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III PRIVATE AGENCIES

As is well known, and confirmed by PsW, both HITLER and GÖRING would go to any lengths to obtain works of art - HITLER for his museum at LINZ and for his private collection at his house on the OBER-SALZBERG, and GÖRING for Karinhall.

1. HITLER

In connection with HITLER's Führermuseum at LINZ, PW KRAETZER gives the information that at the end of May 1944 a well-dressed young Viennese named Professor HERBST appeared in his office in BRUSSELS stating that he had need of a staff car, as he had a commission from the Führer to buy for the Führermuseum. He gave as a reference the name of Professor ROSEMANN, the Militärverwaltungsoberrat at MDH and head of the Kunstschutz for BELGIUM and N FRANCE. PW passed HERBST on to Oberleutnant ESTORFF, who gave him a car which he kept for two or three weeks. By this time a 10-ton LKW was ready to go to VIENNA, and an escort was required to see it through to LINZ. For this purpose a Viennese Unteroffizier Dr TAUBÖCK was selected and despatched with the transport. He returned from LINZ after an absence of 10 days. HERBST is described as a fat-faced man with light-brown hair wearing glasses, very carefully dressed, and with a strong Viennese accent. He remained at BRUSSELS until he went on to PARIS to complete the purchase of articles which, it is stated, were sent on by road transport to LINZ via SAARBRÜCKEN. His chauffeur is reported to have said that it was most difficult to make purchases in FRANCE. It should be noted that much of PW's information is in the form of gossip drawn from the MT department at BRUSSELS and should be treated with reserve.

PW STUBBE mentions that HITLER acquired the lovely VERMEER from the CZERNIN collection in VIENNA, but that he had to pay RM 7,000,000 (sic) for it. He is also said to have received gifts of public art treasures.

2. GÖRING

As to GÖRING, his collection of art treasures at Karinhall is notorious. An interesting account of a visit by PW General von THOMA is given in SRM 83, in which he makes the following remarks: "The works of art were 'carefully chosen' in every respect. You could see straight away that we had conquered FRANCE. He has got his 'art gangsters'. They go everywhere. GÖRING's and HITLER's art gangsters have been pretty busy in ITALY. I know that for a fact, because I know these people. Money doesn't matter. It all goes under the cloak of 'maintaining the dignity of the State'." PW goes on to describe the treasures he saw, among them being the Gobelin tapestries from the Hofburg in VIENNA, which he says he recognised at once. It should be mentioned here that other PsW say that the Hofburg tapestries are at the Reichskanzlei, though GÖRING may have some of them.

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With regard to tapestries from FRANCE, PW von THOMA gives the following information: "I was at Karinhall when a GAF Major arrived from FRANCE and said: 'I've just arrived with the Ju., and at last we've got those damned Gobelin tapestries'. There is a family by the name of MARKIEZIWICZ(?) in LYONS. The husband lives apart from his wife, and he had two late-Gothic Gobelin tapestries which are well known in the history of French art; they are the most valuable tapestries in the world. They are 8 or 10 m long and 5 m high, depicting the most beautiful hunting-scenes, and the colours look as if they had been worked yesterday. Their value must run into many millions of marks. GÖRING got to hear of them through his art gangsters and want systematically after them. The wife was negotiating with GÖRING to sell the tapestries, and had more or less come to an agreement with him. The husband found out about it, and immediately presented them as works of art to the VICHY Government so that they should remain in FRANCE. As there were considerable difficulties about it with the VICHY Government, GÖRING not only got into touch with LAVAL, but he even told PÉTAIN that he demanded these tapestries. At any rate the tapestries were sent with LAVAL's consent, and they had just arrived that day. He (GÖRING) was just like a beaming art-collector. The tapestries were hung provisionally in a huge room; they were the finest tapestries I have ever seen." Here it may be relevant to mention PW Hauptmann DETTE's remark (SRM 4821): "Near ANGERS(?) there is a castle where there are Gobelin tapestries. I've never seen anything like them in my life. They are 13 to 15 m long and 7 m high. Immense hunting-scenes. GÖRING's nephew also came in and he said: 'If my uncle sees those they won't be two days in the place. They'll be packed up and taken away'." It is possible that the sets of tapestry mentioned above may be one and the same.

PW von THOMA in describing Karinhall (SRM 83) mentions "a famous picture from FRANCE of the Marquise de Pompadour walking through a meadow dressed as a shepherdess".

PW von THOMA refers to an enquiry which was instituted with regard to GÖRING's affairs by HIMMLER (SRM 151). He goes on to say: "I knew for certain from one of these 'art gangsters', one of the men who used to buy things for HITLER, but more especially for GÖRING; the Prince of HESSE was GÖRING's principal buying agent in ITALY. Masses of things used to come to GERMANY in the so-called diplomatic bag. Then the Italian police found out about it, because things of great value were brought out. You should just see the things at Karinhall - I was absolutely entranced with the things I saw there, they were so beautiful, there wasn't a single thing that was bad."

PW Fähnrich von TIRPITZ (grandson of the Admiral) alleges that GÖRING has stolen what amounts to a whole set of crown jewels, and that he has sacks of precious stones at Karinhall (SRX 1996).

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PW STUBBE says that GÖRING often visited the confiscated Jewish art-collections in the Jeu de Paume in PARIS in order to enrich his private collection. Other less important Party officials have done the same thing.

PW Oberleutnant BRANDSTETTER gives the information that General der Luftwaffe HANESSE had attached to his HQ a department which dealt with the "purchase of objects of art for Hermann GÖRING". HANESSE's staff worked in the house of ROGER & GALLET in the Faubourg St.Honoré, PARIS. PW says that he heard through a third person that since General HANESSE was a full General, his presence in PARIS was always somewhat of a mystery, and that GÖRING himself had entrusted him with the purchase of objects of art, mostly pictures and SEVRES china. It is possible that he may have combined this with some activity in the Abwehr. PW Oberleutnant SCHULZ mentions that before the war General HANESSE was a military attaché in PARIS, and that he was a great personal friend of GÖRING, who always stayed with him when he was in PARIS. PW describes HANESSE as "an honourable man" and does not think he had any connection with the SD.

IV UNCLASSIFIED REMOVAL OF WORKS OF ART

1. ROTHSCHILD property

The following information is of interest, but cannot be classified under any of the above headings:-

PW Unteroffizier OEHME (SRA 4117) refers to the ROTHSCHILD residence in the Faubourg St. Honoré in PARIS (opposite Galerie Charpentier). He says that when he was in PARIS it was the GAF Hostel, and that everything was left as it was in the time of the ROTHSCHILDs, with Persian carpets, and plates, cutlery, and silver, all with the family crest. The pictures had been taken away and may possibly be in the ROTHSCHILD mansion in the Bois de Boulogne (also taken over by the GAF).

PW von THOMA mentions the confiscation of the art treasures at the ROTHSCHILD Palace (SEM 151). Oberstleutnant von SPEIDEL, at that time Chief of Staff to the Army Commander in PARIS, was his informant, and described it as a scandal. PW adds that "there will be a lot of law-suits when the time comes to hand the things over - that is if they are still there - if they know where they've gone to." PW also saw numerous reports from French people complaining that their houses had simply been stripped. Apparently the French had some evidence from the registration numbers of the lorries in which the SS had driven the booty away.

2. Incident in POLAND

PW Grenadier KIEBURG (SR Drafts 9254 and 9255) tells a story of an Obergruppenführer LORENZ from the WARTHEG AU "who had several lorries running with special squads visiting various Polish castles, tearing all the tapestries from the walls, and stealing all the art treasures whilst threatening the caretakers

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with a pistol. The first thing they did was to take all the pictures which seemed to be of value to them. In addition, they demanded jewellery, gold objects, and precious metals, loaded them on to their lorries, and either shot the caretaker or threatened to do so if he said anything. The lorries were driven to various places in the REICH proper as Army transport, at Government expense and with an official petrol permit. Various depots were started there after which LORENZ turned them into cash. It was all organised."

3. Dealers

In addition to confiscation of art treasures belonging to enemy or Jewish owners, many works of art were procured for GERMANY and for Party circles by collaborationist French art-dealers, especially WUESTER and FABIANO, both of PARIS.

V - PERSONALITIES

von BEHR, Oberst	Head of the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG in PARIS. High-ranking official of German Red Cross. Distributor of confiscated Jewish property among Party officials and bombed-out people in GERMANY. Said to be connected with the financing of films in GERMANY; former partner of LUSTIG, BERLIN connected with real estate. (Pages 6 and 7)
BECQUIGNON, Professor	Of museum at CAEN. (Page 2)
BORCHERS, Dr	Expert at Jeu de Paume, PARIS, Known to PW STUBBE personally. Anti-Nazi, about 35. Address: STETTIN Museum, Hakentorgasse. (Page 6)
BRENOT, Colonel	French friend of PW SCHULZ. (Page 7)
BRUNNER, Dr	Kunstschutzreferent BRUSSELS. (Page 3)
DUNJES, Dr	Member of WOLFF-METTERNICH's staff in PARIS in 1942. From BONN. In 1944 said to be running an art library for the use of German soldiers or others wishing to study art history.
CALMANN-LEVY	Victim of Einsatzstab ROSENBERG. (Page 6)
von DÖRNBERG	Alleged cousin of Chef des Protokolls and receiver of confiscated property. (Page 7)
ESTORFF, Oberleutnant	Arranged the transport for Dr HERBST's art activities in BRUSSELS. (Page 8)
EVERS, Professor Hans Gerhard	Head of Kunstschutz at ROME November 1943/44
FABIANO	Collaborationist French art-dealer. Alleged to have procured many works of art for GERMANY and Party circles. (Page 11)

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FREY, Dr Dagobert Professor of History of Art at the University of DRESLAU, Worked in CRACOW for Institut für deutsche Ostarbeit, and should know fate of treasures of the town and of the Czartoryski Museum. (Pages 5 and 6)

GAILLARD Collaborationist art-dealer at LILLE. (Page 3)

HANESSE, General der Luftwaffe Had attached to his HQ a department which dealt exclusively with "the purchase of objects of art for Hermann GÖRING." Address then was in the house of ROGER & GALLET, Faubourg St. Honoré, PARIS. (Page 10)

HEIDRICH Alleged by FW RAMCKE to have been responsible for removal of library from the Monastery of MONTE CASSINO.

HERBST, Professor Commissioned to buy for the Führermuseum at LINZ in BRUSSELS and PARIS. Alleged to have sent 10-ton lorry containing art treasures to LINZ under escort. (Page 8)

HESSE, Prince Philip of Alleged by FW von THOMA to be GÖRING's principal buying agent in ITALY. Former Oberpräsident of HESSEN-NASSAU.

von HOLST, Dr Niels Of the Aussenstelle, Berliner Nationalgalerie. Expert on Baltic art. (Page 6)

HÖRMANN, Professor Said to have been Militärverwaltungsrat to the Befehlshaber NW FRANCE. Author of books on French cathedrals and castles published in FRANCE in German during the occupation.

KNAUER, Gustav BERLIN transport firm concerned in removal of works of art from PARIS. (Page 7)

KUENZEL, Dr At Feldkommandantur 758 at ST. CLOUD for Kunstschutz. Now returned to DRESDEN as Studienrat.

LORENZ, Obergruppenführer From the WARTHEGau. Alleged to have stripped Polish castles of their valuables and sent them to GERMANY. (Page 10)

von LÜTWITZ, Freifrau Assistant to Dr MÖBIUS. (Page 2)

MARCEL Museum attendant at LILLE. (Page 4)

MARKIEZIWIJCZ(?) Family at LYONS. Owners of famous Gobelin which GÖRING succeeded in procuring after appealing to both PETAIN and LAVAL. (Page 9)

MÖBIUS, Professor Dr On staff of WOLFF-METTERNICH in FRANCE. From FRANKFURT or KASSEL. Said to be man of highest integrity. Specialised in antiquities. (Page 2)

von MOLTKE, Graf J.W. Of the Kunstschutz at BRUSSELS. Friend of Dr Karl SCHMIDT. (Page 3)

OBERG, SS Gruppenführer German Plice Chief of PARIS who attempted to steal the BAYEUX Tapestry. (Page 1)

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PAUBLON Assistant to Dr RIGAUD. Lived at CAMBRAI. Arrested in 1943 by Abwehr for espionage. (Page 3)

FESCHKEN, Verwaltungsleiter Successor to Dr KUENZEL, Dept SEINE & OISE. From Handelskammersyndikus at NORDHAUSEN.

POHL, Fräulein Erika Sister of PW POHL. Went to LILLE in 1941 as inspector of possible quarters for officers. Used her position to select silver, china, etc. which she then sent to her home in BERLIN. (Page 5)

RAUST Collaborationist dealer. (Page 3)

RECH, Oberinspektor PW POHL's predecessor at LILLE. Dismissed as 'unfähig'. (Page 3)

RIGAUD, Dr Director of LILLE Museum. Collaborated in evacuating monuments and art treasures from NE FRANCE and PAS DE CALAIS. Died in 1943, aged 70. (Page 3)

ROSEMANN, Professor Militärverwaltungsoberrat at MBH, BRUSSELS. Head of Kunstschutz in BELGIUM and N FRANCE. Closely collaborated with Dr HERBST in his art mission. (Page)

ROSKAMP, Dr DIETRICH Personal friend of PW STUBBE, with whom he worked for years at the Kunsthalle, HAMBURG. Expert, working with ROSENBERG's organisation, first on the Russian front (where he is alleged to have stored contents of KIEV Museum for safety) and then at the Jeu de Paume, PARIS. Anti-Nazi, genuine lover of art, disliking his work with ROSENBERG's organisation. 37 years of age. Address: Kunsthalle, HAMBURG. Home bombed. (Pages 5 and 6)

ROTHSCHILD Family (Page 10)

SAUVAGE Director of Archives, CAEN. Not particularly Anglophil. (Page 2)

SHELLENBERG, Dr Karl Alleged to have been appointed Head of the National Museum and Library in WARSAW, and to have been there in 1943.

SCHENKER Transport firm concerned in removal of works of art from PARIS. Had a PARIS branch. (Page 5 and 7)

SCHMIDT, Militärverwaltungsrat Dr Karl Kunstschutz Director for NE FRANCE and PAS DE CALAIS. Aged about 45, a Landesgerichtsrat and Professor at TUBINGEN University. Address: Waldhäuserstrasse 43. Excellent linguist and expert translator. Well versed in all details of Kunstschutz and administration. Described as a man of quite exceptional shrewdness. (Page 3)

SCHNATH, Dr On staff of WOLFF-METTERNICH in FRANCE (Archives). Director of HANNOVER State Archives. (Page 2)

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SCHOLZ, Dr R.

Authority on questions relating to art in the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG. Editor of "Kunst im deutschen Reich". Intelligent and, on the whole, not a radical Nazi.

SCHROEDER, Professor Dr Hans

Of the St Anne Museum, LÜBECK. Director of the Kunstabteilung Nord-Ost, and should, therefore, know what became of art treasures and Jewish property confiscated in his area. (Page 6)

von SPEIDEL, Oberstleutnant

At one time Chief of Staff to Army Commander in PARIS. Complained to FW von THOMA about scandal of confiscations in PARIS. (Page 10)

TAUBÖCK, Dr

Acted as escort for Dr HERBST's "purchases" from BRUSSELS to LINZ. (Page 8)

von TIESCHOWITZ, Dr

On staff of WOLFF-METTERNICH in FRANCE. Director of Photographic Archives at University of MARBURG a.d. Lahn. Secretary of the Reallexikon zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte. Born 1900. Said to be serious and reliable art historian. (Page 1)

TINTELOT

Friend of Dr Dagobert FREY. Author of book on "Barockbühne". (Page 2)

von WOLFF-METTERNICH, Graf

Beauftragter für Kunstschutz beim OKH until beginning of 1942, when as Provincial Chief of Denkmalspflege he was recalled to GERMANY owing to bomb damage. Probably remained titular head of the Kunstschutz. Now Landeskonservator of the Kunst u. Denkmalspflege RHEINPROVINZ.

WUESTER

Collaborationist French art-dealer. Alleged to have procured many works of art for GERMANY and Party circles.

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CSDIC (UK)
16 Oct 44

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PC/Infm v(a)15

EXTRACT FROM MANCHESTER GUARDIAN DATED 22 MAY 45.

TRACING THE NAZIS' LOOT.

Pictures Worth £137,000,000.

British Second Army H.Q. May 20.

The team of British and American art experts is beginning to unearth tens of thousands of paintings, documents, articles of jewellery, coins, and other art treasures looted by the Germans from all over Europe and destined for the Adolf Hilter museum which was to have been erected in the town of Linz after German victory. Paintings and works of fine art were discovered in phosphate and coal mines near Hanover.

Captain Harbord, of the Monuments and Archives Department of SHAEF., said tonight that the value of looted paintings alone in Germany was £137,000,000. The organisation behind the looting was the department of Dr. Rosenberg (the latest of our important prisoners), officially described as "the Office of the Führer's Trustee for over all spiritual and world political education of the Nazi party". - Reuter.

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COPY

Major Midgeley ^{AM.}

PC/Infu/V(a)/12.
~~Reparations & Restitution~~

CR/P.20

Copy No. 19.

16th May, 1945.

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE ON REPARATION

The attached estimate of gold looted from the Allies by the Germans and of present German gold holdings is circulated for the information of the Committee.

E.W. PLAYFAIR.

2. Information on the "Stab Rosenberg".

Extract from OSS Report No 24
(12 Dec 44) Ref: [unclear]/[unclear]

P/W had occasion to work together with the "Stab Rosenberg". The exact title of that unit is: SS Verbindungs Stab Rosenberg and is charged with the securing of property in all occupied territories, formerly belonging to Jews or Enemies of the Reich. But the unit turned out later to be the main collection agency for the Nazi leaders to get art material. P/W knows that the unit has shipped from 3 to 5 large trains per week from Southern France directly to Germany.

(Further material on that unit in P/W report No.17).

P/W knows that members of the "Stab Rosenberg", all old SS-men and party members of long standing, have done large-scale looting in Biarritz, Bordeaux, and other Southern French cities. In towns which were under the Vichy Authorities, the SS-men often simply stated a burglary, broke into

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the properties, taking away what they wanted.

So was the property of Count Potoky, former Polish Ambassador in Paris and Washington, taken away from his secretary's house in Biarritz, a very valuable collection of art, silver and books.

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SECRET CYPHER TELEGRAM.

Extract VOG 466 dated 15 May, 1945 from SHAEF MAIN to AGWAR.

Summary of Civil Affairs/Military Government Operations for period ending 2400 hours 12th May, 1945.

(e) Finance. 12 million guilders deposited Walsrode in Sept. 1944 by an official of German Civil administration in the Netherlands has been blocked as prima facie loot.

Copy

GERMAN GOLD

1. The following is an estimate of the gold which has been looted by Germany. All figures are in millions of dollars, converted at \$35 per fine oz. Those which are firm figures are marked with an asterisk.

(1) <u>Albania</u> (looted by Italy, and from Italy by Germany).		2.75 [*]
(2) <u>Austria</u> (taken before the war)		43.6 [*]
(3) <u>Belgium</u> (surrendered by the Vichy authorities to Germany; repaid by France to Belgium since the liberation, so that the claim is now a French one).		223. [*]
(4) <u>Czechoslovakia</u> (taken before the war)		49.7 [*]
(5) <u>Danzig</u> (taken before the war)		4.0 [*]
(6) <u>Hungary</u> (estimate from press reports)		19.6 [*]
(7) <u>Italy</u> (data from A.C.C.)		
(a) taken by Germans while Rome was in enemy hands	46 [*]	
(b) in North Italy, presumably taken by Germans	51 [*]	97 [*]
(8) <u>Netherlands</u>		
(a) private holdings surrendered to Netherlands Bank	26	
(b) gold surrendered as contribution to the war in the East	81	
(c) gold taken directly from Bank's reserves	72	179
(9) <u>Yugoslavia</u> (looted by Italy, and from Italy by Germany)		10.5 [*]
	Grand Total, say	630

2. Excluded from the above is Denmark's holding of \$29.6 million gold; it is not known whether or not this has been taken by the Germans.

3. No accurate estimate is available of Germany's expenditure of gold during the war, but the following is an approximate estimate:-

Germany's own gold (disclosed and hidden) at September, 1939	111	
Taken from other countries before the war	97	208
Looted during the war		532
		740
Sales during the war ^φ		228
	Remaining stocks	512

^φ Mainly based on known sales. As there may have been other sales of which we have no knowledge this should be regarded as a minimum figure.

4. It will be seen that Germany's remaining stocks probably fall short by over \$100 million of the total amount which she has looted, and fall slightly short of the amount which she has looted during the war. On the other hand, they probably exceed the amount looted from Allies, viz.,

Belgium	223
Czechoslovakia	49.7
Netherlands	179
Yugoslavia	<u>10.5</u>
Total	<u>462.2</u>

5. About half of Germany's estimated remaining stock of gold has so far been discovered by the Americans but as yet there is insufficient information to show how much of it is in identifiable form.

- (a) The gold discovered in the salt mine at Merkers amounts to approximately \$241m. No definite information has yet been received as to whether any of the Bullion is identifiable but it is believed that some of it is Dutch. In addition to gold bullion there are said to be substantial amounts of gold coinage, much of it Allied, included in this booty.
- (b) The U.S. Forces have also discovered several much smaller caches of gold and silver in scattered localities. Information is still insufficient to enable the value of the gold to be estimated nor is there any firm evidence as to its identity if it is identifiable. But there is reason to believe that some small amounts at least were transferred by the Germans from France and Holland.

Certain Reichsbank officials told the Americans that they had transferred nearly 500 bags of gold from various places (50% of it from Magdeburg) to Berlin but this information is so far unconfirmed and it is not known whether the gold, if in fact it was transferred to Berlin, remained there.

as before

PROPERTY PRIMA FACIE LOOTED FROM OUTSIDE GERMANY*Finance Report No 5
March 45*

27.

(a) It has been alleged by three freed French Prisoners of War and confirmed by local employees, that considerable quantities of French-made clothing, in addition to art treasures from KREFELD Museum, are stored in the Salt Mine (DEUTSCHE SOLVAY WERKE A.G.) at BORTH. A copy of their statement is attached as Appendix 'F'. A brief technical report on this mine was sent to SHAEF, G-5 Division, Financial Branch, on 6 Apr 45 (reference 21 A Gp/16080/1/CA).

(b) At the moment it is not possible to take this apparent loot into control as power to operate the winding equipment, fans and pumps is not available; it is not considered however, that there is any immediate danger of flooding. The possibility of providing power and other technical assistance is now being considered by the Essential Services Section of this Headquarters.

Extract from : Military Government, Germany, Report No. 5
for the month of March, 1945.

Statement made by Sgt Chef (WOII) FREDINE ROGER
regarding the dump of French goods in the salt
mine of SOLVAY WERKE at BORTH (between ALPEN
and WESEL)

(Taken down and translated by Comdt. J.J.RHEIMS,
Senior French LO, 30 Corps)

Sgt. Chef FREDINE states: 'I was in Commando at ALPEN (Commando 126 Stalag
126 of KREFELD FICHTENHEIM)

During the period Sep. - Oct 43 approximately ten goods railway wagons arrived at the ALPEN MANTZALAN station containing goods which were transported by German military lorries to ALPEN and stored in two restaurants. I was detailed for the unloading of the goods and then packing them in wooden cases. The details of these goods I will give later on. This operation lasted for about one month. Each day a working party of about ten men were sent from the commando for this work. We were helped by civilians - about ten women under the supervision of the Chief Warden of the Depot. When the packing of the goods in the cases was completed, they were transported by military lorries of the aviation camp at BONNINGHARDT to the salt mine of BORTH (SOLVAY WERKE). We loaded the cases in the lorry and unloaded these at the entrance to the pit shaft of the mine. The German personnel of the mine then took the cases down the pit. The working party went to the bottom of the pit by the electric lift and we transported the cases helped by Ukrainians who worked in the mine under the supervision of the Chief Warden of the Depot. The dumping was done in the abandoned extraction gallery of vast proportions 20 minutes walk from the bottom of the shaft at 700 metres deep. The deepest gallery of the mine being 800 metres. The gallery was closed by the door the key of which was held by the Chief Warden of the ALPEN Depot. The goods that we dumped in the gallery above mentioned were recognised by us as being French according to the trade marks and also the German people in ALPEN and the Chief Warden informed us that the goods were French. We estimate the quantity at approximately 150 (one hundred and fifty) tons and think that goods are still in the mine except for a small quantity that the German Army may have taken away since Sep 44. A few goods might have deteriorated by the salt, e.g. the woollen garments.

Also in the mine the Germans have stored goods belonging to them for safety against bombing attacks, e.g. pictures from the KREFELD Museum (so we were told).

The lift of the pit was working until Friday 2 Mar 45.

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The goods stored consisted of:-

- Men's clothing (suits and overcoats)
- Women's clothing.
- Underwear (Men's, women's and children's of all kinds - the trade mark shown on the women's underwear VALISERE)
- Woollen garments (socks, stockings, pullovers, etc.)
- Boots and shoes (some trademarked ANDRE)
- Rolls of cloth
- Bedding (mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, pillow slips)
- Door handles, hinges and locks.
- Small pieces of furniture (bedside tables, etc.)
- Ten tons of Yugoslav tobacco (transported in Autumn 1944 by French prisoners of war working in the firm of JANSSEN au GRUNTHAL - cross roads of ALPEN - WESEL, XANTEN - RHEINBURG).

I certify that this declaration is sincere and true, written at PFALZDORF,
on 14 Mar 45.

(Sgd) FREDINE ROGER
Sgt Chef 171 R.I.F.

I have read....

Pc/Inf/8(a)/9

UNITED NATIONS MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCEBRETTON WOODS, USA July 1 to July 22, 1944.

Extract, being Resolution VI which was adopted -

"ENEMY ASSETS & LOOTED PROPERTY"

Whereas, in anticipation of their impending defeat, enemy leaders, enemy Nationals and their collaborators are transferring assets to and through neutral countries in order to conceal them and to perpetuate their influence, power, and ability to plan future aggrandizement and world domination, thus jeopardizing the efforts of the United Nations to establish and permanently maintain peaceful international relations;

Whereas, enemy countries and their nationals have taken the property of occupied countries and their nationals by open looting and plunder, by forcing transfers under duress, as well as by subtle and complex devices, often operated through the agency of their puppet governments, to give the cloak of legality to their robbery and to secure ownership and control of enterprises in the post-war period;

Whereas, enemy countries and their nationals have also, through sales and other methods of transfer, run the chain of their ownership and control through occupied and neutral countries, thus making the problem of disclosure and disentanglement one of international character;

Whereas, the United Nations have declared their intention to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practised by the enemy, have reserved their right to declare invalid any transfers of property belonging to persons within occupied territory, and have taken measures to protect and safeguard property, within their respective jurisdictions, owned by occupied countries and their nationals, as well as to prevent the disposal of looted property in United Nations markets; therefore

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference

1. Takes note of and fully supports steps taken by the United Nations for the purpose of:

- (a) uncovering, segregating, controlling, and making appropriate disposition of enemy assets;
- (b) preventing the liquidation of property looted by the enemy, locating and tracing ownership and control of such looted property, and taking appropriate measures with a view to restoration to its lawful owners;

2. RECOMMENDS:

That all Governments of countries represented at this Conference take action consistent with their relations with the countries at war to call upon the Governments of neutral countries.

- (a) to take immediate measures to prevent any disposition or transfer within territories subject to their jurisdiction of any
 - (1) assets belonging to the Government or any individuals or institutions within those United Nations occupied by the enemy; and
 - (2) looted gold, currency, art objects, securities, other evidences of ownership in financial or business enterprises, and of other assets looted by the enemy; as well as to uncover, segregate and hold at the disposition of the post-liberation authorities in the appropriate country any such assets within territory subject to their jurisdiction.
- (b) to take immediate measures to prevent the concealment by fraudulent means or otherwise within countries subject to their jurisdiction of any

(1) assets belonging to, or alleged to belong to, the Government of and individuals or institutions within enemy countries;

(2) assets belonging to, or alleged to belong to, enemy leaders, their associates and collaborators; and

to facilitate their ultimate delivery to the post-armistice authorities.

Pe/2u/m/5(a)/8

Ref: INTR/62875/MFA.SECRET.

Digest of captured Documents relating to:-

- a) The storage of cultural objects from the Museum and Library of AACHEN.
- b) Purchases of furniture in Paris by the municipal authorities of COLOGNE.

A. AACHEN.

The Aachen papers cover the period 1940 - 1944, and deal with a variety of subjects. It seems that in 1942 the contents of the Suermondt Museum were mainly in repositories at Meissen and Bad Wildungen, though a certain number (none of them of any great importance) had been loaned shortly before the war to various museums and public buildings. About these a lengthy correspondence ensued.

The contents of the Stadtbibliothek had a more chequered history. It seems that the older and more valuable items had been stored in the Marschiertor. During the raid of July 1943 this building lost its roof and the books were consequently in danger of being ruined by damp. Early in 1944 these and the archives were distributed between Jülich, Honberg, Monschau and Gemmenisch. Complete lists of the articles thus evacuated were given.

B. COLOGNE.

In contrast to the Aachen papers, which consist of museum officials' correspondence, the Cologne papers consist of bills for a prodigious quantity of furniture purchased in Paris. The export bills alone record purchases of over twenty million francs. Most of the goods were sent to the dealer Georg Fahrbach, Neumarkt, Cologne, who appears to have been acting as agent for the city. In a letter of the 15th November 1943 he mentions that some furniture which he had ordered was destined for bombed-out families. But in view of the high quality of the furniture and the fact that much of it was sent in 1941 (i.e. before the big raids) it seems unlikely that it was all intended for this purpose.

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Appendix "A" (Furniture sent from Paris to Cologne).

<u>Dealer.</u>	<u>Price paid.</u>	<u>Dealer.</u>	<u>Price paid.</u>
ALTERO, Madame 21 Quai Voltaire.	11,500	DURABET, C. 74 Boulevard des Batignolles.	55,000
BAGUES, 57 Avenue Raymond Poincare.	23,156	DUVAL, 14 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III.	396,000
" " " "	208,750	ETIENNE, Francis 35 rue Godot-de Mauroy.	64,020
BARBE, M. 26 rue de Chateaudun.	154,020	" "	39,255
BEKA, 3 Impasse des Chantiers, St-Ouen.	140,000	FERNANDEZ 15, rue Royale.	159,000
" " " "	315,000	"AU GROS CHENE" 12 rue Drouot.	346,000
" " " "	335,000	HAMOT, 75 rue de Richelieu.	245,000
" " " "	300,000	" " " "	10,800
" " " "	400,200	" " " "	234,000
BLONDEL & JONQUA 59 rue de Maubeuge.	698,500	JANSEN, 9 rue Royal.	722,000
" " "	105,700	" " " "	57,200
" " "	72,510	" " " "	590,000
"BOIS JOLIS"	137,800	" " " "	1,607,500
BOUX, Lucien, 7 rue du Mail.	374,000	" " " "	1,578,400
" " " "	24,900	JAUQUET, Louis & Fils 18 rue de la Seine.	71,450
BROSSEON, 45 Avenue Georges V.	19,000	" " " "	90,000
BUVELOT, 9 Quai Voltaire.	180,000	KAUFMANN, Charles, 23 Faubourg St-Honore.	95,300
" " " "	1,819,500	LECOMTE, L. 75 Faubourg St.Honore.	31,000
CARNAVALET 9 Boulevard Raspail.	34,173	LEFORTIER, 54 Faubourg St.Honore.	57,000
COURANT, Bernard 40 rue Galilee.	61,800	LEPLEY, Henri 95 Faubourg St.Antoine.	374,747
DROUOT, Galerie 7 rue Drouot.	27,000	" "	112,928
DUCHENE, 66 Faubourg St. Honore.	200,000	" "	159,950
" " "	331,000	" "	184,274
" " "	205,200	" "	100,000
" " "	80,500	" "	80,800
" " "	42,000		

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LEROY, L, 4 Faubourg St. Honore. 5,500	THENADEY, Maurice 1 Quai Voltaire. 5,000
MADRASSI, 80 rue Bonaparte. 9,580	
MAQUET, 69 rue des Saint-Peres. 43,000	TOUZAIN, E (Aine) 27, Quai Voltaire 120,000
MERCIER, 100 Faubourg St. Antoine. 10,000	VAILLANT 2, rue Washington. 61,625
MOREUSE, R. 17, rue Gramme 540,000	VANDERMEERSCH 23 Quai Voltaire 26,000
NICOLIER, Jean 66, Faubourg St.Honore. 42,500	"DE VENITE TRINITE" (Chateau de Vic) 27,000
" " " " 74,900	"AU VIEUX VENISE" 58, Faubourg St. Honore. 121,200
" " " " 3,500	VOLTAIRE, Galerie. 15,000
PETITOT, Lucien 29, Quai Voltaire. 12,900	" " 706,000
PEYRAT, B & FILS. 45, Bouler and Hausmann 36,900	
RECHER, Madame A. 7, Quai Voltaire & 1 rue Bourdaloue. 25,775	
" " " 94,175	
" " " 49,975	
REZE A. 43 rue du Colisee 84,500	
ROSENAU, Marcel, 18 rue de Chateaudun 611,130	
ROSENTHAL, Eduard Faubourg St. Honore. 55,000	
ROUSSEAU, Maurice. 59,695	
"ROYALE DECORATION" 38 Faubourg St.Honore. 16,500	
SCHWING, M. 17bis Quai Voltaire 1,137,000	
"GALERIES des STYLES". 21 rue des Vieux Colombier 79,675	
TAILLEMAS 17 Quai Voltaire. 61,500	

20,309,413

APPENDIX "B". Personalities at the Suermardt Museum, Aachen.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Function.</u>	<u>Date of Birth.</u>
KUETGENS, Dr. Felix.	Museumsdirektor.	16/4/90
KÖHNE, Dr. Carl	KUSTOS	8/12/08
BECKERS, Ferdinand	Städtlicher Angestellter	17/4/94
ETZKORN, Herberg (US)	Museums Obermeister.	1/1/87
FORSCH, Johann	Angestellter Museumsmeister.	25/12/81

PC/Infra/5(a)/7

SECRET.

Purchases of Works of Art in France
during the Occupation by and on
behalf of German dealers and officials
(The Schenker Papers, Part 2).

The present report deals with purchases other than those made by German Museums and galleries direct. In point of fact several of the dealers (e.g. Herbst) were stated to be purchasing on behalf of museums. Others were acting in a variety of capacities, such as furnishing houses taken over by the Party big-wigs, or buying pictures to form the nucleus of new and Party-inspired galleries. A small quantity of goods were sent to prominent Party figures (e.g. Ribbentrop, Speer) apparently for their personal use. Goering, having the fruits of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg at his disposal only figures in the Schenker papers in one instance, and even then no details of the goods sent to him were specified.

BAMMANN: (11 Blumenstr., Düsseldorf)

Although it is known from the Bunjes papers that Bammann was very active in the French art world surprisingly few purchases by him are recorded in the Schenker papers. In July 1941 he bought three paintings from Rochlitz for 120,000 francs, and, at other times, four from Lenthal, two from Aubry and one from Manteau.

BARTHEL, Dr. (Reichenberg, Sudetenland, Karl Herzogstr. 2.)

The goods for this man were to be sent to the above address (apparently that of the local museum-administration) and consisted mainly of porcelain and glass purchased at a cost of 494,000 francs. Dealers involved were Moreno, Taillemas and Stora.

BREKER, Professor Arno (State Sculpture Workshops, Wriezen a.d. Oder).

Goods to be sent to the above address consisted of pieces of sculpture, twenty tons of plaster and such personal works of art as Eau de Cologne, gramophone records and wine -- the whole to be sent as military transport. Dealers who supplied the sculpture were the following:-- Kalebajian, Fabre, Jansen, Rudier, Flammarion, Rudin, Champesne.

CARP

Furniture and sculpture to the value of 2,687,300 francs was bought by CARP (apparently a Frenchman) in February 1944. Carp's address was the Hotel Louvois Paris, but he appears to have been buying on behalf of the Hauptwirtschaftslager of the Waffen SS at the Hague.

FRANK, Philipp, (Deutsche Bank, Mannheim).

Frank, described as Director of the Deutsche Bank, Mannheim, bought the following pictures.

<u>Artist.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Medium etc.</u>	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Price Paid.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
Cezanne	Pine trees and Rocks.	Water colour (No. 929 in Venturis cat.)	Gobin	28,000 fr.	13/2/41
Courbet	Landscape		Benatov	85,000 fr.	Jan 41.
Degas	Dancer	Chalk drawing	Gerard	55,000 fr.	18/2/41
Gericault	"Assassins bearing body of Furides".	Crayon drawing	Gobin	15,000 frs.	13/2/41
"	Horse	Drawing.	"	30,000 frs.	24/3/41.
Guys	"Entracte"	Water-colour.	Gobin	5,000 frs.	13/2/41.
Pissarro	Spring at Fragny	Pastel	Gobin	16,000 frs.	13/2/41
Rodin	Naked woman dancing.	Water-colour.	Gobin	3,500 frs.	13/2/41

Frank also bought a piece of wood sculpture -- French Gothic Madonna & Child, first half of 14th century -- for 45,000 fr. from Donath.

FÜRST, Hans (Wien VI, Linke Wienzeile 70)

Hans Fürst, dealer in "Altkunst - Stilmöbel" bought large quantities of furniture and small sculptures in France. The descriptions of practically all of these (for which some three quarters of a million francs were paid) is very vague, and the chief interest attaching to this series of papers is a letter to Fürst from Schenkers dealing with the relations between the predatory German dealers and the French Customs. A complete translation of this document follows:-

1st April 1943.

"We informed you in our communication of the 15th March 1943 that the French Customs authorities were putting the greatest difficulties in the way of the despatch of the works of art which you purchased in Paris. The values stated were pronounced by them as too low.

"We have been forced to raise the matter with the German Military C. in C., France (MFA Department) in order to secure the intervention of this authority. We have had to prove to the French Customs Officials that the works of art in question really were bought at the prices stated.

"We finally obtained the export license when the matter had been gone into by the French Customs at a high level and referred back to the German military C. in. C, France (MFA Department).

GILLHAUSEN (Frau Maria, (München, Leopoldstr. 38)

Three expensive pictures were sent to this lady, details as follows:-

<u>Artist.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Dimensions.</u>	<u>Dealer.</u>	<u>Price paid.</u>	<u>Date of Transaction.</u>
RENOIR	Cariatides ⁺	30.5 x 41	Landry	360,000fr.	22/3/41
SISLEY	Barges near Rouen (c.1869)		Gerard	200,000fr.	31/1/41
VUILLARD	Flower vase		"	90,000fr.	31/1/41

⁺This picture stated to have been formerly in the Canonne collection and to have been purchased by Gillhausen via Landry from M. Alfred Pacquement, 80 Boulevard Malesherbis, Paris 8.

GROSSE, Dr. R. (Kunstandlung, Berlin, Bellevuestr.16)

The purchases of this dealer were limited to some fifteen to twenty pictures (details unfortunately vague, though a Magnasco stated to be among them) and a small quantity of porcelain.

HABERSTOCK, Karl (Kunsthandlung, Berlin, Kurfürstenstr. 59)

Paintings purchased by this dealer in Paris included a Leda and the Swan by Veronese, a Landscape with Figures by Berchem and a Scene of Family Life by Teniers. He also bought unspecified pictures by Seb. Franck, Schenau, Schiavone, Hillingford, Pannini, Maes, and Königso together with some twenty three miscellaneous pictures and a few picture-frames and pieces of sculpture.

HERBST, Hans (Dorothongasse 17)

A letter dated the 30th July, 1943, from the office of the German military C. in C., France states that "all the purchases of works of art made in Paris by Dr. Hans Herbst are intended for German Museums." The purchases in question, which were very extensive indeed, were sent to Herbst at the above address (apparently that of the Dorotheum Museum). The goods he purchased amounted in all to 15,218,500 francs.

The following are the identifiable pictures purchased.

<u>Artist.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Details.</u>	<u>Dealer.</u>	<u>Price Paid.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
van AELST	Flowers	Canvas	Anet	80,000 fr.	
Antwerp School	Adoration of Magi		Bayle	345,000 fr.	
BRUEGEL, J	Landscape & animals	63 x 92; wood	Monni	920,000 fr.	
CHAVANNES	2 Landscapes & figures	Signed and dated 1723	Gal: Voltaire	120,000 fr.	
COQUES (attributed to)	Family Scene		Longy	300,000 fr.	
CRANACH, the elder (attributed to)	Madonna & Child	Wood: 51x34 monogram partly visible	Guidoux	900,000 fr.	
CUYP, J.	Portrait of girl with garland of flowers.	Oak	Anet	125,000 fr.	
DUC, Jacob (attributed to)	Figures in a Room	Oak: 40 x 68	Guichet	450,000 fr.	
HOREMANS	"Joueurs de Quilles"		Bayle	160,000 fr.	
MATSYS (attributed to)	Holy Family	Wood: 78 x 110	Leroux	900,000 fr.	
van der MEULEN	Louis XV & Family at Clagny	Signed.	Gal: Voltaire	220,000 fr.	

<u>Artist.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Dealer.</u>	<u>Price Paid.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
MOSTAERT, G.	Hay Waggon	Oak: 103 x 136	Anet	560,000fr.	
MULIER, Pieter	Sea & Beach.	Oak: 40 x 60 signed in monogram	Olivier	90,000fr.	
van OSTADE	Peasants in Tavern	Oak: 44 x 54 signed and dated 1640.	Vincent	900,000fr.	
" "	Peasants in Barn	Oak: 27 x 36.5 signed.	Catelinean	850,000fr.	
PAEPE	Still Life with Grapes and Oranges	Oak: 28.5 x 21. signed.	Olivier	28,000fr.	
PLATZER	Mythological scene		Bayle	135,000fr.	
POSTE, F (attributed to)	Still Life with Flowers and 2 butterflies.	Canvas: 66 x 53	Olivier	85,000fr.	
PYBAS, J (Sic)	?	Wood: Signed 1614	Gaillard	100,000fr.	
PYNACKER	Landscape	Canvas: 59.5 x 73	Anet	42,500fr.	
RAVENSTEIN (attributed to)	Female Portrait		Longy	240,000fr.	
ROBERT, Hubert	"Le Festin"		Bayle	100,000fr.	
ROTTENHAMMER	Mythological scene		Gaillard	140,000fr.	
TENIERS	"History of the Vine"	Canvas: 77 x 146	Pantchou- lidseff	900,000fr.	
" "	Temptation of St. Anthony		Gaillard	170,000fr.	
TREMOLIERE	Venus & Cupid.	Canvas: 97 x 130 signed & dated 1738	Olivier	250,000fr.	
WOUWARMANN	Landscape	Signed	Longy	200,000fr.	

Tapestries purchased by Herbst.

<u>Description.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Price Paid.</u>
1. "Scene Galante". A valet serving two figures in foreground. A fountain with figures in centre.	early c.16	254 x 248	"La Bleviniere"	700,000fr.
2. Europa and the Bull (Brussels)	ca. 1700	460 x 315	" "	525,000fr.
3. Figures and animals in a forest. Moated castle in background (signed Brussels)	early c.17	343 x 325	Rene Gerard "La Bleviniere"	700,000fr.
4. Forest with stream and animals. In foreground a camel, in background a moated castle (Arras)	late c.16.	350 x 270	Walser	500,000fr.
5. Two parrots in a mountain forest. King and Queen in triumphal chariot with putti. centre, 2 pages carrying crowns. (Aubusson)	mid. c.17	324 x 446	Entifaud.	275,000fr.
7. Lion hunt. Numerous figures mounted and on foot in a large forest. 2 lions.	late c.17	470 x 285	Maquet	80,000fr.
8. Pattern of cabbage-leaves, flowers and birds.	mid c.17	308 x 70	Verdelet	714,000fr.
	c.16	320 x 238	"Aux Vieux Aubussons"	350,000fr.

In addition to paintings and tapestries Herbst also purchased a certain quantity of furniture and sculpture.

KANITZ, Oberst Graf von (Schloss Capfenberg, bei Lünen, Westphalia)

This man bought two paintings, a large lantern, an empire writing-desk and a pair of gilt wooden wall-chandeliers. Although his residence was stated to be Schloss Capfenberg, the goods appear to have been sent to Schloss Nassau a.d. Lahn.

KOETTGEN, Franz & HORSTMANN, Edgar (Architects: Krakau, Burg zu Krakau).

This pair purchased furniture, sculpture and miscellaneous knick-knacks in Paris to the tune of at least 1,552,350 francs. Some of the stuff appears to have reached Cracow via Mühlmann's Berlin office, while permits for evading Customs duties were obtained from Mühlmann's office at the Hotel Mayran, Paris. It seems likely that most of the goods were intended for the furnishing of Government Office in Cracow. A letter from the Bau-direktor of the General Gouvernement, Cracow, instructs Schenker to send the invoices to Koettgen and Horstmann.

KRÜGER, Wolfgang (Verlag) (Berlin, Nikolasse, An der Schwiese 4)
(also Kölpinsee, Insel Usedom, Pommern).

Krüger purchased paintings to the value of 2,435,000 francs, details of which are as follows.

<u>Artist.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Details.</u>	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Price Paid</u>	<u>Date of Transaction</u>
DANBIGNY	Dieppe		Dubourg	65,000fr.	
DUPRE, Jules	Seascape		Gerard	40,000fr.	15/12/42
GUYS, Constantin	Horseman & Ladies.	Water- colour 29½ x 21½	Neuville & Vivien	30,000fr.	1/3/44.
"	"	Riders	Benazit	30,000fr.	15/12/42
"	"	"Deux Elegantes"	"	22,000fr.	15/12/42
"	"	Woman standing	"	15,000fr.	15/12/42
HERVIER, L. A.	Landscape with mills.	Canvas: signed & dated & 1849:36½ x 28½	Neuville Vivien.	20,000fr.	1/3/44.
JACQUE, Charles	Cock & hens.	Panel: 15 x 10. (1899)	" "	15,000 fr.	1/3/44.
PISSARRO.	Haymakers. Morning.		Durand- Ruel	140,000 fr.	1/3/41
RAFFAELLI, J. F.	Paris & the Seine in Snow.	Canvas: signed: 92 x 73	Neuville & Vivien	75,000 fr.	1/3/41
"	"	Port of La Rochelle.	" "	85,000 fr.	1/3/41
"	"	Landscape.	Dubory	30,000 fr.	
"	"	Landscape.	Gerard	30,000 fr.	15/12/42
RENOIR	Walk in the Wood	Pastel (1910)	Durand- Ruel	160,000 fr.	1/3/41
"	Woman	20 x 12½	Barreiro	150,000 fr.	
"	Head of a Woman; blue background	13½ x 12	"	125,000 fr.	
"	The Mills.		"	100,000 fr.	
"	The Fish		"	300,000 fr.	
ROUSSEL	Head of an old Woman		Gerard	15,000 fr.	15/12/42
SISLEY	The Seine from BY.		Gerard	850,000 fr.	29/6/43
"	Nut trees Veneux- Nadon		Durand- Ruel.	85,000 fr.	1/3/41
UTRILLO	Street with Poplars	(1917- 1919)	Renon & Colle	35,000 fr.	15/4/41.
VLAMINCK	Snow		Benazit	12,000 fr.	
"	Landscape		"	6,000 fr.	

LAGRAND, R. (13 Rue la Regence, Brussels)

In February - March 1942 this man bought small quantities of furniture and sculpture from Senail, Roblin, Maquet, Recher and Baillet.

LANGE, Kruger. (Berlin, Nikolasse)

Four paintings were bought by this man in October 1941, viz: Pissarro: Dieppe Cathedral (150,000 fr:) Renoir: Figure piece (160,000 fr:) Delacroix: Landscape (50,000 fr:) and Corot: "Trees by the River" (70,000 fr). All the pictures came from Raphael Gerard.

MOEDER, R. (Kunsthandlung, Wien, Margaretenstr: 54)

This dealer purchased furniture for 132,000 francs in June-July 1942 from Roger, Comoglio and Magnet, and other furniture (prices not stated) from "Galeries Opera", Bernard, Perrotin, Delabur, Ch. Pla, Rayern, Guerin and "Vieux Logis".

MÜHLMANN, Dr. Josef

Dr. Mühlmann appears to have been more active than any other German individual in buying works of art in France, and his activities as reflected in the Schenker papers were so multiple as to be difficult to disentangle.

In the autumn of 1940 Mühlmann was installed at the Hague with the title of "Sonderbeauftragter des Reichskommissar für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete". A certain amount of works of art were sent to him at this address from Paris at this time, but after the early part of 1941 Mühlmann appears to have relinquished this appointment -- at least no more is heard of him in this capacity. Already by February 1941 he is referred to as "Professor Dr. Mühlmann who has been entrusted with the purchase of works of art on behalf of various German authorities..... and who is travelling through Unoccupied France in this capacity". Henceforth an enormous amount of objects d'art were sent addressed to Mühlmann, usually at Berlin (Unter den Linden 27) but once, at least, at Vienna. The Berlin Office seems to have functioned as a clearing-house for works of art coming from Paris in this way, and some at least, were for onward transmission (for instance to Cracow). Mühlmann also appears to have had an office in Paris (Hotel Mayran) which dealt with securing papers giving immunity from Customs dues for works of art purchased by Germans in France.

The bulk of the articles sent to Mühlmann were tables, chairs, carpets, tapestries, stained glass, miscellaneous small sculptures and other objects which could hardly be identified from the descriptions given, but which were exceedingly numerous. Pictures were definitely in the minority; the following are such details as are available concerning them (An insufficient number of items are priced in the Schenker papers to give anything like a complete figure for Mühlmann's purchases which certainly ran into millions of francs).

<u>Artist or School.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Dimensions.</u>	<u>Price Paid.</u>	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Date.</u>
Avignon School	Adoration of Shepherds.	Wood: 121 x 90		(Apparently an Avignon dealer)	
Bibienna, G.	2 pen-drawings of architecture.	49 x 69		(Apparently an Avignon dealer)	
Bourbet	"Sea and Beach".				25/5/44
Dutch School.	Madonna & Child	Wood: 36 x 23.5		(Apparently an Avignon dealer)	
Maas, N.	Assembly in the open air.	55 x 72.		(Apparently an Avignon dealer)	
Neefs, P	Interior of a Church.	(Oil on copper)	4,250 marks		
van Os, J.	Still Life (Flowers)	117 x 84		(Apparently an Avignon dealer)	
Peeters.	Seascape.	91.5 x 144		(Apparently an Avignon dealer)	
Schalken	?	33.5 x 27 (Oil on wood)			
Vrancks, Seb.	The attendants of a General.	52.5 x 103 (Oil on wood)			

Unspecified paintings by the following artists were also bought:-
 Lega, Bellotto, Bodewyns, Bol, Brugel, J. Dujardin, Kalf, Lambert J. Lingelbach, Molenaar, A. van der Neer, Pannini (3), Peeten, J, Peeters B, Ponte (Francesco da), Storck

PÖSSENBACHER, Anton ("Werkstätten für Innen-~~ans~~sbau, München 5,
Jahnstr: 45. Ausstellungsräume Odeonsplatz 2).

The goods were sent to Otto Pössenbacher, Jahnstr:45, Munich, while most of the letters were signed Fritz Pössenbacher. The exact relationship of Anton to Otto to Fritz does not emerge with any clarity from the Schenker papers. Full details on Fritz emerge from an authorization dated 11th Sept. 1940 from the office of the "Staatsminister ~~und~~ Chef der Präsidialkanzlei des Führers und Reichskanzlers", which reads as follows:-

"Herr Fritz Pössenbacher of Munich, Jahnstr: 45 born at Munich on the 12th March 1906, military passport (Wehrpass) No: I 06/12/1053/1, has, in the interests of the Reich, been commissioned to procure furniture in France, Belgium and Holland for the building operations of the Führer and Reich Marshal Goering which are to be carried through as quickly as possible....."

While the stuff purchased in Paris in the early days of the Occupation appears to have been sent direct from the dealers to the Manson Pössenbacher, after the first six months it went via a certain Paul Lindpaintner in Paris. The reason for this seems to have been that there was a hitch over transporting the goods purchased in 1940 and Lindpaintner being already in Paris, was called in to accelerate matters -- doubtless owing to the fact that Pössenbacher was catering for the Party big-wigs. It is indeed almost a Leitmotif of the Schenker papers that goods purchased in Paris through the normal channels took an interminable time to reach the Fatherland. The activities of Lindpaintner are interesting but not completely clear. As early as the 13th January 1941 a letter from Otto Pössenbacher in Munich to Schenker's Paris office explained that he had asked "Herr Rittmeister Paul Lindpaintner" to look after his interests in Paris. Thereafter no dealers names appear in the Pössenbacher papers: the stuff is sent to Munich as from Lindpaintner.

A letter dated the 7th Dec: 1943 from Lindpaintner to Schenker states "The goods are intended in the first instance for high-placed authorities (oberste Behörden) and German museums." While there seems no evidence in the Schenker material that Lindpaintner supplied any firm in Germany other than Pössenbacher, a most interesting statement in a letter of the 31st March 1944 from Schenker to Lindpaintner says "The cases marked "FL 1-2-3-4-4" Iron were despatched in van A.L.309.127 on the 21st March 1944 to Irun and remain at your disposal with the firm of ~~Baquer~~ Kusche y Martin at Irun". A further statement was to the effect that these cases contained furniture.

In addition to 1,798,000 francs, spent on pictures on behalf of Pössenbacher some 2,777,245 francs appear to have been spent on furniture etc.

Paintings sent by Lindpaintner to Pössenbacher were the following:*

<u>Artist.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Dimensions.</u>	<u>Price Paid.</u>
Boucher (style of)	(2 oval pictures)	60 x 50	35,000 fr.
Bruegel the Younger	Peasants paying their rent (copper)		235,000 fr.
Bruegel (attributed to)			600,000 fr
Handecoetter			(with the Hondecoetter and the van Eckhout)
(attributed to)			85,000 fr.
Magnasco	Landscape		
Marieschi (attributed to)	Wash-drawing "View of Venice"	37 x 24	7,500 fr.
Momper (attributed to)	Landscape		60,000 fr.
Savery (attributed to)	Mythological Scene (canvas)	87 x 63	52,000 fr.
Van Eckhout			(See Pruggel)
Van Loo	French portrait		180,000 fr.

Other pictures purchased on behalf of Pössenbacher were a c.19 view of the Berlin Schloss (60,000 fr.), a c.16 copy of a portrait of Philip the Bold (78,000fr) a c.15 picture on wood of the Assumption, 83 x 48 (400,000fr.) and an English-school gouache, "Empire period" of a horseman 22 x 16, (5,500 fr.)

REICHSSANSENMINISTER

Ribbentrop bought a painting in 1941 (summer). It was described as representing three women and a dog, and the name of the artist, price paid etc. was not specified.

SCHWARZINGER, Karl (Nussdorferstr.1, Vienna)

Furniture to the value of 228,350 francs was bought from Comoglio, Andrey and Jiguet in March 1942 on behalf of this man.

SPEER, Professor (Generalbauinspektor: Berlin)

Twenty-five cases at least of miscellaneous furniture, sculpture and knick-knacks were sent to Speer -- apparently between October 1941 and August 1942. No details concerning prices emerged but the following were the firms in question:- Kalebdjian, Buvelot, Rudier, Petitot, de Loddero, Middegael's, Jansen, Fabre.

STIASSNY, Hans (Riemergasse 13, Vienna)

In August-November 1941 86,650 francs worth of goods (mainly picture-frames) were sent to Stiassny in Vienna.

Galerie WELZ (Salzburg) & Galerie FELLNER (Linz)

These two firms, being both Austrian, are often treated together in the Schenker dossiers, as goods for both were despatched by the same transport. It seems that Friedrich Welz was commissioned by the Gauleiter und Reichsstatthalter of Salzburg to buy furniture etc in Paris with which to equip Schloss Klessheim, near Salzburg -- this being a personal project from Hitler, the aim being apparently, to found a "Landesgalerie". The descriptions of the pictures bought by Welz are tantalisingly brief, no prices or subjects being specified. The artists, however, were the following:- Bloemaert, Chaudin, Cheret, Clande, Clouet, Coello, Corot (3), Courbet (7) Dati (2), Daubier, Delacroix, Feuerbach, Goltzius, Goya, Fraesbeck, Heinsius, Heusch, Lepine, Monet, Monticelli (2), Pissarro, Poussin, Rodin, Romeyn, Rubens, Santo di Tito, Scorel, Seurat, Signac, Sonje, Vallin, Van der Velde, Van Dyck, Wouvermann's Wunde.

Dealers supplying these paintings were the following:- Galerie des Beaux-Arts Bary, Holzapfel, Leguay, Frank, Josephine, Hotel de Chevreuse.

Furniture, sculpture etc. was also bought in considerable quantities, but, as in the case of the paintings, very few details were supplied.

APPENDIX

(N.B. As many of the papers from which these names were taken were written by Germans, it seems likely that some of the French names are misspelt).

List of French Art Dealers, Firms and Individuals, who sold works of art to the Germans during the Occupation (All addresses are in Paris unless otherwise specified).

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>
ALBIN, Marie	145, Boulevard St. Germain.
ALLAIS, J.	1 rue Alfred Laurant, Boulogne-Billaucourt.
"AMEUBLEMENT OCCASION" (Gaston Jiguet)	7 rue du Bac.
ANDRE	15 rue Dufrenoy.
ANDREY	78 rue de Rennes.
ANET, Clarisse Claude	1 place de Breteuil.
"ART ANCIEN"	26 faubourg St. Honore.
d'ASSAS, "Au Chevalier...."	1 place Alphonse-Deville & 51 boulevard Raspail.
AUBRY	2 rue des Beaux-Arts and 68 rue Madame.
"AUX VIEUX AUBUSSONS"	58 rue Bonaparte.
BAGUES	57 avenue Raymond Poincare.
BAILLET	22 rue de Grenelle.
BARBA	55 rue des Saints-Peres.
BARREIRO, A.	30 rue de Seine.
BARY Madame	25 rue de la Boetie.
BATIFAUD	see Meunier-Batifaud.
BAYLE, Marc	76 rue d'Assas.
BEAUX-ARTS, Galerie des	10 rue des Beaux-Arts.
BENATOV	26, rue Campagne-Premiere.
BENAZIT, Henri	
BERNARD, Jacques	12 rue Montolivet.
BRYON, Pierre	5 rue de Grenelle
"La BLEWINIERE"	Nogent-le-Poi.
BOUDIN	5bis rue Nouvelle, Meulone.
BOURDEAU, Philippe	3 rue Jacob.
BROSSERON	132 Boulevard Haussmann.
BROUARD & LAGNEAU	17 rue St. Sulpice.
BUVELOT	9 Quai Voltaire.
CALLOIGNE	4 rue de la Mission
CARILLON, J.	59 rue du cherche-Midi
CARLIAN	22 place Vendome.
CASSES, B.V.	19 rue de Penthierre
CATELINEAU, Robert	6 rue Fertile Haine
CHALOM	38 Faubourg St. Honore.
CHAUVIN	33 rue du Dragon
CHEVREUSE, Hotel de	18bis rue d'Arville
COEFFE, Maurice	31 Boulevard Raspail
COMOGLIO, Georges	22 rue Jacob
CONSTANCE	11 Quai Voltaire.
COQUENPOT	6 rue des Eaux.
COUPECHOUX.	15 quai Voltaire.
DEHOUX	54 rue Bonaparte.
DELPRAT	15 rue du Cherche-Midi
DONATH, Etienne	14 rue Milton
DOUCET	place Beauveau.
DUBOURG, Jacques	126 Boulevard Haussmann
DUBREUIL, J.	33 Boulevard Raspail
DURAND-RUEL	37 Avenue Friedland
DUPUY	4 rue Jacob
l'ELYSEE, Galeries de	
ENGEL, Hugo	22 Boulevard Malesherbes.
FABRE, B et Fils	
"FCRET DIVONNE"	44 rue du Bac
FOULOUX	23 rue Boissy-Angles
FRANK	8 rue Ernest Renan.

CABROUSTE	18 Boulevard E. Quinet.
GAILLARD	8 rue Ernest Renan.
GERARD, Raphael	4 Avenue de Messine.
GHIRARDI	33 Boulevard Raspail.
GILLET, Madame	6 rue de l'Echaude -- St. Germain.
GOBIN, L.H.	97 rue du Bac.
GUICHET, L.	62 rue du Ranelagh.
GUIDOUX, Madame (Vve) Jacqueline	1 Avenue Belle-Vue, Le Chesnay S & O.
HOLZAPFEL	45 Avenue des Peupoliers.
HORST, Aristide-Fernand	6 rue Solferino.
JANSEN	9 rue Royale.
JIGUET, Gaston	7 rue du Bac.
"AU JOLI BIBELOT" (H. Fabre)	81 Boulevard Raspail.
JOSEPHINE, Madame	1 rue Bonaparte.
KALEBDJIAN	52bis Avenue d'Jena.
KENNEDY et Cie	33 rue Bonaparte.
LAMBERG, Madame	1 Avenue des Lacs, Orsay S & O.
LANDRY, Pierre	1 rue Chardin,
de LAROUSSILHE, Brimo	58 rue Jouffroy.
LEBRUN	155 Faubourg St Honore
LEEGENHOECK	230 Boulevard Raspail.
LEFRANC, Pierre, E.	70bis rue Bonaparte.
LEQUAY	4 rue des Bourdonnais
LELEU, J.	65 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III.
LEMAIRE, Charles	7 rue Caumartin.
LEMATTE, Madame	14 rue St. Sulpice.
LENTHAL	32 Avenue Matignon.
LEONARDI, Leon	29 Boulevard Raspail.
LEROUX, Henri	4 Avenue Mirabeau.
LEROY	4 Faubourg St Honore.
de LESTANG	44 rue du Bac
LEURELE, Alfred	99 rue des Rosiers, St Ouen,
de LODDERE F.	26 Boulevard Raspail.
LONGY	80 rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine.
"LUSTRIERIE d'ART et LUMIERE"	137 rue de Sevres.
MANTEAU, Alice	14 rue de l'Abbaye
MAQUET	69 rue des Saints-Peres.
MAULER	2 rue Rotrou.
MEDER	27 Boulevard des Batignolles.
MEUNIER-BATIFAUD	38 Boulevard Raspail.
MIDDEGAELS, R.	12 Boulevard Raspail.
MIOCHE	42 rue Bonaparte.
MCINOT, Paul	7 rue Bonaparte
MONNI	
MORENO, Lucas	28 rue de la Victoire
NEUVILLE & VIVIEN	Place Beauveau, 90 Faubourg St. Honore.
NOGATCH	29 rue de Richelieu.
OLIVIER, G.	49 rue de Meridienne, Rouen.
OSTER, Madame.	8 rue Alfred-Roll.
PACQUET, Henri	1 rue des Beaux-Arts & 16 rue de la Seine.
PANTCHOULIDSEFF.	23 rue de la Pepiniere.
PELTIER.	21 Avenue Friedland.
"PETIT BONHEUR"	78 rue des Saint-Peres.
POLIET & CHAUSSON	125 quai de Valmy.
POPOFF, Alexandre & Cie.	86 Faubourg St. Honore.
RATTON, Charles	14 rue de Marignan
REBAIN	45 rue du Cherche-Midi.
RENOU & COLLE	164 Faubourg St. Honore.
RESCHER, Madame	7 quai Voltaire.
ROBLIN	29 quai Voltaire.
ROCHLITZ, Gustav.	222 rue de Rivoli.
ROSTAND, Madame Paul	30bis rue Bergere.
ROTIL, J.	279 rue St. Honore.
"ROYALE DECORATION"	38 Faubourg St. Honore.
RUDIER	

"SAISIES-WARRANTS"

SALAMON, Madame
 SAMBON, Arthur
 SARRAZIN, Mlle.
 SAUTEUR
 SCHIDLOFF
 SEMAIL
 STORA
 SURJON
 TAILLEMAS

"LES TEMPS DIFFICILES"

TESNIER & GERMOND

"TISSUS d'ART"

TOURNADRE, Madame
 TOUZAIN
 VEILLARD, E.
 VERDELET.

Le VIEL

"Au VIEUX PARIS"

VIGNIER
 VINCENT
 Galerie VOLTAIRE.
 WALSER
 ZEMAN-GOURBAUD.

86 rue d'Amsterdam.
 3 rue Mathis.
 7 rue du Docteur Lancereaux.
 76 Avenue Raymond Poincare.
 43 Boulevard Magenta
 61 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III.

32 Boulevard Haussmann
 15 rue de l'Etoile.
 Quai Voltaire.
 11 rue de Luynes.

rue St. Honore
 1 rue de l'Universite.
 27 Quai Voltaire.
 39 rue N-D de Recouvrance, Orleans.
 1 Square de Tocqueville.
 19 Quai Malaquais.
 4 rue de la Paix
 4 rue Lamennais.
 68 Avenue Montaigne
 33 quai Voltaire.
 4 rue de Sfax.
 8 rue Montyon.

Pc/Infer/v(a)/6

Tel: VIC 3858
Ext: 50

Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Branch,
Room 6, Flat 101,
No. 8 Ashley Gardens, S. W. 1.

Ref: INTR/62 780/1/MFA.

23rd April 1945.

To:- Director,
Property Control Branch,
Finance Division,
Room 522, Norfolk House.

Subject:- Registration of Works of Art.

1. This Branch has just received a visit from an officer of M.F.A & A, U.S. Group C.C. proposing the adoption of a standard procedure with regard to the registration of works of art taken into custody in the various national zones in Germany.

2. In short, the proposal is that a standard numbered form be printed (specimen attached) consisting of three detachable parts:

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| (i) a tag to be tied to each individual object | } | All similarly numbered. |
| (ii) a tag to be kept on the warehouse file | | |
| (iii) a file card bearing a full technical description of the object, details of its origin etc. | | |

(iii) above would be provided in triplicate according to U.S. ideas, one copy being held in the R.D. & R. Division at Zone H.Q. one being sent to a quadripartite union locator file (held for cross-reference at Central Control Commission), and the third being held for ultimate delivery to the international Restitution Commission when it is set up.

3. U.S. Group C.C. visualises all works of art taken into custody in the zone being handed over for warehousing and safe-keeping by P.C. The details would be entered on the filing card by a specialist M.F.A & A Officer at Corps H.Q. Level.

4. This plan would work satisfactorily in the U.S. set-up for the following reasons:-

- (i) Zone H.Q. is to be more important than U.S. Group C.C.
- (ii) P.C. is a Branch of R.D. & R. Division working alongside M.F.A & A.
- (iii) the scheme has been prepared jointly by M.F.A & A & P.C. who are prepared to accept the full commitments which it implies.

5. For obvious reasons M.F.A & A (Br. Element) would like to adopt a procedure as close to the American idea as possible, but as was explained to the U.S. officers there are obvious difficulties, not least of which is the fact that P.C. is not ever likely to be included with M.F.A & A. in the proposed R.D. & R. Division.

6. The Directive to the Director of this Branch expressly states that it is the policy of H.M.G.

- a) To hold available for restitution those works of art and other cultural materials which appear to have been looted from territories at any time occupied or controlled by the enemy and to hold available for any policy of replacement in kind those belonging to German public or private collections.
- b) To impound all documents of purported title, which may be in the ownership or control of German nationals or other agents, to such works of art and other cultural materials as appear to have been looted from territories at any time occupied or controlled by the enemy and are deposited outside Germany.

and that it is therefore the responsibility of the Director

- a) To locate, register and arrange for the securing of all works of art, archives and other cultural material in the British Zone of Germany and to report these to the Military/High Commissioner.

- (b) To take all necessary steps to secure the maintenance in good condition of all works of art, archives etc. directly controlled by the Military/High/Commissioner.

7. This is a large undertaking the carrying out of which will necessitate a uniform and fairly detailed registration system. From the point of view of M.F.A & A, it is clear that one complete copy of the file of objects in custody must be readily available in the office, as problems will be continually arising in the tracking down and identification of loot etc. The quadripartite central file (to which it is assumed that both the French and the Russians will contribute equally) is considered necessary to permit the discovery and identification of works of art which have been moved from one zone to another.

8. So far as it proves possible works of art will have to be collected in large central deposits at the earliest opportunity. This will save guards, lessen the risk of fire, theft, damage or deterioration, and will facilitate cataloguing and visits for identification purposes by allied experts.

9. The staff of M.F.A & A is neither large enough, nor is it empowered, to act as Custodians of enemy property. This responsibility would seem to fall on P.C. under Law No. 52, Article I (SHAEP Manual p. 84), though a certain number of works of art from private collections or of dubious ownership appear not to be covered in this charter. It is, however, necessary to emphasise the fact that these should be in a great minority.

10. M.F.A & A Officers attached to Corps District H.Q. will be appointed to assist the local P.C. Officers by giving technical advice on questions of storage and in filling up the proposed registration file card.

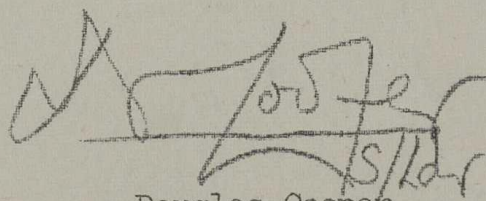
11. As this Branch sees it the function of P.C. in connection with M.F.A & A would be a purely holding function. But this is only one of the functions of P.C. which, as far as the Restitution Division is concerned, would not be able to act with full responsibility in the matter of works of art, since M.F.A & A continue (as advisers) to be responsible for their technical maintenance.

12. The proposed Deliveries Branch of the R.D. & R. Division, whose functions have not yet been fully defined, will take over objects of art from P.C. after their adjudication by the Restitution Commission and will be responsible for their proper packing and transport to some new destination. In this they will be acting also on the advice of M.F.A & A. Would it not be more logical if the Deliveries Branch were made responsible for the warehousing of works of art from the outset?

13. Since P.C. will be dealing with objects of many categories not connected with M.F.A & A, and on a much larger establishment, they will have facilities for storage etc. and for guarding of goods which the R.D. & R. Div. could not hope to duplicate. It would seem logical for P.C. therefore to arrange, on demand, for the accommodation within their storage premises of M.F.A & A objects, that reserved storage area being in charge, for technical purposes, of the Deliveries Branch, but guarded by P.C. In other words it is the proposal of this Branch that the projected Deliveries Branch might be made into an offshoot of P.C. included in the R.D. & R. Div. thereby simplifying everything.

14. It is therefore requested that Property Control now consider the problems raised in this letter, namely

- a) to what extent can a uniform U.K. and U.S. procedure of registration be adopted?
- b) how many copies of each filing card would be necessary for filing in the Br. Element?
- c) the provision of warehousing facilities for works of art not covered by Law No. 52, Article I.
- d) the possibility of forming a Deliveries Branch with the responsibilities here suggested, and whether some steps to this end should not be taken forthwith.



Douglas Cooper,
Squadron Leader,
A/Director, M.F.A & A Branch.

DC/JD. Copy to:- I.A. & C. Division.