

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: 71ND775037  
 By: PP NARA Date: 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry Ardecia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 400

4	kleine Kissen	1	Kinderschlafanzug
16	Teller	1	Brosche
1	Bademantel	1	Glaskette
2	kleine Kissen	3	Kinderkleider
1	Kinderbluse	1	Spielhüschen
4	Damenhüte	2	Halstücher
1	Badetaschen	4	Bilder
1	Nähkästen	1	Schere
1	kleiner Holzdeckel	1	Täschchen
1	Holzteller		Stoffreste
1	Karton mit Glühbirnen (36 Stk.)		

Kinderspielsachen .

2	Puppe	1	Kindernähmaschine
1	Korbbank	2	Korbstühle
1	Tisch	1	Liegestuhl
1	Giesskanne	1	Schirm
1	Lederkoffer	1	Köfferchen
1	Stiefel		

1	ovaler Ausziehtisch	1	Bücherschrank
1	Buffet eichen		

Eine Kiste Nr. 1 = 17 Teller,  
 1 Porzellanplatte,  
 1 Glasplatte,  
 2 Gläser und  
 3 Tonschüssel.

Eine Kiste Nr. 6 = 103 Teller versch. Größen,  
 1 Porzellanplatte,  
 13 Tassen,  
 1 Glasplatte,  
 8 Muschelschalen.

Eine Kiste Nr. 11 = Zubehörteile für Kronleuchter.

Eine Kiste Nr. 15 = Gardinen,  
 1 Porzellankrug,  
 1 Waschschüssel  
 1 Eimer,  
 1 Wasserglas,  
 1 Glasschüssel,  
 Lampenteile.

Eine Kiste Nr. 16 = 1 Lampe,  
 1 Bild,  
 1 Staubsauger,  
 1 Decke,  
 Stoffreste.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 775037  
By PP NARA Date 1/5/00

RG 260  
Entry Archie Hall  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 400

Eine Kiste Nr. 2 = Inhalt Porzellan. Kiste ist verschlossen.

Für die Richtigkeit :  
gez.: L. Scherer

Für die Richtigkeit der Abschrift:  
Würzburg, den 27. Mai 1947.  
Die Reichsleitung:

  
[Signature]  
Pol.-Ob.-Sekt.

RG 260  
 Entry Arctelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 400

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775037  
 By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

108

MEMORANDUM

Würzburg, 24 May 47

Concerning: Furniture from Castle Burggrumbach

The contents of the former repository in Castle Grumbach have been dispersed among different American units from Würzburg, Kitzingen etc. as well as among several Unrra teams. The remainder was fetched by the Germans and distributed in Würzburg.

Besides objects from Austrian castles there must have been in Grumbach also property of private owners with party affiliations. Furniture from Grumbach are most probably in the possession of Military Government offices in Würzburg, officers quarters in Würzburg and Kitzingen, Schweinfurt and Hammelburg, D.P. camps in Seligenstadt, Würzburg, Hammelburg etc. The objects taken over by the German police Würzburg and transported to a warehouse have later been requisitioned by the B.P.O. units from Würzburg. When the unit changed most of the furniture were transported to Bamberg with the unit. The German Police distributed objects from Burggrumbach to: Erik Berger, Mrs. Hanna Kiep, Mrs. Schibor, Hans Lang, Prof. Bauer and others, all in Würzburg.

As there is no list of the Grumbach objects on hand in Würzburg, it is difficult to identify them. Most persons connected with the early days of occupation have been redeployed. It is suggested that the former caretaker of M.G. building in Würzburg, one Mr. Stumpf, be asked about Burggrumbach. The present care taker is not informed about the source of furniture in the building. This custodian has collected a few items, which look as if they may come from Austrian castles, in the basement of the M.G. Building in Würzburg.

*Erik Berger*

Erik Berger

It is just now remembered that there also must be furniture from Grumbach in the offices of the German Regierungspräsident in Würzburg.

106350

RG 260  
 Entry Ardecia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 400

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority AND775037  
 By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

Art Property Belonging to Austria

MFA/A Office for North Bavaria

22 May 1947

OMGB MFA/A Section, APO 407, US Army, Attn.: Mr. RAE

1. Reference is made to OMGUS letter dated 18 October 1946, subject as above.
2. During the investigation undertaken in subject matter, the following persons were interrogated:
  - a. Miss Anneliese Weichert, 8 Ypernstrasse, Würzburg,
  - b. Mr. Lang, owner of shoe shop Lang, 26 Spessartstrasse, Würzburg,
  - c. Mr. Hans Redmiller, former CIC agent, 1 Eisenhoferstrasse, Würzburg,
  - d. Dr. Stammer, chief of police, Würzburg,
  - e. Johann Rössner, priest, custodian of material at Burggrumbach.

3. From interrogation of above named persons, the following facts were established:

a. Burggrumbach, where the local Catholic priest lives, has several uninhabited rooms which were requisitioned during the war by the military. One of these rooms has been put at the disposal of Senatsrat Dr. Rudolf Katz, the Berliner Beauftragter (Berlin representative) of the Reichsstatthalter of Vienna, Baldur von Schirach, for the securing of the material belonging to that office. This material had been taken to Berlin from Austria, and was sent to Burggrumbach from Berlin by Dr. Katz in September 1943 in two vanloads. These contained rugs and period furniture originating from Austria, and modern furniture, several crates of glass, china and dishes, linen and other household articles, and a grand piano belonging to Dr. Katz and other private persons, whose material was evacuated together with the material belonging to the Reichsstatthalter.

b. It has been established that at Burggrumbach there remains only one baroque chandelier (minus pendants, which were packed separately and later disappeared). This chandelier is listed in attached inventory on page 5 and has the inventory number NA-7-H.

RG 2160  
 Entry Ardeia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 400

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775037  
 By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

c. Soon after the entrance of the American troops, in April or May 1945, Burggrumbach was inspected by an American officer, whose name, according to Rösser, was Abraham (?), and who was the MFA/A Officer from Würzburg. He placed the room "Off Limits". Col. Henderson from Würzburg also inspected the material some days later. Following these inspections, the Military Government of Würzburg took several carloads of material away, first all the rugs and carpets, and then the best furniture. Later, Military Government of Kitzingen also visited the place and took away a lot of the remaining furniture, the grand piano of Dr. Katz and most of the dishes and chinaware. About 15 single transports were made by the two Military Governments. Some of these transports were made without receipts. Upon the insistence of the priest however he received three receipts for part of the material: one from the Military Government of Kitzingen, one from the Military Government of Würzburg, and one from the Würzburg police. These receipts he surrendered later to Dr. Rudolf Katz, whose present address is: Freiburg im Breisgau (French Zone), Hugstetterstrasse 55.

d. The material which remained after the requisitioning of the Military Governments of Kitzingen and Würzburg, consisting of the least valuable furniture, household goods and linen of private ownership, was taken away under the supervision of the Würzburg police to a Lager in Würzburg. This Lager contained material requisitioned from former prominent Nazis, which was to be distributed among former concentration camp inmates and victims of Nazism. From this material, Erik Berger, who has worked with MFA/A as technical adviser, and Lang, at the time employed by the police, received several pieces of modern furniture, which they obtained with the consent of the Chief of Police against signed receipts. The Lager was later also taken over by the Military Government, and the material used for the furnishing of military billets.

4. From above it can be established that the Austrian material, with the possible exception of a few minor pieces, has come into the possession of the Military Communities of Würzburg and Kitzingen. According to the testimony of all persons questioned, the rugs and carpets as well as most of the valuable furniture was already taken away by the requisitioning military authorities, before the German police or Lang and Berger had access to the material or opportunity to take them away.

5. It is suggested that the matter should be transferred to the Inspector General's Office requesting an investigation and a search of the military establishments of

+ According to the MFA/A files of Würzburg, an inspection of the place was made on 27 April 1945, probably by Capt. Giuli.

RG 260  
Entry Ardelia Hall  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 400

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 775037  
By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

Würzburg and Kitzingen for the recovery of subject material.

6. Dr. Stammler, Chief of Police, has been instructed to supply this office with copies of the inventory and receipts concerning the material taken from Burggrumbach to the furniture depot at Würzburg to determine, whether any of the Austrian material came into the possession of German civilians.

Incl. - Material returned

ANDRE KORMENDI  
MFA/A Officer  
North Bavaria

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775037  
 By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry Ardeia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 385

file Cologne Museum

LK Rosenheim

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section  
 APO 170

AG-007-MGBER/B

17 June 1946  
 date

SUBJECT : Movement of Cultural Objects.

TO : Office of Military Government for LK Rosenheim  
 for delivery to Custodian for Cultural Property  
 Oberstudiendirektor Weber

1. Movement of cultural objects is authorized as stated below :

OBJECTS :

All cultural and other property belonging to Walraff-Richartz-Museum Cologne, other institutions and private owners, which was evacuated to the repository Villa Bissing at Oberaudorf

NOTHING BELOW THIS LINE

FROM : Villa Bissing, Oberaudorf

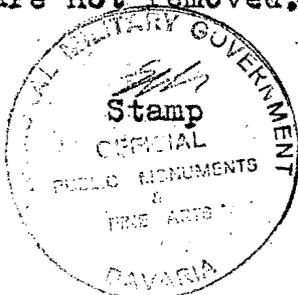
TO : Munich Collecting Point

Person authorized to effect the move : Mr. Heinz Furchner

Mr. Georg Denzel

of OMGB, MPASA Section

2. Custodians will require full identification and will be held strictly accountable to see that objects other than those stated are not removed.



Edwin C. Rae  
 EDWIN C RAE  
 CAPT AC  
 Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts  
 and Archives Section

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775057  
 By PP NARA Date 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry Ardeia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 385

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum  
 Römisch-Germanische Abteilung

z. Zt. Oberaudorf am Inn bei Fhr. von Bissing

Depot von Kunstsachen des Wallraf-Richartz-Museums Köln  
 in Oberaudorf / Inn.

Das Lager des Wallraf-Richartz-Museums in Oberaudorf/Inn, (H aus des Freiherrn von Bissing) wird in besonderem Auftrage der Kölner Stadtverwaltung seit Herbst 1943 von dem Unterzeichneten persönlich überwacht und betreut. Es enthält ausser Beständen des genannten Museums auch solche mehrerer Kölner Kunstfreunde, die seinerzeit mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung der Kölner Verwaltung mit nach hier überführt worden sind. Dazu kommen noch private Gegenstände des Unterzeichneten, die aus meiner Kölner Wohnung gerettet werden konnten (Wäsche, Kleider, sowie Manuskripte und ein Teil meines wissenschaftlichen Apparates).

Im Einzelnen sind vorhanden:

- A. Wallraf-Richartz-Museum Köln: 48 Kisten, mit tausenden von Gegenständen und zwar Ausgrabungen aus römischer und fränkischer Zeit aus Köln, d.h. etwa aus der Zeit von Christi Geburt bis 800. Es sind vielfach ausserordentlich empfindliche und sehr zerbrechliche Gegenstände, darunter viele Gläser. Ferner ein kleiner Münzschränk mit einigen tausend Münzen, ein kleiner Tresor, ca. 1500 Bücher und Zeitschriften der wissenschaftlichen Handbibliothek, 50-60 Kästen Diapositive, mehrere Holzgestelle.
- B. Aus Privatbesitz sind vorhanden: 26 Kisten, ein eiserner Münzschränk mit tausenden von Münzen, drei Holzschränke, ein Sessel, drei grosse Koffer (leer), acht Handkoffer (sieben leer), 17 Teppiche, sowie ca. 20 Kisten zur Aufnahme privater Gegenstände.

Dr. Fritz Fremersdorf  
 Museumsdirektor

Ein evtl. Abtransport der Kölner Kunstsachen aus dem Depot von Oberaudorf ist z.Zt. nicht ohne weiteres möglich. Denn durch die wiederholten Hin- und Hertransporte, die die Kisten während der Kriegszeit hinter sich haben, sowie durch das lange Lagern haben sich in ihnen Hohlräume gebildet, die durch Nachfüllen mit Holzwohle wieder beseitigt werden müssen, weil sonst der sehr zerbrechliche Inhalt unweigerlich schwersten Schaden leiden würde. Für die Verpackung der Bücher, sowie der Münzen fehlen noch entsprechende Kisten.

Wegen der hohen infrage stehenden Werte und der Zerbrechlichkeit des Materials wäre es zu empfehlen, dass einem etwaigen Rücktransport nach Köln eine Begleitung beigegeben würde, sowie es seinerzeit beim Antransport geschehen ist. Dazu eignet sich nach unseren Erfahrungen ganz besonders ein Schnellzug-Gepäckwagen.

Dr. Fritz Fremersdorf  
 Museumsdirektor

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: NND 775037  
 By: EP NARA Date: 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 385

FleWoopre Museum

Transport Villa Bissing nach München  
 HCP am 21.6.46.

Kiste No.:

- 1 " " 85
- 1 " " 22
- 1 " " 45
- 1 " " 24
- 1 " " 11
- 1 " " 2
- 1 " " 7
- 1 " " 84
- 1 " " 65
- 1 " " 10
- 1 " " 59
- 1 " " 21
- 4 Teppiche
- 1 Kiste No. 27
- 1 " " 61
- 1 " MK 29
- 235
- 234
- 236
- 4/28

- 1 Bl. Minschranke aus  
Eichenholz
- 1 Minschranke mit  
Einnutz
- 1 Bl. Minschranke
- 1 Gelohrband 2 Teilig  
aus Marmorplatte (beidseitig)
- 1 Kiste RAC 2
- 1 " RAC 1
- 1 " RAC 6
- 1 " MK 49

3 Päckchen — 100, 100, 581

Henry Gumbert

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: NND 795057  
By: RP NARA Date: 1/5/00

RG 260  
Entry Ardechia Hall  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 385

Oberaudorf Villa Bissing

Transport vom 19.6.46.

- 1 Kiste D1
- 1 " AF10
- 1 " B1
- 1 " F1 (B)
- 1 Schachtel (Paris)
- 1 Kiste F2
- 1 " B
- 1 " B3
- 1 " B-D
- 1 " WRM-237
- 1 " RAC 3
- 1 " B 4
- 1 " B 5
- 1 " B 6
- 1 " WRM 233
- 1 " 5 WRM
- 1 " WRM WO 14
- 1 " " 17
- 1 " " 14
- 1 " " 6
- 1 " " 39
- 1 " " 57
- 1 " " 19
- 1 " " 9
- 1 " " 12
- 1 " " 56
- 1 " " 58
- 1 " " 1
- 1 " " 18
- 1 " " 106
- 1 " " 43
- 1 " " 4
- 1 " " 60
- 1 " " 15
- 1 " " 42
- 1 " " 26
- 1 " " 8
- 1 " " 54
- 1 " " 13+16
- 1 " " 23
- 1 " " 51

*Handwritten signature*

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: NND 775057  
 By: RP NARA Date: 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry Ardecia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 385

17 June 1946

## L i s t

of objects - private property etc. - removed from  
 the depot of Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, Cologne, at  
 Oberaudorf, LK Rosenheim, to Munich, Collecting Point.

Kiste WBM III  
 " WBM IV  
 " WBM I  
 " WBM II  
 " F IV  
 2 Teppiche FF, RC Köln  
 1 Teppich FF  
 1 " RAC Köln  
 1 " RAC "  
 1 " FF  
 1 " ohne  
 1 " FF  
 1 " FF  
 1 " FF  
 1 " FF  
 1 grosser Teppich, ohne  
 1 Kiste FK I  
 1 " FF 3  
 1 " FK II (FK 3)  
 1 " FK 2 (KK III)  
 1 " FF 2  
 1 " RL Paris  
 1 " RAC 04 Köln  
 1 " JKr.K.  
 1 " KB 218  
 1 " XV  
 1 " WRM 238  
 1 " WRM 239  
 1 " XVII  
 1 " XI  
 1 " XII  
 1 Lampensammlung Wollmann (Schrankaufsatz)  
 1 Koffer v. Frl. Jäger, Köln (Silber?)

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: NND 775037  
 By: EP NARA Date: 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry: Ardelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 285

List of Cultural Objects belonging to Cologne Kunstgewerbe-Museum, removed from Ludwig Moser, Hugelfing IK Weilheim, to Munich Collecting Point, on 5 June 1946.

1 Rokoko-Schrank (Vitrine) A 553  
 1 " -Tisch  
 1 kleine Truhe A 371  
 1 Stollenschrank A 228  
 1, dsgl. A 1236  
     62  
 Kiste KGM 63  
     61  
     60  
     58  
     59  
 1 Tisch A 563  
 1 Rokoko-Tischchen A 1414  
 1 Teppich (Frau Schmidt)  
 1 Bischofsbüste, Reliquiar A 209  
 1 kleine Johannesfig. A 200

A 451                      A 452  
 2portug. Tische m. gedrehten Füßen  
 1 dsgl. Renaiss. A 394  
 1 Tisch 17. Jhrh. A 387  
 1 grosse Madonna A 862  
 1, kleine Truhe A 227  
 2 grosse Truhen A 374        ?  
 Kiste W 1  
     W 2  
     W 3

1 kleine Truhe A 40  
 1 grosse Truhe A 38  
 5 moderne Bilder v. Frau  
 Gerti Schmidt

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND775037  
By LP NARA Date 1/5/00

RG 260  
Entry Ardeia Hall  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 385

GAIBACH

7d

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
Economics Division  
APO 170

ECR(N.S.C.)  
ECR/mw

AG-007-MGBER/B

22 May 1946

SUBJECT: Art Purchases made by Köln Museums

TO : Office of Military Government for Mainfranken (E-202),  
APO 170, U.S. Army (ATTN: Monuments, Fine Arts and  
Archives Officer)

1. You are directed to ascertain what art objects from those listed on the inclosure are included in the repositories now under Prof. Dr. Ewald's care.

2. These objects, together with any other cultural objects in any Köln repositories in Bavaria, which are known or suspected to have been purchased by Köln museums or individuals since 1 Jan 1938, are to be listed, giving details of

- a. Purchaser's name
- b. Artist
- c. Subject
- d. Medium
- e. Dealer
- f. Price
- g. Date of Purchase
- h. Present whereabouts

For the Chief, Economics Division:

EDWIN C. RAE  
Capt AC  
Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts  
and Archives Section  
Restitution Branch

1 Incl:  
1 List of Köln, Wallraf-  
Richartz Museum, Purchases

Telephone: Munich Military 3430  
Munich Civil 30054

M.F.A.+A.-Files

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775057  
 By PP NARA Date 1/5/00

RG 260  
 Entry Ardeia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 385

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 NÜRNBERG  
 ECONOMIC TEAM 31

AG 007.

30 March 1946

SUBJECT: Dr. Gurlitt

TO : Director, Office of Military Government for Bavaria,  
 APO 403, US Army (Attn: MFAA Officer)

1. As directed in letter your office dated 1 March 46, to which a preliminary note had been written 18 March, par.5, Dr. Gurlitt was interrogated again on 29 March and the following information was gained:

2. Dr. Gurlitt stated the list of paintings was correct and complete to the best of his memory, that he had not sold any other objects of art to the Walraf-Richartz Museum.

3. That he had obtained all the paintings from Theo Hamsen, 11 me grange, Bu. Leliece, Paris.

Telephone: Nürnberg  
 Switch 403 or 404  
 Extension 246

FRANK P. ALBRIGHT  
 1st Lt. A.C.  
 MFAA Spec. Officer

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: NND 775037  
By: RP NARA Date: 1/5/00

RG 260  
Entry Arctelia Hall  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 385

1d

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
APO 403  
Economics Division

ECR/mw

AG-007-0002-6-42

1 March 1946

SUBJECT: Dr. Gurlitt

TO : Office of Military Government for Nurnberg (F-211),  
APO 403, U.S. Army (ATTN: Monuments, Fine Arts and  
Archives Specialist Officer)

1. It is directed that Dr. Gurlitt be interrogated to  
ascertain the source of each of the works of art he sold to  
Wallraf-Richartz-Museum at Bonn, as listed below:

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Broken Bridge,               | by M. Hobbema, Dutch       |
| Quiet Sea,                   | " Gustave Courbet, French  |
| Head of a woman,             | " Eug. Delacroix, French   |
| Reclining girl,              | " Franc. Boucher, French   |
| still-life,                  | " J. B. G. Charain, French |
| Leave taking scene,          | " Claude Lorraine, French  |
| Ode aux Fleurs,              | " Auguste Renoir, French   |
| Portrait Manai,              | " Roger Segas, French      |
| La Poésie,                   | " Camille Corot, French    |
| Wives making baskets,        | " Aless. Magnasco, Italian |
| Martyr of Sebastian,         | " Januarius Rick, German   |
| Head of a girl,              | " Rembrandt, Dutch         |
| Interior of church metal,    | " Paul Juvenal, German     |
| Roman women,                 | " J. A. D. Ingres, French  |
| A. Proust full size portrait | " Edouard Manet, French    |
| Birds of prey and ducks      | " Jan Eyt, Flemish         |
| Head of a monk               | " Jean Fouquet, French     |
| Three nymphs                 | " Aristide Maillol, French |
| The burghers of Calais       | " Auguste Rodin, French    |
| Portrait bust                | " Auguste Rodin, French    |
| Bust of Christ. P. Cluck     | " Houdon, French           |

and any other sales made since 1937 to the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum.

2. The whereabouts of the subject is not definitely known.  
His last residence was at Aschbach (G-3335), near Bamberg.

For the Chief, Economics Division:

EDWIN C. RAS  
Capt AD  
Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts  
and Archives Section  
Restitution Branch

Tel: Munich Military 3430  
Munich Civil 30054

RG 260  
 Entry Ardeia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775057  
 By LP NARA Date 1/5/00

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 APO 407  
 Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section  
 Central Collecting Point

Date 2 February 1949

SUBJECT: Crates containing prehistoric German Library from  
Hochstadt, handed over to the University (Prof. Werner)  
 TO : Mr. Stefan P. Munsing, Chief, MFA&A

Under receipt No. 2720 the University Munich received from the Central Collecting Point various crates containing a German prehistoric library and 1 crate containing the scientific heritage of Prof. Kossinna.

These books have been stored together with the prehistoric collection from Russia in Schloss Höchstädt. The Russian collection has been restituted and this German library has been handed over to the University Munich.

About the German library a correspondence arose between Prof. Werner from the University Munich and Prof. Stampfuss, who allegedly is the rightful owner of the Kossinna heritage.

In his letter of 26 October 1948 Prof. Werner announces to Stampfuss that among the library handed over by the CCP he has found the Kossinna heritage and asks Stampfuss to give a proof of his rightful ownership. Attached to this letter is a list of the handwritten notes and other documents pertaining to the Kossinna heritage.

In his letter of 2 November 1948 Prof. Stampfuss replies that not only the Kossinna heritage, but also the whole library belongs to him. To prove this he attaches three declarations of well-known German prehistorians who state that he is the rightful heir of Kossinna's heritage.

In his letter of 22 November 1948 Prof. Werner promises to bring this question before the director of the CCP and in another letter of 3 December 1948 Prof. Stampfuss thanks him for this.

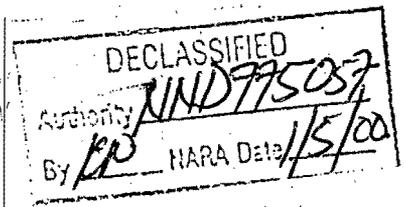
This correspondence is accompanied by a statement of Prof. Werner who proposes to hand over the Kossinna heritage (Munich No. 14031) to Prof. Stampfuss. As for the library he declares that it has nothing to do with the private library lost by Prof. Stampfuss, except there might be one or the other book with the name of Stampfuss in it.

As I have been working on the Höchstädt crates together with an Ukrainian prehistorian, Mrs. N. Kordysch, I know the background of this history. I therefore propose to give Prof. Stampfuss, who has been a member of the ERR, the Kossinna heritage in case he can prove to be denazified. As for the library I suggest that it should stay with the University, except for the few books which bear the name of Stampfuss. The castle of Höchstädt has been plundered after the war and the library of Prof. Stampfuss must have gone lost then. Anyhow the books handed over to Prof. Werner of the Univ. have nothing to do with it.

*Dr. M. Mersmann*  
 Dr. Wiltrud Mersmann

106363

RG 260  
Entry Ardelia Hall  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 352



To: Capt. Rae.

28 march 1946

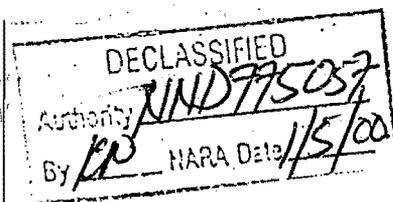
Attached: Report of Oberbibliothekar Plöbst.

Suggest:

- 1) Letter to University that Ahnenerbe is NOT to be incorporated into university.
- 2) Decision on procedure with Ahnenerbe- books. ( to be kept in university and arranged there according to proprietors and provenience)
- 3) Interrogation of professor Wüst, now in jail. He was Rektor of the university, president of the Ahnenerbe and responsible for the murder of the Scholl family and other members of the student's revolt in Munich university 1943.

602

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352



D-380

Der Direktor  
 der Universitätsbibliothek  
 München  
 Arcisstr.

München,  
 München, den 27. März 1946

To  
 Captain Rae  
 Director of the Collecting Point

Munich  
 Arcisstr. 10

Sir,

The Library of the dissolved "Ahnenerbe-Stiftung" has been assigned to the Munich University Library by order of the Bavarian Minister President (9 October 1945, Nr. 6596). Of this order I did not hear before 21 February 1946 and it was not before the 15 March, that I found time to open six of these book-chests. In doing this I noticed that about the half of the books were property of libraries of Salzburg (Philosophical Seminary, University Union, Episcopal Library). 27 books were property of the Academy of Mission Science in Innsbruck and 1 book of the Jesuit Convent in Steyr.

Nearly the half of the books revised till now have been most likely bought by the Ahnenerbe; at least there cannot be seen any signs of illegal acquisition.

Difficulties are found with a third group of books. It is possible that they have been bought by the Ahnenerbe, but it is not likely. It is to be presumed by certain signs (for instance by ex-libris) that the books have been confiscated from private persons, but it is not possible to tell who was the last legal possessor.

Till now not one book has been put into the shelves of the University Library; therefore it is possible to give back the entire library if that is requested.

I beg now to decide if the work of revising the Ahnenerbe-Library should be continued. In this case I should pack all books that have not been legally bought by the Ahnenerbe in separate chests (for the different towns) and send these chests to the Collecting Point.

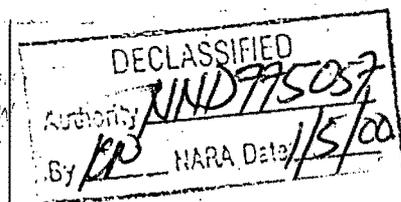
What is to be done with the third group of books, i. e. with the books that may have been illegally acquired by the Ahnenerbe but whose last legal proprietor cannot be found?

I shall not revise any more books of the Ahnenerbe before I have received the decision of the Collecting Point.

*Dr. W. Plöbst*

Dr. Walter Plöbst  
 Vice-Chief-Librarian.

RG 260  
 Entry Ardecia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352



5h

**Universitätsbibliothek**

⑬ München 22, den 24.8.1946  
 Ludwigstr. 17 / Postscheckkonto 48140

To  
 Office of Military Government for Bavaria  
 Economics Division  
 APO 170

Subject: Books belonging to the Library of the Former Gesellschaft  
 "Das Ahnenerbe"

Concerning: Your request of 4. Sept. 1946. AG-007-MGBER/B

- 1.) It is true that 86 book-chests containing books of the former Gesellschaft "Ahnenerbe" have been brought to the University Library on 27. February 1946.
- 2.) 84 of these book-chests were transported to the Collecting Point (Arcisstr. 10) on 19. July 1946. Two book-chests have been placed on an other spot of the University by mistake. The content of these two boxes has been separated and will be handed over to the Collecting Point as soon as possible.



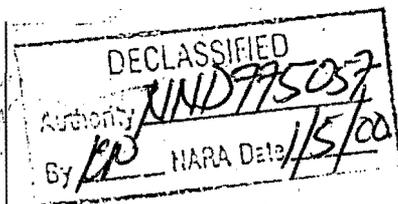
*Flöbst*

Dr. Walter Flöbst  
 Chief-Librarian

2000. 7. 46.

106366

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352



*file*  
 (5)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 Economics Division  
 APO 170

AG-007-MGBER/B

*HJC*  
 HJC/mw  
 4 September 1946

SUBJECT: Books Belonging to the Library of the Former Gesellschaft "Das Ahnenerbe"

TO : Director, Library of the University of Munich,  
 28 Ludwigstrasse, Munich

1. It has been reported that a portion of the Library of the former Gesellschaft "Das Ahnenerbe", which had been stored with books belonging to the University of Munich in the repositories at Oberkirchberg, Württemberg, has been returned to the University of Munich by mistake.

2. It is desired that the above-mentioned books be separated from those of the Library of the University during the next ten days, and that this office be informed when the separation has been completed.

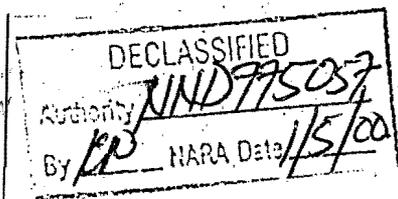
For the Chief, Economics Division:

JAMES B. GOODWIN  
 Major PA  
 Chief, Restitution Branch

Telephone: Munich Military 3430  
 Munich Civil 30054

M.F.A.-A-7100

RG 260  
 Entry Ardclia Hall  
 File  
 Box 352



5h

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
 Economics Division  
 Restitution Branch  
 APO 742

ED 007 (RES/MFAA)

22 August 1946

SUBJECT: Nazi SS Ahnenerbe Books Reported in University  
 of Munich Library

TO : Restitution Branch  
 Economics Division  
 Office of Military Government for Bavaria  
 APO 170, U. S. Army

Attn: MFA&A Section  
 Mr. Harold J. Clem

1. It is reported by Mr. Julius Allen, Library of Congress Mission, Stuttgart, that a portion of the Library of the Gesellschaft "Das Ahnenerbe" a functional office of the Persönlicher Stab Reichsführer SS, in the Schutz-Staffel of the NSDAP, originally located in Berlin-Dahlem, was stored with books belonging to the library of the University of Munich at one of several repositories at Oberkirchberg, Lk Neu-Ulm, Wuerttemberg, either the Rathaus, the Schloss, or the Gasthaus Stern.

2. Subject books have apparently been returned to the University of Munich, possibly by mistake.

3. Under the provisions of Control Council Law No. 2, Appendix, item 55, for the confiscation of equipment, records and other property of specified Nazi organizations, this material should be confiscated by MFA&A, since MFA&A apparently, by agreement with Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Land Bavaria, has supervision of the Universitätsbibliothek in Munich.

4. The remaining part of the same library, perhaps from a different repository in Oberkirchberg, was turned over to the Library of Congress Mission last March, and the restitutable books from that lot were in turn brought by the Library of Congress Mission to the Offenbach Archival Depot in April.

79232  
 106368

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND795057  
 By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

Nazi SS Ahnenerbe Books Reported in University of Munich Library, ED 007 (RES/MFAA), CMGUS, 22 August 1946

5. Lt. Poste at one time (January 1946?) investigated this matter, determined that there was no evidence of removal of subject material from the University of Munich, and he, as MFA&A Officer, prohibited return to Munich of the material in the Rathaus. Books from the Gasthaus Stern were apparently returned to Munich without proper authorization.

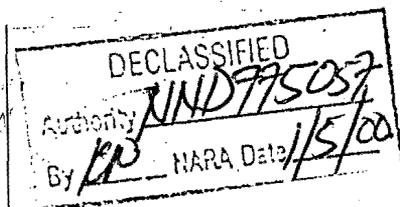
6. It is recommended that it be determined whether there are books from the subject library among those recently returned to Munich, that, if there are, they be put at the disposal of the Library of Congress Mission, and that this headquarters be informed of action taken.

FOR THE CHIEF, RESTITUTION BRANCH:

Telephone BERLIN 43194

*C. M. Fleischer*  
 for  
 L. B. LaFARGE  
 Major AC  
 Chief, MFA&A Section

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352



59

Der Direktor  
 der Universitätsbibliothek  
 München  
 UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

München,  
 Ru/Handstau den 14. Juni 1946

To:  
 Collecting Point Administration  
 Chief: Captain Rae

Since 14 October 1943 ninety book-cases marked UBM 2076 - 2165 had been stored in Guttenberg's Brewery in Pöttmes (District Schrobenhausen). In early spring 1945 I was told by the proprietor to have the cases moved as soon as possible, the room being required for other purposes. Staatsarchiv Neuburg offered me to carry out the transport and to store the cases in Neuburg Castle. I agreed to it principally assuming that I would be informed of the term of transport. But this assumption failed. The transport was carried out on May 3 rd 1946 but that I had any opportunity of asking for the Collecting Point's consent.

So I beg to authorize in the end the transport performed and to take notice of the fact that the book-cases marked UBM 2076 - 2165 have been stored in the ancient chapel of Neuburg Castle.

The Custodians of Schrobenhausen and Neuburg a.D. are informed.

*Dr. Walter Plöbst*  
 Dr. Walter Plöbst  
 Vice-Chief Librarian.

RG 260  
 Entry Ardella Hall  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box 352

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 795057  
 By RP NARA Date 1/5/00

Copy To: Capt RAE

University-Library

Munich, 6 October 1945

(59)

To:  
 Rector of the University

M u n i c h

who is requested to submit the following paper to the  
 Bavarian Minister of Education and Cult

Subject: Deposits of book-boxes

1.) On 14<sup>th</sup> February 1945 the University Library of Munich has displaced 40 boxes containing manuscripts from the Castle Marzoll near Bad Reichenhall into the cellar of the Old Saline (Sudhaus IV) in Bad Reichenhall.

A letter of 20th September 1945 (No.2408) of the Landrat of Berchtesgaden has informed us, that these boxes are no more in their place, having been probably transported away. Staatsbibliothekar Dr. John, sent to Reichenhall on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1945, has not been able to state, when, by whom and whereto these boxes have been brought away.

I beg therefore to ask of the Transportation Office if there is anything known about the above mentioned boxes (marked with UB. Mohn. 257 - 296).

2.) The University Library of Munich had placed on 7<sup>th</sup> November 1942 and on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1944 104 book-boxes in the Castle Stauffeneck near Bad Reichenhall. On 24<sup>th</sup> September 1945 the owner of the castle, Herr von Thiereck, has informed us, that these boxes have been transported away by American military auto-cars. The American soldiers said, that they had order to bring them into the artillery-barracks of Reichenhall. Also in this case Dr. John could not get any informations as to where the boxes are placed in this moment. They could not be found in the artillery-barracks.

I request to ask the Military Government, if there is anything known about the present place of the boxes (marked with UB.Mohn. 172 - 248 and 3646 a - 3672).

signed: Flöbst

Vice-Chief-Librarian.

turned over  
 to Lt MOREY  
 7 Nov 45

(3)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167HISTORY OF REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION BRANCH

## EXTERNAL RESTITUTION

## I. RESTITUTION FROM THE U.S. ZONE IN AUSTRIA

## A. Development of Policy

## a. Problem:

Between the invasion of Poland in September 1939 and the military capitulation in May 1945, Germany and her satellites stripped the occupied countries of vast quantities of raw materials, machinery, machine tools, railway equipment, vehicles, gold, art treasures, and every other type of movable property. A substantial part of this wealth accumulated in Austria either fortuitously through the disintegration of enemy and armed forces or through storage there with the view to relative safety from destruction by air. The overwhelming task now presented itself to the occupying powers of returning this abandoned wealth, extorted under duress, to its rightful owners. This undertaking, still in progress, was assigned to the Restitutions and Reparations Branch, and represents one of the most extensive "lost-and-found" operations ever attempted.

## b. Historical Basis and Conception of Restitution:

On January 5, 1943 eighteen of the Allied Nations, including representatives of governments in exile, met in London and announced an "Inter-Allied Declaration Against Acts of Dispossession Committed in Territories under Enemy Occupation or Control." These nations announced that they reserved the right to declare invalid transfers of property in countries occupied or controlled directly by Germany. This "London Declaration" was, in the first instance, a formal reiteration of the historical, moral and legal principle that neither the person who steals property nor the one who may later come into its possession ever receives title.

Although the term restitution is not found in the London Declaration and no specific mention of policy on restitution was agreed upon on a governmental level, it has been recognized that it was the intent of the Allied Nations to restore to the lawful owner nations the maximum amount

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority AND 785010  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

of property looted from them. This was also to apply to Austria on the basis of her status of a liberated nation.

The fundamental basis for restitution status from the London Declaration which contains the following statement on property rights:

"Accordingly, the Governments making this declaration, and the French National Committee, reserve all their rights to declare invalid any transfers of, or dealings with, property, rights and interests of any description whatsoever which are, or have been, situated in the territories which have come under the occupation or control, direct or indirect, of the governments with which they are at war or which belong, or have belonged, to persons, including juridical persons, resident in such territories. This warning applies whether such transfers or dealings have taken the form of open looting or plunder, or of transactions apparently legal in form, even when they purport to be voluntarily affected. The governments making this declaration, and the French National Committee, record their solidarity in this matter."

Concerning Austria, the Moscow Declaration of November 1943, issued by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America, provides that Austria shall be liberated from German Domination. The Governments declared:

"They regard the annexation of Austria by Germany on 13 March 1938 as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that time. They declare that they wish to see re-established a free and independent Austria and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves, as well as those neighboring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace."

The first specific mention of reparations occurred in the Potsdam Declaration of July 1945. As respects Austria, Article VII, paragraph 3, provided that reparations would not be exacted from Austria. This paragraph

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

did not appear in the official communique as published. It is understood that it was omitted at the special request of the Soviet Delegate to the Conference.

Although the Potsdam Declaration laid down the broad policy that reparations would not be required of Austria, Article IV, Paragraph 9, specified that:

"The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Eastern Zone of Occupation in Germany, as well as to German Foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Eastern Austria."

The effect of this paragraph was to limit the application of the principle of reparations, as applied to Austria, to appropriate German external assets in Eastern Austria. Conversely, reparation claims of the U.S. and U.K. were limited to appropriate German external assets outside of Eastern Austria. There is apparently no such geographical limitation on claims of other United Nations.

On 18 December 1945 the Allied Commission for Austria instructed the Quadripartite Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate to submit to it by 31 January 1946 a general plan to put into operation an effective procedure for restitution. Such a plan was to be in accordance with the principles laid down in the Declaration of London, Moscow, and Potsdam and to implement Article 5, paragraph III, of the Control Agreement for Austria which states that the Allied Commission may act directly concerning "the protection, care and restitution of property belonging to the Governments of any of the United Nations of their nationals."

c. Implementation of Restitution:

A general plan for restitution was submitted by the Quadripartite RD&R Directorate to the Allied Commission on 26 January 1946. The problems on this level met with difficulties occasioned by the fact that the difference in ideology, concept, and thought of the Soviet element in respect to property

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

and capital goods, as well as the difference in interpretation of Potsdam, precluded quadripartite accord on numerous issues.

The American element, in the interest of coordinating the overall restitution program for Austria, proposed to the Allied Council that periodic progress reports be submitted by each occupying power. This was agreed to in principle but never carried out, and the Americans remained the only power to submit such reports.

1. Transportation Agreement.

To solve the problem of transportation costs of and necessary repairs to restitutable properties, the Quadripartite RD & R and Finance Divisions in Vienna recommended and secured adoption in the early part of 1946 of the following resolution by the Executive Committee for submission to the Allied Council.

a. The cost of transportation within the frontiers of Austria, as well as the cost of necessary repairs for transportation, including labor, material and organization necessary for the restitution of property removed from countries occupied by the German Army and which has been recovered in Austria, must be borne by Austria. Expenses incurred outside of Austria, with the exception of Germany, must be borne by the recipient countries.

b. The Austrian Ministry of Finance will issue the necessary instructions so that it be sent the bills representing the expenditures anticipated in Paragraph (a) and so that these may be handled with the least delay.

2. Restitution from the First District of Vienna.

In November 1946 the Quadripartite Commission for Reparations and Restitutions recommended to the Executive Committee of the Allied Commission for Austria the creation of a quadripartite commission at the Allied Commandatura of the City of Vienna, for restitution of property looted by Germans in the Territories of Allied Nations and taken into the First District of the City of Vienna. The resolution was accepted after minor changes in the wording of the text.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority AND 785016  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

### 3. Military Government Instructions No. 96.

In order to obtain full information on all property looted from United Nations and located anywhere in Austria, a proclamation was issued by the Commission for Austria known as "Decree on the Declaration and Registration of Property Belonging to the United Nations, seized by the Germans and taken from the Territory of Countries Occupied by Them." It went into effect 25 May 1946, and was also published and put into effect by the Inter-Allied Commandatura for the First District of the City of Vienna.

The purpose of this order was to compel all institutions and private individuals in Austria to declare within 30 days all looted movable property and assets in excess of 500 Schillings valuation in their possession, or administered, safeguarded, supervised, or controlled by them. Forms were provided to show, among other data, nature of property, mode of acquisition, be it by a seemingly legal transaction, by confiscation, theft, requisition, compulsory purchase, or safe-keeping, etc. The declarations were then collected by the local buergermeister and submitted, through the Military Commandant, to the RD&R Division of the Allied Commission in his zone. All rights of sale or transfer of property were suspended, except where permission of or instructions from the Military Commander or his deputy had been obtained. Severe punishment was provided for any destruction, <sup>damage,</sup> /or fraudulent act involving such property.

### 4. Who is Eligible for Restitution?

Restitutions are made only to governments. A private individual or institution having knowledge of location and claim to ownership of property has to apply for its repossession to his own government which in turn submits the request in the form of a "claim" to U.S. Governmental authorities, provided, of course, such goods are believed to be located within the latter's jurisdiction.

In the absence of quadripartite agreement for a complete restitution program to govern the actions fo all four powers, except for the points noted in the preceeding paragraphs, the U. S. alternative was unilateral action. This was carried out concurrently with the Allied Council negotiations

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

which resulted in the Cost of Transportation Agreement and the Declaration Agreement mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs.

#### 5. Restitution Directives:

Prior to the formulation of a definite policy, restitution during the period from mid 1945 through November 1945 was limited to identifiable works of art and cultural objects in accordance with directives known as the JCS 1369 Series. However, pending further instructions, other properties which would probably be subject to future restitution were taken under control and recorded.

On 30 November 1945, the first interim policy directive was received from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Commanding General of USFA was ordered to seek quadripartite or tripartite agreement in the Allied Control Commission to the application in the other zones of occupation of the policies set forth in this directive. If, however, in his judgment it appeared impossible to obtain such agreement, application of the directive was to proceed in the U.S. Zone of Austria.

The directive called for the restitution of all property, excluding gold, securities, and foreign currencies, identified as having been looted or acquired in any way through commercial transactions or otherwise by the Germans from Allied Nations during German occupation. Mentioned specifically were: U.S.S.R., France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Restitution was ordered not to be delayed on the ground that items subject to restitution were needed to meet the military or civilian requirements in any zone of occupation, provided that in the case of transportation equipment, restitution might be so phased as to withhold available transportation equipment below that required for military deployment and for purposes of the occupation.

In the case of Allied Nations, the following categories of property were subject to restitution:

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

- (a) The whole range of cultural, religious, and artistic works, museum collections, libraries, archives, etc. Restitution in these cases required only that the goods be identified as having been looted or acquired by Germans in any way through commercial transactions or otherwise.
- (b) Heavy power-driven industrial and agricultural equipment and machinery, rolling stock, locomotives, barges and other transportation equipment (other than sea-going craft), communication and power equipment.
- (c) Other goods, valuables, (excluding gold, securities, and foreign currencies), materials, equipment, livestock and other property found in storage or otherwise in bulk form.
- (d) Property produced during the period of occupation, provided the claimant government submitted valid proof that Germany acquired said goods by an act of force.

On 5 March, 1946, another directive of importance was received at this Headquarters which defined the conditions under which limited restitutions were to be effected to Ex-Enemy or satellite nations. Again the Commanding General of USFA was ordered to seek quadripartite or tripartite agreement in the Allied Control Commission on application in the other zones of occupation of the policies laid down in the directive. However, since an understanding could not be reached, application of this directive proceeded in the U. S. Zone of Austria alone. It differed from the first in that it applied to the Ex-Enemy countries, and restitution was limited to property removed from claimant nations between the following dates:

ITALY from 3 September 1943 to 15 May 1945  
 HUNGARY from 20 January 1945 to 15 May 1945  
 RUMANIA from 12 September 1944 to 15 May 1945  
 AUSTRIA from 12 March 1938 to 15 May 1945  
 FINLAND from 19 September 1944 to 15 May 1945

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

In June 1946 above dates were amended to read as follows:

ITALY from 25 July 1943 to 15 May 1945

HUNGARY from 15 October 1944 to 15 May 1945

AUSTRIA from 12 March 1938 to 15 May 1945 (no change)

ROMANIA from 23 August 1944 to 15 May 1945

FINLAND from 2 September 1944 to 15 May 1945

The claimant Ex-Enemy government was required to submit proof that property, with exception of works of art and cultural objects, was acquired by Germany as the result of an act of force and was removed into Austria without compensation.

In the case of other property found in storage or bulk form, restitution was not mandatory if the Commanding General considered that such action would jeopardize minimum requirements of the Austrian economy or require additional U. S. assistance or expenditures.

In September 1947 a policy change concerning restitution of certain property became imperative to avert irreparable damage to the Austrian economy through removal to claimant countries of key machinery vital to the smooth flow of production. It was resolved in specific cases to exempt from restitution for a stipulated period of time, generally three months, certain goods vital to the country's industrial recovery in order to furnish both sides an opportunity for settlement by way of trade negotiations.

A detailed index or list of contents of subsequent, intermediate, and amended directives here would lead to far afield. Suffice it to say that restitution policies have consistently attempted and succeeded in keeping step with important changes in U. S. foreign policy and international relations. Factual accounts and highlights of actual restitutions to follow later in the course of the narrative will serve to illustrate some of the more significant changes.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

Both Great Britain and France have substantially similar restitution directives with regard to Allied Nations but very considerably as to procedure. It was, therefore, agreed that in the Western Zones each occupying power would proceed under its own directives, inasmuch as a substantially uniform result would be achieved. However, with regard to Ex-Enemy Nations, neither the British nor the French have a restitution policy. In the U.S.S.R. Zone, while the Nations under Soviet influence or sponsorship receive preference in restitution, namely Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, the restitution to Western Nations has been nominal since certain countries have obtained only limited access to the Soviet Zone of Austria.

#### B. PRACTICE AND PROGRESS

In the wake of Germany's military collapse followed a period of chaotic conditions in Austria with repercussions in all levels of public life. The panicky abandonment of war equipment by enemy armies dissolving under the unrelenting pressure converging from south, east, and west; the disruption of transportation facilities through lack of fuel and unceasing aerial attack; the shifting masses of refugees from the East retiring before the Soviet armies and sustaining the spark of life through barter or theft; the presence of slave labor, fugitive Nazi governments and their governmental machineries; liberated P.W.'s unwilling to return home for political or economic reasons; the dearth of shelter to weather the hardships of a winter without fuel; amid all this confusion and need arose the voices of countries demanding immediate return of spoliated goods essential to the restoration of normal living conditions and the restitution of the National heritage pillaged in the form of libraries, state archives, art and cultural treasures of every description.

Restitution a subordinate Issue. Confronted with the huge task of rehabilitating Austria, the primary objective set by Military Government was to channel the country's economic resources to achieve optimum results under prevailing conditions and lead the nation back to normal. Restitution

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

to claimant countries at the time was considered a secondary issue.

a. Accreditation of Foreign Restitution Missions.

Coincident with the increased pressure from Allied governments for the return of looted property, certain foreign missions incurred the suspicion of Military Government officials owing to unauthorized attempts at restitution in the U. S. Zone of Austria. The American answer was to bar all such emissaries from the Zone and to require that foreign personnel accredited to the U. S. Zone concern themselves only with the work for which they were accredited, e.g. Repatriation Representatives could not interest themselves in restitutions.

b. Monuments and Fine Arts Organization.

With the discovery at the close of the war in May 1945 of huge caches of looted art and cultural treasures stored in the salt mines in the U. S. Zone of Austria, the U. S. Army faced the urgent task of returning with least delay all readily identifiable loot. A small Monuments and Fine Arts organization was set up to handle the restitution of all such material, but the most urgent and immediate work of the Fine Arts officers remained in the supervision of the transport of a large part of the sensational finds from the salt mines to the Art Collection Center in Munich. Chief among these were the following repositories in the salt mines of Alt-Aussee, Lauffen, Bad Aussee, and Hallein:

Alt-Aussee Salt Mine: This mine contained the greatest deposit of Nazi loot uncovered in Austria. Here was found the larger part of the great collection intended for the Linzer Kunstmuseum, a pet project of Hitler. The material had been rounded up from all over Nazi occupied Europe, under the supervision of Dr. Possee, Professor of Fine Arts of the Dresden University. The contents of this mine were over 7000 paintings and drawings, and approximately 3000 boxes of art treasures. The caves in which the art objects were stored were not needed for operation of the mine since all the salt had been leached out from the caves, and the treasures were located in an unused portion of the mine. These caves, in which the Nazis stored their loot, had

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

electric lights and were well equipped with wooden floors and racks on which the material reposed. The air in the caves was dry, of uniform temperature, and instead of being harmful to the stored paintings, was actually beneficial. Contents of the various caves were as follows:

Cave 1 - Former property of important Jewish families. About 700 paintings belonged to the Rothschilds and about 500 to other Jewish families. 18 cases of household effects of the former Great Head of State, Pavelic. Austrian deposits, which originated from Heeresmuseum; Kriegsschule, Wiener-Neustadt; divers church properties; Museum Eisenstadt; oil paintings from the Dorotheum in Vienna, and a map and plans collection of public buildings in Vienna.

Cave 2 - Furniture from Jewish families.

Cave 3 - Czechoslovak Armor from Castle Konopiate; furniture from Jewish families.

Cave 4 - Rosenberg Collection; Pick Gold and Silver Collection (Canadian).

Cave 5 - Austrian deposits, consisting of 3 to 4 carloads of wall panellings from Castles Schoenbrunn and Hoetzendorf; 10 boxes of flags from Heeresmuseum and 6 Armor Reliefs, owner unknown.

Cave 6 - Property of important Jewish families such as Rothschild, Bondi, Pollak, Gutmann, et al; Theater Poster Collection of Englishman Edward Gordon Greig, which was bought by Hitler after Greig's release from a Nazi concentration camp.

Cave 7 - Modern paintings for Hitler's Collection and library.

Cave 8 - Library and Collection of Count Lanckoronski.

Lauffen Salt Mine: Found in the upper level of this mine were the following Austrian Museum Collections:

Kunsthistorisches Museum	-	787 paintings
Museum fuer Voelkerkunde	-	88 cases of art
Akademie der Bildenden Kunst	-	42 paintings
Nationalbibliothek	-	150 cases of art, etc.
Denkmalamt	-	6 cases art, 21 pictures, 8 pieces of sculpture
Ant fuer Bodenforschung	-	22 cases of art
Graphische Sammlung Albertine-	-	50 cases of art

\*Government operated Austrian Auction Gallery.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

Hauptvermessungsabteilung XIV - 278 cases of maps, etc.

Miscellaneous owners - 342 paintings

In the lower level of the mine were stored various Austrian Archives.

Bad Aussee Salt Mine: This mine contained numerous cases of Library books and bibliographical material, intended for the Hitler Library at Linz; a collection of German war art belonging to the Haus der Deutschen Kunst, Munich, and minor art.

Hallein Salt Mine: Uncovered here were portions of the Hertziana Library of Rome and of the Library of the German Archeological Institute of Rome; also the Vienna Archeological Library; a Coin Collection of the Landesgalerie, Salzburg; and a collection of Himmler Loot.

In Munich the property received was recorded, catalogued, photographed, and checked by art experts to determine the country of origin. In February 1946, upon the completion of the major transports to Munich, and with the activation of the R&R Branch, which would handle all restitutions from the U.S. Zone, the Monuments and Fine Arts Branch was dissolved.

c. Restitution and Reparations Branch.

The Restitution and Reparations Branch was assigned the task of formulating policies and procedures for implementing quadripartite agreements and U.S. governmental directives relative to reparations, restitutions, or replacement in kind.

1. Steps followed in Restitution Procedure

The following restitution procedure was adopted in the U.S. Zone of Austria:

Lists for the return of looted property are submitted by the claimant nations to the U.S. Ambassador in the claimant's country. The latter forwards the lists to the appropriate political advisor, Mr. Erhardt in Austria. Copies of these lists are then supplied through military channels to the FD&R Division which then proceeds with the investigation

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority AND 785010  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

and location of the property. The RD&R Division forwards the claim lists to the appropriate Property Control Officer in the U.S. Zone of Austria or the Vienna Area, as the case may be. After the appropriate investigation in the field, the Property Control Officer reports his findings to the RD&R Division. When sufficient property has been located and identified, the claimant nation is notified to send a mission for the purpose of (a) substantiating the claim, (b) receiving information regarding location of the property, and (c) Identifying and receiving the property.

In general, the normal restitution is, therefore, accomplished in the following steps:

- (1) Claimant government presents a claim through diplomatic channels which is received and recorded by R&R Branch, RD&R Division.
- (2) Copy of claim is sent to the appropriate officer in the Zone, for investigation and, circumstances warranting, property placed under formal U.S. Property Control or custodianship.
- (3) Claimant nation is advised of investigation results and invited to submit proof of ownership.
- (4) If action is indicated, the claimant nation is invited to send a mission to the U.S. Zone, which is accredited through G-2 and accompanied to the field by an R&R representative.
- (5) Property is identified, restitution made on the spot, and receipt signed by R&R representative and representative of the claimant government.
- (6) Movement of property is begun and assistance furnished by Austrian Labor Office when indicated.

2. Decree Number Three on Blocking and Control of Property:

The act of seizure, control, and appointment of a custodian to property covered by a claim is based upon "Decree Number Three" issued by Military Government on "Blocking and Control of Property", in May 1945.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

It empowers a duly authorized representative of Military Government - Austria to safeguard such goods against sale, transfer, disappearance, theft, alteration, etc., by appointing a custodian who then becomes personally responsible and liable for the property in question.

d. Statistical Data:

Evaluation of effected restitutions are approximate only, particularly in the case of Fine Arts, which to 31 December 1947, was valued at \$ 149,625,850. The dollar values listed have, in most cases, been obtained in consultation with representatives of the receiving nations. It is believed that this is a conservative estimation of the Fine Arts restituted, especially of those returned to Austria.

The total amount of freight carloads shipped as of 31 December 1947 was 2334, an increase of 35% against the June 1947 figure of 1736 carloads.

During 1946, as in the period ending 1 July 1947, the bulk of property restituted represented industrial machinery and equipment with over 795 freight carloads or 46% of the total having been shipped.

1. Claims received

Since the beginning of restitution activities 2765 claims were received for looted property. On 31 December 1946, claims filed totaled 1369; six months later they had increased to 2281 claims, and by 31 December 1947, the total number of claims amounted to 2765, an increase of 21% over the preceding six month period.

Claims were received from 19 nations, but the majority originated from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Italy, and the Netherlands. The largest number, 1146 or 41% of the total was received from neighboring Hungary; Czechoslovakia ranks second with 394 or 15% and France third with 328 or 12% of claims filed.

The term "claim" is used only in a restricted sense, for, whereas one claim may cover only a bicycle, another may be for an entire factory involving hundreds of valuable machine tools.

Many claims received from both Allied and Ex-Enemy nations are dropped for a number of reasons; perhaps the claimed property cannot be found in the U.S. Zone of Austria, perhaps the claim is a duplication of

106385

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

another claim, or the property has become lost, stolen, or disposed of in the Summer of 1945. On an average, for every four vehicle claims received, three are declared invalid.

Considering the total number of claims dropped to date - 878 - and the number of restitutions effected - 518, nearly 63% of all the claims under direct consideration for restitution are disposed for one reason or another. Under these considerations, 87% of the Italian claims were dropped, 86% from Czechoslovakia, and 71% from Hungary.

### 2. Pending Claims:

All claims which have not been dropped, or for which restitution has not been made, are still under investigation and fall in this category. It does not include properties of foreign origin under control for which no claim has been presented nor does it include properties uncovered by the looted property declaration law of May 1946 (Military Government Instruction No. 96). The category, however, includes properties claimed by more than one government which claims are forwarded to the Legal Division, U.S.A.C.A., for opinion as to proper ownership.

### 3. Restitution Made:

The bulk of property restituted to date from the U.S. Zone of Austria represents industrial machinery and equipment with 1124 freight carloads, or 48% having been shipped. Based on existing directives, no restitutions were effected on currencies or securities.

It is noteworthy that on a monetary basis, art restitution amounted to 79.3%, while based on the number of effected restitutions, art deliveries amounted to 22.6% and on a freight carload basis to only 15.4% of total restitution.

Considering the restitution program as a whole by evaluating the number of effected restitutions and claims dropped against the number of claims received, the program for the U.S. Zone of Austria is over 50% completed as of 31 December 1947 as compared to 38% in June 1947, and only 34% in December 1946.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date L-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

The largest number of effected restitutions, 23.2% of the total, was made to Hungary; France is second with 16.4% and Poland third with 15.1%.

On a current U.S. dollar basis, the total value of completed restitutions has reached \$ 188,748,450. 79.3% constitutes art restitution deliveries, 10.5% industrial equipment, 5.2% transport equipment and 5% other properties. Almost 75% of the entire value of restitutions made have been monuments and fine arts which were returned to Austria. This process began in the Summer of 1945 upon the discovery of the huge deposits of looted art works distributed throughout the U.S. Zone of Austria.

e. Highlights of Restitution

By December 1945, restitution had progressed speedily on large quantities of readily identified property. A few highlights are listed below to illustrate the nature and approximate values of such restitutions.

1. AUSTRIA:

Returned were three wooden cases of radium considered by experts as one of the most valuable collections of this element in the world, together with five platinum vessels, property of the Institution for Radium Research of Vienna; estimated value, \$1,000,000.

155 paintings, two boxes of sculpture and minor art objects, tapestries, property of the Art-Historical Museum of Vienna; estimated value, \$200,000.

Vermeer painting of "Artist in His Studio", which in 1938 had been the property of Count Czernin of Vienna; estimated value, \$1,000,000.

Various paintings, including old masters, also stained glass windows, coins, models, etc., estimated value, \$2,430,000.

Crown Jewels of the Holy Roman Empire; estimated value, \$1,000,000.

Ten tons of rare historical archives, some dating back to the year 846, property of the Austrian State Archives; estimated value, \$100,000.

2. POLAND:

Returned were astronomical instruments, property of the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Warsaw; estimated value, \$1,000,000.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

## 3. HUNGARY:

Return of the Relic "Holy Hand of St. Stephen".

## 4. ITALY:

The following four libraries, consisting of a total of 2621 cases of books, documents, etc., evaluated at \$1,900,000, were returned in January 1946:

Library of the German Archeological Institute

Library of the German Historical Institute

Biblioteca Hertziana

Library of the German Art-Historical Institute of Florence.

In October of the same year an additional 143 cases of books belonging to the Hertziana Library were released to the Italian restitution representative.

## 5. THE NETHERLANDS: Return of 86 paintings, including old masters; estimated value, \$61,000.

## (a) Restitution of Nitrate Equipment from Stickstoffwerke in Linz to the Netherlands Government:

The first large-scale restitution of non-cultural property was made to the Netherland's Government. In 1946 Holland had presented a claim for a nitrate plant which had been moved by the Germans in its entirety to the Stickstoffwerke at Linz. The equipment was in the custody of the U.S. Forces in compliance with the policy of placing all German assets, of which the Stickstoffwerke represent an important part, under U.S. Military control. The Netherland Government, on invitation, sent a technical representative who, in company of a representative of the R&R Branch, made a preliminary survey of the equipment and plans for the dismantling and shipment to Skuiskil in the Netherlands.

Following the inspection of the nitrate production facilities at the Stickstoffwerke, the representatives of the Dutch Government and the R&R Branch returned to Vienna, where a conference under the chairmanship of the head of the R&R Branch was held. This conference was necessary to coordinate the severance of the nitrate plant from the Austrian economy. Members of the Economic, Transportation, Legal, and the Agricultural

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

Divisions, were informed of the pending restitution and requested to make the necessary readjustment in the Austrian economy following the loss of the 60,000 ton capacity plant of nitrate fertilizer involved in the impending removal. The conference determined that the loss of this production potential, although serious, would still leave Austria with sufficient nitrate manufacturing capacity to allow her to proceed with the program of rehabilitation of farmlands and even leave a surplus for export. The conference determined, therefore, that the restitution need not be delayed on this account. Since certain equipment, such as one gas tank of 25,000 cubic meters capacity, considerable quantities of stainless steel, and other material, was adjudged vital to the continued operation of the plant, the mission was instructed to delay its removal until the conclusion of restitution operations in the hope that the Austrian Government might find some means to effect a trade agreement for needed materials or that replacement might be found.

Immediately following the conference in Vienna, the Netherlands sent into the U.S. Zone a force of twenty experts who, working with approximately 300 Austrian laborers, began the removal of the designated equipment. This work progressed through the remainder of 1946 until February 1947 and required 130 freight carloads representing an estimated value of three million dollars.

In anticipation of the forthcoming removal of the gas reservoir and other installations necessary to the continued operation of the plant in Austria, a search was made for material which the Netherlands Government would accept in lieu of this equipment. The Netherlands' representative expressed interest in the oxygen air-splitting apparatuses of the German Army which had been used for the manufacture of oxygen necessary to the German V-2 bombs. These apparatuses were seven in number and had been installed in the old underground beer cellars of Zipf, Upper Austria. As a result of lengthy negotiations between the Netherlands and Austrian Governments which was coordinated by the R&R Branch, agreement was finally reached for the exchange of two complete oxygen air-splitting apparatuses

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

for the Netherlands in trade for equipment which the Austrian Government desired to retain for the further operation of the Linz plant. Since the equipment was under U. S. control, it was handed over to the Austrian Government on a quantitative receipt to enable the Austrians to negotiate the proposed trade with the Netherlands Government. This agreement resulted in the simultaneous operation of the Dutch Mission at Zipf and at Linz. Shipment operations of all claimed material were terminated by February 1947.

An interesting incident, as a result of the negotiations mentioned above, occurred when the Netherlands expert visited an eminent German scientist, Professor Linde, in Munich, Germany, to confer on the construction of the oxygen apparatuses at Zipf. The Netherlands' representative required the information to determine whether or not his plant at Skluiskil could produce, after certain revisions of the oxygen manufacturing equipment at Zipf, a purer form of nitrate. During these discussions, the Dutch representative was asked if his government had located the oxygen air-splitting aggregate which Holland had lost to Germany during the war. The Dutchman expressed the belief that the installation had been moved to Poland. "Your apparatus is located in the immediate vicinity of where your present dismantling activities in Linz are taking place," the German scientist retorted. The statement later proved correct and resulted in the restitution to the Netherlands of one oxygen air-splitting apparatus from the United Iron and Steel Works at Linz, worth \$250,000, located 500 meters from where the Dutch had been carrying on for six months their dismantling operations at the Stickstoffwerke.

#### 6. DANUBE SHIPPING:

Several hundred Danube river craft were captured by the U.S. Army in the area between Linz, Upper Austria, and Passau, Germany. The vessels were at anchor under U.S. Army guards pending establishment of U.S. policy regarding their disposition and solution of the complex problem of what portion if any, of the Austrian Danube Steamship Company constituted a German external asset. Therefore on 30 March 1946 this Headquarters was advised by Washington that,

106390

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

pending further instructions, restitution of barges or other Danube river craft was to be suspended.

In November 1946, this Headquarters was directed to proceed with the restitution of Danube river craft without delay. Most of the ships had been moved earlier to the area of Passau, Germany; therefore, at the time the above directive was received, there were few vessels in Austrian waters. However, those countries having shipping in the Linz area were invited to dispatch crews immediately so that the ships could be returned before the river became ice-bound.

In March 1946, return of \$76,000 worth of scientific equipment was made to Czechoslovakia, while France, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia together received paintings, art objects and rolling equipment aggregating \$132,000.

Restitution of cultural objects and works of art to Austria, the Netherlands, Poland, and France continued on a large scale through November of that year.

The entire Armor Collection of Castle Konopiste, Czechoslovakia, was located in three separate deposits in Austria. The deposit, discovered in the Alt-Aussee Salt Mine and mentioned previously, was returned to Prague in May 1946. The two remaining deposits were in the International Zone of Vienna and were handled as a quadripartite restitution.

Libraries and manuscripts from the various deposits which had been collected by the Nazis for the contemplated Hitler Library at Linz, were removed to the Linz Documents Center for check on political content. On completion of this assignment they were transported to the Offenbach Archival Depot for cataloguing and checking against the numerous claims for looted libraries.

In April 1946 Fine Arts Officers completed the elaborate task of cataloguing and inventorying the looted Polish Museum Collections found in the Nazi Art Depot in Castle Fischhorn near Zell-am-See. This restitution, together with the Polish Zoological Collection, recovered from Haus der Natur in Salzburg, comprised a special 12-car freight train known as the "Polish Art Train," which arrived in Warsaw 14 April 1946 under protection of American and Polish armed guards.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

## f. Machine Tool Survey Team.

Restitutions continued to be hampered by the lack of sufficient and trained personnel to conduct field investigations, as well as shortage of qualified personnel for the control of foreign missions in the Zone.

This handicap was remedied through inclusion of an investigation organization, the Machine Tool Survey Team, which was already operating in the Zone for the Military Army Ordnance, a military and not a Military Government organ, set up this investigation organization immediately after the war because all plants and especially machine tools were considered captured enemy equipment for which ordnance was to be made accountable. In order, however, to accept such accountability, Ordnance required an inventory. The Machine Tool Survey Team set out to compile a list of all machine tools and allied equipment within the Zone. This inventory of approximately 90,000 machine tools in Austria was about 25% completed when it was decided that due to the economic connotations of such activity it was more properly a function of Military Government which then assumed control and continued the survey until its completion in the Fall of 1947. The definition of Enemy War Material (EWM - "that movable property held by enemy armed forces for direct military use. Under this category is factory and tools equipment specially designated for the production and maintenance of EWM and not technically convertible to civilian use.") placed all property not falling into this category outside the jurisdiction of the Army Ordnance Service completing its evolution from Army to Military Government control.

At the time of this definition, the advantage of having a record of all machine tools and related equipment for the purpose of restitution was realized and the Machine Tool Survey Team was incorporated in the field organization of the R & R Branch. This action solved two problems: It increased the personnel for field investigations and placed under control of the R & R Branch the survey of the industrial equipment which was of primary concern. The passage of the Machine Tool Survey Team of Ordnance to the control of R & R Branch of Military Government was in keeping with the gradual transfer of administrative functions from the Military at war's end to Military Government which was primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of Austria rather than strictly military activities.

106392

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

The information obtained from the Machine Tool Inventory furnished an accurate picture of the location of machines, their utility and value to the Austrian economy.

g. Reorganization in the U. S. Zone.

In order to control restitutions in the Zone more effectively, the Property Control Section of the Office of Chief Military Government Officer, Zone Command Austria, to which the survey team were assigned, was reorganized in the Spring of 1947, into the Property Control and Restitution Section. Henceforth all restitution claims were processed through this office, instead of through the individual property controls of Land Salzburg and Land Upper Austria, which had no investigating personnel.

h. Discovery of Large Industrial Properties Subject to Restitution.

As investigations of restitution claims increased at an accelerated rate, vast quantities of industrial equipment were uncovered in the industrial area of Upper Austria, centering around Linz. The magnitude of the amount of such equipment looted by the Germans and concentrated in this area was such that the Austrians themselves were unaware of the existence of much of this industrial potential. With the knowledge obtained from the Machine Tools Survey, attempts were begun to locate and segregate all such looted material.

i. Austria's Museum Collections.

In August 1946 clearance began of the Upper level of the Lauffen Mine where the Austrian Museum Collections were stored. Assistance was rendered Austrian officials and fine arts experts by the Property Control and Restitution Section of Zone Command Austria. The Austrian Government assessed an evaluation of \$100,000,000 on these collections. It was anticipated that by making two shipments a month to Vienna consisting of two freight carloads each, the mine would be cleared by Christmas 1946. U. S. Armed guards accompanied all shipments to Vienna.

k. Hungarian Nat'l Bank.

During the last months of the war the Salazi Government of Hungary transported to Spital-am-Phyrn, Upper Austria, the entire National Bank of Hungary. Included were all records, accounts, vehicles, office equipment and machinery, together with approximately 500 Hungarian bank employees.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

It was there, during the closing days of the war, that General George S. Patton discovered \$32,000,000 of Hungarian gold, which he ordered shipped by air to Frankfurt-am-Main. The gold was eventually returned to Hungary as a restitution from Germany. In August 1945 another shipment of Hungarian bank property, consisting of 24 freight carloads, returned to Budapest. The bank train was under the protection of U. S. Armed guards.

1. Miscellaneous Restitutions.

In September investigation was accelerated in Land Salzburg for looted property of Queen Wilhelmine upon the discovery of a few articles in the possession of Mrs. Seyzz-Inquart at Mattsee. Further search, however, proved futile.

Assistance was given the Archbishop of Vienna in the packing, loading and transportation of stained glass windows from the Alt-Aussee Mine to Vienna. Windows were identified as the property of the Church of St. George in Wiener Neustadt and the Church of Maria am Gestade in Vienna.

As the Austrian Government wished to renew the production of salt in Lauffen Mine, work was speeded up to clear the lower level of the remaining archives and the upper level of the Museum Collections stored there.

Polish technicians completed the loading of 208 carloads containing 2700 machine tools which left Steyr enroute for Poland. These machine tools were discovered in the Steyrwerke by the Machine Tools Survey Teams and were readily identified as property of the Polish State Rifle Factory. Evaluation of this removal was made at \$3,500,000. Part of the operation involved extensive hauling of machinery by truck as much of the property was dispersed in small villages 40 to 60 kilometers from the railhead at Steyr.

During October 1946, filing of restitution claims increased to a record monthly level of 401.

In November, Polish technicians began the loading of an estimated 114 carloads of Polish nitrate manufacturing equipment which were discovered at the Stickstoffwerke in Linz and valued at approximately \$3,000,000. A 45-car trainload left during the month for Poland.

The von Ribbentrop Photograph Collection was released to Linz

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

Documents Center for transmittal to the Library of Congress in Washington. The Collection tells quite vividly the story of Hitler and his war aggression, illustrating many important events.

m. Restitution of French Motor Vehicles.

A detailed plan of operation was adopted to expedite restitution of French vehicles. The Germans in their hasty retreat from France after the Normandy landings had confiscated or otherwise collected all available French transportation remaining in the country in 1944-45. A large number of looted vehicles found their final resting place in Austria at the time of the surrender of the German Army. The size of this army and the amount of transportation equipment at its disposal was far greater than needed for the land areas to be defended, the reason, of course, being that the Austrian Salzkammergut had been intended as part of Hitler's redoubt area. A number of German troops for three months preceding war's end had been poured into this sector to be incorporated into this defense scheme. The vehicles, passenger cars, trucks, and busses which had served the Germans in their last desperate race were not found in one large transportation pool, but instead, dispersed over the entire countryside, behind every farm house, along every road, and even, where their commander held sway to the last, in well-ordered parks.

With cessation of hostilities, this large number of vehicles of German, French, Hungarian, Italian, and Czech provenance was the subject of actions dictated by the exigencies of the situation and demands of the occupying troops. Idle and unguarded vehicles instantly fell prey to extensive looting by Civilians. Organized gangs foraged among cars for spare parts for later resale. American combat units requisitioned vehicles in better condition to ease local problems of military transportation; the American Military Government also requisitioned vehicles for their operations; Austrians in turn picked up such motor cars as were discarded by the troops or Military Government and cached them for future use; the remainder was collected in hundreds of locations throughout the U. S. Zone.

This situation, regarding the use to which these "CEM" \* vehicles were put, obtained for the remainder of 1945 until Military Government evolved a plan for the control of all transportation in Austria. Under this

\*Captured Enemy Material

106395

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

plan the GEM vehicles were to be integrated into the Austrian economy. At this time, in the Spring of 1946, the French Government presented its claim for all vehicles which the German Army had removed from France. Investigations initiated upon receipt of this French claim confirmed the practical impossibility of differentiating between vehicles which the Germans had looted from other allied nations and those looted from France. Finally, in November 1947, it was decided to restitute to France only vehicles of French origin for which the Austrian Land Traffic Office could not show proof that they had been in Austria preceding the occupation of France by the Germans."

The decision to restitute required the organization of a program providing for the movement of about 1,000 to 1,500 French vehicles of all types notwithstanding their condition; included were those vehicles which had been absorbed into the Austrian economy by the Military Government, and those which remained mere wrecks in the various collecting places throughout the U. S. Zone.

The French Mission was invited into the Zone and operations began in February 1947. The Mission proceeded from district to district throughout the 16 districts of the Zone. It would announce its impending arrival in the town which was the seat of the district authorities upon which notice the local traffic manager was required to have all registered vehicles of French origin report to a pre-arranged place in the town. Here the vehicles and the papers presented by their owners were examined by the French Mission, a representative of the R & R Branch, and the local traffic manager. Individual decisions were made concerning the disposition of each car which resulted in the release of the vehicle or its restitution to France. Immediate loading of the restituted vehicles followed and the mission moved into another district where the process was repeated.

Theoretically, in June 1947, with the completion of the program in the last district, Zell-am-See, the restitution was completed. It was however, found that it had only begun since the Austrians had declared only a portion of the French vehicles in their possession. The French Mission,

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AWND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

in cooperation with local Military Government investigators, returned to each district and began the search for the vehicles which had eluded the earlier organized operation. This search deteriorated into a hunt, hindered by false papers, the removal of desired vehicles into the other zones of Austria, and the non-cooperation of the politically appointed traffic managers in the various districts. A large part of the vehicles were finally recovered by the end of June 1947.

Concurrently, with the program of eliminating "vehicles in operation" from the Austrian economy, the French mission loaded and shipped the wrecked cars from all collecting points throughout Austria.

It is a matter of conjecture whether or not this last category of vehicles resulted in appreciable benefit to the economy to which it was restituted, since these cars and trucks were only chassis without bodies and stripped of all spare parts which it was possible for the Austrians to remove.

#### m. The Last Restitution Phase.

In the period from January to June 1947, restitution deliveries included a wide variety of goods ranging from chinaware to floating cranes. Paintings, rugs, rifles, air compressors, and more than 700 vehicles were returned to France; cotton goods, wool, wine, household goods, machine tools, electric motors, and 75 locomotives to Poland. These comprise only a portion of the host of items returned to the nations despoiled by Nazi Germany.

The number of restitutions effected in the period from January to June 1947 was 363, and an increase of 81% over the number completed on 31 December 1946.

Restitutions effected during the period from June through December 1947 included large quantities of machine tools, electric machinery and equipment, road machinery, motor vehicles, miscellaneous raw materials, components and finished products, paintings, furniture, etc.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

o. **Estimated Evaluation of Completed Restitutions from U.S. Zone, Austria to the Soviet Union.**

The first restitution to the Soviet Union in the value of approximately \$75,000 was made in December 1945 and consisted of laboratory equipment, models, books, and other school and scientific materials belonging to the Smolensk State University. Two carloads of machine tools valued at \$10,000 were returned in September 1946. In May 1947, restitution of industrial machinery valued in the vicinity of \$23,800 was made, as well as seven icons estimated at \$300.

The total estimated value of restitutions to the Soviet Union from the U.S. Zone of Austria amounted to approximately \$116,000 for the period ending 31 December 1947.

p. **SUMMARY OF RESTITUTIONS FROM THE AMERICAN ZONE AS THEY AFFECTED THE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY**

Until Autumn 1947 restitutions from the U.S. Zone in Austria had not deeply affected Austria's economic rehabilitation.

Most factories and smaller manufacturing enterprises had not attempted to make longer-range production plans until sometime in mid 1947; hence, the subsequent removal of machinery integrated into such plans in late 1947 tended to disrupt established production lines with resulting damage to the economy in general. Had restitutions of the identical equipment been effected sooner, no serious consequences/might have resulted and settlement via bi-lateral agreement of a claim involving vital machinery might, perchance, been facilitated by idle pieces of other equipment. A similar view holds true with regard to motor vehicles, since tires and other spare parts became more easily procurable from black market sources and the vehicles are actually now in use. On the other hand, most stock piles of raw materials, otherwise eligible for restitution had been worked up in the course of production.

In the retail trade owners had reorganized their businesses, re-equipped their enterprises and trucking facilities. Substantial restitutions of such property would doubtless work a hardship in numerous cases.

By September 1947, restitution had progressed to the point where the removal of certain claimed property would inevitably result in adverse

106398

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

effects upon the general economy. Involved were several of the country's major production facilities. As mentioned previously, U. S. policy in specific instances favors bi-lateral agreement between the contending parties.

---

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority ALND 785010  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

## II. JOINT PROPERTY CONTROL AND RESTITUTION COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF VIENNA

### A. Policy of Restitution

Policy is governed by the Joint Property Control and Restitution Commission for the First District of Vienna. Directives are of necessity a compromise of the policy of all four represented powers. The Soviet Union and France are more inclined to be severe in following their instructions to restitute in all cases than the British and American elements (as the latter have no claims themselves).

### B. Practice and Progress.

In June of 1946 the holders of foreign property were ordered to declare their possessions to the Joint Property Control and Restitution Commission for the First District under the same "Decree on the Declaration and Registration of Property belonging to the United Nations" mentioned previously. In the last two years no new declarations have been received and, as far as is known, there is no possibility of enforcing the declaration of such property.

Claims are presented to the Joint Property Control and Restitution Commission for the First District who in turn hands the claims to the Working Party, a group composed of one member of each occupying power, formerly known as the Survey Team, and which is naturally somewhat unwieldy owing to differences of opinion and languages. After an object has been located the Working Party makes a report to the Commission giving recommendations on the same. In case an agreement cannot be reached, this is stated in the report.

To The date 187 claims have been received of which 83 were dropped and 28 restituted. In ten cases restitution is pending, leaving 67 cases to be investigated or upon which the Working Party has not received from the Joint Property Control and Restitution Commission instructions for its disposal.

### C. Consequences to the Austrian Economy.

Since there are practically no factories or warehouses in the First District of Vienna, the property claimed is mostly artistic articles, docu-

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

ments, furniture, vehicles, etc. Furthermore, as the possessor of property subject to restitution can, with little inconvenience, remove these articles from the First District and, therefore, from the jurisdiction of the Working Party, the consequences to the Austrian economy are minimal.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority AND 785010  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

### III. RESTITUTION FROM THE FRENCH ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN AUSTRIA \*

#### A. Differences with U. S. Policies.

The French Interim restitution program is guided in its broad outline by a code similar to ours. However, since France stands high on the list of claimant nations, her attitude on matters of restitution is governed to a great extent by the consideration of reciprocity, particularly as concerns such countries as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Italy.

On restitution of property essential to Austria's economic recovery, French policy, by comparison to American policy, is less lenient and disinclined to allow a longer period of grace in which to settle differences through bi-lateral agreements. The French viewpoint maintains that ample advance notice of removal was given, and, as is frequently experienced, no remedial steps were taken in time to avoid hardship.

French restitution policy recognizes goods manufactured in a country during occupation, then removed to Germany or Austria and paid for in a time of abnormal clearing conditions, as an act of force and restitutable to the claimant country.

#### B. Progress.

Restitutions from the Soviet Zone of Austria have progressed favorably. Soviet authorities have permitted French restitution teams free access to all industrial establishments in the Vienna area under their control and have recently given them permission to search all industrial facilities in their zone of occupation in Austria.

Soviet official correspondence with the French is limited to a minimum as was the experience of other restitution elements, while official relations are relatively informal. Proofs of ownership on claimed property requested of French restitution officials by Soviet representatives are reportedly far less exciting than those demanded by the British or American counterpart.

\* Subject to revision on receipt of additional information from the French Element.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AIAD 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

Restitution from the French Zone of occupation in Austria to Holland,  
Belgium, and Luxembourg is practically terminated.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority AIND 785010  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

#### IV. RESTITUTION IN THE BRITISH OCCUPIED ZONE OF AUSTRIA

##### A. Policy.

##### a. United Nations

British restitution policy, like the American, is based upon the "London Declaration" of 5 January 1943. Broadly speaking, property is regarded as "appropriate for restitution" if it falls into one of the following categories:

- (1) Identifiable goods which were in existence in the claimant country at the beginning of the enemy occupation, and which were removed from the claimant country during the enemy occupation as a result of an act of dispossession of any kind, with or without the use of force.
- (2) Identifiable goods which come into existence after the beginning of the enemy occupation of the claimant country, and which were removed during the enemy occupation as a result of an act of dispossession involving the use of force directly exercised against the goods concerned.

In the British Zone, like in the American, only an "Interim Restitution Program" of limited scope functions pending the coming into effect of the restitution provisions of the Austrian Peace Treaty. Currency, monetary gold and silver and securities, likewise do not come within the terms of this limited Interim Program.

It follows from (1) and (2) above that from the external restitution aspect, a man cannot loot his own property. Therefore, goods voluntarily removed by their lawful owners from occupied countries during the enemy occupation are not subject to restitution under the terms of the British Interim Restitution Program.

##### b. Ex-Enemy Countries.

Article 5 of the Control Agreement for Austria of 28 June 1946 provides that "the protection, care and restitution of property belonging to the Governments of any of the United Nations of their nationals" is a matter "in regards to which the Allied Commission may act directly." There is no

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

reference in the Control Agreement to the restitution of Ex-Enemy property. The British attitude is, therefore, that the restitution of Ex-Enemy property from Austria is a matter for settlement between the claimant government concerned and the Austrian Government. As regards the restitution of Austrian property from the British Occupied Zone of Germany, this is dealt with by an Austrian Restitution Mission accredited to the Occupation Authorities in Germany. It is in no way regarded as a responsibility of the R.D. & R. Division, A.C.A. (B.E.).

#### B. Practice.

The procedure for dealing with external restitution claims to property located in the British Occupied Zone of Austria is divided into six phases, very similar to the American procedure:

(a) Claims are submitted by authorized representatives of claimant governments in triplicate in a prescribed special form to R.D. & R. Division A.C.A. (B.E.). Claims are not accepted from individuals.

(b) Claims are then examined by the R.D. & R. Division, A.C.A. (B.E.) to insure that they provide sufficient detail for investigation, fall prima facie within the terms of the British Interim Restitution Program, and are correctly made out.

(c) Claims are then investigated and reported upon by representatives of R.D. & R. Division, A.C.A. (B.E.) in the British Occupied Zone and Sector of Vienna. Property claimed, if located, is placed under control pending settlement of the claim. Holders of claimed property are required to reveal, by means of a set questionnaire in what circumstances they acquired the property.

(d) The reports on the investigation, together with any representations made by interested parties, are then examined by R.D. & R. Division, A.C.A. (B.E.) and a decision is taken as to whether the property is appropriate for restitution. Representatives of claimant countries are notified accordingly.

(e) Periodically representatives of claimant countries make restitution tours of the British Occupied Zone. During these tours physical handover of property which was appropriate for restitution is carried out under the supervision of representatives of the R.D. & R. Division, A.C.A. (B.E.).

(f) Arrangements regarding the transport of restituted property are the

106405

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

responsibility of claimant countries. Packing and transport are normally carried out by Austrian civilian contractors who obtain payment for their services from the Austrian Government, in accordance with the Allied Council decision of 7 March 1946, quoted previously and on presentation of a special authorized authority which is issued by R.D. & R. Division, A.C.A. (B.E.).

#### C. Progress.

Up to 31 December 1947 the following progress had been made:

Claimant Country	Belgium	Czecho- Slovakia	France	Greece	Hol- land	Poland	USSR	Yugo- slavia	Total
Claims Restituted	9	15	30	-	30	37	10	513	644
Claims Rejected or not located	14	51	81	-	26	26	7	603	808
Claims ready for handover	2	1	11	1	2	-	2	54	73
Claims under In- vestigation	15	14	24	-	1	9	2	148	213
Total Claims Submitted	40	81	146	1	59	72	21	1318	1738

The British Government has informed claimant countries through diplomatic channels that claims for the restitution of looted property from the British Occupied Zone of Austria cannot be accepted by the British Authorities after 30 April 1948.

#### D. Effect Upon Austrian Economy.

British restitution regulations do not permit the economy of Austria to be given preference over the economy of a claimant country which is one of the United Nations. The deferment of restitution of looted property is permitted, however, in cases where the removal would embarrass the Commander-in-Chief in his task of maintaining law and order and preventing disease and unrest, or would affect the essential maintenance of the Forces of Occupation. Deferment on these grounds has been authorized in only some ten cases up to the present time, for specified periods, not normally exceeding nine months, and in such cases the claimant country is authorized to obtain a rental from the holder of the property during the period of deferment. Nevertheless, no markedly adverse effect upon the Austrian Economy as a result of external restitution has been observed in the British Occupied Zone of Austria.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 785010  
 By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
 Entry USFA; USACA  
 File General Records  
 Box 167

E. Some Points of General Interest.

The property restituted under the Interim Restitution Program is extremely varied in its nature. The majority of cases related to machinery, but the following are a few examples of some of the more interesting matters which have been dealt with:

(a) Tanzenberg library was established near Klagenfurt, Kaernten, during the War by the Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule (NSDAP) and contained many thousands of books, some of them very ancient and valuable, looted by the Germans from occupied countries. Over a period of 2½ years the sorting of these looted books has been carried out by a staff of librarians under the supervision of the British R.D. & R. Division, and the following numbers of cases of books have been restituted:

To Belgium: 155; to Czechoslovakia, 1300; to France: 2516;  
 to Greece: 1; to Holland: 1300; to Poland, 4;  
 to U.S.S.R.: 569; to Yugoslavia: 16; to France, Belgium and Holland (mixed: 15.

(b) Eight looted yachts have been restituted to the Netherlands from the Woerthersee, Kaernten.

(c) One Danube tug boat has been restituted to Yugoslavia from the British Sector of Vienna.

(d) Twenty-seven crates of agricultural and scientific equipment looted from the Soviet Institute for Scientific Research in Agriculture have been restituted to the U.S.S.R.

(e) Eight valuable race horses claimed by France have been located and are held ready for restitution.

(f) Forty-two normal gauge rail locomotives have been restituted to Yugoslavia.

In addition to the normal routine investigation of restitution claims, some 100 declarations of apparently looted property relating to about 1,000 separate items, made in accordance with Decree of the Military Government (Austria), have been investigated and circulated to representatives of interested countries, and the properties concerned have been restituted where appropriate.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

## V. RESTITUTION FROM THE SOVIET ZONE IN AUSTRIA

### A. General Observations.

The Soviet Government has declared itself in agreement with the other three Allied powers on the fundamental principle of restitution and evolved a program parallel to the one pursued by the other three elements based on Article 5, Paragraph III of the Control Agreement for Austria.

Available information on Soviet policy, procedure, and programs was largely obtained from restitution Missions of other countries which have had first-hand experience with Soviet authorities. The explanation of certain differences in Soviet policy toward various countries must of necessity limit itself to inference and conjecture based on collation and evaluation of a series of actual restitution accounts.

A review of Soviet restitution activities to claimant nations leads to the conclusion that return of properties to countries within the orbit of the U.S.S.R. is favored and promoted, while restitutions to Western countries as for instance to the Netherlands and Belgium has never been realized. France constituted an exception in that restitutions were made to her from the Soviet Zone in Austria; this seems to have been partly motivated by consideration of reciprocity.

### B. Practice and Procedure.

Restitution missions of favored governments obtained permission to search for looted property in the Soviet Zone and, after having accumulated sufficient data to present a well documented case, submit their claim to the Soviet restitution authorities in Vienna. Great care is exercised by these officials and due consideration given to the Austrian viewpoint in cases or protest or objection and generally, where removal of property would prove damaging to Austria's recovery, the Soviet authorities favor trade negotiations and bi-lateral settlement. Only one case of this nature has so far arisen and was settled in the foregoing manner between Austria and the Netherlands.

The actual decision to restitute a given piece of property to a

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AIND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

claimant government, according to the Soviet spokesman, rests with the Commanding General in the Zone.

On the question of goods produced in a claimant country during German Occupation and located in the Soviet Zone of Austria, the Soviet element, as a matter of general policy, considers such property as restitutable upon presentation of valid proof of origin by the claimant government. Soviet restitution policy does not limit the range of restitutable properties. Currencies, monetary gold, silver and securities, are subject to restitution. No claims for such property, however, have been presented so far.

Apparently in conformance with present Soviet foreign policy on Austria, Soviet restitution authorities have occasionally returned claimed property with less delay and more willingly to France than to Poland in order to avoid accusations of favoritism toward member countries of the Eastern block.

The Soviet Union has a limited number of restitution officials functioning in her Zone of Austria. As far as can be ascertained, Soviet procedure, by comparison with that of the other three Allied elements, does not provide for field investigations of claims by Soviet officials. This component function of restitution in the case of Poland and Hungary, for example, is incumbent primarily upon the missions of those two countries. Only in cases of disputed identity do the Soviet authorities initiate their own investigation. Official correspondence is limited to a bare minimum.

#### C. Progress.

Soviet restitution to Hungary has been of a halting nature and the Hungarian spokesman judges that in proportion to the quantity of restitutable Hungarian property in the Soviet and American Zones of Austria, they have only received about 40% from the Soviet as compared to that received from the American Zone, which latter expressed in dollar value amounts to \$11,867,000 for the entire restitution program to Hungary up to 31 December 1947.

To date restitution claims of Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands, have not been processed. Return of property to France was delayed till 1947; but the program is now 95% completed, according to Soviet sources. Restitution to Poland and Yugoslavia was begun in 1945 and practically completed by September 1946. Property returned to Poland from the Soviet Zone of Austria amounts to approximately one half in dollar value of restitutions made from

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority ALND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

the American Zone in Austria to the same country which attained \$11,040,250 or 568 1/8 carloads as of 31 December 1947. Restitutions to Czechoslovakia are nearing completion.

On restitution of property to Austrian nationals the Soviet authorities extend full cooperation. One instance mentioned was the claim of Cardinal Innitzer of Austria for the return of certain church bells removed by the Nazis and located in the Soviet Zone of Austria. These bells were promptly returned by the Soviet authorities.

The Soviet attitude on restitutions to Italy has been negative inasmuch as it produced no tangible results to date. In June 1947 authorities in Rome shelved restitution claims from the Soviet Zone in Austria pending the materialization of an Austrian Peace Treaty which would permit direct negotiations with the Austrian Government. In October 1947, renewed Italian efforts through diplomatic channels proved futile, despite the Soviet offer to permit entry into the Soviet Zone of one accredited Italian expert accompanied by a Soviet military official.

D. Summary.

Viewing the over-all effects of the Soviet restitution program upon Austria's economic revival, the Soviet spokesman observed that the larger part of restituted property was not in workable condition and hence of little value to the country. No over-all appraisal of the progress of the Soviet restitution program in Austria is available.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

## VI. EFFECT ON THE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY OF THE EXTERNAL RESTITUTION

## PROGRAMS OF THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS

There are no statistics or other evaluations of the effects of the overall restitution program to date available on the Austrian economy. Any estimation of results must be of a general character only and merely follow step by step the progress of restitution from its beginning to the present. Early restitution in the U.S., French, and British Zones were concerned with easily located objects found in disuse which were separated from the Austrian economy in 1945 and 1946 when the country lay prostrate.

Through 1947 the economy began to suffer seriously by further removals of equipment of all descriptions from industries which had begun to produce again.

Concerning the Soviet Zone, the above evolution might be said to have been reversed. It is generally conceded that the U.S.S.R. denuded Austria's industries of the larger part of its production potential. The remainder was placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government or of Soviet owned firms in Austria and remained relatively undisturbed by the later restitution program.

It is the official Austrian opinion that the External Restitution Program severely damaged the country's economy and that the greater part of effected restitutions did an injustice to the loser firms which had acquired the looted industrial property through German offices and paid in full for the property delivered.

In rebuttal, however, it must be stated and has been proved that the majority of restitutions were made from property not integrated into the Austrian economy and that, although the Austrian firms in some instances had paid the German war offices for the property, the United Nations which had lost received no compensation. The problem, therefore, remained one of compensating the Austrian firms which were required to deliver looted property which they had acquired through one means or another. This adjustment is, of course, the responsibility of the Austrian Government which then, in turn, has a claim for its reimbursement against Germany.

The Austrian Government has to date shown no disposition to accept the responsibility for the compensation of Austrian nationals or business enterprises injured through the carrying out of a restitution program essentially

106411

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AWND 785016By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260Entry USFA; USACAFile General RecordsBox 167

just and equitable; instead, it merely registers repeatedly its discontent with a fait accompli.

• • • • •

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785010  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

the American Zone in Austria to the same country which attained \$11,040,250 or 568 1/8 carloads as of 31 December 1947. Restitutions to Czechoslovakia are nearing completion.

On restitution of property to Austrian nationals the Soviet authorities extend full cooperation. One instance mentioned was the claim of Cardinal Innitzer of Austria for the return of certain church bells removed by the Nazis and located in the Soviet Zone of Austria. These bells were promptly returned by the Soviet authorities.

The Soviet attitude on restitutions to Italy has been negative inasmuch as it produced no tangible results to date. In June 1947 authorities in Rome shelved restitution claims from the Soviet Zone in Austria pending the materialization of an Austrian Peace Treaty which would permit direct negotiations with the Austrian Government. In October 1947, renewed Italian efforts through diplomatic channels proved futile, despite the Soviet offer to permit entry into the Soviet Zone of one accredited Italian expert accompanied by a Soviet military official.

#### D. Summary.

Viewing the over-all effects of the Soviet restitution program upon Austria's economic revival, the Soviet spokesman observed that the larger part of restituted property was not in workable condition and hence of little value to the country. No over-all appraisal of the progress of the Soviet restitution program in Austria is available.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

## VI. EFFECT ON THE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY OF THE EXTERNAL RESTITUTION

## PROGRAMS OF THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS

There are no statistics or other evaluations of the effects of the overall restitution program to date available on the Austrian economy. Any estimation of results must be of a general character only and merely follow step by step the progress of restitution from its beginning to the present. Early restitution in the U.S., French, and British Zones were concerned with easily located objects found in disuse which were separated from the Austrian economy in 1945 and 1946 when the country lay prostrate.

Through 1947 the economy began to suffer seriously by further removals of equipment of all descriptions from industries which had begun to produce again.

Concerning the Soviet Zone, the above evolution might be said to have been reversed. It is generally conceded that the U.S.S.R. denuded Austria's industries of the larger part of its production potential. The remainder was placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government or of Soviet owned firms in Austria and remained relatively undisturbed by the later restitution program.

It is the official Austrian opinion that the External Restitution Program severely damaged the country's economy and that the greater part of effected restitutions did an injustice to the loser firms which had acquired the looted industrial property through German offices and paid in full for the property delivered.

In rebuttal, however, it must be stated and has been proved that the majority of restitutions were made from property not integrated into the Austrian economy and that, although the Austrian firms in some instances had paid the German war offices for the property, the United Nations which had lost received no compensation. The problem, therefore, remained one of compensating the Austrian firms which were required to deliver looted property which they had acquired through one means or another. This adjustment is, of course, the responsibility of the Austrian Government which then, in turn, has a claim for its reimbursement against Germany.

The Austrian Government has to date shown no disposition to accept the responsibility for the compensation of Austrian nationals or business enterprises injured through the carrying out of a restitution program essentially

106414

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AND 785016  
By JW NARA Date 1-3-00

RG 260  
Entry USFA; USACA  
File General Records  
Box 167

just and equitable; instead, it merely registers repeatedly its discontent  
with a fait accompli.

• • • • •

RG 260  
Box 432  
FED

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NDJ65072By J NARA Date 5/10/99

123.7.1

Looted Art Objects

8 July 1946

File No. 940.4032

1. Fin. Director 8  
Div. Finance July  
For. Division 1946  
Exch. OMGUS  
Dep. APO  
OMGUS 742  
(Rear)  
APO  
757

1. Among the items received on 21 June 1945 in a shipment of valuables sent in by the XXI Corps Artillery were the following:

- a) five albums of old maps
- b) five albums on botanical subjects (printed 18th century)
- c) Norman helmet

This loot was reported to have been turned over to the Degenerhausen Estate for safekeeping by SS leader von Alvensleben.

2. Since the above articles seem to fall within the definition of "art objects" it is suggested that the information contained in this memorandum be made available to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of the Restitution Branch of the Economic Division.

WGB/cl  
Tel. Frankfurt 31017

WILLIAM G. BREY  
Colonel GSC  
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository

C o p y

FRENCH MISSION FOR RESTITUTION TO THE FRENCH  
Attached to  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ECONOMICS DIVISION RESTITUTION CONTROL BRANCH

APO 757

12 October 1946

SUBJECT: Bank-Vault at HOLZMINDEN  
Request of inquiry; OFR 2368

TO : Restitution Control Branch  
Attn: Lt. Col. Corey.

1. Pertaining to a correspondence we have, we are sending you herewith copy of letters concerning important depots of currency, jewellery and precious stones which were discovered at HOLZMINDEN by the U.S. Army and forwarded to Major Jones, G-5, U.S. Army.

2. We also transmit you translation of a note given to us by the "Tresorerie Generale" of MARSEILLE.

RG 260/416

106417

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/9926 260  
B 107  
FEDReport with regard to the "Money-Museum" of the Reichsbank

On the occasion of my promotion in 1931 as first substitute of the Head of the "Reichsbankhauptkasse" in Berlin I discovered a collection of rare coins consisting of German gold coins and some gold medals which originated from the deliveries of gold during the first World-War. There was reason for supposing that there were additional coins of numismatic and historical value mixed with those considerable quantities of gold coins which were stored in the vaults of the bank for a long time. By pointing out that under the existing circumstances a later sale of these coins on the basis of the fine gold content or the possibility of a smelting by the Prussian State Mint probably would result in a substantial loss for the Reichsbank, I succeeded in obtaining permission of the "Dezernent of the Reichsbankhauptkasse" (Plenipotentiary for cash-affairs of the Reichsbank board of Directors) to order the sorting of all amounts of gold and silver coin with regard to numismatic considerations. The result was a notable collection of rare coins. Subsequently an arrangement was made that all gold and silver coin received by the bank at Berlin or by other Reichsbank branches must be assorted by employees in Berlin especially chosen and trained for this purpose. The assorted coin were stored separately and exhibited in the so-called "Money-Museum" of the Reichsbank. The Museum thus started in a very small way soon won the whole-hearted support of the President and the Reichsbank board of Directors. During the following years quite a number of bigger and smaller collections of importance were purchased at the cost of considerable sums of money. Some of these collections may be mentioned: The excellent universal-collection of the University lecturer Dr. Cermann, Goettingen, the Celtic-Germanic collection of Dr. Albert in Brunswick, the collection of gold coin of Dr. Meiserhoff, Berlin, the greatest existing collection of Brandenburg-Prussian coin of the late count Landorff, Steinort, the special collection of coin of House of Mr. Riess etc. Furthermore all auctions of coins were visited and after a careful check of the catalogues, gaps were filled by the purchase of missing coins. Besides this all coins of numismatic importance which were discovered by the sorting of the deliveries of gold coin to the Reichsbank, were added to the amounts of the "Museum" and thus preserved.

The amounts of the "Museum" having increased extensively by the generous help of the Reichsbank board of Directors were stored in vault compartments of the old Reichsbank Building, which in consideration of the vaults then available in the new Reichsbank Building were no longer needed for other purposes. The impressive display of coin, arranged with assistance of modern facilities and with regard to the geographical and historical development of coin was applauded by professional museum-experts and numismatists. Numerous historical maps and inscriptions going into all details made an interesting and instructive effect upon uninitiated visitors. The reputation of the "Money-Museum" was soon spread wide by the enthusiastic comments of visitors from at home and abroad. Other authorities of the Reich, especially offices subordinate to the Ministries of Finance and of Economics, often consulted with competent officials of the "Money-Museum" of the Reichsbank for information on the subject. In this way many a disaster in the historical-numismatic domain could be prevented and many an irreplaceable coin could be protected from destruction. Parallel to the fast development of the proper museum-amounts was the enlargement of the necessary scientific equipment of a numismatic library. Favourable circumstances gave the chance to purchase an important numismatic special library from the widow of the renowned numismatist Professor v. Bahrfeld of the University at Halle. This base was

106418

- 2 -

enlarged by purchases from private persons and on occasion of auctions. The numismatic training of the officials of the museum was developed by regular visits to lectures on the subject at the University in Berlin and to meetings of the Numismatic Society, Berlin, of which the money-museum was a corporate member.

A special phase of numismatics and of coin-dealing are the prices, the appraisal of coin and the observing of price-levels. The necessary professional knowledge presupposes an experience of many years and a careful check and recording of prices paid in free dealings or at auctions. For this purpose a great number of coin catalogues provided with price lists was on hand in the library of the Money Museum. There existed also at that time an excellent card-index, primarily of German coin, well known in initiated circles and belonging to the Berlin coin dealer Rappaport. When news came in 1938 that Rappaport intended to emigrate it was quite uncertain whether he would be permitted to bring the card-index abroad, since the material was very important for German numismatics. The Berlin Police headquarters - at that time the competent authority for such decisions - planned to confiscate and to secure the card-index. The Money-Museum for its part, was interested in rendering the index accessible to the public and in using it for reference. On the other hand this should be done without prejudice to the interests of Rappaport. Therefore the Reichsbank board of Directors agreed to pay Rappaport RM 5,000.-- and to have the card-index duplicated by a photographic process.

Approximately 100,000 cards, packed in cigar-boxes, were photographed and Rappaport was permitted to take the copy of the card-index abroad. In the meantime he has died in England where it is presumed the copy now exists. The original card-index, however, was placed in modern cabinets of the Money-Museum and currently maintained by an employee specially trained in the study of all available price lists and auction catalogues. This work was continued until the collapse of Berlin and the occupation of the German Reichsbank by the Red Army. In numerous cases the card-index was used for the identification of coins by interested private and public circles.

An especially expanded section of the Reichsbank Museum was the Paper-money-collection which was stored in the main vault of the old bank. The collection of German emergency money was the only existing complete collection of this species. The rarest notes were placed between two sheets of glass bordered by a steel frame. 25 of these sheets of double glass, each displaying about 30 - 50 specimens were joined with a revolving steel column and 25 columns had been put up. Also in this case arrangements and inscriptions were exemplary. Special handbooks gave a detailed description of this collection.

In view of the extent and value of the collections of the Money-Museum and its general appreciation the Reichsbank board of Directors intended to remove the Museum and to place it in suitable rooms in the middle part of the new building of the bank. The collapse of the Hitler regime and Reichsbank, however, has definitely terminated this project. In the further course of the war the exhibition-rooms in the vaults of the old bank building were closed in consequence of the increasing air-raids. The valuable collections, packed in boxes

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/14/99RG 260  
Box 157  
FED

- 9 -

and in coin cabinets were stored in four spacious compartments of the lowest of the three subterranean vaults of the new Reichsbank building. The sheets of glass were unhinged from the paper-money-columns and secured with the other valuables. Also the numismatic library and the card-index, the files and the coin lists were removed for safety and in order to continue operations.

When the war appeared lost and the occupation of Berlin and of the Reichsbank became inevitable, the President and the responsible members of the Reichsbank board of Directors fled. According to an order of the President the remaining amounts of gold and notes were precipitately packed up and removed. Since it seemed to be impossible to pack up all valuables of the Money-Museum in an orderly manner, it was ordered to select only the most precious coins and to hand them over to the officials who were responsible for the transport. In this way nine large bags containing the most valuable and unique coins were brought to Markers. These, however, represented only a very small part of the existing amounts of the Museum. By virtue of their numismatic and historical importance they are of irretrievable cultural value. Their real value can hardly be appraised. The remaining amounts of the Money-Museum, the library, the card-index and the records and files survived the air raids and were intact at the war's end. Unfortunately, however, it is understood that at a later date all the coins were dumped in random fashion into bags and removed together with the records by the Red Army. The new place of storage is unknown to me. As far as I was informed the library and the card-index too are no longer in the Reichsbank building. Only one box containing coin is said to be stored there at present.

I can not remember if or in what way the "Fuldner" collection was acquired by the Money-Museum. An exact statement would only be possible, if books, files, records and vouchers of the Museum are still available.

The Money-Museum represents an asset of the Reichsbank, entirely separate and independent from the cash- and metal-accounts. All acquisitions originated as direct purchases, and the countervalue was paid and booked to the debit of the special account "costs for the establishment of a money museum". Also those coins which were selected from bulk deliveries to the Reichsbank were charged as purchases. The balance of the account after deducting the considerable proceeds from the sale of duplicate specimens amounted to approximately RM 1,500,000. The real value, however, was many times the invested sum and was estimated to be in the neighborhood of RM 52,000,000.--. This was due in large measure to the high value of the many precious and rare coins discovered in bulk coin deliveries to Reichsbank and paid for solely on basis of their metal content. From a cultural standpoint, however, it is impossible to fix a definite value inasmuch as there were numerous coins not to be found in any collection. Specimens of more recent eras were collectively grouped and quite complete. The Money-Museum due to its exemplary organization and its technical arrangement was an inexhaustible source with regard to cultural, historical and artistical studies not only for numismatically interested circles and schools but also for uninitiated visitors.

A great deal of my life work is connected with these collections now scattered. I would accordingly be very happy to offer my services in the effort to restore and preserve these coins from destruction. We all hope that the "Museum" can be again

106420

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 715058  
By D NARA Date 6/1/99

RG 260  
Box 157  
FED

- 4 -

rendered accessible to all people at home and abroad.

My former collaborators and associates, particularly "Hauptkassierer" Ebbelt, are in accordance with this desire.

signed: Georg Kropp

Berlin-Schlachtensee  
Spanische Allee 53

5 March 1947

106421

RG 260  
Box 426 FED

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 765 075  
By J NARA Date 5/10/99

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN CIVIL AFFAIRS CURRENCY SECTION - GERMANY  
U. S. ARMY

APO 658  
1 May 1945

Shipment No. 3

MEMO TO COL. BERNSTEIN.

There was received on 27 April 1945, from Lt. Commander Fisher through the XII Corps, 2 chests containing the following:

- 1 Gold Chalice
- 24 Gold Plates
- 41 Gold Knives
- 41 Gold Spoons
- 41 Gold Forks

W. S. MOORE, JR.  
Lt. Col., F.D.,  
Commanding.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Paul S. McCarroll*

PAUL S. MCCARROLL

Captain AC

Deputy Chief, Currency Branch

Original on File with Accounts Branch, Fin. Div.  
Office of Military Govt (US Zone)

RG 260

Box 426

FED

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765075

By IN NARA Date 5/10/99

Gold Chalice

26 July 1946

1  
 Fin. Director 26 July  
 Div. Finance 1946  
 Per. Division  
 Wash. WFC  
 Dep. 742  
 OEGUS  
 (Rear)  
 APO  
 757

1. Among the items received on April 27, 1946 from the XII Corps at Hef as part of shipment 3 was a gold chalice, apparently looted from a church. This and the other valuables in the shipment had been found at the Stadt-4 Kreiskaserne at Hef through a lead furnished by a certain lender who stated that some valuables had been deposited there by direction of Dr. Richard Wendler, Governor of Lublin and head of the Lublin concentration camp. Many of these articles bore Polish markings.

2. Since this chalice seems to be a religious object, it is suggested that the information contained in paragraph 1 be transmitted to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of the Restitution Branch of the Economic Division.

MLC/ek  
 Tel. Frankfurt 34020

WILLIAM G. BREY  
 Colonel GSO  
 Chief, Foreign Exchange  
 Depository

*not sent*

## The Coin Collection of the Coin Museum of the Reichsbank Berlin

About 1935 the Reichsbank Berlin began with the establishment of its own coin-cabinet. Large sums of money were spent on the acquisition of coins and a great staff of officials and employees were occupied with the establishment and set up of the collection.

In all auctions which took place throughout Germany the Reichsbank was one of the greatest buyers, being especially interested in acquiring the most important pieces. Furthermore the Reichsbank bought a considerable number of whole coin collections from private owners. By all these acquisitions the coin museum of the Reichsbank in a comparatively short time had developed to one of the most important coin collections in Germany.

Shortly before the Russians entered Berlin, important parts of the collection, especially the rarities, were packed in a great hurry into bags and moved to Western Germany. These coins have been inventoried in the Reichsbank Building in Frankfurt/M. Among the coins held here are precious gold coins, a few platinum coins and a considerable number of silver coins, almost every piece being a rare one.

The coins of the German Laender (emperors, clergymen, princes and cities) form the largest part of the coins held here. In this short report it is of course not possible to give details of some rarities, but a few precious pieces merit to be especially enumerated, so for example the coins of Brandenburg-Prussen, the long series of multiple large Thalers ("Loeser") of Braunschweig-Lueneburg which formed part of the most precious possessions of the coin museum; then the beautiful series of Hamburg, Bremen, Saxony, Silesia, Hesse, Westphalia, and Rhineland. But the other German Laender, too, are represented by a considerable amount of rarities.

The series of foreign coins are not so important as numismatic coins. But as they are gold coins, with a few exceptions only, these series have also a considerable value. Also among these coins are many rare and precious single pieces.

It has to be noted that among the coins inventoried here there are no pieces of the antique, no Greek or Roman coins. There are also no coins of the German middle-ages (Denars and Bracteats). In these categories, too, the coin museum owned very important series.

Dr. B. Feus

260/421

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
Georg K r o p p  
Berlin - Schlachtensee,  
Spanische Allee 53.

den 5. 3. 1947.

Report ON The Money - Museum Of The Reichsbank.

At the time of my removal into the Reichsbankhauptkasse in Berlin as a substitute of the conductor of this office in 1931 I found a collection of gold - coins all exclusively from the former "Deutsches Reich" together with a few gold - medals the origin of which was the gold - impost during the first World War. As I assumed that there would be a great number of pieces of historical as well as numismatical value and importance among the old amounts of gold - coins to be lodged in the safes partially for a long time already, the treatment of which and possible melting down would have meant a loss not to be redressed again, I occasioned the gradual working through of the amounts of gold - coins and later also the silver - coins of the Reichsbank from numismatical point of view. This happened with the agreement of the decernent of the cash. The result was a show - collection worthy of notice As the work of the few officials to be in charge here proved very productive it was ordered that all gold - and silver - coins coming in in Berlin and the bank - offices in the provinces were to be checked in Berlin by officials specially elected and trained for this purpose and that the elected pieces were to be kept seperated from the other amounts of coins and were to be exhibited in a museum. So the money - museum of the Reichsbank arose from small beginnings and it soon rejoiced the most effective and emphatic support of the president and the directory of the Reichsbank. During the following years quite a number of bigger and smaller collections of importance were purchased relevant sums of money being spent; so in order to mention only some of them the splendid universal - collection of the professor to the university of Goettingen Mr. Örtmann, the Celtic - German - collection of Dr. Albert in Brunswick, the gold - coin collection of Mr. Meyerhoff in Berlin, the greatest existing Brandenburg - Prussian collection of count Lehndorff in Steinort, the special Hessen - collection of Mr. Riess etc. Furthermore evry coin - auction which took place was visited and after carefully checking the catalogues existing gaps in the amounts of the money - museum were filled by purchases. Besides this all pieces of numismatical importance were selected from the whole entering of coined metal, led to the amounts in the museum and thus were protected from being melted down.

The lodging of the museum - amounts soon having become extensive by the magnanimous promotion of the directory of the Reichsbank took place in a number of bigger and smaller rooms of the old Reichsbank-

260/421.

106425

building being secured in a safelike manner and having become free by the erecting of the new Reichsbank - building. The exemplary display of the coins from modern points of view according to historical and geographical aspects, instructing and stirring up also the lay-visitors by numerous historical maps and extensive inscriptions, got the applause of professional museum - experts and numismatians. Soon the reputation of the money - museum spread wide over the frame of the Reichsbank, caused by the frequent conductions of visitors of the bank. The other authorities of the Reich, especially the offices subordinated to the ministry of economics and finances took the advice of the ~~affi~~ officials of the money - museum and their cooperation in competent tasks at many occasions. Thus many a disaster could be prevented and many an irreparable piece could be protected from destruction. Parallel to the fast development of the proper museum - amounts went the ~~desirum-~~ ~~xium~~ enlarging of the scientific tools indispensable necessary for a successful working. Here I used the special lucky circumstance that I was able to purchase the whole important special library of numismatical books from the legacy of the deceased famous numismatician professor v. Bahrfield to the university of Halle from the widow. This foundation was enlarged by purchases from private hands and auctions. The numismatical training and perfection of the officials of the museum, besides me consisting of Hauptkassierer Habelt and Oberinspector Hesse was promoted effectively by taking part in competent lectures in the university of Berlin and regular visits of the sessions of the Numismatical Society of Berlin the member of which the ~~Rei~~ money - museum of the Reichsbank had become.

A special chapter in numismatics and coin - trading are the prices , the taxation of the coins and the observation of the price - level. The professional knowledge required for this can be acquired only by years of experience and carefully checking and recording the prices obtained in free trading and on auctions. There were a great number of coin - catalogues with price - records in the library of the money - museum for this purpose. In inaugurated circles the carefully founded extensive price - record of the Berlin coin - trader Rappaport was well known to the far greatest part referring to German coin - material. When the news of the designed emigration of Mr. Rappaport in 1938 became known the question arose for the fate of the well known price-record and whether he would be permitted to take the record aboard, for this was material very important for German numismatics. As we learned a confiscation was planned by the department of the police - presidency then competent for those affairs. As the money - museum was interested in making the price - record accessible to the public, on the other hand Mr. Rappaport should not be injured as far as possible the

260/421

directory agreed with Mr. Rappaport upon paying him 5000 Marks and furthermore giving him the opportunity of getting a photo - copy of the record consisting of about 100 000 cards packed in cigar - boxes and giving him the permission to take this copy aboard. Meanwhile Rappaport has died in England where the record is supposed to be still now. The original of the record was new arranged in special record - clausets and was completed by a person specially trained for this job comparing and working through the attainable price - records and auction - catalogues. This work was continued until the collapse brought the occupation of the Reichsbank by the Red Army. The price - record was used by interested circles of the public also in numerous cases for the proof of coins.

A specially extended department of the money - museum was the paper - money collection of the Reichsbank to be lodged in the old main - safe of the bank. The collection of German emergency paper - money was the only one to exist completely. The most valuable bank - ~~notes~~ notes were placed between two panes of glass air - tightly claused by a steel - frame each 25 of which were fastened to a big column. Here arrangement and inscriptions were exemplary too. The collection - amounts were recorded in special handbooks ready for being printed.

According to the extend and the relevant value of the amounts and the recognitions from many sides the president and the directory of the bank intende to remove the money - museum into more representative rooms in the middle part of the planned enlargement - building of the Reichsbank, an intention that can be considered as settled by the collapse of the Hitler - government and with this of the old Reichsbank.

In the further course of the war the exhibition - rooms in the safes of the old Reichsbank - building were closed because of the increased danger caused by allied bombing and the valuable collection was packed in coin - boards and - clausets and was lodged in four boxes of the underground safes of the new Reichbank - building. The glass - panes of the bank - note columns were taken off the hinges too and were transported to a secure place together with the other amounts. The numismatical library and the price - record were united with the collection - amounts in order to guarantee the continuance of working. When the war seemed to be lost at least and the inevitable occupation of Berlin and the Reichsbank seemed to be near the escape of the president and the directory began. According to an order of the president the rest of the amounts of the gold and the bank - notes were packed and removed. As an orderly packing of the whole money - museum seemed to be impossible it was ordered that at least the most valuable pieces were to be selected, packed and handed over to the transport - officials. Thus 9 big bags with the most valuable pieces of the collection got to Merkers. Considering the multitude of the pieces these bags contained only a

210/421

small part. But among these pieces are a number of unique ones. According to their numismatical and historical importance they belong to the cultural property of the European countries, which can not be substituted. Their material value can hardly be estimated. The rest of the amounts of the money - museum as well as the library and the price - record remained intact till the coming of the Red Army. The quantities of coins are believed to be thrown together regardless the scientific order and later to be removed. Their present stay is unknown to me. According to my informations the library and the record are not in the Reichsbank - building anymore. I have only heard of one box of coins to be still there. Whether and which way the collection Fulda has got into the money - museum is beyond my knowledge. If the old books are still to be find an exact establishment might be possible.

The money - museum is an object of property seperated from the cash and metal amounts of the Reichs bank. Its purchases were managed only by booking them on a special account marked: " Costs for the erection of a money - museum". Also the pieces coming in ~~from~~ at the Reichbank were booked as purchases here. The balance of the account subtracted the relevant profits from sold double pieces amounted to about 1 1/2 millions Marks. The material value amounted to many times of the invested sums: about 52 million Marks, as a great part of the collection was quasi discovered and checked newly and the calculation of the purchases happened according to the metal prices of the Reichsbank. The ideal value is hardly to estimate, because numerous were unique and not to be found in any collection~~of~~ of the world. Different parts of the collection especially from the newer and ~~newest~~ newest tim were complete or almost complete in excellent condition. The money - museum in its exemplary organisation and technical arrangement was a mine of cultural, historical and artificial studies. to numismatical interested circles as well as schools and lay-visitors.

As there is a great deal of my life - work is hidden in the parts of the collection now being scattered I as well as a part of my cooperators especially HauptkassiererHabelt would be delighted if the different parts could be united again, protected from complete destruction and made accessible to the public of the world.

Georg Kopp.

260/421

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>MMO 765072</u>
By <u>SR</u> NASA Date <u>7-20-99</u>

RG 260  
Entry FIN. DIV.  
Box 421

940.152

Georg. K r o p p  
Berlin - Schlachtensee,  
Spanische Allee 53.

den 5. 3. 1947.

Report ON THE Money - Museum Of The Reichsbank.

At the time of my removal into the Reichsbankhauptkasse in Berlin as a substitute of the conductor of this office in 1931 I found a collection of gold - coins all exclusively from the former "Deutsches Reich" together with a few gold - medals the origin of which was the gold - impost during the first World War. As I assumed that there would be a great number of pieces of historical as well as numismatical value and importance among the old amounts of gold - coins to be lodged in the safes partially for a long time already, the treatment of which and possible melting down would have meant a loss not to be redressed again, I occasioned the gradual working through of the amounts of gold - coins and later also the silver - coins of the Reichsbank from numismatical point of view. This happened with the agreement of the decernent of the cash. The result was a show - collection worthy of notice. As the work of the few officials to be in charge here proved very productive it was ordered that all gold - and silver - coins coming in in Berlin and the bank - offices in the provinces were to be checked in Berlin by officials specially elected and trained for this purpose and that the elected pieces were to be kept separated from the other amounts of coins and were to be exhibited in a museum. So the money - museum of the Reichsbank arose from small beginnings and it soon rejoiced the most effective and emphatic support of the president and the directory of the Reichsbank. During the following years quite a number of bigger and smaller collections of importance were purchased relevant sums of money being spent; so in order to mention only some of them the splendid universal - collection of the professor to the university of Goettingen Mr. Örtmann, the Celtic - German - collection of Dr. Albert in Brunswick, the gold - coin collection of Mr. Meyerhoff in Berlin, the greatest existing Brandenburg - Prussian collection of count Lehndorff in Steinort, the special Hessen - collection of Mr. Riess etc. Furthermore every coin - auction which took place was visited and after carefully checking the catalogues existing gaps in the amounts of the money - museum were filled by purchases. Besides this all pieces of numismatical importance were selected from the whole entering of coined metal, led to the amounts in the museum and thus were protected from being melted down.

The lodging of the museum - amounts soon having become extensive by the magnanimous promotion of the directory of the Reichsbank took place in a number of bigger and smaller rooms of the old Reichsbank-

DECLASSIFIED	RG <u>260</u>
Authority <u>NND 765072</u>	Entry <u>FIN. DIV.</u>
By <u>SR</u> NARA Date <u>7-20-99</u>	Box <u>421</u>

- 2 -

building being secured in a safelike manner and having become free by the erecting of the new Reichsbank - building. The exemplary display of the coins from modern points of view according to historical and geographical aspects, instructing and stirring up also the lay-visitors by numerous historical maps and extensive inscriptions, got the applause of professional museum - experts and numismatians. Soon the reputation of the money - museum spread wide over the frame of the Reichsbank, caused by the frequent conductions of visitors of the bank. The other authorities of the Reich, especially the offices subordinated to the ministry of economics and finances took the advice of the ~~offi~~ officials of the money - museum and their cooperation in competent tasks at many occasions. Thus many a disaster could be prevented and many an irreparable piece could be protected from destruction. Parallel to the fast development of the proper museum - amounts went the ~~restor-~~ ~~tion~~ enlarging of the scientific tools indispensable necessary for a successful working. Here I used the special lucky circumstance that I was able to purchase the whole important special library of numismatical books from the legacy of the deceased famous numismatician professor v. Bahrfield to the university of Halle from the widow. This foundation was enlarged by purchases from private hands and auctions. The numismatical training and perfection of the officials of the museum, besides me consisting of Hauptkassierer Habelt and Oberinspector Hesse was promoted effectively by taking part in competent lectures in the university of Berlin and regular visits of the sessions of the Numismatical Society of Berlin the member of which the ~~Rxi~~ money - museum of the Reichsbank had become.

A special chapter in numismatics and coin - trading are the prices , the taxation of the coins and the observation of the price - level. The professional knowledge required for this can be acquired only by years of experience and carefully checking and recording the prices obtained in free trading and on auctions. There were a great number of coin - catalogues with price - records in the library of the money - museum for this purpose. In inaugurated circles the carefully founded extensive price - record of the Berlin coin - trader Rappaport was well known to the far greatest part referring to German coin - material. When the news of the designed emigration of Mr. Rappaport in 1938 became known the question arose for the fate of the well known price-record and whether he would be permitted to take the record aboard, for this was material very important for German numismatics. As we learned a confiscation was planned by the department of the police - presidency then competent for those affairs. As the money - museum was interested in making the price - record accessible to the public, on the other hand Mr. Rappaport should not be injured as far as possible the

106430

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 765072  
 By SR NARA Date 7-20-99

RG 260  
 Entry FIN. DIV.  
 Box 421

- 3 -

directory agreed with Mr. Rappaport upon paying him 5000 Marks and furthermore giving him the opportunity of getting a photo - copy of the record consisting of about 100 000 cards packed in cigar - boxes and giving him the permission to take this copy aboard. Meanwhile Rappaport has died in England where the record is supposed to be still now. The original of the record was new arranged in special record - clausets and was completed by a person specially trained for this job comparing and working through the attainable price - records and auction - catalogues. This work was continued until the collapse brought the occupation of the Reichsbank by the Red Army. The price - record was used by interested circles of the public also in numerous cases for the proof of coins.

A specially extended department of the money - museum was the paper - money collection of the Reichsbank to be lodged in the old main - safe of the bank. The collection of German emergency paper - money was the only one to exist completely. The most valuable bank - ~~note~~ notes were placed between two panes of glass air - tightly claused by a steel - frame each 25 of which were fastened to a big column. Here arrangement and inscriptions were exemplary too. The collection - amounts were recorded in special handbooks ready for being printed.

According to the extent and the relevant value of the amounts and the recognitions from many sides the president and the directory of the bank intended to remove the money - museum into more representative rooms in the middle part of the planned enlargement - building of the Reichsbank, an intention that can be considered as settled by the collapse of the Hitler - government and with this of the old Reichsbank.

In the further course of the war the exhibition - rooms in the safes of the old Reichsbank - building were closed because of the increased danger caused by allied bombing and the valuable collection was packed in coin - boards and - clausets and was lodged in four boxes of the underground safes of the new Reichsbank - building. The glass - panes of the bank - note columns were taken off the hinges too and were transported to a secure place together with the other amounts. The numismatic library and the price - record were united with the collection - amounts in order to guarantee the continuance of working. When the war seemed to be lost at least and the inevitable occupation of Berlin and the Reichsbank seemed to be near the escape of the president and the directory began. According to an order of the president the rest of the amounts of the gold and the bank - notes were packed and removed. As an orderly packing of the whole money - museum seemed to be impossible it was ordered that at least the most valuable pieces were to be selected, packed and handed over to the transport - officials. Thus 9 big bags with the most valuable pieces of the collection got to Merkers. Considering the multitude of the pieces these bags contained only a

106431

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 765072By SR NARA Date 7-20-99

RG

260Entry FIN. DIV.Box 421

small part. But among these pieces are a number of unique ones. According to their numismatical and historical importance they belong to the cultural property of the European countries, which can not be substituted. Their material value can hardly be estimated. The rest of the amounts of the money - museum as well as the library and the price - record remained intact till the coming of the Red Army. The quantities of coins are believed to be thrown together regardless the scientific order and later to be removed. Their present stay is unknown to me. According to my informations the library and the record are not in the Reichsbank - building anymore. I have only heard of one box of coins to be still there. Whether and which way the collection Fulda has got into the money - museum is beyond my knowledge. If the old books are still to be find an exact establishment might be possible.

The money - museum is an object of property separated from the cash and metal amounts of the Reichsbank. Its purchases were managed only by booking them on a special account marked: "Costs for the correction of a money - museum". Also the pieces coming in from at the Reichsbank were booked as purchases here. The balance of the account subtracted the relevant profits from sold double pieces amounted to about 1 1/2 millions Marks. The material value amounted to many times of the invested sums: about 52 million Marks, as a great part of the collection was quasi discovered and checked newly and the calculation of the purchases happened according to the metal prices of the Reichsbank. The ideal value is hardly to estimate, because numerous were unique and not to be found in any collection of the world.

Different parts of the collection especially from the newer and newest time were complete or almost complete in excellent condition. The money - museum in its exemplary organisation and technical arrangement was a mine of cultural, historical and artificial studies. to numismatical interested circles as well as schools and lay-visitors.

As there is a great deal of my life - work is hidden in the parts of the collection now being scattered I as well as a part of my cooperators especially Hauptkassierer Habelt would be delighted if the different parts could be united again, protected from complete destruction and made accessible to the public of the world.

*Georg Habelt*

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	NND775057
By	SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG	260
Entry	Ardelia Hall
File	Collection
Box	265

23 October 1946

Troops Using Protected Monument at Weissenburg

MFA/A Office for North Bavaria, Det B-211

OMGB MFA/A Section, APO 170, US Army

1. This office was directed to check upon rumors stating that a protected monument at Weissenburg is being used by American troops.
2. The following protected monuments are in LK Weissenburg: Castle Ellingen, Castle Wülzburg, Castle Pappenheim, and Castle Sandsee.
3. A field trip was made to Weissenburg where the Military Government was contacted. It has been ascertained that there are no troops at present in LK Weissenburg except the Military Government, the Constabulary, and a small Signal Corps Unit, and none of these are located in protected monuments.
4. The rumor may have originated at the time when Castle Ellingen was used by American troops. Castle Ellingen, which was inspected 22 October 1946, is now fully protected and used by the Academy of Fine Arts of Nürnberg and the family of the Princess Wrede.

ANDRE KORMENDI  
MFA/A Officer  
North Bavaria

106433

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

4

HEADQUARTERS  
 MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
 MUNICH  
 Det F-213, 3rd ECAR  
OFFICE MEMO SLIP

APO 658

SUBJECT: Army use of protected monument

(Classification or Subject - Identify attached papers, if any.)  
 Number each memo in left margin, date and initial on right  
 margin, office must be indicated, draw line across sheet just  
 below memo, avoid using small slips.

**NO** MEMO (Use full width of sheet for long memos) Date & Initial

Cpt. Rac

Leisenberg (LK H-267) falls under 21. IV. 46  
 the control of Reg Bez Ober und  
 Mittelfranken E-203 at ANSBACH.  
 suggest they be asked to  
 investigate this summer.

S. Reed  
 Cpt. Carl G. Wagner

106434

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

*13 July*  
*#783*  
 10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES:

(Prince von Wrede completing sorting of archives of Schloss Ellingen. Most valuable furniture, tapestries, paintings, silver, china being stored after inventory in Schloss.)

*Weissenburg*  
*(T 3653)*  
*#783*  
*13-20 July*  
 10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES:

Rooms containing inventoried furniture, pictures, possessions of staff of Fine Arts Academy, Nurnberg, located in Schloss Ellingen, locked, posted off limits to all personnel.

10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES: *Weissenburg (T3653) #783 27 July*

Further inspection made of old Bavarian town and monastery records, dating from fifteenth century, in Castle Sandsee. Records boxed and in good condition. Rooms locked; keys in possession of Princess von Wrede, owner of Castle.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES: *Weissenburg (T3653) #783*

Archives and records belonging to State Archives Section, Nurnberg, stored at Castle Sandsee, inspected, found contained in 126 wooden cases. Archives in good condition and secured. *3 Aug.*

10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES: *Weissenburg #267 12-18 Aug.*

All property (paintings, objects d'art, furniture, archives, clothing) in Palace Ellingen frozen by order of Col. Hensey, 174th FA Group, until he can obtain clearance from CG, 61st FA Brigade.

10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES:

*Weissenburg #267 28.*  
 Volksbibliothek, City Weissenburg, being prepared for re-opening. Applications being received for library staff and book screening to begin next week.

10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES.

*Weissenburg*  
*#267 19.11*  
 Troops billeted again in Schloss Ellingen and rooms previously closed by Military Government entered.

10. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, ARCHIVES: *Weissenburg #267 1 Dec.*

Poles who took over Weissenburg library for living quarters being removed. Library expected to open soon.

106435

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By S2 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section  
 APO 407 US Army  
 Office for North Bavaria, Nürnberg

17 April 1947

SUBJECT: Loss of Valuable Manuscript in Feuchtwangen

TO : State Archives Nürnberg, 17 Archivstrasse, Attn.:  
 Direktor Dr. Fridolin Solleder

1. Reference is made to your letter dated 10 February 1947. An investigation disclosed that subject manuscript disappeared from the house of Mrs. Tondl between 20 and 30 April 1945, while an Infantry unit was occupying the house.

2. It is impossible at this time to continue the investigation, as the unit in question has returned a long time ago to the States, and it would be impracticable to trace the disappearance of the manuscript to any single person, the more so that the US Government cannot assume responsibility for damages which occurred during combat period.

ANDRE KORMENDI  
 MFA/A Officer  
 North Bavaria

Übersetzung

1. Es wird Bezug genommen auf Ihr Schreiben vom 10. Februar 1947. Nachforschungen haben ergeben, daß das fragliche Manuskript zwischen 20. und 30. April 1945, aus dem Haus der Frau Tondl verschwunden ist, als eine Infanterie-Einheit das Haus besetzt hatte.

2. Z.Zt. ist es nicht möglich, weitere Nachforschungen anzustellen, da die in Frage stehende Einheit vor langer Zeit schon nach den Staaten zurückgekehrt ist. Es wäre undurchführbar, das Verschwinden des Manuskriptes bis zu einem einzelnen Mann zu verfolgen, umso mehr als die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten keine Verantwortung übernehmen kann für Schäden, welche während der Zeit des Kampfes verursacht wurden.

106436

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By S2 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

AG 007 MCBW-M

1st Ind.

NEP/hb

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICE FOR LANDKREIS  
 FEUCHTWANGEN, DETACHMENT B-263, APO 407, US ARMY  
 22 March 1947

TO: Director, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section,  
 Office for North Bavaria, Det B-211, APO 407, US Army

In compliance with par 2 basic communication an investigation revealed the following facts:

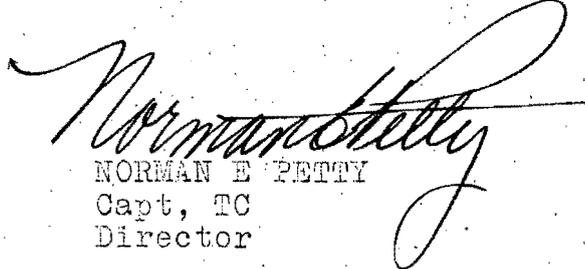
a. The manuscript is a narrative history of city of Feuchtwangen written in long hand by Thomas Seitzinger. It took approximately 40 years to write this document.

b. Manuscript was located in house No 89 Museum Strasse and was last observed there in March 1945 by a Mrs. Tondl, daughter of Mr. Seitzinger.

c. House No 89 Museum Strasse was occupied by Hq Co, 2nd Bn, 22nd Inf, APO 4 c/o PM NY on 20 April 1945 for a period of 10 days.

d. After their departure on 30 April 1945 the house was returned to Mrs. Tondl and manuscript was discovered to be missing.

e. Dr. Krause-Dresden, local archivist, could not give any additional information concerning the matter.

  
 NORMAN E. PETTY  
 Capt, TC  
 Director

Tel: Ansbach-Feuchtwangen-101

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

Dr. Ing. Johannes Wolf  
 13a Weitraasdorf Nr. 37  
 Kreis Coburg

Weitraasdorf, 5 November 1947

TO: Investigating Officer  
 Claims Office, Room 6811, APC 463  
 War Department, Bayreuth Branch,  
 Bayreuth, Bavaria.

Betr.: Schadenersatzanspruch des  
 Herrn Dr. J.H. Jantzen lt. Brief  
 vom 21.10.47 an Ihre Dienst-  
 stelle und Anspruch des Unter-  
 zeichneten.

SUBJECT: Indemnification Claim  
 of Dr. J.H. JANTZEN accord.  
 to letter dtd 21-10-47  
 to your office and claim  
 of the undersigned.

Herr Dr. J.H. Jantzen, wohnhaft in  
 Altenberg/W. Hitzendorf-Graß, Oester-  
 reich, wandte sich in nächstehender  
 Angelegenheit an Ihre Dienststelle  
 und bat mich, noch nähere Angaben  
 dazu zu machen. Er hatte mir verschie-  
 dene Wertgegenstände schon während des  
 Krieges zur Aufbewahrung übergeben,  
 die ich mit anderen Wertgegenständen  
 in einer Stahlkassette aufbewahrte.  
 Ein Teil dieser Wertgegenstände kam  
 unter folgenden Umständen abhanden:

Dr. J.H. JANTZEN, living at Altenberg  
 near Hitzendorf-Graß, Austria,  
 addressed himself in the follow-  
 ing matter to your office and  
 has asked me to give you further  
 details thereabout. Already during  
 the war he had given to me di-  
 verse jewels inviting me to keep  
 them for him. I kept these jewels  
 together with others in a strong-  
 box. A part of these jewels got  
 lost under the following circum-  
 stances:

Am 11. April 1945 musste meine Frau  
 Gertrud Wolf geb. Vahle ihr Quartier  
 in Weitraasdorf Haus Nr. 37, Pfarr-  
 haus, bei Coburg innerhalb von wenigen  
 Minuten räumen, da es von amerikani-  
 schen Militär in Anspruch genommen  
 wurde. Infolge ihres Alters und ihrer  
 körperlichen Beschaffenheit musste  
 sie einen größeren Handkoffer zu-  
 rücklassen, in dem sich Kleidungs-  
 stücke, Wäsche und eine verschlossene  
 Stahlkassette mit Wertgegenständen  
 befanden. Als sie am nächsten Tage  
 das Quartier wieder betreten durfte,  
 welches von den Amerikanern besetzt  
 war, war der Handkoffer und die Stahl-  
 kassette mit Gewalt erbrochen und ein  
 Teil des Inhaltes fehlte. Als meine  
 Frau am 13. April früh um 7 Uhr Meldung  
 an den Kommandeur der Truppe erstat-  
 ten wollte, war dieselbe abgerückt.  
 Wegen der sehr beschränkten Ausgeh-  
 zeit war frühere Meldung nicht mög-  
 lich gewesen. Verhandlungen haben  
 in Weitraasdorf nicht stattgefunden.  
 Es fehlten:

On 11-4-1945, my wife Gertrud  
 Wolf, maiden name Vahle, had to  
 leave her lodging at Weitraasdorf  
 near Coburg, pastorate, house-No.  
 37 within a few minutes, as it  
 was claimed by American troops.  
 Because of her age and of her  
 bodily condition she had to leave  
 back a large suit case which con-  
 tained articles of dress, linen  
 and a locked strong-box with  
 jewels. When she was allowed to  
 enter the lodging again the next  
 day, which was occupied by the  
 Americans, the suit case and the  
 strong-box was broken open by  
 force and a part of the contents  
 was missing. When my wife wanted  
 to report the event to the com-  
 manding officer of the troop on  
 13 April early at 7 o'clock, the  
 troop had already marched on. It  
 has not been possible to report  
 earlier because of the curfew.  
 There were no war actions at Wei-  
 traasdorf. The following items  
 were missing:

	<u>Wert:</u>
1. Eine goldene Schweizer Omega-Herrentaschenuhr, 8st. Sch.	4000
2. Eine Platin-Kette	2500
<u>Summe:</u>	<u>6500</u>

	<u>Value:</u>
1. A golden Swiss Omega- watch, Austrian Sch.	4000
2. A platinum chain	2500
<u>to carry over: Austrian Schillings</u>	<u>6500</u>

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

Übertrag: Österr. Schl.	6500	Carried over: Austrian Sch.s	6500
3. Eine Platin-Golduhrkette	2500	3. Platinum goldwatch-chain	2500
4. Eine goldene Kette mit Achatanhänger	600	4. Goldchain with agate pendant	600
5. Zwei goldene Manschettenknöpfe	400	5. Two golden cufflinks	400
6. Eine Korallenkette	100	6. A chain of corals	100
Österr. Schl.	11000	Austrian Sch.s	11000
7. Ein goldenes Armband mit grossen Smaragd, zwei rosa Halbedelsteinen, zwei Perlen, Biedermeierstil	RM 30,000	7. A gold bracelet with a big emerald, two pink precious stones, two pearls, Biedermeier-style	RM 30,000
8. Ein Ohrring, Onix mit Brillanten, Platinfassung	150	8. An earring, Onix with brilliants, platinum settings	150
9. Ein Damen-Rostum, grau mit blauen Streifen	250	9. A ladies' costume, gray with blue stripes	250
10. Verschiedene Wäschestücke	100	10. Diverse linen	100
RM	30,500.-	RM	30,500.-

The Wertgegenstände unter 1-6 gehören Herrn Dr. J.H. Jantzen, die Gegenstände unter 7-10 meiner Frau.

Anbei 2 Fotokopien der Schätzung der abhanden gekommenen Gegenstände unter 1-7.

Am 1. November 1945 wendete ich mich an das US Schadensersatzamt in Bayreuth, Siemensstr. 9 mit der Bitte um Übersendung der für solche Zwecke vorgeschriebenen Formulare. Ich erhielt die Antwort von Bayreuth Branch Claims Office Team 6811, APO 403 vom 9.11.45, falls ich einen Schadenersatzanspruch geltend machen wollte, müsste ich persönlich zu dieser Dienststelle kommen, eine von einem Fachmann oder einem anerkannten Händler beglaubigte Schätzung des entstandenen Schadens, sowie etwaige Zeugen oder Zeugenaussagen seien mitzubringen.

Da meine Frau Anfang November schwer erkrankte und in die Universitätsklinik München gebracht werden musste, stellte ich durch Schreiben vom 20.11.45 an das War Department Bayreuth, Branch Claims Office Team 6811, APO 403 in Bayreuth den Sachverhalt dar und wies darauf hin, dass meine Frau infolge schwerer Erkrankung auf absehbare Zeit nicht nach Bayreuth reisen könnte. Meine Frau war der Hauptzeuge des Vorganges, ich selbst war zu dieser Zeit noch nicht in Weitraasdorf. Da ich durch Fliegerangriffe mein gesamtes Vermögen verloren hatte, lege ich Wert auf Ersatz des angegebenen Verlustes und bat dringend darum,

The jewels under 1-6 belong to Mr. Dr. J.H. Jantzen, the items under 7-10 to my wife.

2 photo-copies about the taxation of the things which have got lost under 1-7 are attached hereto.

On 1 November 1945, I addressed myself to the US Claims Office at 9 Siemensstr., Bayreuth with the request that the forms required for such purposes may be sent to me. I got the answer by the Bayreuth Branch Claims Office Team 6811, APO 403, dtd 8-11-45, that in case I were willing to claim for indemnification, I should come to that office in person and should bring with me a declaration of the value made by an expert or by an appreciated dealer about the damage as well as eventual witnesses or testimony.

As my wife became heavily ill at the beginning of November and had to be brought to the university clinic at Munich, I wrote a letter to the War Department Bayreuth Branch Claims Office Team 6811, APO 403 at Bayreuth on 20-11-45, explaining the state of affair and pointing to the fact that my wife in consequence of a heavy disease will not be able to travel to Bayreuth in next time. My wife has been the chief witness of the event, I myself has not yet been at Weitraasdorf at that time. Having lost all my property by air-raids I am interested to obtain indemnification of the mentioned loss, and have

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

- 3 -

mir mitteilen zu wollen, welche Schritte meinerseits unternommen werden müssten, um den Schadenersatzanspruch durchzuführen. Obwohl mein Brief "eingeschrieben" abgegangen war, erhielt ich keine Antwort. Durch Schreiben v. 8.12.45 mahnte ich die Antwort an und wies besonders darauf hin, dass meine Frau infolge einer schweren Operation bis auf weiteres nicht reisefähig sei und durch den Verlust vor allem des Armbandes auch deswegen so schwer betroffen wäre, weil ihre Mutter amerikanische Staatsangehörige war und bei diesen besonderen Umständen Rechnung zu tragen und mir mitzuteilen, welche Schritte von mir unternommen werden müssten, damit der Anspruch nicht verfiere und eine entsprechende Ersatzleistung erfolge. Ich erhielt wiederum keine Antwort.

Obige Schilderung des Vorganges weicht in einigen Punkten von den Angaben des Schreibens v. 20.11.45 an das War Department Bayreuth ab, das die Hauptzeugin Frau G. Wolf damals im Krankenhaus der Universitätsklinik München lag und die endgültigen Schätzwerte des Verlusts mir erst im November 1946 bekannt wurden.

Ich bitte um Untersuchung der Angelegenheit und Rückerstattung der Wertgegenstände bzw. Schadenersatzleistung.

Ich möchte noch erwähnen, dass die einzige Nachricht, die ich aus Bayreuth durch Schreiben v. 8.11.45 von Claims Office Team 6811, APO 403 erhielt, unterzeichnet war: Harold H. Skinner 1st Lt. CMC Investigating Officer.

Herr Dr. J.H. Jantzen wandte sich auch an die amerikanische Militärregierung nach München und zwar an Herrn Edwin C. Rae, Esq.

Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Restitution Branch,

Military Government for Bavaria, Economics Division, München.

Diese Stelle erhielt auch Durchschlag vorliegenden Schreibens.

Vorstehende Angaben mögen zur Ergänzung des Briefes des Herrn Dr.

urgently begged to tell me what steps I should have to take on my part in order to carry thru the claim for indemnification. Although my letter was "registered", I have got no answer. By letter dt. 8-12-45 I asked for an answer and pointed explicitly to the fact that my wife, in consequence of a heavy operation would not be able to travel until further notice and that she were especially affected by the loss particularly of the bracelet, because her mother has been an American citizen, and begged that these special conditions might be considered and that I wanted to be told what steps I should have to take in order that the claim will not expire and that a corresponding indemnification might happen. Again, I did not receive any answer.

In several items the above description of the event differs from the statements of the letter dt. 20-11-45 to the War Department Bayreuth, as the chief witness Mr. G. Wolf was at the hospital of the university clinic at Munich at that time, and as the final final valuation of the loss was known to me not before November 1946.

I ask you to examine the matter and to return order that the things will be returned or that I shall get the indemnification for the loss.

Further, I beg to mention, that the only information I have got from Bayreuth with letter dt. 8-11-45 by the Claims Office Team 6811, APO 403, was signed by: Harold H. Skinner 1st Lt. CMC Investigating Officer

Mr. Dr. H. J. Jantzen has also addressed himself to American Military Government to Munich and that to

Mr. Edwin C. Rae, Esq., Chief Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Military Government for Bavaria, Economics Division, München.

This office has also got a copy of this letter.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority **NND775057**  
 By **S2** NARA Date **8-23-99**

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

## INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

20 November 1947

SUBJECT: Claim of Dr.Jantzen  
 FROM : MFA/A Office for North Bavaria, Nürnberg  
 TO : OMGB MFA/A Section, APO 407, US Army, Attn.: Mr. Leonard

1. Reference is made to your communication dated 30 October 1947.
2. Attached is a letter for your signature to Mr.Jantzen concerning the loss of his valuables at Weitraamsdorf.
3. Mr.Jantzen lost several gold watches and other jewelry at the hands of American troops in April 1945 at Weitraamsdorf where the material had been entrusted to a Dr.Wolf living in that locality.
4. As the missing material does not include cultural objects, it does not concern MFA/A. Mr.Jantzen has already filed a claim at the Bayreuth Branch of the US Claims Office.

Incl.1 - Letter in 4 copies  
 Incl.2 - Basic material returned

ANDRE KORMENDI  
 MFA/A Officer  
 North Bavaria

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	NND775057
By	S2 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG	260
Entry	Ardelia Hall
File	Collection
Box	265

14 October 1946

Removal of Art Object by US Troops in Erlangen

OMGB MFA/A Section, HPO 170, US Army

1. The complaint of Dr. Werner, German civilian from Erlangen, transmitted to this office by Col. Robie, Director of Landkreis Erlangen, was investigated.
2. On 10 October 1946, Col. Robie was interviewed on the matter, and he stated that he believes the contents of Werner's statement essentially to be true. He has no direct knowledge of the matter, but he concludes this from remarks made by officers of the 6th Cavalry during dinnertable conversations, and also from the fact that he knows that tactical units in Erlangen made a habit of taking with them furnishings from houses when they were moved from one place to another. He personally saw the 1120th Engineers to remove furniture from Werner's house at one occasion, and, in spite of the fact that he saw it with his own eyes, when he protested against it at the unit later, they simply denied the movement. He said that according to some unverified information the baroque cabinet in question was taken apart and crated by Polish hands in Erlangen ordered to do so by a high ranking officer of the 6th Cavalry, and that it was shipped to the United States. He suggested to contact Capt. Britz, also of the Military Government in Erlangen, who has more detailed knowledge on the matter.
3. Capt. Britz was interviewed at the same day, and he also stated that the information given by Werner is true. To his knowledge the cabinet was taken by Col. McKenzie, Commanding Officer of the 6th Cavalry, from 17 Löwenichstrasse to 29 Ebrardstrasse when he changed billets, and that from there it was probably removed to Coburg, where the 6th Cavalry was later transferred from Erlangen. He said that while in Coburg, he asked members of the outfit what happened to the cabinet, but could not get a direct answer. When told about Col. Robie's statement that the cabinet may have been shipped to the States, he said that that is possible.

106442

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

- 2 -

However, this is something that he asked in a jocular way from the officers to which they answered in jest that this may be possibly so. Capt. Britz stated furthermore that he also has knowledge of continued looting by officers billeted in Erlangen, of shipments to the States of all sorts of material, and of the constant habit of moving furnishings from billets without authorization when transferred from one place to another. He said that the apartment of Dr. Werner, which was exquisitely furnished with valuable material and used by several subsequent units, has been stripped from its contents to the point that the entire place is hardly inhabitable any more. He suggested to contact Lt. Kilbie mentioned in Werner's letter who was transferred to the Constabulary in Bamberg and may still be there. Furthermore he suggested to investigate the officer's club in Coburg and possibly other places occupied by military installations of the 6th Cavalry in Coburg, as much of the material taken out of Erlangen is believed to have been moved there.

4. It is suggested that Lt. Kilbie be traced and interrogated, that Col. McKenzie now in the States should be traced and questioned on the matter, and that the present commander of the 6th Cavalry in Coburg be contacted and a thorough search be made of all the military installations for material removed without authorization from the billets of Dr. Werner.

ANDRE KORMENDI  
 MFA/A Officer  
 North Bavaria

Incl. - Copies of Letters

106443

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 267

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 Economics Division  
 Restitution Branch  
 Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section

APO 170, US Army  
 20 May 1946

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Inspection Section, OMOB.

1. Reference Para 18-100.2, Title 18, of Military Government Regulations:

a. It is the policy of this office that, for general purposes, all antiques are considered cultural objects. An antique, according to the generally-held practice of American customs inspectors, in former years, is an object over 100 years old. A special edition of a publication, or a noteworthy piece of glassware, by one of the modern (living) Swedish glassmakers would correctly be considered a cultural object as herein defined.

2. Reference Para 18-401.3, Title 18, of Military Government Regulations:

a. This prohibition against US and other personnel in trafficking incultural objects should be interpreted as forbidding requisition of cultural objects.

*Edwin C Rae* by JBS  
 EDWIN C RAE, Capt AC  
 Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts  
 and Archives Section

Rel MM 3430

M.F.A. + A

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Demand Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

ANNEXURE II

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS  
 THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY  
 APO 403

AG 007-GMTCU

31 May 1945

SUBJECT: Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Semi-monthly Report  
 for Period Ending 31 May 1945.

TO : Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group, APO 655,  
 (Attention: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5)

THROUGH: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Third U.S. Army.

1. Personnel: This sub-section consists of Captain Robert K. Posey, Company K, 4th European Civil Affairs Regiment on detached service, and Pfc. Lincoln E. Hirstein, Det. 13A2, Company A, 2nd European Civil Affairs Regiment, on detached service.

2. Information:

a. Schloss Banz, bei KULMBACH O 3674. Report, 28 May, MG Det M4B5. Depository at monastery from various German museums. From the Nurnberger-Germanisches Museum, brought to Banz, March 19 1945, furniture, mideaval clothing, arms and armour. From the Prager (Prague ?) Army Museum, brought to Banz, March 1945, 7 boxes with pictures, flags and small arms. 12 boxes with small arms, etc. From Museum of Coburg, brought to Banz October 1945, 135 folders of prints and maps, 23 wooden statues, 2 cases of books and mss, 2 cases of small arms; 9 boxes of mideaval glass, 4 wood statues. From State Library, Berlin, brought to Banz, September 1941, 220 boxes of mideaval, and later books and archives. From various churches at HASSENBACH, STIEHNBACH, UFFENHERSBACH, STEINBACH, SULZFELD and SCHNEINFURTH, carvings by Tilman Raimanschnoider and other wooden ecclesiastical figures. Full inventory is at this Headquarters.

b. CADOLZBURG O 2500. Report, 21 May, MG Det. E1B5. Inspection of Schloss Cadolzburg reveals castle considerably damaged from shell-fire, and possible prior bombing. Burgermeister reported that about 13 April 1945, upon being evacuated by Hitler-Youth, previously in residence, one Lieutenant BROCK of FURTH O 5505, forced his way into Schloss at gun-point, and after saturating old books, pamphlets, mss, and old costumes 400 years old, with benzine, set fire to those rooms used as a depot. This was just prior to American occupation.

c. COBURG O 5090. Report 29 May, MG Det. 12B3. Art collections in process of being moved for storage in central location to reduce guard.

d. GREDDING T 6455. Report, 29 May 4th Artillery Div. In two caves near GREDDING are materials from the Germanic National Museum, in one cave is a statue of Christ, 15th century, one and one-half times life-size, and 28 other statues; in the other cave, are 51 other wooden and stone statues, from the 13th to 17th centuries. Inventory at this Headquarters.

e. ERING V 0181. Report 16 May by 416th Field Artillery Group, that art treasures and paintings are at the Schloss in ERING.

f. GEROLSHOFEN N 8747. Report 25 May, MG Det. H2A3. Art objects located in Landkreis Gerolshofen, have been and remain under guard. Inventory will be submitted when complete.

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Drama! Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

g. HARNSDORF, Saxony. Report from MG Det 14B3, 31 May, that objects from a Berlin Museum are stored in a Rathaus at intersection of east-west north-south autobahn near Harnsdorf.

h. KELLHEIM U 9358. Report 16 May, MG Det 17D3. Forty cases of what is believed to be a shipment by Heinrich HILLER to Max BAUER, a former Landrat, Kreis Reidenburg, of paintings, discovered. Placed under guard pending examination.

i. KULMBACH O 6674. Report 22 May, MG Det. H4B3. Complete inventory of the stock of the book-seller Georg ARNOLD, at this headquarters.

j. LANDSEUT U 2603. Report 17 May, MG Det TA T01. Burg Frausnitz castle in LANDAU, inspected and placed off limits. Castle in good condition but looting and destruction of furnishings have been done. State Archives stored here undamaged. Archives from Munich Museums also stored here. SS map-depot contains original lithograph and map materials for Balkans, Spain, Italy and North Africa. Landau Art at LANDSEUT contains original plans for all public, Party and famous buildings of twelve kreise, this area.

k. LUDWIGSTADT J 5816. Schloss 4 kilometres west of LUDWIGSTADT inspected 27 May. Report from MG Det. H6B3. Formerly occupied by German General Staff and Sicherheitsdienst. Photographic equipment and flags of German state, removed from Military museum, BERLIN are stored here. Also stored are various art objects, presumably property of present owner.

l. MARIENBAD, P 5664 (Czechoslovakia). Dr. MERZIG, acting Burgemeister, reported that Berlin Public Library had been evacuated to the monastery at Staff Tepl, vicinity of Tepl.

m. REIDENBURG O 3075. Report 16 May 3rd US Army Intelligence Center. In a small hotel, in REIDENBURG, are deposited: 1. the photo archives of the Museum of Rhonish Culture, Cologne, 22 large cabinets; 2. The city archives of NURNBERG, 20 cases belonging to the People's Library. 3. About 30 antique stained-glass windows from the Schnutgen Museum, Cologne. 4. ten cases of books belonging to the Museum of East Asian Art, Cologne, 5. complete furnishings of a small 17th century church, 6. several fresco paintings. Holdings are well taken care of, and a Herr HONLER, curator of the city museum lives in the same hotel.

n. OBERLANGSTADT O 5182, near NUPS O 5382. In Schloss Oberlangstadt is stored very valuable chemical apparatus, from the University of Heidelberg. Personnel in charge of the apparatus are living at the castle, and some experimental recordings are being made. Report from MG Det. H6B3, 23 May.

o. REIDENBURG T 8948. Report Det. 17D3, 23 May. At Schloss Rosenberg, a 16th century schloss, maintained by Bavarian Denkmalspflege, there is a technical depot and laboratory from the Research Association of the Technical College of the City of Darmstadt, under Professors THUM and NESS. Included at Rosenberg, are precision instruments of great value, a technical library of chemical research, office equipment, telephones from City and Party offices in NURNBERG, a large crate, containing the NURNBERG coin collection has been completely looted, allegedly by units of the 99th Div. which first entered the town of Reidenburg.

p. REGENSBURG U 1655. 25 May. Telephonic conversation with Det. 17D3. In the Reichsbank vault, at REGENSBURG, are 13 solid gold chalices from Russian Orthodox church, PRAGUE, including a tabernacle 18 inches wide and 10 high. These are being removed to the central depository in the Reichsbank vaults, FRANKFURT a M.

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Deumal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UNO 785008

By SR NAPA Date 10-21-99

g. STADTSTEINACH O 9680. Report, 28 May, MG Det H5B3. Reichspost training barracks, STADTSTEINACH are occupied by 9th Armored Div. Stored here are a great number of oriental rugs, presumed loot. Tactical troops, according to Det. information, were instructed by SMAEF to guard this property. However cases containing rugs are opened and are used as floor-coverings by troops concerned.

r. SPITAL (Austria), V 9617. Report G-2, 80th Div. At SPITAL am Pyhrn, with assets of National Bank of Hungary, deposited in monastery are 60 cases of Schechny Library of books in latin and hungarian, from 14th century, 5 cases of Budapest archives, 10 cases of mss. deposited by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 2 cases of measurements from the Hungarian Bureau of Standards, 3 cases from the Hungarian Museum of Postal stamps, and 3 cases of books and scientific data from Hungarian Academy of Sciences. As of 17 May.

s. TRPISTY (Czech). V 8249, report from Hq, V Corps, 31 May. Museum contains large collection of art and archives moved by Germans from Latvia, discovered by 16th Armd Div. Ten members of its personnel placed in charge and instructed to make full inventory. Security guards provided.

t. TIRSCHENREUTH P 3052. Report 26 May, MG Det. 14D3. Some 20 cases of paintings reputedly from the Roman Catholic Church of EGER. Czech P 3174, uncovered at ALTHUGL, Landkreis TIRSCHENREUTH and transported to Gemeinde TIRSCHENREUTH for safe-keeping.

u. ROTTENBURG S 7739. Report 26 May, MG Det 17A3. One museum intact and undamaged in UTTELHEIM. Three large truckloads of books, pictures, manuscripts and etchings, stored in Rathaus, in custody of Burgermeister. Taken from Hoheneck castle, north of WINDSHEIM, property supposedly of NSDAP.

v. WALDMUNCHEN U 6098. Report MG Det 11B3, Bayreuth, O 7555, 21 May. In cellar of Grenzhotel Herzogau Waldmunchen, supposedly property of Adolph HITLER.

w. WASSERBURG Z 3550. Report MG Det. 19E3, 28 May. At Oberornau, WASSERBURG, valuable books and paintings have been uncovered. Books supposedly from MUNICH. Depot placed under guard. An alleged Rombrandt has been uncovered at airport in ERDING Z 0976.

x. VILSBIBURG Z 4194. Report MG Det. 16E3, 19 May. Schloss Egglekofen, owner Graf Manuel von MONGELAS, has depot of 136 boxes from Historisches Museum, MUNICH. Stored here in September 1942. In good state of preservation.

y. WELTENBURG U 9940. Report MG Det. 17D3, 30 May. At Kloster Weltenburg, in a Benedictine Abbey, which has suffered only concussion damage, are the Municipal Archives of KELHEIM U 0344. Arrangements being made through Burgermeister for return of archives to KELHEIM.

z. WUNSEIDEL P 9568. Report MG Det. H5B3, 31 May. Oceanic Library from University of Berlin located at WUNSEIDEL.

aa. TAMBACH Report 30 May, MG Det. 12B3 COBURG O 3090. Paintings and art objects previously under guard at Schloss Callenberg and Schloss Rosenau, removed to Schloss Tambach, and consolidated there with establishment of permanent guard.

### 3. Operations:

a. ALT AUSEE, Austria, V 5012. By 16 May spaces opened through demolition blocks permitting crawling-space. All chambers visited as of that date.

RG

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct-

File Decima! Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UMD 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

Doors to Monsberg, Konig Joseph and Kammergrafen, found to be open locks broken. Kaiser Karl Werke, in which is deposited Michael-angelo "Madonna and Child" from BRUGES, could at all times be reached by roundabout gallery. The paintings found in the Dynamite Magazine, completely outside the barriers had been carried far below into a secret cavern and later brought back to the main level. During all this, one of the panels of the Ghent Altar (St. John), broke along the left joint. The Czernin Vermeer was also in this arratic moving but had been replaced into the Mineralienkammer before the explosion of the adjacent gallery-block. 27 May, first block cleared, and paintings placed in Mineraleinkammer returned. All doors repaired and electric lighting system restored in chambers. Provisional working inventory of all deposits completed by this date. Karl KRESS, Einsatzstab Rosenberg photographer is held as Prisoner of War, former sergeant in Luftwaffe. All his negatives and equipment from Schloss Kogl also seized and held. KRESS, FLEISHER and EBERT, all Rosenberg agents, came to ALT AUSEE as gunmen in last few chaotic days before American entry. Last two named also taken prisoner and sent to PW enclosure. Military Guard at mine consists of exterior road-block with machine-guns and interior sentry posts at each chamber door, consisting of one Infantry platoon.

b. Schloss KOGGL, St. GEORGEN bei ATTERSEE, V 2943. Inspected 16 May. Large deposit for Rosenberg organization. Considerable amount of expropriated materials, mostly French or secondary importance. Include paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, furniture, bric-a-brac, books and rugs. In residence, Robert SCHOLZ, since 1936, editor of "Kunst in Deutschen Reich", official NSDAP are monthly, with his wife is in residence. He prepared extensive report as to his actions in relations to Rosenberg Organization, and the mine at ALT AUSEE. This report now at this Headquarters. Took his correspondance, files and inventory of materials now at Schloss Kogl. According to SCHOLZ all materials in this depot passed through the Jeu de Paume. He has a good art reference library, as distinct from that owned by the owner of the Schloss. In an outhouse are stored further art-books. In a grain-shed in the town of ST. GEORGEN, belonging to the peasant SCHWARTZBERG, in cases marked J de P (Jeu de Paume), is a considerable art-reference library, the property of Dr. Werner RITTICH, an editor of "Kunst in Deutschen Reich" which SCHOLZ claims is RITTICH'S private library. Took fine Breviary and Martyrology, 14th century French vellum, "Les Heures de Catherine de Cleves", formerly belonging to a ROTHSCHILD (marked R) from the photographer KRESS who had been photographing its miniature.

c. BAD ISCHL V 4219. In house adjoining inn, are very valuable Austrian ecclestical art properites, moved from ALT AUSEE before American arrival. These include the Albrecht Altdorfer panels from Sankt Florian, and pictures and carvings from MELK, SANKT FLORIAN and KREMSMUNSTER. Depot guarded by US troops, and in custody of Dr. Victor LUITJEN of the staff of the Music Museum in VIENNA. Inspected 16 May.

d. ST. AGATHA bei GOISERN V 4229. In the Potter inn, fine 17th century house are the paintings personally owned by HITLER to decorate the Reichskanzlai, Berlin, the Fuhrerbau, MUNICH, and the Berghof at BERCHTESGADEN. Except for a Panini and a good Hubert-Robert both badly damaged, the pictures are a large 19th century German and Austrian nudes, cows, goats, and landscapes. Pictures brought here around 15 April by SS. guards after bombardment of Berghof. Six other paintings and two bronze busts, one of Frederick the Great were destroyed in attack by American plane on adjacent barn. Key of Inn with Burgermeister, GOISERN.

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct.

File

Decimal Files 1945-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

e. LAUFFEN V 4215. In the salt-mine is the main depot for the Kunst Historisches Museum Vienna. The mine has been obstructed similarly to the one at ALT AUSEE, to preserve the contents which were under similar threat from the Nazi authorities. Dr. Victor LUITHLEN, custodian states on 25 April the former Generalkulturreferent STUPPACK came with an order from the Gauleiter of Austria Baldur von SCHIRACH to remove all the Rembrandts, and bring them to him at GRUNDEN V 5343, where they would be turned over to the Kampfgruppe (Task-force) Fabian. LUITHLEN delayed and temporised, but a Rembrandt self-portrait, a Breughel, a Rubens and a Venetian picture were packed the same day and removed by STUPPACK. It is possible that these four pictures may be found with the materials brought in the vicinity of MITTERSILL, 4 May. On 4 May at 0430 hours, a Kapitän RHEINHARDT, Leutnant KANLEN, sergenat and other soldiers arrived with two lorries and took away the cream of the pictures from the mine-depot, presumably to Schloss Weierhof bei BRAMBERG, near MITTERSILL. The two lorries contained 134 paintings and were not packed. At this time all roads were patrolled by American fighter planes. A guard was placed on mine. It was inspected 23 May, and further action will be taken.

4. Equipment and Supplies: Office furniture and transport are furnished by G-5 Section, this Headquarters.

5. Remarks: Lt. Col. A.J.L. McDonnell (Br), MFA and A Officer, SMAEF, French Mission, Lt. Charles Kuhn USNR, SMAEF, and Lt. George L. Stoot, MFA and A, 12th Army Group, visited ALT AUSEE.

ROBERT K. POSEY  
 Captain CE (US)  
 Monuments, Fine Arts  
 and Archives.

RG.	260
Entry	USACA - Files of the Direct.
File	Decimal Files 1945-51
Box	20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority LWD 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

g. Major Fabian. In charge of removal of Vienna works of art from Leuffen. Now being interrogated at 7th Army Interrogation Center.

h. Dr. Friedrich Gaub has 16-18 people from the Stuttgart Landesbibliothek working with him at Baldern Castle. He is an avowed ardent Nazi.

i. Hermann Goring. Discussed elsewhere in report.

j. Andreas Hofer was taken into protective custody at Berchtesgaden and placed in the Unterstein Hotel at the suggestion of the undersigned to Maj. Gen Taylor, Commanding the 101 A/B Division. He is helping inventory the Goring art objects. His wife is repairing damaged pictures.

k. Heinrich Hoffmann. Hitler's photographer. Now in Munich jail at request of S.C.I.C. He is discussed elsewhere in this report.

l. Prince Hohenlohe-Ohringen. Jailed by C.I.C. Informed Mil Govt about repositories at Waldenburg and Neuenstein.

m. Martha and Otto Klein, Einsatzstab Rosenberg restorers, are at Buxheim.

n. Herr Lindpaintner, said to be at Castle Seefeld (Pilsensee), M49/Y54. Dealt in works of art in Paris and Berlin. He should be contacted.

o. Dr. Bruno Lohse. See inclosure 19 with written statement.

p. Col. General Lerzer (deceased?). In his house at Berchtesgaden C.I.C. agent Albrecht found a painting of the Watteau School given Lerzer by Goring last Christmas. The painting was recognized by Mrs. Hofer as a painting she had restored.

q. Dr. Gunther Schiedlausky is living in the Bothanienheim Neuschwanstein, Fussen. He wants to help in the return of the E.R.R. loot. To date he has given useful information. Contact with him is being maintained. See his written statement (A. el 20)

r. Dr. Rodolph Schnellbach was in charge of placing Strasbourg and other works of art in the Heilbronn and Kochendorf Saltmines. He lives next to the Adler Pharmacy at Neckargerund and works at art problems in Heidelberg three days a week.

s. Baron von Bohr, Chief of Staff, E.R.R. and his wife committed suicide 20 April 45. A cable was sent to SHAEE through 6th Army Group before the announcement of his death.

t. Col. von Brauchstiz, 34 year old son of the General and Adjutant to Goring for 10 years acted as an informer. He said that Bruno Lohse is "sly" and that Andreas Hofer is "slick".

7. Other German Repositories (than those listed in inclosure no. 1 dated 27 May 45).

a. Altsee, M48/V21. Visited Capt. Posey on 21 May. This Hq communicated with 3rd Army, 7 May, stating that the lists of material in this all-important repository were at Fussen and that this repository was in 3rd Army territory.

b. Altenburg, M48/Z04. Castle containing art treasures and Gestapo records. Guarded. Report from unspecified source, 28 May 45.

- c. Ammerland, M48/Y70. Visited 1 June by Lt Hathaway. Castle of Prince Wittgenstein contains material evacuated from Stadtarchiv, Munich. Rooms locked and posted off limits.
- d. Anstetten (Seisenegg), L49/X59. Reference corrected in accordance with Fussen E.R.R. records.
- e. Augsburg, M49/Y37. Herr Kleindinst, Augsburg city official in charge of monuments states that the works of art of the city are deposited in sixteen castles nearby. They are here included.
- f. Babenhausen, L49/X87. Castle of the Duke Tugger contains Augsburg city archives and pictures belonging to private families. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.
- g. Bernried, M48/Y66. Nothing here now, according to Baty C, 795 MM. Castle Bernried belonged to Baron Wendland, sold to Frick, Reichsminister des Innern. Information received by Lt. Hathaway 13 May 45.
- h. Cloister Beuron, L49/W94, direction of Inningdingen and Tutlingen, contains most important manuscripts from Stuttgart, 11,000 volumes. Information from Dr. Gaub.
- i. Birchholz, M48/Y72, "Millions of dollars worth of works of art". Information by telephone; source unknown, 20 May 45.
- j. Bruchsal, L50/R65. Castles Germingen and Monzingen have things from Mannheim. Information from Dr. Behn.
- k. Burgsinn, L51/W37. Art collection in vicinity. Information from 14th Armored Division, 14 April 45.
- l. Colnberg, M50/S98. Rosenberg objects brought from the East. Information from Dr. Bruno Lehse, 12 May 45.
- m. Dwanggen, L49/S63. Burgomeister says there is nothing here, 21 May 45.
- n. Dietramszoll, M48/Y82. Visited by Lt. Rorimer 1 June 45. To be covered in next report.
- o. Escheberg, L54/S74. Chapel contains works of art from Mannheim. Information from Dr. Passarge.
- p. Eurgsburg, Y740-240. Visited by Lt. Hathaway 1 June 45. Castle contains about 280 packing cases marked R K G or S, presumably containing books of archival material from Munich. Approximately 1,200 bundles from Heeresarchiv, Munich, and 1,200 bundles of archives source in Munich not established.
- q. Eyrichshof, M51/O17. Art collection under guard north of Eyrichshof. Information from XV Corps, 14 April 45.
- r. Gaisern, M48/XV4111. South of Bad Ischl. Saltrine said to contain works of art. Information XV Corps, G-5 Exec., verbal, 22 May 45.
- s. Haldenwang, M48/X95. Castle contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.
- t. Gersfeld, L51/H50. Visited 17 April by Lt. Rorimer. No repository; private possessions of little value.
- u. Haunsheim, M49/S94. Castle contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

RG

260

Entry  
File  
Box

USACA - Files of the Direct

Primal Files 1945-51

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

v. Hoglworth, Z821262. XV Corps reported art treasures in church and adjacent buildings were removed from Munich (19 May 45).

w. Horn, S8030, near Schabish-Grund. Has collection of arms according to local security police, 2 May 45.

x. Kanner, V574446. Information forwarded to 3rd Army.

y. Kirchheim, M49/Y03. Castle has works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

z. Klein Rinderfeld, L50/N52. House no. 99 of Herr Zehe has 30 to 35 pictures from Mainfranken Museum in Würzburg. Information from 44th Inf Div, 10 April 45.

aa. Langerith, B836190, near Hintereee, M48/Z80. In house of Mar. Rust, Minister of Education, are twenty paintings from Rome Museum. Information XV Corps, 31 May 45.

bb. Lengries, 6 miles from Bad Tolz, M48/Y81. Castle Hohenburg, owned by the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, contains besides NSDAP records, works of art from the Munich Pinakothek as well as zoology, paleontology, geology, and egyptology collections from Munich. Letter forwarded to 12 Army Group concerning security, 3 June 45.

cc. Leutstetten, M49/X71. Castle property of Kronprinz Rupprecht von Bayern. Confiscated by Christian Weber, President in Munich. May contain loot accumulated by Weber. Information received by Lt. Hathaway, 13 May 45.

dd. Linderhof, M48/Y43. Visited by Lt. Hathaway, 11 May 45. Castle not used as a repository.

ee. Loewenstein, L50/S15. Castle burned. (not yet checked)

ff. Mittersill, E5865. Repository for collection of documents etc. See Inclosure no 21.

gg. Honheim, M49/T28. Castle contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

hh. Murnau, M48/Y50. Reported that Dr. Alexander Graf Resseguier has a large American art collection in his establishment. Information from XXI Corps, 5 May 45.

ii. Neresheim, M49/S91. Cloister contains important books from Stuttgart. Information from Dr. Gaub.

jj. Nesselwang, M48/D08. Chapel contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

kk. Neuburg on the Kammel, M49/X94. Castle contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

ll. Neumarkt, M48/V10. Castle Sighartstein, owner Wolf Joseph Uberracker says castle is evacuation point for music collection, Mozart scores etc. Information from Mil Gov, Salzburg, 8 May 45.

mm. Oberaudorf, M48/Z33, house contains seventy packing cases from museums at Köln. Information from 402nd F.A., received by G-5, 42nd Div, 22 May 45.

nn. Obermunsterthal, N51/K97, near Freiberg. Cloister Sankt Trudpert reported by Dr. Schnellbach as a repository.

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
File Deima! Files 1945-51  
Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008  
By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

cc. Oberloeff, M49/T31. Part of the Munich city archives stored in four rooms in the palace belonging to the Fuggerei. In addition the records of the Fuggerei are stored there. Information from Hq, 12th Armored Division, 25 May 45.

pp; Osterberg, L49/X85. Castle of Brigade-fuhrer von Halsen-Ponickau, former police director of Poson, Poland, and latterly Trieste, Italy, contains things from the Art Museum of Ulm an Donau. Information from CIC Det. 424, Section PP, 7th Army, 18 May 45.

qq. Ottobeuren, L48/X93. Works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

rr. Pfullendorf, L48/X12. Things bought by the French for Strasbourg reported placed here by Dr. Schnellbach.

ss. Planegg, M49/Y74. Castle of Theo von Hirsch was confiscated in 1938 by Christian Weber, President in Munich. May contain works of art confiscated by Weber. Information received by Lt. Hathaway, 13 May 45.

tt. Polling, M48/Y54. Cloister reported a probable repository. Information from Hq 10th Armored Division.

uu. Bad Rappenau, L50/B97. No evidence of castle used as a repository. Visited by Lt. Rorimer, 21 April 45.

vv. Roggenburg, Convent has works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

ww. Schliersee, M48/Z11. Major Alter reported Cracow, Leonardo, Rembrandt, etc. from Dr. Frank's house at Schliersee now in Documents Center, Munich, 29 May 45.

xx. Schretzingen, L50/B69. Castle contains works of art from Mannheim. Information from Dr. Passarge.

yy. Secfeld, M49/Y54 (Pilsensee). Prof. Doering in charge of works of art sent there by the national museum at Munich.

zz. Siltz, M48/D41. Castle Bergung Petersburg is said to contain valuables. Information given to Red Cross by QM captured enemy material, 24 May 45.

aaa. Sinsheim, L50/R37. Visited 19 April by Lt Rorimer and Lt. Kuhn. No repository.

bbb. Stanz, M48/D45. Valuables. Information given to Red Cross by QM captured enemy material, 24 May 45.

ccc. Unterdiossen, M48/Y31. Visited by Lt. Hathaway 31 May 45. Castle belonging to Furst von der Leien contains material from Koln (Wallraf-Richartz Museum) and vital statistics from Munich (Stadtarchiv).

ddd. Unterlischheim, M49/T07, personage, contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

eee. Untervittelsbach, M49/Y52. Castle contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

fff. Waldbut Mergenthan, M49/Y41. Castle contains works of art from Augsburg. List- Acting Bürgermeister of Augsburg, 16 May 45.

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct.

File

Deima! Files 1945-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

(Foriner 302.05.17 Incl 1)

27 May 1945

A. "Looted" and German Property of Cultural Importance (under Mil Gov Property Control).

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Kochendorf (Salt mine) L50/S07	Public and private art collections; books and archives	Minimum est 4-5,000 ptgs 100 truck loads 60 15 -20 T. box cars. Possibly 50,000 cases	Sec. guards (officer in charge)	Probably most important in 7th A. Machinery being placed in operating condition. Records at 7 Army Hq.
Heilbronn (Salt mine) L50/S03	Public & private Art collections, books & archives Includes stained glass and art from Strasbourg.	Area	Sec. guard (officer in charge)	Water has been removed. Machinery in process of repair. Records not all located or burned.
Fussen (Castle at Neuschwanstein) M48/D29	Records of Rosenberg "loot" and works of art. Munich and Wittelsbach paintings	Castle 1/2 -3/4 filled	Sec. guard	Research and repository center
Buzheim (men-ingen) (Carthusian Monastery) L49/X73	Rosenberg "loot"	15 rooms	Sec guards	Rosenberg Restorers
*Unterstein (Berchtesgaden) (Goering Coll.) M48/Z90	Paintings, tapestries & works of art.	9 boxcars about 1100 paintings	101 A/B Div	Records being sorted at 7 Army Hq.
*Eersenchien-see M48/Z53	Rosenberg "loot" Munich art.	Est 500 cases Rosenberg. Large rooms with Munich material.	Sec guards	
Munich (Fuehrerbau-Parteihaus) M49/Y36	Munich letters Hitler's personal collection.	Not estimated.	Sec guards	Being processed.
*Werfen (Train from Hungary) M48/A19	Some Hungarian Museum objects Precious metal and jewels	23 boxcars (52 on train)	10 Security guards, 42 Hungarian guards	

\* Now in Third Army Territory; formerly Seventh.

RG.

260

Entry  
File  
Box

USACA - Files of the Direct

Decimal Files 1945-51

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NAPA Date 10-21-99

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
*Hallein: Himmler's Cave M48/V21	Salzburg Art documents, radium	Not esti- mated.	Sec guards	Being in- vestigated.
*Gufiban: Hoffman's House and farms in neighbourhood (Hitler's photographer M49/Z66	Paintings and works of art	78 paintings	Sec guards	Miscell- aneous quality
**Neustadt: K50/R28	Goudstikker Paintings	8 paintings	Prop. Cont. Officer. Det. E1A2	Found in baggage by 12th Armored Division.
*Fuschl: M42/V12	Miscellaneous art (second rate) belonging formerly to Von Rennitz. Confiscated by Ribbentrop.		On top floor of building used by Military "Off Limits".	Von R. sent to Dachau in '38.

B. German Property of Cultural Importance.

Adelmann- sfelden (Castle) L49/S64	Part of Stutt- gart Library.	Several Rooms	Off Limits Family in Castle.	Owner of Castle, Graf Adel- mann. Visited 2 May 45 by J.R.R.
Adelsheim a (Castle) L50/S29	a (Heidelberg pictures)	1 room	Off Limits IG and civilian supervision	Visited by J.J.R. on 25 Apr 45.
b (Courthouse)	b (Paintings and documents from K. Karlsruhe)	Several cells		
c (Castle of Katherine um Adelsheim)	c (Paintings from Kunsthalle of Karlsruhe. Objects from private collections.	1 room with cases		
Andechs (Kloster) M48/Y47	Library of Bened- ictine Order, evac from Munchen	ca. 20,000 books	Off limits	Bonifaz WERNHULLER O.S.B., Abbot
	Sculpture and tapestries from Bayr. National Museum, Munchen	Stated to be approx. 200 items	Military Guard available if needed	Visited by CSM 12 May IG Det 16E2 Capt. PASLEY in touch with situation

RG.

260

DECLASSIFIED

Entry  
File  
BoxUSACA - Files of the Direct.  
Decimal Files 1946-51  
20Authority UND 785008  
By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Aschhausen (Castle) L50/S33	Books from Stutt- gart library. Objects from Hall museum. Weapons collec- tion.	Several rooms	Rooms placed off limits. Grafin Zeppelin told resp- onsibility.	Visited 25 April by JJR.
Baldern (Castle) L49/S83	Fire arms, works of art belonging to castle. Furn- iture, paintings etc. from Wallraf- Richartz and Sch- nutgen Museum in Cologne. Reference books from Stutt- gart Library. Doc- uments from Luthern Church at Bayreuth.	Many rooms	French security police. Competent caretaker	Dr. Gaub, Director Stuttgart Library (ardent Nazi) re- search staff of some 16 people at work. Vis- ited 1 May by JJR.
Ellwangen (Castle) L49/S74	Considerable damage in the Museum housed in chapel. Objects not very important.	Several rooms	American troops here before Alois Eib- urger care- taker for several years	SS troops here before American troops. Visited 1 May by JJR.
ERBACH (Castle) L50/M91	Archives of Hesse-Darmstadt and Reich Archives from Frankfurt. Also arms collection	Many rooms in several buildings.	Mil Gov & local authorities	Owner-Graf Erbach-Fur- stenau. Visited 24 April by JJR.
Ernsttal (Castle) L50/N00	Cases of pottery, bronze and scul- ptured articles Objects from Museum fur Main- ische Vor- und Frageschichte Frankfurt. Leiningen Archives	cs. 200 cases	Objects moved to castle from cave	Owner- Prince Lei- nigen. In the cave the humid- ity was approximat- ely 80°. . . Several cases had been opened Visited by JJR on 24 April.
Ettal M48/D59	Books from Munich libraries. Property of German Jews held in safe custody		Abbot, seen by CSH at Kloster Ardechs 12 May reports satisfactory security	Portion of monastery in use as German military hospital when seen by CSH, 11 May 45.

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct

File

Decimal Files 1945-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

Friedberg M49/Y47	10 sample third-rate paintings taken by Mil Gov from a castle between Weiherm & Egenburg.	Quantity left in castle not known.	Suggested they be returned to castle and further investigation made.	Apparent owners Aug-burg Museum and former Ober-burgomeister Meyr. Visited 6 May by JJR.
Gerningen (Castle) L50/R96	Cases of books and silver from Mannheim library.	2 rooms	Off limits owner of castle is now in residence.	Some looting. Visited 19 April by JJR.
Greifenberg M49/Y49	100 items belonging to Stadt Muscum Landsberg a/ Lech  Various cased & uncased specimens from Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen, Munchen.		Castle at present in part as German military hospital, and under US guard. Posted off limits.	Owner, Baron Perfall, has lists of evacuated objects held by him. Owner cooperative when seen by CSH on May 45.
Heidelberg L50/R79 a) Museum	a) Discussed with Red Cross director the use of the building as a headquarters		Mil Gov informed & local authorities alerted	Visited 18, 20, 24 & 25 April by JJR.
b) Castle	b) Mannheim works of art and books			
Heidenheim L49/S71	Paintings & objects belonging to Dr. Hans Posse (deceased) taken from Kreisleiter	Several cases of 3rd rate things	In Deutsches Bank (Det. 11403)	Inventor checked JJR.
Hochstadt a Donau (Castle) M48/T0805	Russian (Cossack) art collection	See inventory.	Mil Gov	Under investigation. Not visited
Hohenschwangau (Castle) M48/D28	All objects in castle belong to the Wittelsbach family	Furnishings of the castle plus things brought from Munich.	Off limits Security guard. Family in residence.	Director, Herr von Rauscher. Visited 5 May by JJR.
Bad Ischl M48/A41	Important Austrian paintings and works of art.	One barn	Mr. Luitlén, Vienna Museum in residence	To be moved to safer place.
Jagsthausen L50/S28	Books & archives from Stuttgart. Local arms collection.	Extensive	Rooms off limits. 101st A/B billeted here.	Herr Kohrer librarian in town Baronesses Berlichingen in residence. Visited 25 April by JJR

106457

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct.

File

Decimal Files 1946-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
*Klein Heuback (Castle) L50/N02	Contains Frank- fort Museum furniture and decorative arts Castle has been used as DP camp. Refugees except those too ill to be moved being ordered out.	Extensive	Off limits Security guard.	Owner is Furst Loew- enstein- Wertheim- Rosenberg. Caretaker- Frau Schefer Visited 26 April by JJR
Langenburg (Castle) L50/S57	Stuttgart pictures collection of old arms and private objects.		Off limits Owner. Prince Got- fried- Hohenlohe Langenburg (trustwor- thy) in residence	No damage other than humidity.
*Laudenbach (Castle) L50/N02	According to Frau Schefers contains objects from Frankfurt.			Mil Gov alerted.
*Laufen (Salt mine) N48/A41	Principal repos- itory for Kunst- historisches Museum, Vienna.	Enormous	Off limits Security guard.	Lt Rorimer consulted with Capt Posey, 3rd Army and made arrangements for security Two truck loads of in- valuable works of art recovered by 7th Army.
Lichtenberg (Castle) N48/E86	Twenty-two Vienna & Salzburg tapes- tries. Salzburg Museum furniture & paintings. Local documents. Salzburg musical instrumen- ts. Books from Kaiser Wilhelm Institut, Rome.	Many rooms	Off limits 101st A/B security. Sister of owner in residence	
Ludwigsburg (Castle) L49/S03	Reported reposi- tory for various institutions.		Off limits	Unguarded & looted befo- re arrival of Mil Gov. German per- sonnel under Mil Gov sup- ervision.
Mailingen (Castle) M49/T04	Library of the Prince of Waller- stein reported here. Possible confused with Wallerstein.		Off limits signs on library doors.	

RG.

260

Entry  
File  
Box

USACA - Files of the Direct.

Decimal Files 1945-51

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Mannheim a (castle) L50/R79	a (Library and works of art in museum basement)		Off limits German person.	Advised better ventilation for repository.
b (Kunsthalle)	b (Large works of art)		Off limits German person.	Stopped looting. Visited 18 April by JJR.
Marbach (vicinity) (Castle Hirschberg) M48/Y51	Paintings on walls the property of Bavarian State, moved to castle when Mussolini was installed here. In outbuilding, cases of books from Stathbibliothek, Munchen, & furniture from Bernheimer coll. Munchen.	10 - 20  50 - 40  Unknown	Good. Wife of Horthy ex-regent of Hungary, lives in castle under guard. Castle the CP of Baty <del>CP</del> , 353rd AAA	Outbuildings posted off limits after visit of CSH on 12 May 45.
Michelstadt (Castle) L50/M92	Contains family archives of Count Erbach-Turstenau.	One room in particular	Off limits	Troops billeted informed of responsibility. Visited 24 April by JJR
Neckarsteinach (Castle Warsberg) L50/R79	Cases from Mannheim Kunsthalle and paintings from Heidelberg Private collection.	One collar room	Off limits	Troops billeted and informed of responsibility. Some cases had been rifled by troops. Visited 24 April by JJR.
Neuenstein (Castle) L50/S36	Contains paintings, bronzes, ceramics, & furniture from Stuttgart. Important family gold and silver under chancel floor of chapel.	Two-thirds of castle	Placed off limits by CG. Security guard. Aug-ust Stertz reliable caretaker has now returned and cleaned up mess.	Cyber-Prince Hohenlohe (in custody CIC) suggested repository collecting point. Visited 20 April by JJR.
Ohringen (Castle) L50/S27	Contains Stadt-sarchiv from Stuttgart.	Five rooms of material	Placed off limits by CG.	Owner-Prince Hohenlohe (see above) Visited 20 April by JJR.
Ottingen (Castle) L49/S24	Objects from Bavarian Natural History Museum;	142 cases and 79 wooden boxes	Mil Gov alerted	The things were under the protection of Dr. Joachim Schroder.

RG 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SECURITY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Pahl (Castle) M48/Y57	Material of Propaganda Ministry from Munchen. Radio experimental equipment.	Not checked by CSE on visit on 12 May 45.	Posted off limits. Under armed guard.	Owner, Rudolf Graf von Sprote, arrived from Berlin in February with Grafin Denies that castle contains deposits of works of art.
Seeshaupt (Castle Seesheidt) M48/Y62	Packing cases containing books apparently belonging to Stadtbibliothek, Munchen and to private owners.	100-150 cases in two rooms	Castle a CP "A" Baty, 910 AA at time of visit; now probably 36th FA Bn.	CO aware of importance & is interested in preventing pilfering. Owner of castle, Rudolf Freiherr von Simolin, killed self before arrival of US forces.
Tierberg (Castle) L50/	Objects from Landesgewerbe Museum, Stuttgart.		Off limits	Owner-Prince Gottfried-Hohenlohe Langenburg cooperating with Mil Gov
Thurn (Castle Thurn und Taxis) M49/S91	Family objects		Off limits	Mil Gov checking further.
Waldenburg (Castle) L50/S39	Treasures at Castle burned by the SS. Archives of Heilbronn are to be salvaged by direction of Mil. Gov.	Two rooms		
Weikersheim (Castle) L50/M56	Costumes from Wurttemberg Landestheatre. Objects from the Landesgewerbe Museum in Stuttgart.	Considerable	Off limits.	Owner-Prince Portuguese Gottfried-Hohenlohe-Competent Langenburg. local caretaker. Orders given for first aid to roofs
*Wertheim (Castle) L50/M33	Archives	Reported extensive		Mil Gov and mayor alerted for necessary action following looting.

RG

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008By SR NASA Date 10-21-99ANNEXURE VICONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY GROUP  
 APO 355

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON REPOSITORIES AND COLLECTIONS

1. The following are repositories for property of the Grand Ducal family of Hessen-Darmstadt:

- a. ZANDT (N50/U-6440) Oberpfalz LK Cham  
Schloss Zandt. Holbein's "Madonna" and the miniature collection.
- b. EGGLKOFEN (N49/Z-4988) Niederbayern LK Mohldorf  
Schloss Aham. Count Montgelae. Paintings and furniture
- c. ARNSTORF (N49/U-7509) Niederbayern LK Eggenfelden  
Schloss Arnstorf. Paintings and furniture.
- d. KOCHENDORF (L50/S-0770) Wurttemberg LK Heilbronn  
Salt Mine. Archives, including some which are the property of the British Royal Family.
- e. LAUBACH (L51/G-8917) Oberhessen LK Giessen  
Schloss Laubach. Objects from Hessen State Museum.

2. The following listed paintings are the property of M. MANNHEIMER. Information concerning them would be of interest to:

M. TOUSSAINT,  
 48 Boulevard de La Reine,  
 VERSAILLES, France.

Possibly these paintings are to be found at BERGDESCADEN (N48/Z-9506) Oberbayern LK Bergdesgaden or at KAREN HALL, GOBRING'S retreat 10 km northwest of JOACHIMSTAHL (60 Km northeast of BERLIN)

The six crates of paintings are marked "Etablissement OMEU" and possibly also "M JOULIN, Greffier du Tribunal Civil a. VERSAILLES" The contents of the cases are listed as follows:

- a. "Femme Lisant" by FRAGONARD.
- b. "Woman Seated and Silhouette" by WATTEAU  
 "Interior Scene" by FRAGONARD  
 "Country Scene" by FRAGONARD.
- b. "Soap Bottle" French School 18th century.  
 "View of Venice"
- c. "Portrait d'enfant au Perruquier" Dutch School 17th century.  
 "La Patisseuse" French school 18th century.
- d. Two drawings, "Scenes de Parc", French school 18th century
- e. One drawing by FRAGONARD and one by WATTEAU, "Woman's Head"
- f. One pannel on wood, "St. Madeleine" Italian School 15th century.

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785068  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

ANNEXURE VIICONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS 6TH ARMY GROUP  
 G-5 SECTION  
 APO 25, U. S. ARMY

619.3

EPD/hll  
 19 May 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

TO : AC of S, G-5, SMIFF, Internal Affairs Branch, APO 757.  
 (Attn: EFD and A Section)

1. No report of any kind has yet been received from Lt Rommer of Seventh Army. No information has been received from the First French Army. Request for the name of the officer in charge of MFA and A affairs in the First French Army have not been answered.

2. The following items are reported from personal knowledge:

a. On 7 May 1945 in the Schloss Herreninsel, Chiemsee (N48/255) were found about 100 crates, marked with French lettering (HAUT, BAS, FRAGILE, VERBLES, PORCELLAINES etc), one of them containing the letters E DR. It was claimed by Dr. Anton Hock, Landwirtschaftsamt in charge of the schloss, that these crates had been brought there by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg. The part of the castle containing these crates was placed off limits by Lt Colonel Morse of the 42nd Infantry Division and could be viewed, on Lt Rommer's suggestion, only by military personnel possessing a SMIFF pass. Lt Colonel Cave of the British Army, who was with me on 8 May, undertook to report this matter to you upon his return to SMIFF on 9 May 1945.

b. On 7 May 1945 Major Berry, Property Control Officer of Military Government Detachment T175, agreed to secure workmen to remove works of art from the basements and tunnels of the Fuehrerbau and of the Verwaltungsbau on Arcisstrasse, Munich and to store them upstairs in some suitable room or rooms. Many of the paintings, rugs, tapestries etc. were in water which was still rising pending the operation of pumps. Several crates in this collection were marked with French lettering, like those at Schloss Herreninsel, (HAUT, BAS, FRAGILE) and may have been sent to this place by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg. The buildings, as of 13 May 1945 were under guard by T Force, 6th Army Group.

c. On 12 May 1945, information was received from Major McGettigan of T Force that he had discovered a large quantity of art, chiefly paintings, from excavations near Goering's home in Berchtesgaden. Major McGettigan notified SMIFF by cable of his discoveries and until someone from there could arrive placed the local Military Government Detachment in charge.

d. A captured enemy document found in the office of the Bavarian Building Administration, Ludwigstrasse 38, Munchen contains a list of places to which pictures, sculpture, archives etc. had been evacuated. It is not known whether there is some looted material among these collections or whether it consists exclusively of German possessions. The address should be investigated. The list is enclosed as Enclosure 1.

e. On 29 April 1945, a visit was made to Baden-Baden to determine the whereabouts of Dr. Kurt Martin, former Curator of the Oberrhein region. It was believed that Dr Martin had an inventory of the contents of the salt mines at Heilbronn, and also a list of depositories of art objects in Baden and nearby places.

It was found that Dr. Martin had left Baden-Baden on 3 April 1945. A few days before his wife, 2 children, nurse, and 2 secretaries also departed. It was believed that Dr. Martin and his wife had gone to Konstanz or nearby. His wife, a doctor, was believed to have established her practice in a small town nearby. The two secretaries are Dr. Elfrieda Schulze, described as a thorough Nazi, and Luisa Vernickel. This information was given to Lt Rorimar on 30 April 1945.

EDWARD F. D'ARIS  
Major, AUS

Evacuation Places for Archives, valuable records and works of art.

In the office of the Bavarian Building Administration Munchen Ludwigstr. 28 a manila folder was found covering purchases of fire fighting equipment from August 1944 to April 45 for evacuation places. Most of the correspondence was classified as "Geheim". A list of all locations mentioned in this follows. Also information about the articles stored there is added if such information was found. The locations are grouped according to priority as determined in the first order for the equipment needed to protect these repositories.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1.	Benediktiner Abtei	Ettal near Oberammergau	
2.	Kloster Banz	Banz near Staffelstein in Frankonia	Reich Ministry of Education record
3.	Benediktiner Abtei	Andechs near Mengersching	
4.	Kath. Pfarramt	Wessobrunn near Weilheim	
5.	Kloster Polling	near Weilheim	Pictures from Schack Gallerie
6.	Okonomierat Wieser	Wiesmühl a.d. Alz	
7.	Benediktiner Abtei	Ottobeuren	
8.	Boeriessche Teichverwaltung	Zellwee near Weilheim	Pictures from Nationalmuseum
9.	Frhr.v. Griesenbeck	Griesenbach near Landshut	
10.	Baron v. Korff	Schloss Bueckberg near Moosburg	
11.	Schlossverwaltung	Rinpar near Fuerzburg	Staatsarchiv Fuerzburg
12.	Forstant	Oberschwarsach near Gerolzhofen	
13.	Schlossverwaltung	Wasserndorf near Gnotzheim	
14.	Schlossverwaltung	Ammerang near Rosenheim.	

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
15.	Schlossverwaltung	Ortenburg Naby	
16.	Fuerstl. Fuggersche Schlossverwaltung	Kirchheim	Hauptstaatsarchiv Sculpture
17.	Kath Pfarramt	Rottenbuch near Weilheim	
18.	Graf Schoenbornsche Schlossverwaltung	Pommersfelden near Steppach	Art repository also SS barracks

The priorities given in the following were established in another letter. It is not clear how they relate to the priorities given before:

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
1.	Gutshof Schilcher	Dietramszell near Otterfing	Staatsgemaltesamm- lung Staatsbibliothek Orthopedic Clinic
2.	Graefl. Toerringische Verwaltung	Seefeld near Heckendorf	
3.	Schlossverwaltung	Garatshausen near Tutzing	
4.	Kloster Augkirchen	near Starnberg	

There are no further priorities given for the other places.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Fuerst Fugger	Babenhausen	Historical value.
" "	Wellenburg LK Augsburg	" "
Schloss & Gartenwerw	Schoenbusch near Aschaffenburg	
Willibaldsburg	Eichstaett	SS Signal outfit was also stationed there.
Kloster Reisach	Oberaudorf Obb.	Archives, Sculptures of Glyptothek and some records too secret to be mentioned in file.
Schloss Montgelas	Eggkofen near Neumarkt a.d. Rott	Archives
Abtei Scheyern	near Pfaffenhofen	The abbot of Scheyern was a Nazi before 1933
Klosterverwaltung Maria Eck	near Traunstein	
Herr Wieninger	Hoeglwoerth Kr. Traunstein Klosterbohauende	
Kloster	Heinhausen	
von Poellnitz	Schloss Wasserndorf bei Marktbreit	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Erhr v. Zandt	Schloss Seehof	
Kloster Neumarkt	St. Veit a.d. Rott	
Kloster Langenzenn	near Nuernberg	
Gracfl. Schoenbornsche Verw.	Schloss Gaibach near Wuerzburg	Museum of Cologne
Kloster Dietramszell	near Otterfing	
Schlossverw. Trausnitz	near Landshut Nby	
Schlossverw. Erenitage	near Bayreuth	
Schlossverw. Plassenburg	near Kulmbach	
Gebietsfuhrerschule Cadolzburg	near Nournberg	Germanisches Museum
Schlosswart Mueller	Roggenburg bei Weissenhorn	
Kath Pfarramt	Oberelchingen	
Kath Pfarramt	Wetterhausen near Jettingen	

Dr. Wengenmayr of the department Kulturluftschutz was in charge of these evacuated art objects and will be able to give additional information.

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct

File Decima! Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

Late in 1940 Mr. van BEUNINGEN purchased the COOK VAN DYCK for 250,000 pounds and had to borrow heavily from the Bank to pay for it, and, the Germans having invaded HOLLAND a day or two later, the German authorities were very anxious to buy the German portion of the KONIGS drawings and Dr. POSSE arrived on behalf of the LITZ Museum to negotiate a sale. In spite of what has been said in various places, no pressure seems to have been employed. Mr. van BEUNINGEN himself says he needed the money at the moment and that Dr. POSSE behaved in a most co-operative manner. In fact van BEUNINGEN did extremely well; he sold for 1,400,000 gld. a very small portion of the collection he had bought a few months before for one million gld. Apart from the German drawings POSSE took one or two drawings each by WEDERHOF, RUBENS, JORDANS, a number of French decorative drawings including one good WITTELU and two ascribed to FOUSSIN; and very little for himself a small number of superlative drawings (mainly WEDERHOF, RUBENS and VAN DYCK, and the superb WITTELU "Woman with guitar"), four of the finest RUBENS sketches in existence, and presented the remaining portion of the collection - which amounted to several hundred drawings to the BOYLENS MUSEUM at ROTTERDAM. It is very difficult to find a definition of looting, which covers the German side of this transaction. Dr. LUTJENS, who is KONIGS' trustee, will provide the NETHERLANDS Authorities with a complete list of the drawings and of their eventual disposition.

#### MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS

Subject: MIEDL - GOUDSTIKKER documents and pictures.

1. The three houses used by Alois MIEDL for the exercise and display of his art dealing and other activities are:- 458 Heeren-gracht (the former Goudstikker house), 468 Heeren-gracht, (the former house of Mr. Edwin von Rath, which was restored by MIEDL and has been used ostensibly by the art-dealer W. PLECH), and 357 Heeren-gracht (the house of the restorer W. DIK). The pictures hanging or stored in all three houses at 1. Jan 1945 all formed part of one single insurance policy.
2. There is a great deal of the documentation of MIEDL's art-dealing activities surviving in the safe and filing cabinets at 458 Heeren-gracht, as well as a considerable number of pictures of secondary quality. Most of these documents are material on which the Dutch Restitution Committee will work and do not contain information of immediate value. A summary examination of the great mass of papers has revealed, however, certain documents containing information which would be of value before any careful sorting by the Dutch authorities can be achieved. Such information is given below. There may still be some delay before full and undisturbed access can be achieved by the proper Dutch authorities to the relevant documents.
3. An envelope in the safe containing papers and photographs is inscribed:- "Photographs and certificates of pictures sold to Mr. W. H. Hofer." (Translation from Dutch inscription). There is evidence that this dossier was put together later than March 1944 but it is not altogether clear whether the contents are accurately described on the envelope. Since HOFER bought entirely for GOERING one would suppose that the pictures all formed part of the GOERING collection, but some of the photographs are inscribed on the back:- "sold to E. KUHNERT" at various dates in 1942, and, as far as my recollection goes of a document to which I have no present access, many of them are the same as the pictures taken by MIEDL to Spain in 1944, and adequate partly with the list of pictures at present held in BILBAO.

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

4. From other NIEDL sources the address of KUPFERLE appears as "Emil KUPFERLE, BRANDEBURG a/d HAVEL". As there are photographs of most of the pictures it is possible to add that the quality of the pictures is extraordinarily poor. The only pictures of any importance are the Cornelis BUYS, the J.G. GUYP, the W. van MERIS, and the PERRONNEAU. A full list is given at Appendix A.

5. A further book among the NIEDL archives gives a list of pictures and other works of art of which photographs were sent on offer by post between 1941 and 1943 to various private collectors and dealers. Remarkably few of the works of art so offered appear to have been sold but the addresses in Germany may provide useful clues as to who was collecting works of art during this period. Where only oriental rugs were offered, the note "Rugs" is placed in brackets on the attached lists. An analysis of the German clients canvassed in this way are noted in the book as actually sold. It will be observed that there are a number of collectors in the Rhineland.

6. I have examined very superficially the pictures still surviving in the first two houses mentioned in paragraph 1. Both houses are at present still under the control of our Security Authorities and No. 468 bears on the outside the name of the firm of W. PABST, rather than that of GORDSTIKKER. Mr. PABST is in custody. The pictures in No 458 are almost, if not quite, entirely the residue of the original Goudstikker stock already in the house in 1939. There are a few pictures of secondary importance by minor artists but most of them are the speculative residue of the old stock. The pictures in 468 are very slightly more interesting than the others, since they appear all to have been acquired during the war. Except for a large VAN BEYEREN "still-life", formerly in the SYBOLT collection and long on loan to the Rijksmuseum, there is no picture of any real consequence in the house. A good deal of chaos prevails over the status of the pictures at the moment but they will all eventually be concentrated in a store room of the Stedelijk Museum, where a full inventory will be drawn up by the proper Dutch authorities.

720 (P) CA Det.

E. K. WAREHOUSE, Major,  
 USA & A Specialist Officer,  
 First Cdn Army.

Appendix "A"

List of pictures said to have been sold by NIEDL to W. A. MOFFER.  
 (Gordstikker reference number is given in brackets at end of entry)

1. Q. BREKELINKAM. "Old man with glasses looking up from a book".  
 Wood: 0.105 x 0.15, arched top. Signed on open book:  
 Q. Brekelenkam/1632". Half length figure, half to left (8069)
2. CORNELIS BUYS. "R. Becca at the well"  
 Wood, gabled top: 1.06 x 0.73. A scroll in the sky appears  
 to bear the artists monogram.  
 Formerly colls.: H. 1611, Munich; C. Schoofter, Amsterdam,  
 exhibited at Rijksmuseum until 1914.  
 An important but disagreeable picture. (6529)
3. J. VAN DE CAPPELLE. "S. Spying at the mouth of a river in a calm"  
 Sold in 1942. C. 605 x 0.735. Signed on boat in right  
 foreground: J.V.C. (5954)

106467

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1946-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99CONFIDENTIALANNEXURE IHEADQUARTERSTHIRD UNITED STATES ARMY  
G-5 Section

AG 812.3

30 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, for Period ending 30 June 1945.

1. Personnel:

- a. Assigned: none.
- b. Detached Service: Captain Robert K. Posey, Company K, 4th European Civil Affairs Regiment, and Pfc Lincoln Kirstein, Det. I2A2, Company A, 2nd European Civil Affairs Regiment.
- c. Temporary Duty: Lieut. George L. Stout USMR, MFA&A 12th Army Group; Lieut. Thomas C. Howe USMR, MFA&A SHAEF; 2nd Lieut. Frederick SHRAEDY AUS; Headquarters ECAD.

2. Information: (From Third U.S. Army G-2 Intelligence Center).

- a. PASSAU, M49281, 15 June. In Schloss, now serving as 83rd Division Rest Center, which is partially burned, is a depot for 500 cases of books from the Bavarian State Library, 1 case of NSDAP Archives from MUNICH, and 6 cases of documents from the South-East European Society, VIENNA.
- b. REITENHUSLACH, M49176, 18 June. In Kloster, near BURGHILUS, paintings from the Alte and Neue Pinakothek, MUNICH, some privately owned materials, and a depot for MERSACH and WURZBURG.
- c. TRIEFENSTEIN, M 3355, 29 June. In the Schloss, Archives of Reichskammergericht, (1500-1806) and records of Institute of Social Research, FRANKFURT am. Records are badly disarranged. Portion of Heidelberg University Library in good condition. Dr. DEBETA, reliable custodian from Frankfurt in charge. Guard by 394th Infantry of 99th Division.
- d. UNTERNEUBAUEN U 1310, 29 June. Five oil paintings the property of a Wehrmacht Artillery School, of slight artistic importance, all except one badly damaged.

3. Operations:

a. In compliance with TMX, Headquarters 12th Army Group, 24 May, Collecting Center for works of Educational and Cultural Importance was established at this Headquarters. The Center will collect, secure, care for and prepare for restitution all cultural treasures found in temporary repositories within the Army Area. Materials such as paintings, sculpture, libraries, archives and small objects confiscated or looted by the Germans, owned by United Nations governments or nationals, and public or privately owned enemy holdings not now properly housed or not under supervision of an acceptable administration will be collected. Two trucking teams are now operating out of the Center.

b. Temporary Repositories:

- (1) ALT MUSEE V 5012, Kaiser Memorial Museum, intended for LINZ. Materials being evacuated. Military Guard.
- (2) BANZ O 6374, inspected 2 June. In Kloster, fine undamaged baroque pilgrimage church by Dietzenhoffer (1735), now partly used as German military hospital, Dienststelle Rosenberg, with papers of Arthur SEYSS-INQUART, Gauleiter of Netherlands, musical reference library of Herbert GRICK, editor of Rosenberg magazine, Musik in Krieg, and a sealed room contains further archives of Rosenberg organizations. Folk-costumes and other materials from NURNBERG, arms and armour from PRAGUE, and books from Prussian State Library are well protected in hospital wing. Permanent military guard.
- (3) BRIZLEGG M 48E17, inspected 30 June. Schloss Matzen, British property, undamaged. Kurt von SCHNEDES and family in residence, unoccupied by troops. One room is depot of

106468

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

Depot. Reported to be the cream of Hungarian State Collections. Guards reported that further train of materials now in vicinity of St. GOTTLARD TUNNEL, Switzerland.

(5) HARMING Y 8522, inspected 30 June. Good small 13th century schloss, not on protected list. Good collection of prints, furniture, arms and armor. Inferior family portraits. Art objects of B. Meister, well known Munich furniture dealer in attic. Chapel and attic kept locked. Occupied by Battery A, 796th AAA BN Battalion who reported all chimneys out of order and should be repaired before winter.

(6) HOHENFURTH 26522, inspected as from 23 June. MANNHEIMER collection and other materials being evacuated. Military guard.

(7) KELLHEIM U0344, inspected 9 June. Befreiungshalle is depot for Residenz museum and palace, MUNICH, Schloss Nymphenburg and the interior of the Residenz Theater, Munich. Custodian holds key.

(8) KUEBSTEIN M48239, inspected 26 June. Search failed to reveal presence of six Gobelins from Palace of the Maltese Order, PRAGUE, about which inquiry was made by American Embassy, PRAGUE.

(9) MUNICH, inspected 29 June. Frames of the art-reproduction firm of H. NEUSTÄUDEL damaged. Road not watertight and owner is willing to make repairs. Home contains fine stock of antique papers, around 300 sets of large 8 plate color-prints, about 100,000 photo-negatives and 300,000 photographs, representing about 40% of former holdings, the most of which was destroyed July 1944.

(10) OBER AUDORF Z 2827, inspected 30 June. In living room of the villa of Baron von BISSING, Egyptologist are cases of wood and cardboard containing Italian Kunstschutz records in good order. Villa also repository for COLOGNE (M. Graf-Ricardo) and private individuals. Dr. FRIEDRICH, of Cologne and von BISSING in residence. Rooms posted off limits containing objects of value.

(11) FRIEN an O. Lenses N 43252, inspected 30 June. Three Flemish 17th century paintings of secondary interest now in office of Military Government Det. III, ROSENHEIM.

(12) REIDENBERG T 8498, inspected 7 June. In schloss, library from Durg Haus, NURNBERG, in one large chest, and large depot of uncased books from Nurnberg library in poor condition. In K Kreisamt, 15 cases of contemporary German paintings forwarded from SS. Headquarters SALZBURG as property of Heinrich HIMMLER.

(13) UNTERSTEIN M-9233, inspected 17 June. Hermann GORING collection being inventoried. Military guard.

(14) VIERZEHNI TILIGEN N61J37, inspected 2 June. Pilgrim church, baroque masterpiece of Balthasar NEUMANN, undamaged, well restored in 1916. Report from University of Strasbourg Institute of Petrol, and of Physical Chemistry that 400 cases of materials and equipment taken from STRASBOURG, are in the sheds and gasthaus at the side of the church.

c. Detachment operations: (15)

(1) AICAGE Y 2190, report 28 June, Det. I 5F2. In Schloss, a depot of books and paintings from AUGSBURG city collection.

(2) EGGERSBURG T8049, report 13 June 4th Armored IG Det (RIEDENBURG), In Schloss von BASSOS? BOX of steel-cuts for reproducing post-cards of modern art.

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct.

File

Decimal Files 1945-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008By SR NAPA Date 10-21-99CONFIDENTIAL

- (3) ELLINGEN M50135, 30 June, Information from US Group CC, MFA&A. Bomb damage at side of moat, 202 Field Artillery Group in residence since 8 June. Owner, Baron von WITTE lives with family in one wing.
- (4) ERDING M49207, 21 June, Det. ISEB reports that a painting now hanging in the Officer's Mess at the Airport may be a Rembrandt.
- (5) GUTLEHM M49286, 25 June, MFA&A officer MG Det. M1 P3 removed art objects from home of Heinrich HOFFMAN, photographer to HITLER. House contained numerous paintings, photographic files, furniture. Inventory at this Headquarters. Film and photo archive turned over by Capt. Raymond E. GODDARD, CO, Det. M1E3, ALLOTING Z 9517, to Lieut. MARVID, Supply Chief PWB, -P&SW Det. 1st AG.
- (6) HINTEN RISS M49388, 20 June, reported by MFA and A officer, MG Det. M1E3 in a chalet are stocks of the MUNICH art-dealer Maria Almas DIETRICH, obtained through Rosenberg sources.
- (7) H GEBURTEL M48235, 16 June, reported from Third US Army Int. Center. Depot for Alte and Neue Pinakothek, MUNICH, and for Schloss Schleissheim.
- (8) HENSTADT L48638, reported through civilian director of National Museum Library, Dr. MULLER, 29 June. In Capuziner Kloster, depot for art-history library of National Museum in buildings partially destroyed by artillery. Not presently in Third US Army area.
- (9) KIRCHDORF Z1181, reported through MG Det, M1E3, whose MFA&A Officer, 23 June moved materials from University of MUNICH, previously guarded by 14th Armored Division.
- (10) KLEINSTEINACH M 9371, 18 June reported from Det. M 2A5, art objects, mostly paintings from WURZBURG found in attic of house, taken to and stored in SOF EINFURT, now under civilian police guard.
- (11) LEMMERBUCK M49771, 14 June. Det I3H2, reported remnants of paintings by Rubens, recovered by gendarmarie after house-search. Painting valued at 100,000 reichsmarks found totally destroyed by exposure. Police Chief ordered to inventory other stolen property recovered in search.
- (12) LANDSHUT U 2805, 22 June, report from SIC 4th Armored Division. At KROH THAL suburb in Schloss Freysing, library of the Military District of MUNICH (Schakreis), and archives of Rhinland.
- (13) REID M49V27, 29 June, reported by RIG Det, M1I3, 8 crates of French art objects located at REID, taken to Berlin from Paris, 1940, later to Vienna and then here February 1945, in good order.
- (14) SANDERSDORF T8411, 13 June, report from 4th Armored Division. In schloss owned by Baron von MASSOS, books and technical equipment from MUNICH Library. Schloss served as Rosenberg agency headquarters, eight days prior to arrival of americans.
- (15) SCHELDORF V4812, 16 June, report from AC of S, G-2, in Kloster Koenigssee, 5 truckloads of Bavarian state archives, and 86 cases, Library of Munich.
- (16) SEEG M 48D19, 7 June, reported by MG Det, M1E3, depot of art objects from MUNICH. Inventory at Stadtisches Fahrsamt of Munich.

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct.

File

Decimal Files 1945-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99CONFIDENTIAL

(17) ULLSTADT N9017, 15 June, reported by Det. H3A3, in Schloss Franckenstein, carpets, tapestries from Ethnographical Museum, and African Museum, Frankfurt AM. Baron zu FRANCKENSTEIN in residence. About 30 cases, in good condition.

(18) ZWEISEL Q0131, 8 June, Report Third US Army Int. Center. In Schloss Frauenau, the book section, of the military museum MUNICH with some arms and armours. Co. K 11th Infantry, 5th Division on guard.

4. Equipment and Supplies: Office furniture and transport are furnished by G-5 Section, this headquarters.

5. Remarks: Major Mason HAMMOND, A Chief, MFA&A Branch, Headquarters, US Group CC, and Mr John Nicholas BROWN, Civilian Adviser on Cultural matters, Headquarters, US Group CC, visited this Headquarters, 2nd and 3rd July.

ROBERT K. POSEY,  
Captain CE (US)  
Monuments, Fine Arts  
and Archives.

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIALANNEXURE IIHEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY  
APO 758 US ARMY.

Rorimer 302.05.18

1 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Eighteenth Report (Second, for Germany).  
"Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives"  
(Period: 1 June - 30 June 1945.)

1. General:

Repositories have continued to be the primary concern of this section. Inspections were made of as many reported repositories in the Seventh Army area in Austria and Bavaria as time permitted. Chance finds were given appropriate consideration as they were reported. Third Army assumed control in the Munich area on 9 June and in Swabia on 15 June. Task force intelligence units, and the Monuments Specialist Officer for the Bavarian Regional Detachment conducted various operations; their reports were not sent to this headquarters and will no doubt be channeled through Third Army.

Instructions received from Twelfth Army Group were embodied in a directive issued by the Commanding General to all Seventh Army units (incl 1). After consultation with you; Lt Col Rowe - Property Control Officer this Headquarters; and Maj LaFarge - Twelfth Army Group Monuments Officer, the Verwaltungsbau NSDAP and the Fugerbau in Munich were selected as the best central collecting points for works of art in southeastern Germany. After consultation with Third Army representatives and the Munich Detachment, the Bavarian Regional Detachment on instructions from this headquarters took the above named former Nazi buildings into property control. Works of art discovered by the Seventh Army in Bavaria were left for further processing where they were found and the Monuments informed verbally and in writing of the action taken or recommended under the supervision of the MFA&A specialist officers at this headquarters. In particular information was given about the repositories at Buxheim, Dietramszell, Ettal, Fussen, and Hochstadt (noted below) and need for continued supervision was stressed to all concerned.

2. Personnel:

In addition to the undersigned, Capt Calvin S. HATHAWAY continued on TD from U.S. Group C.C. at this Headquarters until 15 June; Lt. (jg) Charles P. PARKHURST, Jr (USNR) reported on indefinite TD this Headquarters 9 June. Lt. Parkhurst has a particularly able and realistic grasp of the daily and long-term problems of a monuments specialist officer. The services of T/4 James O. COOK, U.S. Group C.C., have been extended by Col Henry C. NEWTON, RD&R Division, U.S. Group C.C. until on or about 3 July 1945 in view of the urgent need for office personnel in this section.

3. Documents:

a. With the approval of the A.C. of S, G-2, a large selection of the Hermann Goring documents previously reported were delivered on temporary loan to Lts (USNR) James Plaut and Theodore Rousseau for their use in the interrogation of Andreas Hofer and others.

106472

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6. Repositories about which new information has been received locally are listed herein. Action taken on repositories in former ninth and First Army areas will be reported by the monuments specialist officers as soon as the present removal of various objects requiring immediate safe-guarding has been completed.

a. AUSTRIA:

(1) Hall, M48/D8560. Verwaltungsbau. Franz Berse, Museum at Innsbruck, stated that archival material has been deposited here by Reichsgauarchiv Innsbruck.

(2) Maria Stein, M48/E2590. Franz Berse, Museum at Innsbruck, stated that the Volkskunst Museum, Innsbruck, has 50-60 cases deposited under the Altenkirch.

(3) Niederbreitenbach, M48/E2791. Schloss Schonewerth. Franz Berse, Museum at Innsbruck, stated that archival material has been deposited here by Reichsgauarchiv Innsbruck.

(4) Burgung Petersberg, near Siz, M48/D41205590. Visited by Capt Hathaway 7 June. Castle, owned by Graf Stolberg of Hall in Tirol, was given as wedding present by Franz Josef, uncle of Grafin. Since October 1948, castle has been repository for collections evacuated from Volkskunst Museum at Innsbruck. Museum-Kausmeister, Franz Berse, age 86, and wife, have been living alone at the castle. See List of total present contents (incl 7).

(5) Sinzburg, M48/E292. Request of G-2, SHAEP, through Sixth Army Group, an effort was made to locate pictures and furniture allegedly belonging to the Queen of the Netherlands which were reported to have been taken to Salzburg by Doctor Schneider, former German Commissar for Eastern Holland, and thought to be held at present by Schneider relatives. Works of art were not found. see copy of report (incl. 8).

(6) Stans, M48/D4658. Cistercian Monastery. Visited by Capt Hathaway 7 June. Monastery seized by Nazis in 1939 and used as factory and warehouse. At present occupied by CP of 1st Bn, 410th, and of "B" Co, 1st Bn. The chapel is in a state of great confusion, having been broken into by DPs (according to report). It had been placed Off Limits. Contents include paintings, some from AIRBAS; religious sculpture, some from Wilten in Innsbruck; and church furnishings. More material stored in the Sacristy, in corridors and in rooms off from Chapel; cases, from Volkskunst Museum and Freizeitanstalt in Innsbruck, have been broken into and contents removed. Cells in monastery and walled-off cross-corridors contain uncrated furniture, sculpture and paintings, in good order; most appear to have come from Volkskunst Museum Innsbruck. A Salome by J.P. Schwanthaler, labelled "K.K. Gaster, Staatsgalerie Inv. 2048/455" must be among objects evacuated to Stans from Arbras.

(7) Urhansen, M48/V.743. Visited by Capt Hathaway 8 June. Deposit of Joachim von Ribbentrop material. Includes the following items: drawings, private letters, photographs of Ribbentrop family, 50 volumes of German landscapes in tempera and oil, clothing, uniforms, household linens, silverware, Courbet landscape, Courbet figure piece, poor Dorain, two portraits of Bismarck, and small painting attributed to Cuyp. There was no indication of the provenance of these items. Lt. William J. Forbes ELKS, Transportation, Education and MFA&A Officer, will have the Ribbentrop possessions placed under Property Control.

106473

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99CONFIDENTIAL

(8) Walters, M48/D8932. Schloss Aschach. The War Crimes Section, this Headquarters, on the advice of this office, recovered fourteen (14) objects (see incl. 9 and photographs) from a chance find and they were taken to the Munich collecting point for custody.

(9) Weisberg, Schloss, M48/W4045. Near Landeck. Visited by Capt Hathaway 7 June, at suggestion of CIC. Had been the CP of a battalion of the 524th Inf Div. Privately owned property found undamaged.

b. BAVARIA:

(1) Ammerland, M48/Y7029. Am Schein, 2 km south of Ammerland, Villa of Frihs. Mtgenstein. Visited by Capt Hathaway 1 June. Rooms were locked and could not be entered; they had been posted Off Limits by instruction of Capt Bischoff, III Gov Det HEBB, Wolfrats-hausen.

(2) Burheim, L49/W7835. Lt. Col Walters, MCO, H2H3 at Munningen is continuing the repair work on ERR paintings reported in the last report. He was informed of the directives regarding "restoration". He has also brought paintings from nearby places to the Burheim repository. Capt Hathaway reports that the inventory started by Otto Klein and others at Burheim under III Gov supervision is proceeding slowly.

(3) Dietranszell, M48/Y82. The castle belongs to Baron von Schlicker, a P in America. Placed under security by Tenth Honored Division and reported in letter of 1 May 1945. Security maintained and posted Off Limits. Lt Klein, Monuments Specialist Officer, Bavarian Regional Detachment, had been here.

Visited by the undersigned 1 June. The security guard was informed of its responsibilities, a letter for the A.C. of S., G-5 was given to the local custodian and the office of the A.C. of S., G-2, this Headquarters, was notified of the fact that military personnel and German officers from a nearby camp were permitted entrance into the building and that when the undersigned removed the Hoffman book of photographs referred to elsewhere in this report he was not challenged. Herr Lohr, Captain from the Plankothek who is usually in residence and had gone to Munich to see Buchner. Frau Schliessel, Secretary to the Schloss-Verwaltung and Fraulein Brandt, of the Kloster St. Alexia (since 1904) and nuns were questioned. As previously reported, Fraulein Brandt was requested to prepare a list of all accessions to the Munich collections since 1 Jan 38. The original accessions books are in a safe in one of the cloister walks.

Not only do the large vaults contain paintings from the Plankothek, the Staatsbibliothek, etc. from Munich and Schlicklein, but also 107 paintings are held in the name of Heinrich Hoffmann and other private collectors (List inclosed in Reviewer report 502.05.17, inclosures 9 and 10.). A careful check is suggested.

Removed to this repository from the Unter-des-Linden Museum at Colmar for "study and publishing purposes" were 3 paintings by Martin Schongauer: a predella with St. George and the Dragon and Christ preaching; the Virgin and Child, and Saint Mary; and the A. and donor. In the many rooms of the monastery are numerous cases including some withworks of art from Dr. Ludwig Haymann. The nuns were advised to prepare lists for further processing.

106474

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1946-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99Confidential

(4) Schloss Elmau, M48/D17. Now a German hospital-sanitorium. Visited by the undersigned 8 June and previously by Capt Hathaway. No art deposits could be found, although they have twice been reported in connection with Goring who had not been here recently. The nearby Physics Laboratory was also checked.

(5) Enzenstetten, M48/D19. The home of Erwin Kain in Enzenstetten was inspected during the week 31 May to 7 June by Det I705, Co G, 5rd ECA Regt, and found to have three rooms full of pictures and art objects from Munich museums. The Detachment reports that the items are properly stored and crated and appear to be safe in their present location.

(6) Eichenlohe, M48/D69. Visited by the undersigned 9 June. No works of art of any consequence were found. An American officer who was preparing the "castle" as a rest center was informed of reported repository and need for checking. Goring had not been here for several years. There unimportant pictures in the attic belonging to the owner of the house or possibly to some friend.

(7) Ettal, M48/D50. Monastery. Visited by the undersigned 8 June. This is one of the most important Munich repositories, containing items from the Finakothek, Staatsbibliothek, Graphische-Sammlung and Landesamt fur Denmalpflege. Furniture, paintings, rugs and tapestries from the Munich firm of Bernheimer are in the vaults and elsewhere. There are boxes from a great number of institutions and private sources in evidence. A large Tiepolo from the Residenz, Munich, hangs on a staircase. The Bruckmann Verlag (connected with Hitler) has many cases in one of the cloister's walks.

(8) The security appears to be well taken care of under Abbott Kupfer who claims to have saved the Bernheimer things for the original owners, said to be represented by Dr Ecker. The relative humidity in one of the storage places was 75%; the de-humidifying apparatus will apparently not function adequately where there is too great a quantity of moisture to be absorbed. In another storage vault the apparatus had been turned off in view of the fear of having too much heat. Advice was given to the Finakothek caretaker, and the Third Army Monuments Specialist Officers were informed of the great concern of the undersigned about the continued mould growths which are damaging some of the world's irreplaceable treasures.

(8) Eurasburg, M48/Y7424. Visited by Capt. Hathaway 1 June. Capt Bischoff, Det I232 at Wolfratshausen, stated that only one castle at Eurasburg contains works of art. This was visited and found to contain the following: approximately 200 packing cases marked RKG or S, presumably containing books and archival material from Munich; approximately 1,200 bundles from Landesarchiv, Munich (in garage); and approximately 1,200 bundles of archives, source in Munich not established (in garage).

(9) Fussen, M48/D29. Castle of Neuschwanstein. Undersigned was here to take care of collecting document, checking security and equipment, and advising local military government and tactical commanders of responsibility etc. on 6th and 13 June. Gen Townsend was told that "tourist" trips were not in accordance with directives. Capt Posey, Third Army Monuments Specialist Officer, and Mr. John Nicholas Brown and Maj Mason Harmon

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008  
 By SR - NASA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

of U.S. Group C.C. reviewed the situation at the castle on 2 July. Mr. Brown was told that it was the opinion of the undersigned that the French themselves could best help with preparing the French objects for return to France and preferably as soon as practicable. It was recommended that an American officer as property custodian should be in residence continuously. The same advice was given Brigadier Heyman, Chief, Internal Affairs Division, SHAFF, and Lt Col Geoffrey Webb, Adviser on REAAA, SHAFF, when they visited the castle with the undersigned and Maj Gen McBride, commanding security troops.

Lists of German personnel permitted as guards in the building are given in incl. 10.A; others (incl. 10-B) who formerly had access to the building when the castle was taken by American forces are not permitted in the building. Cases sent from the Shell garage at Fussen to the Castle are listed in incl. 11. Lt. Col Skinner of the "E" Detachment for Swabia (at Augsburg) was given the keys and seals for the records rooms.

(10) Garmish-Partenkirchen, M46/D58. Visited by undersigned 3 June. Capt Land, IGO, submitted report on local monuments. He was advised of need for immediate action at Ettal Repository. See above.

(11) Gundelfingen, M49/X99. Maj Claude F. Baker, Acting IGO, Dillingen, reported that Consul Baumann (see Schenker papers) had brought works of art from France, especially Alsace and that Major Henry Durteste (Ductesty), Chief of the French Operat (SIC) G-5, Sixth Army Group, had been to 115 Oberstadtstrasse and had had M. A. Bannann arrested. This transaction had never been brought to the attention of this headquarters by Sixth Army Group as far as can be determined. A list of property which should be investigated was left by the French Major with Lt W.A. Russell, Co C, 56 AIR (SIC) at Gundelfingen. It is reported that Madame Marie Laugel, born Horve, 35 Goethestrasse, Strassbourg, gave the list of this property which was allegedly never paid for, to Maj Durteste. Apparently the rightful owner of this property is now Mrs Jean Rodolphe Bourcart, Villa "The Old House" Dachstein, Bas Rhin, Alsace. Further investigation is deemed necessary.

(12) Schloss Herren-Chiemsee, M48/Z53. As requested by the undersigned, the 693d TD Battalion (SF) prepared a list (incl 12) of the crates and boxes sent by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg to the Palace of King Ludwig II on Herren Island, Chiemsee. The security as last reported is being maintained in accordance with instructions from this Headquarters.

(13) Höchstadt, M49/TCO. Castle. Visited by the undersigned and Lt Farknharst on 12 and 13 June. (See incl. 13). A cable from the Twelfth Armoured Division was sent to this Headquarters 23 April 45, reporting the discover of this repository of Russian art. A security guard was established. Lt. Col Carmichael, IGO Dillingen, and others reported that all was in order, but that a Monuments Specialist Officer should come as soon as possible. Maj Baker, Acting IGO, Dillingen, inspected the castle with the monuments officers; the security was not adequate and it was learned that 160 men were about to be billeted in this highly inflammable building. They arrived during the following night. The Commanding General of the 71st Division and the Property Control Officer at Augsburg Mil Gov for Swabia were informed of the precarious situation, and as the new unit was from Third Army whose responsibility here began in two days, Maj L Farge, the 11th Army Group, was informed of

106476

RG.

260

Entry

USACA - Files of the Direct.

File

Decimal Files 1945-51

Box

20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 785008By SR NARA Date 10-21-99CONFIDENTIAL

(14) Hohenaltheim, M49/T02. Castle:  
 Visited 13 June by the undersigned and Lt Parkhurst. This is a fine Rococo building but not an actual repository for works of art other than those of the Wallenstein-Oettingen Family. It was occupied by American troops at the time of inspection. The place had been previously posted Off Limits by the Combat Commander, but permission for its use had been secured from the MGO at Nordlingen. No damage has been caused and the present Commanding Officer was requested to notify the MGO when he leaves so that proper action can be taken to prohibit improper use of the premises by some irresponsible unit.

(15) Kirchheim, M49/Y06. Twelve packages of looted objects, reported to be mostly miniatures, have been removed from here to Burheim by Lt Col Walters, MGO, Memmingen. He will submit lists of these objects.

(16) Lauterbach, X5/6516, nr. Seeshaupt (M48/Y6720). Number 1000 of Dr Grun visited by undersigned 9 June. The works of art are of no consequence and are not "looted". MGO, Weilheim, was concerned about the paintings which belonged to Dr Grun's wife and daughter; Dr Grun was arrested on 7 June.

(17) Munich M49/Y05. The need for greater care in the protection of the works of art (including those from Hitler's Munich home) removed from the cellar to the first floor of the Verwaltungsbau NSDAP, was called to the attention of property control and monuments specialist officers on the Bavarian Regional Detachment and the Munich Detachment.

Unattended works of art in the Munich Burgerbrau (scene of Nazi Putsch) were reported by Chaplain Braude, this headquarters. This information was referred to Bavarian Regional Detachment Monuments Specialist Officer.

(18) Murnau, M48/Y50. Visited 9 June by the undersigned. House of Feuchtmayr, Curator at the Pinakothek. Place is called Oberried. It is on the road south of the Staffelsee next to the Messerschmitt house on the way to Kohlgrub. Various reports about paintings here had been received at this headquarters, but references were inaccurate. When inspected, the house was occupied by a unit of the XII th Armored Division. A previous unit had placed Munich and other paintings on the damp sun porch Mrs. Feuchtmayr who has lists of these works of art which should be checked is living in the adjacent cottage. Similar lists had been turned over to Maj Alter, G-5 Task Force, Munich, and the monuments officers on the Bavarian Regional Detachment were informed of the situation. Feuchtmayr was a member of the party in 1933 and should be investigated.

(19) Nesselwang, M48/D0895. Visited by Capt Hathaway 8 June. Pfarrhaus contains paintings from Augsburg Cathedral, churches, and the Industrie- und Handelskammer, all in good order. A Protestant Church in Augsburg has already removed its deposits. The parish Priest has list of deposited material. He declined Off Limits sign; folks deposit is safe as long as U.S. troops remain in town.

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Dejmal Files 1946-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008  
 By SR NASA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

(20) Neuburg a.d. Kamel, M49/X94. The following is reported by Det I2B2, Co F, 2d ECA Regt, in weekly report dated 14 June: "In castle located in the town of Neuburg a.d. Kamel approximately 6 kilometers distance from Krumbach, there are stored a great number of portraits and paintings of great value. Some were removed by German authorities in 1939 from museums and official buildings throughout Southwest Germany. In the same place are many crates containing archives from Munich and Augsburg, which same were allegedly brought for safekeeping. All of the above is in the custody of German civilians who have complete inventories of the property. Only a superficial inspection of the premises has been made by this Detachment. The building has been placed "Off Limits" and custodians have been instructed to hold all property pending instructions from Military Government." Not yet visited by a monuments specialist officer.

(21) Nordlingen, M48/T02. Visited by the undersigned and Lt Parkhurst 12 June. Discussed archives in the neighborhood with Capt Shellman Brown who is seeing that security is maintained.

(22) Ober-Ammergau, M48/D5094. Visited by the undersigned 8 June. No works of art were found in various storage places such as the theatre.

(23) Oberelchingen, L49/X78. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 21 June. No trace of repository found at Pfarrhaus or church.

(24) Ober Gunzburg, M48/Y02. Reported to Capt Hathaway that Caspar Picture Gallery is here. Not visited.

(25) Oberndorf, M49/T41. See inclosure 14 for report on records of Munich archives.

(26) Osterberg, L49/X25. In a report from CIC Detachment 424, Section PP, Seventh Army, it was stated that some of the contents of the Art Museum of Ulm at Donau had been located on 18 May 45 at Castle von Malson-Panickau, at Osterberg. It was stated that there was some evidence that some looting has taken place (but not by the troops who occupied the castle at the time). This headquarters has requested in letter to Det I2B2, Co B, 2nd ECA Regt, that appropriate Off Limits signs be posted and that a report be submitted.

(27) Ottingen, M49/T04. The MGO, Dillingen, reports that this repository is under control, with German personnel in residence.

(28) Ottobeuren, L48/X93. Visited by Capt Hathaway, 9 June. Monastery under protection of U.S. guard, and undisturbed. Stored in monastery are paintings (no list on premises) from Augsburg, and bronze figures from Hercules Fountain and Mercury Fountain in Augsburg. Museum is in good order. Librarian of Monastery says that buildings have been recorded in color photographs made under Government orders by photographer, Nordich, of Berlin, and thinks Nordich is still in Ottobeuren.

(29) Polling M48/Y31. Visited by Capt Hathaway 31 May. House of Adolf Streicher found to contain art collections evacuated from Munich for security against air attack. See copy of letter (incl. 15) this Headquarters to 796th AAA Battery, S-3, dated 31 May 45.

(30) Reutti, L48/X77. Under consideration by this Headquarters (see incl. 16). An investigation is

106478

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority LUD 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

(31) Schloss Unterdiessen, M48/3. See attached list (Incl 17) of sculpture and paintings evacuated from the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Köln, to their present location at Schloss Unterdiessen. Schloss visited by Capt Hathaway 6 June and found to be posted Off Limits.

(32) Unterliezheim, M49/T0713. Visited 13 June by the undersigned and Lt Parkhurst. Parish repository and contents found intact and in good condition. There are books from Dillingen (Jesuit College?). Satisfactory storage. For contents see list - Acting Burgemeister of Augsburg dated 16 May 45.

(33) Schloss Waal, M48/Y33. Visited by Capt Hathaway 6 June. Schloss contains approximately 300 cartons of archival material, 200 unboxed volumes, and 200 metal cartons of archival material, evacuated in 1943 from the Staatsarchiv at Munich. Prinz von der Leyen says that no list of this material was even given to him. There is also material belonging to the local collection at Kufbeuren, also unlisted.

(34) Wallerstein, M49/T05. Castle and archives building visited 13 June by the undersigned and Lt Parkhurst. Burgemeister living in one wing; Prince Wallerstein in remainder of building. Security guard has been removed from archives building and all is in order.

c. WURTEMBERG:

(1) Allmendingen, L49/X47. Schloss thought a repository by Baron Ull - Ebbach, residing in Ebbach (L49/X57).

(2) Altheim, L49/X57. 30000 volumes books, including historical and theological matters, were reported by the Director of Museums of Ulm and outlying districts through Det. HAG3 on 2 June 1945.

(3) Baldern, L49/X83. Visited by the undersigned and Lt Parkhurst 13 June. The security guard was given instructions and the MGO in Aalen was informed that this building is on SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments as well as being a repository and told that it should not be used as planned for the billeting of troops. Dr Mabius of Kassel sent boxes marked MH 3009 etc. here in 1943; and Dr. Fülner of Cologne sent cases of objects from the Staatliche Kunstsammlung and the Kunstgewerbe Museum here in 1941.

(4) Birkheim, L49/X74. Inspected by Lt Parkhurst 27 June. Pfarrhaus contains one room full of calfbound folios, mainly XVII Century; also a few modern paintings from Ulm (of little value). Same room also contains old portraits of historical value to town, but of little artistic merit. Responsible person: Pfarrer Kalbrecht.

(5) Bursmannshausen, L49/X35. Schloss and Villa thought a repository by Baron Ull - Ebbach, residing in Ebbach (L49/X57/

(6) Dorzbach, L50/S48. Family archives at the castle in Dorzbauch were checked for security by Det. IIC3, Co C, 3rd ECA Regt, on 21 June 45 and the rooms in which they are kept were placed Off Limits. Archives of the Wendelson's Chapel are intact and in the possession of the Protestant Minister in Dorzbach.

106479

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

(7) Erbach, L49/X57. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 27 June. Schloss of Baron Ulm-Erbach used as a repository for ethnological material from Linden Museum, Stuttgart since 1945. The objects were found in good condition. Dr. Jäger, Director of the Linden Museum, and a Herr Vanner, Swedish Consul (whose interest in this repository is undetermined and should be investigated). inspect this repository from time to time.

(8) Gutenzell, L49/X64. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 27 June. Pfarrhaus is a repository for books and portraits from Ulm. Unable to see objects, though they were reported by Duisburg evacuee residing in Pfarrhaus to be in good condition. "Wilburgem zum Adler", Wirtschaft, contains books belonging to Bookdealer Hartmann, Ulm, which are boarded up in a brewery in the rear building.

(9) Heidenheim, L49/S71. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 21 June. Personal possessions of Dr. Hans Possé, deceased, former buyers for Hitler's Führer museum, Linz, and 17 casts of works of art and books belonging to Karl Haberstock, art buyer for Hitler, were taken into property control and are being investigated further.

(10) Katzenstein, M49/S91. Visited by Lt Parkhurst, 21 June. Castle (XIIIth cent.) used as a repository for personal belongings of Stuttgart families.

(11) Laupheim, L49/X56. Residence of Steine family, thought by Baron Ulm-Erbach of Erbach (L49/X57) to be a repository.

(12) Neresheim, M49/S92. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 21 June. Klosterkirche contains books from Stuttgart Library under the care of Dr. Gaub who is at Baldern. In good condition; in custody of local monks.

(13) Ober Balzheim, L49/X75. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 27 June. Fireproof room in the Unterschloss of family von Palm used as a storage place for books and documents from Ulm, and for von Palm castle records. Included are Sperl cupboard (1465) and 4,000 ancient documents. Room was not inspected as key was not available at that time. Von Palm, who is the Bürgermeister is said to be outspoken in his Nazi sympathies. Hehe Schloss is billet for Col Orick and his staff (131 Field Artillery Bn) and Unter Schloss is CP. Storage Room posted "Off Limits"; Col Orick was requested to obtain key to storage space, inspect same for security and humidity, and to return key to von Palm, charging von Palm with responsibility for objects.

(14) Ober Dischingen, L49/X56. Inspected by Lt Parkhurst 27 June. Neu-Bau of Jugoslav DP house, Umsiedlungslager Nr. 10, is repository for pre-historical material from Ulm. Seven cases were found here. Only people in the town who appear to know anything of this repository are Frl. Munding (lives in Kloster) and Franz Muk (caretaker of DP house).

(15) Oberstadion, L49/X45. In French zone. Reported by Detachment M103, Ulm, as repository for main stock of Ulm graphic collection systematically filled (about 1,300 sheets). Also some sketches by Ulm artist and an Ulm room, Empire style.

106480

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

(16) Schlöss Stetten, U4/4876 (not on L50/WS). Chance find of Library of Physiological-Chemical Institute of Berlin on 11 June, reported by Det ILC3 (incl. 18). Located in vaulted cellar in wooden boxes lined with waterproof paper. Boxes piled to ceiling. Guards have been placed to prevent reported molesting by DP's. Condition of library good. No mildew apparent. Not visited by this Headquarters.

(17) Taxis, M49/S91. Castle Turn and Taxis. Visited by Lt Parkhurst 21 June. Castle in care of Frau Farnholtz in absence of Gruppenleiter J. Farnholtz (arrested). Repository for Turttembergische Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart: 150 paintings and frames; Stuttgart Library: several thousand books; Naturalian Kabinett, Stuttgart: Palaeontological specimens. The paintings, frames and certain rare books (as Schedel's Weltkronik) are in 5 rooms in the Höhe Schloss. Theodore Dettinger, Stuttgart, muscologist had visited repository two weeks previously. It is satisfactory storage and has adequate security. Glass photo negatives are a file for Stuttgart museum pieces. (In the Prinzobau and in the Riding Hall were found the 17 packages and cases, the property of Karl Haberstock, referred to under Heidenheim above.)

(18) Ulm, L49/X38. Municipal Museum, air-raid shelter at 9 Marktplatz and Town Library (Schwoerhaus) reported by Det ILC3 as repositories of works of art, documents and books. Condition said to be satisfactory by Museum director and librarian Ertl. Hausser. Caretaker of Museum, Rudolph Kehl, has much information at his fingertips.

(19) Wiblingen L49/X67. Schloss is reported a repository; confirmed by Baron Ulm-Erbach, residence Erbach (L49/X57).

7. Reference is made to the previous report, Rorimer 302.05,17, par. 3-h, in which the art collecting activities of Ernst Hoffmann were discussed. A statement made by Hoffmann in writing (incl. 19) and a list as given by him (incl. 20) of the provenance of his paintings illustrated in the books of photographs found at Dietrichszell were given to Lts (USMR) Plaut and Rousseau, of C.S.S., to be used in their interrogation of Hoffmann. Pictures found in Munich are listed in incl. 21.

8. A chest with the Hungarian crown and other valued possessions is still in the possession of the Seventh Army Interrogation Center pending instructions as to its disposition from higher headquarters (see Incl. 22).

9. A verbal request was made to Maj LaFarge about the disposition of historic weapons which may be destroyed automatically under military government laws. A ruling about all German and Nazi war and party monuments is also awaited. Incl. 23 shows the attitude which prevails in some quarters. Some Nazi monuments are being destroyed irrespective of their artistic or historic value. Are they in the same category as Nazi publications which are not to be destroyed according to current directives?

(10. A suggested repository catalogue card was forwarded following a request for comments from U.S. Group C.C., RD and R Division.

11. Reports on Monuments on the SHAFET official list are of miscellaneous variety and are being held for a

106481

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

CONFIDENTIAL

12. The Mannheim Detachment FLEB has reported on acquisitions to the Mannheim collections as requested and the case is being given further consideration.

13. The city of Bremen has been permitted by Military Government to arrange for the return of certain of its collections. Higher headquarters are being contacted to determine who authorized this programme.

JAMES J. RORNIER,  
1st Lt. Spcpl.  
MFA&A Officer.

List of Enclosures:

1. Directive, Hq Seventh Army, to all Units, re protection of repositories in Germany.
2. List of documents removed from Castle of Neuschwanstein and delivered to G-2 documents Section, this M.
3. Translation of statement of Schindler re gold and silver coins delivered to representative of ERR.
4. Papers and photographs found by CIC in sewer of cement factory at Eiberg (no copies).
5. Translations of 5 letters of the Goring papers:
  - Par 1- Ltr signed Seiberl to Traulcia Linberger, 11 Oct 39.
  - Par 2- Ltr from G. Linberger to Frau Dr. Lukas, 28 Oct 39
  - Par 3- Lt from Plattner to office of Goring, 4 Nov 39.
  - Par 4- Ltr signed Robert Schlois to office of Goring 13 Nov 42
  - Par 5- Ltr signed E.A. Vorsotzsch to office of Goring, 4 May 43
6. Report (letter and list) concerning Franz Dohler.
7. List of contents of repository at Burgung Petersberg.
8. Report on search for works of art of Queen of Netherlands.
9. Report on works of art removed from Schloss Aschach and delivered to art repository, Munich (Also photo-1 set only).
- 10A. List of German Personnel at Castle of Neuschwanstein.
- 10B. Other German Personnel at Castle of Neuschwanstein.
11. List of boxes and crates moved from garage at Fussen of Castle
12. List of crates and boxes sent by ERR to Schloss Herren-Chiemsee.
13. Hochstadt papers (memorandum with 15 inclosures)
14. Report on Munich archives stored in Oberndorf.
15. Ltr, subject: Contents of former Monastery at Polling.
16. Ltr, concerning alleged looting and destruction at Rautti.
17. List of works of art evacuated from Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Köln, to Schloss Unterdiessen.
18. Report on change fund of Library of Physiological-Chemical Institute of Berlin at Schloss Stetten.
19. Statement of Hoffman concerning his art activities.
20. List showing provenance of Hoffman's paintings illustrated in book of photographs.
21. List of Hoffman pictures held by SCI in Munich.
22. Memorandum concerning Hungarian crown and jewels.
23. Ltr recommending destruction of Kyffhauser monument.

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

ANNEXURE IIICONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP  
 APO 655

000.4 (G-5-RDR)

10 July 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

To : Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, Main, APO757

1. The following report is submitted in compliance with letter SHAEF/G-5(Ops)/751, 27 Jan 45, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, subject "Request for Report".

2. During the period covered by this report (1 to 31 May 45) the officers on duty for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, G-5 Section this headquarters, have been:

Lieut. George L. STOUT, USNR, 193827, Chief of MFA Branch  
 Captain L. Bancel LaFARGE, AC, O-905778, who reported for duty from Supreme Headquarters, AEF, on 3 May 1945.

Tec 5 James A. Reeds, 37424018 has been assigned to this Branch.

Visitors during the month included

Major Malcolm Ross (Br), MFA Officer, British Element CC.

Major Mason Hammond, MFA Officer, US Group CC.

Mr. Sargent Child, Advisor on Archives, US Group CC., all members of various Target Teams from their respective organisations.

### 3. Operations.

a. Monuments. Because of the very swift deployment of all the forces under this command during the month, MFA officers concentrated their efforts primarily on the ever-increasing discoveries of repositories of works of art and archives, thus rather putting the inspecting of monuments into the background. Consequently, few reports on the condition of monuments have been received at this headquarters, the summary remaining substantially the same as for the last month reported.

b. Repositories. The rate at which repositories were being uncovered by Corps, Divisions and Military Government gave a marked confirmation of the vast dispersal of works of art undertaken by the Germans. Those reported for this period are computed separately and in addition to the monuments listed in the previous month, as follows:

Westmark	5	Baden	10
Rheinprovinz	103	Wurttemberg	5
Westfalen	101	Mainfranken	2
Hannover	3	Ober und Mittelfranken	4
Magdeburg	8	Niederbayern und	
Halle-Merseburg	1	Oberpfalz	3
Thuringen	4	Schwaben	1
Hessen, Kurhessen		Oberbayern	13
and Nassau	93	Unidentified	37
		TOTAL	396

c. Preparation for and final evacuation of repositories. Because MFA officers have been so short-handed and so harassed by continual calls to inspect new discoveries reported from one end to the other of their respective vast areas, and because they have not had the time to make other than continual verbal reports to this headquarters, Lieutenant STOUT's reports to this section concerning

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

his operations with First, Third and Ninth US Armies are appended. Officers from these Army headquarters depended on specialized technical competence and authority for advising and assisting them in making evacuations. Consequently, Lieutenant STOUT was loaned on Temporary Duty to them for varying lengths of time. It was unfortunate that, a few days after his going to Siegen for the evacuation of this important repository, a hurry call pulled him away to discoveries of utmost importance made by Third US Army, at Alt Aussee and at Laufen, where the very cream of the "loot" from France, Belgium and the Netherlands was found, together with the collections from the Kunsthistorisches Museum of Vienna.

d. Collecting Points. The precarious condition in which some repositories containing extremely important items were found and the urgent necessity of immediate evacuation to some suitable shelter without delay, posed the equally important problem of securing, reserving and, if necessary, repairing large buildings for the permanent housing of large accumulations of works of art. With the authority of directives of Supreme Headquarters, AEF, and of headquarters 12th Army Group, two large buildings were obtained for use as one collecting point at Munich: the Fuhrer's Bau and the Verwaltungsbau - both former Nazi Party buildings of large floor space and utmost pomp - equipped with heating apparatus, and not too irrevocably damaged. In Frankfurt, the lesser damaged third of the University building group was reserved for a similar purpose. In Marburg the Museum and Staatarchiv buildings were immediately put to this use. Steps for requisitioning and repairing the Landesmuseum at Wiesbaden were also initiated.

4. Supplies. Upon Lieutenant STOUT's return from Alt Aussee, the urgent necessity of securing sufficient truck transport for effecting this kind of urgent evacuation was made manifest. A series of conferences was held with different sections of the Staff of this headquarters to examine the possibility of furnishing both transportation and personnel for packing, loading, moving and unloading the innumerable items confronting the MFA officers. Eventually at the end of the month, one truck section (16 two and half ton trucks) was obtained for thirty days, complete with drivers, repair crew and officer-in-charge. No such success was achieved with military personnel for loading operations, due to the present redeployment program of personnel for the Pacific. Reliance on the employment of displaced persons, German personnel, although highly unsatisfactory for the extreme care needed for this specialized work, seems to be the only recourse, unless local military commanders can be persuaded to loan their personnel for this purpose.

For the Army Group Commander:

L. SOKOLOVER,  
 Captain, AGD  
 Asst Adj Gen

-----  
 HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP  
 APO 655

27 May 1945

SUBJECT: Visit of MFA Officer to Area of Ninth US Army.

1. Authorisation. Ltr O, 210.453 (AG-P), 14 May 45, this headquarters, subject: "Temporary Duty". Clearance was given by telephone for reporting officer to proceed directly to the locality without reporting in person to headquarters, Ninth US Army. Departure was 1400, 16 May 45. Return, 1800, 19 May 45, was hastened by instructions to proceed to headquarters, Third US Army, Rear, for temporary duty in the inspection of German art repositories in the area of that headquarters.

106484

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

2. Purpose. Visit was made at the request of AC of S, Ninth US Army for technical aid in evacuating a German art repository at SIEGEN (G-2053) in the southern tip of Westfalen province. The repository, located in a part of an old copper mine in the edge of the city had first been inspected on 2 April 45 by MFA officers, First US Army and this headquarters. Conditions were found to be unsuitable for conservation, chiefly because of dampness, and some deterioration of the holdings had already occurred at that time. On about 10 May 45, removal of the SIEGEN holdings to more suitable housing was requested by Commanding General, XVI Corps.

3. Installation. The holdings at SIEGEN are from important collections of Aachen, Koln, Münster (Westfalen) and other cities. The treasure of the Cathedral of Metz is there. Altogether there are between 500 and 600 paintings, not boxed, about 100 sculptures, not boxed, and about 200 cases of other objects. They are closely placed in a masonry walled and floored chamber of the mine working, about 200 x 30 x 12 feet in size. Two passages lead to the chamber each about 400 feet long, irregular as to shape and direction, and wet under foot. Both open with little change of elevation, on a narrow road, the Huttenweg.

4. Plan for Removal. After inspection of the repository a plan was drawn up for evacuation procedure and an estimate made of requirements: transport, personnel, additional installations such as electric wiring and loading platforms. A time schedule was prepared. Details of the plan were discussed with Mil Gov officers, 75th Division and 291st Regt of that division, and with AC of S, G-5, XVI Corps. Tentative arrangements were made through G-5, Fifteenth US Army to provide a suitable housing for the works near Bonn (F-5537). Verbal authorization of transport and procurement of other necessary means for the removal was given by AC of S, G-5, Ninth US Army.

5. Comment. The repository arranged for near Bonn had not yet been inspected at the time when the reporting officer was instructed to proceed to Headquarters, Third US Army. A telephone report, 1700 25 May 45, indicated that the plan to use the Bonn repository had been abandoned because of the conditions found there when the place was inspected, and that part of the holdings had been removed to a bunker in SIEGEN itself.

GEORGE L STOUT,  
Lieut., USNR.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP  
APO 655

27 May 1945

SUBJECT: Visit of MFA Officer to Headquarters and Area of Third US Army.

1. Authorisation. Ltr O, 210.453 (AG-P), 20 May 1945, this headquarters, subject: "Temporary Duty". Departure was 0930, 20 May 45 return, 1700, 25 May 45.

2. Purpose. Visit was made at the request of AC of S, G-5, Third US Army for assistance and consultation in the inspection of German art repositories located in the region of BAD ISCHL (V-4118) in the Austrian Alps, east by south of Salzburg about 50 kilometres. It was known to the MFA officer, that headquarters, that works looted in Allied countries had been cached at ALTAUSSEE and he had followed the trail from information first discovered near TRIER.

3. Repositories. Among many storage places in the area for art works and archives, by far the largest are two salt mines, one the Salzbergbau or Steinberg at ALTAUSSEE (V-5211) and a similar mine, the Salzbergbau Bad Ischl, located near LAUFEN at V-4216.

106485

RG. 260  
 Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1946-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

These will be called, respectively, the Altaussee and Laufen repositories. The salt mines in this area are different from those of central Germany in that they are reached mainly by horizontal passages from openings in the side of mountains rather than by deep shafts sunk from ground level. Deposits are sodium rather than potassium salts.

4. Altaussee. This mine is said to have been worked for 3,000 years and has a continuous history of operation from 1300 AD. Salt is carried out by a hydraulic process and a plan of the workings shows the mountain hollowed out into a large and irregular series of caverns. Six main chambers are used for the repository. These are located at elevations from 945 to 990 m. and into the mountain from 800 to 2500 m. Above them rise salt, rock, and clay from 80 to 352 m. thick. Until passages have been cleared and electric wiring repaired, an adequate check of the holdings cannot be completed. Records in the hands of German officials indicate that there are in part 6,577 paintings, 230 drawings and watercolours, 954 prints, 137 pieces of sculpture, 128 pieces of arms and armor, 79 baskets of objects, 484 cases of unknown objects presumed to be archives in part, 78 pieces of furniture, 122 tapestries, 181 cases of books, 1200 to 1700 cases apparently containing books or similar matter, and 283 cases contents of which are entirely unknown. Among these holdings are important and famous looted works such as the Van Eyck altar-piece from the church of St. Bavon in Ghent (taken by the Germans during the war of 1914-1918 and restored by the treaty of Versailles), the Bouts altar-piece from Louvain, the Michelangelo Madonna and Child from Bruges, and many others. Among the paintings are whole collections, one with the cad name "Bertha" probably from Paris. Hitler's museum at Linz was evidently to have been made up from these and certain other works.

5. Laufen. A horizontal passage with a few collateral workings run into the mountain to a depth of 3,000 m where it connects with a vertical elevator shaft leading to two large chambers, the second and first Tiefbau, 112.5 and 150 m above the main passage. In the lower of these, the second Tiefbau, is stored the main part of the large collections of the Kunsthistorisches Museum of VIENNA. Two truck loads of these were taken away by German Army personnel shortly before occupation of the area by US forces, and were thought to be destined for another repository. (Verbal report now received is that these trucks have been found, with their loads, in the area of the Seventh US Army; further details are lacking) The entrance to the chamber had been blown and the elevator put out of order as a security measure by the Austrian civilians in charge. Examination of the main holdings here could not be made at the time of this visit. About 800 paintings had been hastily deposited in a chamber off the main horizontal passage during the early days of May. They are said to have come from another repository. Condition and storage are poor.

6. Other Repositories. Smaller holdings in the general area include the following:

a. Rectory, BAD AUSSEE, (V-5308), records, books, and photographs deposited by the Vienna Institute for the protection of historical monuments.

b. Parish Church, BAD AUSSEE, further material from the Vienna Institute, and some cases of objects.

c. Salt Factory, BAD AUSSEE, objects from private collections in Vienna.

d. Villa Castiglione, GRUNDLSEE (V-5710), part of Hitler's private library.

e. Potter Inn, ST. AGATHA (V-4308) near GOISERN, paintings from Hitler's apartments in Berlin.

f. Engel jachringers Inn, BAD ISCHL, 39 Graaserstrasse, paintings and other works from the monastery of St. Florian.

106486

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 785008By SR NASA Date 10-21-99

- c. Standards of German regiments - 225.
- d. Palace tapestries - 40.
- e. Fine books, evidently from the former Royal Library, together with a few miscellaneous objects - 63 cases.
- f. Pictures, largely paintings - 271. Some of these were royal and military subjects notable largely for historical content and as palace furnishings. A large number were important as works of art, many French and many German, including the celebrated Passion series by Cranach.
- g. Sculpture, two pieces.
- h. In another area of the mine workings was a deposit of municipal archives from a number of German cities. Removal of these was not commanded and assessment of them will be undertaken at a later date.
4. Mine Establishment. Formerly an extensive working with 23 km. of underground passages; this had not been operated as a mine since 1931. According to report, it had been opened in 1937 as a war material plant and papers found there indicated that it was the Heeres Munitionsaustalt, Bornterode. Displaced persons who had been in forced labor there said that their work was supervised by Army officers. An estimated 40,000 tons of ammunition were still in the mine and this included a quantity of dynamite.
5. Repository. The historical and artistic holdings were stored in a chamber of the working about 500 m. from the main shaft. This was a U-shaped room 20 x 40 ft in greatest dimensions. It had been shored with brick. Two openings were fastened on the inside and walled with salt blocks and mortar on the outside along the mine passage. Egress must have been made after removal of the holdings as assurance that no other property had been concealed there.
6. Packing. Paintings were without frames or cases. Regimental standards and textiles were unwrapped. These objects all had to be packed at the repository as protection during hoisting and transfer. Materials for packing were improvised from those found in the vicinity of the mine establishment. The pictures went into 102 packages, the standards into 78. The caskets were sewn and lashed in carpet wrapping and had slings of heavy cotton line. Packing was done 4-7 May. A check-list was made of all items packed and of all packages hoisted. Provisional numbers were given to all packages, a total of 283, for purposes of this removal. All packages were checked at the mine level, at the ground level, at loading and unloading. Tally-out sheets in triplicate were carried for each truck.
7. Hoisting. By arrangement with Mil Gov and local civilians, power was kept up for operation of the elevator in the mine shaft. The cage of the elevator was too small for a few of the objects and had to be altered, temporarily, to accommodate them. All packages were hoisted to the ground level before loading was started.
8. Loading and Transport. The holdings were loaded on seven 2½ ton trucks, 8 May 45. An eighth truck was carried empty for use in an emergency. The convoy left Bornterode 0740, 9 May, and arrived in HARBURG (G-7347) at 1420. Unloading was finished at 2100. There was no military escort for the convoy and no security guard during the unloading. All packages were received at the unloading points.
9. Personnel. Security at the Bornterode mine was the responsibility of a guard detail of one officer and 36 men of the 172nd FA Bn. Work details for packing, hoisting, and loading were supplied by 350t Ord. Depot Co. and 305 Engr. Combat Bn. Some French displaced persons, former plant workers were also employed.

106487

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.

File Decimal Files 1945-51

Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 785008

By SR NASA Date 10-21-99

g. ST. GEORGEN am Attersee (V-2942), Records of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, a so-called "purchasing agency" for Goring and other high Nazi officials.

h. Schloss Kogl bei ATTERSEE (V-3541), thought to contain important books, documents, and objects held by Alfred Rosenberg.

i. Salzwirke HALLERIN (V-0213) near Salzburg, Mozart records and scores; radium.

7. Plans for Demolition. According to the fragmentary testimony so far taken, there was a deliberate plan to destroy all holdings at Altaussee. In early April 1945, the provincial Gauleiter, Eigruber, ordered the Kulturreferent, Stuppach, to see that measures were taken to insure total destruction of the mine, and its contents. It is probable that this order was transmitted from higher authority. On 10 April, heavy cases marked "Harmor, nicht sturzen" were placed in the chambers with the holdings. It was later discovered that these contained 700 kilo HE bombs and that detonators for them were on the way. Subsequent happenings are not definitely explained. They involve surreptitious actions, threats of flooding, counter-threats, and a quarrel between Eigruber and a man named Kaltenbrunner, an assistant to Himmler, who was in refuge with his mistress at Altaussee. In the course of all this, the bombs were taken out and put under a brush pile a short way below the mine, objects were moved about in a curious fashion but did not receive serious damage, some parts of passages were blown, and the electrical wiring was knocked out. It is reported that destructive action was contemplated for the Laufen repository but was never carried into effect. Passages in the Laufen mine were blown on grounds of necessity as a preventive measure.

#### 8. Action Taken.

a. Military security adequate for present needs has been established.

b. Mine officials and civilian custodians have been told to get passages opened and facilities in order with all possible speed. Through arrangements with CIC the clearing of necessary civilian personnel was expedited. This work was well under way at the end of the visit.

c. Civilian custodians have been told to prepare inventories, based on their knowledge and on available records, of all holdings in the mines. This was going forward rapidly, and there were prospects that the holdings would be almost entirely accounted for.

d. Arrangements were made for temporary duty in the mine area, for a few days, of the MFA officer of the ELF3 detachment at Munich. This will allow the MFA officer, Third US Army to get on with his other duties. An MFA officer will need to be kept there for an indefinite period.

e. Civilians connected with the mine and with the repositories were interrogated; the account of happening there was incomplete from these sources and it was seen that a more thorough investigation be made.

f. The situation was described to the AC of S, G-5, Third US Army, and a suggestion was offered that an investigation be made.

g. With the permission of the AC of S, G-5, Third US Army, the matter was put before JAG (War Crimes) officers, this headquarters; authorization was sent through channels for detention of all persons connected with looting or planned destruction and an investigation was requested.

RG.

260

Entry USACA - Files of the Direct.  
 File Decimal Files 1945-51  
 Box 20

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 785008  
 By SR NARA Date 10-21-99

7. Comment.

a. Where the risk is greatest, at the Altaussee mine, a security guard of 48 men is maintained. As soon as the Laufen mine is opened, a guard will be needed there. If holdings are left in that area, the contents of the smaller repositories can be brought to one of the mines with an improvement in security.

b. Physical conditions for the conservation of the works are satisfactory for a limited period. A partial check indicated that, in both mines, the relative humidity is 65 to 70 per cent, at the high edge for safety. Because of the hygroscopic action of the salt however, the dampness will not increase and any harmful effects, except on corrodible metals, is off-set by the low temperature -42-44 degrees F. At about the middle of the horizontal passage in the Laufen mine is a perceptible amount of hydrogen sulphide gas. This would be damaging over a matter of months but probably does not reach the storage chambers and a harmful concentration could be shown by indicators.

c. Because of the number and importance of looted works in the Altaussee mine and because of the number of civilians there or in the region who know about the looting activities of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, there is a good chance that investigation will bring out facts about the operations of this organization and may lead to charges against its personnel.

d. A later inspection of the conditions of art works and records in the mines will be needed when passages are opened and light is available.

e. The MFA officer, Third US Army is to be highly commended for the firm and efficient way in which he has handled the complex and difficult problem at these repositories and for the pursuit of information which led to their discovery.

GEORGE L. STOUT,  
 Licut., USNR.

-----  
 HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP  
 APO 655

SUBJECT: Visit of MFA&A Officer to Headquarters and Area of First US Army.

1. Authorization. Ltr O, 210.453 (AG-P), 29 April 1945, this headquarters, subject "Temporary Duty". Departure, 0740, 30 April 1945. Return, 1500, 10 April 1945. Period of time specified on orders extended (ltr O, 210.453 (AG-P), 7 May 1945, this headquarters, subject "Temporary Duty")

2. Purpose. Visit was made at the request of AC of S, G-5, First US Army, for technical advice and aid in the removal of art works and other holdings of a historical character, from a salt mine at BERNTERODE (C-9015), west by south of NORDHAUSEN, Germany. Evacuation was carried out by command of the Commanding General, First US Army.

3. Holdings.

a. Caskets marked with paper labels indicating that they held the bodies of: Frederick Wilhelm I of Prussia, Frederick the Great, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and Frau von Hindenburg.

b. Royal paraphernalia: sceptre, orb, crowns, helmet, broadswords, and seal, removed in a separate lot by 1 May 45, and taken to the Reichsbank, Frankfurt A/M.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-90

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 268

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. a. Repositories of Cultural Objects.

He is responsible for carrying out the provisions laid down in Sect. B, Title 18, Military Government Regulations.

b. He will thus supervise and - in cases of special importance - participate personally in the discovery, inspection, inventoring and evacuation of repositories of cultural objects in South Bavaria. He will draw up a weekly schedule of movements of cultural objects; will check and sign custody receipts for the objects to be moved; will coordinate with local Military Government; notify the Landkreis Custodians of Cultural Property; will procure adequate vehicles from German trucking companies; assign German investigators to accompany the transports and receive their reports after completion of mission. At the end of each month a report will be drawn up on all movement in compliance with title 18-611.

c. While much of this work is of a routine nature which can be handled by the German civilian assistant in charge of operations there are many special cases, problems and complications which have to be handled by the Operation Officer in person.

d. Typical cases of this kind are a) the release of tires and the supply of fuel to the transport companies. Because of frequently changing regulations and the reluctance of German agencies to comply with our request, it is in many instances necessary to coordinate with Transportation branch for clarifications or assistance; b) repositories are frequently located in castles, or mansions which subsequently have been requisitioned by military units, UNRRA, or the German official in charge of refugees. Insecurity, misuse or lootings frequently result from such situations; investigations, and long discussions, are oftentimes necessary before an agreement is reached, especially in cases of overlapping authority; c) In cases where a repository is completely evacuated the question often arises whether the monument wholly, or in part, is worthy of protection.

2. Maintains a file of cases and insures proper use of documents in EFASA Documents Center at Munich Central Collecting Point. He will with the assistance of his personnel, separate primary source material from documents of secondary importance. Material of this kind, e.g. records of the Reichs Chancellery, inventories and business records of the Strassbourg Army Museum, business correspondence of Nazi art dealers, such as Haberstock, Weinmüller, Gutbier etc., usually arrives at the Documents Center in bulk and has to be carefully screened.

b. He will, through his personnel, compile a reference catalogue of persons and subject matters contained in the documents dealing with art lootings in order to make such documents more readily accessible. In compliance with directive from OMCUS he will compile a catalogue of losses which German public art collections have suffered since the end of hostilities.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775057  
 By S2 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 268

3. a.) Investigates and directs investigations connected with claims, declarations, and requests from COMCUS relative to looted or otherwise missing works of art and objects of cultural importance in South Bavaria. He will personally conduct investigations of a complicate and/or confidential nature, while assigning routine investigations to indigenous personnel and agencies such as the German Criminal Police.

b. There are at present approximately 500 claims on file; with more coming in all the time. These claims originate from all former German occupied countries, including Italy, Austria and Hungary as well as from individuals, mostly racial persecutees many of whom have acquired US citizenship. The number of objects claimed is estimated at 8,000.

c. Declarations are derived from reports by German civilians who, as a result of an order by the Ministerpresidents of the Laender, declared cultural and other property which they themselves acquired in occupied countries, of which they know that other individuals did. Preliminary investigations are necessary in each case. Addresses have to be verified or established with the help of the police; the holders have to be notified of the day when the property is going to be collected in order to avoid unnecessary use of vehicles; when the person making the declaration is not identical with the holder of the property complicated investigations are usually required. This is especially the case with declarations made by art dealers who subsequently sold their imports from foreign countries. Thus Bernheimer sold to 330 customers in Bavaria alone, Schneller to 120, Linkgraf to 65. Number of declarations from Bavaria is 420 at present, with more being received.

d. Guides the efforts of six to eight Restitution Officers from allied nations in their investigations throughout Bavaria.

e. The enormous amount of cases necessitates the participation of allied restitution officers in the search of missing art objects. They have to be briefed for their task, each mission has to be coordinated with the liaison office of the Landkreiss; the results of their investigation have to be recorded in the Documents Center and the Operations Office directed to take the recovered objects into the custody of the Collecting Point.

4. a. Investigates Civil Censorship intercepts on art topics suggesting possible violations of existing Military Government laws or revealing the whereabouts of illicit art property. Directs indigenous personnel and German police to handle routine cases while personally investigating those of a confidential or otherwise special nature.

b. Intercepts are derived from letters, telegrams and telephone conversations. In several instances they have provided valuable leads. Even though the objects itself mentioned in the excerpt (e.g. a picture has been illegally offered for sale) may not be

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By 32 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 268

wanted for restitution, investigation of the seller has sometimes resulted in the discovery of such objects.

5. a. Investigates illicit transfer or sale of works of art in compliance with OMGUS directive of 6 December 1946 on this subject, and the German law on the licensing of art dealers (dated 13 March 1947). This law requires that any licensed art dealer report to an office to be established with the local German government all his art objects and cultural property valued at more than RM 10,000, and that any sale of such objects be reported at monthly intervals. The sale of "art objects and cultural objects of importance" (i.e. those priced at RM 10,000 or more) on the part of private individuals requires the special approval of the German government. A copy of all records dealing with the present stock of "art or cultural objects of importance", or sale thereof will be deposited with the NFAA Documents Center. These records will be carefully checked against the claim file for identification.

b. Cooperates with other agencies in the recovery or identification of works of art wrongfully acquired by US personnel or requisitioned by military units in a manner contrary to current rules.

6. Investigates alleged misuse and conditions of protected monuments and cultural collections in South Bavaria as directed by title 18, part 2, which deals with the protection and preservation of historic monuments and regulates their use on the part of military units.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 268

**TYPICAL TASKS:**

1. Discovery, confiscation and supervision of removal to Munich Central Collecting Point of a large collection of prints, autographs and pictures expropriated from a Jewish firm (reference "Duties and Responsibilities" § 1) - annex 1 -.
2. Survey and appraisal of value of works of art and cultural objects contained in houses to be used as rest centers by Munich Military Post (reference "Duties and Respons. § 5 b) - annex 2 -.
3. Investigation of seven persons involved in black-market sale of looted collection of French art further looted from former Führerbag in Munich at end of the war. (reference Duties and Respons. § 5a) - annex 3 - .
4. Consolidates supervision of repositories in LZ Starnberg, Wolfratshausen, and nearby Landkreise under direction of one custodian, who is required to submit up-to-date reports on conditions of repositories in his area. (reference Duties and Respons. § 1) - annex
5. Investigates report from MG Rosenheim that a large quantity of crated paintings "from Munich" are in upper rooms of a Gasthaus at Stllhuben bei Frasdorf. (reference Duties and Respons. § 1 and 5 a) - annex 4 -.
6. Interrogates Frau Goering with the intention to recover a very important painting by Memling formerly in the Renders Collection (Belgian claim). (Reference Duties and Responsib. § 3a) - annex 5 -.
7. Reports on practicability of moving archives, etc., from Schloss Neuburg/Inn to other repository and making parts of the protected monument available to Bavarian Red Cross from home for crippled. (reference Duties and Responsib. § 6) - annex 6 -.
8. Interrogates Mrs. Baldur v. Schirach as requested by OMGUS in attempt to locate documents missing from Schirach's confiscated library, wanted for war crimes trials. (Reference Duties and Respons. § 3) - annex
9. Conducts a comprehensive interrogation of Dr. G. Grundmann in order to collect facts on the looting of art objects in Poland with the purpose of tracing some of the many missing objects. (reference Duties and Responsibil. § 2 and 3a) -

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 775057  
By T J NARA Date 12/30/99

RG 260  
Entry Records of the Property Division  
File General Records of the DIRECTOR W 2 50  
Box 1

# RESTRICTED

## OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)



### AG CABLES



# INCOMING MESSAGE

TOO 131723Z

RECD 190411Z Sep 48  
CN-05/19

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

FROM : DEPT OF THE ARMY FROM CSCAD  
TO : OMGUS  
INFO : EUCOM  
REF NO : WX-89437 CITE: PG

Reurad Sept CC-5916 ourad Aug WX-87832.

Congressman Scott informed of substance urad. Req you advise exact date decontrol completed and properties turned over Dr Zutt. Suggest remedial action be taken if possible re lost property mentioned par 4 urad. In any event req Dr Engelhardt be informed of any recourse she may have. Congressman also asks she be permitted to remove certain items of personal property from requisitioned property. Congressman advised that you are being queried re possibilities such action. Further requests she be permitted to order repairs to property at her own expense.

CC-5916 12 Sept 48 PROP DIV  
WX-87832 20 Sept 48 1st AGC in 12195 PROP DIV

ACTION : PROP DIV  
INFO : C/S  
S/G

Copy No.

AGC IN 14632 19 Sept 48 JHD/hy REF NO WX-89437  
Exempt from paraphrase Handle in compliance with AR 380-5

Form OMGUS-252-3  
(29 June 48)

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>775057</u>
By <u>TJ</u> NARA Date <u>12/30/99</u>

RG <u>260</u>
Entry <u>Records of the Property Division</u>
File <u>General Records of the DIRECTOR 44250</u>
Box <u>1</u>

**RESTRICTED**

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES

**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

RECD 111716Z Sept 48

R E S T R I C T E DR O U T I N E

TO : DEPT OF THE ARMY FOR CSCAD FOR EBERLE

INFO : USAF FOR PROP CONT AND AND EXTERNAL ASSETS  
BRANCH, PROP DIV, OMGUS

FROM : CINCEUR SIGNED CLAY

REF NO : CC-5916

ENGEL  
HARDT

Reurad W-87832 and WX-88302 ourad CC-5664.

Subject is property in US Zone, Germany owned by Dr. Ruth Engelhardt.

1. This headquarters not yet in receipt of correspondence referred to in paragraph 2 of W-87832. However, on basis of investigations made by Property Control representative, Stuttgart, following information is available:

2. In conversations between Property Control representative and Dr. Engelhardt she has stated that she is quite satisfied with the manner in which her problem is being handled, that the power-of-attorney presently in her possession is satisfactory and has caused her no difficulty, and that she did not contemplate instituting decontrol action regarding her property until the return of her agent Dr. Zutt from vacation on 5 September.

3. The current status report on Dr. Engelhardt's four properties which are located in Heidelberg and its immediate vicinity indicates that three of the properties were scheduled to be released to an agent of Dr. Engelhardt on or about 5 September. The fourth property, located at Schloss Worfbrunnenweg 10, Heidelberg, was taken into Property Control custody on 14 June 1945, but was taken over on requisition by the Third US Army on 5 July 1945, and is still under requisition by US Occupation Forces.

4. Property Control representative states that certain valuable household effects disappeared from last-named prop-

Copy No.

CC-5916

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

**RESTRICTED**

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 775057  
 By TJ NARA Date 12/30/99

RG 260  
 Entry Records of the Property Division  
 File General Records of the DIRECTOR 44 50  
 Box 1

R E S T R I C T E D

-2-

REF NO : CC-5916

erty during period in which the property was requisitioned. It is quite likely that Congressman Scott is dissatisfied with the disappearance referred to. It is pointed out, however, that Property Control was not in a position to exercise control over the property or take remedial action as to lost property during this period.

5. Congressman Scott's complaint may also be related to the delay in the adoption of a program for the export of household and personal effects from the US Zone of Germany about which he was in communication with Military Government. The Congressman was advised by Property Control on several occasions that the adoption of the program was regarded as imminent although in fact, approval of the plan was secured only in May of this year. The delay was the result of the need to satisfy certain objections to the program, which affected various divisions of OMGUS. However, Congressman Scott was advised of the adoption of the program by Property Control shortly after it was made effective.

W-87832 is AGC in 12195  
 WX-88302 is AGC in 12933

ORIGINATOR : PROP DIV

AUTH: E. J. CASSODAY

INFORMATION : C/S  
 S/G

CC-5916

12 Sept 48

LW/ds

AG 386.7

R E S T R I C T E D

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 775057  
 By TJ NARA Date 12/30/99

RG 260  
 Entry Records of the Property Division  
 File General Records of the Director 44250  
 Box 1

File:  
Engelhardt

**RESTRICTED**

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

AG CABLES



**OUTGOING MESSAGE**



RECD 250825Z Sept 48

R E S T R I C T E D

R O U T I N E

*Property*

TO : EUCOM FOR THEATRE CHIEF ENGINEER  
 INFO : USAF FOR PROP CONTR AND EXT ASSETS BRANCH  
 PROPERTY DIV, OMGUS; OMG WUERTEMBERG-BADEN  
 FROM : OMGUS SIGNED HAYS  
 REF NO : CC-6065

Re WX-89437 dated 19 September 1948. Subject is property located at Schloss Worfbrunnenweg 10, Heidelberg, owned by Dr. Ruth Engelhardt, US citizen. Property understood to be presently under requisition by US Occupation Forces.

1. It is understood that certain valuable household effects disappeared from requisitioned property. Questions dealing with possible remedial action, and recommendations as to recourse available to Dr. Engelhardt, as well as matter of possible repairs to property, mentioned in reference cable, are believed to be within your competence, and are not being answered here.

2. Re Request that Dr. Engelhardt be permitted to remove certain personal effects from requisitioned property, representatives this headquarters will provide her with information on basis of which she may file application for removal under existing procedure. Present procedure governing export of personal effects and household furniture does not exempt property requisitioned by Army. However, in event such removal should create serious shortage and difficulty to you, your comments will be appreciated.

3. This headquarters dealing with question of decontrol of other properties of Dr. Engelhardt mentioned in reference cable, which are presently under Property Control custody.

CC-6065

Copy No.

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

**RESTRICTED**

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority **775057**  
By **TJ** NARA Date **12/30/99**

RG 260  
Entry *Records of the Property Division*  
File *General Records of the DIRECTOR 44 2 50*  
Box 1

**R E S T R I C T E D**

REF NO: **CC-6065**

WX-89437-1s AGC in 14632

ORIGINATOR: **PROPERTY AUTH: E J. CASSODAY**

INFORMATION: **C/S**

**S/O**

**INTELL**

CC-6065 25 Sept 48

ILC/ds 10 AG 386

**R E S T R I C T E D**

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	775057
By	TJ NARA Date 12/30/99

RG	260
Entry	Records of the Property Division
File	General Records of the DIRECTOR W 2 150
Box	1

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
 Finance Division  
 Berlin, Germany  
 APO 742

PC Cir No 1

12 January 1948

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED TO INTERESTED PARTIES UNDER  
MIL GOVT LAW NO 59 - "RESTITUTION OF IDENTIFIABLE PROPERTY"

1. Military Government Law No 59 provides for the restitution of identifiable property in Germany under certain conditions. Parties to an action for restitution, as defined in Articles 7 and 61 of this Law, and their representatives, are entitled, as a matter of right, to examine the books and records pertaining to the property or to obtain such financial data as may readily be available. Accordingly, it is the purpose of this circular to outline the suggested procedure to be followed by Property Control personnel for permitting such examination of books and records and providing readily available financial data with the minimum of clerical effort and interference with normal duties.

2. Until the time that claims are finally adjudicated and so far as is practicable, custodians of duress properties will have the responsibility of furnishing the interested parties requested financial data only to the extent to which they are readily available. Custodians will permit any of the interested parties or their agents to examine the books and records pertaining to the property, and will allow necessary audits to be made by public accountants engaged by any of the interested parties. Custodians will not, however, undertake to carry out investigations on behalf of any of the parties to the restitution action to ascertain data not readily available in the books and records of the property, nor will custodians permit any interference whatsoever with the operation of the property by such parties or their representatives. Custodians also will not surrender possession of books or records pertaining to the property at any time. Attempts to interfere with the operation of the property or to remove, destroy, or alter any such books or records will be summarily dealt with by custodians; the offender will be physically removed from the premises of the property with the aid, if necessary, of either a civil or military policeman, as the circumstances may require. The full facts of the case, including sworn statements of any witnesses, together with those of any police involved, will be forwarded through the Land Civilian Agency Head to the Land Property Control Chief, who is authorized to initiate any action which may be deemed warranted under the circumstances, including the invoking of maximum punitive measures, if necessary. This office will be notified by the most expeditious means of such instances when they occur.

3. A representative of an interested party will be recognized only upon the presentation of written authority from such party enabling him so to act.

4. With respect to financial data for the period during which the duress property was under control, it is considered that the following are the minimum reports which should be made available upon request of any of the interested parties:

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 775057  
 By TJ NARA Date 12/30/99

RG 260  
 Entry Records of the Property Division  
 File General Records of the DIRECTOR 44-2150  
 Box 1

PC Cir No 1, 1948 (cont'd)

- a. Record of Property Taken Under Control (MG/PC/2/F).— This form will furnish the interested parties or their agents with pertinent facts concerning the property, including a statement of the condition of the property at the time it was taken into Property Control custody.
- b. Report of Property Transactions (MG/PC 3).— Only those Reports of Property Transactions which pertain to important or substantial transactions affecting the property will be furnished.
- c. Operating properties.— Custodians will furnish copies of certified statements concerning the property for the period during which the property was under control, together with any schedules or narrative reports submitted by the public accountant as the result of his audit. So far as is practicable, Profit and Loss Statement - Trading (MG/PC/8a/F) and Balance Sheet (MG/PC/9a/F) will be used for trading enterprises, and Profit and Loss Statement - Manufacturing (MG/PC/8b/F) and Balance Sheet (MG/PC/9a/F) for manufacturing enterprises. Custodians will not ordinarily submit interim statements, i.e., quarterly, monthly, etc., where the same periods are covered by annual certified statements.
- d. Other Income Producing Properties.— Copies of Custodian Financial Reports (MG/PC/5/F) for the periods during which the property was under control will be furnished.
- e. Non-Income Producing Properties.— Only the basic information outlined in subparagraphs a and b, above, need be furnished.
5. With respect to financial data for the period from the date of the alleged duress transfer to the date on which the property was taken into control, such data will also be furnished if readily available, i.e. if this requires no more clerical effort than that of a typist's time in preparing copies of statements or records requested and provided that the material is not unreasonably voluminous in nature.
6. The additional copies of forms and records accumulated for the benefit of the interested parties will be held by the custodian until specific request therefor is made. Custodians of duress properties need not forward such information to the interested parties except when solicited.
7. a. Land Property Control Chiefs and Land Civilian Agency Heads will insure that the provisions of this circular are communicated to the custodian of every property now classified as "G-Properties Transferred Under Duress" in Property Control custody. Communication to custodians will be made in such manner that they will have on hand a directive authorizing any action prescribed herein. Report will be made to this office not later than 15 February 1948 indicating the manner of compliance in this connection.
- b. Custodians of duress properties subsequently to be taken into control will also be furnished with the provisions of this circular upon their appointment.

DISTRIBUTION:

10 LFCC  
 10 LCAF  
 1 CAL

*E. N. Reinsel*  
 E. N. REINSEL  
 Chief, Property Control Branch

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

## INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

16 April 1948

SUBJECT: Property of Richard Wagner Museum, Bayreuth  
 FROM : MFA/A Officer for North Bavaria, Nürnberg  
 TO : OMGB MFA/A Section, APO 407, US Army, Attn.:  
 Mr. Leonard

1. Reference is made to report by this office dated 22 January 1948 and accompanying letter prepared for Mr. Leonard's signature.

2. A field trip was made to Bayreuth and the matter of the property missing from the Wagner estate investigated.

3. It has been found that one large carpet belonging to the library of Richard Wagner at the Haus Wahnfried is now in the Officers Club of the 120th Station Hospital. In addition, one empty picture frame belonging to the same estate has been also located at the Hospital. None of this material appears on any property lost nor have receipts been signed for the material. The Commanding Officer of the 120th Station Hospital has been requested in writing to release the rug and the frame to Mr. Richter, custodian of the Wagner estate, against signed receipts.

4. It has been found that CID has investigated the matter at length upon instructions received from OMGB. None of the other missing material could be located. The conclusion of the CID was that the four missing paintings and the tapestry have been taken to the United States. The name of five suspects and two witnesses, all of them redeployed, have been forwarded to the ZI together with a complete report for further investigation. A copy of the report on the findings of the CID can be obtained from Mr. Wolff, Chief Agent of CID Bamberg.

5. Concerning the furniture which is supposed to have been taken from the Haus Wahnfried to furnish military installations, contact was taken up with the CO of CIC Bayreuth, which occupies now the house of Siegfried Wagner, adjacent to the Haus Wahnfried. CIC will investigate the matter and will advise this office of its findings.

ANDRE KORMENDI  
 MFA/A Officer  
 North Bavaria

106501

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775057By S2 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG

260Entry Ardelia HallFile CollectionBox 265

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA  
 Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section  
 Office for North Bavaria Nürnberg Germany  
 Krelingstrasse 50

16 April 1948

SUBJECT: Missing Material from Haus Wahnfried Bayreuth

TO : Edgar Richter, Custodian for the Wagner Estate,  
8 Graserstrasse, Bayreuth

1. Reference is made to our previous communications concerning the missing material from the Richard Wagner estate.

2. One rug, formerly at the library of Richard Wagner at the Haus Wahnfried, and an empty picture frame have been located in the 120th Station Hospital. The material will be released to you against properly signed receipts.

3. You are requested to contact Lt. Col. Anderson, Commanding Officer of the 120th Station Hospital, who will instruct you when the material can be picked up. You are furthermore instructed to store said material at the Festspielhaus together with other belongings of the Wagner estate, and to report to this office in writing after completing the transfer. You will also kindly forward to this office a copy of your receipt given to Lt. Col. Anderson for the material.

Incl. - Translation

ANDRE KORMENDI  
 MFA/A Officer  
 North Bavaria

Tel. Nürnberg 24151/246

106502

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND775057  
 By SZ NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

Memorandum

Re: Missing material of Haus Wahnfried

Field trip to Bayreuth on 14 April 1948.

R.S.

Lt.Col.Anderson, CO of 120th Station Hospital, Tel.Bayreuth 3881 Ext.199, stated that the large rug from Wagner's library is in the Hospital Officers Club (rug was inspected). Furthermore, an antique frame is still at the Hospital. All the rest of the material has disappeared. CID investigated the matter. The rug is on no property list, and no receipt has been signed for it.

CID Bayreuth stated that the matter has been investigated and upon a request from OMGB and that nothing was found beyond the rug and the frame. The name of 5 suspects and 2 witnesses in the States have been forwarded to America for action in the ZI. All the material is believed to have been taken to the US. Copy of report at CID Bamberg, Mr.Wolf.

Concerning the material believed to be in Office's and in Officers quarters (see letter by Richter of 13 November 47), Capt.Moleman CIC Bayreuth, Tel.3945, has been consulted. He now occupies the house of Siegfried Wagner. He will investigate the matter and report on his findings.

Col.R.S.Anderson will be asked to release the material now at the Hospital to the Wagner estate.

15 April 1948

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: NND775057  
 By: SR NARA Date 8-23-98

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

*pending*

200

INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

22 January 1948

SUBJECT: Property of Richard Wagner Museum, Bayreuth  
 FROM : MFA:A Office for North Bavaria, Nürnberg  
 TO : OMGB MFA/A Section, APO 407, US Army, Attn.: Mr. Leonard

1. In October 1947, an investigation was made by Mr. Kormendi of the whereabouts of the material belonging to the Richard Wagner Museum, formerly at House Wahnfried, Bayreuth. This investigation revealed the following facts.

2. The property of the House Wahnfried had been largely evacuated to several places during the war, mostly to the Winifred Wagner Hospital near Bayreuth. After the occupation, this hospital was turned into a US Army hospital. Eventually, the Wagner family succeeded in having the property at the hospital returned to them, and they proceeded to collect all the Wagner estate property to the so-called Neubau of the House Wahnfried, as the old building had been heavily damaged by bombs. The Neubau was later requisitioned by the US Army as an Officers Club, and the Wagner family was instructed to evacuate all the material from the Neubau. The main body of the material was evacuated to the Festspielhaus, where it is properly stored.

3. According to information given recently by Wolfgang Wagner, the grandson of Richard Wagner, the following items are supposed to be still at the hospital:

- 1 large carpet from the library of Richard Wagner
- 1 large tapestry from the library of Richard Wagner
- 1 oil painting, portrait of Friedrich Schiller (copy)
- 1 oil painting representing the Holy Family, by Paul Joukowsky, from the library of Richard Wagner
- 1 water color, 24:18 cm, portrait of the three children of Franz Liszt, painted by Laplacède
- 1 oil painting, portrait of Richard Wagner, by Hubert Herkommer, 1877

4. Attached letter to the 120th Station Hospital Bayreuth requesting the release of said items to MFA/A is forwarded for your signature.

Incl. - Letter in 4 copies

(Dr. Funk)

106504

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775057  
 By SR NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

H66

Memorandum

Re: Wagner estate at Bayreuth

On 13 October 1947, Wolfgang Wagner was interrogated on the state of the Wagner Museum at Bayreuth. He made the following statements:

The property of the house Wahnfried has been largely evacuated to several places, mostly to the Winifred Wagner hospital near Bayreuth. After the occupation, this hospital was turned into an American Army hospital. Eventually, the Wagner family succeeded in having the property at the hospital returned to them, and they proceeded in collecting all the Wagner estate property to the so-called Neubau. This building was later requisitioned by the US Army as an Officers Club, and the Wagner family <sup>was</sup> instructed to evacuate on short order all the material from the Neubau. The main body of the material has been evacuated to the Festspielhaus, where it is properly stored.

At the time the Wagner family received permission to remove the material from the Winifred Wagner hospital, certain items known to be at the hospital were already missing. These missing objects have not been recovered. ~~It~~ It is furthermore believed that some of the material which remained at the Neubau were taken out from the Neubau for use in other US billets or establishments. It is also believed that smaller items, especially books from the library of Siegfried Wagner, have disappeared. The extent of the losses can, however, be definitely stated only after the inspection of the material which remains in the Neubau. *The Officers Club moved out of the Neubau, but the building has not been released by the Post.*  
 Wolfgang Wagner will furnish full information on the matter, after consulting his mother and the rest of the family, in writing.

14 October 1947.

106505

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>NND775057</u>
By <u>S2</u> NARA Date <u>8-23-99</u>

RG	<u>260</u>
Entry	<u>Ardelia Hall</u>
File	<u>Collection</u>
Box	<u>265</u>

Disappearance of Paintings from Castle Eremitage, Bayreuth

MFA/A Office for North Bavaria

14 February 1947

OMGB MFA/A Section, APO 407, US Army

Lt. Col. Smith, deputy director of LK Bayreuth, advised this office that the CID has located the Eremitage gobelin in Brooklyn, N.Y., and that the gobelin is being returned to Germany together with a former sergeant who will stand trial for stealing the object. The missing painting is expected to be in the possession of a US Army Officer in Berlin. A raid at his apartment may have already resulted in the finding of the object. Further evidence appears to have been uncovered by CID, pointing to the fact that other material (especially silverware) may also have disappeared from the Eremitage on American hands. Col. Smith requests information whether anything is known in Munich about other possible art objects stolen from the Eremitage. This office has nothing in its files.

ANDRE KORMENDI  
MFA/A Officer  
North Bavaria

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority NND 775057  
 By S2 NARA Date 8-23-99

RG 260  
 Entry Ardelia Hall  
 File Collection  
 Box 265

45

Memorandum: Disappearance of paintings from Castle Eremitage, Bayreuth.

Extract from Monthly Report of 17 September 1946 (Stadtbaurat Gurlitt):

"Brussels gobelin of 1680, representing spring, and one of the pictures in the music room representing Frau von Brand were removed by an American soldier on 17 April 1946."

Lt. Col. Guild of MG Bayreuth stated to Mr. Blocher while in Bayreuth on 12 December 1946, that the CID has investigated the matter. However he has no further news on the result of the investigation. He also wrote to G-2 USFET urging action, but has not received any answer.

*Lead from the CID. No info on the case.*

13 December 1946.

12. ~~April~~ Feb 1947

Lt. Col. Smith, deputy director of LK Bayreuth advised this office, that the CID has located the ~~Bay~~ Eremitage Gobelin in Brooklyn, N.Y. and that the Gobelin is being returned to Germany together with a former sergeant who will stand trial for stealing the object. The <sup>missing</sup> painting is expected to be found in the possession of a US army officer in Berlin. A raid at his apartment may have already resulted in the finding of the object. He also stated further evidence appears to have ~~turned up~~ <sup>discovered</sup> by CID, pointing to the fact that other material (especially silverware) may also have disappeared from the Eremitage on American hands. Lt. Smith

*No info on the case. info on the case by Mr. Smith*