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	Box 333

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ANNEXURE IX

MFA&A in France.

1. Work in Forward Areas.

The work of MFA&A officers in France has been and still is of a kind difficult to express statistically; though MFA&A officers with British and US Communications formations are said to have visited 901 towns and 1827 sites since the beginning of operations. In areas of active operations, e.g. in Normandy during June, July and August and now in Alsace-Lorraine, the monuments officers with the advanced formations are in a position to help the French authorities especially the officials of the Service des Monuments Historiques and the Archiviste Departementales to resume their function, to smooth the way for these officials with the military authorities in circumstances where the scale of purely military activity might otherwise have made it impossible for their services to function at all. The numerous inspection of monuments carried out by the MFA&A officers which included nearly all the monuments scheduled by the French authorities as of importance enabled them to call the attention of the appropriate authorities to urgent tasks which without the MFA&A officers visit would not have come to their notice owing to dislocated communications, etc. Unlike the MFA&A Service in Italy, very little direct action as to first-aid repairs has been taken and the policy has been always to help the French to help themselves. On occasion, however, the MFA&A officers have been able to obtain for the French badly needed supplies of roofing material from captured enemy stocks for urgent first-aid repairs.

2. Mitigation of Effects of Air Attack.

It is difficult to estimate how far the comparative immunity of the greater Cathedrals of France from damage by bombing has been due to the efforts of the Allied Air Forces based on the information supplied by SHAEF at their request, but certainly such information was sought by the Air Staff and supplied, and except for the Cathedral of St Lo and to a lesser degree Rouen, the greater Gothic monuments of Northern France have escaped comparatively lightly. The same may be said of the Depots of the National Museums of the position of which the Air Staff was warned in May of 1944.

3. Billeting.

This is a constant preoccupation of MFA&A officers both in forward areas and in lines of communications and these latter include the Paris area and a large part of the most celebrated part of France. The problem shows no signs of becoming less insistent and has assumed new proportions with the onset of winter. The work of the MFA&A officers in this respect has not been confined to the buildings listed by SHAEF as immune from military use but has included innumerable other buildings of historic importance where troops have been in occupation and where a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties has been reached through the good officers of MFA&A. Requests for the evacuation or regulation of military use of particular buildings put forward by the French are constantly being dealt with at all levels of the MFA&A organization. On occasion it has been possible for MFA&A to take action in cases where the French out of politeness or a desire not to seem grudging to the US/BR forces had allowed the use of National Monuments against their own better judgment, the occupation of the Chateau de Rambouillet is an outstanding example.

4. General.

The most important aspect of the MFA&A work in France is the most intangible, the exhibition of good will on the part of the Military authorities towards an aspect of French National life and sentiment of which the French themselves are especially conscious. The French have been given a feeling that their National possessions and sentiments are not a matter of indifference to us and that we are prepared to do all that is in our power to help them to preserve their inheritance which has been endangered twice in five years.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L
ANNEXURE X
Special Report on Objects in Schloss Rimburg .

HQ 30TH INFANTRY DIV

1 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Art Objects in Schloss Rimburg.

1. Inclosed is an inventory of art objects removed by members of ECAD Det FLH2 from Schloss Rimburg in Merkstein, Germany (K8555 GSGS 4416) and housed for safety in two rooms of the Gatehouse of Schloss Rimburg.

2. It is recommended that the Fine Arts and Monuments Division of your command designate personnel to select the more valuable objects in this collection and move them to a place of safety out of the combat zone.

For the Commanding General:

JOHN P. EYSTER,
Capt., AGD, Asst Adj Gen.

1st Ind.

HQ NINTH US ARMY, APO 339, US Army, 8 Nov 44.

TO: CG, 30th Inf Div. (Thru: CG, XIX Corps).

1. Det ILG2 removed tiara and coin collection to bank vault in Aachen 31 Oct 44.

2. Removal out of combat zone requires movement across international boundary and is not approved.

3. Plan for handling objects delivered to Det ILG2 by MFA&A Officer, this Hq after approval by AC of S, G-5, XIX Corps.

4. All objects should be delivered to responsible German official as soon as possible.

By command of Lieutenant General SIMPSON:

OSCAR L SCARBOROUGH
Capt., FA, Actg Asst Adj Gen.

+ + + + +
8th Ind.

HQ NINTH US ARMY, APO 339, US Army, 19 Dec 44.

TO: CO, Det FLH2, Co H, 2ndECAR. (Thru: CG, XIX Corps).

1. Returned for reexecution of receipt of burgermeister.

2. Form of receipt should be sufficiently binding to attach responsibility for receipt and custody of the property on burgermeister.

3. Date of execution of receipt, date of delivery and location of office building (120 Hauptstrasse) in Merkstein should appear on receipt.

4. Signature of burgermeister is illegible. His name should be typed or printed also.

By command of Lieutenant General SIMPSON:

OSCAR L SCARBOROUGH
Capt., FA, Actg Asst Adj Gen.

+ + + + +

6 January 1945

I, Josef Bayer, in addition to the receipt previously signed by me on 25 November 1944 for the articles delivered to me at the Burgermeister's Office, 120 Hauptstrasse, Merkstein, on 25 November 1944, and which were moved from "Schloss Rimburg" Castle, Gemeinde Merkstein, by Captain William Harrison, O-533882 of Military Government Detachment FLH2, do hereby acknowledge my responsibility for said articles and I shall do all that is necessary to safeguard said articles and I shall do all that is necessary to safeguard said articles until same are returned to their rightful owner or owners.

/s/ Josef Bayer
JOSEF BAYER
Burgermeister
120 Hauptstrasse
Merkstein.

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Zuzuglich der von mir fröhe unter dem 25 November 1944 geze aneten Empfangsbestätigung für die Gegenstände, die mir am 25 November 1944 in Bürgermeisteramt Markstein, Hauptstrasse 120 übergeben wurden und die durch Hauptmann William Harrison (O-533882) von der Militärregierungs-Abteilung FLH2 von "Schloss Rimburg", Gemeinde Merkstein, abgefördert wurden, erkenne ich hiermit folgendes an:

Ich übernehme die Verantwortung für genannte Gegenstände and werde alles tun für die Sicherung genannter Gegenstände, bis dieselben ihren rechtmässigen Bigentümer oder Eigentümern zurückerstattet sind.

/s/ Josef Bayer
JOSEF BAYER
Bürgermeister
120 Hauptstrasse
Merkstein.

+++++

Inventory of paintings, objects of art, etc., removed from Schloss Rimburg and housed, for purpose of safety, in two rooms of the gatehouse of Schloss Rimburg, hereinafter designated as "West Room" and "East Room". All measurements are height first and width in millimeter.

WEST ROOM

- Oil, canvas; two horses with figure; with plate; "A Cuyt"; 23½ x 32½.
 Oil, board; landscape; man attacked by mountain lion, with saddled donkey standing nearby, (probably allegorical); 23½ x 34.
 Oil, canvas (rebacked with cardboard); exterior of castle; "P.... Schloss, 1875" 25 x 31½.
 Oil, canvas, two figures in arch of medieval ruins; 20 x 16.
 Oil, canvas; river scene; throng of people at river (ford?), with bluffs above river, 25½ x 28.
 Oil, canvas, forest scene, with Gipsy camp (?); 13½ x 16.
 Oil, board; seascape with figures; with plate: "Peter Brueghel, 1569-1625, Israelites Crossing the Red Sea"; 24½ x 36.
 Oil, canvas; river scene in moonlight; 22 x 31.
 Oil, board; Madonna, with mss. book in right hand; 38 x 25½.
 Oil, board; madonna, under tree, with saint bending over; 32 x 25.
 Oil, copper; landscape; mountains in blue, with three figures on cliff overlooking a stream; 13½ x 17.
 Oil, copper; figure (saint at prayer, with sword in heart); reserve; male figure, standing, with rod in right hand; 21½ x 15.
 Oil, board; prayer scene; five men at left, five women at right, four children in foreground; 33 x 80½.
 Oil, board; figure; male figures with left foot on head of cherub; 39 x 33.
 Oil, board (split); Madonna, with animal heads at upper-right; 36 x 26.
 Oil, board; figure; male figure, seated, holding goblet (?) in right hand and mss. book in left, in lap; 30½ x 25½.
 Oil, canvas; mountain scene; figure mounted on donkey conversing with seated figure; 18½ x 23.
 Oil, canvas (rebacked with board); farm stall scene, showing donkey, cow, dog, and goat; 27 x 36.
 Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a man in 18th cent. dress; 41½ x 32½.
 Oil, canvas; landscape; meadow and mountains; signed; H.L. Seefirth, 1847, 33 x 50.
 Oil, canvas; landscape; windmills and man in rowboat; signed T.G. Doart 63; 46½ x 64.
 Oil, board; portrait; bust of a young girl with medieval headdress; 20 x 16.
 Oil board; portrait; bust of a woman with 17th cent headdress; 41½ x 35½.
 Drawing, wash; castle; signed; Gerard Pourein (?) (under glass; 31 x 45½.
 Oil, canvas; portrait; young woman, three-quarters length, wearing blue dress; repaired; "Zinn 60½; (on reverse: "de Blocha usen Josephine, nee 16 avril 1783, decea - 13 Mai 1804).
 Oil, canvas; portrait; woman, three-quarters length, seated, in 17th cent costume; repaired; "Anno 1641"; (on reverse: Agnes Paffendores Schliprottens") 91 x 69½.
 Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of woman in medieval court headdress 44½ x 38½.
 Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a man, hatless (Dutch or Flemish); hole at lower right; 62½ x 47½.
 Oil, board; portrait, young woman, full length, standing beside table on which lies a book with clasps; 25½ x 21.
 Oil, copper; landscape with figure; man driving two cows and a goat across a bridge, signed J.D. (?) 30 x 43½.
 Oil, canvas; portrait of a nun; 77 x 64½.
 Oil, board, landscape with animals; deer in a forest setting; (on reverse: "Tavernraath, Boschgericht" and on frame, "Barend Cornelis Kookkech, geb. 1803 Middelburg. 1862 Cleve."); 13 x 17.

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Oil, canvas; (rebacked with board); landscape; man reclining on bank of stream near a small dam; signed: "A. de Failly, 18--" 44 x 53.

Oil, canvas; landscape; winter scene with frozen inlet, skaters, boats, church; signed: "I. Beebstra a toy (?). 1658"; 87 x 13.

Oil, canvas; landscape with figures; people dancing and sitting, on blue bluffs overlooking sea (Italianesque); signed: Osw. Achenbach; 99 x 149.

Tiles, Delft, paint; Madonna (on one), and medieval figures on horseback with castle in background; 19 x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Escutcheon, wood, carved; unpainted; 81 x 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Figure, female, wood, carved; height: 64.

Escutcheon, wood, carved and painted, with head of child at crown; height: 75.

Helmet, steel, medieval armor; damaged.

Locks, iron, pair, medieval, without keys.

Figure, female, wood, carved and painted (Madonna), with child in left arm, standing; height: 64.

Panel, relief, wood, carved, depicting Adoration of the Magi; 61 x 51.

Chields, steel, pair, medieval, one figured.

Platter, copper, figured; diameter: 67.

Plates, 23, various sizes, Chinois; diameters from 23 to 39 $\frac{7}{8}$ (stacked).

Plate, Chinese, brass, blue and gold; diameter: 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Plates, 3, pewter, with hallmarks.

Dish, serving, pewter, with handleless; hallmarks.

Tray, pewter, 3 legged, with hallmarks.

Platters, 2, silver, diameter, 37.

Pots, 3, silver (coffee or tea)

Creamer, silver.

Platters, 2, silver-plated; diameter: 26.

Dish, silver; diameter: 17

Tray, silver, length: 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tray, silver-plated; length 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dish, silver, gold-plated inside, open-work; height: 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter: 10

Pot, pewter, 3 legged. (top missing); height: 18

Bust, marble, man; late 19th cent.

Dresden figure group: smith, at anvil, and female figure.

China, set, 13 pieces (others missing), Chinese.

16th cent., book, Gothic type; poor condition, leaves missing and loose in oakboard binding.

Glass, stained, oval, showing male and female saints (2 figs.): dia: 49.

Glass, stained, escutcheon; broken; 53 x 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

Vase, Chinese, blue and white; height: 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

Vase, Chinese, blue and white; height: 30 $\frac{1}{2}$

Glass, stained; seraphim with torch; 22 x 14

Rug: length, 158 x 103.

Tapestry, 262 x 137

Tapestry, 267 x 264.

In mirrored glass cabinet: Vases, pair, chinese, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vases, pair, chinese, 22.

Vases, pair, chinese, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vases, pair, 24. Vases, pair, 25. Lamps, pair, 30 (top missing. Vases, pair, 19. Jars, 5, etched, with silver tops, 27. Figurines, 4.

Dresden china. Dish, fruit, on platter, basketwork china, 18th cent. Figure, wood, carved, of a saint (Moses?) with tablet in right hand; height: 32. Pedestal, wall, wood, carved. Goblet, master, spun and blown glass, 18th cent; height: 39. Decanter cut glass (glass vanes broken inside); height: 27. Crucifix, ivory, carved, 34 mm. high, on wooden cross and stand; overall height: 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ (on top of mirrored glass cabinet

EAST ROOM.

Oil, board (oval); portrait; bust of a woman in 17th cent dress; 19 x 14.

Oil, board; portrait; bust of an old woman; lettered on front of frame "Gabriel Metsu 1605-1658; 22 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; landscape; medieval scene at entrance to castle; 32 x 46.

Oil, canvas; Madonna (Italian school); 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; seascape; harbor, with ruins of buildings at left foreground; 82 x 103.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a man in armor (without helmet); (on reverse: "P. Douven, pinxit, Ao. 1722); 86 x 66.

Oil; Madonna, surrounded by seraphim with musical instruments (Russian?) 48 x 38.

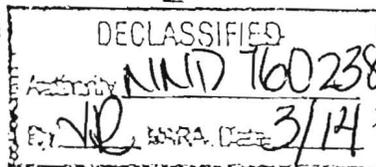
Oil, canvas; portrait (side view); bust of a general or principality dignitary; signed ("Carl Faust, 1912"); 77 x 61 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Chart, genealogical, in red, blue and black of von Hedesdorf family; executed and signed: 1781 (under glass) 52 x 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ (on paper).

Chart, genealogical, of von Hedesdorf family, under glass, on paper; 68 x 32.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust (possibly of some German principality ruler); 70 x 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. (see below (hole right center)).

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Oil, canvas; portrait; bust, possibly wife of person in portrait immediately above); 70 x 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a man; with plate: "Louis von Brauchitsch, geb. 7.v. 1757 gest. 19.1.1827" 72 x 57 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a woman; with plate: "Adolfine von Brauchitsch, geb. v. Gertzen geb. Neustrelitz 27. Juli 1770 gest. Berlin 20 Sept. 1844; 78 x 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, board; double portraits in same frame (presumably of man and wife) dated by artist (for man) 1593, and (for woman) 1594; 41 x 59 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of an old man; with plate: "Heinrich Dietrich von Grohman, get 31 XII 1740 gest 20 X 1840; 77 x 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; medieval scene, showing man, standing, with sword raised, held aloft his shield, addressing mounted knights in armor; (on reverse is sticker with the name, "Hugo Grotius", and a lengthy description in Dutch); 59 x 56.

Oil, canvas; medieval scene showing knights in armor, mounted, looking down upon fallen foe, as part of a battle scene (possibly a Crusade subject); 58 x 70.

Oil, canvas (backed with board); pair of head studies, of saints or hermits, identical in size and frame; 15 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, copper; three small oval battle scenes in a frame designed to contain five such ovals (two missing); each oval; 6 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; overall inside frame size: 19 x 20.

Oil, board; street scene, with water and rowboatman in left foreground; 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Watercolor, paper, under glass; beach scene; signed: "T. Wekbeker"; 25 x 35 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Watercolor, paper, under glass; street scene; showing town gate, church people; signed: T. Wekbeker; 33 x 23.

Oil, canvas portrait; bust of a man; with plate: "Timoteus von Brauchitsch geb. 3 VII 1706 gest. 23 IX 1779" 69 x 56.

Oil, canvas; landscape with figures, shepherd and shepherdess with goats and cow among rocks; 54 x 67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a man; with plate: "Karl von Brauchitsch geb. Berlin 24 Juli 1755 gest Berlin 29 Juli 1844"; 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; portrait half-length; with plate: Eduard von Brauchitsch get 12 III 1798 gest 29 XI 1869"; 92 x 76.

Oil, canvas; portrait; bust of a woman in red gown and brown gold cape; 79 x 62.

Oil, canvas; portrait, half length, seated, of a prelate, with forefinger of right hand in a book; on reverse: "Vidainbacher, pinxit, Ao 1793"; repaired; 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 55.

Oil, canvas (rebacked with board); portrait, three-quarter length, seated; 18th cent, male figure in brown robe trimmed with blue; 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 43.

Oil, board; Queen Madonna, under canopy; around border of frame: "IOR HENDRICK DIV SMET FRS IOOS HEERE IN LDE Ao 1483 TAEUST IQUCVAME IAR GRIETE VAN SCHORISSE FILLA MHER IOORIS"; 67 x 52.

Oil, canvas (rebacked with board); infant Christ in manger, with angel, Joseph and Mary; 64 x 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil, canvas; portrait, half length, seated, of a man in olive brown robe, lace at sleeves and throat, flowing hair, in olive backed chair; on reverse: "Eve"; 98 x 84.

Oil, canvas; portrait, three quarters length, standing, of a girl, or young woman, in early 19th cent, costume, with right hand resting on chair post; 112 x 83.

Oil, canvas; Madonna (Italian School) 59 x 47.

Panel, relief, wood, carved; with empty medistal (apparently to hold a woodcarving of a saint or other ecclesiastical subject); 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 73.

Headstone (for arch, or arch facing), angled at top, depicting two medieval shepherds aged marl; chipped at lower left; 36 x 28.

Bust, marble; (Pallas Athene?) 86 height.

Leather suitcase, containing: spoons, silver - 7 and forks, silver - 10.

/s/ JAMES B. LARWOOD
 JAMES B. LARWOOD,
 1st Lt., SPEC RES
 MFA&A Specialist, Det EIH2
 21 Oct 44.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

ANNEXURE XI.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Mission (France)

AG 319.1-3 GE

APO 757.
9 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Report of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Supreme HQ AEF
Mission to France, to February 1945.

1. The Commission de Recuperation.

A Commission de Recuperation Artistique has been appointed by the French Government to deal on its behalf with the problems of the return to French ownership of the vast accumulation of movable works of art seized by the Germans during the occupation and removed from the country. The Commission is presided over by M. Albert Henraux, Acting President of the Louvre, and consists of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Musees de France, the Archives Nationales, the Bibliothèques Nationales, the Ministries of War and of the Navy. To the Commission is also attached an advisory body of experts. The members of the Commission have now been selected and appointed and the Ministry of Finance after considerable delay has approved a budget which should enable a suitable building to be taken over as a headquarters of the commission and a staff engaged, but it is unfortunately apparent that delay will succeed delay and it will be some time before the Commission can carry out its work efficiently. Its first task will be to receive and classify claims of owners whose movable works of art have been removed by the Germans and indeed, claims are already pouring in. Most of the information supplied to the Commission by claimants is of the utmost importance to MFA&A for its work in Germany, and this fact has been constantly stressed. A good deal of information has been passed to Supreme HQ AEF, and when the Commission has a properly organised office system, a great deal more should be available.

Mlle. Valland, Keeper of the Musee de Jeu de Paume, has been appointed Secretary General of the Commission. Mlle. Valland continued to work at the Jeu de Paume during the entire period of its occupancy by the Germans, and would have been in a position to obtain detailed information of the most valuable kind. Little information relating to looted works of art that passed through the museum has been supplied from this source either to the Commission or to MFA&A, but Mlle. Valland has made available a good deal concerning German personalities who worked in Paris for the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, and concerning shady practices of French collaborationist dealers. Information on the subject of German personnel is of the greatest value for future work in Germany, the activities of French dealers, desirable as it is for MFA&A to have some knowledge of them, are a matter of French domestic concern and it is hoped will be dealt with by the Commission.

2. Archives.

Set out below are the principal matters relating to archives dealt with during the period covered by this report.

The Murat Papers. M. Samaran, Directeur des Archives de France reported that certain documents belonging to the Murat family had been deposited for safe keeping at the Archives de France on 1 November 1939, and were transferred early in 1940 to the archival repository established at the Chateau de Beaumesnil (Eure). Between 10 June 40 and 4 July 40 the chateau was occupied by German troops and four Napoleonic documents of very considerable historic interest and great monetary value were removed. All information relating to these documents, which may be recoverable in Germany, has been passed to MFA&A Supreme HQ.

The Directeur des Archives de France also supplied information concerning the Departmental Archives of Haut-Rhin, and those of Mulhouse, and gave the names of persons at Strasbourg and Colmar whose services might be made use of in safeguarding archives, pending the re-instatement of the French Archives Service.

Attention was also drawn to the theft of important documents from the Chateau de Sassy (Orne). These documents are the property of the duc d'Audiffert-Pasquier and comprise 300 letters from Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis-Phillipe. The theft appears to have been committed in July 1940 when the Chateau de Sassy was occupied by the staff of Colonel Jacobi, commanding the German Air Force in the Department of Manche.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

The information that Dr. Ewig, former German archivist for the Moselle, had been taken prisoner, was passed to the French archival authorities, who requested that Dr. Ewig be questioned concerning the supposed removal of French archives to Heidelberg, and as to the whereabouts of archival repositories organized by the Germans in Lorraine. Any information that may be obtained on these points will be passed to the French.

3. Service Militaire de Protection des Monuments Historiques et Beaux-Arts.

For some months, Commandant Christofle and the officers who came with him from Algiers in October have been attached to the Ministry of Education and have formed a Service Militaire de Protection des Monuments et Beaux-Arts. It was hoped that this service would be available to carry out its work on a properly organized basis in the Zone of the Interior and especially in operational areas on the west coast, but as the French military authorities have been unable to supply transport or other facilities, little apart from an occasional tour of inspection to areas where French troops are billeted has been achieved. It has now been decided that the responsibility for Monuments Historiques in these areas will be taken over again by the Normal civilian service. The French propose, on the other hand, to set up a section, comparable to MFA&A with officers functioning in such areas of enemy territory as their forces may be called upon to occupy, at a higher level elsewhere. They also hope to have MFA&A Officers attached as liaison officers to allied formations advancing into or stationed in Germany. It is understood that the question of liaison officers is under discussion at a high level. From the MFA&A point of view, the services of such liaison officers would seem rather redundant, especially as the French also propose to have experts standing by in Paris to be called forward when necessary to carry out some specific task. It is possible that Commandant Christofle and some of his officers may be absorbed into the French MFA&A Functional Section.

4. Occupancy by Troops of Classified French Monuments

Contact has been maintained during the period under review with MFA&A Officers at Communications Zone and L of C. A meeting was held between MFA&A, Mission, Communications Zone and L of C on the one hand, and officials of the Service d'Architecture on the other. The French authorities were asked to prepare a detailed list of classified chateaux giving particulars of what portions of buildings might be used for billeting or citing cases where large outbuildings might be available. Such a list would have simplified the work of MFA&A officers concerned and would have been circulated to the Town Majors and the Corps of Engineers, but the French authorities maintained that the preparation of such a list was too complicated under present conditions. The Ministry of Education has approached the MFA&A Mission on numerous occasions with requests for evacuation of classified French monuments. As examples of two among many, the cases of the Chateau de Compiègne and the Chateau d'Haroué, both included in the Supreme HQ List of Protected Monuments, may be cited. A portion of the Chateau de Compiègne, known as the Aile de la rue d'Ulm, had been taken over by Headquarters, Continental Air Transport Area. The French authorities protested, and a visit was made to Compiègne by representatives of G-4 Mission, Air Component Mission and MFA&A Mission to find alternate accommodation. The taking over of a large school building was the only other solution found to be possible. The problem was then discussed with the Minister of Education (who controls the building) by the Chief of Staff, Mission, accompanied by the MFA&A Officer. It was finally agreed by the Minister that the Headquarters concerned should use the portion of the Chateau de Compiègne for an indefinite period.

A request was also made by the Ministry for the evacuation of the Chateau d'Haroué (Meurthe-et-Moselle) one of the finest of its kind in France, at present occupied by officers of the Twelfth TAC, Seventh Army reported that it was impossible to evacuate the building owing to tactical situation and the fact that no alternate accommodation was available, but arrangements are being made for certain requests of the owner to be carried out, and she now acquiesces in the occupancy of the Chateau. It should be noted that the Ministry of Education, through its Directeur-General des Services d'Architecture, has always been most helpful and cooperative in its dealings with MFA&A.

5. MFA&A Responsibility in L of C Areas.

During December discussions took place between the Adviser, MFA&A Supreme HQ AEF, Mission MFA&A, 21 AG CA and HQ L of C CA, and it was recommended that the responsibility for Monuments, etc., in certain L of C Areas should be entirely French and that local French authorities should take up any questions that might arise with their central authorities, who would deal with the Mission.

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The Mission would communicate direct with L of C on such matters. The area in question comprises the Departments of Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Seine, Seine-Inferieure, Eure, Calvados and Part of Orne. Supreme HQ AEF has approved of this arrangement.

6. Musee Maritime des Salorges, Nantes.

Information has been supplied through M. Georges Salles, Directeur des Musees de France, that the Musee des Salorges, Nantes was looted by the Wehrmacht during the night of 24 September 1943, and many valuable and irreplaceable objects removed. Details of these have already been forwarded to Supreme HQ AEF.

7. Collections Seized by the Germans.

From time to time it has been possible to forward fairly complete lists of collections taken en bloc by the Germans. The most important of which details have been sent forward during the period under review are the Rosenber and Raphael Collections. One most important single object concerning which information has been sent on is the "Madeleine a la Veilleuse" by Georges de la Tour. This picture was bought from a French dealer by the Museum of Cologne in spite of the fact that the authorities of the Louvre had asked and received an option on it.

8. National Monuments in French-Indo-China.

At the request of the Ministry of Education, a list of classified monuments in French Indo-China was forwarded to Supreme HQ AEF for transmission to the War Office, London, and the War Department, Washington. The list was prepared by M. Phillipe Stern, Curator of the Musee Guinet, and deals particularly with the Khmer monuments of the Angkor group, which are unique. The French Government hope that all reasonable measures will be taken to prevent damage to Angkor.

For the Head of Mission:

F.W. JONES, Jr.,
Major, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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ANNEXURE XIII
MFA&A PERSONNEL -- Jan 1945

SHAEF

Lt. Col. GEOFFREY F. WEBB, (BR), Adviser.
Capt. MARVIN C. ROSS, USMCR, (US), Deputy Adviser.
Major STRATTON O. HAMMON, CE, (US) (Temporary Duty)

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

Lieut. GEORGE L. STOUT, USNR, (US).

FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

Capt. WALKER K. HANCOCK, Inf., (US).
Capt. EVERETT P. LESLEY, GMC, (US).

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

Capt. ROBERT K. POSEY, CE, (US).

NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Capt. WALTER J. HUCHTHAUSEN, AC, (US).

COMMUNICATIONS ZONE, UNITED STATES ARMY

Capt. RALPH W. HALLETT, AUS, (US).

OISE BASE SECTION

2nd Lt. ROGER A. CLARKE, AC, (US).

SEINE BASE SECTION

2nd Lt. JAMES J. RORIER, AUS, (US).

ADVANCE SECTION

1st Lt. DANIEL J. KERN, CAC, (US).

SECOND BRITISH ARMY

S/Ldr. J. E. DIXON-SPAIN, RAF, (BR).
Captain C. F. WILMOTT, (BR).

FIRST CANADIAN ARMY

Major R. E. BALFOUR, KRRC, (BR).

BRITISH LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Major The Lord METHUEN, Scots Gas, (BR).

SHAEF MISSION (FRANCE)

Lt. Col. A. J. L. McDONNELL, (BR).

SHAEF MISSION (BELGIUM)

Major P. K. BAILLIE-REYNOLDS, RE, (BR).

SHAEF MISSION (NETHERLANDS)

Capt. L. BANCEL LaFARGE, AC, (US).

SHAEF MISSION (NORWAY)

Capt. GUTHORM KAVLI, (Norwegian Liaison Corps)

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ANNEXURE XIII

List of Reports Forwarded to the War Department and War Office.

Date	Title	No. of Pages
28 June 44	MFA&A to June 44 (three inclosures)	7
5 Sep 44	Visit of Adviser to France.	3
14 Sep 44	Operations of MFA&A Officers in Normandy.	78
25 Sep 44	Maj Balfour's Report on Monuments of Rouen.	8
26 Sep 44	Deputy Adviser's Visit to France.	3
11 Oct 44	Operations of MFA&A in France.	135
21 Nov 44	MFA&A to 1 Oct 44 (three inclosures)	80
22 Dec 44	MFA&A to 1 Nov 44.	112
4 Jan 45	Report on Visit to Strassburg.	14
15 Jan 45	MFA&A to 1 Dec 44.	95
18 Jan 45	Posters Used by MFA&A (seven inclosures).	2
24 Jan 45	Transmittal of Documents (Material on Indo-China supplied by French).	1
28 Jan 45	Capt LaFarge's Report on the Netherlands.	4
30 Jan 45	Material on MFA&A (four inclosures).	2
31 Jan 45	Forwarding of Documents (two inclosures).	1
1 Feb 45	MFA&A Report on Metz.	6
5 Feb 45	Transmittal of Report (3 inclosure)	3
5 Feb 45	MFA&A Report for December 44.	124
7 Feb 45	Report of German Archivists (one inclosure)	1
12 Feb 45	Transmittal of Documents (three inclosures)	1

A number of papers prepared in this Theater have been forwarded to the War Department only:

15 Dec 44	Reference Material (five inclosures)	1
27 Jan 45	List of German MFA&A Personnel (7 inclosures)	1
10 Feb 45	Information from Documents Discovered at Strassburg 10 (one inclosure).	10

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R E S T R I C T E DHEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
APO 655

000.4 (G-5)

31 January 1945

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Specialist Officers.

TO : Commanding General, First US Army, APO 230.
(Attention: AC of S, G-5)
Commanding General, Third US Army, Rear, APO 403.
(Attention: AC of S, G-5)
Commanding General, Ninth US Army, APO 339.
(Attention: AC of S, G-5)
Commanding General, Fifteenth US Army, APO 408.
(Attention: AC of S, G-5)

1. Reference is made to the following:

- a. Chapter XVI, "Handbook for Military Government in Germany, Prior to Defeat or Surrender", Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, December 1944.
- b. Paragraph 15, Section I and Section XVIII, Annex III, "Directive for Military Government of Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender", Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, 23 November 1944.
- c. Paragraph 13, "G-5 Operational Instructions", Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, 2 August 1944.
- d. Letter, 21 AGp/15911/8/EA, 30 May 1944, Headquarters 21 Army Group (Rear), subject: "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives".

2. Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Specialist Officers assigned or attached to G-5 staff sections of armies in operation, are part of the specialist organization under the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

3. In accordance with the directives of references a and b, paragraph 1, above, these officers are to aid Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-5, in all matters pertaining to Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.

4. Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-5, will utilize these officers to the best advantage in the areas for which they are responsible. If circumstances require, they may have these officers placed on temporary duty with CA/MG detachments.

5. In order to be properly informed, it will be necessary for these officers to make inspections of the listed and other important monuments and collections in the areas of the commands to which they are assigned or attached, and to keep acquainted with conditions in such areas from the time of occupation by elements of such commands.

6. In accordance with the provisions of reference b, paragraph 1, above, these officers will advise Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-5, concerning monuments and collections not on the Official Lists of Protected Monuments which need to be exempted from military use or to have special protection.

-1-

R E S T R I C T E D

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R E S T R I C T E D

(Ltr, 000.4 (G-5), Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, subject: "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Specialist Officers", cont.)

7. As a measure contributing to the eventual restitution of works of art and objects of scientific or historical importance which may have been looted from United Nations governments or nationals, these officers will investigate all information of such nature and inspect all repositories of such works falling within the area of the command to which they are assigned or attached, and report their findings.

8. These specialist officers will aid in obtaining custody of, and preserving from destruction, alteration, or concealment, all enemy records, documents, plans, or archives, according to the provisions of references a and b, paragraph 1, above.

9. Such facilities for transport as are consistent with other requirements will be afforded these officers to enable them to make inspections and to have personal contacts with each other and with the MFA&A Officer, this headquarters.

10. Reports will be submitted by MFA&A officers covering semi-monthly periods of operation. These reports will be forwarded to the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group (Attention: AC of S, G-5), and a copy for information will be sent directly to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force (Main), (Attention: AC of S, G-5).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

J. H. Bloss

J. H. BLOSS
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

INFORMATION COPIES TO:

SHAEF, G-5 (6)
Sixth AGp, G-5 (2)
CA, Rear Hq, 21 AGp (2)
66th Inf Div, SCAO (6)

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Operations Branch
Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Aug 2 88

APO 757 (Main)
15 Jan 1945

SHAEF/G-5(Ops)/751/1.

SUBJECT: Report on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives to 1 December 1944.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

*Dupl of Aug 83*1. MFAA SECTION, G-5, SHAEF.

The visit of Mr. Jenkinson, Archives Adviser to the War Office, the return of Mr. Shipman, Archives Adviser to the War Department from his visit to Italy and the visit of Major Grover of The Adjutant General's Records Division of the War Department, made it possible to bring together the various policies and devices for handling archives, agreed and given a definite form. This was the largest single task which occupied the SHAEF MFAA Section in the course of November. The results achieved are discussed in a separate paragraph below.

Other matters which arose during the month were the conclusion of arrangements with G-2 Post and Frontier Control to prevent the export of works of art from Germany during the earlier stages of occupation and the issuance of an order to all troops by G-1 SHAEF forbidding the purchase of works of art by Allied troops in Germany. This latter order was the corollary of the law forbidding the sale of such objects by Germans (see Appendix XII, p. 90). Contact was also made with G-2 Censorship SHAEF and information supplied to enable that Division to keep watch on the European Art dealing trade, as and when the international postal services begin to open up.

The problem of the employment of French Monuments Officers was further explored in collaboration with the French Liaison Officer attached to G-5 SHAEF and a suitable museum trained officer with a knowledge of German was interviewed by Lt. Col. McDonnell of the SHAEF Mission (France), the Deputy Adviser (Capt. Ross) and the French Liaison Officer. The problem was somewhat complicated by the appearance of some fourteen French monuments officers from Algiers. This body of men recruited mainly from emigre architects arrived by long sea in Northern France many weeks after the pressing need for architecturally trained monuments officers had ceased to be acute and when the real demand was for museum trained men. It was informally suggested by the Adviser to Le Commandant Christofle, their senior officer, that some of his officers might be well employed in those areas of Southern and Western France where military operations were still continuing but where there were no US or British troops employed. It was and still is impossible for the Adviser to do more than make informal suggestions on this point as these officers have not yet been properly attached to any formation under orders of the Supreme Commander. So far, however, Le Commandant Christofle and his men have shown no great eagerness to carry out work in areas outside the Zones of the US and British Armies, presumably in the belief (unwarranted) that transport and petrol are more easily come by in those areas.

In the course of the month, the Adviser paid a visit of forty-eight hours to London to discuss problems of the recruitment of British personnel for the Military Government, Berlin, and kindred matters with the War Office and British Element CC. Advantage was taken for discussion of other common problems with the latter body and with US Group CC.

The Adviser also paid a visit to Headquarters, Sixth Army Group which had come up from the Mediterranean area on to the right flank of the Armies under the Command of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force. He used this opportunity to make the acquaintance of the Monuments Officer attached to that formation, Captain Young, and to discuss with him his special problems and the difference in practice between the SHAEF area and the Theater of Operations from which he had come. The Adviser took the opportunity of this visit to urge most strongly on the authorities at Headquarters the employment of Captain Young further forward in the Army areas than they had done hitherto.

A number of visitors came to Supreme Headquarters or the Mission in Paris during the month. Colonel Newton and his Personal Aide, Lt. Lippman, arrived early in the month and departed on a tour of the 21 Army Group and Twelfth Army Group areas on

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12 November, accompanied by Lieut. Stout. They returned about 25 November. Major The Lord Methuen also reported to the Adviser for three days to discuss the problems of the British Line of Communications area and advantage was taken of his visit to arrange informal conferences with the U.S. officers at Com Zone (Captain Hammett) and Seine Base (Lt. Rorimer) to discuss common problems of such areas, notably the billeting question. Major Methuen also discussed questions of common interest with Lt. Col. McDonnell at the Mission.

In the course of the month 21 Army Group CA were relieved of their responsibilities for War Graves and 1914-1918 War Memorials in the British Line of Communications area by the arrival of a special mission sent out by the Imperial War Graves Commission. This Mission was sent without any previous notice reaching CA of the existence and function of which it is reported to have shown itself unaware. U.S. War Memorials, which are situated for the most part in the Com Zone areas, remain a responsibility of MFAA.

2. ARCHIVES.

The problem of archives as it developed and was tackled in this Section in the autumn of 1944 arose out of the intention to protect historical documents and records as well as monuments and works of art. Alongside this early and limited policy there grew up gradually, a realization of the immense importance of the 'living' records of Government and Economic Administration - not only to G-2 Intelligence but to Military Government - Germany as a whole. At the same time, the difficulty of separating living from purely historical records was realized, and the fact that apart from certain agencies of G-2 (Int) which were primarily interested in the seizure and exploitation of documents for purely military purposes, no staff or field organization existed (except MFAA) concerned with the preservation and orderly handling of records in situ - the only means whereby many accumulations could retain their usefulness to the variety of agencies which would need to use them.

The problem was attacked in two ways: a list of archives - using the word in the wide continental sense - (The General List of Archives - Western Germany) was completed, and its make-up settled on consultation with G-2 (Int) and with it a form of instruction to combat and other units, requiring them to protect these papers, and regulating access to them by both military and civilian agencies. This instruction was agreed after a series of conferences with G-2 (Int) and the list and instruction, prefaced by a letter over the signature of the Adjutant General, is now being printed. This publication will provide only for the initial protection of 'archives'. The second step was to ensure the orderly handling of such records and papers by the agencies which required them, and to which access was freely granted in the instruction prefixed to the General List of Archives - Western Germany. The two most important of these were the various Sections of G-2 (Int) and of Mil Gov. A series of discussions were held with G-2 on this matter, the results of which are gradually beginning to appear, and a special instruction for Mil Gov staffs and detachments was composed and agreed with the various Branches of G-5. This instruction has now been signed, and will be issued concurrently with the General List of Archives - Western Germany, as soon as the latter is printed. This instruction included the regulation of the condition under which archives should be moved when it is necessary for safekeeping, or ease of access to move them, and in the course of these and other regulations defined the duties and position of the Archives Officers.

In addition, arrangements were made to forbid the periodic destruction of surplus 'archives' in Germany, as in the early stages of occupation this reasonable practice might be a cloke for the total destruction of important papers.

3. PERSONNEL.

The most important changes in personnel during the month of November were; first the appointment of Captain LaFarge as MFAA officer with the SHAEF Mission to the Netherlands. Capt. LaFarge was chosen for this position by reason of the conspicuous ability he had shown in the liaison part of his duties in France and Belgium, and the contacts he had already established in Holland when serving with Second British Army. Secondly, the withdrawal of Lieut. Stout from First U.S. Army, where he was replaced by Captain Lesley. At first it was intended to hold Lieut. Stout at SHAEF as a mobile reserve so that his special knowledge of the problems of the physical condition of art objects, would be available to any part of SCAEF's Command and in this capacity he acted during the latter part of November in the course of which he visited Ninth U.S. Army at the request of that Headquarters in addition

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to accompany Colonel Newton on his inspection. It was eventually decided to place him with Twelfth Army Group, to act in this capacity, and handle MFA&A problems at that Headquarters. This decision was made with the concurrence of Lieut. Stout, in the belief that he could act more quickly and effectively from Army Group than from SHAEF, and as a full-time officer at that level was thought to be advisable at this stage of operations.

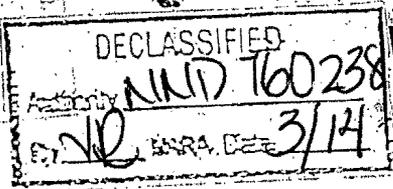
In the course of this month arrangements were also made for the placing of some specially qualified enlisted men as assistants to the officers in the field, as Pfc Kirstein to Third U.S. Army to assist Capt. Posey, and the recommendation of Pfc Moore to be placed with Ninth U.S. Army to assist the Monuments officers with that formation. The officers with First U.S. Army are reported to have applied for the services of Sgt. Kech.

4. GENERAL.

As on former occasions the Appendices to the present report contain some belated material which falls out of the main period covered. The most interesting features in the reports are perhaps to be found in those of First U.S. Army, Appendix I - especially the accounts of the City of Aachen, the first Archives officer's report and the account of some of the difficulties that arose over the projected removal of the contents of one of the repositories of the Aachen Museum for safekeeping in Brussels. The point at issue appears to have been the unwillingness of the Belgian Authorities to sign a receipt form satisfactory to the First U.S. Army authorities. The latter, who had taken the advice of their Legal Officers on their responsibilities for objects found in their area of operations, other than war material, required a recognition of this responsibility as laid down by International agreement. It is satisfactory to note that an agreement was eventually reached on this question, even though the overrunning of the site of the repositories in the recent enemy offensive before the evacuation could be completed, has made the controversy appear somewhat academic.

Other interesting features of the field reports are the presence of a number of reports covering a large area in Southern France, the orders and instructions issued by U.S. Com Zone for the regulation of the conduct of troops in billets (pp 27, 33-4) and the accounts in the report of the officer with the Netherlands Mission of the steps taken by the Dutch to safeguard their monuments. The reports from First Canadian Army and the Belgian documents annexed are also of interest.

G. Webb
 GEOFFREY WEBB,
 Lt. Colonel,
 Adviser, MFA&A.



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FIRST UNITED STATES ARMYHEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

1 Nov 44

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES, AREA OF FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY, SEMI MONTHLY
REPORT1. Aachen, Germany (K 8343). Cathedral (Munster)

a. General Information. Dates of inspection, 22-26 October 1944. Responsible civilians in residence at the cathedral, Prof. Theodor Rehman, canon; Erich Stephany, vicar; trained fire guard of six returned to duty 26 October.

b. Condition of Site. Fire hazard moderate from continued enemy artillery fire on city at last date of inspection. Immediate area around building only slightly disrupted; access difficult because of streets blocked by stone and rubble. No evident risk of flooding.

c. Condition of Building. Damage extensive but generally sound structure remains. Five fires reported to have occurred during course of present war; prevented from spreading by trained fire guard on continuous duty. Southeast wall of apse pierced at vaulting level by dud which destroyed two ribs and greater part of two vaults. Exterior stone figure (XIX century) knocked down apparently at this time; head carried in; other fragments on paving. Roof of Carolingian Octagon and of Gothic choir seem intact. Modern mosaics of dome of Octagon damaged in one place from exterior hit. Bomb damage to dome lead cover of Ungarische-Kapelle ripped off on northwest and southeast. Decorated stucco interior of dome (XVIII century) has one small hole at top; shrapnel holes scattered generally over West and South sides of dome and walls; entirely reparable in case of no further deterioration; all niche figures intact except that of St. Adelbertus; head of which is missing, torso damaged. Roof of Nikolai-Kapelle (XV Century) pierced in at least two places; vaulting apparently intact. All glazing except some of the plain clerestory windows in the Octagon destroyed or removed. Crates in the Nikolai-Kapelle believed to contain some glass. Southwest corner (about one-third) of cloister demolished. Romanesque chapel of the Holy Souls (East side) and collection of fragments (North side) appear undamaged.

d. Contents. Damage to contents largely avoided by proper precautions at beginning of war. Treasury removed from Ungarische-Kapelle. Modern high altar demolished by falling vaults except four antique columns. Statues (XV century) on pillars between windows of choir covered with fibre-board; that of Virgin and Child now uncovered but in good condition. Coronation Chair in galler of Octagon covered by brick housing. Bronze railings (VII century) covered. Floor of gallery under Chair supported by temporary brick arches and wooden shoring. The Corona (Chandelier of XII Century) trussed up under vault of gallery. Fibre board door ("Wolfs-Tür"), Hellenistic bronze She-Bear, and Pine Cone (X-XI Centuries) removed from Vorhalle. Proserpine Sarcophagus in gallery of Nikolai-Kapelle covered in situ.

e. Notes. It is understood that the fire guard will undertake temporary covering of dome of Ungarische-Kapelle with material from wrecked buildings in the neighborhood. The Cathedral was temporarily posted "Off Limits". Photographs were made of exterior damage.

2. Aachen, Other Architectural Monuments.

a. Rathaus, Marktplatz. Damage largely in May (25), 1944, according to civilians. Walls standing to roof, but much scarred and broken; shored up inside and out. Spires gone; steel frame at West bent to ground. Building largely gutted. Part of roof intact. Continued enemy shelling in this part of city. It is reported that woodwork and furniture from XVIII Century room is stored in a cafe at Medell, over Belgian border.

b. Church of St. John Baptist, Abteistrasse. Standing to roof level. Domes or spires gone at crossing and West end. Roof structure largely destroyed. No windows or doors remain. Continued enemy shelling.

c. Old City Gates. Moderately damaged but standing.

d. Archives Building, Fischmarkt. Facade intact. One-third of building largely demolished.

3. Museums and Collections, Aachen.

a. Suermondt Museum, 18 Wilhelmstrasse. Building slightly damaged in roof and leaking into upper story. Evacuated of works of art except for engaged fireplace, a few heavy sculptures, and a small repository, evidently of works from Heimat-Museum, in basement. Building apparently used for some time previous to U.S. occupation as a governmental office. Two floors now occupied by Military Government offices. Arrangements discussed for removal of works from basement repository when city free of enemy fire and suitable place for them found.

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b. Heimat-Museum, 13 Pontstrasse. Building intact except for broken windows and some interior doors unhinged. Evacuation of holdings; few polychrome plaster casts in cellar space and architectural stone fragments in court. Small room, recently partitioned, stair well, third floor, locked and not yet opened. Building used for some time as governmental office.

c. Couven-Museum, Seilgraben, 34. Almost entirely demolished. One wall fountain remains, a few fragments of walls, and a garden statue. Said to have been destroyed in July 1943 and ruins are moss and weed grown. Evident from other data that certain movable parts of collection previously evacuated. One report discovered (under date of 1 Aug 44) says:

"Das Couven-Museum der Stadt Aachen ist bei dem Terrorangriff am 15.7.43 abgebrannt. Bei späteren Angriffen ist der Bau fortschreitend zerstört worden, sodass heute sogut wie nichts mehr aufrecht steht

Following this is an estimate of damage to holdings, evidently left in place and not including the building itself, in the amount of RM 850,000.

4. Repositories of Municipal Collections, Aachen.

a. A list discovered among papers, Suermondt Museum, contained (Depots der städtischen Museen, Aachen) following (map reference has been added):

(1) Meissen (near Dresden), Albrechtsburg--Schlossver- Walter Borsdorf, Museumswärter Schulze; contents - Cathedral treasure, paintings, sculpture, and works of art from the Suermondt museum, royal jewels, tapestries and porcelain from the Couven museum, one case from the Heimat museum, paintings from private collections.

(2) Bad Wildungen (36 km. Southwest of Kassel), Bunker (I St.) - Museumswart Felix Pusch, Adolf Hitlerstrasse 69; contents - Schorn collection (furniture and paintings), furniture from the Couven-Museum.

(3) Weissmes (Waimes), near St. Vith (K 845030), Bürgermeisterei - Bürgermeister Brinkötter; contents - paintings from the Rathaus (I), 32 cases from the Heimat museum (enth. u. a. Slg. Liese). Note: the parenthesis gives a clue to contents of the cases; repository has been inspected and inventoried; contents more varied than this list indicates.

(4) Amel (Ambleve), near St. Vith (P 888962), (a) Bürgermeisterei (actually in school house) - Bürgermeister Brinkötter; contents - furniture and sculpture from the Suermondt museum, paintings from the Rathaus (II), family portraits, Kuetgens, furniture, Frau Döhms and Prof. Dr. Hermanns. Note: repository inspected; and inventoried; contents not accurately represented by this list. (b) Gaststätte Hochkreuz (P 873923); contents - furniture, large pictures, and textiles from the Rathaus. Note: repository inspected; crowded and inventory impracticable; near village of Medell; no evidence of pictures among contents.

(5) Grünenthal, near Imngenbroich (K 960200), Gastwirt Peter Kessel; contents - furniture and sculpture from the Suermondt museum, "Diapositiv" collection, Couven panelling of the Lousberg, furniture and cases from (Stykorn).

(6) Siersdorf, Krs. Jülich (K 937568), Kommende-Pächter Jos. Geilenkirchen; contents - panelling and interior fittings of the Theresien Kirche, Aachen.

(7) Dedenborn (F 020212) - Landheim der Hindenburg Schule in Aachen; contents - painted wall coverings from the Couven museum (Neuerwerbung), armoire of Dr. Kuetgens.

(8) Schloss Bröill, near Geilenkirchen (K 875625) - Baron v. Faily-Goltstein; contents - panelling from the Rathaus (Room III), 4 chairs from the Rathaus.

(9) Rathem, near Hüchelhoven (F 258692), Gastwirtschaft Hensen, Schmitterstrasse; contents - panelling from the Rathaus (upper ground floor room).

(10) Suermondt Museum (Aachen), basement and air raid shelter; contents painting from the Heimat museum, a few remaining pieces from the Suermondt collection, coins and books (Max Menler), paintings from private collections. Note: this repository inspected and reported.

b. Repositories on Belgian Soil. Three Aachen repositories, (3) and (4) above, visited by Col. Leo van Puyvelde, director general of fine arts, Belgium, with a view to arrangements about taking these works into custody, pursuant to broadly worded provisions of paragraph 55(b), Belgian Handbook. After seeing the three, Col. van Puyvelde decided to take into custody on behalf of Belgian Government and for account of actual owners, contents of repository at Ambleve. Letter of authorization for removal of holdings prepared.

c. Repositories in Germany Proper. Nearest to area of U.S. occupation, that at Grünenthal - (5) above - reported to Corps and to OC MG detachment that Landkreis. Others near front mentioned in CASUM report.

5. Comment.

a. General damage in the city of Aachen, as reported earlier, is great.

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b. Publications found in the Suermondt Museum, Aachen, provide useful reference material for preparation of lists of monuments for the western frontier area of Germany.

c. The roof of the church at Kornelimünster, damage previously reported, has been mended.

d. Continued efforts are being made on the instructions of the OC of the MG detachment at Monschau, to improve condition of archives stored there. The place is still under occasional enemy fire and conditions are not normal.

e. As soon as operating facilities permit, surveys will be made of minor monuments in Germany in the area of the First U.S. Army.

GEORGE L. STOUT, Lt., USNR,
MFA&A Specialist Officer.

WALKER K. HANCOCK, Capt., Inf.,
MFA&A Specialist Officer.

FIELD RECORD MFA&A

Country: Germany. Province: Aachen Stadtkr. Site: Aachen. Mon.: Church of St. John Baptist, Abteistrasse, Aachen, Burtscheid. Inspected by WH and GLS on 24 Oct 44. Res Civ: None. Custodian: None. Action Taken: Notation of condition and photographs on 24 Oct 44. Condition of Site: Torn up by shells. Accessible by foot. Guards: None, except MP in street 200 yds away. Fire Hazard: No remaining risk. Flood, Rain or Damp: Moderate Risk. Military Risk: Continued shelling by German long-range artillery. Fence or Wall: None. Condition of Building: Roof Structure: Destroyed. Cover: Destroyed. Walls: Standing to roof level -- domes or spires gone at crossing and W. end. Doors: Destroyed. Glass: Destroyed. War Protection: None remaining. Action Recommended: None except ultimate repair.

Country: Germany. Province: Aachen Stadtkr. Site: Aachen. Mon: Rathaus, Markt- platz. Inspected by WH & GLS on 22-25 Oct 44. Res Civ: None in residence. Custodian: None (MP CP across Platz). Action Taken: None. Condition of Site: General damage to ground and nearby buildings; rubble stacked and stone fragments piled to North. Guards: MP CP across Platz. Fire Hazard: Not much remaining to burn except shoring. Flood, Rain or Damp: Open to weather. Military Risk: Continued artillery shelling in this part of city. Fence or Wall: None. Condition of Building: Spires gone -- steel frame at West bent over. Damage largely in May (25), 1944 according to civilian statement. It is reported that woodwork and furniture from XVIII century room stored in a cafe at Medell, over Belgian border. Roof Structure: Partly intact. Cover: Extensive damage particularly at South. Walls: Standing to roof level but much scarred and broken. Doors: Destroyed. Windows-Frames: Destroyed; some mullions remain. Glass: Destroyed. War Protection: Walls shored. Action Recommended: None except eventual restoration.

Country: Germany. Province: Aachen Stadtkr. Site: Aachen. Mon: Couven Museum, Seilgraben, 34. Inspected by GLS on 24 Oct 44. Res Civ: None. Action Taken: None (To be posted "Off Limits"). Condition of Site: Street essentially clear except for small debris and broken trolley wires. Guards: None except MP at about 200 yards. Fire Hazard: Very slight. Mil Risk: Continued shelling. Fence or Wall: None. Condition of Building: Demolished. One wall fountain of stone remains intact. Roof Structure: Destroyed. Walls: Largely destroyed. Windows-Frames-Glass: Destroyed. War Protection: None. Action Recommended: None except eventual evacuation.

Country: Germany. Province: Aachen Stadtkr. Site: Aachen. Mon: Heimat Museum, 13, Pontstrasse. Inspected by GLS on 22-26 Oct 44. Res Civ: None Present. Action Taken: None. Condition of Site: Adjacent building damaged; street partly open. Guards: MP CP nearby. Fire Hazard: Moderate. Mil Risk: Shelling active in this area of city. Fence or Wall: None. Condition of Building: Recently used as a Governmental office. No sign of collection except some stone fragments in court and plaster casts in basement. One locked room, third story stairs. Roof Structure: No evidence of damage. Cover: No evident damage. Walls: Intact. Doors: Outer doors intact. Windows-Frames: Largely intact. Glass: Breaking general. War Protection: None.

Country: Germany. Province: Aachen Stadtkr. Site: Aachen. Mon: Suermondt Museum, 18 Wilhelmstrasse. Inspected by GLS & WH on 22-26 Oct 44. Res Civ: None present. Custodian: MG office being installed. Action Taken: None except caution about remaining sculptures and about small repository in basement, 22-26 Oct 44. Condition of Site: Adjacent buildings moderately damaged; street practically clear. Guards: MP Headquarters. Fire Hazard: Moderate. Flood, Rain or Damp: Injury to upper floors. Mil Risk: Continued shelling; not bad in this quarter. Condition of Building: Contents all evacuated and building lately used as government office. Roof Structure: No apparent damage. Cover: Moderate damage; a number of leaks. Walls: Intact. Doors: Intact. Windows-Frames: Intact for the most part. Glass: Broken out. War Protection: Temporary window cover.

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1 Nov 44

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES, AREA OF THE FIRST US ARMY, SEMI MONTHLY REPORT.

1. In accordance with ltr. O., AG 200.4-1, SHAEE, 13 Oct 44, the undersigned was attached to Hq Twelfth Army Group and reported for duty there on 14 Oct 44, in the company of the Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y. After conference with Col. Ryan, AC of S, G-5, Col. Peters; and Lt. Lambert, USNR, it was agreed that the writer should be further attached to Hq. First US Army, G-5 Section, to implement the Supreme Commander's order on the preservation of archives. In general, he was to act in an advisory capacity on records problems to the First Army. Among other duties, he was to inspect records depositories to determine that they had been protected adequately; to see that records had been impounded or were receiving proper protection; determine whether or not unauthorized persons had been given access to records; and to take necessary steps to prevent looting by the civilian population or souvenir hunting by Allied troops.

2. The undersigned reported to the Executive Officer, Hq. First US Army, G-5 Section, on 18 Oct 44, in accordance with ltr. O. 210.3, Hq. 12th Army Group, 15 Oct 44. His duties as outlined above were agreed to and he was directed to work in the A.O.E. Branch under the supervision of Major J.Q. Dealey. He was further directed to report to Hq. MG Center, where he was to indoctrinate the various M.G. detachments in the importance of preserving records in Germany.

3. On 20 Oct 44, a trip was made to Monschau with Lt. Stout to inspect some archives which had been removed from Aachen. These records were inspected by Lt. Stout and his findings were made in a report 23 Oct 44, (IFA&A Semi-Monthly Report). The undersigned made a hurried exploration of modern archives in the town. He went first to the Rathaus, Austrasse 245, to inspect the town archives. They are kept in Room 5 and are housed in three large metal cabinets and a locked safe. The records were neatly arranged in accordance with a decimal system of filing, and were filed in loose-leaf notebooks, each bearing the file number on the spine. All archives were seemingly destroyed or carted away by the German Army. The safe referred to was left locked by the former burgermeister, who evacuated with the army. It had not been opened at the time of the inspection and presumably contains or contained, regulations and instructions from higher authority.

4. Records in the county hall on Laufstrasse were also inspected hurriedly. They were filed similarly to those found in the Rathaus and were in good condition. All records of political significance, personnel files of county officials, and all those marked "secret" were destroyed or removed. All other records relating to the business of the county seemed to be intact. Our informant stated that there were some personnel records of county police in a locked cabinet. The M.G. officials in Monschau were apprised of this cabinet and the locked safe in the Rathaus.

5. All party records in the town were removed or destroyed. Although no documents have been located which would substantiate the following, it appears that the policy of the Germans is to leave no records behind which would aid in identifying Nazis or tracing down war criminals.

6. No inspection as yet has been made of archival depositories in Aachen. The Stadtarchiv there has been partially destroyed - apparently from old bombings. Every effort is being made to locate Direktor Dr. Albert Huyskens, with a view to obtaining information on what disposition was made of the Archives and also to get information concerning archives in territory not yet taken by the First Army.

7. The remainder of the writer's time has been spent indoctrinating the MG detachments in the need for preserving archives.

A. M. THORNTON,
Capt., Q.M.C.,
Archives Officer.

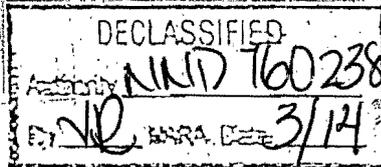
HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

11 Nov 44.

SUBJECT: Removal of Contents of Repository of Ambleve.

TO : CG, HQ, Twelfth Army Group.

1. On 27 Oct 44, a tour of inspection of a repository at Ambleve, Belgium, of collections believed to be the property of the City of Aachen, Germany was made by the following officers: Col. L. van Puyvelde, Belgian Mission, Director General of Fine Arts. Lt. Col. G. Webb, Adviser, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, Supreme



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Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force; Major Baillie-Reynolds, Belgian Mission, Supreme Hq, AEF; Lt. G. L. Stout, USNR, and Capt. W. Hancock, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Specialist Officers attached to G-5, First US Army.

2. It was agreed that, subject to the approval of the Commanding General, First US Army, contents of the repository would be released to accredited authorities of the Belgian Government on condition that

- A receipt should be given by a representative of the Belgian Government stating that the property is being taken into custody for the account of the actual owner;
- All property stored in the repository should be so taken;
- From the moment of taking the property, the Belgian Government should accept full responsibility for the safeguarding and physical preservation of same;
- The receipt should have annexed to it a complete inventory of property taken.

3. Comte Joseph de Borchgrave had previously arrived at the Civil Affairs Center prepared to move the collection. The agreement with Col. van Puyvelde was fully explained to him and he was advised that it would be necessary to await the letter of authorization before he could proceed with the removal of the objects.

4. On 6 Nov 44, Capt. Hancock, making a routine inspection at Ambleve, ascertained that on 30 Oct. the Comte de Borchgrave had arrived with two vans and filled both with contents of the repository, leaving, however, a considerable number of pieces of furniture and other objects. One of the vans left the same day presumably for Brussels. The other was left locked but unguarded in the driveway alongside the repository. A copy of the receipt given to the Burgermeister is attached. No other receipt has been delivered. Capt. Hancock requested the Burgermeister not to authorize the removal of the remaining van or the remainder of the contents of the repository until further notice from the U.S. Military Authorities.

5. Letter of authorization, Hq. First US Army, File 00.7(E), Subject: Release to Accredited Representatives of the Belgian Government of Works of Art now stored at Ambleve (Amel) Belgium, and apparently owned by the City and/or Citizens of Aachen, Germany, was signed 6 Nov 44, and was dispatched, to CG, V Corps.

For the Commanding General:

A. J. BOCHICCHIO
Major, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Abschrift

Gemeindeverwaltung

Amel, den 30 Oktober 1944.

Bescheinigung

Der Unterzeichnete Comte de Borchgrave Joseph Paul Marie ne le 31. mars 1895, wohnhaft in Brüssel Rue d'Arden Nr 90 bescheinigt hiermit, dass ein Teil des Museums von Aachen, welches in der Schule aufbewahrt wurde, in Verwahrung genommen und nach Brüssel transportiert worden ist.

gez. Unterschrift.

Incl 1.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

15 Nov 44

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES, AREA OF FIRST US ARMY, SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT.

1. Aachen, Germany (K8343). The city is still in combat area and consequently many difficulties stand in the way of reactivating cultural institutions. Efforts continue to be made, however, to find responsible civilians to take charge of museums and monuments. The superintendent of the Reiff-Museum, Herr Heinrich Jansen, was returned from a refugee camp and is now in residence at the Museum which is nearly intact despite severe blast damage. He is responsible for that building and the adjacent Technische Hochschule which has been badly gutted. Prof. August von Brandis, instructor in painting at the Technische Hochschule, whose studio is in the Museum, was likewise returned to Aachen. Herr Jansen volunteered to procure material for patching the roof of the Ungarische Kapelle of the Cathedral. At the request of the Vicar, a contractor who had previously worked on the building was put in charge of the work which is being carried out by the fireguard. A report

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that an old church had been blown up by the Americans as a life was taken up with the Engineers who reported that no churches in the city had been so destroyed, and that no dynamiting of churches in Aachen was contemplated.

2. Billeting in Chateaux. At the request of the local CA detachment, an inspection was made of the following chateaux now occupied by Americans in the vicinity of Fournon St. Pierre, Belgium.

a. La Commanderie (K6538). A fine manor largely of the XVII Century. Owner, Baronne de Pötesta. Previously occupied by Germans who had done petty looting at the time of their withdrawal. Owner stated that American occupation is entirely satisfactory.

b. Chateau d'Obsinnich, Remersdael, (K7137). Probably of the XVII and XVIII centuries. Owner, Baron Adolph de Furstenberg. Had been occupied by Germans who had looted garage and outbuildings. No complaints of American occupants.

c. Chateau Sinnich (K7137). Charming and characteristic example of a manor house of this region. XVII Century or possibly earlier. Owner, Comtesse de Sicillian. American occupation entirely satisfactory.

d. Chateau de Beausdael (K709405). A strikingly picturesque chateau, partly modern, but with a restored mediaeval tower and moat. Owner, M. Victor Voos du Bois. Previously occupied by Germans who had done some pillaging and some wanton damage to portraits of minor interest. Chapel of chateau now used for services for American troops. Occupation by Americans satisfactory.

3. Repositories of Museums of Aachen on Belgian Soil.

a. Ambleve (P888962). On 27 Oct 44, Col. Leo van Puyvelde, Director General of Fine Arts of Belgium, announced his intention of taking into custody the contents of this repository. It was understood that he would do so in behalf of the Belgian Government for the account of the actual owner. A letter authorizing the removal of the property by the Belgians was prepared for the Commanding General of the Corps. The Belgian authorities were notified that they might proceed with the removal after this letter had been signed. (Ref. Semi-Monthly Report, MFA&A, Area of the First US Army, 1 Nov 44, par. 4b). The letter was signed and dispatched 6 Nov 44. On 30 Oct, however, the greater part of the contents of the repository were loaded into a van by Belgian officials. The van was left standing near the entrance of the building. An unitemized receipt signed by the Comte de Borchgrave Joseph Auguste Paul Marie was left with the Burgomaster. When interviewed in Brussels on 13 Nov by the undersigned officer, Col. van Puyvelde declared himself unwilling to sign a receipt incorporating the above-mentioned letter of authorization, as one of the conditions set forth therein is that the property is to be taken into "custody for the account of the actual owner." He expressed his willingness, however, to sign a statement that the property would be taken into custody "under the conditions of the Hague Convention." He further stated that he wishes to take custody of the contents of the repository at Waimes as he believes the pictures stored there are of greater interest than the objects at Ambleve. The van which contains the more valuable of the objects from the Ambleve repository is locked and under Military Police guard.

b. Waimes (K845030). Burgomaster is responsible for the repository which is on the floor above his office. Reported when inspection was made, 6 Nov, that no one had entered since the last inspection.

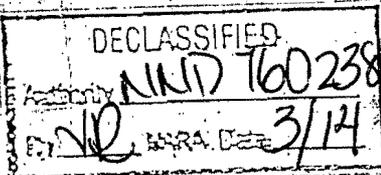
c. Medell (K8892). Repository in Hochkreuz cafe. Local CA detachment notified and patrol requested.

4. Malmedy, Belgium (K7804), Museum. Consulted M. Ernest Lambert, Acting Conservateur, Collection largely of local interest. Suffered no loss except some arms which had been looted by Belgian White Army troops and sold or bartered to Americans. Among these was a XIII Century saber which had been seen in possession of two Americans. Attempts to trace it were unsuccessful.

5. Spa, Belgium (K6712) Museum. Consulted M. Georges Spailier, Conservateur. Collections, largely local in interest, are intact.

6. Theux, Belgium (K6317) The Church (XI to XVI cent), the "Perron" and all interesting old houses are intact. Ruins of the Chateau de Franchimont have apparently suffered no damage in the present war.

7. Comment. A progress chart has been prepared in map form upon which reports are recorded as they come in and inspections and other action indicated. The captured Volkswagen used by the MFA&A Specialist Officers was traded for a small Renault sedan seemingly in somewhat better condition. An SQP for "Monuments Officers of Detachments was prepared upon request. Further breakdown lists of monuments for Detachments have been issued.



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SECTION II

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

1. Aachen, Germany (K8343) Stadtarchiv and Bibliothek.

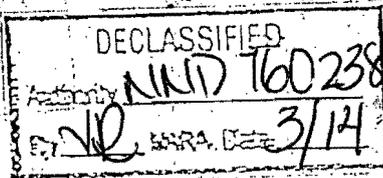
a. General Information. Dates of inspection, 3-14 Nov. A professional archivist, Dr. Phil Heinrich Schiffers, Beselerstrasse 28, was appointed Archivdirektor on 10 Nov by the MG Officer at Aachen. Since 1932 Schiffers has been the Diözesan Archivdirektor and appears admirably qualified to handle his new duties. The Aachen MG detachment has rendered splendid cooperation. Lists found in the Stadtarchiv and interviews have provided valuable information leading to the location of emergency depositories.

b. Condition of Site. Street is almost clear of rubble; entrance gate damaged by small arms fire; courtyard is clear except for some building materials salvaged from the site of the Bibliothek. These present no fire hazard.

c. Condition of Building. Stadtarchiv. A fireproof brick and stone structure. Some slate has been displaced on and a few holes are in roof. Some damage to outside doors. Most of the windows on second and some on first floor have been broken. The Detachment directed the Bürgermeister to make the necessary repairs. The stack areas and offices are in good condition; the interior of the building in general has suffered negligible damage. Some rain has come through the windows but has not damaged the archives or books. "Off Limits" signs posted. Stadtbibliothek. This building which formerly adjoined the Stadtarchiv was totally destroyed by a direct bomb hit in Nov 43. Most of the rubble has been removed.

d. Contents. There were 37 boxes of books and periodicals found in the courtyard and apparently awaiting removal. A few of the boxes had been broken open by shell fire and their contents scattered on the ground. The books suffered some damage. The boxes were moved into the Stadtarchiv and their numbers noted. The archives and books found in the building have suffered negligible damage. In the basement of what was the Bibliothek, 8 to 10, 000 books of a scientific nature are stored. Some are boxed, but most of them are not in containers and have little protection from the weather. Many have suffered from dampness. The storage conditions are not satisfactory and these books are to be moved as soon as help is available either to the Stadtarchiv or the Stadtbucherie on Peterstrasse. It was stated that these books, as well as those found in the courtyard are the least valuable of the collection. The same is true of the archives found in the Stadtarchiv. As far as can be ascertained most of the books and archives were evacuated to emergency depositories at Jülich (F0359), Linzenich (F2429), Gemmenich (K7840), Monschau (K 9418) and to the Marschierter in Aachen. The latter is said to house the most valuable books and the most valuable archives are said to repose at Monschau, Linzenich and Jülich.

e. Emergency Deposits Inspected: Marschierter. The roof of the structure was damaged by bombs, but has been repaired. It is understood that the damage was done before it was used as a repository. The structure is in good condition. There are several thousand of the library's most valuable books stored here. They are in good condition and the storage facilities are satisfactory. The Germans had appointed Mas Kowatsdt, who lives in the structure, as guardian. "Off Limits" posted. Hombourg. There are about 339 boxes of books housed in a brick auditorium under good conditions at 5 Rue de Hombourg. It was not deemed wise to break open the boxes and inspect the contents. The workmen on the site, who were putting the boxes in numerical order stated that there had been no pilfering, although the contents of an estimated ten boxes had been damaged by a German tank that broke through one of the walls (since repaired). German officials had appointed Hubert Pütters of the village as custodian. The depository was directed to be posted "Off Limits". Gemmenich. Approximately 200 to 300 boxes of books are stored in a dancehall in the rear of a cafe at Herman Goering-strasse 90. German officials designated Mme. Sophie Schiffers, proprietor of the cafe, as custodian. She declared that members of the Belgian White Army had carried away the contents of and burned an unknown number of boxes. Other Belgians had been there recently, she said, and planned to remove the boxes. G-5 of that Corps was apprised of this fact and a guard was to be placed over the materials. The room had been used by Americans but, according to the informant, their conduct was entirely proper. Easy access to the room may be gained from the front of the cafe and beer parlor; otherwise, the storage conditions are entirely satisfactory. The results of the Monschau inspection were made in MFA&A Semi-Monthly Report, 23 Oct 44. Jülich and Linzenich are not yet within our lines.



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2. Aachen. Stadtbucherei, Peterstrasse. A modern fireproof structure built in the 1930's. In good condition except for broken windows. The books, which are chiefly, contemporary, are of no particular historical or cultural value, except for a few that were confiscated from various religious libraries in the city. Since many of the books were obviously used for propaganda purposes, it was thought they may be of some interest to intelligence agencies. This was mentioned to the MG Detachment and CIC members made an inspection. Posted "Off Limits".

3. Aachen, Diözesan and Domarchiv in Bishop's Palace, Friedlandstr. 2. The building has suffered severe damage but the small collection of archives and rare books stored in vaults in the basement are in splendid condition. Direktor Schiffer stated that a few archives had been stolen by German Red Cross workers when they occupied the building.

4. Spa Belgium (K6712) Archives de la Ville. Informed that these archives, located in the Hotel de Ville and the old Hotel de Ville are intact and have suffered no damage.

5. General. A letter of instruction to MG detachments relating to the preservation of archives is in the process of preparation.

A. M. THORNTON

Capt., GMC, Archives Officer.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

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Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

FATHERLAND NO. 4

Documents in the City of AACHEN.

1. A check was made on the documents still remaining in a number of buildings in AACHEN on 28 Oct 44. The following summary may be of interest:

Polizeipräsidium: - Legal books, police records, administrative records and identity cards (Gestapo files were not found).

Office of Carl KALKE, 73 Boxgraben: - (Factory for electrical appliances for Luftwaffe) Business correspondence and records, miscellaneous telephone and address books, membership book lists.

Politisches Tageblatt, 24-28 Hindenburgstrasse: - Handbuch der Politik (6 or 7 volumes), miscellaneous other books and some political material not described in the account received.

Regierungsgebäude AACHEN, Theaterplatz: - Only administrative records of Aachen.

Universitäts Bibliothek: - General library books were still there.

Allianz Versicherung: - No records found.

Victor Versicherung: - No records found.

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HQ 12TH ARMY GROUP

31 Oct 44

CA & MIL GOV SUMMARY NO 147

10. Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

a. At Aachen, of all the monuments on the "official list" the Cathedral has suffered the least damage, and can be repaired. The Sarcophagus and Throne of Charlemagne, and the Chandelier of Barbarossa have been located. As to the other churches, the Rathaus and the Stadt Archiv, only the walls are standing. The Suermondt and Heimats museum buildings are only slightly damaged. It is reported that the contents of the Couven Museum, itself demolished, were evacuated.

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HQ 12TH ARMY GROUP

CA & MIL GOV SUMMARY NO 157

11. Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

a. FIRST US ARMY: Although a large proportion of the contents of the Stadt-archiv in Aachen was removed by the German authorities, many valuable documents and records still remain. Measures are being taken to protect these from the weather and from theft. The building housing the Archives has been badly damaged.

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HQ BCAD

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN NO 29

(14) The photographing of damage done to historic monuments in Aachen has been completed. The search for trained specialists formerly employed in the city however has had disappointing results as yet. The Superintendent of the Reiff Museum has been restored to his duties and is also assisting with respect to other museums for which no German personnel have yet been found. During the course of an investigation of the repositories at Ambleve (Belgium) of works of art removed from Aachen it was discovered that a large part of the contents had been removed by a representative of the Belgian Ministry of Fine Arts. An enquiry is in progress.

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ANNEXURE II
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

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HQ THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

15 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Fortnightly Report for Period Ending 15 Nov 44.

TO : MFA&A G-5, Twelfth Army Group.

1. Personnel: The undersigned officer is the only personnel assigned to this department.

2. Inspections: This officer accompanied by representatives of the Nancy and St. Max CA detachments in making an inspection of Chateau de la Tour at St. Max and accompanied French officials in the second inspection of the chateau at Harcne and Eglise St. Nicolas at St. Nicolas-du-Fort. These three towns are in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

3. Reports: A copy of each of the three reports covering the three inspections is attached to this.

4. Distribution of Official Lists: One hundred and one copies of Official List of Protected Monuments - Germany, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, 27 Oct 1944, were distributed to all concerned on 10 Nov 44.

ROBERT K. POSEY, Capt., CE,
MFA&A.

MFA&A FIELD RECORD

Country: France. Prov: Lorraine (Meurthe-Moselle). Site: St. Max. (Suburb of Nancy).
Mon: Chateau de la Tour. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 6 November 1944.
Res Civ: Mme. J. Ducrot. Title: Part owner. Address: Nancy. Custodian(s):
Part owner M. Noel lives in cottage at the site. Action Taken: Inspected made with
Maj. Leon J. Harton (AC) US Legal Section A1D2 Co K, Nancy and 1st Lt. Wayman R.
Ooley, CAC, CO D3D2, St. Max. Maj. W.W. Bennett, CO 14th Liaison Squadron (US) now
occupying the chateau was also present. This unit has occupied since 13 Oct 44.
The building and grounds had been occupied by the Germans. Place was badly littered
with debris when US troops took over. Grounds show truck wheel marks in places.
This is not excessive and seems unavoidable. Guards: US MP. Fence or Wall:
Grounds completely surrounded by wall. Condition of Building: No war damage. Very
little furniture is left in rooms that are occupied. Rooms with family belongings
are locked. The used portions are in an excellent state of cleanliness. There is
no appearance of rough usage by American troops. Roof, Walls, Doors, Windows:
Good condition. Condition of Objects: Two small columns of a group bordering the
main drive have fallen or been knocked over. One came apart at the joints while
the other remained intact. A small false marble fountain is also down. Action
Recommended: This place is not on the Protected List and has no architectural
value. The garden sculpture parts will be collected in one place on the lawn and
barricaded by Maj. Bennett.

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M.M.), Site: St. Nicolas-du-Port. Mon:
Eglise St. Nicolas. Inspected by Capt Robert K Posey, CE, 10 Nov 44. Res Civ:
MEINVILLE Roger, Arch Hist Mon. 21, rue de Metz, Nancy. Custodian: M le Cure
Beaucourt. Action Taken: This second visit to the church was made with M. Mein-
ville, M. Halley, Architect en chef, Historical Monuments, Meurthe-et-Moselle,
address Paris, 14, rue de Journon VI, M. Bichaton, contractor for restoration of
church and M. le Capitaine Merry, French Liaison officer to Third US Army. Guards:
Town police only. Fire Hazard: Scaffolding in interior is wood. Flood, Rain or
Damp: Roof and windows not entirely waterproof. Mil Dis: No combat troops quar-
tered nearby. Dirt Smoke or Gas: Many pigeons live in the church. Fence or
Wall: None. Condition of Building: The church was caught in cross fire between
French and German troops during a battle in 1940. The upper portion suffered
heavily from artillery fire. One nave column fell. The interior suffered shrapnel
damage. Restoration is now under way. Roof Structure: Heavy damage. Cover:
Damaged. Some temporary cover now in place. Walls: Damaged. One severe crack
developed. Doors: Either boarded up or locked. Windows-Frames: Some tracery
shot out. Glass: Better glass had been stored and is safe. War Protection: Some
of interior sculpture sandbagged. Condition of Object: Miracle of St. Nicolas on
central portal not damaged. Action Recommended: None. Restoration is in excellent
hands.

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Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Haroue. Mon: Chateau, 1720 by Bouffrand. Inspected by Capt Robert K. Posey, CE, 10 Nov 44. Res Civ: M. MEINVILLE Roger, Arch Hist Mon M-M, Nancy, 21 rue de Metz. Custodian: Princess de Beauvou, Owner. Present: M. Obry, Concierge. Action Taken: This second visit to Haroue was made with M. Meinville, Malley, Bichaton and capitaine Merry (Titles and addresses given on report of St. Nicolas-du-Port made on same date). Condition of Site: Chateau is now occupied by two companies of 649th Engrs. (US) 7th US Army, Lt. Col. R. C. Miller, Commanding. Place had previously been posted off limits by Third US Army. Guards: Unit Sentries. Fire Hazard: Vehicles parked in court. Condition of Building: Had been occupied by Germans and has marks of rough usage particularly to furniture. Repairs and restoration was underway when war started. Action Recommended: Party inspected chateau and suggested that two very delicate rooms be evacuated. One was being used as a carpenter shop and the other as an officers' dormitory. Suggested fire protection at stoves. Unit moved in 30 Oct 44. Merry will report to Commander 7th Army through Project at Epinal.

HQ THIRD US ARMY

30 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Fortnightly Report for Period Ending 30 Nov 44.

TO : MFA&A, C-5, Twelfth Army Group.

1. Personnel: The undersigned officer is the only personnel assigned to this sub-section.

2. Inspections: Attached hereto are reports of inspections made of the Archives Departementales at Nancy and of Monuments at Jarville, Pont-a-Mousson, Nomeny, Laitre-sous-Amance, Waville and Sion all in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

3. Visiting Inspectors: This sub-section was visited 23, 24 and 25 Nov by Colonel Henry C. Newton (US), Lt. George L. Stout (USNR) and 1st Lt. Kenneth C. Lippmann (US) all of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, G-5, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. The undersigned officer accompanied these officers on the trip of 24 November. Several conferences were held in which Colonel Newton reviewed the work of this sub-section to date and outlined future operations.

ROBERT K POSEY, Capt, CE, MFA&A.

FIELD RECORD MFA&A

F.L.O.M..SI.84

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Nancy. Mon: Archives Departementale. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 18 Nov 44. Res Civ: M. Delcambre, Archivist Departemental, 1 rue de la Monnaie, 18 Nov 44. Action Taken: None. Condition of Site: Undamaged. Guards: Resident guards. Mil Risk: No troops quartered nearby. Fence or Wall: Closed to public. Condition of Building: No damage. M. Delcambre stated that no archives have been lost or damaged. Roof Structure-Windows, Glass, Walls Doors: Good condition. War Protection: Ground floor windows have masonry barriers. Action Recommended: None.

F.L.O.MM.JA.85

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Jarville. Mon: Chateau de Montaigu. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 21 Nov 44. Res Civ: M. Salin, Owner, Lives at chateau, consulted 21 Nov 44. Action Taken: None. Condition of Site: Grounds had been occupied by Germans. Officers billeted in chateau. Remains of German bomb dump still on grounds. Guards: None. Mil Risk: No Allied troops nearby. Dirt, Smoke or Gas: Located near factory. Fence or Wall: Ground completely enclosed. Fence in fair shape only. Condition of Building: No war damage. Owner did not mention rough usage by occupants. Roof Structure, Cover, Walls, Doors, Windows-Frames-Glass: Undamaged. War Protection: Some tapestries and paintings stored early in war. Still in store. Condition of Object: M. Salin has an excellent collection including ancient Greek, Persian, Chinese and Roman items as well as a large number of very important Gallo-Roman items. The latter excavated by M. Salin. All are in good shape. Action Recommended: Presence of bombs reported to Nancy CA Det. by this inspector. Bombs should be removed.

F.L.O.MM.PM.86

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Pont-a-Mousson. Mon: Eglise St-Martin; University of Pont-a-Mousson; Hopital Civil (Former Abbaye Ste. Marie Majeure des Premontres. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 23 Nov 44. Res Civ: MEINVILLE Roger, Arch Mon Hist (M-et-M), 21 rue de Metz, Nancy, consulted 23 Nov 44. Action Taken: This inspector took M. Meinville and a contractor, M. Bichaton, 5 quai Isaby, Nancy, to Pont-a-Mousson for the purpose of studying fire aid. Visited 24 November with Col. Henry C. Newton, MFA&A, G-5 SHAEF, Third vis

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Condition of Site: These monuments are grouped together on the East bank of the Moselle river in a badly damaged area. The city was subjected to German shell fire for about two months from early Sep to early Nov 44. The university and Hospital Civil were destroyed by fire just prior to the German withdrawal in the early part of Sep. Guards: None. Flood Rain or Damp: Roof burned off University and Hospital buildings. Mil Risk: No combat troops nearby. Condition of Building: University and Hospital gutted by fire. Eglise St Martin damaged by shrapnel and blast. Roof Structure: Destroyed in University and Hospital. Damaged at Eglise St. Martin. Cover: Roof over church transepts not watertight. Walls: Still standing at University and Hospital. Shrapnel damage only at church. Doors: Church doors not seriously damaged. Others burned. Windows-Frames: Some church windows broken out. Others destroyed. War Protection: None. Condition of Object: Renaissance statue "Notre Dame de Bon Secour" belonging at Nancy now in Eglise St Martin, not damaged. M. Delcambre, archivist (M-M) states that all ancient archives were stored and were saved. Entombment not damaged. Action Recommended: First air repairs should be made to all these monuments as soon as possible. M. Mienville is following up.

F.I.C.MM.NO.87

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Nomeny. Mon: Eglise St. Etienne, probably 12th century. Interesting for double aisles on each side of nave. Inspected Robert K Posey, Capt, CE (US), 23 Nov 44. Res Civ: MIENVILLE Roger, Arch. Mon. Hist. M-M, 21 rue de Metz, Nancy, consulted 23 Nov 44. Action Taken: Visited with M. Mienville and M. Bichaton, contractor, in order to study first aid possibilities. Condition of Site: This town was very seriously damaged in recent fighting and is virtually deserted at this time. Guards: None. Fire Hazard: None immediately adjacent. Flood, Rain or Damp: Building not watertight. Rains are almost continuous. Mil Risk: No combat troops in town. Condition of Building: Seriously damaged by direct hits, shrapnel and blast. Now being cleaned, inside. This church was also badly damaged in the war of 1914-18 but had been expertly restored. Roof Structure: Seriously damaged. Cover: Not watertight. Walls: Damaged. Doors: can be locked. Windows-Frames: Damaged. Glass: Generally broken. War protection: None. Condition of Object: Contains fine early renaissance statue (porcelain) of St. Hubert; does not seem to be damaged. Action Recommended: First aid repairs should be started as soon as possible. M. Mienville will follow up, Visited for the second time on Nov 24 with Col Henry C. Newton, MFA&A G-5 SHAEF.

F.L.O.MM.LA.88

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Liatais-sous-Amance. Mon: Church, 1080; outstanding Romanesque church in Lorraine. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 23 Nov 44. Res Civ: MIENVILLE Roger, Arch. Mon Hist M et M, 21 rue de Metz, Nancy, consulted 23 Nov 44. Custodian: Church in use. Action taken: M. Mienville visited the church with this inspector, 23 Nov 44. Condition of site: Town has very little damage. Condition of Building: Not damaged. State of repair good. Action Recommended: None. Visited a second time 24 Nov 44 with Col Henry C Newton, MFA&A G-5 SHAEF.

F.L.O.MM.WA.89

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Waville. Mon: Church, 12th cent 16th cent sculptured portal. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 24 Nov 44. Res Civ: MIENVILLE Roger, Arch Mon Hist M et M, 21 rue de Metz, Nancy. Action taken: Visited with Col Henry C Newton, MFA&A G-5 SHAEF. Condition of Site: Very little damage. Condition of Building: Not damaged. State of repair good. Action Recommended: None. Church is interesting for Greek cross plan.

F.L.O.MM.SI.90

Country: France. Province: Lorraine (M-M). Site: Sion. Church, 1741. Lanterne des Morts on summit of hill of Sion-Vaudemont, monument to Maurice Barres. Inspected by Robert K Posey, Capt, CE, 27 Nov 44. Res Civ: MIENVILLE Roger, Arch Mon Hist 21 rue de Metz, Nancy. Action taken: None. Condition of Site: Area not badly damaged by war. 7th US Army troops billeted in village. These troops excavating rock from top of hill of Sion-Vaudemont about 500 yds from Lanterne des Morts. This rock pit seems to have been opened before arrival of American troops. Mil Risk: Troops quartered in village of Sion. Condition of Building: Neither church nor monument have been damaged. Church is in use. Both are in good state of repair. Condition of Object: Statue of Virgin on top of tower of church not damaged. Murals in church in good shape. Action Recommended: None.

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ANNEXURE III
SEVENTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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2678th C.A. REGIMENT (OVHD)
DELTA BASE

27 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (Rhône).

TO : Chief, Law, Public Safety and Fine Arts Branch, CA Hq.

1. An interview was held on this date with M. Mortamet, Departmental Architect of Monuments Historiques. He has given information concerning war damage which is detailed in the following paragraphs. This information will be confirmed by a copy of his report to the Administration of Beaux-Arts.

2. Lyon.

a. All the bridges have been damaged to some extent. This includes the Pont Guillotiere, a 12th cent structure.

b. The most serious damage in the Department has been suffered by the Hotel Dieu, where the Dome by Soufflet was burned as the result of a combat on 4 Sep 44, centering on an adjacent bridge. The dome, largely of wood and plaster, was completely destroyed, in half an hour. Temporary roofing is being installed. Other damages of no artistic importance have occurred, broken windows, etc.

c. Cathedral of St. Jean. The damage here was confined to the windows, and is not considered serious, as the old glass had been removed to security to the Chateau de Bagnols (Rhône). Thus the only glass damaged was 19th cent and considered of no great importance.

d. Basilica of St. Martin-d'Ainay. Some colonettes of the door have been chipped and broken by jolting, and the windows are somewhat damaged by the blowing up of the nearby bridge by the Germans on 2 Sep 44. The repairs here will be very simple.

e. Damage, though not serious, has occurred to the windows of the churches of St. Bruno-le-Chartreux, St. Nizier and Notre-Dame-de-Fourvieres.

f. The Loge du Change (Protestant Temple) has been damaged slightly around the door and windows.

g. All the windows (19th Cent) are broken in the churches of St. Paul and St. Bonaventure.

h. The Manocanterie has lost some windows. It has been reconstituted since 1937 as a Musée for the Treasury of the cathedral which was removed to the Chateau of la Bastie d'Urfe (Loire).

i. The Maison Henri IV has no damage except possibly some broken windows. The same is true of the old houses in the quarter, and of No. 2, Places des Changes.

j. The Hotel de Ville was very slightly marked by bullets, but the damage is considered extremely minor.

k. Only the facade and roofs of the Palais des Arts and the door of the Church of St. Pierre are classed as Monuments Historiques, and they have suffered no damages.

3. Beaujeu. The church here lost several windows from an air bombardment by the Germans against the FFI about the end of June 1944.

4. Anse. Although the town itself was badly damaged, the Domaine de la Fontaine, which received a bomb in its tower suffered only some damage to its roofs.

5. Vienne (Isere). M. Mortamet is named Architect for this city, as well as those in the Rhône, because of his background as a specialist in Roman Architecture. He stated that the only damages there, were to the windows, totally destroyed and to the roofs of the churches of St. Pierre, St. Maurice and St. Andre-le-Base.

6. Information concerning the museum collection of the Rhône will be forthcoming. A difficulty has arisen here as no successor has yet been appointed for M. Hennezal, who died very recently, and the information will thus have to be called from various sources.

DAVID K. YOUNG,

Capt., CMP, MFA&A Officer.

2678th CA REGIMENT (OVHD)

DELTA BASE

27 Oct 44.

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (Aude and Tarn).

TO : Chief, Law, Public Safety, and Fine Arts Branch.

1. The following is a translation of a letter to this headquarters, dated 5 Oct 44, from M. Pierre Embry, Conservateur des Antiquities et Objets d'Art de l'Aude:

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"In consequence of your visit of 23 Sep, which took place in my absence from Carcassonne, I have the honor of informing you that, from my knowledge, all the objects classed (by the Ministry des Beaux Arts) as well as the Departmental and Communal Archives, stayed in their own places, and suffered no war damage.

The same is true for the classed objects and archives in the Department of Tarn, at the Convents of Ste. Scolastique and En Calcat a Dourgne, where they are still sheltered, awaiting orders from the Administration des Beaux Arts for their reinstallation."

The Curator of Antiquities and Art
Objects of Aude.

/s/ Pierre Embry
/t/ PIERRE EMBRY.

DAVID K. YOUNG, Capt., CMP,
IF&A Officer.

2678th CA REGIMENT (OVHD)
DELTA BASE

26 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (Vaucluse and Gard).

TO : Chief, Law, Public Safety & Fine Arts Branch.

1. The following is a translation of a copy of a report to the Minister of Beaux Arts from the Architecte des Monuments Historiques des Departements de Vaucluse et du Gard, M. Jean Valentin.

Report

Concerning the Damages Occurring to the Buildings Classed or Listed (as Monuments Historiques) in the Department of Vaucluse and Gard (Canton de Villeneuve-les-Avignon) Following 17 Bombardments and Explosions which took Place Between 27 May and 23 August 1944, in This Region.

Buildings Classed.

City of Avignon. Eglise St. Pierre. One of the eight pinnacles incorporated in the pierced balustrade situated at the base of the spire of the clock tower has been overturned by the blast, and the others have been shaken up. The sculptured decorations have been protected by the metal armature holding them, which was bent, but has lessened the shock. These sculptures can, in large part, be replaced. In the same building several fleurons and elements of the cornices have been shaken up and slightly displaced. Altogether, the damages are relatively unimportant.

Porte St. Michel. This gate, at the foot of which a bomb burst inside the walls, has been seriously damaged. In the lower part, one corner has been destroyed. All the elements of the facade have been shaken up and slightly displaced. The paving covering the passage has been partly destroyed. The roofing raised by the blast has been completely dislocated. The most vital shoring up has effected immediately after the bombardment but the work of more complete repair will be done as soon as circumstances permit. The part of the ramparts between this gate and the Porte de la Republique has suffered some damage, notably the crenellation where certain parts of the merlons have been shaken up, displaced, or chipped off. These damages appear due to the near vicinity of the Caserne Hautpaul, which was very heavily attacked.

Convent of the Celestins. This convent, part of the ensemble of the Caserne Hautpaul, but situated opposite the point where the bombs fell, has been happily spared. The damages are limited to some disorder on the roofs. (These raised and broken).

Other Localities.

Chateaufort-du-Pape. Remains of the Castle. As testified in the accompanying photographs (no copies are available to this section) the dungeon of this castle has, in large part, been destroyed. This destruction is the work of the Germans who occupied this dungeon as an observation post and had installed in the lower part a large deposit of munitions which they set off before their flight. In order to insure the public safety, the most dangerous parts were demolished after the explosion. It is expected that some work of consolidation will be done to clear the ruins of the collapse, the state of the tower being such that reconstruction is not possible.

Pernes-les-Fontaines. Pont - Chapelle and Porch. The bridge having been mined by the Germans, they blew it up before their flight. The explosion has not only destroyed in large part the bridge but also the porch built on the central pile. Serious damage has also been caused to the little adjoining chapel. The accompanying photographs give only an imperfect idea of these destructions (photographs not available to this section). The complete restoration of this ensemble will represent an important expenditure. The Porte Notre Dame, situated at one of the extrem-

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ities of the bridge, of such stouter construction, has resisted better the explosions. All recoverable pieces have been collected and all precautions taken to insure the public safety. It must be pointed out that the windows of the cathedral situated nearby have been damaged by the blast.

Vaison-la-Romaine. Pont Romain. In spite of a heavy charge of explosives set in place and set off by the Germans, the bridge has stood up in large part. Only one important breach has been produced, involving the roadway and the single arch supporting it. This bridge has been provisionally repaired in order to permit the passage of the Allied Armies. It is the only one permitting a crossing of the Ouvèze, the one newly constructed having been completely destroyed by the same authors. (?) Some work of replacing the bridge in condition is to be expected.

Gordes. Chateau. Following German reprisals against Gordes, the roof of the chateau has been seriously damaged, necessitating urgent repairs before the rainy season. Instructions were given immediately to repair the roof.

Department du Gard

Canton de Villeneuve-les-Avignon. Former Carthusian Convent. Following the explosion of a munition train by the Germans, the windows, more especially in the church, have been damaged. Those closing the larger window on the west face have been completely destroyed. The other damages are not important (lock pieces pulled out - woodwork dislocated by the blast.)

Church of Notre Dame and Chapelle des Penitents Noirs. Similar discoveries have been made in these two buildings.

Fort St. Andre. Very little damage. Some parts of the crenellation have been broken off or slightly displaced. The roof tiles of the quarters of the Guardian and the Auberge de la Jeunesse were damaged. The work is limited to a restoration the cost of which can be handled by the cred of "Strict Entretien". A fragment of a locomotive was found inside the walls of the Fort.

Buildings Listed on the "Inventaire Supplementaire des Monuments Historiques"

Avignon. Hotel Desmares de Montdevergues. 1 Place de la Prefecture at Avignon, and Hotel de Forbin, 2 same place (Hotel and offices of the Prefecture). The principal facades of these two buildings are riddled with fragments from bomb bursts. The balustrade crowning the sustaining wall of the garden, situated at the back of the square, and belonging to the Hotel occupied by the Prefet, was demolished, as well as part of the sustaining wall.

Other Localities.

Le Barroux, Chateau. Following a German bombardment, a fire broke out in the chateau, causing important damages, mainly to the roof.

L'Architecte des Monuments Historiques
de Vaucluse et du Canton de Villeneuve-
les-Avignon, Avignon, le 31 Aug 44.

End of Report

/s/ J. Valentin

DAVID K. YOUNG, Capt, CMP,
MFA&A Officer.

CA HQ SEVENTH US ARMY

8 Sep 44

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives, Marseille (city).

TO : Chief, Legal and Public Safety Branch, CAHQ, Seventh Army.

1. M. Flavien Veyren, le Prefet-Delegue of the Department des Bouches-du-Rhone, referred the MFA&A officer to M. Decanini, Chef du Service des Beaux-Arts for Marseille. The following information was supplied by the latter, supplemented by such personal observations as are indicated.

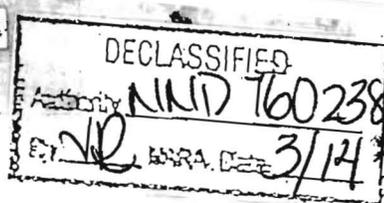
2. In general, Marseille suffered very slight damages to the monuments listed. The rapidity of the military action seems to have reduced to a minimum the destruction of buildings or collections. Few precautions were able to be taken to protect the collections of paintings, sculpture and other objects due to scarcity of materials and lack of sufficiently safe places of refuge, consequently the museums are almost entirely undisturbed. Only a few of the most valuable paintings have been sent away.

3. The old cathedral is reported unharmed, though situated in dangerous proximity to the port where extensive demolitions were executed by the Germans.

4. The Church of St. Victor was reported unharmed. Personal inspection on 8 Sep 44 showed very slight damage to the west wall and in the vault of the south transept.

5. Consigne St. Jean was reported very seriously damaged.

6. Chateau d'If was reported not seriously damaged.



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7. Chateau Borely with Musee Archeologique. The Building was reported untouched, and the most valuable of the collections and boisserie was removed for safekeeping. Mines are reported in the Park but this will be checked and reported to the correct authorities.
8. Hotel, 85 Grande Rue (La Maison Diamantee?). The interior of this building was entirely demolished. The facades remain in fair condition and are in no danger of collapse. The building remains isolated in an area entirely razed by the Germans.
9. The forts of St. Jean and Entrecasteaux are reported to have withstood the action in the Port although the exterior walls show evidences of the shellfire and bombings.
10. The Musee des Beaux Arts, the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, the Musee Cantini and Musee Grobet-Lepadie are reported as being untouched. The collections are largely undisturbed and only a few paintings were removed for security.
11. The Musee du Vieux Marseille. This building was reported damaged but M. Decapini considered the collections unimportant and believed no important loss was suffered.
12. The Hotel de Ville is almost untouched although adjacent to the area razed by the Germans. Slight damage was inflicted on the cornice of the west facade by shell burst. The interior was undamaged. The Archives Municipales are intact.
13. The Archives Departementales are reported to be absolutely intact.
14. The Pont Transbordeur is half destroyed.
15. The collection of the Count Demandeur-Dedons, visited 8 Sep 44 is entirely secure and has suffered no damage. The Count volunteered the information that M. Bilioud, Librarian of the municipal library, was charged by the Ministry of Education with the safeguarding of the art of Marseille and would be able to give information of the disposition of the objects removed for safekeeping.
16. The Opera, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Conservatoire de Musique, and Bibliotheque Municipale with its collections, are all reported undamaged.

DAVID K. YOUNG, Capt, CMP,
MMA&A Officer.

CAHQ SEVENTH US ARMY

10 Sep 44

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (Aix-en-Provence).

TO : Chief, Legal and Public Safety Branch.

1. A personal inspection was made 9 Sep 44 of the city of Aix and some of the environs, in company with Commandant Socard, Chief du Service des Beaux Arts of the French Committee.

2. With two exceptions, noted below, all of the monuments of Aix are in excellent condition and are, in fact, untouched by the war. A more detailed report concerning the disposition of the Art Collections will follow, based on a report from the Curator, M. Marcel Province, appointed by the French Ministry as official in charge of the Musee du Vieil Aix and Musee des Tapisseries.

3. The Fontaine des Neuf Canons in the Cours Mirabeau was overturned by a German truck. The fragments were still in the basin. A report made to the Major gained a promise that the fountain would either be immediately rebuilt or the fragments gathered together and placed in charge of M. Province in the Musee du Vieil Aix.

4. The Hotel de Boyer-d'Eguilhes, which had been used by the French as a Station de la Poste, suffered severe damage internally by fire, caused by this action by troops. The interior is already undergoing restoration under the

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5. Several cases of occupation of monuments by the French were pointed out to the Mayor with the observation that it behooved the French to pay as much respect to their monuments as other Allied Troops. This was agreed to in principal by the Mayor who promised action on the occupations in question.

6. All the more important monuments were observed to be correctly posted "Off Limits" and the evidence pointed toward careful regard for the restrictions.

DAVID K. YOUNG, Capt, CMP,
FA & A Officer.

CAHQ SIXTH ARMY GROUP

29 Sep 44

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (West of Rhone).

TO : Chief, Law & Public Safety Branch.

1. A reconnaissance trip west of the Rhone, including the Departmental Prefecture of Nimes, Montpellier, Carcassonne, Toulouse and Albi, has established personal contacts with the civilian officials concerned with the services of the Monuments Historiques and of the Beaux-Arts, from whom more detailed accounts will follow. Substantially the same conditions noted in Provence prevailed in this area, except that the Germans apparently were much less "correct" in their occupation of buildings classified as monuments by the French government. Numerous cases of minor damages have been reported or observed as a result of this occupation, and one or two evidences of pilfering and theft.

2. An interview with the Prefect of the Department of Gard produced a meeting with the architect in charge of Monuments Historiques, M. Henri Floutier. He submitted the following information of damages by bombing, explosions, or occupation, later confirmed by letter, though not very specifically.

- a. Aigues Mortes - Chateau (Douznes) damaged.
- b. Beaucaire - Chateau de Beaucaire, damaged by bombing. Roof being repaired at cost of 50,000.
- c. Fouroues - Chateau damaged (This building is not listed on any of the lists; this section has worked on).
- d. Nimes - The amphitheatre has been defaced and slightly damaged by the creation of an air raid shelter (for the German troops)? The lower tier of the arcade was blocked up by stone and cement. The upper arcade was sand bagged and made to serve as machine gun emplacements. The local contractor responsible for the erection of this work has, according to the Prefect, been ordered to remove all the structures and evidences thereof, restore the edifice to its pre-war condition, all at his own expense. Slight damage was suffered in the Jardin de la Fontaine by fires lit under the balustrades by troops quartered in the garden. A "block-house" or gun emplacement was built in the Tour Magne.
- e. Pont St. Esprit - The portal of the citadel was damaged.
- f. Remoulins - The interior of the Chateau de St. Privat was reported damaged by fire.
- g. Montfrin - The chateau was occupied by the Germans and the furnishings are reported to have been carried away.
- h. It was also reported that a depot of munitions was dangerously near the Pont du Gard at Castillon-du-Gard.

3. a. Through the Prefecture for the Department of Herault at Montpellier, introduction was obtained to M. Chauvet, a representative of the Syndicate of Tourisme, who apparently works very closely with M. LeFebvre, Departmental Architect in charge of Monuments Historiques. They were very enthusiastic with the program outlined by this section and proposed a meeting of the various officials in Montpellier to collect and collate the information requested by this headquarters. The information is at the moment necessarily incomplete because of difficulties of communication and transport. However, their attitude was extremely optimistic concerning the condition of the monuments listed in the Official List and no important damages had been reported. That Montpellier itself was undamaged was apparent from personal reconnaissance. Other observations on other towns in the Department follow:

- b. Loupian - Church of St. Hippolyte, intact.
- c. Pezenas - Town appears undamaged by war, and the old houses (esp. Hotel Malibran) though old and in need of vigorous cleaning and minor restorations have not suffered. Luck appears to have had some part in this, as Allied aviators were spirited away through the assistance of some of the townspeople here, and a large munitions depot was destroyed by the Germans here. As a sidelight, in order to appear less guilty of possible damages, the Germans forced (according to local conversations) the Mayor to set off the charge.

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d. Beziere - This town, although like all other towns of similar size occupied by the Germans, seems equally to have suffered very little damage. A reconnaissance of the town showed few traces of occupation. A reservoir in a square adjacent to the facade of the Cathedral (St. Nazaire) was blown up by the Germans, but the church itself does not seem to have been touched. The Sous-Prefecture or Tribunal (old bishop's palace) behind the cathedral was in a state of great disorder, obviously due to the hasty evacuation of the German troops billeted there. Litters of straw, empty bottles, old shoes, and remains of bunks were spread all over. There was also a drift of old photographs (1890-1910) and receipts, as from a looted desk. I was assured that the building had been thoroughly evacuated before its occupation by the Germans, and that no important material should have been in the building. The interiors in this building, some of which were originally quite handsome, seem to have suffered more from its use as a tribunal than from the German occupation.

e. Enserune - The excavations here are intact, and the musee, although occupied by the Germans, was not damaged. The collections of pottery had been removed before the occupation.

4. a. An interview in Carcassonne with M. Bourelly, Architect of the Monuments Historiques for the Department of Aude, and the presentation of the list of monuments in which this section is interested, resulted in his agreeing to supply by letter a list of the damages suffered as a result of the war. A translation of his report is appended as Appendix "A". This report was achieved by M. Bourelly in concert with M. Nodet, Architect-in-Chief of Monuments Historiques for the Departments of Aude, Pyrenees-Orientales, and Vaucluse. Additional personal observations follow.

b. Narbonne - This town suffered no damage of any sort from the war, according to M. Pago, present Conservateur des Beaux-Arts. The museum collections are safely stored and will so remain until any danger is passed.

c. Luc-sur-Orbieu - Le Grand Caumont (chateau), although occupied by officers of a nearby aviation school, was not damaged seriously. A demolition of a nearby ammunition dump knocked a few tiles off the roof and enlarged an already existing crack in an interior partition. The owner had removed most of the more valuable furnishings from the chateau but was beginning to bring them back. He also evinced considerable surprise and pleasure at this section's interest in his place as it was not listed as one of the Monuments Historiques and said that he might have known, from his observations of the avalanche of material he observed at the time of the disembarkation of our troops, that the Army would be thorough in all its operations.

d. Carcassonne. In addition to the damages noted by M. Bourelly, several other items seemed worthy of notice. The entire town of La Cite was unkempt, shrubbery untended, and generally down at the heels, due to the evacuation of all civilians from the place at the time of the German occupation, which in this area lasted only from March or April 44 to the southern invasion. Also it was reported by the guardian of the chateau that in their haste to leave the Germans dropped several cases of grenades into a well in a small court in the chateau, after their usual threat to blow up the entire building. Numerous holes had been dug in the streets, presumably for shelters.

e. Montolieu - The church and chateau of Versailles here are undamaged. The chateau was occupied, though not completely, by German officers. The owner of the chateau was very relieved that the town had been spared, as it had been a lively center of resistance, and although German troops had been fired on from the vicinity of the village, it had not been raped as others were reputed to have been. She stated that the villagers generally attributed this to the intervention of the patron saint of the place, to whose chapel on the hill overlooking the town they went daily to pray, and from which spot the resistance actually opened fire on a German armored column, thus attracting the fire which might otherwise have been directed against the town.

f. Fontfroide - Although M. Bourelly mentions occupation of the abbey by the Germans, absolutely no trace of their presence is now visible. The broken windows referred to are very small and unimportant, and the ensemble of the abbey and cloisters is in superbly tended condition.

5. a. As the trip was becoming unduly prolonged, upon arrival at Toulouse it was agreed with the CA Officer in charge there that he write to the Prefects of the three Departments over which his interests extended, Ariège, Haute-Garonne and Tarn. A draft of this letter was prepared for him, as well as the list of monuments on which information was requested. Personal observations on a few of the monuments encountered enroute follow.

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b. Pibrac - The caretaker here reported that the chateau, although occupied by Germans, had suffered only the loss of two clocks, otherwise unidentified. The Mairie was holding the inventory of furnishings, upon which more information can be obtained upon the authorization from the Prefect.

c. Brax - This chateau had suffered rather serious damages by its occupation by the Germans. Several partitions had been pierced in an effort to locate caches of arms, a Renaissance chimney breast had been smashed for the same reason, several window frames had been damaged by grenades, and the main door had been forced, also by grenades. All of these damages can be repaired. More serious was the theft of a quantity of fine Renaissance furniture and some tapestries.

d. Levignac - The chateau here was apparently not damaged by the war, but M. Ribet, local "Chef Responsable pour la Resistance", who stopped the vehicle for identification (the only time this occurred), volunteered the information, supported by photographs, that a chateau at Thil, belonging to the Comte d'Orgex, had been demolished by dynamite and the furnishings stolen by the Germans, who had also shot the Count and thrown his body into a well. This latter chateau was not listed by the Section, and no information so far has been available as to its age or importance.

e. No damage was noted to the following monuments:

- (1) Grenade - Church
- (2) St. Sulpice-la-Pointe - Belfry.
- (3) Rabastens - Church of Notre Dame du Bourg.
- (4) Lisle-sur-Tarn - Church
- (5) Gaillac - Churches of St. Michel and St. Pierre; Maison de Pierre de Brens; old brick houses; Park of Huteau; old prisons.
- (6) Albi - Only the Cathedrale de Ste. Cecile and the Church of St. Salvi were visited, and are in excellent condition.
- (7) Castres - Hotel-de-Ville with museum and garden (Museum collection and garden sculptures removed for safety); Hotel de Viviere; Hotel de Neyrac. The state of the library and Museum of Natural History was not determined, the buildings were, however, intact. The caretaker of the latter museum claimed several pieces of furniture were stolen from the museum, but the principal part of the collection had been removed for safety.

DAVID K YOUNG, Capt, CMP,
FA&A Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'

The following is a translation of the essential material in a report from M.A.L. Bourelly, Architecte des Monuments Historiques de l'Aude:

"Herein is a list of the damages to monuments revealed after the departure of the German troops.

Carcassonne: Chateau Comtal. It has been left in a state of great disorder and uncleanliness. The locks have in several cases been forced. No object of artistic value was taken away.

Ramparts - All the gates or posterns are to be cleared of temporary sheathing several towers are to be cleared of various types of material, sacks of dirt, piles of gravel, etc. One section of the ramparts was pierced adjacent to the Tour Peyre to construct an underground shelter.

St. Nazaire - A small part of the remains of the cloister was demolished. I was able to stop this work, done at the beginning of the occupation.

AZILLE - An observatory in light wood planking was installed on the clock tower of the church.

RIEUX-MINERVOIS - Several projectiles struck the clock tower during skirmishes between the Magri and the Germans. There are no important damages.

FONTFROIDE. In spite of all my efforts, the abbey was occupied during the last days by the Germans. There were only several windows broken.

LAGRASSE. Several square meters of tile flooring of no interest were smashed as a result of explosions by bombardment of the area of Lezignan.

ALET. Several bullets struck the ruins without appreciable damage.

I call to your attention, outside the "List of Protected Monuments".

The Chateau of Paraza, which houses a beautiful collection of objets d'art and a remarkable garden. Its occupation should be forbidden. I was able to obtain such a restriction from the Germans.

The Chateau of Pennautier. A beautiful 18th cent facade with a park and a certain number of objets d'art, which were occupied by the Germans and is now occupied by the FFI. It would be desirable to shorten as much as possible this occupation."

The last two remarks were communicated to the DMOS immediately for their action.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS
 SIXTH ARMY GROUP

EXTRACT COPY

CA SUMMARY OF FIELD REPORTS NO. 11

(For week ending 24.00 hrs 7 November 1944)

Fine Arts and Archives. A report from the Prefecture of Haute-Garonne indicates that very little damage occurred to the monuments in that Department. The fall of a German plane at Blagnac caused the collapse of a vault in the forward part of the church nave. Plans for its reconstruction have already been made. Museum collections are in storage at the Chateau de St. Felix de Lauraguais. Several bronze statues from the public squares and gardens were carried away by the Germans to be melted down.

A confirmation has been received detailing the damages in the Department of Bouches-du-Rhone. The Chateau de l'Emperi at Salon was damaged by the explosion of a munitions train in the last days of the occupation. Several rooms had their panelling and windows blown out, and the ceiling of the Salle de Peinture collapsed. Windows on the main court were broken, not by the explosion, but by stones thrown by German soldiers during their last days there. The building of the Musee Reattu, previously believed to be undamaged, was reported to have had some of the doors, window, and partitions blown out.

The departmental architect of Savoie has reported that the Chateau Manuel at Albertville was somewhat damaged about the roof, but that none of the other monuments listed were damaged.

It has been learned from a descendant of the family of St. Francois de Sales that many precious relics of the saint had been collected from the Chateau de Sales (which was requisitioned by the FTP) and hidden in a house nearby. These relics have thus been preserved intact.

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ANNEXURE IV
NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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HQ NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY

27 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Fortnightly MFA&A Report.

TO : SHAEF. (Thru: CG, Twelfth Army Group).

1. This report is made in compliance with section IV, B, "Technical Instructions, MFA&A Specialist Officers in the Field," issued by Supreme Hq, and covers the period from 5 Nov 44 to 19 Nov 44.

2. Principal items from diary. A conference on MFA&A attended by Col. Henry C. Newton and Lt. George L. Stout (USNR), Lt. Kenneth C. Lippmann, of Supreme Headquarters, AEF, and Lt. Col. David J. Nielson, Executive Officer, G-5 Section, Lt. Col. E.R. Baltzell, Head, Government Affairs Sub-Section and Capt. William C. Bryant, MFA&A officer this headquarters, was held on 17 Nov 44. Further conference was held 19 Nov, at which time inspection was made of St. Pietersburg Caverns Repositories for selected paintings from a number of the principal galleries and museums in Holland.

3. Major Activities of the Period. See par. 2.

4. Places visited. See par 2.

5. Monuments inspected. See par 2.

6. Action for Procedure at the various localities. Gave further advice with reference to Art objects at Schloss Rymburg upon request from 30th Infantry Division for authority to move the same out of the combat zone as follows: "Removal out of combat zone requires movement across international boundary and is not approved," and further "All objects should be delivered to responsible German official as soon as possible." (Contained in 1st Ind. to ltr., 30th Infantry Division, subj: "Art Objects in Schloss Rymburg," dtd 7 Nov 44.

7. Action for protection of (or) Emergency Repair. None.

8. Personnel under the charge of the MFA&A officer. None.

9. Status of Equipment. Camera issued to MFA&A officer, this hq., delivered to Col. Newton for return to Supreme Hq. and replacement. Defective shutter mechanism rendered camera useless.

10. Status of Supplies. The following are out of stock, have not arrived or are required:

a. New publication, "Technical Notes for use of MFA&A Officers in Germany Oct 44," referred to in ltr., Hq, Twelfth Army Group, Subj: "Forwarding of Documents, dtd 8 Nov 44.

b. Printed notices for posting on buildings on the Official List or approved form from which printed notices may be ordered.

c. Additional copies, Netherlands Official List of Monuments.

d. Check list of all available publications.

11. Status of Transportation. Jeep assigned to sub-section of which MFA&A Officer is a part. Motor pool of headquarters furnishes jeeps for trips when required.

12. Miscellaneous Matters. Nothing to report.

13. Field Records or Other Records Completed. None.

For the Commanding General:

OSCAR L. SCARBOROUGH, Capt, FA,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

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HQ NINTH US ARMY

9 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Fortnightly MFA&A Report.

TO: Supreme Hq, AEF.

1. This report covers period from 22 Oct 44 to 5 Nov 44, in compliance with Section IV B, "Technical Instructions, MFA&A Specialist Officers in the Field," issued by Supreme Hq.
2. Places visited officially were Heerlen, Herzogenrath, Merksteim, Schloss Rymburg, Nieuwenhagen, Aachen (Stadtkreis) and Kornelimünster. (Stadtkreis Aachen is not in our area of responsibility).
3. No original inspection of monuments. Visited Schloss Rymburg (K8555) previously inspected by Lt. George Stout, MFA&A officer, First US Army to inspect art objects uncovered there 25 Oct 44, in secret cache. This chance find is subject of special report heretofore forwarded.
4. Action taken for protection of/or Emergency Repair. None.
5. Instructions for Procedure at the Various Localities. None except at Schloss Rymburg included in special report.
6. Personnel under the charge of the MFA&A officer. None.
7. Status of Equipment, Supplies and Transportation. Camera defective when received. Repeated efforts at repair, civilian and military, unproductive. Need new camera in working order. Need technical instructions manual for Germany. Jeep assigned to sub-section of which writer is part. Motor pool of headquarters G-5 furnished jeep for trips.
8. Other matters Pertinent to Work. None.
9. Field Records or Other Records completed. None.

For the Commanding General:

OSCAR L. SCARBOROUGH,
 Capt., F.A.,
 Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HQ NINTH US ARMY

7 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report on Schloss Rymburg (Rimburg Castle), Germany.

TO: SHAEF.

1. In compliance with Section IV D, "Technical Instructions, MFA&A Specialist Officers in the Field", issued by Supreme Hq, AEF, there are transmitted herewith two copies of Chance Find Report on objects of Schloss Rymburg, Germany dated 3 Nov 44, of the MFA&A Officer, G-5 Section, this headquarters.
2. Form provided for such reports not suited to articles discovered in hidden cache at Schloss Rymburg.

For the Commanding Officer:

OSCAR L. SCARBOROUGH,
 Captain, F.A.,
 Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HQ NINTH US ARMY

3 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Schloss Rymburg (Rimburg Castle)

TO: ACOS, G-5, Ninth US Army.

1. The undersigned MFA&A officer of the Ninth US Army, G-5 Section was ordered to proceed to Schloss Rymburg (Rimburg Castle) to examine art objects recently located in a concealed wall compartment and placed under guard pending further orders.

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ANNEXURE IV
NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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HQ NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY

27 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Fortnightly MFA&A Report.

TO : SHAEF. (Thru: CG, Twelfth Army Group).

1. This report is made in compliance with section IV, B, "Technical Instructions, MFA&A Specialist Officers in the Field," issued by Supreme Hq, and covers the period from 5 Nov 44 to 19 Nov 44.

2. Principal items from diary. A conference on MFA&A attended by Col. Henry C. Newton and Lt. George L. Stout (USNR), Lt. Kenneth C. Lippmann, of Supreme Headquarters, AEF, and Lt. Col. David J. Nielson, Executive Officer, G-5 Section, Lt. Col. E.R. Baltzell, Head, Government Affairs Sub-Section and Capt. William C. Bryant, MFA&A officer this headquarters, was held on 17 Nov 44. Further conference was held 19 Nov, at which time inspection was made of St. Pietersburg Caverns Repositories for selected paintings from a number of the principal galleries and museums in Holland.

3. Major Activities of the Period. See par. 2.

4. Places visited. See par 2.

5. Monuments inspected. See par 2.

6. Action for Procedure at the various localities. Gave further advice with reference to Art objects at Schloss Rymburg upon request from 30th Infantry Division for authority to move the same out of the combat zone as follows: "Removal out of combat zone requires movement across international boundary and is not approved," and further "All objects should be delivered to responsible German official as soon as possible." (Contained in 1st Ind. to ltr., 30th Infantry Division, subj: "Art Objects in Schloss Rymburg," dtd 7 Nov 44.

7. Action for protection of (or) Emergency Repair. None.

8. Personnel under the charge of the MFA&A officer. None.

9. Status of Equipment. Camera issued to MFA&A officer, this hq., delivered to Col. Newton for return to Supreme Hq. and replacement. Defective shutter mechanism rendered camera useless.

10. Status of Supplies. The following are out of stock, have not arrived or are required:

a. New publication, "Technical Notes for use of MFA&A Officers in Germany Oct 44," referred to in ltr., Hq, Twelfth Army Group, Subj: "Forwarding of Documents, dtd 8 Nov 44.

b. Printed notices for posting on buildings on the Official List or approved form from which printed notices may be ordered.

c. Additional copies, Netherlands Official List of Monuments.

d. Check list of all available publications.

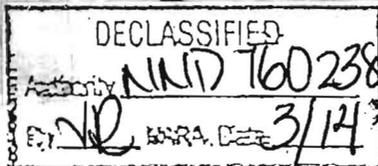
11. Status of Transportation. Jeep assigned to sub-section of which MFA&A Officer is a part. Motor pool of headquarters furnishes jeeps for trips when required.

12. Miscellaneous Matters. Nothing to report.

13. Field Records or Other Records Completed. None.

For the Commanding General:

OSCAR L. SCARBOROUGH, Capt, PA,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.



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2. Schloss Rymburg, an ancient castle and said to be one of the show places of western Germany, had previously been uncovered after hard fighting and paintings, sculpture and other art objects then found had been inspected and the more valuable items removed to another building (gate house) and put under guard, the castle having suffered much damage during the fighting.

3. On Wednesday, 25 Oct 44, enlisted personnel at the castle discovered a wall compartment, concealed by a removable wall bookcase containing a number of ancient and artistic objects, including a diamond and pearl tiara, solid silver dishes and utensils, carved ivory, stamp collection, coin collection and numerous other objects.

4. The objects in this new find were removed on 26 Oct 44 under direction of Major James D. Clemens, of Det E1H2, CO of team stationed at Merkstein, to the rooms in the gate house which were under 24 hour guard. On Monday, 30 Oct 44, pursuant to recommendations of this headquarters, steps looking to further preservations of this property were taken by Major Russell Vincent, stationed at Kornelimunster, CO of Det I1G2, MFO for the Landkreis of Aachen in which are both the Gemeinde of Merkstein and Schloss Rymburg. This included the removal to a bank vault in Aachen of the diamond and pearl tiara and the coin collection.

5. The writer made an inspection of Schloss Rymburg on Friday, 27 Oct 44, but was unable to inspect either the newly discovered or the previously selected items stored in the gate house until the following day, the 28 Oct 44, when the writer inspected them with Major Clemens, in whose custody they were, Major Dodd of the same Det and Captain W.W. Cope, historical officer, G-5 Section, this Army.

6. After a conference at this headquarters, a three-point program for safeguarding these art treasures was on Monday, 30 Oct 44, submitted to Major Vincent, who requested the assistance of the writer the following day. This was given and steps initiated to carry out the recommendations. A more detailed report is attached hereto and referred to as Annex one.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, 1/lt, AUS,

MFA&A Officer.

ANNEX 'I'

1. Purpose of this Annex. This annex is a supplement to a report by the writer to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, this headquarters, under date of 3 Nov 44, as the MFA&A Officer of this headquarters concerning discovery and subsequent disposition of art objects found on 25 Oct 44 by enlisted personnel billeted at Schloss Rymburg, including recommendations by this headquarters.

2. Relative importance of Castle and Contents. Although Schloss Rymburg is not listed on the Official List of Protected Monuments, it is nevertheless said to be one of the show places of Western Germany and the MFA&A Officer of the First US Army, who made the initial examination and directed the removal to safer quarters of the art objects selected as of special value, estimated the value of movable works of art there found as running into six figures. Stars and Stripes, p.2, (Paris ed. 31 Oct 44) speaks of "the million-dollar art treasures of Rimbürg Castle, for centuries home of the powerful von Brauchitsch family and one of Western Europe's show places."

3. Location of Schloss Rymburg. Schloss Rymburg (Rimbürg Castle) is located in Germany near the banks of the Wurm River which at this point forms the western boundary of Germany and directly east of the town of Rimbürg, Holland. (Map coordinate K8555). It is in Rhineprovinz, Aachen Regierungsbezirk, Aachen Landkreis, Merkstein Gemeinde.

4. Description and Background. The estate bearing the name of Schloss Rymburg is composed today of the castle or main building and four other structures. The others are a servants' house, the gate house, the stable and the so-called tenant house, which was merely an exterior shell concealing a concrete and steel pill box with four-foot walls and quarters for 18 men in three rooms.

From the roadway in front, first view is obtained of the gate house, a three-story brick structure extending about 400 feet along the roadway. Its depth is about 30 feet. In the middle of this building is an archway, protected by huge wooden doors or gates under which passes the main roadway leading into the castle. Inside the castle grounds, this roadway divides, passing on either side of a circular plot devoted to a grass, flowers and hedges.

The castle itself is a four-story structure with facade of two kinds of stone, while tower construction is brick with stone trim. Original construction was begun, according to local reports, about the middle of the thirteenth century. There is a small courtyard in the center of the castle and balconies overlooking it from

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Second floor of the stable rebuilt in recent times, wired with electricity, and provided with brick and concrete walls in which are what appear to be gun apertures or ventilators on three sides.

5. **Ownership and Present Condition.** Information in the locality indicates that until recently the castle was occupied by the family of Siegfried von Brauchitsch. It is further reported that since the above proprietors left, it has been used variously as a hospital and as billet by both German and American troops. It has suffered from several shell hits and shell fragments and tommy-gun bullets have left their marks at various places, most of the windows having been blown away, the front door being blown off, portions of the walls being torn away and much plaster shaken loose. Most severe damage was done to the pill box concealed in the stucco exterior of a farm tenant house. Half of the exterior was torn away and the pill box was pounded by artillery fire. Considering the reported severe fighting to reduce forces defending the castle and grounds, damage was relatively light.

6. **Previous Salvage Reports.** On 15 Oct and 19 Oct, this year, Lt. George L. Stout, MFA&A Officer, First US Army, and 1st Lt. James B. Larwood, Det E1H2, also MFA&A Officer, inspected the castle and selected and supervised the removal from the castle to more secure quarters in the second floor of the gate house of the more valuable paintings, rugs, draperies, carving, pictures, statues. Lt. Larwood prepared an inventory in seven pages of the items stored in the gate house.

7. **Recent Discoveries.** On Wednesday, 25 Oct 44, Sgt. Robert J. Awe, in company with Cpl. Briggs and Pvt. Hopkins, all of the Sound and Flash Battery, Eighth Field Artillery Observation Battalion, reported to their commanding officer, Capt. James W. Edwards that they accidentally discovered a compartment in the wall of a second floor room containing jewels, silver and other valuables. Capt. Edwards ordered the three to remain guard over the newly discovered articles and reported the matter to Col. Calvin A.L. Dickey. Continuous guard was maintained over the valuables until the next day when Maj. Clemens arrived and supervised the removal of the property to the two rooms on the gate house containing other valuable art works. The twenty-four hour guard previously posted was continued. Stamp and coin collections of some magnitude were among the items found.

8. **Recommendations.** Verbal report was made by the writer and recommendations drawn up which were reviewed in this headquarters and by Col. Terril E. Price, ACOS G-5, XIX Corps, after which they were delivered to Maj Vincent at Kornelimünster, 30 Oct 44. Recommendations are as follows:

"1. At the earliest possible time, turn over to the local Burgermeister, if screened and approved by appropriate agencies, the ancient paintings, books, sculpture and other works and objects of art.

2. Prior to above action, examine said personal property to determine the existence of any marks of identification or other evidence which would assist in determining which if any of these articles were looted from Allied Governments or nationals.

3. Until such time as the turnover mentioned in par 1, is accomplished, take the following steps:

a. Remove from rooms in main structure and other buildings used as billets by troops all pictures, paintings, ancient books, furniture and other works and objects of art, storing them in a room or rooms which have been strengthened and made as weatherproof as possible. Such rooms used for storage should be padlocked and declared by proper agency off limits to troops and inventories made of the contents. All such property should be frequently inspected.

b. Strengthen by barricading windows and other appropriate action and weatherproofing, the two storage rooms in the gate house now used for storage, making inventory of new articles stored there.

c. Take immediate action to place in bank vault or other place of safe keeping the more valuable items of small and ancient jewelry, silver, etc., taking receipts showing description of items so stored.

d. Gather together more ancient and valuable books, manuscripts and documents now scattered throughout the house, making inventory of them and showing place stored."

9. **Steps taken already.** Some of the recommendations made by this headquarters have been completed or are in course of execution at or before the time of preparing this report. On Tuesday, 31 Oct 44, Maj. Vincent received from Maj Clemens the diamond and pearl tiara and the coin collection above referred to and transported

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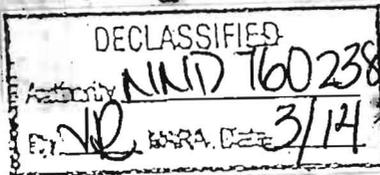
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them to a place of safety in Aachen. On the same date, when the writer was at Schloss Rymburg, Lt. Larwood was engaged in making an inventory of the property from the discovery of 25 Oct 44 brought to and stored in the two rooms in the gate house. Request was made for a report when all or substantially all of the recommendations above set forth have been accomplished.

10. Status of Inventories. A partial inventory (apparently complete when made) prepared by 1st Lt. James B. Larwood, MFA&A Specialist, Detachment E1H2, has been received and further inventory is under way which will be complete. When latter is received it will be sent forward. The partial inventory is spread over seven pages, letter size, and as to canvasses mentions such names as A cuyp, H.L. Seefirth, T.G. Doarf, Osw Achenbach, Peter Brueghel.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
1st Lt., AUS,
MFA&A Officer.



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ANNEXURE V
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE (US)

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CAHQ DELTA BASE

3 Nov 44.

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (La Haute Garonne).

TO : Chief, Law, Public Safety and Fine Arts Branch, CAHQ.

1. The following is a copy of a report detailing the damages to the Monuments Historiques in the Department of la Haute Garonne.

"In answer to your letter of Sep 28 last referring to the historic monuments in the department of Haute Garonne, I bet to inform you that events of war or bombardments have caused very little damage. The only important destruction is in Blagnac, where the fall of a German plane occasioned the sinking of the vault on the first half of the nave. When the liberation of Toulouse on August 19th and 20th the towers of two churches, Saint-Etienne and Saint Sernin, have been slightly mutilated by bullets and gunfire, but repairs may be easily undertaken. Other damages are caused by explosions, but only refer to roofs and windows, blown up tiles, broken glass, etc. Some immediate steps have been taken to prevent further deteriorations. Even for Blagnac church, the ex-mayor, Mr. Mignart, has made plans which have been sent to the "Service des relations franco-allemandes".

"As for the paintings and sculptures of the museums, they have partly been sent to the castle of Saint Felix de Lauragais and partly protected on the spot. The directors of the museums may give detailed information. We have no indications as regards to private collections. We don't think the Germans have looted or robbed any artistic object of value; we only know about the bronze statues of public squares and gardens which have been melted."

"We are very thankful to you for the aid you are willing to give us, and personally I remain

Yours faithfully

J. Sermet

Directeur du Cabinet"

DAVID K YOUNG, Capt, GMP,
MFAA Officer.

CAHQ DELTA BASE

9 Nov 44.

SUBJECT: Report on Fine Arts and Archives (Rhône).

TO : CCAO, 6837th CA Regt.

1. The following is a translation of the report sent by the Architecte Departementale des Monuments Historiques for the Department of the Rhône:

"On the 2 Sep 44, the Germans withdrawing from the city (Lyon) blew up 12 bridges on the Rhône, 12 bridges on the Saône, 2 bridges on the Saône at the Mulatiere near the confluence of the 2 rivers. Crossing the rivers is extremely difficult.

On the Rhône: an improvised bridge has been established by American Engineers over the demolished arch of the old bridge of La Guillotiere. A narrow footbridge exists over the Pont Wilson.

On the Saône: 2 bridges and a footbridge only slightly damaged permit reduced traffic. All the structures and buildings on both banks of the two rivers have suffered greatly but the majority (of the rest of the city) is not damaged.

On the 4 Sep 44: The great dome of the Hotel Dieu was totally destroyed by a very violent fire, the real cause of which is not entirely certain, possibly caused by snipers firing on teams working at installing a bridge over the Pont de la Guillotiere, or maybe by the answering fire of heavy machine guns. The fight against the fire was hampered because the fire trucks could not cross the river without a bridge and the breakdown of the water system in the peninsula.

Hotel Dieu - Great Dome: We are in permanent liaison with the architect of the Hospices Civils of Lyon. The rupture of the bridges does not allow us to give very accurate reports. The protection of the neighboring wings occupied by the patients is the first important work, as well as the clearing away of the debris on the lower vault of the Great Dome. The wood framing and the roof are totally destroyed; the upper parts of the wall in carved stone seem to have suffered greatly from the heat. A later report will give complementary information.

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Cathedral St. Jean: The Pont Tilsitt, close by has entirely disappeared after an enormous charge of explosives. The stained glass windows are all demolished, several minor parts can be repaired. In the southern aisle of the nave the stone mullions of two chapels are very seriously dislocated. All the old stained glass windows had been evacuated except for several pieces in the small "lobes" in the upper part of the modern windows, which were partly demolished and in large part can be repaired. The wood and imitation glass used to fill the spaces where the windows were evacuated were completely blown out, and in some cases pulled with them in their fall the remaining metal casements. The doors were damaged, but not seriously and can be repaired. The main part of the Cathedral does not seem to have suffered. The roofing must be worked over but needs a more complete examination that we could not yet make and which will be covered in a later report. The clergy asked that the openings be closed as soon as possible. The only solution seems to us to be to fill the openings with wooden planks, imitation glass not being able to be found, and that remaining being totally perforated and impossible to reuse. The ceremonies of the Cathedral could be lighted by electricity. Attached is a detailed inventory of the damages, prepared in collaboration with M. le Canon MACE, treasurer of the Chapter:

Pont de la Guillotiere (awaiting classification as a Monument): One arch in the middle of the river was totally destroyed.

Church of St. Paul (dome classed): All the stained glass windows of the dome were broken. The same is true of nearly all the windows of the church. (Classification envisaged).

Maison Thomassin and Place du Change: The mirrors recently installed were broken.

Loge du Change: Main entrance door, one door jamb was damaged but seems repairable. Some marks from shell fire on the facade of white stone.

St. Martin d'Ainay: 3 stained glass windows of the apse and 1 in the chapel are broken but can be repaired. These windows are copies of the old ones. M. le Cure seems to wish that they be replaced with others allowing more light to pass through. Diamond paned windows of the facade are partly broken. The hardware of the main door must be revised.

Hotel de Ville: Several small damages from bullets in the salons. (This must be detailed more exactly, all visits being yet impossible).

Hotel d'Estaing, 37 rue St. Jean: Several window panes and mirrors to be replaced, to be detailed later.

Prepared by the Architecte des Monuments Historiques du Rhone, Lyon. 9 Sep 44.

DAVID K. YOUNG, Capt, CMP,
MFA&A Officer.

HQ COM Z ETO APO 887.

18 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Combined CA Report, Com Z.

TO : ACOS, G-5, SHAEF.

16. Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

a. Seine Section: Evacuation of Tuileries finally completed and motor park now installed at Invalides; survey of damage to Tuileries while used as motor park being made. Chateau of Lemarais being prepared for use as station hospital; all important works of art segregated in one room and inventoried.

b. Brittany Section: American World War I monument in Brest on the "Rade" completely destroyed. Search disclosed no caches of art objects in Brittany area. Detailed report of damage to monuments being forwarded to MFA&A Section, G-5 SHAEF.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

SAMUEL GREASON,
Col, GSC, D/ACOS, G-5.

HQ OISE SECTION COM Z EUROPEAN T ORNS.
28 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Preservation of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : COs, all Com Zone Units Oise Sec, US Army, Chiefs of General and Special Staff Sections, Hq, Oise Section.

1. The French people, through the great wealth, age and value of their art treasures, ranging from the most massive Gothic cathedral to the smallest miniature

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unparalleled artistic heritage. It is imperative that these objects be safeguarded; not only to protect the intrinsic value of the objects and our desire to avoid any act offensive to the French, but to assure to the world for all time that our army entered France as liberators and friends.

2. It is the announced policy of the Supreme Commander to avoid damage so far as is consistent with military necessity to all structures, objects, and documents of artistic and historical value.

3. Any disrespectful or damaging act, no matter how slight, is forbidden in the area under my command and will be considered sacrilege in the case of sacred buildings.

4. All commanders are directed to take necessary action to prevent troops of their command damaging any art treasures, including public monuments and historical sites. Such action may include, placing such structures as have been damaged by troops or which it may be reasonably anticipated will be so damaged "off limits" to troops.

5. All military commanders will report to this headquarters the location and nature of any damage caused by U.S. troops to structures or objects of artistic or historical value. Any violations of this order will be a matter of prompt disciplinary action.

By command of Brigadier General THRASHER:

F. W. BROWN,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: "A" and "B"

HQ OISE SECTION COM Z EUROPEAN T OPNS

6 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Fortnightly Report.

TO : ACOS G-5 Oise Section, Com Z.

1. Major Activities:

- A large number of sites have been visited south of Reims, chiefly in the department of Yonne, or that part of it which was subject to war damage.
- Responsible local personnel were consulted in this area wherever possible.

2. Conferences:

- Sens. It was found that M. Lazare Bertrand, Maire of Sens, and architect in charge of Historical Monuments, department of Yonne, had been taken prisoner by the Germans and was removed to Germany in July 44. Conferences were, however, held with his assistant, M. Chambley, and much material assistance and information resulted therefrom.
- Auxerre. The architect in charge of reconstruction for this section, M. Moutard, 6 rue Soufflot, Auxerre, was consulted. He provided complete details on the circumstances attending war damage to Auxerre and environs.

3. Most Noteworthy Information Resulting from Survey:

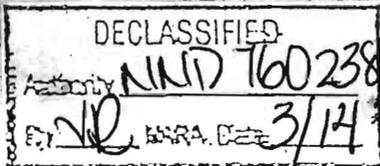
- For one reason or another, the Beaux Arts Commission did not have the 16th Century stained glass removed from the Church St. Pierre, at Auxerre, with the result that it became a total loss during the Allied bombing raid of 17 July 44.
- The important Tresor de Sens, about the looting or stealing of which so many conflicting reports were circulated, was found to be resting intact, exactly as it had been packed in 1939, in a building adjoining the Cathedral at Sens.

4. Briefing of Troops, Concerning Respect for MFA&A:

- No troops were found billeted in property of historical or cultural value in the Yonne department, but due to the presence of troops in increasing numbers elsewhere in the Oise Section, it was deemed advisable to circulate a letter originating from this Headquarters dwelling on the importance of preserving French cultural monuments and art treasures. A copy of this letter (AG 014.1 (G-5)), Subject: Preservation of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, is attached to this report.

5. Needs:

- One copy of the "Frick" list.
- Camera and film.



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6. Report as Follows on Monuments Designated by Official List and Inspected During Fortnight:

a. Auxerre.

(1) Cathedral, St. Etienne: No damage incurred during the German advance in 1940. Two air bombardments by the Allies in 1944, 25 June and 17 July, caused severe destruction in the heart of the city, including minor damage to the roofing of the Cathedral and the loss of some unimportant 16th century glass there which had not previously been removed. The choicest stained glass had been taken down in 1939 and is still in perfect safety. No statuettes are missing from the facade, and all movable works of art which belong either in the Cathedral proper or in the Sacristy are in place and in good condition.

(2) Church, St. Germain: No damage, either to church or crypts.

(3) Church, St. Eusabe: Exterior walls and roofing suffered severe blast damage when an Allied bomb fell squarely on a house just at northeast corner of apse. Aside from the total loss of some of the fine old roofing, the damage can be repaired, and work is now in progress. The interior is safe; the Treasury intact. The stained glass was removed by the Beaux Arts Commission in 1939.

(4) Church, St. Pierre (St. Pere-en-Valice): Blast from the Allied air bombardment of 17 July 44 was most disastrous to this church, for none of the 16th Century stained glass had been removed prior to this date and was thus completely destroyed together with a good deal of the old Burgundy tile roofing. The glass is unfortunately a total loss, as well as many of the original stone window frames.

(5) Chapel, St. Clement et St. Michel: No war damage. The two sections of the former chapel have for years been used as salles de reunion for students at the chapter house; successive alterations and recent installations have completely blotted out the artistry of the original structure.

(6) Prefecture: No war damage.

(7) Tour de l'Horloge: No war damage.

b. Bazoches.

(1) Chateau: (in department Nievre, not Yonne). Although the Chateau is outside the area at present covered by Oise Section, it may be of interest to note that M. Moutard, architect in charge of reconstruction for Yonne, has been assured that no war damage was sustained by this property.

c. Briennon-sur-Armançon.

(1) Church: No war damage. Stained glass was removed to safety by Beaux Arts Commission in 1939.

d. Joigny.

(1) Church, St. Jean: In general this church is in good condition, save for one or two indications of blast damage. One window frame in Lady Chapel was broken in and badly chipped, with resultant bruising of altar. Repairs are in progress.

(2) Old Houses: No war damage noted.

e. Montreal.

(1) Church: No war damage.

f. Neuvy-Sautour.

(1) Church: Two windows and stone window frames in apse were broken by blast from explosion of combustibles supply dump at nearby Varennes, by the Germans themselves, 23 Aug 44. No serious damage.

g. Noyers.

(1) Church: Intact and in good condition, as are the fortifications, towers, 15th, 16th century houses and Renaissance buildings.

h. Pont-sur-Yonne.

(1) Church: The only irremediable damage sustained here was the loss of all stained glass windows during a bombardment by one Allied plane, 1944.

i. Pontigny.

(1) Abbey Church: The setting off of a German munitions dump by French Resistance Forces in 1943 resulted in the destruction of all the old Cistercian glass in the Abbey.

j. Quarre-les-Tombes.

(1) Monastery, Ste-Marie-de-la-Pierre-qui-Vire: No war damage.

k. St. Florentin Vergigny.

(1) Church: Heavy damage was sustained as a result of the Allied air bombardment in and around the town on 11 Aug 44. Bombs fell very near the church; especially the east end, causing a great deal of chipping in the stonework of the walls, including the Renaissance facade. A portion of the stone jube, the north of main altar, was broken, by flak penetrating a north window, but can probably be restored without much difficulty. The stained glass is safe, having been inspected by German authorities and subsequently removed to Sens only this year. Many window frames in carved stone are quite shattered. The German explosions at Varennes,

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l. Savigny-en-Terre-Plaine.

(1) Church: No war damage.

m. Sens.

(1) Cathedral St. Etienne: The facade is intact as well as the rest of the exterior. Interior is in good condition, including stone carving. The 12th and 16th Century stained glass was removed in 1939, carefully boxed and placed in a sub-basement chamber of the Synodal Hall, adjoining the Cathedral. This room was used as a public air raid shelter (and still is so designated) and in 1944 as a temporary prison for German soldiers captured during the liberation. It is a matter of good fortune that none of the boxes were tipped over or tampered with by the many occupants of the room from time to time. The glass remains there, intact. The important Tresor de Sens was never looted or stolen either before or after the German occupation. It was packed away in 1939 in an anteroom of the sub-basement of the Synodal Hall, where it rested until the Germans requested this space for an additional air raid shelter, not knowing the contents thereof. The Church authorities thereupon moved the Tresor secretly to a small chamber in the first basement of the same hall, where it still remains intact and in perfect safety. The tapestries, silks and vestments have periodically been unrolled or unfolded to make sure of their condition. Ivories and goldwork are securely boxed. The Autel de Salazar is in place within the Cathedral, as are all movable sculptures and paintings which belong to the Church. The fine iron rood-screen, which Viollet-le-Duc had removed to the Archepiscopal garden, is intact, save for sections which have been sent to Paris for refinishing prior to its contemplated reinstallation in the Cathedral.

(2) Chapelle St. Jean (at hospital): No war damage.

(3) Archbishop's Palace: The only war damage suffered was a slight defacing of the outer wall by bullets from passing tanks along the street, Aug 44. The staircase portal is in good condition, but a great deal of fine carving in the interior is undergoing gradual ruin from misuse of the building. The girls' school at present in residence uses the finest room in the Palace as a kitchen.

(4) Church, St. Maurice: In the direct line of Franco-German artillery fire, 1940, this small but well-proportioned and well-situated church was almost entirely destroyed. Reconstruction was initiated soon after the capitulation, and is now approaching completion, using as much of the original work as possible, which is not much. No further damage was incurred during the American advance in 1944. The stained glass is intact, having been removed to safety in 1939.

(5) Church, St. Savinien: In excellent condition. No war damage to crypt or tower.

n. Tanlay.

(1) Chateau: The petit chateau and the grand chateau escaped undue deterioration although requisitioned and occupied by the Germans over an extended period. No significant war damage. All of the listed works of art are in place and well preserved. The Marquise de Tanlay reported a loss to the Germans of some smaller objets d'art and many jewels of a personal nature. The canal and gardens are in excellent condition.

o. Tonnerre.

(1) Church, Notre Dame: This church suffered a direct bomb hit through the nave from an Allied plane on the morning of 25 May 44. There was some loss of life and extensive damage to building, including loss of all glass, all roofing, and much stonework from the facade, sides and interior. Reconstruction has not commenced, and access is not permitted to the interior of the shell, as it is considered a hazard in its present state.

(2) Church, St. Pierre: Slight damage to exterior portion of church was suffered from same explosion on 25 May 44.

(3) Hotel d'Uzes: No war damage.

p. Villeneuve-sur-Yonne.

(1) Church, Notre Dame: The stained glass of important, and the grisailles, were removed to Auxerre in 1939 for safekeeping. Some minor damage to less important glass was suffered in 1940. The rest of the church is intact, including facade, portals and statues.

q. Villeneuve-Archeveque.

(1) Church: This church was damaged during the American advance in 44 by an artillery piece putting a hole through the roof of the nave. There was some minor wall dislocation as well. All this has already been repaired. No further damage reported by local clergy.

r. Villemaur (Aube).

(1) Church: In good state of preservation. In particular, there was no damage sustained to the most precious parts of the church, the wood jube and the tower.

ROGER A. CLARKE
2nd Lt., AC,
MFA&A Specialist.

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HQ COM Z EUROPEAN T OPNS

15 Nov 44

MEMORANDUM: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

1. This report is given from memory after two conferences with Lt. Spitznogle, CO of Det D7B1 at Valognes, 19 Aug 44; also after a cursory survey of the city. It was understood that Lt. Spitznogle would submit a report on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, but it has just come to the attention of the undersigned that this has not been received.

2. Lt. Spitznogle reported that all matters pertaining to Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives had been turned over to French Authorities and that the Mayor, who had been acting during July and Aug, had been very cooperative. He stated, however, that a new Mayor had been appointed but as of that date had not made contact.

3. Valognes:

a. Hotel de Beaumont: Slightly damaged by bombardment; ie some glass blown out, roof tiles loosened, building occupied by Germans prior to D-Day. Furnishings in good condition. Building occupied by CA Det., who took excellent care of property.

b. Bibliotheque Municipale: Roof partially blown off and windows blown open. Books left in stacks, and exposed to the weather. Mayor of city told on two different occasions to take care of the property but between 1 July and last time property was viewed, nothing had been done.

c. The Church and Roman ruins had been previously reported.

RALPH W. HAMMETT, Capt, AUS,
Specialist Officer.

Det D5D1 1st ECA Regt.

4 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Monuments and Fine Arts.

TO : G-5 Adv Sec Com Z.

1. Pursuant to 1st Ind, dated 28 Sep 44 on letter, this Det dated 13 Sep 44 above subject, the following information is tendered,

2. a. Churches, Valenciennes.

(1) Saint Nicolas. Damaged by Allied air raid, 9 June 44, some repairs have been made and services are being held there at present.

(2) Saint Gery, see reported dated 4 Oct 44.

(3) Notre Dame du Saint Cordon. Undamaged.

b. Houses.

(1) 16th and 18th century Grande Place. Destroyed by Germans in 1940.

c. Monuments.

(1) Theatre 1782. Destroyed by Germans in 1940.

(2) Tour Doderme. Undamaged.

(3) Cimetiere Saint Roch. Undamaged.

d. Cultural Institutions.

(1) Musee Crauk, destroyed by Germans in 1940 but collection was removed and is in security in South France.

(2) Archives Communales. Slightly damaged by Germans in 1940. Collection was removed and is in security in South of France.

(3) Collection Benezech. Removed by Government and stored in South of France.

(4) Musee d'Historie Naturelle. Roof damaged by Germans in 1940. Collection undamaged.

(5) Musee 1905 - 1908. Undamaged. A large part of the collection was removed by the Government to Chateau du Grand Luce.

(6) Musee d'Archeologie. Destroyed by Germans in 1940. A few paintings were saved and are at present in the cellars of Musee de Beaux Arts.

JOHN H. HANSBROUGH,
Major, CWS, CO, Det D5D1.

HQ BRITTANY BASE SEC COM Z

13 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Report on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : CG, COM Z.

1. Reference is made to letter, Communications Zone, file: AG 014.1 OpGE, dated 29 Sep 44.

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2. In compliance with par 5, above reference, the following report is submitted:

a. The Commemorative American World War I Monument in Brest, on the "Rade" has been completely destroyed.

b. No caches of misplaced or stolen art objects in Brittany Base Section Area have been discovered by nor reported to this headquarters.

3. Report as requested in par 4, above reference, from French Officials has not been received as yet, but will be forwarded as soon as received by this headquarters. Reasons for delay in submission of report by French is claimed to be lack of gas, transportation and communication.

4. Transmitted herewith reports of CA Det in Brittany Base Section in compliance with par 6 above reference.

For the Base Section Commander:

ROBERT R. UHL,
Capt, AGD, Asst Adj Gen.

Det D7A2, Co G, 1st ECAR

1 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Report on Arts and Monuments for the Arrondissements of Quimper, Quimperle and Chateaulin.

TO : ACOS, G-5, Brittany Base Section.

1. Allied War Cemeteries of World War I. No reports have been received by the Prefecture of Quimper that any damage had been done by German troops or individuals to any graves of Allied war-dead of World War I. While there exist no "war cemeteries" in Brittany, there are certain sections in the divers cemeteries reserved for those that fell in the war of 1914-18.

2. War Monuments. While there are no reports that Germans have wilfully destroyed or mutilated war monuments, some incidents have been reported where Germans have removed German field-pieces which had been set up near war monuments. Exact number of these trophies of the last war, so removed, is unknown.

3. French Caches of Objets d'Art. At the beginning of the war, the Museums of Lille and Arras sent paintings and statues of unknown quantity and value to Brittany. These objects were received by the departmental Archivist, a M. Waquet, who was last reported to be at Perigneux and could not be located by this office. The greater part of paintings of the above named Museums were stored at the Chateau Trevarex and the Chateau Menez Cam. It is believed that the Germans destroyed part of the paintings in the latter Chateau. The Church windows and some statues of the Cathedral at Quimper were stored at St. Genole, are still there intact.

4. Objets d'Art taken by the Germans. At the beginning of the German Occupation and at the suggestion of the German authorities, the Museum of Quimper sent to the address of M. Holart, Conservateur des Musees du Dept de Maine-Loire several paintings. A list of these paintings is enclosed. After the paintings had been made ready for shipment, German authorities demanded to open the crates "in order to inspect and see, if any arms had been hidden in the crates." It is assumed that during this inspection paintings of interest or value to the Germans were taken. How many of the paintings ever reached the Dept of Maine et Loire is unknown. Theft by Germans of two tapestries in the City Hall of Quimperle, each tapestry valued at 9,000,000 Francs.

5. Private property taken by Germans. A survey of objets d'art of private parties taken by the Germans is difficult to make due to the fact that individual requisitions by German soldiers and 'Buys' with German currency were never registered with any French office, and the Bureau de Requisition is only now beginning to receive claims from French citizens. The systematic plunder of the Miason Rothschild in Brest is the only instance known to the Bureau, where Germans took away private property, but in this one instance no complaint was ever filed.

6. Summary. It is, at this date, difficult to survey the damage done by the Germans, due to lack of complete data. While some objets d'art were undoubtedly stolen, others were simply destroyed (assumed to have happened to paintings stored at the Chateau Menez Cam), others were destroyed by Allied Artillery, attacking Germans who hid in places like Church of St Nic (damage of statues etc by two shells) or Church of St Come (Bell tower damaged). To obtain a fairly accurate picture of what has been carried away to Germany would in my opinion take several weeks to sur-

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HQ DET C2A2 CO G 1st ECAR

31 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : CO, G-5 Brittany Base Sec.

1. Reference letter Com Z, ETO, 29 Sep 44, AG O14.1 OpGE, Subj: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives; 1st Ind. BBS, 11 Oct 44.

2. a. St. Malo: (old city itself about 75% destroyed; are clearing and cleaning and hope to restore most of city).

(1) Cathedral of St. Malo - approximately 40% destroyed; spire destroyed completely, most of roof is gone, are clearing debris and reinforcing what is left of roof; about eighteen months to rebuild and restore.

(2) Chateau Museum - Grand donjon with Museum badly damaged, top part (roof and walls) destroyed, possible to rebuild on old base; remainder of towers still standing with some damage; all but 150 of 5,000 medals either destroyed or stolen; remainder of museum in fairly good condition with some general loss by shell fire.

(3) Fortification of St Malo (old wall around city) - very little damage.

(4) About forty houses of historical value inside wall of old St. Malo only walls remain, granite badly damaged and beyond point of salvage, stone must be replaced if they are rebuilt, no work initiated as of this date.

(5) Fort National (on island very near old city) - walls of the Fort have very little damage; roofs of buildings inside wall destroyed by shell fire.

b. St. Servan:

(1) Tour Solidor - badly damaged by shell fire; most of roof gone and walls have many shell holes in them; can be repaired in short time.

c. Combourg:

(1) Castle - no damage.

d. Dol:

(1) Cathedral of Saint Sampson - very slightly damaged; easily repairable.

3. No Allied War Cemeteries of War of 1914-18 in the Arrondissement.

4. No caches of any misplaced or stolen art objects have been discovered in the Arrondissement.

For the Commanding Officer:

ANTHONY J. RICH
Captain, AUS.

HQ DET C2A2 CO G, 1st ECAR

1 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : CO, G-5, Brittany Base Section.

1. Reference Memo AG O14.1 OpGe, the 29 Sep 44, 1st Ind., BBS, 11 Oct 44.

2. Historic Monuments and Classic Houses:

Brelevenez: No damage to the Church.

Dinan: Eglise St. Sauveur: The tower and roof have been damaged. Many of the windows have been broken. Porte de Jerzual was struck by a shell. Many of the houses of Jerzual were damaged. Two of them are completely ruined. The castle and the museum are intact.

Guingamp: The Church of Notre Dame du Bon Secours; The tower fell a distance of 15 feet and went through the roof. Some of the arches are damaged. These damaged were caused by American artillery. Some EPI were found in the tower and were taken for Germans by the Americans. Fontaine de la Place du Centre: Intact.

Kerity: Abbaye de Beauport - Intact.

Lannion: Church of St. Jean-du-Baly: Intact.

Lamballe: Church of Notre Dame - Intact.

Moncontour: Church of Saint Mathurin - Intact.

Treguier: Cathedral and Cloister - Intact. The House of Renan - Intact.

St. Brieuc: Cathedral and old houses of the Rue Fardol - Intact.

It has been impossible to communicate with the Mayor of Plevenon with regard to the Port la Latte. The Prefecture has asked the Sous-Prefet of Dinan to furnish all the information required as soon as possible, but up to this time nothing has been received.

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3. Allied Cemeteries: There are no cemeteries or Monuments of War set aside for Allied Military dead, who died during the course of the 1914-18 war.

4. Caches: In the Department of the Cotes-du-Nord, there is no indication that there are any places where the Germans may have hidden objects of a historical nature. Also, there is no knowledge of any place where the French may have hidden objects of the same kind from the Germans.

D. W. MESERVEY, Maj., S.R.,
Det. Comdr.

HQ DET A1A2, CO G, 1st ECAR

8 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : CO, Brittany Base Section, ATTN: ACOS, G-5.

1. In compliance with par 3 of 1st Ind, your Hq, 11 Oct 44, and par 5 basic letter file and subject as above, Hq Com Z, 29 Sep 44, the following report is submitted:

a. The Commemorative American World War I Monuments in Brest, on the "Rade", has been completely destroyed.

b. No caches of misplaced or stolen art objects have been discovered by no report to this Headquarters.

2. Survey has been made of a large number of the monuments of the Department of Finistere on the "Official List of Protected Monuments, France". The following information is submitted.

a. All monuments have been visited, or ascertained to be undamaged and under normal care, with the following exceptions: Audierne, Church; Bodilis, Church; Brest, Chapel Ste Anne-du-Portzic; Louarnenez, Chapel Ste Anne de la Palue; Loctudy, Church; St-Guenole, Church Notre Dame; St-Hertot, Church; Quimperle, Churches Ste Croix and St Michel; Roscoff, Church Croaz-Baz; St Pol de Leon, Cathedral, Church Creizker; Village de St Fiaore en Plourin; Chateau de Menez Kam en Spezet.

(1) All of these monuments, mostly in remote sections of the Department where there has been no military activity, will be checked as soon as possible.

b. Of the remaining monuments on the list only two have suffered damage: Brest, Castle (badly damaged); and Plougastel-Daculas, Church (more than 50% destroyed) and Calvary (about 25% destroyed).

N. J. SEPP, Lt Col, FA,
Commanding.

The following orders were issued by Com Zone and SHAEF to assist in the Control of the use of Chateau for the billeting of troops.

HQ EUROPEAN T OPNS
U S ARMY

14 Nov 44.

SUBJECT: Use of Buildings, Their Contents and other Property by Military Personnel.

TO : CGs, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe; Each Army Group, Com Z; Each Army; XVIII Corps (Airborne); European Div, ATC; Ground Force Repl. System; UK Base, Com Z; Section Comdrs, Com Z; COs, ECAD; Mil. Int. Service; Commandant, Am. School Cen; He Commandant, APO 887.

1. References.

a. Standing Operating Procedure No 37, this hq, subj: "Procedure for Acquisition of Real Estate in Occupied and Liberated Territories", dated 1 May 44.

b. Standing Operating Procedure No 10F, this hq, subj: "Field Procurement by US Forces in France", dated 23 Sep 44.

c. Letter Hq, Com Z, European T Opns, AG 014.1 OpGE, subj: "Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives", dated 29 Sep 44, copy inclosed.

d. Letter Hq, Com Z, European T Opns, AG 014.1 OpGE, subj: "Preservation of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives", dated 1 Oct 44, copy inclosed.

2. It has come to the attention of this headquarters that there have been a number of violations of the above cited directives, relating to the procurement, occupation and use of property in this theater.

3. Immediate action will be taken by all unit commanders to insure that property is not unlawfully entered, occupied or used, and that careful and considerate use is made of all property lawfully entered or occupied. All Commanding Officers will:

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- a. Withdraw all personnel from property which is being occupied without compliance with above cited directives.
 - b. Return to the premises from which taken, all furnishings, objects of art, fixtures, equipment and all other property being or belonging on, in or to the premises occupied, used or entered by military personnel, taken without compliance with directives referred to above.
 - c. Protect all property against misuse by military personnel.
 - d. Take disciplinary action in all cases involving looting, pillage, theft, unnecessary damage to property or any illegal or unauthorized taking, use or occupation of or entry upon any property by military personnel.
4. Disciplinary action will be taken against all officers permitting or tolerating any conduct of the type mentioned in par 3 d above, by personnel under their command, or failing to take disciplinary action as directed.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

R. B. LOVEETT,
 Brigadier General, USA
 Adjutant General.

HQ CCM Z, EUROPEAN THEATRE

29 Sep 44

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : Section Commanders, Ccm Z.

1. References:
 - a. Pars 1 to 10, "Revised Directive for CA Operations in France", Supreme Hq, AEF, file AG 014.1-1 (France) GE-ACM, SHAEF/G-5/Sec/702, dated 25 Aug 44.
 - b. Pars 1 to 5, Annex 6, to reference 1 a above (extract copy inclosed).
 - c. Administrative Memo No 7, Forward Echelon, Hq Ccm Z, subj: "Civil Affairs, Public Monuments and Fine Arts" dated 18 June 44.
 - d. "Official List of Protected Monuments, France", Supreme Hq, AEF.
 - e. Army Service Forces Manual, M 352-17A, Supplement, France, dated 4 Jan 44.
2. Areas of Responsibility of Subordinate Commanders. The Supreme Commander has delegated Civil Affairs responsibility in the Ccm Z to the Commanding General thereof. In turn, that responsibility is delegated to the several commanders of the Ccm Z Sections within their respective areas.
3. Responsibility. In Military zones you will take all measures deemed necessary, consistent with military necessity, to:
 - a. Avoid damage to all structures, objects, or documents of cultural, artistic, archaeological, or historical value, and to assist wherever practicable, in securing them from deterioration consequent upon the process of war.
 - b. Insure that no unnecessary or wanton damage is done to such structures or monuments and to make such regulations as you think fit so that full respect is paid by the troops under your command to the historical and cultural monuments and all other artistic achievements of the French people.
 - c. Insure that no building listed in reference 1 d above, will be used for military purposes without your explicit permission or that of the commander to whom you delegate the power to give such permission.
 - d. Authorize commanders, at their discretion, to close any of these buildings and put them out of bounds to troops.
 - e. Insure that the prevention of looting, wanton damage, and sacrilege of buildings by troops is the responsibility of all commanders, and that the seriousness of offenses of this kind is explained to all Allied personnel.
4. Section commanders will request French officials, through regional delegates, to check and report all monuments, fine arts and archives within their territory, as enumerated in reference 1 d above, to show their condition. Supplementary lists as may be furnished by Supreme Headquarters, AEF, will be sent forward by this headquarters, to cover valuable art objects in churches, chateaux, private collections, archives, and depositories of contents of museums.
5. Each section commander will report:
 - a. The condition of Allied war cemeteries and monuments of World War I, 1914-1918.
 - b. The caches of misplaced or stolen art objects.

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6. It is desired that each section commander insure that all reports, including those prepared by French officials, are forwarded to this headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant General LEE:

R. B. LOVETT,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

HQ CCM Z EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPNS

1 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Preservation of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : Section Commanders, Com Z.

1. Reference is made to letter this Hq, AG 014.1 OpGE, subj; "Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives", dated 29 Sep 44.

2. Consistent with military necessity, the objects of the policies of the Supreme Commander covering the preservation of French monuments, fine arts and archives are:

- a. To preserve for the world the European monuments, art and archival treasures.
- b. To protect the United States Army against unwarranted charges of damage and exaggerated claims for compensation.

3. Billeting of Troops. Many complaints are being received that our forces are not respecting historical monuments and art objects, particularly private chateaux. Many of these chateaux are on the Official List of Protected Monuments, and should be placed out-of-bounds. Many others contain works of art of great value and furnishings which are impossible to replace and upon which exaggerated claims can and probably will be made.

- a. Military personnel should not be quartered in places listed on the Official List of Protected Monuments.
- b. Troop commanders should be advised as to the above prohibitions.

4. Monument Specialist Officers have been allocated to assist your headquarters in the work outlined below:

- a. To make contacts with French Regional, Departmental, Communal authorities and private owners of historical chateaux and art collections, and advise them of their responsibility.
- b. To check listed monuments and art objects where subjected to war damage, looting, or use by military personnel.

By command of Lieutenant General LEE:

RICHARD P. FISK,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Asst Adj Gen.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

9 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Buildings in Liberated Areas.

TO : CG, Com Z, European T Opns, US Army; CG, Com Z, Med T Opns, US Army;
Hq, 21 Army Group; CG, Sixth Army Group; CG Twelfth Army Group.

1. Numerous cases of requisitioning of educational buildings, courts of justice, hospitals and sanatoria, civil prisons or buildings used as such, required for their normal civil purposes are being brought to the attention of this headquarters by the civil authorities with requests that these buildings should not be occupied.

2. Information has also been received that in certain cases, accommodations earmarked for the reception of displaced persons and refugees are being taken up and occupied by troops, with the result that schemes for the evacuation and reception of such persons would not be capable of being implemented.

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3. While it is not the desire of this headquarters to restrict the freedom of commanders in making the maximum use of existing accommodation as shelter for their troops, it is considered necessary to draw attention to the policies laid down in Administrative Memorandum No. 6, this headquarters, cs, and to point out that where the civil authorities have objected to the requisitioning of such buildings, because they are needed by them for the purpose for which they were designed, they should only be occupied after due consideration of civil needs.

4. Where such buildings as those specified above have necessarily been occupied, they will be vacated as early as possible.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General.

The following were devised by Lt. Rorimer of the Seine Base Section to supply to owners of chateaux to show to members of the military who might desire to requisition chateaux or other historic buildings for billeting.

HQ SEINE SECTION, COM Z EUROPEAN T OPNS

14 Oct 44

SUBJECT: Use of Historic Buildings for Military purposes.

TO : Commanding General.

1. References: Ltr, AG 014.1-1 (France) GE-AGM, SHAEF/G-5/Sec/702, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Subj: "Revised Directive for CA Operations in France", dated 25 Aug 44; Ltr, AG 322 GEDCS, Hq, European T of Opns, US Army, Subj: "Administration of Paris and Environs", dated 28 Aug 44; Ltr, AG 014.1 OpGE, Hq, Com Z, European T of Opns, US Army, Subj: "Preservation of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives", dated 1 Oct 44.

2. It is the policy of the Supreme Commander to take all measures, consistent with military necessity, to avoid damage to all structures, objects or documents of cultural, artistic, archaeological or historical value and to assist wherever practical, in securing them from deterioration consequent upon the processes of war.

3. Many complaints are being received that our troops are not respecting historical monuments and objects of art, particularly private chateaux. Many of these chateaux are on the Official List of Protected Monuments, issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and will be placed out-of-bounds to all military personnel. Many others contain works of art of great value and furnishings which are impossible to replace and upon which exaggerated claims can and probably will be made.

4. In general, buildings more than one hundred years old are subject to classification as historic monuments. Buildings containing rare works of art are likewise subject to being placed off limits to all Allied personnel.

5. In the event that it is anticipated that your unit will occupy or continue to occupy _____, it is requested this Headquarters be notified immediately stating military necessity for such occupancy.

For the Commanding General:

DAVID C. MAYERS,
Major, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

Si vous avez des officiers ou des soldats dans votre chateau voulez-vous avoir la bonte de leur montrer la note ci-incluse.

Au cas que vous n'avez pas de personnel allie chez vous, conservez cette note. Il faudrait la presenter a tout militaire allie que aurait l'intention de se servir de votre propriete.

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ANNEXURE VI
SECOND BRITISH ARMY

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MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES APPENDIX C
Second Army Report for period ending 31 Oct 44
Section I first week.

GENERAL

1. The first week of this fortnight has been covered by Capt LaFarge, the second by S/Ldr Dixon-Spain, his successor who has arrived from 1 (US) Army on 19 Oct. Capt LaFarge spent the intervening days before his departure on 23 Oct in handing over his duties, explaining his procedures and introducing him to pertinent staff officers with whom he is to work.

PERSONNEL

2. Enemy. Dr. Fr. Wimmer was the German Commissar-General für Verwaltung und Justiz in the Netherlands. He controlled all the activities of the Dutch "Departement Volksvoorlichting on Kunsten" at the Hague.

3. Dutch MFA&A Personnel - Mr. H. Vreede of 6 Prins Frederiklaan, Wassenaar (near The Hague), will be able to supply information on the removal of the Vermoor van Delt picture "Gezicht op Delft" and other items from the Pietersburg (Maastricht) Art Repository to an unknown destination in the Veluwe (probably Ryksmuseum Hooge Veluwe, Otterloo, or to Carnenburg).

INFORMATION

4. Enemy - Dr. W.J.A. Visser, Director of the Eindhoven Van Abbe Museum, reports that the Germans removed to Germany, the following paintings from the Rijksmuseum "De Hooge Veluwe" at Otterloo.

- (i) L. Cranach "Portrait of Kurfürst Johann von Sachsen"
- (ii) Baldung Grien "Venus"

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5. The Netherlands - The Vermeer van Delft "Gezicht op Delft" and "other pictures" from the Pietersburg (Maastricht) Art Repository were moved to Veluwe (probably Ryksmuseum Hooge Veluwe, Otterloo or to Carnenburg) recently. This information was furnished by a Mrs. Mulder, Teoralaan 159, Eindhoven; she is a cousin of Mr. Vreede who removed the items.

6. The Netherlands Monuments. On 16 Oct the following information as to the condition of Monuments in Nijmegen was received from 30 Corps:

- (a) Groote Kerak (St. Stephen) - Badly damaged.
- (b) Valkhof (Castle Chapel) - Intact.
- (c) Stadhuis - Destroyed.
- (d) Rijksmuseum - Damaged.
- (e) Monastery Marienburg (Museum) - Damaged.
- (f) Waag - Damaged.
- (g) Kam Museum - Intact.

It is understood that the contents of the museums have not been checked. It is thought that those of the Rijksmuseum are secure in the cellars; but the Kam Museum is locked and the curator cannot be found. Further enquiries are being made.

7. Belgian Carillon Bells. As the result of action taken by the MFA&A Officer in putting Mr. de Beer, Head of the Commission for Salvaging the Bells of Belgium, in touch with the SHAEF Mission to Belgium, a directive has been received from 21 Army Group and Second Army has issued instructions to Corps as follows:-

(a) "During the war the Germans have requisitioned a large number of bells and carillons and their accessories, and have removed them to Germany for conversion into munitions. At the moment of liberation further material of this nature was in various places in course of transit to Germany,

(b) The Belgian Government is very anxious that such material of this nature as has been captured in transit shall be preserved. Later the question of material captured in Germany but not yet converted will arise.

(c) It is therefore requested that orders may be issued requiring the return of all such material to the Belgian Government when captured, and, naturally, forbidding any further such requisition by British forces. The authorities possess records by which they can identify all such material."

SECOND ARMY REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING 31 Oct 44

Section II

OPERATIONS.

1. S/Ldr J.E. Dixon-Spain reported on the 18 Oct 44 to assume advisory duties MFA&A on release from FUSA. Handing over was completed on 23 Oct when Capt. L.B. LaFarge US Army left for No. 1 CA Gp. S/Ldr Dixon-Spain has since made contact with Det Commanders and The Netherlands authorities and proceeded with the inspection of monuments in the Nijmegen and s' Hertogenbosch areas. Requests were received for MFA&A advice from CA 12 Corps with reference to Heeswijk E.4341 which was dealt with and ESCH E.305387 now under consideration.

2. The following monuments included in the SHAEF Official List were inspected (Date of inspection in brackets).

(a) Nijmegen E.7262.

(i) Groote Kerke S. Stephen (21 Oct 44). Seriously damaged in air bombing 22 Feb 43. South Lateral nave; roof and vaulting, western extremity to junction with transept, destroyed. North Lateral nave; westernmost two bays destroyed except walls. Windows throughout glazing and ironwork destroyed. Existing slated roofs have general all-over damage. North transept direct hit damaged six feet of the jamb brickwork. Choir, ambulatory and apsidal chapels in fair state with minor damage to plaster vaulting. Three specially constructed shelters, within the church, covering tombs and woodwork are intact. Tower:- exterior from heads of arches of blind storey upwards including the bell cages is destroyed. Bells are on the site, and, subject to expert examination, are uninjured. Brick stair turret and open stone West portics are intact. Stone work of entrance doorway to North lateral nave considerably "scabbed". Monuments notices were posted on the entrances.

(ii) Valkhof (Castle Chapel) 21 Oct 44. This 8th century building is intact. It was being used as a sitting-room by troops guarding the bridge over the R. Waal. A fire was burning in an extemporised brick fireplace. An officer of the Irish Guards stated that his men would leave almost immediately and that he would post the notice supplied. A later visit (25 Oct) found another platoon in occupation using the building as a cookhouse. An order has been issued for the door to be secured and the chapel put "out-of-bounds".

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(iii) Stadhuis (21 Oct 44). The building was entirely gutted by two fires on 18 and 20 Sep 44, the fine panelling, statue of "Justice" and all other woodwork and the contents being destroyed. The walls more or less damaged remain and the brick and stone facade to the street is complete other than minor damage to stone mouldings and pediment over the entrance to the court. The courtyard exists with its inner doorway and approximately half the boundary wall including the mural tablets from the old city gates - Windmolenpoort - South Stevenspoort - Hezelpoort - Molenpoort - Ziekenpoort and Fort Zelandia. The sole surviving fragment of woodwork is the doors of the entrance from the street to the inner court. External wood shutters are destroyed but their wrought iron fittings remain.

(iv) Rijksmuseum (Kam M) (25 Oct 44). The museum and contents are stated to be intact. This information was obtained from Alderman Mr. P. van der Velden, Nijmegen. The Director Mr. Holwerda was not available.

(v) Museum (Monastery Marienburg) (25 Oct 44). The building is intact except for direct hit by shell at sill level. There is damage to the NE window and minor general displacement of slating and roof surfaces. A direct hit on the roof, SW slope has done local damage and glazing of windows is damaged or destroyed. The total damage is relatively small and occurred in Feb 44. The contents are stated by Mr. van der Velden (Wethouder) to be intact in a special shelter within the building designed by Dr. Kaliff of the Hague who was also responsible for the excellent shelters in the Groote Kerke. The Marienburg building or part of it, is now used as the Protestant Church. The Director Dr. J.C. Boeren was away at the time of inspection.

(vi) Waag. Undamaged other than glazing of windows destroyed by blast.

(b) s' Hertogenbosch E.3246.

(i) Cathedral (S. Jan Evangelista) (27 Oct 44). With the exception of minor damage caused by three direct hits (shell fire) on the slate-covered roofs (one through South slope over the choir and two through roof of North lateral nave) together with general destruction (or damage) of the modern stained glass windows this magnificent building is uninjured.

(ii) Stadhuis (Museum) (29 Oct 44). Building is damaged by artillery fire and is still under fire. This report if necessary will be amplified later. Mr. Ebeling the archivist, stated that the archives (dating from 1850 onwards) and other contents are intact.

(iii) Rijksarchief (29 Oct 44). Mr. Ebeling stated that the archives (12th cent. to 1850) are intact. He had today (i.e. 29 Oct) received this information from the archivist of the Rijksarchief, Mr. J. Smit.

(iv) Centraal - Noordbrabantsch Museum (27 Oct 44). The building and contents are in good condition. Four direct hits (small shells) caused minor damage to roof and walling. The finest objects in the collections are stored in the cellars of the M.T.S. School and are safe. Some books and Roman pottery exhibits in the museum were damaged but nothing of importance was hurt. Both roof and damage to wall have been provisionally protected from the weather. The concierge, Mr. F. Wooning lives in the adjoining Renier van Arkel building and fire precautions appear to be reasonably adequate. At a later visit (29 Oct 44) men of the 382 Bty, 116 R Welsh LAA were occupying a part of the Museum The Sasse van Ysselt Zaal. They had entered inadvertently on the previous night. Lieut A.C.B. Owen is removing them to other quarters. Notices were posted on the entrances.

(v) Bisschoppelijk Museum (29 Oct 44). The building is intact other than that all window glass is blown out and there is small damage to roof covering. Monsignor F. Hendriks Vicar-General and the Bishop's secretaries the Rev. J. van Susante and P. Coolen were interviewed at the adjoining Bishop's Palace. They stated that the museum and contents are intact and in good order and condition.

4. The following monuments, not included in the SHAEF Official List were inspected.

(a) Heeswijk Castle E.4541 (27 Oct 44). Inspected at the request of CA 12 Corps. Highly restored moated building of ancient foundation. Owner Col. Baron van den Bognerde van ter Brugge, Chaussee de Charleroi 22, Brussels. A concierge (Mr. Vischer) lives in the gatehouse. The rooms contain furniture and many antique objects and fragments of minor importance. The more valuable furniture, porcelain etc is stored in the cellars where the family pictures and silver are bricked-in and appear not to have been disturbed. From 17 Sep to 5 Oct the buildings were in part successively occupied by parties of American, German and British troops. The main roof and roof of angle towers are damaged (shell-fire) and the window glass is generally damaged or destroyed. The premises are suffering from neglect of upkeep and access of rain. The concierge stated that there had been no pillage other than "little pictures" taken by the Germans. The castle has been posted "out of bounds".

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(b) Abbey van Berne, Norbertine Monastery (27 Oct 44). A restored and extended 16th Century foundation. Buildings of little interest and undamaged. The Prior Dr. P.F. Gevers, states that the bulk of the monastery library (early printed books, from 16th century) were distributed for safety in neighbouring farmhouses and are destroyed. A collection of about ninety illuminated MSS is intact and remains hidden.

(c) Oirschot E.3125 (30 Oct 44). Collegial Church of S. Peter. Brick building 15th and 16th Centuries. Seriously damaged (shell fire) and gutted by fire. Upper third of the tower (belfry) completely destroyed and also all roofs and vaulting except vaulting to ambulatory, clovet-chapels, North transept and crossing, and three bays of the nave aisles. South elevation has received many direct hits (shell fire) on tower, transept and aisle buttresses. Destruction occurred on 3 Oct and is locally attributed to British artillery in order to dislodge a German observation post from the tower. The 16th Century choir stalls are destroyed, and the gleche over the crossing. The ambulatory is intact except the roofing which was burnt. The walls of the Church exist and the lower two-thirds of the tower. The bells were removed by the Germans.

(d) Hilvarenbeek E.1926 (30 Oct 44). Collegial Church of S. Peter. 15th - 16th Century brick church. No damage.

(e) Tilburg E.1752 (30 Oct 44). The monuments of Tilburg have not suffered. Church of S. Dionysius and Stadhuis were inspected. The burgmaster's secretary, Mr. W.J. Dusseldorf states that the archives are intact.

(f) Nijmegen E.7262.

(i) Kerkboog (21 Oct 44). Intact except for negligible damage to glazing of windows. Notice was posted.

(ii) Latin School. Undamaged. Notice posted.

(iii) Belvoir Museum. Building formerly a German HQ, is destroyed, but Mr. van der Velden states that the contents were previously removed and are intact.

(iv) The archives from 1840 onwards are stated to be intact in the cellars of the new part of the building, in rear of the Radhuis.

(v) Oud-Burgeren Gasthuis. A collection of pictures from Vyfringengass were reported to be here and on inspection proved to be 30 or 40 modern paintings of no importance. No one appeared to know their origin. They looked like miscellaneous modern work collected for an exposition.

5. Information.

(a) Museum collections. With regard to the Nijmegen collections, in the absence of the Burgomaster, Mr. Hoslinx and Dr. P.C. Boeren the undermentioned were consulted: Mr. P. van der Velden, Wethander of Nijmegen; Mr. R. ver Loren van Themaat, City Engineer.

(b) Nijmegen. During the bombing of the city in Sep 44 the destruction included 1400 houses totally destroyed, 900 heavily damaged and 2200 slightly damaged. Mr. Van der Velden states that the Burgomaster has initiated measures for collecting old bricks and fragments from monuments for future restoration. It is believed that none of the Nijmegen museums contained work of the highest importance. Reports from reliable sources with regard to collections are accepted. The objects in part or whole are not accessible, being still stored in cellars. Dr. W.J.A. Visser gave valuable assistance in tracing the collections at Nijmegen.

(c) Dr. W.J.A. Visser, Director of the Eindhoven museum was appointed on 24 Oct "Rijksbureau Voor Monumentenzorg" by the Netherlands Administration. Three civil engineers have been nominated by the Netherlands Government to look after the monuments i.e.: - Mr. Kayzer - Venlo; Mr. Peutz - Haelen; Mr. Seinkels - Maastricht.

(d) The Netherlands Conference on Preservation of Historic Monuments. A Conference was held on 29 Oct at Dr. Visser's house, Eindhoven for the purpose of studying and co-ordinating plans for general reconstruction and the preservation of historic monuments. A copy of Dr. Visser's report on this conference is attached (Ann 1). The report explains initial action taken under the direction of Mr. Helb, who has recently come from the Hague and who would appear to represent Dr. Ingr. J.A. Ringers, Director General, National Office for Reconstruction. Dr. Ringers is at present a prisoner in Germany.

(e) Church Bells and Carillons (Belgium). Don Hugues Delongne of Maredsous Abbey stated that the Abbey bells were despatched by the Germans to Hoboken for disposal and that Mr. de Beers, 74 rue Joulaans, Anvers would be able to give useful information relative to the bells of Belgium.

5. PUBLICATIONS.

(a) The following documents were received on 3 Oct 44:

(i) CA Handbook, Netherlands Sec 17 M.357-17.

(ii) CA Guide. Arch Repositories, Germany No. 31-180.

(iii) Official List Protected Monuments, Western Frontier, Germany.

(b) The following would be of considerable value if supplied:

(i) Les guides bleus. Hollande et Bords du Rhin.

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Annexure 1 to Appendix C.

REPORT BY DR. VISSER TO S/LDR. DIXON-SPAIN OBE, ADVISER TO THE MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS SECOND ARMY ON THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN MR. H.A. HELB, JR. EMPOWERED BY THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AT THE HAGUE TO ACT IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THE NETHERLANDS AND IR. SWINKELS AND DR. W.J.A. VISSER ABOUT THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

At 7.30 October 29th, Mr. Helb, Ir. Sinkels, and Ir. Geenen came to my house, St. Odulphusstraat 1, Eindhoven.

The purpose of the meeting was to nominate officially the gentlemen, who have to work for reconstruction, rebuilding and preservation of the monuments. Mr. Helb had full powers to do so in virtue of the decree Reconstruction I, confirmed by a Royal Decree of the Netherlands Government in London.

The situation can at present be summed up as follows:

Two officers are at present at work, whose activities are closely related and therefore have to be coordinated.

1) The national office for reconstruction for the liberated areas of The Netherlands, which is responsible for the repairing, rebuilding, reconstruction of the war damaged cities, towns, villages, private as well as public buildings, farm-houses, factories, etc. Consequently this office has a task of a general and comprehensive character. The staff of this office consists of:

1. Mr. H.A. Helb, Jr., Acting Director General for Reconstruction in the liberated areas of The Netherlands.

2. Ir. W.F. Baron Van Astock, Technical Adviser; Office Stratumse Dijk 20, Eindhoven; private address: Gaailaan 9.

3. Ir. H.M. Buskens, provincial Commissioner for North-Brabant.

4. Ir. J. P. Willeumier, Provincial Head of the Committee for Building materials, both at s'Hertogenbosch (Bois le Duc).

N.B. The offices of both officers have been destroyed, so that their present addresses cannot yet be given.

5. Ir. Cramer, Head of the newly created Reconstruction Office for the town of Schijndel and neighbouring villages.

The task of the 2nd office is the preservation of the historic monuments, therefore of a more specific character. It was necessary to form a provisional office of the Netherlands Committee for Hist. Monuments. Dr. Visser has already met representatives of the Canadian, English and American Armies and received from the Netherlands Military Administration, a certificate giving him power to fulfil the duties of The Netherlands Committee for Historical Monuments. Therefore Mr. Helb suggested that Dr. Visser should be the Director of the provisional Netherlands office for Historical Monuments. Dr. Visser has also been asked to attend to the relations between the Allied Military advisers for Historical Monuments and Fine Arts and The Netherlands Committee of Historical Monuments.

Especially for the Province of Limburg are nominated:-

Mr. J. Kayzer, Venlo, Villapark 40.

Mr. F. Peutz, Heerlen, Lindenstraat 1.

Mr. A. Swinkels, Maastricht, Wilhelminasingel 119.

All three civil or building engineers.

Especially for the Province of Noord Brabant are nominated:-

Mr. G.G. Geenen, Eindhoven, Willem de Zwijgerstraat 7.

Mr. P. Van Kessek, s'Hertogenbosch, Graafschweg 243.

Mr. A. Siebers, Ulvenhout Nr Breda, Dorpstraat 163.

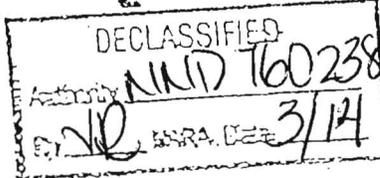
All three civil or building engineers.

It has been decided that Dr. Visser will send a letter to Major Balfour of the Canadian Army to inform him that in the Western part of the Province of Noord Brabant Ir Siebers, who is living at Ulvenhout, has been nominated for the preservation of the monuments. He will also write personally to Ir Siebers to inform him of this nomination.

Dr Visser has been asked to suggest to S/Ldr Dixon-Spain whether it would be convenient to take an officer of the Reconstruction Office on their visits to different towns, as the Reconstruction Service has not yet the required means of communication.

The formal appointment of the above mentioned experts for the preservation etc of historic monuments will be signed tomorrow.

Eindhoven, the 31 of October 1944.



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App. F to Fortnightly Report No. 6

Monuments and Fine Arts

1. M and FA Officer, HQ L of C, has completed his survey of Calvados. A copy of Part 1 of his report (the town of Caen) was forwarded by him direct to M and FA Officer, SHAEF on 18 Oct. Part 11 (the remainder of Calvados) will follow shortly.

2. He is now engaged in Eure. Cases of troops billeted in chateaux of historical interest are receiving particular attention.

3. Maj Balfour, M & FA Officer, First Cdn Army has recently been attached to two L of C detachments, 325 (P) CA Det, Antwerp and 313 (A) CA Det, Malines and has given valuable assistance in connection with monuments in Belgium. His reports have been forwarded through First Cdn Army.

4. Action has been taken to safeguard British monuments in the Ypres area, viz:-

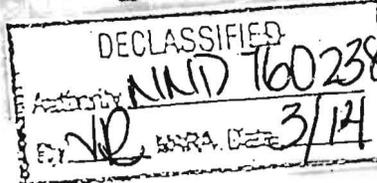
- (a) Haig House, Ypres.
- (b) Church and Rectory, Ypres.
- (c) The English Club, Ypres.
- (d) Toc H Building, Poperinghe.

A report on Haig House was forwarded to 21 Army Group under this HQ 233/6/CA dated 30 Oct.

5. Inspection of British War Cemeteries continues and reports have already been forwarded on the following:-

Department of Nord	25
" of Pas-de-Calais	306
" of Somme	117
" of Oise	1
" of Seine Inferieure	3
	<u>452</u>

This task has been carried out by detachments and has been practically completed in all departments other than Somme. In this department there are 262 cemeteries in all and only one detachment deployed in the department.



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ANNEXURE VII.
FIRST CANADIAN ARMY

TO : SCAO, First Canadian Army Ref: REB/1/7
 FROM : MFA&A Specialist Officer Date: 26 Nov 44.
 SUBJECT: FIFTH REPORT - PERIOD ENDING 25 NOVEMBER 1944.

1. DIARY.

(a) During the whole of this period I have remained attached to 313 Det (CA) at MALINES. The time has been mainly employed in clearing up outstanding work in BELGIUM preparatory to moving into HOLLAND.

(b) On 14 Nov Colonel Newton of the U.S. Army, who was visiting this area on behalf of the War Department and the American Commission for the protection and salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in war areas, arrived with Lt Stout, USNR, and Lt Lippmann. I introduced Colonel Newton to Cardinal Van Roey at Malines and to Lt-Col Price at HQ (CA) First Cdn Army, and showed him monuments in MALINES, ANTWERP, HOOGSTRAETEN and BREDA.

(c) As it will be impossible for me in future to cover L of C area, I have arranged with Major Baillie-Reynolds temporarily to deal with urgent requirements, and have introduced him to the Cardinal and to HQ L of C. It is submitted that there is sufficient work to justify the appointment of a second MFA&A Officer attached to HQ L of C who can devote himself entirely to BELGIUM.

(d) On 25 Nov I moved forward and joined 615 CA Det at BREDA.

2. HOOGSTRAETEN.

(a) Three further visits have been paid to HOOGSTRAETEN - on 4 Nov with Major Baillie-Reynolds, on 8 Nov with Colonel van Puyvelde, and on 14 Nov with Colonel Newton.

(b) Monsieur Lauwerys's Report (of para 9 of Annexure A to my Fourth Report) is attached as Annexure A.

(c) According to the Burgomaster, there were two German generals in the village, and the regular army general was not on good terms with the SS General REICPART. It was the latter who was responsible for the destruction of the church. In reply to the Burgomaster's protests he had given as his reason that (a) it was a good observation post, (b) the life of a 'strong healthy man like myself' was worth more than any quantity of old and inform people or than any building, (c) as everything was being destroyed in GERMANY they must do the same elsewhere.

(d) The road has been cleared of debris and a certain amount of debris removed for road-making. No harm appears to have done, since much of the debris consists of broken bricks and brick dust, which may as well be used for the purpose. The stones appeared to have been put on one side and the Burgomaster expressed himself as quite satisfied with what the soldiers had done. Colonel van Puyvelde has appointed Monsieur Lauwerys to act for him in any immediate work which is required for the protection or salvage of the church. A request has been forwarded for orders to be issued that, if any further road-making or clearing operations are undertaken, the soldiers responsible should accept Monsieur Lauwerys's advice as to what may be taken and what must be left.

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(e) Other churches in the neighbourhood have suffered in the course of military operations. ST-LEONARD was damaged by shell-fire - tower scarred, glass broken and tracery gone, and some holes in the roof. RIJCEVORSEL similar damage but rather worse, because the whole roof was burnt by incendiary bombs. At BRECHT the tower and nave were destroyed in 1940; the nave had been partly rebuilt was not completed, and there is now some damage to the choir from shell-fire. Colonel Van Puyvelde has given orders for immediate measures to be taken in all these cases.

3. TOURNAI.

(a) Monsieur Prion (para 2b of my Fourth Report) now informs me that it was on 23 June 40 that he was visited by Lt Koehn, on 8 April 41 by Grav Von Moltke, and sometime in 1942 by the Director of the BERLIN Museum. He has also found record at the Bibliotheque of a visit by Dr Franz PETRI of KOLN on 11 June 40.

(b) A detailed survey of the buildings of TOURNAI kindly supplied me by Squadron Leader Dixon-Spain is given as Annexure B.

(c) The following additional information about Archives and Library has been supplied by M. Pion. The very valuable Archives des Etats du Tournaisis were totally destroyed, as were also the Archives de l'Eveche (the diocesan archives since the French Revolution), but the Archives du Chapitre de la Cathedrale have survived. A list of the surviving books and manuscripts belonging to the Bibliotheque de Ville is given as Annexure C.

4. LOUVAIN.

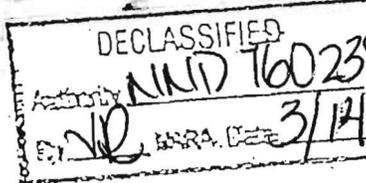
(a) Four visits have been paid to LOUVAIN to survey the monuments and to collect information. The following have been especially helpful: M. le chanoine LEMAIRE Professor of Archaeology at the University, M. le chanoine MAERE also Professor of Archaeology, M. le chanoine BAUTS Cure-Doyen of St-Pierre, the Cure of St Michel, and the Director of Public Works at the Hotel de Ville.

(b) Though COURTRAI claims to have suffered more damage (of para 4a of my Fourth Report) the destruction in LOUVAIN is more spectacular and has certainly more affected the monuments. Apart from the University Library (May 40) and the "Table Rond" (Sept 44) the damage to the Monuments was all done during the night raid of 11-12 May when a large number of bombs were scattered over the centre of the town (of para 8 C ii).

(c) St-Pierre. The north transept has been destroyed by a direct hit; the north and east walls of the transept have been entirely demolished, while the organ and the 14th century statue of the Virgin and Child ("Sedes Sapientiae") have disappeared beneath the rubble. Otherwise the church has not suffered much except for the breaking of glass and some tracery. The Roof Screen and stone Tabernacle are undamaged. Nothing has yet been done to clear the debris, which is lying in the transept to a height of 20 feet and in the road outside, as the structure is considered sound and work has been concentrated on more urgent requirements elsewhere.

(d) Ste Gertrude. This church is largely destroyed. Of the body of the church only the north-nave aisle and the clerestory above it and the south wall of the choir with a part of the apse are still standing. The narthex is not however much damaged and the organ top storey of the tower has gone but the spire above is intact. The only original side of the cloister has been demolished though two of the reconstructed sides are left. The valuable stalls are badly broken but practically all the carved figures and scenic panels have been found; much of the panelled back and cresting is however missing or smashed to fragments.

(e) St-Michel. The whole nave is unroofed, and the two western bays have completely gone except for the aisle walls, though the west wall is standing and the facade is not even chipped. (The Cure who was in his confessional at the time told me that he thought the bomb must have exploded immediately behind the facade at roof level).



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(e) St-Michel. (Cont'd) The crossing apse and transept are not too badly damaged and are being walled off for use. Elaborate Strengthening has been applied to the columns and upper part of the nave but the west wall is unsupported - it is very thick and is considered to be strong enough to withstand even a gale. Except for the organ practically all the woodwork in the church - elaborate confessionals, pulpit and communion rails - has survived. Some interesting decorative features in plaster, which were previously concealed by the organ and high altar, have come to light. Though the church has been badly injured, there is no reason why it should not in time be completely restored to its former beauty.

(f) Other churches - St-Jacques St-Quentin Notre Dame des Dominicains and Chapel of the Hopital Civil - have suffered nothing worse than the breaking of some windows.

(g) Hotel de Ville The facade is scarred but most of the surface stonework and carving appears to be modern and can easily be renewed. A bomb is said to have fallen just outside, which failed to explode though the fuse-pocket went off, sending a flame which has scorched a diagonal streak across the facade. There is no internal damage. The adjacent building of the Banque National - a modern reconstruction of the 15th century Table Rond - was gutted by fire. A party of Germans having failed to blow the last bridge over the Dyle (that which carries the Rue de Bruxelles in the centre of the town) retreated into it and shot from the leading British tanks set fire to the building.

(h) The Old Cloth Hall was hit in one corner and has all more or less suffered from blast, but can easily be restored. Work is already in progress. The College du St-Esprit, a 17th Century building which does not appear to have been of any outstanding distinction, received several direct hits. About half of it is completely demolished and the rest gutted by blast. Plans are in hand for its reconstruction in a more convenient form while retaining its general spirit. The old house, 109 rue de Namur, appears to be undamaged.

(i) University Library. On 14-16 May 1940 the Germans shelled the town which was held by the British. It does not appear that any damage was done except to the tower of the Library, which is believed to have been in use as an Observation Post. The fire is said to have broken out during the night of 16-17 May, between the departure withdrawal of the British about 2300 hours and the entry of the Germans early next morning, but not much is known precisely since practically all civilians had been evacuated from the town. Its origin is very mysterious. The building was believed by its architects to be fireproof. It formed a quadrilateral enclosing two internal courts; the whole front was occupied by entrance hall, reading room, etc., the back by the book-stack; between them were three connecting wings, of which the centre contained the museum, catalogues, etc., the outer wings small rooms. Except for the roof isolated from the rest of the building by firedoors, consisted of glass floors with steel shelving. The fire seems to have spread from the bottom since the entire basement was burnt out and the floor of the entrance hall - marble laid on reinforced concrete - is said to have been buckled and torn as if by terrific heat or even high explosive underneath it. Setting aside the possibility of deliberate incendiarism, the only explanation is that a shell set fire to the roof of the book stack and that the burning timbers melted the glass floors which poured into the basement with sufficient force to burst the doors and ignite the rest of the building. The fire raged for about a week. The whole of the building was gutted except for a few small rooms in the upper storeys of one of the connecting wings. All the books in the main bookstack were destroyed, as also the precious books and manuscripts which had been placed for safety in a basement corridor closed at either end by doors of iron and glass. The only survivors were current reference and text books, which were in the small seminar rooms, and a score or so of small illuminated manuscripts, which had not been placed in the basement because of the possibility of damp. The Germans would not allow the Belgians to have access to the ruins for a week.

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(i) University Library (Cont'd) to the British Secret Service. This convinced no one in Belgium, and apparently a second commission under Baron VON BEUST who was sent from German specially for the purpose. The findings of this Commission were never published. A good deal has since been done to put the building in order, though it is unoccupied. One the bookstack is still a bookless shell. The remains of the library are temporarily housed in some rooms of the College Americaine. The bells of the carillon were saved from removal possibly owing to the discreet intervention of Dr Rosemann. No doubt there will be further governmental and technical enquiries into the whole affair after the war. Meanwhile a brief report given me by Chanoine VAN CAUWENBERGH is included as Annexure D.

(j) Musee Communal (Musee Van Kelen-Mertens) contents reported intact. Musee Spoelberck-Lowenjoule (removed some years ago from the College du St-Esprit to the University Library) - the furniture was destroyed in the fire but the porcelain has mostly survived, though the heat is said to have altered the colouring. Musee d'histoire naturelle - the zoological collections are said to have been destroyed but the geological collections to have survived. Archives de la Ville - reported to be intact.

(k) Removal of pictures from St-Pierre by the Germans. According to the Cure's account, the Dirk Bouts altarpiece of the Last Supper was placed in the vaults of the Banque Nationale at the beginning of the war, but fearing the effects of the heated atmosphere he subsequently had it brought back and placed in the church. From 1940 it was frequently visited by German officers and civilians, who enquired whether the British had not tried to take it, and he was always afraid that the Germans would do so in the end. Finally he received orders to present himself at the Hotel de Ville at 0900 hours on 28 Aug 42, when he was handed the letter of which a copy is attached as Annexure E. Meanwhile German troops were engaged in removing the picture from the church, armed soldiers being on guard at the doors and at the corners of the neighbouring streets. It was only the wings - representing the Meeting of Abraham and Melchizedek, the Feast of the Passover, the Gathering of the Manna, and Elijah in the Wilderness - which were taken. The central panel of the Last Supper, and the whole of the small triptych of the Martyrdom of St Erasmus, were left in the church; they escaped damage during the raids and are said to be now in another bank in LOUVAIN.

(l) Environs, Abbaye du Parc. No war damage. Part of the Abbey is occupied by British troops as a rest camp. The valuable furniture has all been removed, though some of the rooms have pretty 18th century wallpapers. The rooms appeared well-kept and undamaged and the monks were quite happily about the position. Chateau d'Heverle. The only war damage was done when the bridge across the Dyle (which here runs like a moat immediately under the walls of the Chateau) was blown up in 1940. Occupied by a British Unit, but they only have rooms of no historical or decorative importance. Abbaye de Mont-Cesar. The barrack-like modern building was hit during the raid of 11-12 May, when 46 bombs fell in the grounds, and the colossal statue of the Virgin and Child overlooking the town has been decapitated.

5. LAVAUX-STE-ANNE.

(a) On 14 Nov 44 M. Pelgrims de Bigard (para 2b of my Third Report) took Major Baillie-Reynolds and myself to visit the Chateau of LAVAUX-STE-ANNE (25 km SE of DINANT, map reference P108716). This is a 14th century castle, altered in 17th century, which fell into disuse and has recently been restored by himself. It is one of the "Demeures Historiques de Belgique", but is not inhabited, though before the war some rooms apparently contained a "Jagsmuseum". There is no war damage.

(b) The works of art evacuated to the Chateau (of para 5 (b) of my Second Report) were stored in cases in the basement. No special protective measures were taken either against war damage or against damp, except that in the donjon a temporary floor of asbestos or celotex was laid about a metre above the ground. There are said to

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have been some small electric heaters, but apparently no form of air-conditioning or thermostatic control. The chateau was garrisoned by a small party of Belgian gendarmes and pompiers.

(c) We enquired about the attack by maquisards upon the Chateau in August 44, (cf M. Winder's Report attached as Annexure 3 to Captain Lafarge's Report of 16 Sept 44). M. Winders believes this to have been made by Germans in disguise with a view to carrying off the works of art. However the farmer, who acts as caretaker, was quite clear that the attackers were Belgians and that what they were after was the arms of the guards. On the first night five men arrived and, taking the garrison by surprise, captured a dozen revolvers. Subsequently two came back, and finally eightly, but were repelled by the guards. On the latter occasion half-a-dozen Germans came from a nearby village to assist the defence, but being outnumbered by the attackers, went back for reinforcements, and by the time they returned the attackers had made off.

(d) M. Pelgrims de Bigarc gave us a version of how the Adoration of the Lamb came to be sent to PAU, which is different both from that of M. Winders (cf para 5 (a) of my Second Report) and from that of the Cardinal (of para 4(c) of my Third Report. According to this it was only on 13 May 44 that the Town Council of GHEENT and the Fabrique of the Cathedral decided in haste to send the Adoration of the Lamb and the most valuable pictures of the GHEENT Museum to FRANCE. They were taken to PARIS under the care of the Curato of the GHEENT Museum, and it was after their arrival there that the French Government suggested housing them at PAU.

6. VISIT TO THE AMERICAN ZONE (13 Nov 1944).

(a) NIVELLES. Centre of the town destroyed in 1940. Church of Ste Gertrude burnt out, but reparable. A restoration was apparently begun in 1938 and much though has been devoted since the fire to restoring it to its original Romanesque appearance. A good deal of the furniture (eg pulpit, high altar, part of the Jube, etc) has survived and has been boxed in to protect it against the weather. The Cure told me that the depository in which the Chasse of Ste Gertrude was placed (cf para 4(a) of my Third Report) under the Jube, but there were no traces of it left. A copy of the report of the German commission of enquiry (given me by Dr Coremans of the Cinquentenaire Museum) is attached as Annexure E.

(b) CHATEAU DE SENEFFE. A very fine 18th century chateau in the style of Ange-Louis Gabriel, with notable silk wall-coverings, curtains, furniture, etc. Not on the Official list, but one of the 'Demeures Historiques de Belgique'. Occupied for four years by General VON FALKENHAUSEN and his staff as a week-end residence. The Bailiff who showed me round pointed out a lot of damage to the furnishings which he said had been done by an American unit. I discussed this with the owner (M. Paul Philippson, 57 rue d'Arlon, Brussels, a Lieutenant in the Belgian army, who had been in England since 1940 and was now with the Belgian Military Mission) and with Major Baillie-Reynolds. It is understood that an independent investigation has now been made by an MFA&A officer from ADSECZ.

(c) MONS. Part of the town was destroyed in 1940, but the Church of Ste-Waudru is undamaged. The windows have been removed, and the stalls, carvings from the Jube, etc, very well protected.

(d) CHATEAU DE BELOEIL. Undamaged. the Chateau itself is occupied by the Prince de Ligne, who has turned the outbuildings into a Childrens Home. Emergency Civilian Hospital etc.,

7. OTHER PLACES VISITED.

(a) LIERRE. (8 Nov 44) On the way to HOOGSTRAETEN with Col van Puyvelde, we stopped to see the Church of St-Gommaire. In my Third Report (para 3(d)) I stated that there was no war damage. Since then a flying bomb has landed near the church and broken one window. We met the President of the "Fabrique" in the church and he showed us round. The old windows had been removed and the elaborate Jube protected earlier in the war. Men were now engaged in taking out th 18th century windows and other protection.

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- Altogether this church is one of the best cared for I have ever seen, both from the point of view of upkeep, war protection and general artistic level of its contents.
- (b) Hal (Halle). (13 Nov 44). Church of Notre Dame undamaged. No protective measures have been taken, not even to the carved altarpiece, which is one of the very few specimens of pure Renaissance work in Belgium. (Reported to Col van Puyvelde).
- (c) Gheel (15 Nov 44). Damage to the church of Ste-Dymphne has already been reported by Capt LaFarge (see par 3 B of his Report of 30 Sep 44). The tower has been destroyed down to the level of the nave roof, and a good deal of it appears to have fallen into the nave destroying the western bays of the vault. The whole roof has been burnt, but most of the vault is still in position. Prominent 'Out of Bounds' notices are displayed outside the church. Some workmen were rather leisurely shovelling at the debris in the nave. No other measures have yet been taken, eg the magnificent Renaissance tomb in the centre of the choir is uncovered and surrounded by a pool of water, and the painted Chasse of Ste-Dymphne is in a glass case in the ambulatory - sufficient perhaps to protect it against the weather but not against the possibility of theft. (Reported to Col van Puyvelde).
- (d) Averbode. The 18th century Abbey buildings were gutted by fire (not connected with the war) in 1942, but the fine baroque church escaped undamaged. Scherpenheuvel (Montaigu). Church of Notre-Dame undamaged. The baroque abbey churches at Grimbergen and Ninove are also undamaged.
- (e) Chateau Steen (Rubenskasteel) at Elwijt. (18 Nov 44). Apparently done up in recent years, as most of the woodwork is new. The furniture and main staircase, though contemporary, are believed to have been collected from elsewhere. On a cursory inspection it does not seem that much apart from the structure and the fireplaces dates from Rubens' occupation. The building was occupied by the Germans who erected wooden huts in the garden. Said to have been occupied by a few days in late Oct by an American Unit, who removed parts of the banisters and furniture as souvenirs. At present occupied by a British R.H.U., but a flying-bomb which fell in the grounds on 7 Nov 44 has rendered it more or less unfit for occupation and the CO is hoping to move soon. The structure appears sound, but there are a lot of slates off the roof, and the window frames, doors and even internal party walls have been wrenched out of position. (Visited with Maj Baillie-Reynolds, who will make further enquiries).
- (f) Chateau de Gaesbeck (21 Nov 44). A much restored medieval and Renaissance chateau now a museum belonging to the State. Occupied for a few days by British troops in 1940 but has not apparently been occupied since either by the Germans or ourselves. The Curator told me that the cellars were too damp for storage, and that he had therefore put the furniture belonging to the museum in one of the corner towers.
- (g) Chateau de Steerbeek (23 Nov 44). A charming little 18th century house built by Servandoni. Occupied by the Belgians in 1939, by the Germans (Embassy and subsequently Luftwaffe) 1940-44, and now by an RE unit. The gardens have been badly ploughed up by vehicles, but the house itself is in good order. The furniture is well kept and even the wall coverings (mostly of fabric) look fresh and clean. The gardener-caretaker told me that the best furniture had been stored in the Orangery, and was taken out and burnt by German troops on a Sunday in 1942 apparently just for fun.

8. OPINION AND INFORMATION.

- (a) Materially Belgium appears to have suffered very little from the war. It is doubtful whether the people fully realise how fortunate they have been as compared with other European countries. So far as damage is concerned they do realise that the rapidity of the allied advance spared them the horror of being fought over, but they are inclined to exaggerate the amount of destruction caused by allied bombing earlier in the year.
- (b) A Pastoral Letter of the Cardinal's issued in May 44 is appended as Ann F. I do not know whether this represents his present view but it certainly incorporates arguments which are fairly commonly met with in conversation. The statement that towns are a third or a half damaged is wildly exaggerated, but people are still apt to refer to a town which has lost a few dozen houses as having suffered terribly. Another line of argument met with is that bombing should only have been carried out in daylight or by light aircraft or from a low level, with no apparent realisation of the greater danger to airmen involved in this.
- (c) After visiting most of the towns in the British area of Belgium, the only places I have seen where damage is at all extensive are Courtrai, Louvain and Malines. In the two former cases (as previously reported) damage was admittedly done to the centre of the town, but at Malines it is practically confined to the outskirts. Though it is difficult to get exact figures the following information obtained from the Public Works departments of the three towns may be of interest:

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(i) Courtrai. The main raids were on 26 Mar, 10 May and 21 June. There were two raids on 21 June, of which the first was accurate bombing on the station, the second (half an hour later) scattered all over the town, because the bombers were being chased by German fighters. In all 2500 out of a total of 11000 houses are said to have been destroyed.

(ii) Louvain. The main raids were on 26 Apr, 1 May, 11-12 May, 12-13 May, and 25 May. It was the night raid of 11-12 May that damaged the centre of town. The flares dropped to illuminate the target on the east of the town are said to have drifted over the centre of the town, and some of the bombs are believed to have been German bombs aimed from a higher level at the allied planes. In all between 1200 and 1500 bombs fell on Louvain, and its suburbs of which about 450 were during the night of 11-12 May. About 1500 out of a total of 10000 houses are said to be uninhabitable.

(iii) Malines. The main raids were on 19 Apr and 1 May, with lesser raids on 22 Apr, 7 May and 11 May. The damage is mostly in the industrial outskirts of the town and along the Chaussee de Louvain but a certain amount of damage was done along the south of the river which here flows through the town. In all 1200 out of a total of 18000 houses are said to have been rendered uninhabitable.

(d) To some extent the position is becoming clearer as the Belgians learn from casual conversation more about the damage done in England. The advent of the flying bomb has certainly altered the general feeling, though here again they are inclined to exaggerate the actual damage. In some respects the situation is similar to that we knew in 1940, eg people are anxious to tell you their latest bomb story and are apt to describe damage to half a dozen houses as utter devastation. They have not yet got the picture in proportion.

(e) It is remarkable to observe the amount of purely luxury building which has been carried on in Belgium during the war. There does not seem to have been any central control. While some of the buildings damaged in 1940 have hardly been touched, others have been largely restored already. Elsewhere renovation or reconstruction of a completely non-urgent nature has been proceeded with. The most striking instance is the House of Rubens at Antwerp, of which only a small fragment previously existed, and which has now been almost completely rebuilt (a very interesting piece of work) from contemporary prints. This has involved the use of fine stone and wood and skilled workmen. It was apparently done with the permission and indeed encouragement of the Germans. No doubt this sort of work was partly a patriotic measure, since it prevented the men and material being taken to Germany, but there is no realisation that it would have been completely impossible in Britain or America.

(f) It would also be useful for information to be supplied about the present state of monuments elsewhere. A few pictures of the damage to important monuments in England (eg Canterbury, Exeter, St Paul's and the City Churches) would help to put war damage in perspective. Information about what is happening in other Army areas would save MFA&A officers from the awkward position of knowing nothing of what has happened to monuments, however important, except those which have come under their personal information. Information about Italy would dissipate false stories spread by the Germans. Several Belgians have expressed surprise at learning that the great Abbeys of Caen are still standing, and recently an archaeologist told me that his greatest regret was the loss of the Cappella Palatina at Palermo. There must be many other cases (Cassino is no doubt an instance, though I have never personally encountered it) where the German story still holds sway, because the British dementi was issued before the liberation of Belgium and never published here.

(g) It is therefore suggested that consideration should be given by SHAEF to the possibility, as opportunity offers and subject to limitations of security, of:-

(i) Conveying to the general public some idea of the scale of war damage in England and elsewhere, and of the extent of wartime restrictions and controls.

(ii) Explaining the nature of bombing activity, the difficulties which make complete accuracy impossible, and the reasons why high-level and night bombing are necessary.

(iii) In cases like Courtrai and Louvain, where extensive damage has been accidentally done in the centre of the town. Letting the cause of this be known, possibly by discreet action through the AEF Mission.

(iv) Supplying MFA&A officers with pictures of damaged monuments in England and with information about the major monuments in the SHAEF area and in Italy.

/s/ G.O. GRIER, Maj
for R.E. BALFOUR, Maj, KRRC,
MFA&A Specialist Officer,
1st Canadian Army.

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Annexure "A"

RAPPORT SUR LA DESTRUCTION DE LA TOUR, DE L'EGLISE ET DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE
DE HOOGSTRATEN LE 23 OCTOBRE 1944

La bataille de Hoogstraten commença le 27 septembre, lorsque les premiers obus causaient des dégats a des maisons au sud de l'agglomération.

Le 28 septembre on pouvait voir deux fenestres ouvertes dans la grande bulbe supérieure de la tour et trois fils téléphoniques qui en descendaient: a partir de ce moment les Allemands y avaient un poste d'observation, qui, selon eux, permettait de suivre toutes les opérations jusqu'a une distance de 20 km.

Le 4 octobre la tour fut atteinte pour la première fois pres des cloches. Ce jour on monta aussi plusieurs caisses d'explosifs, qui oculaires affirmaient (e.a. le Dr Versmissen) qu'il devait y avoir des centaines de kilos et plus tard les soldat allemands parlaient de 2000 et de 2500 kilos. La population, pleine d'effroi, évacua les maisons avoisinantes et se refugia dans le sousterrains du Petit Séminaire, ou il y avait a partir de ce moment plus de 1000 réfugiés.

Le 5 octobre la tour fut atteinte pour la 2^o fois, du cote sud-est.

Le 8 octobre M. Ant. Brosens, actuellement bourgemestre ff., eut un entretien avec le colonel loge chez lui et beaucoup d'autres personnes insistaient aupres des militaires qu'ils abordaient, afin de sauver la tour: vains efforts. Cependant la destruction traîna en longueur; on craignait toujours pour le dernier moment, mais on esperait que les Anglais, qui épargnaient visiblement la tour, réussiraient a encercler Hoogstraten et rendraient ainsi superflu l'exécution du plan des Allemands. La population terrorisée ne se demanda pas en premier lieu: Est-ce qu'on épargnera notre maison, mais: Est-ce qu'on épargnera notre tour? Si les Allemands renverraient la tour, ce serait seulement la partie supérieure au-dessus des cloches. Telle était la conviction générale, car les Allemands affirmaient qu'ils ne voulaient pas abandonner ce poste d'observation aux Anglais.

Le 10 octobre l'avant-nidi était assez calme et nous allions a l'église avec le sacristain et une douzaine d'autres personnes et nous enlevions autant que possible les tableaux, les tapisseries et les statues, tandis que nous recouvrons les stalles et les mausolées de bancs, de tapisseries usées et de sacs de sable.

Le 11 octobre la tour fut de nouveau atteinte de deux obus du cote est.

Le 14 octobre les Allemands repentent qu'ils vont détruire la tour et qu'ils avertiront la population deux heures a l'avance; celle-ci doit s'éloigner alors de 300 m. de distance et puis le front reculera de 12 km.

Le 19 octobre on dit que des avions anglais furent mitraillés deux fois du haut de la tour: on commence a craindre de la voir abattre maintenant par l'artillerie anglaise.

Le 20 octobre de nouveau deux obus frappent la tour du cote est: elle tient ferme.

Le 23 octobre a 4 heures du matin les Allemands, apres avoir fete, bu et chante toute la nuit dans les maisons de M. Ant. Brosens et de dans leurs maisons apres l'évacuation des souterrains du Séminaire le 16 oct. par les Allemands afin d'y installer l'hôpital de la colonie de Wortel, ils viennent avertir certaines familles, dis-je, mais pas toutes celles qui habitent aupres de l'église, qu'ils vont détruire la tour dans un quart d'heure.

A cette nouvelle je me leve et monte a l'étage du Séminaire, d'ou je puis voir la partie supérieure de la tour, qui se profile sur le ciel obscur. A 4.15 h. j'entends siffler trois obus, qui viennent de la direction du nord-ouest (Meir); le dernier atteint la tour; mais ne semble pas causer des dégats.

A 4.25 h. j'entends deux grands coups et de deux grandes flammes montent a mi-hauteur de la tour; un épais nuage noir se dissipe lentement vers l'ouest.

A 4.40 h.: un coup et une flamme gigantesque: les vitres se cassent au-dessus de ma tête, je suis rejete en arriere, tout le bâtiment tremble. Un épais nuage noir s'étend vers le nord et le sud; une pluie de poussière tombe et 5 minutes plus tard, quand la fumée s'est dissipée peu a peu, il n'y a plus l'ombre d'une tour.

Mais c'est seulement vers 7 h., quand nous pouvons sortir, que nous nous rendons parfaitement compte du desastre: la tour de 105 m. s'est effondrée jusqu'au sol et encombre la rue, les bas-cotes de l'église sont anéantis, les toits et les voutes de la nef et du transept sont effondrés, des pierres, des briques et des morceaux de bois se trouvent jusqu'a des centaines de metres de distance; aussi l'hôtel de ville avec ses peintures murales et son musée archéologique est anéanti.

Ce que les autorités militaires anglaises ont respecté, malgré le poste d'observation établie par les Allemands en haut de la tour, les autorités militaires allemandes l'ont anéanti d'après un plan prémédité et mis a exécution des semaines auparavant et sans vouloir écouter les appels reiterés pour préserver le patrimoine artistique d'Hoogstraten. Pour mettre le comble a l'effronterie le midi du 23 oct. u

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Ajoutons pour finir que l'attitude de la population de Hoogstraten n'a pu donner nullement occasion a ce vandalisme comme mesure de vengeance et que la destruction n'a eu aucun avantage militaire, puisque les Anglais atteignaient encore la meme semaine la ville de Breda.

J. Lauwerys, president de H.O.K.
(Cercle archeologique de Hoogstraten).
Annexure "B"

30-10-44

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND BUILDINGS
NOTES ON BUILDINGS IN TOURNAI by S/Ldr Dixon-Spain.

GENERAL NOTES.

1. Tournai was bombed (air) on 10, 13, 20 and 22 May 44. Destruction comprised 80 houses destroyed, 67 irreparably damaged, 196 seriously damaged but reparable, 337 partially destroyed, 1491 slightly damaged. About 100 civilians were killed. Damage was confined to the northern railway station area. No monuments were injured. Damage mentioned refers in every case to that which occurred in 1940. All monuments were more or less damaged during the German incendiary bombing in 1940, several were destroyed and the Town archives totally destroyed. Repairs and new building have been active in Tournai during the intervening years.

2. The under-mentioned were consulted:-

- (a) M. Julien Frison, Dep. Architect in the absence of the Town Arch. M. Marcel Tock.
- (b) The President and Clergy, Episcopal Seminary.
- (c) M. L'Abbe Elie Dubois, Vicair de la Cathedrale.
- (d) M. Le Chanoine Van Haudenard, cure doyen de Notre Dame et St. Quentin.
- (e) M. Le Chanoine Dewinter, Cathedral Treasurer.
- (f) M. Le Cure d'Ere, Cathedral Archivist.

3. The following buildings were inspected, 10 - 14 Oct 44.

Cathedral, Notre Dame. - Magnificent church generally 13th Cent. but all styles from 12th Cent onwards and subjected to heavy restoration in 17th and 19th Cent. Roofs were largely destroyed by fire and the glazing of windows destroyed in 1940 and since. The Chapel of Notre Dame (1516 AD) adjoining the Cathedral which was the church, was totally destroyed by fire including its contents and parish archives, vestments, etc. All early glass (16th Cent) had been removed from the Cathedral previously and sent to Ghent (1940). The famous Cathedral treasure - chasse de Notre-Dame, de St. Elouthere (13th Cent), ivories, vestments, reliquaries, etc - is intact as also the archives of the Cathedral.

Church of St. Brice. - Destroyed 16th and 17th May, 1940. Walls only remain and the tower. Repairs to the tower are in progress and the tower is scaffolded.

Church, St. Jacques. - No apparent damage. Church in full use.

Church, Ste. Marie Madeleine. - Remarkable wood altar front, painted and gilded. Eight stone statues 18th cent. Statue (stone) St. Catherine, 17th Cent. Building damaged in 1940. The stained glass windows of the choir were removed and are safe but a portion was reported to have been destroyed in 1940. The church is being repaired, the clerk of works thought it would be in use again within a week.

L'Eglise du Chateau (St. Nicholas). - A restored 13th Cent. building. Glazing of windows destroyed in 1940. The bells were removed by the Germans, i.e. (1) diam. 0.910, haut 0.730 poids 452 kgs (2) diam 0.815 haut 0.650 poids 350 kgs; both dated Sep 1820.

Church, St. Quentin. - 12th Cent. building much restored. Guttred by fire during German bombing May 1940. Repairs in progress to make a portion, i.e. choir transepts and tower usable. A partition wall has been built in the arch between nave and crossing cutting off the gutted nave.

Church, St. Piat. - 12th Cent. tower, 13th Cent church. Glazing of windows destroyed or damaged and repaired with plain sheet. Slated roofs damaged and repaired with plain sheet. Slated roofs damaged and temporarily patched with "bache".

Church, St. Jean-Baptiste. - No damage.

Chapel, Artillery Barracks. - 13th Cent building, originally Chapelle de L'Abbaye des Croisiers. Is slightly damaged, but for centuries adapted as permanent stabling for the barracks.

Hotel de Ville - (Formerly the Priory of St. Martin). Guttred by fire in 1940 with total loss of town archives.

Belfry. - Undamaged.

Musee des Beaux-Arts. - Undamaged and functioning.

Eveche. - Totally destroyed with its archives in 1940.

Houses, Nos. 10 & 12 Rue de la Barre St. Brice. - Guttred by fire in 1940, walls only remain. Facades to street complete and well supported by lateral shoring to building on opposite side of street, with substantial brick buttresses.

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Les Maisons Espagnoles, Rue des Croisiers. - Three houses of the Spanish occupation period. Roofs totally destroyed in 1940. Owner has temporarily protected with "Bache".

Houses, Rue de Marvis. - 17th Cent. Half of one house demolished, remainder undamaged.

Ancient Ramparts and Towers. - Undamaged.

Tour Henry VIII. - Undamaged. In use as an A.R. Shelter.

Pont des Tours. - Three-span 13th - 14th Cent bridge over the Escaut flanked with towers. Centre span destroyed in 1940. Repairs in hand, the bridge is well Scaffolding and tied in transversely and with vertical wall plates.

Annexure C

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS AT TOURNAI

Liste des Livres sauvés de la Bibliothèque communale et des archives communales.

(Numeros du catalogue Wilhaut)

1. Nicholaus Tornacensis Genesim, Paraboles et Judith.
2. Nicholaus Tornacensis super Exodum et Lucam.
3. Sanctus Hieronymus in Bibliam sacram, 3 vol.
4. Epistolae Pauli glossatae.
5. Liber psalmodum cum commentarie perpetue.
6. Sanctus Jeronimus in Isaiam et prophetas minores.
12. Missale antiquum (xiv)
13. Missale antiquum (xiv)
15. Psautier dit d'Henri VIII
18. Livre d'heures (xiv)
19. Livre d'heures en espagnol. (xvi)
20. Livre d'heures en flammand (xv)
21. Breviarium ad usum ecclesiae tornacensis (xiv)
22. Breviarium tornacense (xv)
94. Album de musique (xvi) de Ludovic Bloc.
101. Roman de la Rose (xiv)
127. Legende doree (xiv)
109. Notes philologique du chanoine de Winghe.
167. Cartulaire des bateliers de Gand (xv)
230. Album amicorum de Denis de Villers
- Un livre d'heures a identifier (16 ou 17)

Provenant des archives de l'assistance publique.

1. L'obituaire des dams de l'Hopital Notre Dame.
2. Regles et ordonnances des soeurs de l'Hopital Notre Dame.
3. Cartulaire de l'Hopital St-Jacques.
4. Un manuscrit se rapportant a l'eglise de Cambrai.
5. Acte d'achat d'une maison sise rue St-Martin, 23.x1558.
6. Authorisation de Marie-Therese en faveur de la Chambre de Commerce, 6.2.1762.
7. Un sceau en cire rouge, grand format, Marie Therese.
8. Confessionnal pour Jehan des Rosieres et consorts (xvi).
9. Deux matrices de sceau en bronze - Mont de Piete et Administration des Hospices a Tournai.

Annexure "D"

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'UNIVERSITE DE LOUVAIN

La bibliotheque de l'Universite de Louvain fut, on le sait incendiee une premiere fois par les troupes allemandes dans la nuit du 25 au 26 aout 1914. Au lendemain de ce desastre qui aneantit que cette Universite cinq fois seculaire avait amasse de tresors un comite international et des comites nationaux se formerent pour reconstruire la bibliotheque et pour rassembler des livres. Si c'est aux U.S.A. que revient le merite d'avoir reconstruit le merveilleux monument dont, non seulement la ville de Louvain, mais la Belgique tout entiere s'enorgueillait, c'est a la Grande Bretagne que revient la premiere place parmi toutes les nations du monde qui contribuerent par des dons de livres, a l'equipement scientifique de la bibliotheque renaissante.

Des le lendemain de l'incendie de 1914, la British Academy, convoqua a Burlington House une reunion de representants des Universites et societes savantes, sous la presidence de VISCOUNT BRYCE, dans la but de constituer un Comite charge de recueillir des livres pour Louvain. Ce comite, preside par Lord LOUIS MACKENZIE, G.C.B., K.C., comptait parmi ses membres SIR NORMAN MOORE, Bart., President of the Royal College of Physicians; SIR FRANCIS G. KENYON, K.C.B., Principal Librarian of the British Museum; SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON, K.C., SIR ALFRED T. DAVIES, K.B.E., C.B., SIR J GOLLANCZ, Secretary to The British Academy, EDMUND GOSSE, Esq, J.W. MACKAIL, Esq., C.B., MONTAGU R JAMES, Provost of Eton College, C.G. KEREWICH, Esq, J.W. MACKAIL, Esq, H.R. TEDDER, Esq., DR ARTHUR E COWLEY, Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Dr ARTHUR E SHIPLEY, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, Dr CHARLES T. HAGBERG WRIGHT, Librarian of

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the London Library, DR HENRY GUPPY, Esq, Librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, HUGH BUTLER, Esq, Librarian, House of Lords. Mias la cheville ouvriere de ce vomite, l'homme qui pendant plus de dix annees continua cette oeuvre et parvint ainsi a envoyer quelque soixante mille volumes scientifiques a Louvain, fut Dr HENRY GUPPY.

Quant au batiment, la pose de la premiere pierre en eut lieu le 28 juillet 1921, en presence du Roi Albert et du Cardinal Mercier la premiere aile fut inaugree le 17 juillet 1923; enfin le 4 juillet 1928, Independence Day, vit l'inauguration solennelle de l'edifice acheve sur lequel on remarque les emblemes des nations amies, tel que la licorne supportant l'ecusson du Royaume Uni.

C'est dans la nuit du 16 au 17 mai, 1940, a peine six jours apres la violation du territoire belge par les troupes allemandes, que l'incendie eclata a la bibliotheque sous le feu des obus que les batteries allemandes lancaient de Pellenbert, village situe a quelque cinq milles de Louvain. Le desastre fut pour ainsi dire complet, puisque seules quelques petites salles contenant peu de livres furent epargnees. Les sous-sols, eux-memes, ou des le mois de septembre 1939, on avait depose les ouvrages les plus precieux, furent completement ravages par les flammes.

Une enquete menee secretement par le Recteur et le bibliothecaire de l'Universite, tandis que le feu faisait encore rage dans les sous-sols de l'edifice, ne laissa aucun doute au sujet du bombardement de celui-ci par l'artillerie allemande; les debris d'obus de 77 mm jonchaient le sol des cours interieures, les murs de l'aile est et la tour elle-meme, dont la balustrade et les cadrans etaient brises, montraient a foison les traces des engins. Deux enquetes successives furent menees unilateralement par des commissions allemandes; la premiere, dont les resultats furent publies par la presse accusa ouvertement l'armee britannique d'avoir mis le feu au moyen de benzine; les resultats de la deuxieme ne furent jamais connus en Belgique.

Dans l'entre-temps tout acces des ruines fut interdit par les allemands aux membres de l'Universite; les soldats du Reich mirent des mois a recuperer le fer des stacks. Ce n'est qu'au mois de juin 1941 alors que les pluies d'un hiver avaient encore augmente les degats, que les allemands abandonnerent les lieux et que l'Universite fut en mesure d'executer certains travaux de preservation et de restauration au batiment de facade et au trois ailes reliant celui-ci aux magasins de livres. Des difficultes de toutes sortes, dont la penurie de materiaux ne fut pas la moindre, empecherent de mener cette entreprise a bonne fin; il se fait ainsi que la sous-toiture des ailes mentionees, devra etre refaite, les materiaux employes etant defectueux. Signalons enfin que, pretextant la penurie de la main d'oeuvre, les services allemands refuserent jusqu'au bout d'effectuer n'importe quel travail aux magasins des livres (bookstacks).

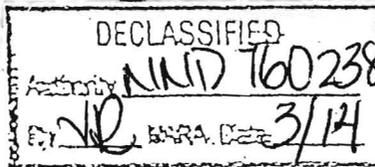
Quoique la tour fut touchee par les obus et que dans la suite la grande girouette s'abattit, les cloches sont intactes; mais le clavier et le mecanisme du carillon devront subir d'importantes restaurations.

Au moment de l'incendie la Bibliotheque de l'Universite, captait environ 900,000 volumes, manuscrits et imprimes, des gravures, des monnaies et des medailles, des reproductions photographiques de manuscrits, des moulages de sceaux. A part quelque 15,000 volumes imprimes, tout cela perit dans l'incendie comme d'ailleurs les catalogues et les inventaires, le materiel didactique, les appareils de photographie ordinaire, de microphotographie et de photocopie.

Les 900,000 volumes detruits provenaient de trois sources principales:

- 1° Les dons venus de tous les pays du monde. La valeur de ces fonds ressort du fait qu'ils etaient constitues, en majeure partie, par des bibliotheques specialisees que des professeurs d'universite, des savants ou des collectionneurs avaient reunies au cours d'une carriere souvent longue, a une epoque ou ils comptaient avant tout sur leurs propres livres, et non pas sur une bibliotheque centrale, pour edifier leurs travaux.
- 2° La restauration allemande en vertu de l'article 247 du Traite de Versailles, qui etait congu dans ces termes: "L'Allemagne s'engage a fournir a l'Universite de Louvain, dans les trois mois qui suivront la demande qui lui en sera faite par l'intermediaire de livres imprimes et objets de collection correspondant en nombre et en valeur aux objets detruits dans l'incendie mis par l'Allemagne a la Bibliotheque de Louvain (en aout 1914). Tous les details concernant ce remplacement seront determines par la commission des reparations.
- 3° Les achats faits directement par la Bibliotheque sur le budget annuel de l'Universite, sur les subsides octroyes par le Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, la Fondation Universitaire, la C.R.B. Educational Foundation, la Rockefeller Foundation, l'American Educational Board, etc. La Bibliotheque etait abonnee a quelque 3.000 periodiques, qu'elle recevait soit par abonnement paye directement, soit par echange contre des publications universitaires de Louvain, soit a titre gracieux.

Il se fait qu'a la veille de l'incendie, la Bibliotheque de Louvain etait en Belgique la bibliotheque la plus riche en periodiques scientifiques: des savants



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On peut évaluer à 170 millions de francs belges, valeur 1939, les dégats causes par l'incendie à l'édifice et la perte complète du rayonnage des stacks, de l'ameublement, des livres imprimés, des manuscrits, des incunables, des gravures, estampes, monnaie, photos etc. des inventaires et des catalogues manuscrits, du matériel didactique et autre, des objets d'antiquité et d'ornement de la propriété de tierces personnes et institutions, déposée à la Bibliothèque.

L'Université de Louvain n'attendit pas que le territoire belge fut libre pour se mettre à l'œuvre et pour parer, autant que les circonstances particulièrement graves le permettaient, aux besoins de l'enseignement universitaire. Grâce à la générosité de particuliers et d'organismes et à des prélèvements sur ses propres fonds, elle put réunir environ 250,000 volumes, qui vinrent non seulement de Belgique, mais aussi des pays voisins. Ce qui lui manque le plus, à l'heure actuelle, ce sont les publications scientifiques (périodiques, collections et ouvrages) des autres pays.

L'Université de Louvain, consciente, comme la Belgique tout entière, de devoir sa libération et son existence même aux nations unies et à la nation britannique en particulier osé pourtant demander aux milieux scientifiques anglais, malgré les dures épreuves qui se sont abattues sur eux, de l'aider à reconstituer ses collections de livres, afin qu'elle puisse reprendre le rôle, qu'elle jouait, avant 1940, dans le mouvement universitaire et scientifique.

Annexure "F"
O.U.d. 28-VII-1940

Oberkommando des Heeres
Etat Major general de l'Armée
Quartier-Maitre general
Le delegue pour la conservation du tresor artistique

R A P P O R T

Au sujet de l'état du trésor de l'Eglise de Ste Gertrude à Nivelles au moment du travail de la reconnaissance de l'état des lieux, le 25 juillet 1940.

CONSTAT RELATIF à l'endroit de la cachette avant la reconnaissance des lieux.

D'accord avec le Ministère de l'Instruction publique et la Commission pour la protection des monuments historiques, le Révérend Doyen, R. Mary, avait fait transporter le précieux trésor artistique de l'Eglise de Ste Gertrude dans un abri situé du côté Est, dans le transept du Nord, près de l'entrée de la crypte, sous le jubé. Le secteur indiqué ici avait été jugé particulièrement favorable par les autorités précitées. Jusqu'alors le trésor était placé dans un coffre-fort, à la sacristie, abstraction faite toutefois de la chasse de Ste Gertrude qui, elle, était déposée au dessus du maître-autel.

D'autre part, du fait que divers objets, indispensables à l'exercice du culte, n'y avaient pas encore été transposés, on s'était trouvé dans l'impossibilité matérielle et morale d'obturer complètement l'abri. Telle était donc la situation lorsque survint, le 14 mai, le bombardement du centre de la ville. Au cours de cette attaque, l'Eglise de Ste Gertrude, sévèrement atteinte par les bombes incendiaires, subit de multiples et très sérieuses mutilations, dégradations et destructions. L'incendie, en se propageant à l'intérieur de l'édifice, gagna spécialement les orgues qui eurent à ce point à en souffrir, qu'il en résulta un véritable anéantissement. Au surplus, la chaleur ambiante devait être si forte que le trésor eut été réduit à l'état lamentable que l'on constata, lors du procès verbal de la reconnaissance des lieux, même dans l'hypothèse où le feu n'aurait pu atteindre l'intérieur de l'abri.

La date de l'ouverture fut fixée au 25 juillet, à 16 heures. Furent présents: -
Représentant l'Ortskommandantur de Nivelles: le Commandant Fickenscher et le Conseiller de l'Administration militaire, le Comte Durkheim, Delegue de la Fabrique de l'Eglise; le Révérend Doyen Mary, le professeur Alphonse Mottart et le sacristain Hyacinthe Comet.

Mandataire civil; le Bourgemestre de Nivelles, Leon Jeuniaux. Assistants du delegue de l'autorité supérieure: K.V.A. Dr. Pfitzner, le lieutenant Koehn et K.V.R. Dr. Busley (directeur militaire du S.W. de la France, de passage à Nivelles).

Lorsqu'on eut procédé à l'enlèvement du mur de séparation, le tableau suivant se présenta: la plus grande partie était, cela va de soi, occupée par la chasse de Ste Gertrude. La susdite chasse était placée dans une caisse, au dessus de laquelle avaient été placés les autres objets du trésor. À droite, à côté se trouvait la chasse plus petite de Ste Marie d'Oignies, que l'on avait cru devoir transférer, pour motif de plus grande sûreté, de l'Eglise St Nicolas à l'endroit précité de la Collegiale. Au total, 72 pièces différentes y avaient été déposées: calices, encensoirs, lustres, lampes, médaillons et des objets d'ornementation, etc.

Le Révérend Doyen Mary, se basant sur un inventaire circonstancié, dressé quelques années auparavant, donna alors aux témoins toutes les explications nécessaires, en ce qui concerne les pièces du trésor indiquées plus haut. Il s'avéra immédiatement que tout la boisserie était consumée, réduite en cendres. Du coup, la chasse de Ste Gertrude perdit sa première protection; par ailleurs aussi, et ipso facto,

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L'ensemble du trésor presenta l'image d'un amas informe de materiaux reduits en cendres. Entre le bois calcine et les autres materiaux d'emballage, on aprecevait un conglomérat d'objets deformes et dilues. On constata que tout ce qui etait en verre etait fondu. D'autre part, on du faire la meme remarque pour les plaques d'email. Les pierres precieuses, les perles naturelles et autres avaient perdu leur eclat. D'une maniere generale, le metal etait fondu et il en resultait une masse heteroclitite et donnant l'aspect d'elements fortement amalgames.

Les reliques de Ste Gertrude et de Ste Marie d'Oignies furent enlevees pour etre placees en lieu sur. On sait, en effet, que le phosphate de calcium qui intervient dans la constitution des ossements, est susceptible de resister a une temperature tres elevee. Les autres parties du tresor furent, dans le courant de l'apres midi du 25 juillet, soigneusement trieées, enlevees avec la plus grande minutie et disposees sur des tables, dans le transept Nord. On en fit, en ce moment une classification provisoire. Il fut dans l'abri, en seraient degages pour etre soumis ensuite, avec le plus grand luxe de precautions, a un travail methodique de tamisage. Les travaux furent suspendus a 19 heures. Le Commandant de place fit savoir que des sentinelles monteraient bonne garde pendant la nuit.

Un examen plus approfondi des restes, eut lieu, le vendredi, 26 juillet 1940. Le Reverend Doyen Mary, le Professeur Mottart mandate par la Fabrique de l'Eglise, le Sacristain Cornet, d'une part, et, de l'autre, les delegues du Directeur de la section de la Conservacion des monuments: K.V.R. Professeur Roseman, K.V.R. Dr Pfitzner, Lieutenant Koehn. Il etait de la plus haute importance de se rendre compte de l'etat de la chasse de Ste Gertrude. Il s'agit, en effet, ici d'une remarquable piece d'orfèvrerie de l'art mosan et rhenan qui doit prendre place incontestablement dans le cadre des grands chefs d'oeuvre de la derniere periode du mouvement artistique de l'orfèvrerie medievale. De fait, cette chasse fut executee entre 1272 et 1298 par Messires Colars de Douai et Jaquemont de Nivelles, d'apres le plan etabli par Jacques de Anchin.

En ordre principal, c'est surtout l'argent dore qui a ete utilise pour la confection de la chasse. Des que le feu se fut declare a la chasse, l'armature en bois ayant cede, les parties metalliques, privees de leur support se desagregerent. Pour autant qu'ils ne furent pas completement deteories, les elements isoles presentent neanmoins de singulieres deformations. Grace a la photographie, il fut possible d'identifier les objets conserves. On les plaça ensuite dans de grands tiroirs, et autant que faire se pouvait, dans le dispositif de leur agencement normal. Il en fut ainsi d'ailleurs pour chacun des cotes de la chasse. Les objets ainsi repertories et disposees provisoirement, furent donc photographies et il en fut dresse aussi un plan schematique. Des lors, le tableau se presentait; d'une maniere generale, la dorure avait disparu des plaques d'argent et tous les emaux qui avaient ete travaillees par une chaleur intense, se presentaient desormais sous une forme a la fois heteroclitite et pateuse. Les pieces en cristal de roche, les pierres precieuses, avaient perdu leur aspect riche et brillant. Les scenes de vies de saints, a meme les faces correspondant aux versants des toits, les statues de saints figurant aux quatre coins, apparaissaient fortement alterees. Il appert que les objets qui ont ete le mieux respectes sont ceux qui se trouvaient places dans le sens longitudinal, dont le pignon central dominant et affectant la forme pointue sert de fond a l'image du Christ en croix.

Les 4 statues de saints, aux extremités de gauche, sont en bon etat, (St Jean-St Paul- St Jacques le Majeur, - La Ste Vierge), du cote droit manque Ste Agnes. - Sont conservees les figures de St Jacques le Mineur, St Andre et St Pierre. L'argent a pris ici, comme du reste aux autres endroits, une teinte noiratre et grisatre. La partie centrale du pignon, les motifs d'architecture, bien que fortement deformes, sont encore facilement reconnaissables. C'est le cas notamment pour le dispositif artistique en forme de rosace qui surplombe le Christ en croix. Les reliefs de la superstructure, dans la proportion de 40% semblent intacts. Des lors et par contraste, la figure de Ste Gertrude, dans la partie centrale, suivant le plan longitudinal, s'en detache d'une facon d'autant du cote gauche de l'infrastructure jusqu'a l'angle situe a droite de la superstructure, bien se faire a l'idee que tout ce qui se trouve du cote droit, en dessous de la susdite ligne diagonale, est entierement detruit. Partant, et en ce qui concerne la statue de Ste Gertrude, seule la partie superieure apparait bien conservee. Dans les directions transversales de la chasse, le cote representant la Mere de Dieu, est celui qui est dans le meilleur etat. La partie inferieure gauche de l'autre petit cote, avec l'image du Christ benissant, manque presque completement. D'ores et deja, on peut emettre l'avis que la restauration de la chasse, chose souhaitable, se heurtera a de graves difficultes. Le travail en question est si complexe qu'il equivaut a une recreation. Dans cette eventualite, il serait a conseiller de s'inspirer de la maquette de la dite chasse qui figure au musee du Cinquantenaire a Bruxelles. Quant a l'affectation des materiaux actuels de la Chasse, la question precedente n'etant pas tranchee, il va de soi qu'en ne peut pas encore prendre une decision definitive. En tout etat de cause, il faudra prealablement demander l'avis autorise d'une personnalite en vue du bon sens de l'orfèvrerie.

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Les restes, dans l'ordre cite plus haut, seront provisoirement places sous clef, dans les armoires aux ornements de la sacristie.

Etat des autres parties du Tresor de l'Eglise. La petite chasse de Ste Marie d'Oignies venant de l'Eglise St Nicolas, et datant de 1908, a relativement peu souffert; pour celle-la, une restauration ne presente pas de bien grandes difficultes. La coupe, dite de Ste Gertrude, en verve gallo-romain s'agremente d'un reliquaire de la derniere epoque gothique. Le tres beau support en a ete, a la fois detache et deforme. Le reliquaire dit "Gazon d'edelar" (XV) n'est plus reconnaissable dans ses debris. Deux reliquaires, plus grands, en style baroque sont vraisemblablement susceptibles de restauration. Peut-etre aussi, deux lampadaires de tant de la meme epoque. Sont encore reconnaissables aussi differentes parties de calices de styles divers et il en va de meme pour certains reliquaires.

Les parties les mieux conservees furent juxtaposees et photographiees dans l'ordre ou elles sont mentionnees au catalogue. Tous les objets qui, probablement, viennent de la chasse de Ste Gertrude ont ete mis ensemble.

Un autre group etait constitue par des restes d'autres objets du culte, etc.

Ce qui demeurait encore du tas des materiaux incendies et informes a ete, les jours suivants, soumis au crible d'un examen particulierement minutieux. Et ce, parce qu'il devait s'y trouver des particules de metaux precieux, des pierreries, etc.

La plupart des objets du Tresor sont entierement fondus, les conglomérats d'or et d'argent furent a nouveau mis en lieu sur, apres avoir subi prealablement un travail de classement.

Un nouvel examen est prevu pour la semaine suivante. Entretemps l'orfevre Devroye de Bruxelles, Avenue de la Couronne, No 368, est designe pour proceder a un examen d'ensemble de la question.

(s) Pfitzer K.V.A.

A Monsieur le Quartier-Maitre general I.B. (V)

z. Hd. des Herrn Kriegsverwaltungsrats Oestreicher.

Annexure "G"

L E T T R E P A S T O R A L E

A PROPOS DES BOMBARDEMENTS AERIENS

Nos Tres Chers Freres.

Cette lettre est avant tout une supplication, une protestation aussi, a propos des bombardements aeriens qui sement la mort et la devastation en Belgique.

Je voudrais m'adresser aux Gouvernements de l'Empire Britannique et des Etats Unis d'Amerique.

Je voudrais m'adresser a l'opinion publique des Puissances Allieses.

Je voudrais m'adresser en particulier aux Belges qui se trouvent en Angleterre et aux Etats-Unis.

Je ne sais si mon appel leur parviendra. Il importe cependant de jeter ce cri d'alarme, et j'ai l'espoir qu'il sera entendu par les chefs responsables.

Je fais appel moins a la pitie et a la commiseration qu'a la raison et a la conscience.

Temoin immediate des bombardements en Belgique et des effets qu'ils produisent, me trouvant dans l'impossibilite de verifier ce qui se passe au dela de nos frontieres, je ne puis et ne veux parler que de mon pays.

Primat de Belgique, successeur du Cardinal Mercier d'illustre memoire, je me suis efforce depuis quatre ans, dans la mesure de mes moyens, de remplir, comme lui, mon devoir envers ma patrie meurtrie. J'ai eleve la voix quand il l'a fallu. Aujourd'hui egalement, il doit m'etre permis de dire la verite en toute franchise et loyauté.

En posant cet acte, dont je mesure la gravite, j'ai conscience de servir, de detruire les gares, les noeuds et les installations ferroviaires.

Ces attaques, par la facon dont elles sont executees, font couler, presque chaque fois, des flots de sang et produisent dans nos agglomerations urbaines et campagnardes des ravages incuis et irreparables. Deja des milliers de nos concitoyens ont trouve une mort horrible sous les debris de leurs demeures ou dans les abris effondres ou ils se Liege, Gand, Charleroi, ne presentent plus, dans des quartiers entiers, qu'un amoncellement de ruines. De vieilles cites, par exemple Malines et Louvain que j'ai sous les yeux, sont detruites pour le tiers ou pour la moitie, y compris plusieurs de leurs monuments les plus insignes. A peu pres sur toute la surface du pays, regnent la mort et la desolation.

On nous dit, il est vrai: Ces effets sont, certes, fort regrettables, mais ils sont la suite inevitable d'operations militaires ayant pour but la destruction des moyens de communication et des usines employes par l'ennemi.

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La realite, que nous constatons de nos yeux, est celle-ci: sauf en de rares cas, ou quelques avions, operant de jour, atteignent leur objectif sans graves dommages aux alentours, des bombes explosives et meme incendiaires sont jetees aveuglement, au hasard, sans aucun discernement, sur des kilometres carres d'agglomerations baties. Pour atteindre des installations ferroviaires, situees aux confins d'une ville, est-il necessaire que des formations aeriennes, en masses compactes, viennent, surtout la nuit, semer des centaines, des milliers de bombes du plus lourd calibre sur toute une ville?

Cette facon de faire est-elle proportionnee au but vise? Comment expliquer, meme du point de vue militaire, ces efforts gigantesques et desordonnes? Il est manifeste -- nous le voyons et nous l'affirmons -- qu'on ne prend pas les precautions qui sont indispensables et qu'il est possible de prendre. Comment justifier des lors cette conduite devant la raison et la conscience humaine?

On nous dit encore: Ne demeurez pas a proximite des gares de formation et des embranchements des chemins de fer.

Mais jusqu'ou s'etend la zone dangereuse, quand on constate que des bombes font des victimes et s'abattent sur les habitations jusqu'a plusieurs kilometres de ces objectifs? Et puis, ou veut-on que se refugeie une population d'une densite si elevee, dans un pays couvert de chemins de fer?

Aussi, nos concitoyens vivent-ils dans un etat d'insecurite absolue et continuelle. En presque toutes les villes et en des regions entieres, ils sont sous le coup d'une panique mortelle, vu les dangers qui les menacent jour et nuit, et auxquels il leur est impossible de se soustraire.

Dans ces moments d'angoisse extreme, je fais un appel pressant a la raison et a la conscience des chefs responsables. Au nom de la Belgique, je leur demande d'avoir les egards necessaires pour la vie et les foyers de ses citoyens. Sans quoi, le monde civilise constatera un jour avec horreur le traitement incivil inflige a un pays innocent et loyal.

Quant a vous, Nos Chers Freres, voici ce que je voulais vous dire.

Les evenements tragiques qu nous subissons doivent vous rendre meilleurs. C'est la incontestablement la supreme intention de Dieu en les permettant.

Si vous comprenez la lecon qu'il vous dicte, vous ferez preuve d'un devouement generaux et total envers les innombrables sinistres qui ont besoin d'aide materielle et morale. Deja, a ce point de vue, le malheur porte ses fruits. Dans les heures les plus sombres, jusque sous la rafale des bombes meurtrieres, n'avons-nous pas vu resplendir le devouement sous toutes ses formes, briller la charite le plus sublime, souvent meme heroique? Ne sont-ils pas admirables, les pretres et les religieux, les jeunes gens et les jeunes filles, les hommes et les femmes, qui ne reculent devant aucun effort, aucun sacrifice, aucun danger, pour porter secours aux victimes, recueillir les blesses, sauver ce qui peut etre sauve?

Vous ferez preuve aussi de solidarite nationale. Nous sommes tous exposes aux memes dangers; tous nous sommes deja ou pouvons etre demain frappes dans nos biens, dans nos affections, dans notre vie. Venez donc en aide aux malheureux qui ont tout perdu; hebergez-les jusqu'a ce qu'ils aient trouve un logement; partagez avec eux le peu que vous possedez vous-memes. Ce serait une abomination, dont je veux ecarter meme la possibilite, de profiter de l'extreme necessite ou ils se voient reduits, pour les pressurer ou les exploiter.

Enfin, puissent ces evenements vous detacher des vanites et des bagatelles de ce monde, vous forcer a considerer les interets essentiels de votre ame et de votre salut, vous ramener ou vous unir plus intimement a Dieu! Alors, si douloureux soient-ils, ils vous seront souverainement profitables, et ils donneront a votre vie le sens le plus haut et le merite le plus eclatant.

La presente Lettre Pastorale sera lue en chaire, dans toutes les eglises, a toutes les messes, le dimanche apres sa reception.

Donne a Malines, le 15 mai 1944.

J. E. GARD, Van ROEY
Archeveque de Malines.

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ANNEXURE VIII. CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Subject: MFA&A Reports.

2 Nov 44

To: - HQ SHAEF Main, CA, MFA&A, APO 757.

Attached please find Reports FR/ROU/C.LV/M/69 and FR/ROU/EURE/M/9. - 37.

Methuen, Major
MFA&A OFFICER.

FIELD RECORD MFA&A

FR/ROU/CALV/M/69

Country: France. Province: Calvados. Site Henioville. Map Ref: 3a+8065665. Mon: Church. For Ident: Mon. Classe. Inspected by Maj Ld Methuen, 5 Oct 44. Res Civ: M Le Roi, Architect Dept Calvados. Condition of Site: Heavily bombed and shot up. Condition of Building: Bombed and shot up. Roof of tower and part of gable shot away on both sides. On S side pointed window damaged. E end window damaged and ramps on gables away. Vestry damaged. Corbel-table not damaged where visible but the part over vestry hidden by fallen roof debris. N facade a little scarred and cornice damaged. W front, top of gable gone, many scars, all tracery shot out of Rose window, and surround of window hit in several places. Porch damaged. Condition of object: No roof covering anywhere; but woodwork fair intact. Interior in disorder. Vaulting of choir and transept intact. Altar smashed. Breaks or Tears: In the cemetery are some interesting tombstones, including quite a number of Empire period design.

FR/ROU/EURE/M/9

Country: France. Province: Eure. Site: St Germain-Village. Map Ref: 7 L 7508. Mon: Church. For Ident: Mon Classe. Inspected by Maj Ld Methuen 16 Oct 44. Res Civ: M. Gossart, Arch Dept Eure. Condition of Building: A large Norman Church built of Travertin stone. Corbel table with crudely carved heads. Interior: Capital, simple pattern. Intact; except for some broken panes of glass, notably a late XVI one in North transept: can be mended, but the glass might be taken care of: the broken parts are hanging out of the window. The interior contains a pair of fine carved wooden altars; C 1700. The choir is most interesting with its early colonnading. The E end has also a fine carved wooden altar C 1770. The carved pulpit dates from the first half of the XVII century. There is a Virgin and Child carved in wood, C 1600 of considerable beauty. All these things are intact.

FR/ROU/EURE/M/10

Country: France. Province: Eure. Mon: Chateau du Tremblay. Map Ref: 7 R 0280. Inspected by Maj Ld Methuen 22 Oct 44. Res Civ: M. Manceaux, Proprietor, Chateau du Tremblay. Custodian: Dept of Eure. Condition of site: Good, untouched by battle. Condition of Building: Intact: A Louis XV Country House of modest proportions and pleasant facades, typical of C 1750, with a very interesting interior containing 14 panelled rooms with their original colourings and a fine collection of furniture dated from C 1750, all selected pieces. There is also a fine staircase in stone with wrought iron balustrading. At present partly occupied by HQ CRASC, 21 Transport Coln. During the war enemy Troops occupied this house, did a certain amount of destruction and pillaging. M. Manceaux has already sent in to the local Gendarmerie a list of things destroyed and taken in 1941 when the GAF were in occupation.

FR/ROU/EURE/M/11

Country: France. Province: Eure. Site Busson de Mai. Map Ref: 7 R 320655. Mon: Chateau. Inspected by Maj Ld Methuen and M Gossart 16 Oct 44. Res Civ. Sec. pour les Colonies de vacances (pour les ouvriers de Paris), Proprietor, Custodian Caretaker, present. Condition of Site: Intact. Condition of Building: Intact apart from some broken windows. The full title of this Society is "La Societe pour les Colonies de vacances de la Caisse d'Allocations Familiales pour la Seine et Oise", 64 rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. This is a Louis XVI Chateau with fine grounds and some good decorated rooms of the period, including one with XVIII Chinese wallpaper and fine carved decorations. It is empty at present but is not unsuitable for billeting troops in.

FR/ROU/EURE/M/12

Country: France. Province: Eure. Site Pacy-sur-Eure. Map Ref: 7 R 360 655. Mon: Church, formerly Mon classe no inscrit. Inspected by Maj Ld Methuen, 23 Oct 44. Res Civ: M. Gossart, Architect locale. Condition of Building: Practically intact the glass of one window damaged by blast. A XII century Norman Church with fine clerestory and triforium. Contains an expressive XV century sculptured entombment in stone and 3 or 4 pictures of interest: all intact.

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Authority NNO 775042

By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260

Entry AG-1948

File Arts, Museum

Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



INCOMING MESSAGE



U N C L A S S I F I E D

TOO 062308Z

R O U T I N E

RECD 070640Z July 48
141/07/ecr

FROM : 6TH ARMY PRISIDIO OF SFRAN SIGNED CLARK

TO : CINCENR

REF NO : SFRAN-062308Z

CITE: AGO 1015 Branch only
AMDCG 0705

Returned & Removed by A.G. [unclear] PROP DIV

The exhibition of paintings from the Berlin Museum will wind up its showing in Eastern US in Sept and will then proceed to the Middlewest and West. I am informed that 52 of the most fragile paintings have been returned to Germany and that after the Boston showing another 50 paintings are scheduled to be returned to Germany so that the Middlewest and West will not have the benefit of the exhibition as did the East. Life and other magazines have so publicized these pictures that I am sure the people of the West will feel somewhat let down if these 50 additional pictures are withdrawn. Herbert Fleischhacker President of the Board of Trustees of the M H De Young Memorial Museum Golden Gate Park San Francisco asks me to urge you in the interest of good will to permit the West to see the same pictures that are now being shown in the East. I hope you will be able to give his request your favorable consideration which will mean a great deal to the art loving people of the Middlewest and West.

ACTION : S/G CHANGE OF ACTION: PROP DIV

INFORMATION : C/S
E&CR
CULT AFF ADV

50 sept month

AGC IN 8586

7 July 48

B/ecr

REF NO: SFRAN-062308Z

U N C L A S S I F I E D

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Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



OUTGOING MESSAGE

U N C L A S S I F I E DR O U T I N ERECD: 131700Z Jul 48
gu

TO : 6TH ARMY PRISIDIO OF SFRAN FOR CLARK
 FROM : CINCEUR SIGNED CLAY
 REF NO : V-34090

Reurad JFRAN-062308Z.

Program for return of paintings to Germany was carefully worked out compromise measure which has been widely publicized here and change now would be badly misunderstood in Germany and could become basis of communist propoganda. I can understand fully desire of West to see all pictures but similar requests have reached us from so many places, that acceptance would delay return indefinitely. Moreover, if pictures are kept on move indefinitely, some damage is certain to occur. We here had nothing to do with schedules in States and hence know nothing of decisions which gave some sections of country greater opportunity than others. However, I do feel we should live up to our promises to return pictures to Germany on announced schedule. I hope you and San Francisco people will understand.

JFRAN-062308Z is AGC IN 8586

ORIGINATOR : CINCEUR AUTH: LUCIUS D CLAY
 GEN
 INFORMATION : C/S
 E & CR
 CULT AFF ADV

V-34090

13 July 48 LW/gu AG 007 C/F

U N C L A S S I F I E D

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CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS

*Forest Park 5**President: DANIEL K. CATLIN • Vice-President: THOMAS C. HENNINGS • Director: PERRY T. RATHBONE • Secretary: MERRITT S. HITT*

June 29, 1948.

General Lucius D. Clay,
European Command,
Berlin, Germany.

My dear General Clay:

Reference is made to circulation of approximately 148 paintings from the Berlin museums, authorized by the United States Army, and now under way.

The undersigned, directors of the eight museums which are scheduled to receive only 100 paintings from the entire exhibition, urgently request that the plan now in operation be reconsidered to the end that the full exhibition may be circulated throughout the entire country. The reasons for the request are as follows:

1. Charity

The charitable aspect of the circulation plan has met with widespread approval. However, there is little doubt that the reduced exhibition will attract fewer people, and consequently yield smaller gate receipts than the full exhibition of 148 paintings. The undersigned feel that it is to the interest of the Army, and the position our occupation forces enjoy in Germany that the exhibition of the Berlin pictures yield the greatest possible sum for charitable work amongst German children.

2. Equity

The undersigned, and the great populations served by their museums throughout the United States, feel that they are as much entitled to the privilege of seeing the entire circulating collection as those citizens residing in areas unduly favored by the present circulation plans. The exhibition has been brought to this country and maintained here at the expense of all the American taxpayers, regardless of where they reside.

The great expense of maintaining the collection and safeguarding it during its exhibition at twelve American museums is to be borne equally by all participating museums, regardless of whether they had been assigned 148 paintings or 100 paintings. This arbitrary ruling, endorsed by the Army, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, likewise unfair.

There would naturally be no objection to the possible withdrawal of an occasional painting during the tour, should

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its condition warrant it.

This matter is brought to your attention by the undersigned, realizing that it would be your concern that justice be done to the citizens of the entire country where the Army is involved. To rectify this unjust ruling would be a great popular gesture on the part of the Army.

3. Relation to Other Circulating Exhibitions of German-Owned Art

The return to Germany of 54 paintings according to your orders, has been readily understood, both in this country and in Germany, as a gesture of your integrity and the good faith of the United States Army. As Hans Ehard of Bavaria stated, "Only a great democratic nation could have made such a beautiful gesture." However, the undersigned express a very popular view of the situation when they state that there is no need to reaffirm this gesture of integrity by returning another 50 paintings to Germany before the end of the entire tour.

Moreover, the Army's decision to return this second group of paintings by the end of August, 1948, cannot be understood in the United States in the face of the fact that the Germans themselves have recently sent out 150 great paintings from the Alte Pinakothek in Munich for exhibition in Brussels, Paris, London and probably the United States. The Austrians have seen fit to do likewise, trusting in the good faith of the nations so privileged as to receive part of the great treasure of the Kunst Historisches Museum in Vienna.

In the interests of the United States Army itself, the American taxpayer and the ill-clad, underfed children of Germany, the undersigned appeal to you to authorize the retention in this country of the entire exhibition from the Berlin museums until the close of the tour, March 31st, 1949.

Respectfully yours,

Perry T. Rathbone

Perry T. Rathbone, Chairman of the
Committee, Director, City Art Museum
of St. Louis.

James H. Breasted, Jr.
James H. Breasted, Jr., Director,
Los Angeles County Museum.

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By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260

Entry AG-1948

File Arts, Museum

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Walter Heil

Dr. Walter Heil, Director,
De Young Memorial Museum,
San Francisco

Russell A. Plimpton

Russell A. Plimpton, Director,
Minneapolis Institute of Arts

E. P. Richardson

E. P. Richardson, Director,
Detroit Institute of Arts

*Servis
4/3/31*

Otto Wittmann Jr.

Otto Wittmann, Jr., Assistant
Director, Toledo Museum of Art

William M. Milliken

William M. Milliken, Director,
Cleveland Museum of Art

Homer Saint-Gaudens

Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director,
Carnegie Institute,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

6655/48 Ja/Ho

MAGISTRAT VON GROSS-BERLIN

Berlin C2, den.....August 6, 1948.....
Parochialstr. 1-3 (Neues Stadthaus)
Fernruf: 42 00 51
Ext.: 261Colonel H o w l e y
US. Military Government
OMGUS BerlinBerlin - Steglitz,
Grunewald St. 35

S i r ,

I beg to draw your attention to the following matter:

In 1945, when the US. Army was gaining ground in Germany the treasures of art evacuated from the former State Museums to a salt-mine near Merkers in Thuringia were safeguarded by them. Later on 202 of the most valuable paintings were shipped to Washington where they arrived on December 7, 1945 and were deposited in the National Gallery.

The news that the Army Department in accordance with the intentions previously revealed by the White House now ordered the return of the paintings after their exhibition in the National Gallery (April 1948) was enthusiastically welcomed over here; this announcement has, however, been restricted insofar as to begin with there are to be returned the endangered pictures only whilst the other ones are being shown in further exhibitions in the USA.

The Congress, as I was informed, passed the following decisions on the named pictures:

- 1) Immediate return of 52 pictures to Germany (already arrived at München).
- 2) Exhibition of 150 paintings in four towns (New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia).
- 3) Return of some more 50 pictures (end of August 1948).
- 4) Exhibition of the remaining 100 pictures in 4 other towns.
- 5) Return of 50 pictures to Germany.

- p.t.o. -

113459

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

- 6) Exhibition of the last 50 pictures in another 4 towns.
- 7) Return of the last 50 pictures.

We are, of course, extremely thankful for the return from the USA to Germany of the 52 mostly endangered pictures on wooden tables. But we think any further exhibition of the pictures in Southern Germany after they have been shown in München an unnecessary risk to the works of arts which should now come to rest, the more so as several tables have already warped in an alarming manner. We should, therefore, appreciate it if the paintings could be deposited in Wiesbaden after the end of the exhibition in München.

We understood from Frau Dr. Kühnel-Kunze that the pictures which have remained in the USA were not in the best conditions when being reviewed in Washington. We, therefore, fear that these delicate paintings will considerably suffer by the frequent packing and unpacking, the shipments and the permanent change of atmospheric conditions.

We think it, therefore, our duty to urgently request you to desist from further exhibiting those paintings.

I should greatly appreciate it if you, Sir, had the kindness to look after this matter and forward our objections to the competent agency.

Very respectfully yours,



(L. Schroeder)

Acting Oberbürgermeister

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

AG Rec

13 August 1948

Mr. Emer Saint-Gaudens, Director
Carnegie Institute
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Saint-Gaudens:

I am in receipt of your letter of 29 June in which you joined with the directors of eight museums in urging that the remaining paintings from the Berlin Museum be left in the United States until they have been fully exhibited throughout the country.

I fully appreciate the desire of all concerned to see these paintings and the funds which would accrue for charitable purposes from their continued exhibition.

However, I would like to try to explain to you the factors involved. When these paintings were recovered by the United States Army, they were turned over to me as Deputy Military Governor. Apprehensive of their safety under conditions in Germany, I arranged for their return home for safe-keeping until conditions in Germany would permit their return. At that time, I recommended their exhibit in the United States which would have granted ample time for the American people to see them.

You will remember at the time, there was much criticism at home of Military Government for removing these paintings from Germany even though it was announced publicly that the removal was only in the interest of safe-guarding Germany's cultural inheritances for the German people and that the paintings would be returned promptly when conditions were considered safe for their return.

For various reasons, with all of which I am not familiar, the paintings could not be placed on exhibition until long after their arrival in the United States. In point of fact, they were first exhibited after I had reported that we were ready to receive them back in Germany under safe conditions.



1948 517 53

AG RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

-2-

This exhibit led to a public demand for their further exhibition with collection fees to view the exhibits to be used for charitable purposes. However, in view of our request for their return made prior to their exhibition, there was a strong public sentiment for their return to Germany. After discussion with German officials, I proposed a gradual return of the paintings which was approved by our Government and announced in Germany. I may say that within this agreement, we had nothing to do with the making of the exhibit schedule.

Every effort has been made to discredit our motives in not returning the paintings promptly and it is quite possible that a failure to return the paintings as now scheduled would be exploited politically in Germany to our disadvantage.

However, the real apprehension of the responsible Germans lies not in disbelief of our motives but in possible danger to the paintings from continued exhibition.

Perhaps the German official more nearly responsible for these paintings in the absence of a German government is the Burgo-master of Berlin, Frau Schroeder. Frau Schroeder proved her democracy in her stand against Hitler and today she is equally firm in her stand against Communism. She, I am sure, has confidence in our motives.

Frau Schroeder has recently written to me expressing appreciation for the return of the fifty-two paintings now back in Germany and urging that we "desist from further exhibiting these paintings." Frau Dr. Kuhnle-Kunze has reported that the paintings were not in the best of condition and that they might well suffer from frequent packing and unpacking, shipment, and frequent change of atmospheric conditions.

In view of these several factors, it does seem to us here that the paintings should be returned as scheduled so that we may fulfill the promise we made to the German people. I would add that the German authorities in Munich have definitely decided against further outside exhibit of paintings from the Alte Pinakothek.

I hope that you will understand the reasons which I have outlined and the reluctance with which I ask you to please forgo the exhibit of the additional paintings other than as now arranged in the interests of our objectives in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

53
LESLIE D. CLAY
General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

113462

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042

By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260

Entry AG 1948

File Arts, Museum

Box 344

H41
RFH/HLH/fw

Berlin, Germany

AG 007 (ED)

3 January 1948

SUBJECT: Works of Art Allegedly Looted by a U.S. Army Officer

TO : The Adjutant General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

1. The Martin von Wagner Museum, Wuerzburg, reports the loss of three Greek ceramics under the following circumstances. Two cups and one amphora, the last No. 183 in the catalog and of which two photographs are enclosed, were taken by a Captain Maley on or about 15 April 1945 from the Museum. The Museum Director, Dr. Hoehius, has today no formal receipt for these objects, only a piece of paper on which, it is presumed, the officer printed in block letters his name and address as follow:

ALEXANDER MALEY
R.F.D. 2
NAPERVILLE ILLINOIS USA

2. The director of the museum is unable to add further information; and investigations conducted by Captain Giuli, MFA&A Officer in Wuerzburg in 1946, added no additional information.

3. It is requested that efforts be made to locate the above mentioned Captain Maley and that he be interrogated on the disposition of the three Greek ceramics with the purpose of ascertaining their whereabouts and initiating their return to the Museum at Wuerzburg.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl: 2 photostats
of Greek vases

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General



2 comeback copies sent to ED

AG Records

AG RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042

By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260

Entry

AG 1948

File

Arts, Museum

Box

344

CARRIER SHEET - MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPER - USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF SHEET - NUMBER ITEMS CONSECUTIVELY - DRAW LINE UNDERNEATH EACH

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

APO 742

FILE NO: ED 007 (RES/MFAA) 2417

SUBJECT: Works of Art Allegedly Looted by a U.S. Army Officer

NO.	TO	FROM	DATE	(Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)
1	AG	Rest Br, ED	30 Dec 47	NOTE FOR RECORD

NOTE FOR RECORD

1. The Martin von Wagner Museum of Wuerzburg reports the loss of three Greek ceramics which were allegedly taken by Captain Alexander Maley, R.F.D. 2, Naperville Illinois USA.

2. In the letter at the RED TAB this office requests the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington, to contact Captain Maley with the purpose of returning the ceramics to the museum at Wuerzburg.

3. It is recommended that letter at RED TAB be approved, signed and dispatched.



Telephone 42984
Rm 1053, Econ Bldg.

JOHN H. ALLEN
Colonel GSC
Chief of Branch

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

LWK/nz

AG 907 (ID)

Berlin, Germany
AUG 9 1948

[Handwritten initials]
ORMeJ

SUBJECT: Works of Art Allegedly Looted by a U. S. Army Officer

PH

TO : Commander-in-Chief
European Command, Heidelberg
APO 403, U. S. Army

1. Reference your 9th Indorsement, dated 28 June 1948, and complete file AG 201 AGM - WALLEY, Alexander B., dated 3 January 1948, information and report has been requested of New York Port of Embarkation to determine disposition of Greek amphora as suggested paragraph 2 your 9th Indorsement, mentioned above.

2. Information desired will be transmitted to your headquarters as soon as received from New York Port of Embarkation.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R

Telephone BERLIN 43050

C. H. GARDNER
Lieutenant Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

comeback copy sent to PD

AG Records
C. H. Gardner
AGC
ORDS

RECEIVED
9 AUG 1948
AGC

[Handwritten initials]
1/3

1
Recorded

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museums
Box 344Ref:
US Claim No. 12
(Your Ref. ED-007 NES/MFAA)ET/mk
30 January 1948

SUBJECT: Art Property Belonging to Capt. Karl F. Mautner.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
Economics Division, Restitution Branch
APO 742, U.S. Army
ATTENTION: MFASA Section

1. Reference is made to your letter of 2 Jan 1947, covering claim of Capt. Mautner, son of Stephen Mautner, formerly of Vienna, for four Rudolf von Alt watercolors. This office has also had direct correspondence with Capt. Mautner, who in Jan 1947 was with the S-2 office of Hq. Berlin Command, OMGUS.

2. This office received copy of the letter to you from the CGP in Munich, of 19 May 1947, wherein they advised one watercolor by R.V. Alt "Pantheon", 57.5x79 cm, was under their control, but they required a photograph for identification inasmuch as Alt painted four different versions of this subject. Also, that the same applied to the watercolor "Stephanskirche", the one of the CGP being a view from the Southwest corner.

3. There is stored in the Alt-Amsee Saltmine, in Land Upper Austria, the following property which is owned by Dr. Stefan Mautner, formerly of Vienna:

"Horseman and Woman"
Watercolor by K. Schindler (Inv. No. 964)
"Landscape with Greifenstein"
Watercolor by Kriehuber (Inv. No. 965)
Some 200 items of applied arts, such as
Ceramics, Textiles, etc.

It is known here if Capt. Mautner is aware of the existence of this property which was owned by Dr. Stefan Mautner,

(11)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

or even if he is the heir of this Dr. Mauthner. It is assumed the difference in the names is due to a variation in the spelling, however, this may be incorrect. The Bundesdenkmalamt knows of only Dr. Stefan Mauthner.

5. It is requested that you check the above with Capt. Mauthner if he is still stationed in Berlin.

JAMES A GARRISON
Chief, RD&R Division

Telephone: VIENNA B-48431

Copy furnished to:
Dr. Demus, Bundesdenkmalamt
Art Collecting Center, Munich

(11)

113467

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 775042
 By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
 Entry AG 1948
 File Arts/Museum
 Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
 ECONOMICS DIVISION
 MUNICH GERMANY APO 407 US ARMY

AG-007-MGBER/B/op

HK/ap
 13 February 1948

SUBJECT: Declaration 13796 - Netherlands

TO : 1) Office of Military Government for Germany (US),
 APO742, US Army, (ATTN: Monuments, Fine Arts and
 Archives Section, Restitution Branch)
 2) Office of Military Government for Germany (US),
 (Rear Echelon), Karlsruhe, APO 403, US Army,
 (ATTN: Restitution Control Branch, Dutch Mission
 for Restitution to Holland)

1. Investigations which were carried out in order to locate the claimed oil painting "Head of an old man" revealed that the holder Josef Ackermann sold this object to the Swiss citizen Friedrich Anselmi, Bad Reichenhall, Poststr. 52.

2. In the meantime Anselmi changed his residence. His present address is : ZUERICH, Haldileweg 18. It is to be supposed that Anselmi took the painting along with him to Switzerland.

3. Subject declaration, Claim No. 4698 and sworn statement by Ackermann are attached for further action by your Headquarters.

For the Chief, Restitution Branch :

HERBERT S LEONARD
 Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts
 and Archives Section
 Restitution Branch

Incls:
 Incl 1 - Decl. 13796
 Incl 2 - Claim No. 4698
 Incl 3 - Sworn statement
 by Ackermann

Telephone: Munich Military 2802
 Munich Civil 32404

(18)

113468

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museums
Box 344OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
ECONOMICS DIVISION
MUNICH GERMANY APC 407US ARMY ^{HLL} HSL/mw

AG-007-MGBER/B

18 February 1948

SUBJECT: Painting Looted From France now in Denmark

TO: Office of Military Government for Germany (US),
APC 742, U.S. Army (ATTN: Monuments, Fine Arts and
Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Economics
Division)

1. A Sisley "Landscape with Orchard", 1879, was purchased in Paris at the Gallery de L'Elysee by the Munich art dealer Martha Gillhausen in 1941. It was then sold to the present owner, the Director of the Glyptothek in Copenhagen for Danish crowns.

2. It is suggested that this information be passed on to the French authorities for such action as they may care to take.

For the Chief, Restitution Branch:

HERBERT S. LEONARD
Chief, Monuments, Fine
Arts and Archives Section
Restitution BranchTelephone: Munich Military 2802
Munich Civil 30054

-17-

113439

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
ECONOMICS DIVISION

MUNICH GERMANY

APO 407

US ARMY

HSL/mw

AG-007-MGBER/B

17 February 1948

SUBJECT: Painting erroneously restituted to the Netherlands

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US),
APO 742, U.S. Army (ATTN: Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Economics
Division)

1. A painting by Moses Uytendroek "Landscape with Figures", wood, 37,7 x 53,7 cm., was purchased by the art dealer Julius Böhrer, Munich, from Firma P. de Boer, Amsterdam, on 18 January 1939. This painting was later sold to the Hitler Linz Museum, appeared in the Central Collecting Point, and was restituted to Holland on 5 November 1946 as Munich No. 13664.

2. It is requested that this information be forwarded to the proper authorities that the return may be effected.

For the Chief, Restitution Branch:

HERBERT S LEONARD
Chief, Monuments, Fine
Arts and Archives Section
Restitution Branch

Telephone: Munich Military 2802
Munich Civil 30054

(16) - 1 -

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

/gb

AG 333 (Civ)(ED)

Berlin, Germany
19 February 1948

SUBJECT: Ivory Diptych Discovered in America

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. It is requested that the following information be transmitted to the FBI and that they be asked to interrogate Mr. Howard B. Travis, Y.M.C.A., Los Angeles.

2. Mr. Travis brought a fourteenth century French ivory diptych to Dr. Valentiner, Director Consultant at the Los Angeles County Museum, saying that his brother had acquired it during the war. Dr. Valentiner recognized it as an important museum piece and turned it over to the US Customs Agent in Los Angeles. He then made inquiries from various experts in this field which lead eventually to a letter of inquiry to the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section of Restitution Branch, GMRUS. This Section has definitely identified the piece as belonging to the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, Cassel, inventory number VI 154. It also has evidenced that this piece along with a considerable amount of other valuable objects was stolen from one of two places which were repositories of the Cassel Museum. These two places were the Reichsbahn bunker in Cassel and the Schloss Bad Wildungen.

3. It is suggested that a thorough investigation of Mr. Travis and if possible of his brother who is supposed to have acquired this piece in Europe might lead to information concerning the rest of this material.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

1 Incl: Photo of Diptych

20/1745
G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

comeback copy sent to ED (dup)

19

AG RECORDS

RECEIVED
AG 333
R4263

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

ag 007
X095 TRAVIS, Howard B
X322 keep army
X201 garde
RFHoward:eme
X333

Berlin, Germany

AG 007 (ED)

20 February 1948

SUBJECT: Ivory Diptych Discovered in America

Recorded
1

TO : Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

1. It is requested that the following information be transmitted to the Treasury Department and that they be asked to take appropriate action for the return of an ivory plaque presently held in the custody of LeRoy B. Powers, U.S. Customs Agent, 305 H. W. Hellman Building, 354 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, California.

2. This plaque was confiscated by the Los Angeles Customs after having been brought to the Los Angeles County Museum for identification and evaluation by one Howard B. Travis, Y.M.C.A. Los Angeles.

3. The plaque has been identified as the property of the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Cassel and appears in their inventory with the inventory number VI 154. It was stolen from the repository of that museum from either the Reichsbahnbunker, Cassel, or the Schloss at Bad Wildungen.

4. Subject plaque should be returned to the Office of Military Government for Germany, United States, addressed as follows: Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, APO 742, U. S. Army, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

21/0945
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Incls: cy of ltr dtd
4 Feb 48 fr ED,
OMG Hesse, to this
hqs., subj as above,
w/7 incls n/c

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

Telephone 235-4325

19/1

Director's Reading File
AG 202

JA

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HESSE
Economics Division
APO 633 US ARMY

ED 007 (RES/MFA&A)

Wiesbaden, Germany
4 February 1948

SUBJECT: Ivory Diptych Discovered in America

TO : Director,
OMG for Germany (US)
APO 742, U.S. Army
ATTENTION: MFA&A Section
Restitution Branch
Economics Division

1. Forwarded herewith is basic correspondence pertaining to an ivory diptych discovered in America and now in the possession of the Customs Office at Los Angeles.

2. This diptych has been definitely identified as belonging to the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen in Kassel and appears in the inventory of this museum with the inventory No VI 154.

3. It is requested that the necessary steps be undertaken to effect the return of this diptych to Kassel.

4. It is further requested that steps be taken for the interrogation of Mr Howard Travis and his brother, mentioned in the correspondence. It is hoped that interrogation of these men might furnish clues leading to the recovery of other art objects missing from the Reichsbahnbunker at Kassel.

FOR THE DIVISION DIRECTOR:

7 Incls: a/s

/s/Bernard B. Taper
for /t/THEODORE A. HEINRICH
Chief, MFA&A Section

19/1

113473

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344Princeton,
28 April

Dear Bill or Ted-

Perhaps you will be interested in getting something done on this. Jim Breasted, in desperation, wants some action--and has sent it on to me. I've written him that I would forward the correspondence and photo to Germany to see if you could identify the piece and initiate a formal request for its return.

I've checked the Index, but there is no photo. There is, however, a description from Koechlin which is essentially like the ivory but with a few variations--mostly minor.

Best to all,

/s/Joe Kelleher

19/1

113474

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART
Exposition Park - Los Angeles 7 - CaliforniaOffice of the
Director

April 14, 1947

Dear Joe:

I enclose a copy of all of the correspondence and papers pertaining to the 14th century ivory diptych, a photograph of which is being sent to you under separate cover.

I have just spoken by telephone with Mr. LeRoy B. Powers, the U.S. Customs Agent in charge of the case involving the diptych. He informs me that a photograph with the information which I supplied was sent to the Baltimore Customs Office and from there a communication went to Mr. Walker at the National Gallery, but no acknowledgement from Washington has been received. The Baltimore office requested that Mr. Walker make some arrangements for the return of the diptych to its rightful place.

Meanwhile the ivory piece remains here in Los Angeles in a safe in the office of the U.S. Customs. Perhaps one of the Princeton people will be able to discover the source of the delay so that the work of art in question may be returned to Germany where it belongs. I should be glad to do anything further at this end which you or someone at Princeton might suggest.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Jim
James H. Breasted, Jr.
Director

Mr. Joseph P. Kelleher
Graduate College
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

.....
1947

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344c
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December 19, 1946

Leroy B. Powers,
U.S. Customs Agent
305 H. W. Hellman Building
354 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Mr. Powers:

In accordance with my recent telephone conversation with you I enclose two photographs of the 14th century ivory diptych now in the possession of your office. I also enclose copy of each of two letters by internationally known specialists in European art. You will note that both agree that the piece, in their opinion, comes from the Museum at Cassel, Germany, and is, therefore, in the category of a German State owned work of art illegally removed from Germany.

May we suggest that one of the enclosed photographs be forwarded to Mr. John Walker, Curator of Paintings at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.? Mr. Walker is a member of the American Committee appointed by Mr. Roosevelt to deal with works of art stolen from enemy countries. He will know the correct procedure in handling the present item.

We would be pleased if you would keep us informed as to further developments in this case. Please bear in mind that we are eager to be of service if our help is required. As you probably know, Dr. William R. Valentiner, Director Consultant of the Los Angeles County Museum is known throughout the world as among the two or three leading specialists in the history of fine arts.

Please accept our thanks for your prompt action in taking over the custody of the ivory diptych. We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Breasted, Jr.
Director

19/1

113-76

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344c
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yCopy of letter written in German

Dear Dr. Valentiner:

I believe that the ivory diptych of which you sent me a photograph comes from the Museum at Cassel. It belongs, as you know, to "Grands Diptychs de la Passion" of which there are not many in existence, and I do not know of another example of the group which has unusual arrangements of the scenes as in the ivory of your photograph, and it corresponds exactly with the one which was formerly at Cassel.

It is described in "Koechlin" - Ivory of the Middle Ages - (French publication) No. 794. Measurements given: 19,6 x 10 centimeters.

Sincerely yours,

/s/George Swarzenski
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
Department of Decorative Arts
of Europe and America
Boston 15, Mass.

11/29/46

19/1

113.77

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260

Entry

AG 1948

File

Arts Museum

Box

344c
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MUSEUM OF ART
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF
DESIGN
PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND

November 27, 1946

Dr. W. R. Valentiner, Director
Los Angeles County Museum of History
Exposition Park,
Los Angeles 7, California

Dear Dr. Valentiner:

I have no doubt whatever that the ivory is identical with one preserved formerly in the museum at Cassel, Koechlin 794. But as far as I remember it wasn't outlined then. The dimensions are exactly the same. The Cassel piece is remarkable on account of the deviations from the usual scheme of composition of these passion diptychs. Berlin had the most remarkable specimen of the group. Cassel lacks the usual finesse. Unfortunately, I cannot tell you where you could find an illustration of the Cassel ivory but I repeat that there cannot be any doubt about their identity.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/Rudolf Berliner

Rudolf Berliner
Curator of Decorative Arts

1946

113-178

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 775042
 By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
 Entry AG 1948
 File Arts, Museum
 Box 344

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November 21, 1946

RECEIVED FROM HOWARD F. TRAVIS fourteenth century French
 Ivory Diptych. Height 7-3/4" w. 4", each wing representing scenes
 from the Passions:

Left Wing: Entering Jerusalem, washing the feet - Judas kiss.

Right Wing: Last Supper, Christ on the Mount of Olives, Crucifixion.

This ivory plaque has been shown to Dr. Valentiner, Director Consultant
 at Los Angeles County Museum, by Howard F. Travis, Y.M.C.A. Los
 Angeles, whose brother acquired it (for nothing, according to Mr.
 Travis) in Europe during the war. Mr. Travis asked Dr. Valentiner
 whether the ivory piece had any value. Dr. Valentiner recognized it
 as a rare 14th century ivory which according to his opinion might
 have been stolen from one of the European (probably German) museums,
 as such pieces are never found on the open market, and from which
 Museum it originates can be properly established after inquiries
 have been made in Washington through the Alien Property Custodian.
 Dr. Valentiner kept it in the Museum for one day to have it photo-
 graphed and turned it over to the Customs House. Approximate value
 \$5,000.00.

/s/LeRoy B. Powers

LeRoy B. Powers
 US Customs Agent
 305 H. W. Hellman Bldg.
 354 So. Spring St.
 Los Angeles 13, Calif.

19/11

113479

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

copy/rf

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25

3 March 1948

SUBJECT: Ivory Diptych Discovered in America

TO : Commanding General
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
APO 742, Postmaster
New York, New York

1. Reference is made to letters AG 333 (Civ)(ED) and AG 007 (ED), subject as above, to this Division, dated respectively 19 February 1948 and 20 February 1948, with reference to an ivory plaque now in the custody of the United States customs agent at Los Angeles, California.
2. The Department of State advises that subject plaque is being forwarded to the National Art Gallery in Washington, D.C., where a number of objects of art improperly removed from occupied areas are being gathered together for packing and eventual shipment to countries of origin.
3. The suggestion made in your letter of 19 February 1948 that a thorough investigation of Mr. Howard B. Travis and his brother be made is noted. Mr. Travis' brother is said to reside in Tennessee. The Bureau of Customs has in the past undertaken investigations of this nature. It is believed they will be willing to make an investigation of this case if they are provided with a list of the items sought. It is therefore requested that you furnish a list of the other objects of art which were removed from either the Reichsbahn bunker at Kassel or the Schloss at Bad Wildungen to be used as a basis of any interrogation of the persons who may be suspected in connection with the removal of such items.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION:

/s/ Robert L. Duncan
ROBERT L. DUNCAN
CAPTAIN, GSC
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE

19/3

113480

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344


JAP/fw

Ivory Diptych Discovered in America
CS CAD 3 Mar 48

AG 007 (PD) 1st Ind.

Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Berlin, Germany,
APO 742, U.S. ARMY MAR 27 1948

TO: Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.

1. Paragraph 2 noted.
2. Subsequent information from the Land MFA&A officer, Office of Military Government Land Hesse, has revealed that due to war damage it has been impossible for Kassel museum authorities to develop to date as anticipated a list of objects taken from the Reichsbahnbunker.
3. Inclosed is a copy of the Diebstahl von Gemälden, listing unrecovered stolen works of art formerly owned by museums and individuals in Frankfurt am Main which were alleged to have been deposited, in part or in whole, in the repositories at Bad Wildungen. This is the only list this office has at present which may be useful as a basis for interrogation of persons who may be suspected in connection with the removal of such items from subject repositories.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl: a/s

Telephone BERLIN 42384

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

Handwritten initials

comeback copy sent to PD



R11470

19/3

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344BT/rnk
16 February 1948

SUBJECT: Missing Brueghel Paintings.

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US),
Economic Division, Restitution Branch,
APO 742, US Army
(ATTENTION: MFA&A Section)1. Following is a list of Brueghel paintings which
are still missing from Austrian collections.

After Brueghel Pieter d.A.

Two Dutch pictures on copper, size about 35x40 cm,
sign. P.B., with black broad frame.
Proprietor: Martha Gerngross, VII, Marhilferstr. 36

Brueghel Pieter d.J.

Wolf and shepherd -
Wood, sign. P. Brueghel, size 42x60 cm
Proprietor: Ernst Pollak, I, Schubertstr. 7
No. 9

Brueghel Jan d.A.

Flower still-life, wood, size 47x71 cm, 17th cent.
(Lost at Schoenborn-Malibarn)
Proprietor: Acad. Gallery of paintings in Vienna,
Inv. No. 13032. It is requested that you advise this office if any
of the above paintings are under your control.JAMES A GARRISON
Chief, RDR Division

Telephone: VIENNA B-48431

Copy furnished to:
Art Collecting Center,
Munich.

20

113482

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

AG 007 (ED)

Berlin, Germany
5 January 1948SUBJECT: Restitutable Diamond Ring in the Possession
of U.S. OfficerTO : The Adjutant General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

1. The MFA&A Section of this headquarters has received from its Chief in Bavaria notification that a diamond ring restitutable to France (Declaration 01391, dated 31 May 1946) is in the hands of 1st Lt. James J. Carswell, Jr. (home address: 2339 Kingsway, Augusta, Georgia).

2. Dr. Curt Badhauser, Buerstadt am Main, LK Miltenberg made the following statement concerning this diamond ring:

"The ring was handed over by Frau Ellen Badhauser in the beginning of 1946 to 1st Lt. James J. Carswell, Jr. (home address: 2339 Kingsway, Augusta, Ga.). Witnesses were former CO, LK Miltenberg, Capt. Huffman; 1st Lt. Ripstra, former Property Control Officer, LK Miltenberg, now MG LK Weiden; director Gerhard, Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank, Miltenberg; Mrs. Jenny Mueller, Kleinheubach."

3. Request that Lt. James Carswell be contacted and the ring be returned to this headquarters for restitution to France through the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

/s/ G. H. Garde
G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

(24)

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

copy/rf

201 - Carswell, James J. Jr., (O) 4th Ind. /jbc
(5 Jan 48) (O 415850)

HQ AUGUSTA MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, Post Office Box 2037, Hill
Post Office, Augusta, Georgia 9 February 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Georgia Military District, 101 Cone
Street, Atlanta 3, Georgia

1. Ring as described in basic letter, dated 5 January
1948, I do not have and have never received.

2. My only experience with any ring while in the European
Theater was while I was in Miltenberg am Main as Executive
Officer of the MG Det. I did buy a ring blue stone small, set
in white and yellow gold. This ring was bought from Frau Jenny
Mueller, who at that time lived in Kleinheubach. I gave this
ring to a MG Det. employee whose name was Gurtea Peters, then
a resident of Miltenberg. Through contacting Frau Jenny Mueller,
I am of the opinion that Gurta Peters can be located.

3. At the time of the purchase neither Captain Huffman,
nor Lt. Ripstra, (I believe the later's name to be misspelled)
was present.

/s/ James J. Carswell, Jr.
JAMES J. CARSWELL, JR.
Captain Infantry Res.

201 - Carswell, James J. Jr., 5th Ind. EOT/WH/ir
(5 Jan 48) O 415 860
HQ GA. MILITARY DISTRICT, 101 Cone Street, Atlanta 3, Ga.
11 Feb 1948

TO: Commanding General, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga. (ATTN:
AJCCD-3)

Attention is invited to the preceding indorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Helen H. Hickman
HELEN H. HICKMAN
Captain, WAC
Adjutant

(24)

113484

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

AJCCD 201 - Carswell, James J Jr (O) 6th Ind.
(5 Jan 48) O-415860
HQ THIRD ARMY, Ft. McPherson, Georgia, 16 February 1948
TO: The Adjutant General, Dept of the Army, Washington 25,
D.C.

/s/ M.C.M.

24

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts/MuseumBox 344

RFH/HEP/fw

Berlin, Germany

AG 007 (ED)

28 February 1948

SUBJECT: Art Property Restitutable to Poland
Removed from Germany to America

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D.C.

1. It is requested that the appropriate agency be asked to take necessary action for the return of items listed in para. 2, which are alleged to be at the home of Mrs. Gisela Klein (nee Handke), 780 East 2nd Street, Brooklyn 18, New York, N.Y.

2. German declaration, file No: 21893, dated 30 May 1946, property removed from an area occupied by German forces, lists the following art objects as removed from Poland by Gisela Handke:

- a) One (1) oil painting by Jerzy Kossak
- b) One (1) rug: 110 cm x 170 cm
- c) One (1) grand piano (Knabe & Co. New York)
- d) One (1) Persian rug: 290 cm x 380 cm
- e) One (1) rug: 200 cm x 300 cm
- f) One (1) rug: 125 cm x 235 cm

3. This property, acquired from a country occupied by German forces during the war, must be restituted to Poland under the provision of MGR Title 18.

4. Frau Gisela Handke, 1-2 Pilgramsrot, Coburg, Bavaria, was the wife of a former SS-Officer. She lived at 127/9 Nuernbergstrasse, Cracow, Poland. Later, she married Major Klein, the former Commanding Officer of Military Government, Coburg. When they left for America it is alleged that they took along with them all their property including the listed objects.



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R 47

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AG Records

AG RECORDS

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042

By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260

Entry AG 1948

File Arts, Museum

Box 344

Art Property Restitutable to Poland Removed from Germany to America.
AG 007 (ED), OMBUS, 28 February 1948

5. Subject art items should be returned to the following address for restitution to Poland:

Restitution Branch
Economics Division
Office of Military Government for Bavaria
APO 407, U.S. Army c/o P.M. New York
Attn: MFAAA Section
Munich Central Collecting Point

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

Telephone BERLIN 43420

comeback copy sent to ED

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344copyOffice of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
APO 742**SECRET**

FILE NO: PD 387 (REP & REST)

SUBJECT: Request for Legal Opinion Re Hermann Goering Property.

(EXTRACT OF MINUTE 2 OF SUBJECT CARRIER SHEET)

2 Property ID 18 Aug
Division 1948
Rm 100A Econ

1. We have been asked for an opinion regarding the return from the United States of property which may have belonged to Hermann Goering and which may be subject to a restitution claim by Austria. The property, which consists of a medallion set with diamonds, and a field marshal's baton, is stated to have been taken by an officer of the U. S. Army from Goering's headquarters at Berchtesgaden in May 1945 and subsequently mailed to his mother in the U.S. Because of a violation of the customs regulations of the U.S., the property was taken into custody by customs officials and apparently was subsequently involved in legal proceedings. The CAD, Department of the Army, advises that pursuant to action of a federal court in the U.S. in accordance with the Tariff Act of 1930 title to the property was vested in the U.S. and that the property was delivered to the Department of the Army under Section 304 of the Act of 27 August 1935 (40 USC 304). The Austrian Restitution Mission has filed a claim for the restitution of certain diamond decorations and a crossier, and OMGUS requested the Department of the Army to return the medallion and the baton to its control in Germany for the purpose of determining whether they were composed of materials subject to the Austrian restitution claim. The CAD, Department of the Army, has stated that, since title to this property is now vested in the U.S., it will not be possible to comply with this request.

2. As title to the medallion and baton is vested in the U.S., it is clear that the Department of the Army may not properly return these items to OMGUS for restitution to Austria unless authorized to do so by competent authority. Such authority is not found in the draft JCS directive providing for restitution of property to Austria (see Department of the Army Cable WA-81495, dated 11 May 1948). This directive seems primarily applicable to property located in Germany and would not appear to give authority for the release of property to which title has been vested in the U.S. by judicial action. In these circumstances it is our view that the retention of this property by the Department of the Army is lawful.

3. It is not believed, however, that it is the policy of the U.S. to retain property for which a valid restitution claim can be presented by another Government. It is suggested, accordingly, that the Department of the Army be requested to return this property to OMGUS for determination of whether the Austrian claim thereto is meritorious. If this should prove to be the case, OMGUS could so advise the Department of the Army and could suggest that authority be obtained to release so much of the property as is subject to the restitution claim of the Austrian Government. The Department of the Army should be advised that until such authority is obtained the property will, of course, be retained in the custody of Military Government.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

SECRET(s) James E. Heath
JAMES E. HEATH
Chief, Legal Advice Branch1 Incl: n/c
Telephone 42457
Rm 2067 Dir Bldg*Incl 2**36/2*

113490

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR KARPA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts/Museum
Box 344

Mission Re. No. 1469/430

C
O
P
YAustrian Mission for Restitution to Austria
Restitution Control Branch OMGUS (Rear) Karlsruhe, Germany
APO 403, U.S. ArmyU.S. 593/K/ha
29 Jan. 1948

SUBJECT: Austrian art property having been removed to Germany

TO : OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
Restitution Branch
Berlin

Attn: MFA & A Section

1. After the conclusion of investigations through the police by the German Knight's Order, Vienna I, Singerstr. 7, it can be stated, that valuable property including diamond decorations, and representing enormous values, has been removed to Germany during the war.

2. There are transmitted herewith 2 pictures of such decorations. According to the collection of evidences in Austria it is presumed that the former so-called Stillhaltekommissar Albert HOFFMANN, who is presently arrested at a German Court, has removed subject art objects to Berlin during the time of occupation, for utilization by a board of jewellers. Moreover, a valuable crosier made of ivory is alleged to have been removed to Germany. From this pedum a marshal's staff has allegedly been made for Goering.

3. Attached hereto this Mission begs to transmit a list of the art objects having been removed to Germany in this connection.

4. It is supposed that subject art objects are either located at one of the Art Collecting Points, or, which is more probable, in the cellar of the Reichsbahn Building in Frankfurt/Main. Similar decorations were discovered there by the Chief of the Austrian Mission on the occasion of an inspection in March, 1947.

Tel: Karlsruhe 617
Ext. 231/232s/ K
N. Kagerer
Chief of the Mission

Incl 3

36/2

113491

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

Mission Ref. No. 1469/430

Copy and TranslationOffice of the Deutsch-Orden
Vienna I
Singerstr 7

Vienna, 15 October 1946

TO the
Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction
Vienna IV
Stalinplatz 8

SUBJECT: Clearing up of the Austrian-German financial relations

As we have found out now valuable objects from the property of the Deutsch-Orden (German Knight's order) are alleged to have been removed to Germany, including diamond decorations from the treasure of the order representing enormous values. Subject valuables were estimated on 24 Jan. 1921 as follows:

		<u>shilling currency</u> <u>in 1938</u>
Hock-and Deutschmeisterisches neck-cross:		
ca. 57 carat Diamond value	K 4.200.000.00	5.445.964.80
Gold value	4.000.00	5.200.89
silver value	300.00	388.98
work and historical value	200.000.00	260.044.00
Kulane		
ca. 40 carat diamond value	1.570.000.00	2.035.753.78
gold value	1.000.00	1.300.22
silver value	200.00	260.04
work and historical value	60.000.00	78.013.20
Hock-and Deutschmeisterisches neck-cross:		
ca. 24 carat diamond value	840.000.00	1.289.193.09
ca. 2 carat diamond rosettes	20.000.00	26.004.00
gold value	5.000.00	6.483.29
silver value	200.00	260.04
work and historical value	120.000.00	155.599.00
Coadjutor - cross:		
ca 35½ carat Diamond value	1.910.000.00	2.476.617.00
Gold value	4.000.00	5.200.89
Silver Value	300.00	388.98
work and historical value	160.000.00	207.462.67
Landkomturliches neck-cross:		
ca. 51 carat Diamond value	1.325.000.00	1.718.070.68
gold value	6.000.00	7.801.32
silver value	1.000.00	1.300.22
work and historical value	200.000.00	260.044.00
Kulane:		
ca. 10 carat diamond value	186.500.00	241.826.79
ca. 2 carat diamond rosettes	40.000.00	52.008.96
gold value	1.000.00	1.300.22
silver value	200.00	260.04
work and historical value	40.000.00	52.008.96

36/2

113492

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

For the determination of the value in Schilling of 1938 we have contacted the Austrian National Bank from whom we received a letter of 27 September 1946, which is enclosed as copy. On the basis of this letter we have determined the above value in Schillings.

If we should succeed in furnishing pictures of the decorations we will transmit them immediately. It is supposed that the former so-called Stillhaltekommissar Albert Hoffmann, who is allegedly under arrest of a German Court, has transferred subject items to Berlin for utilization by jewellers.

Moreover, a valuable bishop's stick is alleged to have been removed to Berlin. According to news having been received by us a marshal stick has been made of this pedum for Goering.

In any case we beg to submit a general claim for restitution of all objects having been removed to Germany from the property of the order. This applies particularly to the above valuables. If restitution should be impossible we request reimbursement of the value.

It is requested to transmit this application to the proper allied authorities in Germany, the more, as there exists a suspicion, which is supported by news being, however, not authentic, that the decorations have been transferred to authorities and persons respectively, in Berlin.

signed/ Dr. Bayer

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

JAP/eme

AG 007 (PD)

Berlin, Germany
20 APR. 1948

SUBJECT: Return of Property of the Late Hermann Goering

TO : Chief, Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. An article in the European edition of the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes dated 27 January 1947 states that a former Army Lieutenant Warren Eckberg found a medallion set with seventeen (17) diamonds and a field marshall's baton, property of the late Hermann Goering, at his summer headquarters at Berchtesgaden in May 1945 and mailed them to his mother in Chicago, Illinois, where the customs officials took them into custody because he failed to comply with customs regulations and could not prove lawful possession.

2. A letter from the Chief of the Austrian Mission for Restitution to Austria dated 29 January 1948 states:

'After the conclusion of investigations through the police by the German Knights' Order, Vienna I, Singerstr. 7, it can be stated that valuable property including diamond decorations, representing enormous values, has been removed to Germany during the war.

.....
'According to the collection of evidence in Austria it is presumed that the former so-called Stillhaltekommissar Albert HOFFMANN who is presently arrested at a German Court, has removed subject art objects to Berlin during the time of the occupation, for utilization by a board of jewellers. Moreover, a valuable crosier made of ivory is alleged to have been removed to Germany. From this pedm a Marshall's staff has allegedly been made for Goering.

3. According to the provisions for restitution contained in Military Government Regulations, Title 18, the Austrian Restitution Mission accredited to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Restitution Central Branch, Karlsruhe, has filed a claim with this Government for diamond decorations and a crosier which may be the materials used to make Goering's medallion and baton.

4. It is desired to determine whether or not any part of the medallion and the baton are identical with the art property claimed by the Austrian Government.



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AG RECORDS
F.A.
RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

5. It is further desired that in any event this property be returned to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), in order that it be placed in custody here with other articles of Goering's property pending a decision as to the disposal of his property.

6. It is requested that the medallion and the baton be returned to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), addressed as follows: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Economics Division, OMG for Bavaria, APO 407, U. S. Army.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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- 2 -
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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

C O N F I D E N T I A L

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Historical Relics of the Russian Imperial Army

I have just received a letter from the President of the Association of Russian Veterans of World War I (2041 Lyon st., San Francisco, Cal.), enquiring of the possibility of sending to the United States for safekeeping some of the ancient relics of the old Russian Imperial Army consisting of regimental banners and standarts, battle orders, citations and other original documents pertaining to the history of old Russian Army.

These relics were shipped from Russia at the close of the Civil War in 1922, and now turned up in Munich where they are being kept in the custody of W.G. Naumenko, former Commanding General of the Kuban Cossack Troops, who is most anxious to send them to the States. (About two tons).

I should appreciate if you would indicate the proper procedure for solving this unusual problem.

A. V. Churayeff
A.V. CHURAYEFF
Chief, Secretariat,
Information Control Division.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
Property Division
APO 742

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, Germany
10 April 1948

SUBJECT: Kuban Cossacks Relics

TO : Chief of Staff

1. The Kuban Cossacks Relics referred to in Mr. Chukayeff's memorandum to Chief of Staff dated 5 April 1948 came into the custody of the U.S. Army in May 1945. General NAUMENKO had been the official leader or ataman of the Kuban Cossacks ever since their flight from Russia at the end of the Bolshevik revolution. He had moved the relics from place to place, depositing them in museums or other safe places as he went along, and he personally left them with the U.S. Army for safekeeping. After consultation with Political Affairs and thorough investigation of General NAUMENKO's present situation, including security and his claim to represent the Cossacks generally, the relics have been authorized to be delivered to him on custody receipt upon completion of inventory within the next few weeks. General NAUMENKO frequently, in his correspondence, mentioned that eventually he would like to emigrate to the United States with his followers, and would like to send or take the relics there. Apparently Mr. Chukayeff is interested on behalf of General NAUMENKO and of the Russian Veterans of World War I Association in San Francisco.

2. The proper way to handle the matter would be for General NAUMENKO, as custodian, to make an application for export at the nearest local WIRTSCHAFTSAMT. They will in turn refer the matter to JEBIA, who will request concurrence of the MFA&A Section, Restitution Branch, Property Division, since the things are cultural objects. When this concurrence is requested, it is believed that Restitution Branch should request the further concurrence of the Office of Political Affairs, since the political implications of the Russian opponents of communism are complex and scattered.

FOR THE DIVISION DIRECTOR:

Telephone 42009

John H. Allen
JOHN H. ALLEN
Colonel GSC
Chief, Restitution Branch

→ Par 2 approved
37
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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344**Historic Relics of the Russian Imperial Army**

1 Mr. A.V. S/G 21
 Chukeyeff, Apr
 Chief 48
 Secretariat,
 Info
 Control
 Division

1. Reference is made to your memorandum to the Chief of Staff dated 5 April 1948, subject: "Historic Relics of the Russian Imperial Army".

2. The correct procedure for bringing these relics to the United States is as follows: General Naumenko, as Custodian, must make an application for export at the nearest local Wirtschaftsamt. The application will be referred by the Wirtschaftsamt to the Joint Export/Import Agency, who will request concurrence of Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Property Division, OMGUS in view of the cultural nature of the items in question. If no reasons to the contrary develop after a review of the application, necessary action will be taken through JEIA to export these items to the U.S.

3. I suggest that any further inquiries which you may need to make be directed to the Restitution Branch, Property Division, OMGUS.

Tel: 43380

JAMES E. KING, JR.
 Secretary General

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113498

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

Berlin, April 19, 1948

CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM

TO : Chief of Staff
SUBJECT: Kuban Cossack Relics

1. This office has no information concerning the status of the Kuban Cossacks nor of the Russian Imperial Army relics other than that given by the memoranda of the Information Control Division and of the Restitution Branch. In view of that fact this office concurs with the suggestion of the Restitution Branch that Neumenko begin proceedings for export of the relics in a normal fashion.

2. It is desired, however, to query the Department of State concerning the desirability of shipping this property to the United States, and concerning the status of the Association of the Russian Veterans of World War I. This is being done, therefore, and the Department's opinion will be indicated upon receipt of the request for concurrence from the Restitution Branch mentioned in paragraph (2) of their memorandum.

3. It is requested that any available information on the part played by Neumenko and his group during and since the Nazi regime be included with that request for concurrence.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

James W. Gantenbein,
Chief, Economics Branch

Incl 1

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260

Entry

AG 1948

File

Arts Museum

Box

344**Historical Relics of the Russian Imperial Army**

1 Prop. S/G 21
Div. Apr
Rest. 48
Br.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum, subject: "Kuban Cossack Relics" dated 19 April 1948.

2. Mr. Chukayeff has been advised of the correct procedure as outlined in paragraph 2 of your memorandum.

3. Your attention is invited to the attached memorandum from the Office of the Political Adviser, particularly paragraph 3.

JAMES E. KING, JR.
Secretary General

Tel: 43380

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DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 775042
 By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
 Entry AG-1948
 File Arts, Museum
 Box 344

Pruf

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



INCOMING MESSAGE



TOO : 241703Z

RECD 242203Z APR 48
 APR 35/24 ehd

ACTION COPY
 CONFIDENTIAL
 ROUTINE

FROM To Be Returned & Removed by A.C. Records Branch only
DEPT OF THE ARMY FROM CSCAD

TO : OMGUS, USFA

REF NO : WX-80347 CITE: ECON

Reurads Oct P-7891, Feb P-1220 ourads Nov
 WX-90948, Mar WX-97338 and ltr AG 333 ACA/X 3 Feb. Jewish
 religious objects uncovered in inventory of Hungarian loot
 train is subj. Subj to OMGUS concurrence request these items
 be transferred to Offenbach Archival Depot, AmZone Germany, for
 ultimate treatment in accordance gen policies to be developed
 re disposition considerable quantities similar items uncovered
 in Germany and assembled Offenbach. Request USFA and OMGUS take
 necessary steps and advise.

P-7891 is not identified in AGC
 P-1220 is not identified in AGC
 WX-90948 is not identified in AGC
 WX-97338 is not identified in AGC

ACTION : PROP DIV

INFORMATION : CS, OFF ECON ADV, POL AFF, CONT OFF, LEGAL

AGC IN 2330

24 APR 1948 REF NO: WX-80347
 Copy No.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 775042
 By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
 Entry AG 1948
 File Arts, Museum
 Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



OUTGOING MESSAGE



RECD 271013Z Apr 48

C O N F I D E N T I A L

R O U T I N E

TO : DEPT OF THE ARMY FOR CSCAD
 INFO : USFA
 FROM : OMGUS SIGNED HAYS
 REF NO : CC-4053

Reur WX-80347.

Disposition of Jewish Religious objects is subject.

This is an interim reply to your WX-80347.

Restitution Branch OMGUS is in process of moving to Karlsruhe and will be able to prepare a reply in approx 10 days.

WX-80347 is AGC IN 2330

ORIGINATOR : PROP DIV AUTH: F.G. HULSE
 INFO : C/S
 OFF ECON ADV
 POL AFF
 CONT OFF
 LEGAL

CC-4053 27 Apr 48 MD/ms AG 007

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Copy No.

Exempt from purp. case. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

AG CABLES

INCOMING MESSAGE



PROP DIV

TOO : 281623Z

RECD 282200Z APR 48
CJ-23/38 ehd

ACT **CONFIDENTIAL**
To be Returned & Removed by A. G. Records Branch only

FROM : USA
TO : OMCUS
REF NO : P-1674

This has holding for transfer to Offenbach Archival Depot, US Zone Germany, valuable Jewish religious objects estimated to weigh 3 tons, measuring approximately 450 cubic feet.

In accordance with Para 2, WX-80347 dated 25 April 48 request your concurrence and notification as to earliest date Offenbach Depot can receive shipment of property.

WX-80347, 24 Apr 48, AGC IN 2330, Prop Div

ACTION : PROP DIV
INFORMATION : C/S
OFF ECON ADV
POL AFF
CONT OFF
LEGAL

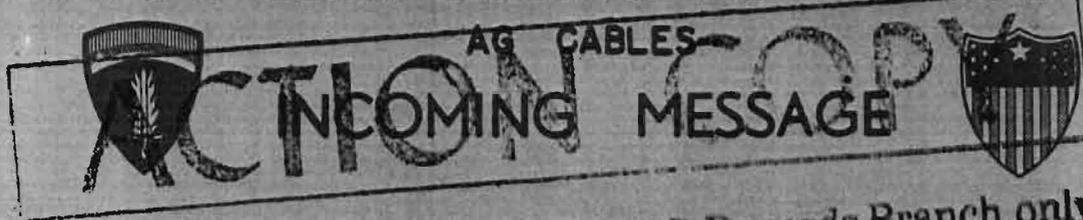
AGC IN 2614 28 Apr 48 WIC/ehd REF NO: P-1674 Copy No.

38/1
CONFIDENTIAL
Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)



TOO 142200Z
To Be Returned & Removed by A.G. Records Branch only

RECD 150835Z May 48
CN 10/15

C O N F I D E N T I A L

R O U T I N E

FROM : OMGUS REAR KARLSRUHE, MFAA RESTITUTION BR
SIGNED HOWARD
TO : OMGUS FOR PROP DIV FOR HELSE
REF NO : 142200Z

*PROP DIV
007*

Request the following message to Hq Dept of the Army for Chief CAD be approved and dispatched.

With reference to WX-80347 dtd 24 Apr 48.

Subject: Jewish Religious objects uncovered in inventory of Hungarian loot train and USFA cable P-1674 dtd 29 Apr 48 same subject, we concur that these items be transferred to Offenbach Archives Depot. Offenbach can receive material immediately. Signed 1215, 14 May by Allen.

WX-80347, 24 Apr 48 is AGC IN 2330, PROP DIV
P-1674, 28 Apr 48 is AGC IN 2614, PROP DIV

ACTION : PROP DIV
INFO : C/S
OFF ECON ADV
POL AFF
CONT OFF
LEGAL

AGC IN 4117

15 May 48 GEH/ms

REF NO: 142200Z

Copy No.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts MuseumBox 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



OUTGOING MESSAGE



RECD 171354Z May 48

C O N F I D E N T I A LR O U T I N E

TO : CHIEF OF STAFF US ARMY WASH DC FOR CSCAD
USFA

INFO : EUCOM REAR FOR REST BR PROP DIV OMGUS

FROM : OMGUS SIGNED HAYS

REF NO : CC-4325

Reurads Apr WX-80347 and Apr P-1674.

Jewish Religious objects uncovered in inventory
of Hungarian loot train is subj. OMGUS concurs in transfer of
these items to Offenbach Archival Depot. Offenbach Archival Depot
prepared to receive material immediately.

WX-80347 is AGC IN 2330
P-1674 is AGC IN 2614

ORIGINATOR : PROP DIV AUTH: J G HULSE

INFO : C/S
OFF ECON AD
POL AFF
CONT OFF
LEGAL
OFF FIN AD

CC-4325

17 May 48

B/ah

AG 007

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Copy No.

CONFIDENTIAL

113505

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



INCOMING MESSAGE



U N C L A S S I F I E D

TOO : 270920Z

P R I O R I T Y

RECD 271009Z Apr 48
108/27/ek

FROM : OMG BAVARIA MGBE SIGNED VAN WAGONER
TO : OMGUS FOR PROP DIV RESTIT BR ATTN: MR RICHARD F HOWARD
REF NO : MGB-1067 CITE : MGBER-B-271700

*ag 007
322 Bavaria*

Bavarian National Museum received cable from A M

Adler 385 Madison Avenue New York "are Ovids Metamorphoses Frankenthal Tapestries in your possession urgent cable reply immediately signed A M Adler".

6 tapestries taken 1945 by De Gaulle Troops from repository at Zellsee, Weilheim Bavaria. 4 tapestries of Ovid series representing Eurydice and Orpheus, Adonis and Venus, Adonis and Mirrha, Ciparissus and Apollo, belonging Bavarian National Museum Munich. Verdure Oudenarde 262 by 218 centimeters belonging Siegfried Laemmle, Los Angeles. Tapestry landscape with figures Brussels, 382 by 285 centimeters, belonging Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna.



ACTION : PROP DIV
INFO : S/G , LEGAL

NO RECORDS DUTY

AGC IN 2438 27 Apr 48 MSB/ek REF NO : MGB -1067

U N C L A S S I F I E D NO ACTION REQUIRED BY AG RECORDS

39 AH

Call

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

CARRIER SHEET - MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPERS - USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF SHEET - NUMBER ITEMS COMPLETELY - DRAW LINE UNDER EACH ITEM

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

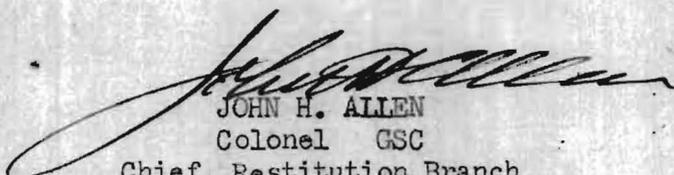
APO 742

FILE NO: PD 007 (RES/MFAA)

SUBJECT: Return of Property of the Bavarian National Museum and Others

NO.	TO	FROM	DATE	(Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)
1	S/S OMGUS Dir Bldg APO 742	Chief Rest Br PD OMGUS APO 403	14 May 48	NOTE FOR RECORD: 1. Four tapestries belonging to the Bavarian National Museum and one tapestry belonging either to Sigfried LAMMLE, U.S. citizen or to the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, have been located in the possession of A. M. ADLER, 385 Madison Avenue, New York. Georg M. F. SCHIMANN, 680 East 38 Street, Patterson, New Jersey, (Incl. 1 to letter at RED TAB) and his lawyer, Lyman STANSKY, 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., have further information about the tapestries. 2. According to the records of the Bavarian National Museum and the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section, OMG/Bavaria, these tapestries were stolen at the end of hostilities by French troops. 3. The letter at the RED TAB is a request that the appropriate <u>appropriate</u> of the Army get in touch with the appropriate law enforcement agencies in the United States to secure the return of these tapestries to their proper owners.

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIV, DEPT.


JOHN H. ALLEN
Colonel GSC
Chief, Restitution Branch

Tel: Karlsruhe
617 - 251

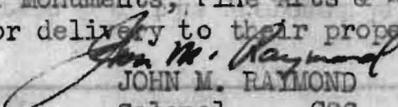
CONCURRENCES:

Political Affairs (*Ray*)

Legal Division ()

2 S/S LD 25 May 1. This Division concurs in principle with the proposed letter at Red Tab. However, without more knowledge of the factual situation and without considerable research into legal remedies, it is not known whether the return of the tapestries can be effected. It is therefore recommended that paragraph 3 of the proposed letter be modified to read as follows:

"3. It is requested that the matter be investigated by the appropriate authorities, and that every effort be made to secure the return of these tapestries to the Munich Central Collecting Point of Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, for delivery to their proper owners."


JOHN M. RAYMOND
Colonel GSC
Director

Telephone: BERLIN 42456

(Page No.)

113507

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042

By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260

Entry AG-1948

File Arts, Museum

Box 344

FILE NO:
SUBJECT:

NO. TO FROM DATE

3 OSS PD, 27
May
1948

1. Paragraph 3 of the proposed letter modified as recommended by Legal Division.

T. G. Hulse

T. G. HULSE

Executive Officer

Tel: 43678

FINAL CONCURRENCES

Legal Division
Political Affairs

Jan 27 1850
July (by JTR 28 1530)

(Page No.)

THIS SPACE WILL NOT BE VISIBLE WHEN FILED

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

AG 007 (PD)

Berlin, Germany
JUN 1 1948

SUBJECT: Return of Property to Bavarian National Museum
and others

TO : Chief, Civil Affairs Division
United States Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. According to information received by the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, five tapestries stolen from a repository of the Bavarian National Museum are in the possession of Mr. H. A. Adler, 385 Madison Avenue, New York. Four of these tapestries belong to the Bavarian National Museum and the fifth is not positively identified but may belong to Sigfried Lunde, U.S. citizen, or to the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.

2. In accordance with the enclosed letter, Mr. Schimmann has some knowledge of these tapestries and is willing to cooperate in discovering more about them and their method of arrival in the United States.

3. It is requested that the matter be investigated by the appropriate authorities, and that every effort be made to secure the return of these tapestries to the Munich Central Collecting Point of Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, for delivery to their proper owners.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

2 Incls;
1) cy ltr 1 May 48
to OMB/B frn Mr. Schimmann
2) Photographs - 4

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General



R15-918

comeback copy sent to PD
" " " O/SS

4/11

AG RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

1 June 1948

BRIEF

SUBJECT: Return of Property of the Bavarian National Museum and Others

1. Four tapestries belonging to the Bavarian National Museum and one tapestry belonging either to Sigfried Lammle, U.S. citizen or to the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, have been located in the possession of A. M. Adler, 385 Madison Ave., New York. Georg M. F. Schimann, 680 East 38 Street, Patterson, New Jersey (Incl. 1 to letter at Red Tab) and his lawyer, Lyman Stansky, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. have further information about the tapestries.

2. According to the records of the Bavarian National Museum and the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Section, OMG/Bavaria, these tapestries were stolen at the end of hostilities by French troops.

3. Restitution Branch, Property Division prepared a letter at RED TAB requesting that the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army get in touch with the appropriate law enforcement agencies in the United States to secure the return of these tapestries to their proper owners.

4. This request is concurred in by Political Affairs, Legal and Property Division.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

5. Approval of RED TAB.

*OK for dispatch
J. King
June '48*

McDonald
McDonald

AC

113510

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344COPY

May 1, 1948

Dear Sir:

Since the Adler telegram to the Museum and my telephone conversation with you of April 29, 1948, my plans have changed, so that it does not look as if I will be able to call on you as I expected.

I am still, of course, most anxious to know more about the tapestries, which are now in Mr. Adler's possession. If you will be kind enough to have the Museum forward photographs of the missing tapestries to my lawyer:

Lyman Stansky, Esq.,
598 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

who has assured me that he will cooperate with you to the fullest extent, my inability to call on you with the photographs will not make any difference in the result.

I can tell you at this time - and the facts and documents are in Mr. Stansky's possession - that the tapestries were received from a highly placed person in Europe, a person in whom I have the greatest confidence. I have refrained from identifying him at this time, for fear of an unfair implication before the facts are more fully investigated.

Please be assured of my fullest cooperation. I am as anxious as any one to get to the bottom of this. I feel that my own reputation and future are involved. I am a native of Vienna, but was honorably discharged from the United States Army, after serving during the last war, and a citizen of this country.

Respectfully yours

/s/ Georg M.F. Schimann

Mr. H.S. Leonard, A.M.C.
Chief of Committee for Monuments
and Fine Arts
Munich, Germany

Incl #1

411

113511

113511

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



INCOMING MESSAGE



AG 301331Z

UNCLASSIFIED

RECD 301409Z Apr 48
483/30/gel

PRIORITY

FROM

TO

REF NO

OMG BAVARIA FROM RESTITUTION BR SIGNED VAN VAGOMER
ACTION COPY
: ANGUS FOR RESTITUTION BRANCH

: MGB 1132

CITE: MGBER-B 301200 Apr 48

To be Returned & Removed by A.C. Records Branch only

007

According to telephone call from Mr Schumann of 680 East 38 St, Patterson, NJ, recd at 2330 hours, 29 April, the 4 tapestries of the Bavarian National Museum are in the possession of A M Adler, 385 Madison Ave, New York. Adler has one more tapestry which might be the Verdure Oudenaarde belonging to Sigfried Laemmle, US Citizen, or Landscape with Figures Brussels, belonging to Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna. Request action be taken to return these tapestries to this Hqs.

Action taken by Prop Div indicated on attached Routing-Info Form

3 May 48 tel.: 43678

ACTION

: PROP DIV ✓

AGC IN 2793

30 April 48 MGD/gel REF NO: MGB 1132

UNCLASSIFIED

41

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Economics Adviser
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

13 May 1948

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from Harry H. Woodring re Painting of
"General Washington"

TO : Chief of Staff

1. If the pretrait in question is in fact the property of a U.S. national, Mr. Herbert A. Spiess, it is subject to property control and should be under custody thereof. If it is an art object of "value and importance" and part of the German art heritage, under Military Government policy, it cannot be removed from Germany for sale to another U.S. national. Our Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officer at Wiesbaden is being requested to check the portrait to ascertain its value and status.

2. Assuming, however, that the portrait is not a work of art of "value and importance", a special license could be issued, under Military Government Laws 52, 53 and 161, for its removal from Germany. Such action would be compatible with a proposal now under consideration by various interested elements of OMHUS whereby the export of household and personal effects acquired before 8 May 1945 could be shipped to the non-resident owner provided, (a) satisfactory proof of such ownership prior to 8 May 1945 is established, (b) the property is not subject to external or internal restitution, and (c) no person in Germany has any ownership interest in it or claim in the nature of a lien against it. Under this proposed procedure, the non-resident owner would be required to prepare and forward an application for an export license to the designated agent or custodian in Germany. The latter would then be responsible for ascertaining certain additional details and annexing them to the application, which would then be submitted to the Land Property Control Chief of the Land in which the property is located. The proposal also contains details for payment in Germany of packing, storage and shipping charges either from the blocked RM account of the non-resident owner or in advance in foreign exchange through JEIA.

3. It is suggested, in view of the above, that a reply substantially as attached hereto be made to Senator Woodring as to this portion of his 5 May letter. The suggested reply has been cleared informally with the Finance Adviser's Office and Property Division.

/s/ Fred. B. Schoemaker
1st Lt. FA, Executive

for PHILLIPS HAWKINS
Acting Economics Adviser

1 Incl - a/s
Tel 42783
Room 2028 Econ Bldg

43/1

113513

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts/Museum
Box 344

CARRIER SHEET - MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPERS - USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF SHEET - NUMBER ITEMS CONSECUTIVELY - DRAW LINE UNDER EACH ITEM

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
APO 742

FILE NO:
SUBJECT: Harry H. Woodring - re painting of "Gen Washington" - request for info regarding Karl Roth's papers permitting entry into England.

NO.	TO	FROM	DATE	(Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)
1.	Off Econ Adv Mr. Hawkins	O/SG	19 May 48	1. Attached is a copy of the letter that has been signed and dispatched to Mr. Woodring on the above subject. 2. It is desired that the investigation mentioned in the third and last paragraph of the letter be completed by the time stipulated in the letter so that a quick reply by General Clay can then be made.

Lon H. Smith

LON H. SMITH
Lt. Col., GSC
Associate Secretary General

Telephone 42300
Room 2015, Directors Building

2	O/SG	Chief PD	29 June 48	1. Information from the investigation made by the MFA&A Section, OMG/Hesse, reveals that subject painting is the property of Mr. Spiess and that apparently the title is clear, that there are no claims against it, that it was in the family possession before 8 May 1945 and its removal would not be a loss to the German heritage. It is felt that the probable price is excessive. Mr. Mettenheimer has been in communication
---	------	-------------	------------------	---

with Land Hesse Property Control officials in connection with the export of the painting but has not made a formal application for its shipment. *At the time of this writing no inquiry had been received from Spiess.*

Phillip Hawkins
PHILLIPS HAWKINS
Director

Tel: Karlsruhe
617 Ext. 251

Gen Clay -

*Please see Green Tab -
Recon Sig Red Tab -*

NO. 10-10-30 for dispatch.
Date letter 10 July 48

10 12 30 July

*DL
M
111330*

43/1

(Page No.)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts Museum
Box 344

Berlin, Germany
JUL 12 1948

Mr. Harry H. Woodring
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Woodring:

I am writing a further reply to your letter of 5 May and in particular reference to that section of it concerning the portrait of "General Washington," presently in the possession of Mr. Mettenheimer. The investigation of the title, the history of ownership, and the cultural importance of the painting, which, as I explained in my first letter, was being carried out by our fine arts people in Wiesbaden, has now been completed.

The results of the investigation confirm that the painting is the bona fide property of Mr. Spiess and that the title is apparently clear. So far as can be discovered, there are no claims against it and it was in the possession of the family before 8 May 1945. It appears, therefore, that there would be no obstacle to shipment of the painting in question in existing regulations governing the export of such property from Germany.

Mr. Mettenheimer has been in contact with the Property Control Office in Wiesbaden, Land Heesse, but has not submitted a formal application for its shipment to the United States, nor has any communication or inquiry on this matter been received from Mr. Spiess up to the present time. Incidentally, our investigating art experts who have seen the portrait have commented that the probable asking price, as quoted in your letter, would be excessive.

Until Mr. Spiess has submitted an application with supporting documents such as was described in my first letter through his designated agent in Germany, supposedly Mr. Mettenheimer, no action can be taken by Property Control to issue a license permitting removal of the article in question. Consequently, if you are still interested in securing acquisition of this painting, I advise you to ask Mr. Spiess to forward the necessary request and claim so that it may be processed without further delay. Once that has been accomplished, I shall be glad to arrange the expeditious shipment of the painting to whatever address you may designate. I hope this information and that supplied in my first letter will enable you to complete necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,

LUCIUS D. CLAY
General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

AG RECORDS



R17643

7/3/1

comeback copy sent to PD

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

Berlin, Germany
JUN 25 1948

Mrs. B. C. Mead
Secretary to the Director
Cayuga Museum of History and Art
Auburn, New York

Dear Mrs. Mead:

Your letter of 17 April 1948 has been referred to this Headquarters for reply. Much as the offer of Miss Bonker is appreciated, it is not believed that the collection of postcards referred to can be advantageously used by OMGUS. We have many hundreds of professional catalogues and books on the subject of art and the entire program is in charge of capable personnel with long experience in museum work.

May we thank you, however, for your generous offer.

Sincerely,

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General



comeback copy sent to PD

D16965

(57)

AG RECORDS FILE AG RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

A0



CAYUGA MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART

AUBURN - NEW YORK
W. K. LONG - DIRECTOR

April 17, 1948

War Department,
M., F. I. and A. Division
Pentagon Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Miss Ethel Bonker, of 81 South St., Auburn, N.Y., made many trips with her aunt to Europe in the years before and after the First World War. She has a very large and well-classified collection of postcards from all parts of Europe, from small towns and small museums as well as from the large cities. She would like this collection to be of some use, and asked me to inquire whether it could add to the knowledge of those who are trying to restore works of art to their original places. As I understand, the postcards include a great many pictures with information as to the galleries where they were hung, and these could be easily indexed.

If this idea is not practical, she would welcome other suggestions for the disposal of the collection, which she wishes to keep intact if it can be of value as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

Adaide B. Mead

Secretary to the Director.

(Mrs. B. E. J.)

P.S. Miss Bonker tells me she has also many catalogues of museums and art galleries, many of them profusely illustrated, which would be of value in your work.

a. B. M.

35 AG 095 Bonker, Ethel

(17 Apr 48)

51

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

COPY/gr

Lt. F.S.E. Baudouin
Belgian Representative
Central Collecting Point, Munich
c/o HQ 3rd MG Regt.
MFA&A Section - APO 407
Mil. Phone 2816, ext. 227

TO: Colonel Allen
Chief, Restitution Branch OMGUS
Karlsruhe

Dear Colonel Allen

SUBJECT: Actual Status of Restitution of Cultural Objects to Belgium Restitution in Kind.

1. It is a matter of fact that the bulk of restitution work to allied countries shortly will be over.
2. So far as Belgium is concerned, in a few months it will no more be necessary that a Belgian specialist for art matters would permanently work in Zone.
3. Of course, at that same moment, about one thousand art objects, for which claims have been introduced, will still be missing. But, as we mostly do not have further leads, which would permit us to make investigations, it will be only the chance, that they might be discovered. Therefore, complying with a very wise suggestion of MFA&A, OMGUS, my headquarters in Brussels actually prepares a printed and illustrated catalogue of the most important missing works of arts. This catalogue will be distributed very soon, through official channels, all over Germany. It might contribute to the discovery of some missing Belgian property.
4. As the restitution activity is coming to an end, in the meantime, the problem of restitution in kind becomes more important. Up to now, the interpretations of the Paris agreements concerning that question, given by different authorities, have been rather vague. And my headquarters is somewhat afraid that the present difference of opinion with the respect to the application of the quadripartite agreements concerning restitution in general, would divert the attention from that delicate problem.
5. Therefore it would be highly appreciated by my headquarters, if we could be informed about the actual point of view of the US Zone authorities, concerning restitution in kind. May I apply to you for that question? I thank you very much in advance for your reply.

Sincerely yours

/s/B

F.S.E. Baudouin
Lt.

59
113518

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts MuseumBox 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Military Governor
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

AG 007 (PD)

2 August 1948

SUBJECT: Art Objects Missing from Domschatz, Quedlinburg, Germany

TO : Director
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

1. Attached herewith is a list of art objects belonging to the treasure of Quedlinburg's cathedral. They were evacuated during the war, together with cultural objects from other museums, to a cave in the neighborhood of Quedlinburg.

2. The objects mentioned on the enclosed list were removed shortly after the occupation of Quedlinburg on 18 April 1945 by American troops who allegedly broke into the cave. The administration of the museum gives the name of the unit concerned as Detachment 25, DMGO, Military Government.

3. Because of the great importance of the pieces, it is necessary to find out, whether they were officially taken into US custody or else stolen by individuals.

4. It is requested that the above information and the list be transmitted to the Treasury Department for appropriate action and possibly to the FBI for interrogation of former members of Detachment 25, DMGO, Military Government (Quedlinburg).

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

G. E. GARDEN
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl s/s

67/2

encl# 104

113519

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNO 775042

By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

RPH/fb

OCT 22 1948

CRMS

AG 007 (FD)

SUBJECT: Art Objects Missing from Domschatz, Quedlinburg, Germany

TO : Director
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

AG RECORDS

1. Reference our letter of 2nd August 1948, AG 007 (FD), subject as above.

2. The letter referred to requested information concerning Detachment No. 35, DMSC, Military Government, members of which might be in possession of information concerning the disappearance of art objects and relics from the Cathedral Treasure of Quedlinburg, Germany. Reply from your office indicated that 1st Lieutenant Kenneth L. Myers, QMC, O-1583426, was assigned to this detachment, and indicated that he was at present employed by Office of Military Government for Wuertemberg-Baden. Recent information shows that Mr. Myers has returned to America and his address is Broken-Bow, Nebraska.

3. It is requested that the information be transmitted to the appropriate agencies for investigation. A copy of our original letter and inclosed list of art objects belonging to the Quedlinburg Cathedral are inclosed.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

G. E. GARDNER
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

R2279



subject copy sent to FD

67/2

Handwritten mark

AG RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

COPY

List of Art Objects Belonging to the
Treasure of Quedlinburg's Cathedral

1. Reliquary of Henry I, wooden box decorated with silver, ivory, gold and precious stones, 9th-10th c., extremely valuable
2. Evangeliar, the oldest document of Saxonian manuscripts about 1300
3. Evangeliar, one piece of silver, decorated with 13 precious stones, 1515
4. All relics out of an embroidered case
5. Reliquary in form of a plate; silver partly gilded, about 1250
6. Rock-crystal flask, both sides formed like birds, byzantine origin, 10th c.
7. Comb of Henry I, ivory with gold and precious stones, 12th c.
8. Four small reliquaries in form of turrets
9. Reliquary in form of a heart
10. Memorial coin of Emperor Wilhelm II
11. Reliquary in form of a plate with intarsia
12. Painted box, contents: sealed documents concerning relics
13. All coins from a glass case
14. Two gold and silver crucifixes
15. Several old embroideries

Estimated values

Total 2,325,100 - RM

Dolt # 2 (2)

67/2

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By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

Communication - Information - Filing

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

AG Case No. _____

Tue

PD 21-7/406

Decimal Classification:

AG 007
X 201 Garde

Recorded
1

Suspense:
(Suspense Clerk - Tel. No. 42054)

Subject: Art Objects Missing from Domschatz, Quedlinburg, Germany
THROUGH: Exec. Off. PD
Date 21 Jul 48
Origin MFA&A Section Rest. Br.

Digest:

To (Office/Division)	Action	Date - Time Out	From (Name and Phone)
<i>AG</i>	for approval, signature and dispatch	<i>28 July 48</i>	<i>Mr. Howard Karlsruhe 252</i>
<i>OSS</i>	<i>28/13 25 ms Origian</i>	<i>28/1500</i>	<i>Gator</i>
	<i>Do you concur in this proposed action</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>42300</i>
<i>IG</i>			
<i>OMGUS</i>			
<i>C/S OMGUS</i>	See Minute 2	29/1000 July 48	Col. W.E. Jenkins 43627
	<i>291730 of minutes</i>		
	For signature and dispatch	30/1700	<i>Rug 42006</i>
<i>AG Misc.</i>	Dispatch ltr, w/1 incl	2 Aug 48	AG Misc - 42492

R18756



AG RECORDS

64 JT

For AG Use Only

Dispatch

File

Approved by 2025 A.G. Publications

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RG 260
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File Arts, Museum
Box 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Staff Secretary

Date 28 July 1948

TO: SS [Signature]
SG [Signature]
CS _____

Property Division desires to attempt to trace through Treasury Department or FBI certain valuable art objects allegedly looted from Quedlinburg Cathedral by American troops.

For approval by CS of attached letter to D. of A. and forwarding to AG for signature and dispatch.

G.F.C.

*To AG mic
for sig & disp.
JFK.*

[Signature]
30 1600 JH

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CARRIER SHEET - MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPER - USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF SHEET - NUMBER ITEMS IN SEQUENCE - DRAW LINE UNDER EACH ITEM

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

APO 742

FILE NO. PD 007

SUBJECT Art Objects Missing from Domschatz, Quedlinburg, Germany

NO. TO FROM DATE (Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)

NOTE FOR RECORD

1 C/S PD 27
July
48

1. It is alleged that American troops broke into the storage place and removed certain art objects belonging to the Quedlinburg Cathedral.

2. We would like to locate the missing items if possible, and the attached letter is a request that certain investigations be made which may lead to the location of the missing items.

3. It is requested that the attached letter be approved for signature and dispatch.

1 Encl: a/s
Rm 1010 Econ Bldg
Tel: 43050

Phillips Hawkins
PHILLIPS HAWKINS
Director

2 C/S IG 29 Jul
OMGUS 48

This Inspector General concurs in the proposed action.

Incl: n/c
Tel: 43627

Walter E. Jenkins
WALTER E. JENKINS
Colonel IGD
Inspector General

64

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Authority NNO 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG-1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

OFFICE
COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECEIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF
E. BERGER

1. DETACHMENT E-203
3rd Military Government Regt.
Würzburg, Germany

AFO 403
31 Jan 46

TO: Erik Berger, Spessartstr. 19 Würzburg

Received the following objects on loan for use of Military Government:

1 oil painting, Castel Wertheim (Berger)	value: RM. 500.-
1 oil painting, Castle Meersburg (Berenberg)	600.-
1 oil painting, boy with dog, after Terborch (Gaibach)	300.-
1 oil painting, the concert, after Terborch (Gaibach)	400.-
1 Heris rug 3 x 4 m (Gaibach)	3 000.-

John W Field
1st Lt FA

The above listed objects have been given by 1st Lt. Field to the Town major in Munich - Hogenhausen.

2.
1 painting, castel on the Rhine, by Lasynski
1 painting by G. Scheuren, castel ruins
1 painting, trees on a river, style Sisley

received on loan from Prof. Ewald, Gaibach
Würzburg, April 1946

William C Price
Capt CE
290th Engr. C. In.

113325

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts, MuseumBox 344

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Military Governor
APO 742

AG 007 (PD)

Berlin, Germany

17 August 1948
(undated received)

SUBJECT: Paintings and Art Objects Removed from
Castle Gaibach

TO : Department of the Army
Civil Affairs Division
Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D.C.

1. It is requested that the appropriate agency be asked to interrogate 1st Lt. John M. Field, FA, and Captain William C. Price, CE, about subject matter.
2. During the years 1945 and 1946 various paintings and art objects belonging to private individuals from the British Zone and deposited in the repository of Castle Gaibach, Lk Gerolzhofen, North Bavaria, were loaned to United States Military establishments and persons.
3. Some of these art objects were taken to Munich and Regensburg when the recipient U.S. officers were transferred from Wuerzburg to those cities.
4. Mr. Erik Berger, Office Director of the "Landesrat fuer Denkmalpflege", Wuerzburg, North Bavaria, stated that these loans were made with the authorization and approval of Military Government Wuerzburg.
5. John M. Field, 1st Lt. FA, who was in 1945 and 1946 attached to the Town Major's Offices in Wuerzburg and Munich, Germany, and William C. Price, Capt. CE, attached to 280th Eng. C. Bn., and stationed in 1946 in Regensburg, Germany, signed two (2) receipts for items originally deposited in Castle Gaibach of which copies are enclosed.
6. A complete report containing information leading to the location of these art items is urgently required.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

2 Incls: a/s

G. H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

67/11

113726

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Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts Museum
Box 344

AG 1264
30-91

pending

CSCAD 0004 (17 Aug 48) 1st Ind

Department of the Army, Civil Affairs Division, Washington 25, D.C. 20 Sept 1948

TO: Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), APO 742
c/o Postmaster, New York, New York

1. John M. Field, 1st Lt., FA, replied to a written inquiry from this Division concerning subject of basic letter.
2. He advises that the pictures and the rug for which he signed the receipt, were for the office and quarters of a Colonel Marvin, Engineer, Third U.S. Army, at Bad Toelz. He states Mr. Berger was advised at that time and that he offered no objection.
3. When word is received from Captain William C. Price, you will be further advised.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION:

/s/ LOUIE T. RAWLS
/t/ LOUIE T. RAWLS
CAPTAIN, GSC
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE

Incls n/c

PD 387 (REP & RES) 2nd Ind OPMcJ/mr

Reparations & Restitution Branch, Property Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Berlin, Germany, APO 742, U. S. Army, 1 October 1948

TO: Restitution Branch, Property Division, OMGUS, APO 403, U. S. Army

Attn: Mr. K. A. de Keyserlingk

Forwarded herewith for further action if necessary with EUCOM.

FOR THE DIVISION DIRECTOR:

Incls: n/c/

OPREN R. MCJUNKINS
Chief - Reparations and
Restitution Branch

Telephone BERLIN 43 050

67/1

387

113527

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

AG 007 ARTS, MUSEUMS & ARCHIVES 1948 VOLUME II

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48
B 20A
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Authority NND 775042By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG

260Entry AG 1948File Arts MuseumBox 344**RESTRICTED**

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**RECD: 1948354Z Nov 48R E S T R I C T E DR O U T I N E

TO : C/S DEPT OF THE ARMY FOR CSCAD

INFO : EUCOM FOR HOWARD
EUCOM, RESTITUTION BR, PROP DIV, OMGUS
KARLSRUHE

FROM : OMGUS SGT HAYS

REF NO : CC-6794

Reurad WX-92583.

No protest from Austria regarding discriminatory action against that nation by requiring proof of force or duress for restitution of cultural property has been received by this headquarters. Claims of that nation have been processed in the same manner and under the same requirements as claims of other nations.

For your information, our cut off date for receipt of claims from all nations for restitution of cultural objects was 15 September 48 except for cases involving exceptional circumstances. The following circumstances govern receipt of further claims:

(1) We will receive claims for items which can be proved by the claimant nation to have been concealed by conspiracy on the part of the holder.

(2) We will receive claims for cultural objects of considerable value or of importance to the cultural heritage of a claimant nation if the location in the US Zone of such objects, for which claim has not been submitted previously, comes to the attention of the US Military Government.

(3) We will reconsider claim for a very valuable work of art previously rejected for insufficient information if

CC-6794

Copy No.

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

Form OMGUS 253e
(8 June 47)**RESTRICTED**76

113329

R E S T R I C T E D

-2-

CC-6794

the claimant nation should produce new evidence which definitely locates the item, establishes identification and which makes it possible to determine eligibility for restitution.

Only one Austrian claim for cultural restitution is outstanding. It is anticipated this will be completed within fifteen days.

WX-92583 is AGC in 18830 007 - 17-11-517 *NR*

ORIGINATOR : PROP DIV AUTH: ORREN R MC JUNKINS
INFO : .C/S
ECON ADV
POL AFF
CONT OFF
CONT OFF ZONE

ORIGINAL MESSAGE

CC-6794

19 Nov 48

ILW/mrb

AG 007

R E S T R I C T E D

RG 260
Entry AG 1948
File Arts/Museum
Dw 344

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Authority NND 775012
By SR IARA Date 2-24-00

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

113530

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NNO 775042
By SR NARA Date 2-24-00

RG 260
Entry AG-1948
File Arts, Museum
Box 344

CC 6794

RESTRICTED

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

AG CABLES

INCOMING MESSAGE



TOO: 16336Z

RECD: 11824Z Nov 48
ON-25/16

R E S T R I C T E D

R O U T I N E

PROP DIV

FROM : DEPT OF ARMY FROM CSCAD
TO : OMGUS
INFO : EUCOM CITE: ECON
REF NO : WX-92583

Austrian legation in note to State Dept protests what is regarded as discriminatory action against Austria by requiring proof of force or duress for restitution of cultural property. Contend such proof has not been required from Allies.

You will recall new restitution directive allows restitution cultural property not otherwise eligible when restitution appears equitable and follows from application of US policy protect vultural heritage all nations. Case of Vipiteno Altar-Piece was example of this policy.

Request your comments and info re nature outstanding Austrian Cultural claims.

ACTION : PROP DIV
INFO: : C/S
ECON ADV
POL AFF
CONT OFF
-PROP DIV ZONE
-CONT OFF ZONE

ACTION COPY

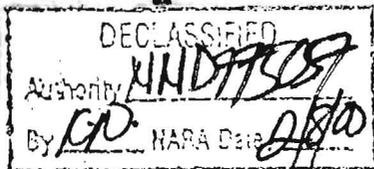
To be Returned & Removed by A.G. Records Branch only

AGC IN 18830 16 Nov 48 WSH/HH REF NO: WX-92583
Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

Form OMGUS-252-3
(29 June 48)

RESTRICTED

76



RG. 260
 Entry OMGUS - Prop.
 File D.V.
 Box 629

Gisela Limberger

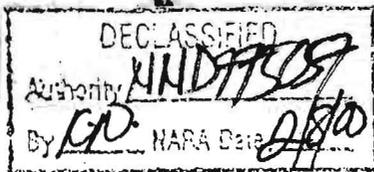
XVIIa

Interrogation of Gisela Limberger
October 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1945

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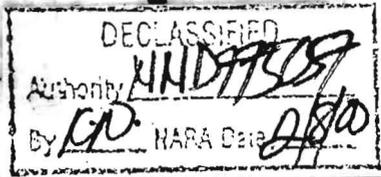
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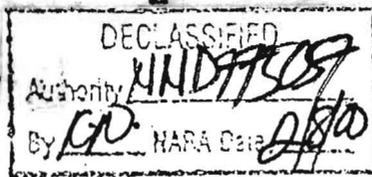
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