the archives of restitution (Rückerstattungsarchiv) and postwar compensation (Wiedergutmachung).

In the case of number 3, the BADV is still the custodian for those GDR records and the postwar restitution and compensation archives. Since 1 June 2017, however, part of the earlier BADV responsibilities and functions, including art provenance research and some of the related archives have been transferred to the Federal Office of Administration (Bundesverwaltungsamt, BVA) – an agency under the Federal Ministry of the Interior. A large part of the Photographic Archives, however, remain in the custody of the BADV.

**MCCP Art Photographs**

The BAVD still holds a collection of over 43,000 original photographic prints from the MCCP that complement the collection of ca. 50,000 photographic negatives from the MCCP located in the U.S. National Archives in College Park (NACP), Still Pictures, RG 260, Series MP (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.8.2.4.). Presumably, this is the collection of original photoprints that some earlier thought had disappeared between the closing of the MCCP and transfer of part of the MCCP records to the United States, because it was not openly available. Apparently, after MCCP was closed in 1949, most of the MCCP negatives were sent to the United States, while the original photoprints remained in Germany. The photographic collection, together with the works of art not restituted, remained in custody under the Federal Ministry of Finance, but the materials were not publicly available before they were digitized and incorporated in the MCCP Database, which was launched in 2009. The entire German-held collection of MCCP photoprints is now in BVA custody under the Ministry of the Interior, with digitized versions online in the MCCP Database. Additional reorganization and custody change for the collections should be anticipated in 2020.

A part of the collection of remaining MCCP negatives was at some point transferred to the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz. Some of the nitrate negatives had to be destroyed, but those that could be saved have been preserved on microfiche (5,910 numbered fiche) in a special collection in Koblenz, not processed as part of B 323 (see Section 3.1.1.8.).
3.7. BUNDESVERWALTUNGSAMT (BVA)
[FEDERAL OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION]

Controlling Agency: Bundesministerium des Innern
[Federal Ministry of the Interior]

Address: DGZ-Ring 12; 13086 Berlin-Weissensee
Tel.: +49 (0)228 / 99358-0 (switchboard);
E-mail contact (main): poststelle@bva.bund.de
E-mail contact (for provenance research): Provenienzrecherche@bva.bund.de
Website: http://www.bva.bund.de/

ACCESS
BVA records and photographic files are open to researchers only by special arrangement.

Since 1 June 2017, the Federal Office of Administration (Bundesverwaltungsamt, BVA) – an agency under the Federal Ministry of the Interior – has assumed part of the earlier BADV responsibilities and functions, including art provenance research and custody of remaining art works and related documentation, although many of the photographic archives remain with the BADV. As of the end of 2019, related offices for these functions of the BVA and the BADV are still housed in the same building in Berlin-Weissensee.

With the transfer of the former BADV Provenance Research Unit to the BVA in 2017, the BVA agency is also now the custodial heir to approximately 3,000 unidentified or ‘heirless’ works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts, manuscripts, and related objects of fine arts). As of late 2019, the BVA still holds approximately 1,700 books (not counting some 5,000 books due for restitution at the beginning of 2020) and 4,000 coins, all looted during the Nazi-era. Many of these objects are now on permanent loan to German museums. Recently, the BVA has withdrawn all artworks in these collections from federal government agencies, because in most cases, their provenance remains unresolved.

All of these cultural assets were initially processed after the war by the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and subsequently by the German Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut, TVK) and assigned Munich registration numbers (Mü-Nr); yet these remaining items could not be identified satisfactorily for repatriation/restitution to their country of provenance before the TVK closed in 1962.

After the TVK ceased operations, the remaining unidentified or unclaimed artworks were turned over to the then Federal Ministry of the Treasury (now the Federal Ministry of Finance [Bundesministerium der Finanzen]), which entrusted the works of art to the Regional Finance Directorate (Oberfinanzdirektion) Munich. From there, most of these artworks were placed on permanent loan to various museums and ministries in exchange for their proper conservation. In 1998, the artworks, or in most cases their permanent loan certificates, were transferred to the Regional Finance Directorate Berlin, where provenance research was begun in May 2000. Finally, in 2004, when the Regional Finance Directorate Berlin was closed down, the artworks were bequeathed to the Federal Office for the Regulation of Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt zur Regelung offener Vermögensfragen, BARoV). Two years later, in 2006, the BARoV was closed, and its records, including the artworks, were turned over to the newly created BADV.

Starting in June 2017, the Provenance Research Unit responsible for research on those items in...
BADV custody was transferred and became part of the Federal Office of Administration (BVA). However, a large part of the Photographic Archive – of particular importance to this Guide – is still held by BADV, including the central photographic collection from the MCCP. Some parts of the archives, however, were transferred to BVA.

Early in 2020, however, it is anticipated that the Provenance Research Unit together with Administration of Artworks Unit (responsible for loans, among other functions), will be separated from the BVA; as of October 2019, details have not been finalized. Pending finalization of the new arrangements, prospective researchers or those seeking consultations should contact the offices involved well in advance.

**Internal BVA Database**

The BVA maintains an internal database covering approximately 3,000 art objects (with images) for which provenance research has been completed. These can all be searched by artist, title, collector or art dealer, and by MCCP registration number (with footnotes to archival sources) via an online database at [http://www.provenienzdatenbank.bund.de/](http://www.provenienzdatenbank.bund.de/).

Artworks from this collection whose provenance could not be cleared can also be found registered with at least a few details in the database of the Magdeburg-based German Lost Art Foundation (Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste), earlier the Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets (Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste): [http://www.lostart.de](http://www.lostart.de). Data on those works of art are linked to the BVA database, but not vice versa.

**MCCP Property Cards Art**

The BVA also holds a collection of 2,700 Property Cards Art arranged by Munich registration numbers. These index cards cover the works of art in BVA custody. They were compiled in Germany between 1952 to 1962, after the MCCP was closed down, when the responsibility for research and restitution was turned over to the TVK (Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut). German staff members could refer to the English-language index cards, but in those cases where the art objects were still held at the TVK, they compiled new ones in German.

**MCCP Internet Database**

“Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’” / “Database on the ‘Munich Central Collecting Point’.”


In June 2009, the BADV (as then constituted), in cooperation with the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM) in Berlin and the Bundesarchiv, launched an online database

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182 The number of 3,000 art objects in the custody of the BVA differs from the 2,106 number found in the provenance database. The discrepancy is due to the fact that in the internal database all the portfolios of drawings are listed and counted drawing by drawing. This is necessary for the purpose of loans among other administrative reasons. In contrast, the provenance research database counts only the portfolios of drawings (as opposed to the single drawing), which can be found under one Munich registration number, although all individual drawings are also listed. In total the database covers 3,000 works of art as well.
of images from the original MCCP photographs in its collection. The images include Munich registration numbers for the objects portrayed. They are linked to scanned images of the ca. 66,000 MCCP Property Cards Art (*B 323/647–694) and ca. 43,000 arrival cards (*B 323/604–646) located in the BArch Koblenz, as well as the Property Cards Art from the TVK (then in BADV custody). In addition, 4,300 MCCP photographs from the Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI) in Munich were incorporated into the database. Likewise contributed were 1,000 MCCP Property Cards Art from the Austrian Commission for Provenance Research, in custody of the Bundesdenkmalamt in Vienna.

In the framework of this ERR Archival Guide, the MCCP database covers most of the ca. 20,000 works of art seized by the ERR in France and Belgium and initially processed in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, along with those received from the Möbel-Aktion and the Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (BN). It also covers additional ERR-seized art from Western Europe not processed in the Jeu de Paume. Likewise, this database contains images and Property Cards Art for the thousands of additional cultural objects plundered by the ERR from the Balkans and the Soviet Union, among other NS occupied countries, that were processed by the MCCP and TVK after the war. Coverage also extends to the many thousands of works of art seized during the war by other agencies that passed through the MCCP and TVK thereafter. Noticeably, however, art objects not included in the database are those retrieved after the war and processed in the Wiesbaden CCP, the French restitution center in Baden-Baden, and those processed in the British Zone. (As of early 2018, those items have yet to be covered in a comparable database.)

However, neither the MCCP Property Cards Art held by the Bundesarchiv and other agencies included in the database, nor the photographs now held by the BVA and the Central Institute for Art History (ZI), are complete in terms of the remaining holdings from MCCP. Many MCCP Property Cards Art and images of corresponding works of art are held elsewhere, most of them not identical (even for the same object) to those in the database. Initially there was some interest to expand the database with digitized images of additional MCCP Property Cards Art and corresponding photographic images of the art objects from MCCP and TVK. For example, the U.S. NACP was prepared to make available digital copies of the large collections of MCCP images and property cards in RG 260 (OMGUS); these were all recently digitized for NARA Microfilm Publication M1946 (MCCP records) and for inclusion in the online version displayed on Fold3.com (see the U.S. chapter, Sections 10.1.5.3.4. and 10.1.8.2.4.). Regrettably, however, DHM programmers decided not to attempt further cooperative international expansion, considering the technical problems and resulting time and expense that would be involved.

Another group of variant copies of property cards covering the items returned to France have since been reprocessed in the collection now designated 209SUP, Cartons 852–856 (earlier RA 840–844) in the Archives of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (see the French chapter, Section 2.1.1.4.).

Regrettably, in terms of ERR coverage, the online MCCP database also does not include a field for the alphanumeric codes assigned by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume, although these were usually

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183 The MCCP Property Cards Art in the NACP as part of RG 260 (OMGUS), Property Division, Ardelia Hall Collection, Records of the MCCP, are described in AAM Guide to Provenance Research, pp. 94–99; the boxes 491–539 listed there, no longer accessible to researchers, were reprocessed in preparation for digitization. Researchers must now consult NARA Microfilm Publication M1946, which includes digitized versions of the property cards (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.5.4.5.7., Entries 520–523), and the related MCCP photograph collection, Series MP (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.8.2.4.). Both the property cards and the photographs of works of art are now displayed on the Internet by the commercial vendor Fold3.com, although search and retrieval of individual items are exceedingly difficult and could be greatly augmented by inclusion in the German MCCP database.
recorded on the MCCP Property Cards Art and hence could be accessed in a full-text search. The database also does not include the repository designations and numbers indicating the Nazi art repository storage sites from which specific items were transferred to the MCCP, even though these numbers are also indicated on most of the MCCP cards. The database does include a field for art objects assembled for the “Führermuseum” in Linz that were later processed through the MCCP; it is therefore linked to the Linz database.

There has been some consideration and discussion between the DHM and the BVA about efforts to improve and expand the MCCP database; as of Fall 2019, plans are still in flux.

**Linz Internet Database**

“Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the Sonderauftrag Linz (Special Commission: Linz)”.

**Online at:** [http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html](http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html)

**English:** [https://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/indexe.html](https://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/indexe.html)

The DHM, in cooperation with the BADV (in its former constituency), also maintains a separate database with images and descriptions of now more that 6,600 works of art collected for the planned “Führermuseum”, which was to be established after the war in Linz, Austria. When launched in the summer of 2008 on the DHM website, the database initially covered 4,747 works of art, and has since expanded. A succinct introduction in German and English summarizes the development and fate of the Linz Collection. Footnotes in the Introduction provide references to published and archival sources, and a bibliography lists additional pertinent literature.

The database covers the art objects (paintings, sculptures, furniture, porcelain, tapestries, etc.) that Adolf Hitler and his special art agents purchased or appropriated from confiscated collections from the late 1930s until 1945. The art registered for Linz was initially stored by the NSDAP Chancellery in the Führer Building (Führerbau) in Munich. The collection itself was beyond the reach of Hermann Göring, Alfred Rosenberg, and other art collectors among the Nazi elite. Only 53 items in that collection have been identified as coming from the ERR through the Jeu de Paume (56 items, if a set of tapestries are counted separately). Most of the collection was moved to the salt mines of Altaussee in 1944, while those remaining in Munich were looted at the end of the war. After the war, the art objects were recovered and taken to MCCP, where most were processed for restitution to their owners.

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184 It is to be hoped that a field for ERR as well as MCCP registration numbers can be included in the projected successor database being planned by the Jewish Digital Cultural Recovery Project – under the Commission for Art Recovery and the Claims Conference – to supercede the “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” currently part of the Claims Conference ERR Project. That would also make it possible to follow the fate of the ERR-looted items covered in the BADV/BVA MCCP database and access the corresponding MCCP property cards and images.

185 See especially Hanns Christian Löhr, *Das Braune Haus der Kunst. Hitler und der ‘Sonderauftrag Linz’* (Berlin 2005; 2nd edn, Berlin 2016). See also Office of Strategic Services, Art Looting Investigative Unit, Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 4, “Linz: Hitler’s Museum and Library” (Dec. 1945), with 82 attachments, “Supplement” (Jan. 1946), and Index (n.d.). Original copies are in NACP, RG 239 and RG 260; BArch, B 323/191; and the National Archives of the United Kingdom, T209/29. However, not all of them are complete. CIR No. 4 is available online at: [http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114/hvMxROzkdWx-J5nVjpkn1GbX6](http://www.fold3.com/browse.php#114/hvMxROzkdWx-J5nVjpkn1GbX6).

186 The discrepancy is explained in the OSS ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 4: “Hitler’s Linz Museum,” pp. 59–60, and Attachment 56.

187 See the most recent commentary by Catherine Hickley, “Hitler Looted the Art, Then They Looted Hitler,” *New York Times*, 19 July 2019: [https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/19/arts/design/hitler-looted-the-art-then-they-looted-hitler.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/19/arts/design/hitler-looted-the-art-then-they-looted-hitler.html).
countries of origin. Approximately 1,000 works of art from the Linz Collection remain in the custody of the BVA.

The online Linz database presents images of artworks from the so-called Führerbau card catalogue (Kartei) and the content of the original Linz index cards held by the BVA, as well as data from the so-called “Dresden Catalogue” held by the Bundesarchiv (*B 323 – see above, Section 3.1.1.4.1. Sonderauftrag Linz). Originally, four sets of index cards and four sets of photographs were prepared, arranged by number, artist name, provenance, and subject or type of object. There was also an original set of glass-plate negatives. The only two surviving sets of the original Linz card files from the Führerbau are now held by the BVA, arranged separately by number and by artist name, along with two sets of the photo prints. The numbers go up to 3,935 (with gaps). The images in the database come from the “Führerbau” file now held by the BVA.

Circa 3,000 original glass-plate negatives from the Linz Collection are held in NACP, Still Pictures (RG 260, Series L), together with some additional photographic prints (see the U.S. chapter, Section 10.1.8.2.6.). Unfortunately, the German compilers did not consider a cooperative addition with the U.S. NACP, which presumably would have been prepared to provide digital copies of the glass-plate images from Linz, as well as the copies of the Linz property cards in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS). These were all digitized for NARA Microfilm Publication M1946 and for inclusion in the online version displayed on Fold3.com (see the U.S. chapter, Sections 10.1.5.4.5.7. (4) and 10.1.9.2.6.).

Nineteen of the original 32 photograph albums containing images of the Linz Collection – prepared for Hitler and found after the war in Berchtesgaden – are now on permanent loan to the DHM from the Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA). An additional album was returned to Germany from the United States in 2006; it is also on loan to the DHM by the BVA. The contents of the missing 10 albums have been reconstructed from other sources, including the Linz photograph collection in the BVA. Some 1,000 artworks from the Sonderauftrag Linz remain today in the custody of the BVA. The results of the ongoing provenance research on them can be found in the BVA provenance research database (mentioned above in more detail) at: http://www.provenienzdatenbank.bund.de/.

**ERR Art Photographs**

Of specific interest for this Guide, the BVA also holds a separate file held with a small collection of miscellaneous photographic prints of ERR provenance (ca. 270 images), all of which are identified by ERR alphanumeric codes representing 12 different ERR collections. Many of them bear the same ERR identification stamp as found on prints from the ERR Fotothek now held in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (*B 323/786–1102):

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

Almost all of the pictures in the file are held in multiple copies. Some of the images are mounted in a way similar to the photographs in the ERR Fotothek in Koblenz (*B 323/786–1102); others show signs of having been mounted once before. Many are loose, but all are marked with ERR codes. A good number of these photographs (at least one from each represented code) have captions from ERR.

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188 NACP, Still Pictures, RG 260, Series L (ca. 3,000 images). Some of the Linz negatives were removed from the MCCP collection and now make up a part of the MCCP images in NACP, RG 260, Series MP.
190 On the reconstructed albums, see Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum*. 
inventories or registration cards pasted on the back.

Most of the ERR photographs represent images of French Modern and Impressionist paintings from unidentified French Jewish collections. The Nazis considered such works to be “degenerate” (entartet) and were used for exchange or, in some cases, destroyed.

One small group (13 including duplicates) is identified as belonging to the ERR “exchange” (Tausch) collection (nos. 1, 6–12), involving paintings exchanged in an elaborate series of swaps via different art dealers, most of them on behalf of Hermann Göring. There were certainly many more of these for which the ERR had established an auxiliary inventory. Five of the photographs here indicate the exchange by number and date (Tausch XVII, 21 May 1942, and Tausch XVIII, 15 June 1942). These include one by Renoir from the Paul Rosenberg collection (PR 61) and four paintings by Henri Matisse.

The largest group in the BVA file bears numbers from the ERR Unidentified Collection (Unbekannt, UNB), meaning that the ERR had not identified their proprietors.

These bear the UNB numbers:


One is listed as UNB without a number, and one bears the number ‘H.G. list 1.92’, meaning it had been turned over to Göring.

Several other groups of photographs are identified as originating in the following ERR collections:

- Tinardon (Ti 1–10, 12, 19, and 21);
- Thierry, Mme (Thi 1);
- Unger, Frederick (U 4–5, 7, 11, 15–17, 19–20, 23–25, 37, and 40);\(^{191}\)
- Viterbo, Dario (VIT 2–11, 16–22, 23a–b, 29, 31–32, 34, 36, 44, and 45);
- Wormser-Bloch (WBl 1, also marked MAB [Möbel-Aktion Bilder] 806);
- [Wildenstein?] (Wil 1–12);
- Wolff (WO 3–4, 6–7, 10, and 11);
- Wormser (WOR 1–3).

Further analysis will be required to determine any possible significance of this group of photographs and whether or not these images are missing from or duplicated in the ERR Fotothek. Given the fact that a few of the photographs here have Munich numbers added after the war, it is apparent that the file came from the MCCP/TVK, probably from a working file.

\(^{191}\) Unger no. 7 (Mü 44635) also bears the designation “HG.,” meaning that it went to the Göring collection.
The Institute for Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, IfZ), founded in 1949 for scholarly research on the National Socialist era, has amassed extensive collections of sources concerning both party and state in those years. It holds copies of records from the Nuremberg trials – the Trial of the Main War Criminals and the Twelve Subsequent Trials – as well as from pretrial interrogations. It also has copies and indexes for other postwar legal proceedings involving former party, government, and military officials, and copies of all of the U.S. microfilms of captured German records and finding aids.

As part of a U.S.-German project in the 1950s and 1960s, IfZ staff members also prepared detailed finding aids for the records of the U.S. Office Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) held by the U.S. National Archives (now in College Park, MD, NACP); these provide more detailed description than is available in the still very inadequate NARA finding aids. The IfZ also has many microfilm and transcript copies of parts of the records themselves. Accordingly, the IfZ has some additional coverage of ERR-related files in the OMGUS records.

The IfZ card catalogues and other finding aids also cover other ERR-related postwar interrogation reports and war-crimes trials.

Of special note for Holocaust studies, starting in 2013, the IfZ also now hosts:

ZENTRUM FÜR HOLOCAUST-STUDIEN [Centre for Holocaust Studies], adjacent to IFZ at Leonrodstraße 46b; 80636 Munich
Website: https://www.ifz-muenchen.de/zentrum-fuer-holocaust-studien/.

The Centre is working in cooperation with the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI). Brief annual reports about the Centre for the years 2012–2016, including notes about activities, publications, and available fellowships are accessible on the Centre website (only in German).

Finding Aids (unpublished):


Detailed German-language descriptions of many of the ERR files on U.S. microfilms – i.e., the original materials now in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde – were prepared by IfZ specialists. These supplement the finding aids for NS 30 and related Rosenberg record groups in the Bundesarchiv.
Published Database:


This extensive, commercially available electronic database combines several published reference books and microfiche editions with previously unpublished materials. Of special importance here is the aforementioned IfZ card catalogue of Nuremberg documents, which covers all of the Nuremberg document series. Each card contains the document number, number of pages, dates or range of dates, a description in German, the persons mentioned, and a selection of key words. The PS series prepared for the IMT (with many ERR documents) runs 001-PS–4080-PS in the database, but does not cross-reference exhibit numbers.
**3.9. ZENTRALINSTITUT FÜR KUNSTGESCHICHTE (ZI)**

*Agency*: Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Bildung und Kultur Wissenschaft und Kunst [Bavarian State Ministry for Education, Culture, Science, and Art]

Katharina-von-Bora-Straße 10; 80333 Munich  
Tel.: +49 (0)89 / 289 27 556  
Library: +49 (0)89 / 289 27 581  
Fax: +49 (0)89 / 289 27 607  
Website: [http://www.zikg.eu](http://www.zikg.eu)  
E-mail contact: info@zikg.eu  
Library hours: Monday–Friday, 9:00–20:00

Founded in 1947, the Central Institute for Art History (ZI), the only independent institute for research in art history in Germany, occupies the building of the former NSDAP headquarters, which, after the Second World War, was used by the MCCP. Thus, the ZI came to inherit some of the library, photographs, and other materials from the MCCP when it closed in 1949. The ZI library now holds one-half million volumes and approximately 1,140 current periodical subscriptions, making it one of the most significant libraries for art history.

The ZI studies various developments in the art world during the Nazi era. About 40,000 color slides from a special Nazi effort to preserve copies of frescoes and other paintings on historical monuments (Führerauftrag Monumentalmalerei [Special Assignment of the Führer Monumental Painting]) are now on the ZI website ([http://www.zi.fotothek.org](http://www.zi.fotothek.org)). This mission was not a part of ERR activity and therefore does not involve images of ERR loot or items from the MCCP.

The ZI has also been involved in a number of research projects that involve identification of NS looted paintings, including those seized by the ERR. For example, a current ongoing EU-sponsored project “TransCultAA” involves the analysis of the “Transfer of Cultural Objects in the Alpe Adria Region in the 20th Century,” which would include cultural seizures by the ERR during the Second World War. (*See* the project website: [https://www.transcultaa.eu/](https://www.transcultaa.eu/)).

**Photographic Archive (Photothek)**

*Photographic Archive hours:* Monday–Friday, 9:00–17:00

The ZI has an extensive photographic archive of some 900,000 items on a variety of media. Among the 770,000 black and white photographic prints, at least 10,000 images, possibly many more, come from the MCCP and the German successor TVK, but not all have yet been attributed as to provenance. Some 4,300 MCCP photographs from the ZI collection have been incorporated into the MCCP Database on the website of the German Historical Museum (DHM).

Most of the ZI collection was mounted on cardboard after the war and the photos filed in several different categories. Any possible provenance information on the back of the photos is therefore concealed.
ERR Photographs

In response to inquiries for this *ERR Archival Guide*, ZI staff members kindly reported examples of a number of original mounted ERR photographs of artworks identified in an unprocessed part of ZI holdings. Most of the 86 cardboard sheets in this group bear the ERR code R (Rothschild Collection), and there are also at least 10 with the code DW (David-Weill Collection), in addition to a few with other ERR codes. These cardboard sheets all bear the stamp “Bildstelle ERR,” similar to those in the Fotothek at the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz. At least one of the Rothschild sheets appears to have been taken from an album. Other ERR photos are indicated as loose or mounted in other formats, i.e., not in the traditional ERR format.

Among the ERR codes identified on other pictures in the ZI Photo Archive are:

- Rothschild Collection (R): R-6, 78, 96 (Mü 6731), 1032, 1245, 1254, 1292–1293, 1296, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1327a-b, 1331, 1333–1334, 1336a–e, 1337, 1339, 2643, 2648, 3032, 3573–3574, 3587–3588, 3600, 3806, 3846–3847, 3863, 3865, 3919–3920, 3990, 4021, 4175–4176, 4178;
- Botschaft Rothschild (BOR): BOR-31–32;
- David-Weill Collection (DW): DW-41, 193, 256, 293, 422, 448, 2116, 2418, and 3650;
- Seligmann Collection (SEL): SEL-326, 464a, 464b, 1028;
- Brunsvig (Brunswig; BRU): BRU-11;
- Möbel-Aktion Bilder: MAB 772.

Subsequently, Marc Masurovsky, who directs the Jeu de Paume Database, made several visits to the ZI and found several hundred photographs, copies of which were kindly furnished for augmentation of the Jeu de Paume coverage. Those include many images for art works in the ERR Proprietors Unknown (UNB) collection, and others the ERR had not inventoried. Quite possibly, there are many more images of artworks seized by the ERR, but it will not be an easy task to sort them out.

A number of other inventory entries bear notations of French provenance and restitution to France. These are identified as belonging to the French Rothschild collections, a few to the David-Weill Collection, and one each to the Soma Koti and Unger collections. Although French restitution numbers are noted, ERR code numbers are not readily available.

Further research will be needed to provide a more detailed assessment of ZI holdings in relation to the ERR images in the NACP and the BArch Koblenz as well as those ERR images in the BADV.
Descriptive Literature:

MCCP


**Original German edn:** *Der Central Collecting Point in München. Kunstschutz, Restitution, Neubeginn.* Munich/Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2015; = *Veröffentlichungen des Zentralinstituts für Kunstgeschichte in München*, no. 34.


An authoritative semi-popular and very well-illustrated account of the organization, operations, and achievements of the MCCP. Includes brief summaries of major restitution to individual countries throughout Europe with added names of country representatives and examples of major works of art recovered and returned, followed by major domestic returns within Germany. Includes a survey of subsequent German TVK efforts to continue the restitution efforts. Provides limited citation to important archival sources and an extensive bibliography of related published literature.
3.10. FORSCHUNGSSTELLE OSTEUROPA AN DER UNIVERSITÄT BREMEN, ARCHIV – ABTEILUNG SOWJETUNION UND NACHFOLGESTAATEN  
[Research Centre for Eastern Europe, University of Bremen]  
[Archive – Division for the Soviet Union and Post-Soviet States]

Address: Klagenfurter Straße 8, D-28359 Bremen, Germany  
Tel.: +49 (0)421 / 218 69600 (Institute)  
Tel.: +49 (0)421 / 218 69631 (Archive)  
Fax: +49 (0)421 / 218 -69607  
Website:  
Research Centre: https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/  
English: https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/en/  
Archive: https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/de/9/20110606113229/Kontaktformular_Profil.html  
English: https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/en/9/20110606113229/Archive_Library.html  
USSR Project site: https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/de/4/20130926132240/20110624163536/Arbeitsgruppe_Sowjetische_Kulturgueter.html (English version not available)  
E-mail: archiv.fso@uni-bremen.de  
Hours: Monday–Thursday 9:00–17:00  
ACCESS  
Documents are freely accessible to researchers.  
Arrangements must be made at least four weeks advance of arrival for access to the special collection described below.

During the 1990s, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the dramatic opening of Soviet archives brought new possibilities for research in the Russian Federation. Simultaneously, revelations regarding the extensive captured archives, the millions of ‘trophy’ books, and the secret repositories of ‘trophy’ art transported to the Soviet Union brought new incentives for identification and hopes for eventual restitution, particularly in Germany. Discovery of the collections from the Bremen Kunsthalle seized and transported to Moscow after the war were a key focus in Bremen. Hopes for restitution were countered by Russian claims about cultural property in Germany from the Russian Federation and newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, particularly Ukraine and Belarus.192  

During the 1990s, the Forschungsstelle Osteuropa of the University of Bremen (under the direction of Professor Emeritus Wolfgang Eichwede) received a series of generous grants for research on Soviet cultural damage and losses during the Second World War. The aim was to encourage Russia to return of more of the ‘trophy’ cultural property from Germany remaining in Russia, and at the same time try to locate and identify in exchange Soviet cultural property remaining in Germany. During the decade-long project, the Working Group on Soviet Cultural Property (Arbeitsgruppe Sowjetische Kulturgüter), under the Forschungsstelle Osteuropa developed an important collection of documentation on the

subject, resulting from their extensive archival research and publication projects. Close cooperation with Russian and Ukrainian specialists brought copies of many newly available archival documents and produced an important series of related publications. These include information about and copies of newly available files from the ERR, among other NS-agencies involved in cultural plunder during the war. Some of the original archival resources from which the Bremen Collection was composed are covered elsewhere in this Guide, but the Bremen Collection itself should provide a helpful orientation for researchers.

Over the decade the project continued a large collection of documents was brought together in Bremen from Russian, Ukrainian, German, and U.S. archives. With lack of success in securing the return of the Bremen Kunsthalle Collection and Eichwede’s retirement, Bremen terminated the Soviet Cultural Property Project. The vast collection of copies of archival documents was transferred to Berlin, but never fully processed so it could be opened for public research. In recent years, the collection was returned to Bremen, where archival specialists in the University’s Research Centre are now reprocessing the collection with plans for more description of the collection to be entered in the Centre online archival database, which should make it more openly available for research.

Problems in the use of these materials include the fact that many of the archives from which copies of documents were obtained have subsequently been reprocessed, and in some cases transferred to different locations, as noted in many cases in this Guide. In the case of a key database with item-level description of cultural items returned from Germany to the USSR after the war, the digital infrastructure has become outdated, although the documents that formed its basis are still preserved. The vast collection of documents resulting from the project nonetheless provides an important research facility for specialists, and particularly for students training for research in the field, including much-needed provenance research regarding valuable looted art, archives, books, Judaica, and other cultural property still-displaced and far from home in many countries as a result of the Second World War. Processing work of the collection was begun in 2017, and hence more detailed information about the collection should later become available on the Centre website.

**Related Publications (Selected):**

https://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/de/4/20130926132240/20110624163536/Arbeitsgruppe_Sowjetische_Kulturgueter.html

The German-language website includes helpful annotations for some of the important publications of the Centre.


Includes an appended summary about the Bremen project.

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A collection of original articles based on newly available archives detailing Nazi cultural plundering in German-occupied Soviet lands by researchers at the Forschungsstelle Osteuropa of Bremen University. Includes maps and illustrations.


A collection of original archival documents relating to Nazi cultural plundering in German-occupied Soviet lands with a helpful introduction by the editor, “Das Vorgehen deutscher Reichsbehörden gegen die Kultur in den besetzten Gebieten der Sowjetunion, 1941–1944.”

**CD-ROM Database of Property Restituted to the USSR**


A database providing object-level data on cultural objects returned to the Soviet Union by the U.S. central collecting points in Germany after the Second World War in a searchable form. Based on data from restitution Property Cards Art and other documentation in *B 323 and at the NACP. Much of the data is now superseded by the MCCP database at the DHM described elsewhere, which also adds images (but does not include the NACP data). Regrettably, the software is now obsolete, rendering the content inaccessible on most computers. The original materials used for compiling the data remain in the project archive of the Research Center for East European Studies (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa) at the University of Bremen.