

Alexander Historical Auctions

An affiliate of Alexander Autographs



'Polarfalcon',
an oil painting
owned by
Hermann
Göring, from
the world's
leading falconer

LIVE AUCTION

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 2012 - 11:00 AM EASTERN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 2012 - 11:00 AM EASTERN

Terms and Conditions of Sale

1. This auction is conducted under the laws of the State of Connecticut.
2. This auction will begin at 11:30 AM Eastern time on Tuesday, May 8 and Wednesday, May 9, 2012.
3. There is a 19.5% Buyer's Premium charged on the final hammer price of each lot. An additional 3% (for a total of 22.5%) will be added to lots purchased live through the Internet via artifact.com.
4. The Auctioneer reserves the right to reject any bid for any reason.
5. The Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot for any reason.
6. In the event of duplicate high bids, the earliest bid received will be the winner. (Please note absentee bids left with artifact.com do not reach the auctioneer until the lot opens during the live sale).
7. Some lots may carry a reserve beneath which the item will not be sold. Any reserve will always be at or below the low estimate.
8. Detailed descriptions of lots and photocopies are available upon request. Bidders are advised that we warrant ONLY printed descriptions and additional information set forth in the addenda and from the auction block.
9. Illustrations of lots in this catalog and our website may have had size and/or contrast modifications for display purposes.
10. Estimated selling prices are for your guidance only. Actual selling prices may be higher or lower than the estimate indicated, although our estimates tend to be accurate.
11. The placing of a bid legally binds the bidder to purchase the lot at or below the bid placed, plus buyer's premium (see item 3). Bids may not be retracted without our approval: those doing so will be banned from future participation and will be reported to the trade. Please think before you bid! You are legally bound once you do so.
12. Absentee Bidding. All bidding is undertaken in a competitive manner. The winning bid will always be one bidding increment over the second highest bid. The minimum acceptable bid for any lot is one-half of the low estimate given in the item description. Bidders may call us at 203-276-1570 during office hours to check the status of their bids. Live bidding: Bids entered during the course of the sale by bidders on the floor, on the phone, or live on the internet will be taken at the amount bid.
13. Payment is expected immediately upon, (but not before) receipt of invoice. Payments may be made via mail, phone, fax, or in person. We accept checks, money orders, Visa, Mastercard, American Express and PayPal (payable to sales@alexautographs.com). All accounts are payable to Alexander Historical Auctions. Payment must be made in U.S. funds. Wire transfer details are available upon request. Please note that lots purchased are subject to sales taxes where applicable unless a resale number is filed with us prior to the auction. Invoices not paid within thirty days of the date of invoice will incur a 1.5% per month late payment fee.
14. Handling, shipping and insurance charges will be added to the invoice. **Note: large, heavy and bulky items are not shipped by the auctioneer. Client is responsible for arranging shipments for these pieces. Please see the page titled "Bidding Procedure" for contact information for recommended shippers.**
15. All autograph material in this sale is guaranteed genuine for the life of the original purchaser (unless otherwise stated or if contrary to other provisions of these terms). Any autograph item sold which is determined to be not authentic by two independent dealers or authenticators acceptable to both parties to the sale may be returned by the original buyer at any time for an immediate refund of the purchase price (only). Non-autograph items are guaranteed genuine for a period of twenty-one (21) days of receipt if determined to be not authentic by two independent dealers or authenticators acceptable to both parties to the sale. Any declarations of lack of authenticity by any party must be made in writing.
16. Items may also be returned if the catalog description differs significantly from the item's actual state; such returns must be made within three (3) days of purchaser's receipt of the lot(s). All returned lots must be in the same condition as shipped. All items are in very good condition unless stated otherwise.
17. Any lot containing five or more items is not subject to return for any reason.
18. We do not examine the condition of items contained within frames beyond what is readily visible. Such defects may include, but may not be limited to: mounting, silking, marginal damage, closed tears, "mat burn", etc. That being the case, we are not responsible for such hidden damage. Bidders are further advised that we are selling the autograph, not the frame, and therefore the condition of the frame shall not be considered reason for return. Shipping costs for framed items may vary greatly depending on the size and/or weight of the frame, and at times these charges may be quite substantial. Customers may request us to remove an autograph from its frame to reduce shipping charges. We will accommodate customers in that respect for an additional charge of \$10.00 per framed item, but such service will be undertaken at our sole discretion. Alexander Historical Auctions will be responsible for any damage caused to the VISIBLE area of the item as it appears in the frame. We will in no way be responsible for any pre-existing hidden damage or defect, nor will we be responsible for any damage caused by us to any previously hidden portion of the autograph, its mount, or any material matted with the autograph during removal from the frame.
19. Property purchased and paid for by successful bidders but remaining unclaimed after 120 days will be deemed abandoned and title will be ceded to Alexander Historical Auctions, LLC.
20. The placing of a bid shall constitute acceptance of the preceding terms and conditions of sale as well as the Bidding Procedure guidelines posted in this catalog.

We are proud members of the

**PROFESSIONAL AUTOGRAPH DEALERS ASSOCIATION, THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY,
THE EPHEMERA SOCIETY and the U.A.C.C.**

and adhere to their respective codes of ethics.

Bidding Increments

\$20-100	\$10	\$1,000-2,000	\$100	\$10,000+	\$1,000
\$100-500	\$20	\$2,000-5,000	\$250	(or at auctioneer's discretion)	
\$500-1000	\$50	\$5,000-10,000	\$500		

LIVE & INTERNET AUCTION

TUESDAY, MAY 8 & WEDNESDAY MAY 9, 2012
Auctions begins at 11:00 A.M. at our Stamford, Connecticut offices.

ORDER OF SALE

Part I, Tuesday May 8, 2012

World War II - Autographs	Lots 1 - 175
World War II - Documents	Lots 176 - 198
World War II - The Holocaust	Lots 199 - 259
World War II - Posters & Photography	Lots 260 - 311
World War II - Relics & Weapons	Lots 312 - 348
World War II - Uniforms, Flags, & Medals	Lots 349 - 393
The Great War	Lots 394 - 428
General Militaria	Lots 429 - 449

Part II, Wednesday, May 9, 2012

Colonial & Revolutionary War	Lots 450 - 480
The War Between The States	Lots 481 - 579
Americana	Lots 580 - 618
Presidents and Vice Presidents	Lots 619 - 758
Supreme Court, Cabinet & Politicians	Lots 759 - 794
Royalty and Heads of State	Lots 795 - 845
Science, Exploration, Aviation & Space	Lots 846 - 903
Business Leaders	Lots 904 - 909
Authors, Artists & Composers	Lots 910 - 989
Entertainment & Sports	Lots 990 - 1049
Notables & the Notorious!	Lots 1050 - 1074

OUR WEBSITE FEATURES

Searching and Sorting. Looking for a particular name, term or keyword? You may search the entire contents of our current auction catalogs using our handy search function. Search results may be sorted by name, estimate or category.

Complete Illustrations! To see items not pictured in our printed catalog, simply enter lot number in the View Lot field and press enter.

Payment is Easy! We welcome Visa, Mastercard, checks, money orders and PayPal to sales@alexautographs.com

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KORNFELD, AND MARK SCHMIDT-FELLNER

ABBREVIATIONS

A.L.S. Autograph Letter Signed
L.S. Letter Signed
T.L.S. Typed Letter Signed
D.S. Document Signed
S.P. Signed Photo
A.Q.S. Autograph Quote Signed
I.S.P. Inscribed Signed Photo
A.D.S. Autograph Document Signed

A.M.Q.S. Autograph Musical Quote Signed
b/w Black and white
n.p. No place indicated
n.d. No date indicated
4to. Approx. 8" x 10"
8vo. Approx. 6" x 8"
12 mo. Smaller than 6" x 8"
folio Larger than 10" x 12"

Bidding Procedure

Please note that by submitting a bid in this auction you agree to all the Terms and Conditions of Sale as stated on the inside front cover of this catalog.

LIVE BIDDING

In-Person

Attend our auction at our offices:

Alexander Historical Auctions
860 Canal Street - 2nd Floor
Stamford, CT 06902
203.276.1570

sales@alexautographs.com

- Please have identification available for inspection.
- New clients should be ready to present a major credit card.
- A 19.5% buyer's premium and applicable state tax applies.

Live - On the Internet

- Go to our home page www.alexautographs.com.
- Click *Register to Bid* in the top right corner.
- Choose *Register to Bid Live*.
- An additional 3% for a total of 22.5% buyer's premium and applicable state tax applies.
- Please register at least 24 hours before the sale.

Live - Via Phone Bidding

- Bid Live with an Alexander agent over the phone - just as if you were attending the auction in person.
- Phone reservations for any number of lots will be accepted up to 24 hours prior to the sale.
- An agents will stay with you, keep you informed of the bid level, and place any bid you request on your behalf.
- A 19.5% buyer's premium and applicable state tax applies.
- Please register at least 24 hours before the sale.

BIDDING INCREMENTS

Please note the following bidding increments. All out-of-increment bids submitted on an absentee basis will be rounded down to the nearest increment. For example, a bid of \$225.00 will be rounded down to \$220.00. A bid of \$567.33 will be rounded down to \$550.00. All bids are taken competitively and we will bid up to the specified number as necessary. Please also note that we will not accept "either/or" bids or "+1" bids.

\$20-100	\$10
\$100-500	\$20
\$500-1,000	\$50
\$1,000-2,000	\$100
\$2,000-5,000	\$250
\$5,000-10,000	\$500
\$10,000+	\$1,000

ABSENTEE BIDDING

Absentee via the Internet

- Go to our home page www.alexautographs.com
- Click *Register to Bid* in the top right corner.
- Choose *Register to Bid* (if you are not already registered).
- A 19.5% buyer's premium and applicable state tax applies.
- Please register at least 24 hours before the sale.

Other Absentee bids accepted via:

- Email sales@alexautographs.com
- Fax to 203-504-6290, or mail to our offices, using the form at the back of this catalog.

SHIPPING

As noted in the Terms and Conditions of Sale, we no longer ship oversized or heavy material. These lots have been identified in the catalog with a short note at the end of the description. We recommend the following shippers for this material:

Alexander Services
94 Franklin St.,
Stamford, CT 06901
Tel. (203) 324-4012

The UPS Store
65 High Ridge Road
Stamford, CT 06905
Tel . (203) 356-0022

CONDITION OF LOTS

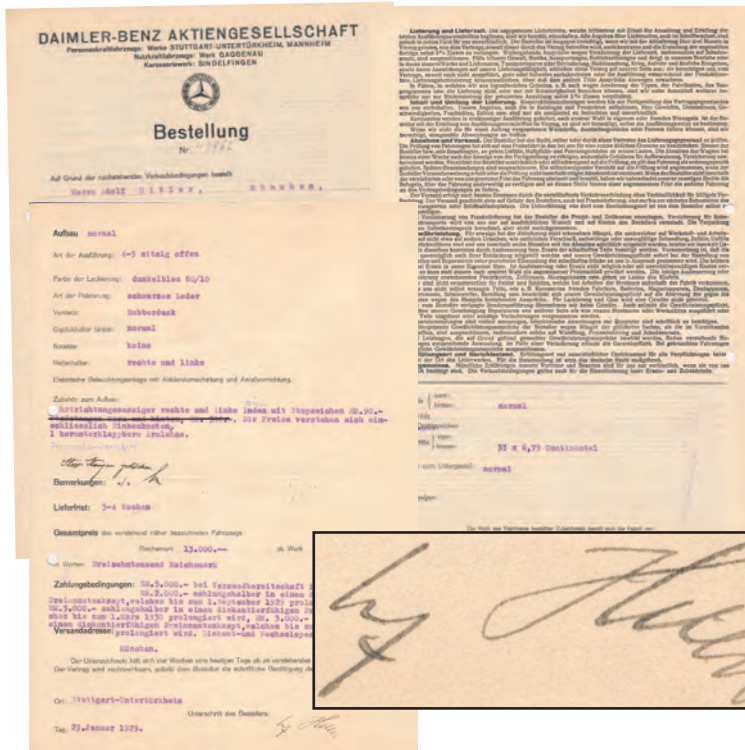
As noted in the Terms and Conditions of Sale, we attempt to describe the condition of our material according the criteria set forth by the **Manuscript Society**. We encourage bidders to view lots in person to inspect condition. If you are unable to come and view the material in person, we encourage you to call us at (203) 276-1570 and we will be happy to answer your questions regarding the condition of any lots in this catalog.

VIEWING OF LOTS

Lots may be viewed by appointment Monday through Friday, 10 AM to 4 PM Eastern. Please call us at (203) 276-1570 to schedule a viewing.

World War II: Autographs

Five signed documents, used by racecar enthusiast Adolf Hitler to purchase a Mercedes Benz



1. ADOLF HITLER BUYS A TOURING CAR, WITH FOUR SIGNED SIGHT DRAFTS Superlative set of five documents in which Adolf Hitler purchases for himself a Mercedes Benz touring car and pays for it with four signed "Wechsels", or sight drafts, over the next few months. The first document in the group is a partly-printed D.S., a Daimler-Benz corporation order form for a Mercedes Benz automobile, 4pp. legal folio, Stuttgart, Jan. 29, 1929, an original signed carbon purchase order for a six cylinder convertible touring car, signed by Hitler at conclusion. Hitler requests that the car be dark blue and fitted with black leather seats, rubberized cloth convertible top ("rubberduck"), left-hand steering, turn signals, wood spokes, folding armrests, no emergency seats, spares in front, and Zeiss headlights. In a holograph initialed addition (not in Hitler's hand) it is further instructed that the car not be fitted with bumpers. Delivery is promised in three to four weeks in Munich, and the price is agreed at 13,000 reichsmarks. Payment terms are set forth at bottom, to be made over a period of 17 months. Signed in full by Hitler at bottom of third page. The contract is accompanied by four partly printed sight drafts, each of which has also been boldly signed by Hitler in full, though in these examples more carefully spelling out his name. Each sight draft is 1p. 11 1/2" x 4 3/4", issued in Stuttgart, dated Mar. 23, 1929, June 20, 1929, Aug. 29, 1929 and Nov. 28, 1929, and payable in the amounts of RM 4,000, and RM 3,000 each respectively. The total of these notes is RM 13,000, the cost of the vehicle. Each is signed vertically by Hitler as guarantor, making the draft payable. All documents have file holes which do not detract, otherwise fine condition. Hitler always had a penchant for fine automobiles, and even developed high-performance race cars for propaganda purposes. This vehicle may even be the same in one in which Hitler received a speeding ticket in the tiny hamlet of Baar-Ebenhausen on Sep. 19, 1931 for travelling twice the limit - a little over 30 mph. His defense was that he was not the driver, but rather Julius Schreck, his "lookalike"! His reason for speeding? Possibly his distress over the suicide of his lover, Geli Raubal, who had killed herself the day before.

\$10,000 - 15,000



2. ADOLF HITLER WATERCOLOR PAINTING An original watercolor painting by future dictator Adolf Hitler, 13 3/4" x 9 1/4" on heavy rag paper, a street scene depicting what appears to be a government building with an armed soldier standing in the foreground, likely in Munich ca. 1920, executed in a black ink wash with muted shades of orange, ochre, brown, burgundy and ivory. The image is signed in graphite pencil "A. Hitler" at lower-right, uncharacteristically in gothic block letters, as Hitler's works were typically signed in cursive of block letters – although we were able to locate another example signed in a similar manner. The colors, style, poor perspective, and choice of subject are entirely consistent and typical of Hitler's work. Paper soiling and toning is consistent with age, and this item emanates from a collection untouched for forty years. In custom gilt-engraved folder and matching slipcase. Having handled many Hitler paintings in the past, we feel that the provenance, style, and aberrant signature, along with the lack of trumped-up paperwork, points to this piece as being completely genuine and certainly not one of the dozens of frauds and oils (!) to have reached the market over the past dozen years. **\$8,000 – 10,000**

The Nazis purchase what may have been Hitler's first "parade" car

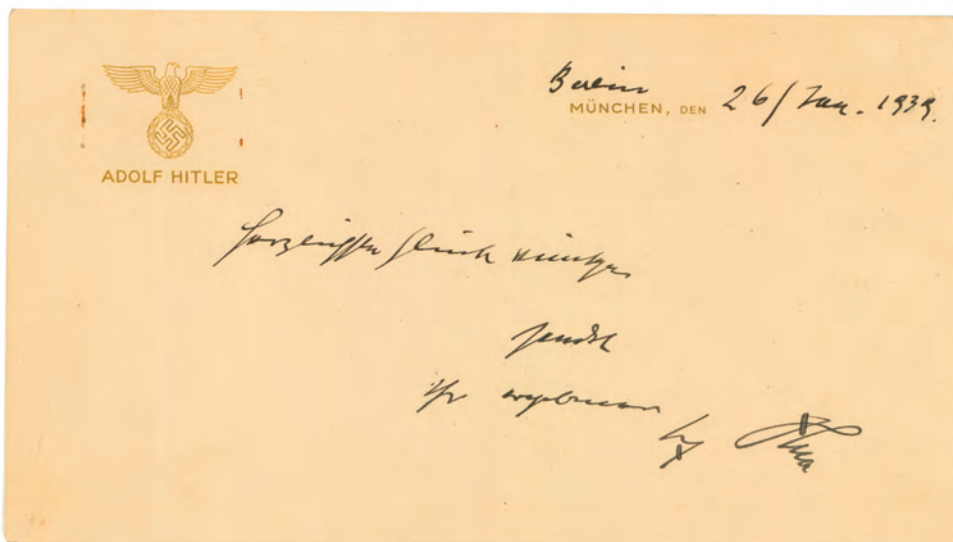
3. ADOLF HITLER AND THE NAZI PARTY BUY A LIMOUSINE Excessively rare, fine content signed document in which Adolf Hitler, head of the NSDAP Party, purchases a limousine on behalf of the Nazi Party. This partly-printed D.S. is a Daimler-Benz corporation order form for a Mercedes Benz automobile executed between Mercedes and Hitler, 2pp. legal folio, Munich, June 3, 1930, an original signed carbon purchase order for a six cylinder convertible touring car, signed by Hitler at conclusion. The vehicle is typical of the limousines Hitler used in the years during his rise to power: navy blue, four doors, six wheels, 6-7 seats, six cylinder 15/70/100 PS 4 liter engine, left-hand steering, with delivery to be made immediately in Berlin. The selling price is set at RM 10,000 payable basis RM 6,000 on delivery with the balance due in six monthly installments. The price and lack of lead time suggests that this may have been a second-hand vehicle. File holes at left, light folds, else near fine. One of the iconic Hitler images is that of the dictator riding in the rear of a limousine offering his salute to the adoring crowds as he passes before him. In fact, filmmaker Leni Riefenstahl made good use of such images in her film "Triumph of the Will". **\$5,000 – 7,000**





4. ADOLF HITLER (1889 – 1945) Führer of Germany and Nazi Party leader, Hitler's bloody rise to power, his military seizure of most of Europe and North Africa and his genocidal racial policies culminated in suicide in his Berlin bunker as Russian troops approached. Exceptional S.P., 9 1/2" x 7" b/w, a fine image of Hitler grasping the hand of one of his most successful generals, Hasso von Manteuffel, upon the occasion of Manteuffel being awarded the Swords to the Knights Cross. At bottom Hitler shakily inscribed the image: "Für Lt. v. Manteuffel Adolf Hitler Hq. / Mai 1944". Fine condition, set into a (not matching) period sterling silver frame hallmarked "835 WT8" (Wilhelm Binder), scuffed. Manteuffel played a major part in a German counterattack that enveloped the Soviet 16th Army, recaptured Zhitomir and perhaps more importantly captured large Soviet supply dumps. On Nov. 23, 1943 he was awarded the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross as a reward for this achievement. At the time Manteuffel was officially given his Swords award (February 22, 1944), he was in command of the Grossdeutschland Division, fighting around Kiev. The division was then forced back into Romania, before being moved to East Prussia in an attempt to restore the German position there. It would be May, when this photo was signed, before Manteuffel had an opportunity to personally receive his Swords from Hitler

\$.5,000 – 6,000



5. ADOLF HITLER Rare A.N.S. on his personal correspondence card, 7 1/4" x 4 1/4", Berlin, Jan. 26, 1939, congratulating his correspondent upon the birth of a son. A vertical fold at left is clear of the text, with a small staple stain at upper-left, else very good to fine. Ex: Charles Hamilton, with his attribution on verso and catalog listing. Hitler is excessively rare in holograph material!

\$.5,000 – 7,000



Given to the adjutant of the 1st Munich S.A. Battalion – it fought during the "Beer Hall Putsch"

6. ADOLF HITLER Superb, very early S.P., 7 1/4" x 9 1/2" b/w, a ca. 1925 brooding chest, up portrait with his party pin evident on his lapel, boldly signed across his chest. The verso bears a Hoffmann Munich stamp, as well as the circular stamp of the 1st Battalion of the S.A. Regiment Munchen. This regiment, headed by Wilhelm Bruckner (who would later become Hitler's chief adjutant), participated in the abortive 1923 "Beer Hall Putsch". Finally, the photo bears the penciled name "Meyer": we believe signed photos by Hitler were given to many of the S.A. putsch participants, and this one was intended for S.A. member Willy Meyer, adjutant of the S.A. Munich Regiment. Light soiling at margins, with a tack hole thereat, else very good to fine.

\$4,000 – 6,000

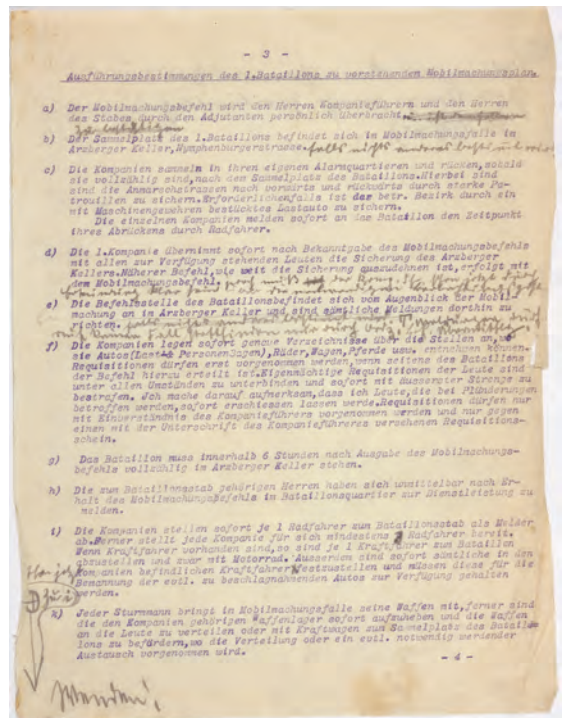
Records of S.A. participants in the "Beer Hall Putsch"

7. ARCHIVES OF A BATTALION OF THE S.A. "REGIMENT MUNICH": THE MILITARY FORCE BEHIND HITLER'S "BEER HALL PUTSCH" Most important archive of documents concerning the First Battalion of the "Regiment Munich" of the *Sturmabteilung* (S.A.), the paramilitary force used by Adolf Hitler and the NSDAP as a "bludgeon" to coerce public and governmental acceptance of their political needs. This regiment, headed by **WILHELM BRUCKNER** (who signs many of the documents included), would be the principal tool used by Hitler's in his attempt to seize control of the Bavarian government in his abortive *putsch* on November 8–9, 1923.

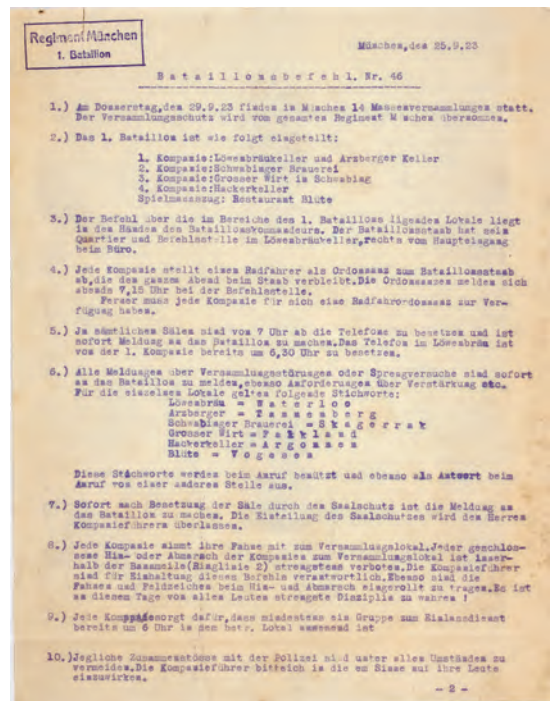
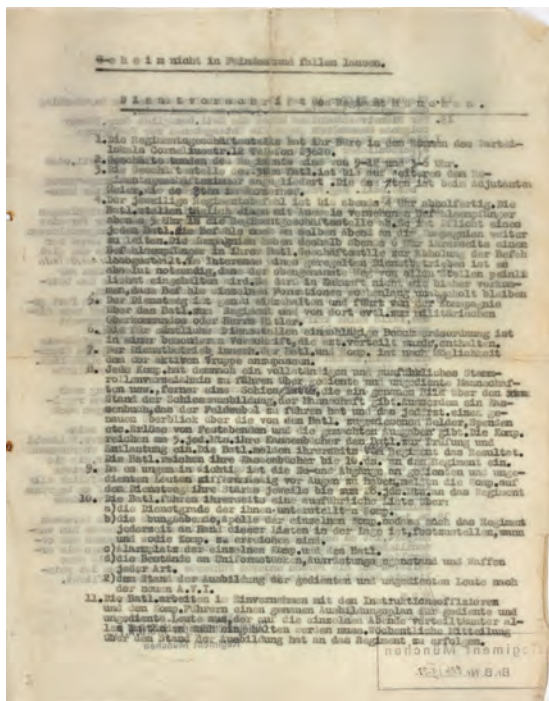
The archive is extensive and detailed, and covers the tumultuous period from April through early November, 1923 which saw skyrocketing inflation, the Bavarian government turned into a virtual dictatorship, and riots in the streets. The files, perhaps 300 pages of all types of records, cover many different aspects of the administration of the First Battalion of the Regiment Munich, which included four companies and a band.

The most important part of this archive consists of about 55 separate typed orders (mimeographed) sent from the Regiment Munich (and so ink-stamped at top) to the First Battalion, 90pp. total, large 4to., covering the period from July 9 – Nov. 7, 1923. Of these, of greatest interest are orders and directives concerning the period Sep. 25, 1923 until Hitler's putsch of Nov. 8–9, 1923. On Sep. 25th Hitler learned that

Bavarian Prime Minister Eugen von Knilling would declare a state of emergency. On Sep. 26th, Knilling appointed Gustav von Kahr state commissioner with dictatorial governing powers. Together with Bavarian State Police head Col. Hans Ritter von Seisser and Reichswehr Gen. Otto von Lossow, Kahr formed a triumvirate. Fearing he would lose any influence in the new government, Hitler immediately mobilized the S.A. On Sep. 25, the Regiment Munich sends an order relaying Hitler's announcement of 14 upcoming mass meetings and ordered the First Battalion to six different locations including the Lowenbraukeller, Arzbergerkeller, and other meeting points. Phones lines are to be manned, and bomb attempts are to be reported immediately. Passwords are set, paramedics are to be made ready, and police confrontations are to be avoided at all costs. Also issued the same day is a 2pp. 4to. signed carbon copy by **WILHELM BRUCKNER** headed: "TOP SECRET! Do not allow to fall into the hands of the enemy! Mobilizing plan of the Regiment Munich..." There follows



24 points: "...the password for the mobilization will be 'Mobilization'... all communications must be made not by telephone but in person or by bicyclist...we will supply trucks and cars which will travel through the districts to secure the march...the march must occur within eight hours of mobilization...storm troopers must be advised that...weapons must be brought with them...surrounding [S.A. groups] are to be immediately requisitioned...fifty men are to secure the Prinzregenten Bridge...wear their steel helmets...all storm troopers are to move out unseen and without putting on armbands..." Over the following weeks, calm prevailed until about one



week before the putsch, when preparations for a takeover regained momentum: Hitler and Hermann Goring, chief of the S.A., will attend roll calls, [Nov. 2] the entire regiment is to appear for march at a mourning rally on the German memorial day (Nov. 4) and be prepared for "other events"; [Nov. 3] marching instructions for Nov. 4 are set forth, and proper behavior during the march, including posture, salutes, etc. (signed by Bruckner). Interestingly, Hitler first planned to kidnap Kahr, Seisser and Lossow at that very march. A single mimeographed page with holograph notes, originally part of a larger document, bears instructions for the First Battalion for the "Upcoming Mobilization". This can only be a draft of final company orders prepared for the day of the "Beer Hall Putsch", Nov. 8, 1923. It reads in part: "...The mobilizing order will be brought personally by the Adjutant...the meeting point for the First Battalion...will be at the Arzberger Keller...companies will gather in their own alarm quarters...on the streets the companies are to be protected in front and back...if necessary the district will be protected by a truck outfitted with machine guns...the first company will take over the security of the Arzberger Keller with all available people...the command post of the battalion will be at the Arzbergerkeller...companies will immediately lay down a plan of the points where cars, bicycles, horses can be requisitioned...only when the battalion gives the order...people seen looting will be immediately shot on my orders...every S.A. man will bring his weapons...". On November 8, between 6:00 and 7:00 p.m., the First Battalion of the Munich Regiment assembled in the Arzberger Keller. Then, after Bruckner had distributed weapons to his men, he marched these men to join Hitler at the Bürgerbräukeller, where he arrived at about 11:30 p.m. and placed himself under his leader's command. Of course, the putsch failed, Bruckner, Hitler, and other putsch leaders and participants would be jailed, and the S.A. would be temporarily outlawed. Other orders included in this archive address the day-to-day operation of the regiment and battalions: S.A. members should avoid the press, instructions for a mass meeting with a directive for proper dress, flags to be brought, etc.: "...bring all your company flags (swastika flags, kriegs flags, and the black, white and red flags)...Herr Hitler would like to decorate the meeting hall in style with all flags..."; proper behavior at meetings; information on out-of-town meetings and demonstration, and when wearing S.A. uniforms is approved; sharpshooter training; fundraising efforts; access to Hitler: "...without question every company leader can speak to Herr Hitler personally. That this will not occur at a large meeting is understood...[there] duty leaders will protect Herr Hitler..."; an order of non-violence against communists on July 29-30, 1923 (date of communist protests against fascism) while First Battalion sends men undercover to attend communist meetings to watch for a putsch; a ban on "German evenings", ie: a night of drinking and carousing, on Hitler's orders; lessons and exercises being undertaken, helmet painting, communist and Marxist efforts to convert S.A. members, disciplinary activities, funeral processions for fallen comrades, an offer of blankets for 120 billion marks each, an order that members not wear medals they did not earn; etc. Almost all have been signed by Battalion Adjutant Willy Meyer (some signed in the carbon copy), three signed in pencil by Bruckner.

There is a great deal of ephemera directly related to the operation of the battalion, as important historically perhaps as the orders received from above. It includes the organization's rules, a hand-drawn sheet showing various shoulder boards designed for officers, tallies of men present in certain companies on certain dates; inventories of pistols, machine guns and grenades on hand and expenditures made to increase stocks thereof; reports on encounters with communists; multiple pencil notes concerning staffing parades and marches; orders expelling and accepting members; requests for funds; recommendations for various positions; lesson plans for shooting, first aid, and drill; transfers; listing of officers' names; a lesson plan for various units and companies; S.A. muster roles; blank duty plans; requests for letters; requisitions for armbands, commemorative coins, drums, cockades, IDs, etc.; company report requests; member biographical files (blank); menu for a company dinner; issuance of clothing and uniforms; four sheets of typed poetry including "Watch on the Rhine" and "In Treue Fest"; four S.A. handbills "To All S.A.!" asking members of other right-wing splinter groups on Hitler's behalf to join the S.A.; shooting club membership cards; various checks and receipts; miscellaneous correspondence; newspaper clippings; a mimeographed sheet showing symbols used on maps by the International Communist Party, including locations of gun and explosives depots, post offices to be destroyed, etc.

This is certainly a most important trove of information revealing a great deal of the inner workings of the S.A.'s most valued regiment at its most crucial time in history. Never before offered for sale, it warrants further careful research. Overall very good to fine condition.

\$7,000 - 9,000



The "Butcher of Lyon's" revealing autobiography, smuggled from his jail cell

8. KLAUS BARBIE – “THE BUTCHER OF LYON” (1913 – 1991) “The Butcher of Lyon”, German SS officer, head of the Gestapo in Lyon and responsible for the deportation and murder of thousands of Jews and resistance fighters, including Jean Moulin. Barbie joined the Nazi Party in 1932 and three years later became a member of the SS. In November 1940 he became an SS Obersturmführer and moved to Holland where he served in the Central Bureau for Jewish Emigration. In November 1942, the Germans occupied Lyons and Barbie established an office in the Hotel Terminus. The following year he moved to offices with specially built torture chambers in the Ecole de Santé Militaire. On 7th June 1943, Barbie captured René Hardy, a member of the French Resistance who had successfully carried out several acts of sabotage against the Germans. Barbie eventually obtained enough information from Hardy and others to arrest Jean Moulin, Pierre Brossolette and Charles Delestraint. Moulin and Brossolette both died while being tortured, Delestraint was sent to Dachau where he was murdered. As Allied troops approached Lyons in September 1944, Barbie destroyed Gestapo records and killed hundreds of Frenchmen who had first-hand knowledge of his brutal interrogation methods. Barbie fled to Germany where he was recruited by the US Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC) and was thereafter kept safe from war crimes trials in exchange for undercover counter-communist espionage. In March, 1951, Barbie was smuggled out of Germany and given a new life in Bolivia under the pseudonym “Klaus Altmann”. It was not until 1983 that Nazi hunters were able to find Barbie and have him extradited to France. He was found guilty of crimes against humanity and died in prison. An extraordinary, most historic collection of 25 separate autograph manuscripts, one signed “Klaus Altmann Barbie”, each written as an episode of sorts. There is a total of 167pp., 4to., believed to have been written while Barbie was in prison in Lyon awaiting trial, ca. 1983, all written in ball point in German on lightly-lined graph paper. This is an incredible autobiography documenting Barbie’s life from early childhood through his service in the SS in Holland and while in France, his escape to Germany, service with the American C.I.C., exile in Bolivia, and deportation to France. According to our consignor, these manuscripts were smuggled from Barbie’s cell and given to his attorney, Jacques Verges (b. 1925), whose clients have included both leftwing and right wing terrorists, war criminals, and militants, including Holocaust denier Roger Garaudy, and international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez a.k.a. Carlos the Jackal. Presumably these manuscripts were intended to be used in Barbie’s defense. The manuscripts read, in very small part: “...Episode La Paz February 4, 1983...Ms. [Nazi hunter Beate] Klarsfeld appeared in my life...and announced to the whole world the sensation, that she succeeded in discovering the war criminal K.B., who was wanted in France...at that moment two unknown people approached me...and explained to me I was being arrested... put into the prison ‘San Pedro’ which I remembered well...leader and instructor of the ‘paramilitares’...[following is my explanation that is in the possession of Maitre Verges]...I was warned by my friends to leave the country...Siles administration could cause problems for me...letter from my friend Officer Hans Rudel... in a democracy everything is possible...I stayed in La Paz up to the day of my arrest... Episode II... August 19/20, 1983...next to my office was the office of the current Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, a lawyer...task of my company ‘Standard Industrial LTD’ was to make connections in Bolivia and abroad...to organize projects for Bolivia...including financial assistance...in April 1968 I received a promising offer...the founding of the first Bolivian commercial fleet... embezzled \$350,000...accused of smuggling of weapons with the help of the fleet...following my suggestion Admiral Roch and I met with the president of Hapag and Lloyd in Hamburg...lived with my German friend Fritz (Friedrich) Schwend in Lima...we never met during the war, but I heard vaguely about his activity, forging of pound notes...in 1971 at my arrival at the airport in Hamburg, the Bolivian Consul told me that the airport was surrounded by German police to arrest me...I had no connections to the CIA... my travels to the United States are being portrayed as weapons smuggling...Episode: Teenage Years, Graduation, Work Service, H.J. – S.D...Another date that remains in my memory is June 30 1934, the day of the Röh-m-Putsch, we were on vacation on the island Amrum, but nobody heard about the putsch on this small island. We learned about it upon our return

to the Work Service in Niebühl... Upon my return to Trier I became again active in the Jungvolk and volunteered within the local group of the N.S.D.A.P. Trier- Mitte. There, without my knowledge, my destiny was decided. The district leader introduced me to an SS man with the name of Jacoby, who was working for the S.D. headquarters in Berlin. He described the career opportunities within the Secret Service. He didn't explain much about the organization itself. He only explained to that it was a Secret Service in the beginning stages organized by the State, whose leaders were Himmler and Heydrich. I accepted the offer of earning money right away... At the end of 1935 I traveled to Berlin and appeared at Wilhelmstrasse 102 in Berlin, headquarter of the Secret Service... On October 1, 1935 I was accepted into the SS and sworn in. I started at Office III as assistant. That's how my career started in the service with a clean conscience, a career as any other, a service as in any other country – a secret service. Who could have predicted back in 1935 a World War, who could have known that in 1945/46 the complete SS was judged a criminal organization by a tribunal of the victors that meant death and persecution 40 years after the end of the war. The old Roman expression "vae victis" lives on... Lyon October 25, 1983... My 70th birthday... [signed] Klaus Altman Barbie... Episode: Wartime... I was part of Office III, domestic intelligence... these reports also contained the criticism of the people on decisions of the government, rumors about party leaders... the reports came from informants which were placed within every organization... the most important information was forwarded by Himmler to Hitler and the cabinet... providing a picture of the mood in the population... at this time began the set up of the infamous Einsatzkommando der Sicherheitspolizei und SD [operational commando of the security police and secret service], which immediately followed the army into any occupied territory... an expanded with the increase of resistance and partisan fighting against the German occupation... the work was top secret, the [secret service] had to do the dirty work of the war... the execution of orders from the top leadership... which often went far beyond human judgment... in the military area it was the Waffen-SS who did the work... hence it is not surprising that at the Nuremberg Trials the whole of the SS-Units were declared a criminal organization and a large amount of SS members were executed and driven into exile... in South America... I was transferred to Amsterdam at Office III... the tasks were the same, except the circumstances were that of an occupied country... the majority of the Dutch people were against the German occupation. After the French campaign it was quiet, but slowly our informants provided information about a forming resistance, directed from England... in February 1941 came the uprising in Amsterdam, the first in the occupied territories... which was defeated by the Waffen-SS, army and the (SD) commandos... we were worried about the visit by Hermann Goering in Amsterdam... most of the time he would appear unannounced... he did not follow the rules... reason for his visit was the inspection of the diamond factories and for buying art... an informant reported that he bought forged paintings... at the beginning of the war with the Soviet Union I volunteered for the eastern front, my request was rejected, instead I was transferred to Gex at the Swiss border... in November 1942 the free zone of France was occupied and I was transferred to Lyon... the headquarters moved into the 'Hotel Terminus'... chief of the unit was Hautsturmführer Heinz Hollert... Hollert and I went for an orientation walk through Lyon in full uniform... people stared at us and we could clearly hear the word 'Gestapo'... Hollert was in charge of organizational duties while I developed a plan for my special task, the fighting of the resistance. I was aware that Lyon was the center of the resistance and was considered communist... The army set up the local command center... and took charge of the military prison... Captain Kurt Merk, who would play an important role in my life after the war, sat in a restaurant and observed a person eating in the American style, he cut his meat with knife and fork, and the placed his knife down and continued eating with his fork... we arrested the man, who hardly spoke French... he turned out to be an American paratroop officer in Africa, trained as a spy in order to train resistance fighters near Lyon... Episode: External Commando Gex... In 1942 I was transferred from Holland to the secret police and secret service directly to the Swiss border... the Swiss were very friendly to Germany... it was planned to set up the external command for counterintelligence and place it under the command of Paris... we were successful in recruiting people in Switzerland to spy for us at the allied embassies... the test was to obtain the main telephone directory of the Swiss post and to bring it to Dijon... to later kidnap foreign spies and bring them into German territory. The British and Americans could move freely, especially Allan Dulles, chief of the O.S.S. ... the main intelligence source of the Soviets was in the Organization 'Lucky', directly connected to the High Command of the Wehrmacht... Episode: Albert Leo Schlageter... In the middle of 1942 I received a file document marked 'Secret Reichs Case – Albert Leo Schlageter'... the case came directly from Himmler... the order was to make available all the information regarding the informant from [ISK resistance fighter Rene] Bertholet... even threaten him with transfer in to a K. Lager... I tried to convince him for over a week to give me that information without success... I submitted my report that even torture wouldn't make him give up the information regarding the informant... it would be wiser to keep him as an informant for counterintelligence work in the fight against the partisans... Himmler agreed... Episode: Classical Concert at the University Lyon... I received information regarding a performance at the university... which was to be used as a camouflaged meeting of French resistance fighters... I decided to wear my dress uniform... long pants with SS-dagger without weapon... I had the list of names of the members of the resistance (professors, doctors, etc.) all in all 20 people... I took a seat in the first row... he mentioned my name loud and clear... the surprise was apparent... a SS officer alone at a university concert... the director got more uncomfortable... I explained the real reason for my visit... showed him the list of names and told him that the next time it wouldn't be so peaceful. The Director promised to ensure that the University would not be used for resistance purposes... Episode: Commando Mission... Shortly after my transfer to Lyon, we received an order to free some high Arab politicians... who used to be partisans in fight against France... they were being held not far from Lyon... I gave the commander of the French fort 10 minutes to think about it... Told him I wanted the Arabs and it was not about the French troops occupying the fort... we loaded them onto trucks to Lyon and then to Dijon. One of the freed Arabs was the current President of Tunisia, Bourgiba... Episode: Commando Mission in Grenoble; Lebrun and François Poncet, Alcala-Zamora... Between March and May 1943 our unit received orders from Himmler to arrest the former French President Lebrun and the former French Foreign Minister to Berlin... both lived in Grenoble. Himmler's orders were to avoid an armed confrontation with the Italian military if at all possible... I recruited the commandos, 8 men, 2 unmarked cars (Citroen) and light weapons, 2 machine guns... the order was to lock up the Italians once in the castle... Lebrun sat behind a desk and I explained without wasting time I was ordered by the commanding German general in Lyon to bring him to Lyon, his safety was guaranteed... At the same time a German commando took the president of Spain, Alcala-Zamora into custody... Episode: Arrest of an English Commando in the Massif Central Beginning of 1943... Through our informants I received news of English Paratroops hiding on a farm in the Massif Central and training resistance fighters... we knew they only had light weapons... in a blitz we surrounded the farm... the British and maquis were surprised but fought back... after half an hour they surrendered... they were arrested as British spies... I was very interested in interrogating them as soon as possible... one officer jumped out of the window on the fourth floor of the Hotel Terminus... he get caught in an exterior netting... In Lyon the other British soldier told me about a weapons depot in a cloister... this was a precarious situation since according to Himmler's orders, all housing hiding weapons was to be burned and the inhabitants were to be shot... we found more weapons inside the cellars and the nuns told us they voluntarily hid the weapons... both nuns were court-martialed and shot, if I remember correctly... Episode: Set-up Spy Ring... To fight the Resistance we first had to establish a network of agents... naturally made up of French people... first in line was the French militia... it was understood that the militia was readily available to us on the grounds of the same political views... I can ensure that no French man fought on the side of the Germans for Hitler... another method to expand the spy ring was to use denunciation... to our surprise, every day we received visitors at the Hotel Terminus that were ready to make verbal and written statements denouncing resistance fighters and enemies of all kinds... under the leadership of the famous Rugby player Andre... cooperation of Catholic clergy. Special care was needed to turn around an active member of the resistance who was in custody... a method that I was very successful with... Episode: Fight Against the Maquis... Lyon was the headquarter of the French resistance... sabotage and military action was in the hands of the Maquis... Himmler was placed in charge of fighting the terror by these gangs... Himmler transferred these tasks to the commandos of the security police and the secret service... to fight the terror ruthlessly and with all means... at the beginning we could only improvise since we had no guidelines... my first goal was to infiltrate... the fight against the resistance was divided in three parts... the fight was fought on both sides, outside of the rules of normal warfare, the Hague conventions and the Geneva conventions, measures that led to the so-called war crimes... the Germans alone were judged for war crimes... Dr. Knab gave me the special mission to arrest General Gierako near Lyon... on August 27, 1944 I set up a special commando... along with 2 Tiger Tanks... between Macon and Lyon we were attacked by Maquis... during the fight I was injured and put in a field hospital train to Germany... Episode: Last War Operation... The direct routes between Kassel and Berlin were destroyed... after three days I arrived at the Secret Service headquarters in Berlin... which was only rubble... on to the Secret State Police... it was partly bombed out... I was led into the cellars where the cells were which housed the inmates from the July 20 assassination attempt... including the former General Fromm... shortly after he was shot... I moved on to the bunker of the Reichsführer of the SS at Wannsee... my first questions was 'Klotz, what is the

Continued on next page

situation with the war, it is already lost!'...inside I shook my head with the knowledge that the Russians weren't too far from Berlin...I was ordered to get myself to the Secret Service section in Dusseldorf...there were Russian and Polish foreign laborers organizing armed resistance groups...I remarked that there were already American and English Units in Neuss, just across the river from Dusseldorf, to no avail... at my arrival I found only rubble...I moved on to the XI. SS Army corps... the plan was to use the 'Werewolf' to undermine and blow up the villa where the Americans and English planned to establish their headquarters...I was put in charge to acquire the building blueprints...I never heard if the villa was blown up...if I remember correctly here was the area where the SS-Division 'Nibelungen' was set up...the Twilight of the Gods started...I organized identification papers for my men and myself and filled in French names...on April 18, 1945 the war was over for us...I heard that there were SS units in the surrounding forests and planned to unite with them...we buried our weapons and uniforms...we got picked up by a American patrol and brought to a temporary camp. There we saw men in concentration camp clothing and others with armbands with the word 'Antifa', they interrogated us and we denied being soldiers, which they didn't accept... Episode: Illegality May 1945 - 1947...I appeared at the local American command and said I was a forced French laborer...I was issued a travel document by a German secretary...surrounded by Russians in civil clothing, foreign forced laborers...he pulled a knife and made a gesture of cutting of my finger...I had no choice but to give him my wedding ring...on May 9 the day of German surrender, I arrived in Bursfelde, where my wife and my daughter were...three weeks after my arrival a jeep with English soldiers showed up at the farm and made enquiries about me...I disappeared in the early hours on the next day...I lived officially under the name Mertens...we forged dismissal papers from the American prisoner of war camps, with the help of a German doctor...the prisoners, especially SS men, were transferred to a hospital and there they received our forged dismissal documents...the English developed a tactic to find SS members...using former secretaries...I pushed myself up and jumped out of the jeep...the woman hid me in a pigeon coop...in my travels I also visited Klotz my connection to [Leon] Degrelle...Klotz told me about an expensive tapestry that he was keeping safe for Degrelle, a present from Baldur von Schirach...with his help many SS members burned out their blood group [tattoos] from underneath their left upper arm...the train didn't move instead the door to the compartment opened and soon after we were tied up, laying on the platform...we were locked up in the coal cellar, an improvised jail...we jumped through the window into the garden...he wore shirts with the initials H.F., he said the shirts were from SS-General Hermann Fegelein, whom Hitler had shot for being a coward... Episode: Allied Mission 'Selection Board'...In February March 1947 I was doing illegal 'activities', in other words, I tried to survive...black market, cigarettes, buying and selling, forged food stamps... we formed the 'brown help'... My friend Fridolin Beier [F. Becker]. He was a Stahlhelm leader and was accepted into the S.A. He wasn't living in hiding, but he was part of the 'brown help'...the Americans took Fridolin... he was being interned at a camp near Frankfurt...I was wanted as well, but it was assumed I was in Munich...an announcement that the western allies were searching for former SS, SA and Party leaders in their zones with the help of 5,000 tanks and corresponding amount of soldiers...the Allies called the mission 'Selection Board'... Episode: Activity for the American C.I.C. 1948 - 1951...My son was born on December 11, 1946 in Kassel...visited my wife without the knowing that the clinic was observed by the German police...the orderly was notified by American officials not to release the child...in April 1947 I met my comrade Herbst and he told me about his connections to the C.I.C. [Counterintelligence Corps]...we met Kurt Merk at the train station...he would talk to the American office in Kempten. The Americans needed every anti-communist man especially those who had knowledge of counterintelligence against the communists...a great chance for me to come out of hiding...on the other hand there was the danger of being extradited to the French...he introduced me to an American and I was readying myself for interrogation, but he did not ask any questions, he only mentioned that Merk was the chief of the operation...at no time was any information requested regarding the past history of our former SS comrades who were now informants...I am not aware if the C.I.C. ever shared my interview with the French officials...there was no doubt that the C.I.C. knew who I was...it is incomprehensible why after 33 years the US Department of Justice wrote the Ryan Report and apologized officially to the French Government for preventing my extradition in 1949... all of this is history...the situation between the two superpowers is not very different today compared to back then...It was Eisenhower, today it is Reagan, who publicly announced in almost the same words that the Soviets are the world's biggest misfortune... General Gehlen understood to protect all his reports and troops...Adenauer incorporated the whole Organization Gehlen under the title 'Bundesnachrichtendienst' [Federal Intelligence Service]...Kurt Merk was connected to the 'Organization Gehlen' but we never talked about it...He was the chief of the group...He was also responsible for the finances...it was agreed upon that due to security concerns, I was not to be active in French matters...after three months I was approached by an officer from the C.I.C. ...he was ordered to bring me to the internment camp...for war criminals...after 9 months I was still in the camp...I was brought into the 'Welfare office'... he threw a black uniform at me with the letters W.C.P. (War Crime Prisoner)...almost three months I sat in my cell M75...once I tried to commit suicide...a note was passed through the keyhole into my cell, it read M75 to DI 11...shortly thereafter I was brought before interrogation officer DI 11. He was a German emigrant in an American uniform...during this time I received a visit by French officials. An American officer explained that I was a prisoner of the Americans and not required to answer the questions of the French...he was interested in names of agents and French collaborators from my days in Lyon...strangely enough he didn't ask me about Jean Moulin...I was asked about Agent Moog...who often fought in German uniform against the Maquis and that he was an interrogation specialist...after 8 or 9 months I was transferred to the C.I.C. office in Munich...the next day I left Munich for Memmingen...the imprisonment was over...we continued our work...expanding the circle of spies... Episode: Augsburg - Bolivia...In the middle of 1951 I received a visit by the chief of the C.I.C. from Munich...he reported that in the interest of my future I should emigrate with my family to South America...we thought about Names for the passports...Klaus Altmann, stateless...the passport was valid for only a limited time and issued for exit from Germany-Triest...the passage was financed by the C.I.C. ...I was free to choose the country where I wanted to live...Prof. [Krunoslav] Draganovic [1903-1983] Croatian Roman Catholic priest and historian who is accused as being one of the main organizers of the ratlines which aided the escape of Nazi war criminals from Europe] recommended Bolivia...Draganovic acquired the emigration papers with ease...the papers for the red cross passes were delivered by the Vatican including an attestation 'no criminal record'...a visa to travel through Argentina was required... I never heard of Draganovic again...he spoke perfect German...he didn't give me his name, he only said that he took part in the Röhm- Putsch in 1934...I can only laugh out loud when I think of the millions of dollars of "Party and SS-treasures" which Martin Bormann supposedly brought to South America and shared with me... he pulled up his sleeve and showed me his tattooed concentration camp number... Episode: Beginning and Building...made contact with the German colony in La Paz...he offered me a job as a manager at the sawmill...I received a salary of \$100...it was a good time to leave the war behind me...my family and I became Bolivian citizens...I formed the company 'Standard Industrial' in 1965...exporting the bark of the cinchona tree...I had no connections to [Hugo] Banzer... Episode: Rene Hardy in La Paz, Bolivia 1972...A man addressed me in Spanish and introduced himself as Ribeaud, reporter for the French magazine 'Paris Match'...his companion he introduced as an American reporter...his English was so bad I knew he lied...asked him if he knew Rene Hardy...he was willing to tell me more about Hardy...as soon as I received the personal information from their passports I saw that the 'American' was no other than Rene Hardy...the next day the newspaper in Lima, Peru printed a statement by Hardy...Ribeaud wanted to know if Hardy betrayed Jean Moulin...it would have been easy for him to assassinate me...eliminate the main witness...Verges just received all the important information for the book...Jean Moulin - Episode. After I delivered Moulin in the evening of June 24, 1943 in Paris to SS-Obersturmbannführer [Karl] Beumelburg, I never heard anything about the fate of Moulin...report of his state funeral...his activity during the war and mentioned his arrest by me, my name was mentioned...just recently found his grave...about his death it was reported that he died of a head injury...the injuries came from an attempted suicide in Lyon, which is what I always said...Standard Industrial LTD Export of Quinine...An interesting project was the export of bark from the cinchona tree...Boehringer Mannheim was looking for a contact in La Paz...the Vietnam war required large amounts of quinine to fight malaria...Boehringer Mannheim made available large sums of money to buy up the bark...Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, Paris. Lima - La Paz...A representative of Agence French Press... wanted to meet with me...an urgent personal matter...the cover page of the newspaper featured a big photograph of me...in big letters 'War crimes criminal exposed, Chief of Gestapo in Lyon lives under the name of Klaus Altman in Peru and Bolivia, Nazi Hunter Beate Klarsfeld is expected in Lima, to expedite Altman-Barbie!'...at the Bolivian embassy I informed the Navy attache that a few details were correct, but exaggerated...the ambassador promised his support...it was clear that my work in Lima was finished...life at home became hell, one got the impression Adolf Hitler had suddenly appeared... five undercover police officers provided security for me...I'm convinced it was an attempt to kidnap me... leave Peru immediately, because I was a Bolivian citizen and the government didn't want any problems with the French Government...15 minutes to pack my bags... it was considered that Klarsfeld had planned a kidnapping like in the case of Eichmann...General Richter, Minister of the Interior,

send a telegram informing me that I could return to Lima...I am not being accused of anything...guaranteeing my safety...they didn't understand that there were people who worked as 'Nazi-hunters'...human trafficking was always a business of bad character...the press created an absolutely wrong and exaggerated image of me...neither the Bolivians nor the justice system knew the concept of 'war criminal'...after the interview with the French Television, the Minister explained to me I was to be arrested for my protection...Beate Klarsfeld returned to Lima in the company of a Ms. Hallenbrunner...she was a Jew...Hallenbrunner accused me of killing her husband and three children with 17 shots...after causing a scandal they were arrested by the chief of the police and had to leave La Paz...since that time a continued effort by the press, especially from France, tried to make a murderer out of me, a sadist, drug trafficker, weapons dealer...the Butcher of Lyon...Episode: La Paz - Santa Cruz - Cocha Bamba - La Paz - 1979 - 1983...we believed we had some wonderful and peaceful years ahead of us...how cruel the future became!...our son died in a plane crash in the mountains of Cochabamba on May 1, 1981...soon after my wife was diagnosed with cancer...she died in 1982...I never thought I would have to write these letters in the prison of Lyon. With the appearance of the 'Nazi hunter' Klarsfeld a wave of slander took place against me...regarding alleged war crimes during my activity in Lyon...promoted me to chief of the Gestapo, which I never was...overnight I became world famous...I was not impressed by this mass propaganda...I was used to cause problems for the Government of Banzer, because the media painted Banzer and his administration as fascist military dictatorship...young foreigners came to visit me, who called themselves followers, national-socialists, fascists...my reputation as Gauleiter of the former N.S.D.A.P. in South America...and nevertheless I was hunted, a single man, who just wanted to have his peace...removed me from the 'German Club' due to 'anti-Semitic activities'...the German Jewish owner welcomed me at his Bavarian style restaurant...buying the tanks for the Bolivian army was a legal business between two countries... Episode: Visit former General Waffen-SS Karl Wolff and "Stern" reporter Heidemann in La Paz...He introduced himself as Herr Heidemann who wanted to write a detailed book about the history of the SS...his companion was the former SS-Obergruppenfuhrer of the Waffen-SS Karl Wolff...we met when he was Himmler's adjutant in 1935 at the Security Service Headquarters...I was a little SS-man in the S.D. ...we tried to make Himmler lose his glasses, so he would be unable to play...practiced target shooting...the foreign press reported that the Gestapo was shooting prisoners in the yard...Wolff signed the surrender of the Italian front without the knowledge of Himmler or the German High Command...Heidemann wanted to interview me, but promised it would only be used for his book...in passing he asked if I knew someone who wanted to buy Hermann Goering's yacht from him for 600,000 Deutschmarks, the yacht was acquired from English royalty...the news report was used to damage General Garcia Meza Tejada... the forged Hitler diaries showed who Heidemann was...his news report was part of the reason for my extradition from Bolivia...Episode: Extradition Requests France...After Klarsfeld left Bolivia, the French government requested my extradition...the news was a big sensation all over South-America...accused of war crimes during my time in Lyon...no extradition treaty between France and Bolivia...French President Pompidou personally wrote to General Banzer to request my surrender, but replied in correct form that he was not responsible for making that decision...the next morning Judge Gaston Lebezma interviewed me about my double identity...I explained that my former name was Klaus Barbie...which I changed in Genoa for reasons of security as a political refugee...and the Red Cross issued my papers accordingly...the Bolivian government accepted my name change as lawful...ten years later on that day I had to appear again at the prison 'San Pedro', being forced and against my will...kidnapped to Lyon...Episode: Martin Bormann in South America and Bolivia...rumors and reports about Martin Bormann being alive and in South America...at a meeting with friends.. national socialist revolution...in his living room was an unkempt clergyman...introduced himself as Langen-Lembach...drank a lot and told me he was a field chaplain in the Condor Legion...every time a march played on the record he stood up and snapped to attention, and marched around...always wore military boots...later I heard he had to leave the country and moved to Buenos Aires...rumors in the German circles in La Paz later claimed that Lembach was Martin Bormann...his features were similar to Bormann's...but one thing he didn't have...money...I never thought he was Bormann...even people from the German Federal Crime Department (BKA) showed up in La Paz...". Much more important content. Overall fine condition. An historic record revealing not only the Barbie's evil history, but the extent of U.S. complicity in his flight from Germany and perhaps more importantly, his twisted, perverse and uncaring attitude towards his monstrous crimes.

\$20,000 - 30,000

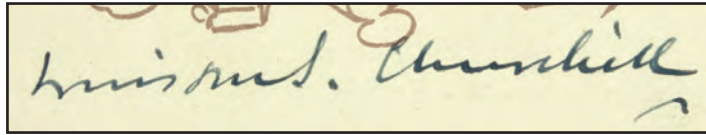
A letter sent from Auschwitz, shortly before its evacuation



9. JOSEPH MENGELE (1911 - 1979) Nazi "doctor" who plied his trade at Auschwitz, he was the most brutal and detestable of all the camp doctors. It was Mengele's decision as to whether camp inmates would be used as forced labor or sent directly to the gas chambers, and he as well performed hideous experiments on inmates, especially twins. After the war, Mengele fled to Argentina and Brazil where he avoided capture until his death. Excessively rare war-date A.L.S. sent from Auschwitz, signed "J. Mengele" in return address and in address portion, a postcard, Dec. 6, 1944, just five weeks before he would leave the camp. Mengele sent a postcard, written in pencil, to his wife Irene in Gunzburg. In part: "...I'm still waiting to hear from you. I hope by now you've made a decision when you want to come. Because of the long time it takes for mail to reach me, you have to tell me soon. Christmas is coming fast. Travelling is especially difficult in those days before Christmas! I'm about to start buying furniture for the apartment...I also have to buy a bed for [son] Rolf...Please get back to me quickly and best regards. Yours Butz. Give my regards to everybody...". In the return address area Mengele writes: "J. Mengele Auschwitz O/S K/Z [Concentration Camp] SS Precinct". Beneath appears a most ironic printed slogan: "The Fuhrer only knows struggle, Work and care, We want to help him As well as we can". Near fine.

\$7,000 - 8,000

**Signed by Churchill, Monty,
and British North Africa officers**



10. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY A superb, likely war-date association piece, a menu for a dinner given in honor of Field Marshal **BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY** for his command of the British Eighth Army commencing on October 23, 1942. The printed menu features a caricature of Monty sitting with another general, possibly French, signed by Montgomery, **WINSTON CHURCHILL** and 17 other prominent military figures, including: General **BRIAN HORROCKS** (1895-1985) who commanded the X corps at Alamein; General **JOHN HARDING** (1896-1989), who commanded the 7th Armoured Division at Alamein; war reporter **GODFREY TALBOT** (d. 2000), who made his name with dispatches on the Desert Rats' campaign in North Africa; Major **JOHN LAWSON**; and others worthy of research. Churchill signs boldly on the cover, while the remainder on verso, some in pencil. Central fold, very good condition. A great war-date association. **\$3,000 - 4,000**

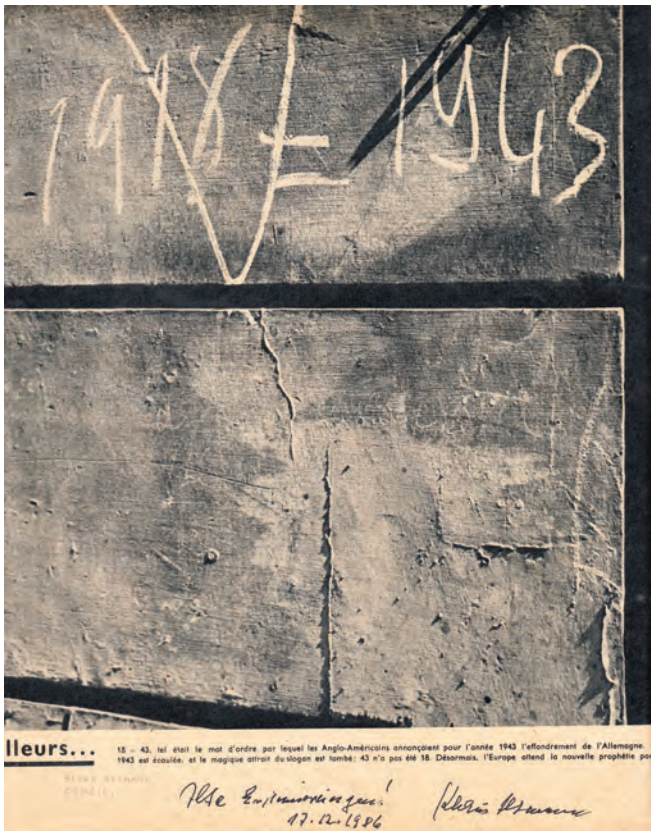
11. MAX AMANN (1891 - 1957) Reichsleiter in charge of the Nazi Press. Amann was also Hitler's company sergeant during World War I and conceived the title "Mein Kampf". T.L.S. on his official letterhead, 1p. large 4to., Munich, Dec. 1, 1943 to Gauleiter **PAUL GIESLER** thanking him for his birthday wishes and for the gift he had sent. Initialed and dated by Giesler at top. Files holes else very good. Paul Giesler (1895-1945) was Gauleiter of Westphalia-South with his wife, a suicide as the Americans closed in. **\$300 - 400**



and President of Bavaria. In the closing days, he ordered the murder of all surviving prisoners at Dachau, which order was refused. With his wife, a suicide as the Americans closed in. **\$300 - 400**

12. AUGUST WILHELM OF PRUSSIA (1887 - 1949) Fourth son of Kaiser Wilhelm II; against his father's will, he joined the "dangerous, revolutionary" NSDAP on April 1, 1930 and was used as a propaganda tool. Useless after Hitler's rise to power, he was denounced for making derogatory remarks about Goebbels and as the Russians closed in, he fled until captured by Americans. Died while awaiting trial by the Soviets. Scarce oversize I.S.P., 12" x 16" b/w, a fine portrait in S.A. uniform: "My S.A. Comrade Boehmcker[?], in memory of the fighting days and of the 'Group North Sea' in Bremen 6/7 June 1936. In comradely solidarity. Heil Hitler! August Wilhelm Prince of Prussia". A few creases and small, old tape repairs at margins, while image itself is fine. **\$300 - 400**

13. KLAUS BARBIE (1913-1991) "The Butcher of Lyon", German SS officer, head of the Gestapo in Lyon and responsible for the deportation and murder of thousands of Jews and resistance fighters, including Jean Moulin. Very rare S.P., 9 1/4" x 12 1/2" b/w, a 1944 French magazine photo, issued while France was still under German occupation, showing a wall with the chalked slogan: "1918 = 1943". The caption explains how the Allies had spread this slogan in 1943 to convince the French that, as in 1918, they would see liberation in 1943. Of course, that would not happen, and the caption mockingly awaits the "new prophesy of 1944". Barbie pens an indecipherable interjection at bottom, signs his alias "Klaus Altmann" and dates his signature "17.12.86". Tiny marginal tears and some soiling at one corner, else very good. With five 4" x 6" photos of Barbie during the war and on trial. **\$1,000 - 1,500**



14. HEINRICH "PRITZL" BAR (1913 - 1957) Luftwaffe ace who flew over a thousand combat missions, and fought in all major German theatres of the war. Survived being shot down 18 times and was credited with 220 aerial victories, around 16 of which were in a jet fighter. Killed in a flying accident. S.P. 6 1/2" x 7 3/4" b/w, a war-date image of Bar in uniform on printed stock, signed at bottom. Two horizontal folds, wrinkles at corners, else very good. **\$150 - 200**

15. GEORG BOCHMANN (1913-1973) Commander of the 18th SS Volunteer Panzergrenadier Division "Horst Wessel". D.S. in pencil, 2pp. legal folio, Feb. 2, 1945, a recommendation for the award of a War Merit Cross, First Class with Swords for SS-Oberscharfuhrer Ernst Henschel of the 18th SS Volunteer Panzergrenadier Division "Horst Wessel". File holes at left, collector's file number on bottom right, very good. **\$300 - 400**

16. KARL BODENSCHATZ (1890 – 1979) German Luftwaffe minister and previously a member of von Richthofen's "Flying Circus", also served as Hitler's adjutant. D.S. in pencil on official letterhead, 1p. legal folio, Berlin, Jan. 17, 1936, apparently sending an official form. Heavily docketed, some edge faults, else good. **\$150 – 200**

17. KARL BODENSCHATZ A.L.S., 1p. large 4to., Erlangen, Nov. 15, 1970. A response to an inquiry, in part: "...*The signature on the document reads Jeschonnek. He was a Generaloberst and chief of the general staff of the Luftwaffe. Towards the end of the war he departed from life by his own free will. Dr. Gritzbach, who lived here in Erlangen, passed away two years ago. I admire your great interest in the memories of our great army commanders...*". Fine. **\$100 – 150**

Alfred Rosenberg must have his speech reviewed by Hitler

18. MARTIN BORMANN (1900 – 1945?) Head of the Nazi Party Chancellery and private secretary to Adolf Hitler, by the end of World War II Bormann had become second only to Hitler himself in terms of real political power. Fine content T.L.S. as Hitler's personal secretary, 1p. 4to., Munich, Aug. 20, 1935 to party ideologue ALFRED ROSENBERG concerning his speech to be made at the next congress of the N.S.D.A.P. Bormann writes, in full: "*On behalf of the Fuhrer, I ask you to design your talk to be held at the Party Congress to be submitted to me here 30/08/1935. This will happen because the Fuhrer is planning to see the speeches, before he summons the convention speaker again...*". Fine condition. **\$500 – 700**

"The acceptance of theology professors into the N.S.D.A.P. is undesirable..."

19. MARTIN BORMANN Fine content D.S., 2pp., legal folio, Munich, July 14, 1939, to the supreme party court in Munich regarding the acceptance of members of the clergy and theology students into the ranks of the NSDAP. In part: "...*I am returning your file regarding the party application of Prof. Dr. Herbert Preisker, Professor of Protestant Theology at the University of Breslau. The acceptance of theology professors into the N.S.D.A.P. is undesirable...The Reich Treasurer ordered...that clerics, and fellow Germans that are tied to the church, cannot be accepted into the party. I asked the Reich Treasurer to explicitly note that professors and students of theology are included in that group...It is further of great importance to prevent the church from receiving party members as clerics. Therefore I order that in the future any Party member who enter the church as clerics or study theology be expelled from the Party...*". Boldly signed in ink at conclusion. File holes at left, else fine. During Hitler's dictatorship, more than 6,000 clergymen, on the charge of treasonable activity, were imprisoned or executed. The same measures were taken in the occupied territories as well. **\$700 – 900**

20. GREGORY "PAPPY" BOYINGTON (1912 – 1988) American military aviator with 28 "kills", his "Black Sheep" squadron harassed Japanese forces in the Solomons late in the war. A pair of signed commemorative covers, the first canceled Washington, Jan. 9, 1963 with an image of the Statue of Liberty; the second is a vintage image of bombers flying with the title "*We Must Do All We Can!*" to urge the public to buy war bonds, not cancelled, additionally signed by **ROBERT CONRAD** who portrayed Boyington on television. Two pieces, very good condition. **\$75 – 100**

21. OMAR N. BRADLEY (1893–1981) American general in World War II who commanded the largest ground force ever led by one man. He was later Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. War-date T.L.S. on his Headquarters of the Twelfth Army Group letterhead, 1p. 8vo., May 20, 1945, to Dickie Judson of Trumansburg, N.Y. In part: "...*I am attaching a facsimile of the shoulder patch worn in our 12th Group of American Armies. I hope it will please you...*". With a sheet bearing a color print of the patch and original envelope. A bit toned with light wear, overall very good condition. **\$150 – 200**

22. BRUNO BRAUER (1893 – 1947) German military officer and Knights Cross winner, commander of the 1st Parachute Regiment in the Polish, Dutch and Crete campaigns, commander of Fortress Crete, executed by the Greeks after his capture. S.P. 4" x 6", color, a postcard bearing a painted portrait of Brauer with paratroopers in the background. signed across his chest. Postally used. Some minor wear to corners, else very good. **\$150 – 200**

Rejecting a Knights Cross award intended for a politician

23. WILHELM BURGENDORF (1895 – 1945) German Nazi general who played a key role in the death of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, and on May 2, 1945, committed suicide with his colleague Hans Krebs in the Fuhrerbunker in Berlin. D.S. with holograph corrections, 1p. legal folio, OKH, Sep. 26, 1944 announcing that a recommendation for a Knights Cross of the Iron Cross award was rejected by the Fuhrer. In addition, Hitler declares that this high award is restricted to honor leadership qualities of only the responsible troop leaders and is to be awarded to deputies only when exceptional bravery is displayed under rare circumstances. At top Burgdorf adds: "*Read by the Fuhrer on 24.9.44 and approved*". Boldly signed in blue pencil at conclusion. File holes at left, else fine. **\$700 – 800**

24. WILHELM CANARIS (1887 – 1945) German admiral and head of the German intelligence agency Abwehr. Implicated in the July 20 bomb plot, Canaris was condemned to death and was walked naked and barefoot to the gallows at Flossenburg. Rare signed book *The Effigy of Frederick the Great*, (Nibelungen-Verlag: Berlin), 1940, 147pp. of notes with 69 plates of photographs of paintings, statues, etc. documenting the life of Frederick the Great. Bound in beige cloth with gilt medallions and gilt title on spine. Within, a presentation printed gift inscription has been tipped to the front flyleaf with holograph inscription presenting the volume to "*Oberst Dr. Schaefer*", Berlin, Dec. 24, 1940, boldly signed in blue ink by Canaris. Fine. **\$400 – 500**

25. RICHARD WALTHER DARRE (1895 – 1953) Nazi Minister of Food and head of the Central Office of Race and Resettlement of the SS. Typed D.S. as SS-Obergruppenfuhrer on Reichsfuhrer-SS letterhead, 1p. 4to., Berlin, 1935, sent to his superior, Heinrich Himmler, suggesting the promotion of SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Wilhelm Hiller. Folds, file holes at left, small area damped at bottom, generally very good. **\$150 – 200**

26. EDUARD DIETL (1890 – 1944) Nazi German general who participated in the Anschluss and attack on Poland, he is most remembered as the "Hero of Narvik" for which he received the first Oak Leaves of the war. Killed in an airplane crash with his corps commanders. S.P. 4" x 6" color Hoffmann postcard bearing an image of a painting of Dietl. Boldly signed at right. Some creases toward corners, else very good. **\$200 – 300**

27. KARL DONITZ (1891 – 1980) German admiral who headed the U-Boat arm of the German Navy, later succeeded Hitler as Fuhrer after Hitler's suicide. Pair of signed items, includes a 1934 commemorative postal cover honoring Paul von Hindenburg, King of Prussia, Pa., signed and dated by Donitz in 1972, with a white paper label covering addressee's name; with a T.N.S. on a lined card, [n.p., n.d.], thanking the sender for sending birthday wishes, signature traced over, likely by Donitz himself. Two pieces. **\$75 – 100**

28. KARL DONITZ T.L.S. "*Karl Donitz*" on his letterhead, 1p. oblong 8vo., Amhule, Apr. 15, 1978 in German thanking David Carlson for his letter and copies of his book *Nurnburg Trials*, promising to send a copy to his Nuremburg attorney Mr. Kranzbuehler. **\$100 – 150**

29. KARL DONITZ Fine content D.S. 1p. 4to., [n.p.], a souvenir copy of the text of the "*Instrument of Surrender of All German Forces*", Rheims, May 7, 1945, boldly signed at bottom: "*Donitz 18.2.79*". Sold with original manila envelope used by Donitz to send the item, which he also signed adding "*Deutschland*". Fine condition. **\$150 – 200**

30. THEODOR DUESTERBERG (1875 – 1950) German leader of the Stahlhelm, Bund der Frontsoldaten, in Germany prior to the Nazi seizure of power. In 1932, Duesterberg was nominated by the Stahlhelm when they revealed he had Jewish ancestry. Ironically, Duesterberg was offered a position in Hitler's cabinet, but refused and was later imprisoned at Dachau. Scarce S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2", a chest, up pose in uniform to which he adds: "*Forward with God!*". Near fine. **\$200 – 300**

31. PETER DUMITRESCU (1882 – 1950) Romanian general who led the Romanian Third Army against the Red Army on the eastern front. Awarded the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves, he later saw his forces crushed at Stalingrad. Rare war-date S.P., 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a three-quarter length portrait in uniform, signed at bottom adding rank and date Dec. 14, 1942. Mounted to another sheet. Fine. **\$200 – 300**



Signed by the artist, Elk Eber

32. ELK EBER (1892 – 1941) German artist, born Wilhelm Emil Eber. Eber was one of the most famous of German military artists, largely remembered for his distinctive battle scenes and forceful portraits of soldiers and officers in uniform. An early member of the S.A., Eber sketched party events and street battles, while at the same time indulging his passion for painting American Indians and western scenes. Hitler himself was enamored of Eber's work, purchasing several pieces for his collection. Signed print, his "Hand Grenade Battle", 23 1/2" x 18" heavy stock, lightly-signed "Elk Eber" in pencil at lower right. The image shows a group of German soldiers throwing grenades at an unseen enemy at



left, though clearly French as one lies wounded at their feet. Some flaws: signature, as mentioned, is light but legible, and is affected somewhat by a stain and toning, some glue remnants at left and right margins, and possibly trimmed, and a few trivial stains. Nevertheless, still very appealing and a very rare image when signed by the artist. **\$1,500 – 2,000**

33. ENOLA GAY Great item signed by five members of the crew of the Enola Gay, the plane which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945. Signers include Pilot **PAUL TIBBETS**, bombardier **TOM FEREBEE**, navigator **THEODORE VAN KIRK**, radar countermeasures operator **JACOB BESER**, and tailgunner **GEORGE CARON** on a 1981 commemorative first day cover for an American flag stamp. Fine condition. **\$100 – 150**

34. ENOLA GAY AND BOCK'S CAR A lot of two signatures, the first a vintage commemorative cover canceled Mar. 20, 1945, honoring the bombing of the Japanese Fleet on March 20, 1945, boldly signed later by Enola Gay commander **PAUL TIBBETS**. Along with **FRED J. OLIVI**, co-pilot of Bocks Car, a limited edition document of his statements regarding the dropping of "Fat Man" over Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945, boldly signed at conclusion: "Fred. J. Olivi LTC USAF (Ret) Co-pilot B-29 'Bocks Car'". Fine condition, two pieces. **\$100 – 150**

35. THEODORE "DUTCH" VAN KIRK (b. 1921) American Army Air Corps officer, navigator of the Enola Gay during its mission to Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Fine signed baseball, a Rawlings official major league ball, boldly signed in the sweet spot: "Dutch Van Kirk Navigator – Enola Gay Aug. 6, 1945", with an additional note on another panel: "Last Crewmember from Enola Gay and Bocks Car". Very fine. **\$150 – 200**

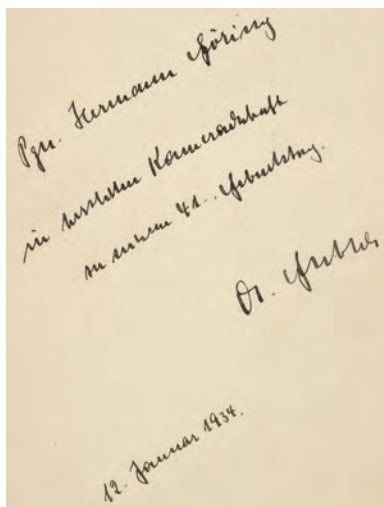
36. FRANZ RITTER VON EPP (1868 – 1947) Nazi politician and general, Governor of Bavaria and Reichsleiter of the NSDAP. Died in an internment camp. T.L.S. on his Reichsleiter letterhead, 1p. 4to., Munich, May 4, 1944 to a woman who had lost her husband. In part: "...my condolences...the deceased proved himself as the Director of the Victoria Company and we will always remember his name in the Colonial Movement...". Folds, else fine. **\$200 – 300**

37. HERMANN ESSER (1900 – 1981) German editor, entered the Nazi party with Adolf Hitler in 1920, became the editor of the "Völkischer Beobachter" and a Nazi member of the Reichstag. He was the Nazi party's first chief of propaganda. T.L.S. 2pp., 4" x 6", Munich Oct. 1970, in part: "....Unfortunately I cannot identify the signature. If you thought it was Christian Weber, he died on a transport in 1945. A man named Max Weber was a speaker for the party in 1922/23, but the police identified him as a spy working for the KPD...". Along with an unsigned Hoffman postcard, 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" showing Esser, chest up, with a canceled 3 Reichsmark stamp on verso. **\$100 – 150**

38. FRITZ FESSMANN (1913 – 1944) German major, a Panzer tank officer awarded the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves, awarded his Swords after being killed in action when a Russian shell exploded nearby, hurling him against another vehicle. Rare S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a Hoffmann photo postcard signed at bottom and addressed by Fessmann on verso. Fine. Sold with a S.P. 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" b/w portrait of fellow Knights Cross awardee **FRIEDRICH-WILHELM BRIEDENBACH**, signed at bottom. **\$300 – 400**

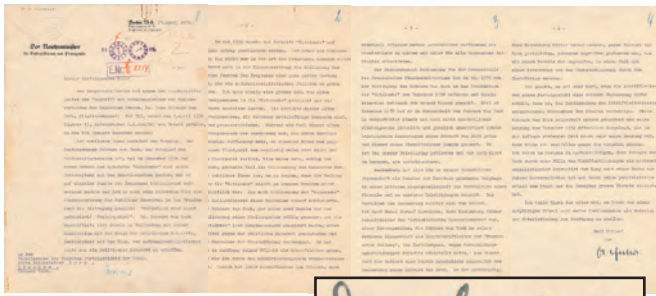
39. WILHELM FRICK Ornate and unusual partly-printed D.S., 1p. large 4to., Berlin, July 1, 1937, a promotion of police officer Walter Ruge to the rank of lieutenant in the Schutzpolizei. Boldly signed, with blind-embossed, seal. Closed file holes at left, else fine. **\$400 – 500**

40. HERBERT-OTTO GILLE (1897 – 1966) Germany SS tank commander who headed the "Viking" Division, made up of thousands of European volunteers, during the Russian campaign. War-date typed D.S. in pencil, 1p. 4to., "Russia", May 1, 1943, a recommendation for the award of the War Merit Cross with Swords to a man in his command. File holes, light toning, else very good. **\$200 – 300**



Goebbels presents a book to Goring . . . one of his arch rivals

41. JOSEPH GOEBBELS (1897–1945) Nazi Minister of Propaganda with Hitler from the earliest days, a master of manipulation of the masses who took his life and those of his family members in the last days of the war. Superb association signed book presented to his rival Hermann Goring, a fine leatherbound edition of *Goethe's Italian Travels, with Drawings by Goethe, His Friends, and Fellow Artists*, Goethe National Museum (Insel-Verlag: Leipzig), 1925, 14" x 9 1/4", 343pp., 171 lithographed drawings by Goethe and his friends. Full red leather covers with gilt lettering and trim, heavy decorated red and black leather gilt spine, marbled papers. Boldly inscribed on the front flyleaf: "[Party] [Comrade] Goring in best camaraderie for his 41st birthday. Dr. Goebbels 12 January 1934". Covers slightly soiled at edges, corners and spine ends only slightly bumped and worn, inscribed page and balance of text and plates are very fine. There was no love lost between Goring and Goebbels. Goering considered neither the Munich "philistines" nor Goebbels sufficiently aristocratic for him and therefore avoided all social relations with them. In any event, it was no secret that all of the Nazi hierarchy were constantly jockeying for position and criticizing each other in order to obtain Hitler's favor. **\$2,000 – 3,000**



42. JOSEPH GOEBBELS Fine content T.L.S. 4 pp., 4to., Berlin, Apr. 23, 1936 to Walter Buch, chief of the Supreme NSDAP Court, intervening in the court case against his friend Hans Schwarz van Berk, editor-in-chief of the Nazi paper "Der Angriff". After a visit in December 1934 to the political Berlin cabaret "Die Katacombe", Hans Schwarz van Berk wrote into the guest-book: "*Dangerous or not dangerous! Carry on!*", which caused him to be accused of damaging behavior against the Party, by former colleague Hans-Joachim Rechenberg, partly due to personal differences. Goebbels explains the circumstances of the case: "...*van Berk was working in connection with my department regarding the creation of a National Socialist political cabaret...The cabaret was closed in May 1935 on my orders...in part due to the questionable demographic of the audience*". Prior to the closing Goebbels had planted secret police in the audience to report back to him. He adds: "...*after the closure, van Berk wrote an article defending the actions of the government...Rechenberg, who knew about the entry in the guestbook, did not use this information until November 1935 when, in absence of van Berk, while intoxicated, he insulted him and called him a scoundrel...I should point out...Rechenberg had professional differences with van Berk... and was behind several personal attacks...which ended in dismissal of Rechenberg from the Eher Publishing Company...I believe it is very harsh, condemning an editor for defending the actions of the state...I ask to take into account that Schwarz van Berk is of invaluable service to the state and the movement through his countless publications as a respected national-socialist journalist. Please take my opinion into account when deciding on a final judgment...Heil Hitler! Your Dr. Goebbels*". Four tears in upper left hand corner professionally repaired with tape. Paperclip marks top right, files holes and folds, else fine. **\$1,200 - 1,400**

Goebbels defends an arts administrator accused of employing "non-Aryans"

43. JOSEPH GOEBBELS (1897 - 1945) Nazi Minister of Propaganda, with Hitler from the earliest days, a master of manipulation of the masses, who took his life and those of his family members in the last days of the war. Typed D.S., 2pp. legal folio, Berlin, Dec. 7, 1933, to Walter Buch (1883-1949), chairman of the Investigation and Mediation Committee of the NSDAP, later the head of the Supreme Party Court. Goebbels' letter concerns a misleading statement made by Otto Laubinger, a German actor and head of the Theater Section of the Propaganda Ministry, during a conference concerning the employment of "non-Aryans" at German theaters. Goebbels explains: "...*As should be known, for certain measures, a number of non-Aryans are allowed employment at German state and private theatres...For monitoring purposes these organizations are required to enroll all employees of the German Theater into their associations...[Laubinger's statement] was merely in regards to the inevitable implementation of this law*". Defending him in closing, Goebbels writes: "...*To interpret his remarks any other way is totally absurd...*". File holes at left, very short fold separations, else fine. **\$700 - 800**

44. (JOSEPH GOEBBELS) Lot of two partly printed documents relating to Goebbels' university education. The first is issued by Albert Ludwigs University, 1p. 4to., Freiburg, May 17, 1919, a certificate indicating that Goebbels has been matriculated as a student into the university. The second document is issued by Rupert Karls University, 1p. oblong 4to., Heidelberg, May 14, 1920, a similar document in which Goebbels is officially matriculated into this second school. Very good. Goebbels would write his doctoral thesis at Heidelberg, where his two most influential teachers, Friedrich Gundolf and Max Freiherr von Waldberg, were both Jews. **\$600 - 800**



45. HERMANN GÖRING (1893 - 1946) German politician who began his career as an ace in World War I, rose to become Hitler's right-hand man and head of the Luftwaffe, finally captured and committed suicide on the eve of his execution. His book *Hermann Goring Speeches and Writings* (Franz Eber: Munich), 1938, 2nd printing, 394 pp. blue cloth with gilt trim and title, with dust jacket. Hurriedly signed in blue indelible pencil on the front flyleaf, with Carinhall Library bookstamp (unnumbered) within. Signed page lightly toned, else very good. We speculate Goring removed this copy (of many) from his library, had it stamped and signed it for an admirer. Rare. **\$800 - 1,200**

46. HERMANN GÖRING AND PAUL VON HINDENBURG Partly-printed document signed by future Reichsmarschal **HERMANN GÖRING** and sitting Reichspresident **PAUL VON HINDENBURG**, 1p. legal folio, Berlin, June 28, 1934, an appointment of Wilhelm Thurmman to serve as Administrative President. Light folds, else very good. **\$700 - 900**

47. HERMANN AND EMMY GÖRING S.P. 3 1/4" x 5 1/2" b/w, a war-date image of Goring and wife **EMMY GÖRING**, who has also signed the image, with their young daughter Edda seated before them. Emmy has also written a two-line Christmas gift inscription on verso. Pencil signed by the photographer. A few creases and a light brush to a signature, set into an antiqued frame. **\$500 - 700**

48. EMMY GÖRING (1893 - 1973) German actress and the second wife of Hermann Göring. She served as Adolf Hitler's hostess at many state functions, which led to her claiming the title of "First Lady of the Third Reich". S.P. 5 1/2" x 3 1/2" b/w, a postcard photo of the Goring home in Weimar, signed across the face with fair contrast. Fine. **\$150 - 200**

Eight year-old Edda Goring writes her father at Nuremberg

49. EDDA GOERING (b. 1938) Daughter of Hermann Goring, his only child. Saddening A.L.S., 2pp. 8vo., [Burg Veldenstein, n.d., ca. 1946] in colored pencil in German to her father while he was on trial in Nuremberg for war crimes. In part: "*My beloved Papa!! We are now in Castle Veldenstein. I have great, great longing for you and love you very much. Return soon to us...The pansies are so sweet and the roses are so beautiful. I pray to God every night to us. 1,000,000 kisses from Your Edda!!!*"...". Also present is crayon self-portrait, including an Easter bunny, a house and spring flowers. The envelope is addressed "*To my beloved Papa!!!*" and Edda included a 2" x 3" photograph of herself, inscribed in red crayon: "*Your Edda*". Regrettably, these sentimental pieces never reached Goring's hands: an unsigned note included indicates that the major war criminals at Nuremberg were denied the right to receive mail, and these drawing and letters were given by a prison guard to a fellow soldier. Four pieces, fine. **\$500 - 700**

50. WILHELM GROENER (1867 - 1939) German soldier and politician, second in command of the German army who oversaw the retreat and demobilisation of the defeated German army after World War I. As anti-Nazi Minister of Defense, he was humiliated by Goring and left public service. Partly-printed D.S. as Defense Minister, 1p. sm. folio, Berlin, June 29, 1929, a military appointment. Fine. **\$150 - 200**

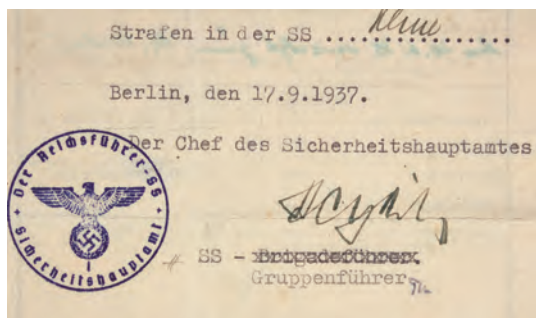
51. HEINZ GUDERIAN (d. 1953) German general and Hitler's Army Chief of Staff, the inventor of the "blitzkrieg" who commanded panzers in the Poland and France, and the Russian campaign. S.P., 4" x 6" color, a war-date artist's rendering of Guderian in uniform, signed in blue ink at bottom. Fine. **\$300 - 400**

52. FRANZ GURTNER (1881 – 1941) German Minister of Justice in Hitler's cabinet. Detesting the cruel ways of the Gestapo and SA in dealing with prisoners of war, he protested unsuccessfully to Hitler. Eventually found himself providing legal grounds for a host of criminal acts. Partly-printed D.S., 1p. legal folio, Berlin, May 24, 1937, an appointment of a judicial inspector. With blind embossed seal, fine. **\$150 – 200**

53. EDMUND HEINES (1897 – 1934) Nazi Party leader and Ernst Röhm's deputy in the SA, head of police in Breslau, killed in the Rohm Putsch. T.L.S. in indelible pencil, 1p. 4to. on rare "S.A. der N.S.D.A.P." letterhead, 1p. 4to., Breslau, May 16, 1934, shortly before his arrest in the Rohm putsch, to FRIEDRICH-WILHELM KRUGER. In part: "...*Bracht has a great deal of knowledge in science as well as in business in acquiring compasses, binoculars, and distance measuring devices...we would like to provide his knowledge for your use...I recommend that you meet with him in Berlin...*". Worn at folds, typed note at bottom, else very good. Friedrich-Wilhelm Kruger (1894–1945) was a high-ranking member of the SA and SS and a Police Leader in occupied Poland, and in which position he was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Jews and prisoners. **\$200 – 300**

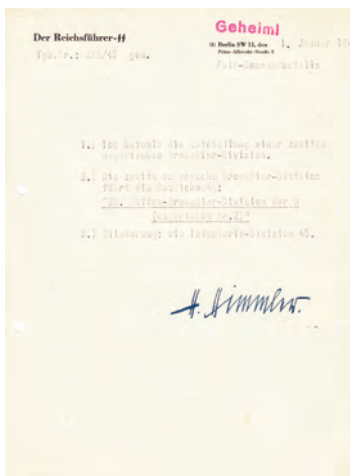
54. KONRAD HENLEIN (1898 – 1945) Pro-Nazi ethnic German politician in Czechoslovakia and leader of Sudeten German separatists. After Nazi German annexation of Bohemia, he was named Gauleiter and held that position throughout the war. T.L.S. 3pp., legal folio, Reichenberg, Mar. 2, 1943 marked "Confidential", a letter to Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler taking a stand against allegations by Himmler: "...*that Dr. Zippelius still stands under my special protection and to secure him an easier and better career as a soldier...*". Henlein denies these allegations and asks Himmler for the names of the people who denounced him. Dr. Fritz Zepplius was district president in Troppau and an SA-Standartenführer and long-time close companion of Henlein. Himmler wanted to offer him "...*An opportunity to prove and rehabilitate himself at the Front...*". Later, he was drafted and became a gunner with the transfer company of the 15th tank replacement battalion. File holes at left, else very good. **\$300 – 400**

55. RUDOLF HESS (1894 – 1987) Nazi German Deputy Fuehrer and second in command after Goering, Hess was one of Hitler's closest confidantes and friends. In an unauthorized peace mission, Hess flew a German fighter to England and surrendered, purportedly attempting to ally Germany with Great Britain against Russia. His mission, of course, failed and Hess was imprisoned at Spandau where he was found hanged in 1987. T.L.S. on official NSDAP letterhead, Berlin, Apr. 19, 1941 to Dr. Alfred Meyer (1891–1945) Deputy Reichsminister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, directed the exploitation of the occupied Soviet areas, the suppression and murder of its inhabitants, particularly Jews, and the organization of slave labor. Hess advises that Hitler has issued War Service Crosses, First Class and expresses Hitler's thanks for the tireless efforts of those given the awards. Trimmed, a chip at right margin, else very good. **\$400 – 500**



56. REINHARD HEYDRICH (1904 – 1942) "The Hangman", Nazi head of the dreaded SS and architect of the "Final Solution", his assassination in Prague caused a retribution of the destruction of Lidice and murder of many of its inhabitants. Partly-printed D.S. "Heydrich" as SS-Gruppenführer with two holograph additions, 2pp. sm. folio, Berlin, Sep. 17, 1937, his comment s on the verso of the SS military record of Walter Oplander. Heydrich notes that Oplander's performance has been "good", with no "punishments" on his record. Also signed by: SS-Gruppenführer **WILHELM REDISS** (1900 – 1945) SS and Police Leader in Norway and commanding general of all SS troops stationed there, and by SS-Oberführer **KONRAD UNGER**. A tear along one fold repaired long ago with cello tape, else good to very good. **\$1,500 – 2,000**

Himmler orders the creation of a "phantom" division



57. HEINRICH HIMMLER (1900 – 1945) Hitler's Chief of the Gestapo placed in charge of security and responsible for the construction and operation of extermination camps. He chose suicide rather than face a hangman's noose at Nuremburg. Important D.S. "H. Himmler" on "Der Reichsführer-SS" letterhead, 1p. 4to., Berlin, Jan. 1, 1945, a rare general order issued at the height of the Battle of the Bulge ordering the formation of a rifle division. Stamped "Secret" in red ink at top, it reads: "*I order the formation of a second Hungarian rifle division. The second Hungarian rifle division carries the designation: '26. Armed-Rifle Division of the SS (Hungarian Number 3).'*"

Classification: as Infantry-Division 45." Boldly signed at bottom, file holes at left and a tiny staple hole at top, else very good. Three weeks earlier, Hitler had appointed Himmler Commander in Chief of Army Group Rhine in order that he might participate in the planned Ardennes offensive (later called the "Battle of the Bulge"). This was Himmler's first chance to show his military leadership ability — and he failed miserably. This bogus order is a prime example: the 26th Waffen-SS, raised in 1944, was composed of 13,000 Hungarian volunteers. It was in essence a "paper" division, having been largely destroyed in Normandy following the Allied landings.

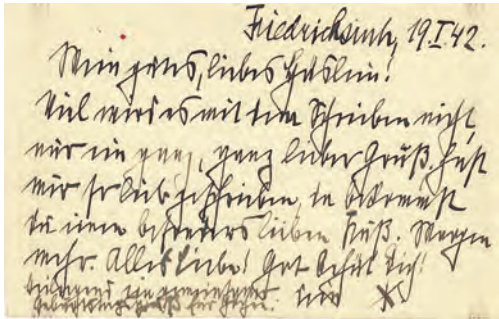
\$2,000 – 3,000



58. HEINRICH HIMMLER An uncharacteristically amusing T.L.S. with several holograph corrections, 2pp. legal folio, "Führer Headquarters", Gogolin, Poland, Sep. 14, 1939. At the height of the German invasion of Poland, Himmler takes the time to obviously self-type a letter to an unknown friend and describe an event which occurred during a tour of the Westwall in May. In part: "...*we had lunch with a unit. I noticed a good-looking and intelligent corporal standing behind the Fuhrer...he looked like officer material. He gave his name as 'Schlag' [hit,*

punch, smack]...[I] wanted to recruit him as an officer. Schmundt replied that if he had any qualifications he would have been promoted already...Two days later Schmundt showed us a letter from the commander of the unit where we ate. He wrote that one of his lieutenants, Baron von Werthern...grabbed a corporal's uniform and went along with the field kitchen. The commander was now in a precarious situation since there was no Corporal 'Schlag'...I remember how he might have come up with the name...The Fuhrer told a story about the time he ate at a unit during the invasion of the Sudetenland. After the Fuhrer finished his first plate, a server asked him: 'May I give the Fuhrer another 'schlag'?', which of course meant another plate full. This was overheard by the 'corporal' and so he gave his name as 'schlag'. We told the Fuhrer the story and he enjoyed it. I believe he sent Baron von Werthern his photograph. Corporal 'Schlag' is pictured between Keitel and the lieutenant colonel. This story is particularly gratifying because a young aristocratic officer is willing to do kitchen duty just to see the Fuhrer, clearly demonstrating the changes in the officer corps...". File holes affect a few types letters, else boldly signed and very good. Certainly out of character for the usually staid and severe Himmler. **\$2,000 – 3,000**

Mass murderer Heinrich Himmler sends his mistress "a very special lovely kiss"



59. HEINRICH HIMMLER Rare (and incredibly ironic) A.L.S. sent to his mistress and signed with an asterisk (*) as was his custom, 1p. oblong 12mo., a 1940-41 postcard supporting the Volkshifftswerk, Friedrichs[?], Jan. 19, 1942. In part: "...my dear [?] I can't write much to you right now, only a very, very dear greeting. You wrote to me so lovely, you are getting a very special lovely kiss. More tomorrow, With love! Take care of yourself..." Very good. **\$2,000 - 3,000**

60. HEINRICH HIMMLER'S OLDER BROTHER & DAUGHTER A collection of two items, includes **GEHARD HIMMLER**, Heinrich Himmler's older brother, T.L.S. 1p. 4to., Munich, Jan. 16, 1959. In part: "...Thank you for your letter from 13.1.59, since this is private matter, please consider that none of the information can be used for business or press purposes, but I am available to answer all your questions...". With: **GUDRUN BURWITZ** (nee Himmler, 1929 - ?), Himmler's daughter, signature on the verso of a 4 3/4" x 6" b/w reproduction photograph of Heinrich Himmler, below a mounted photograph of Burwitz as a young child with her father in uniform, dated Oct. 11, 1991. Along with a period printed letter from Heinrich Himmler to his SS comrades issued for the July celebration, 1939. **\$150 - 200**

Given to the adjutant of the 1st Munich S.A. Battalion - present at the "Beer Hall Putsch"

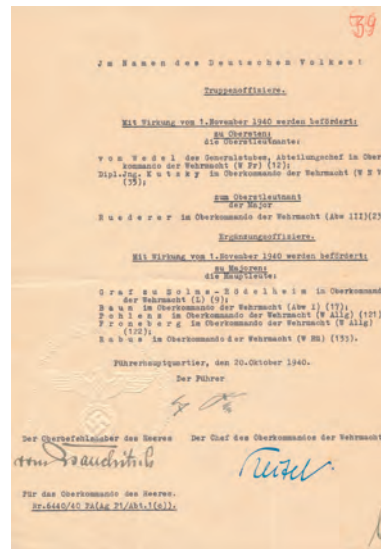


61. ADOLF HITLER (1889 - 1945) Fuhrer of Germany and Nazi Party leader, Hitler's bloody rise to power, his military seizure of most of Europe and North Africa and his genocidal racial policies culminated in suicide in his Berlin bunker as Russian troops approached. Superb, very early S.P., 7 1/4" x 9 1/2" b/w, a ca. 1923 defiant half-length pose with crossed arms, his party pin evident on his lapel, boldly signed at bottom. The verso bears a Hoffmann Munich stamp, as well as the circular stamp of the 1st Battalion of the S.A. Regiment Munchen. This regiment, headed by Wilhelm Bruckner (who would later become Hitler's chief adjutant), participated in the abortive 1923 "Beer Hall Putsch". Finally, the photo bears the penciled name "Meyer": we believe signed photos by Hitler were given to many of the S.A. putsch participants, and this one was intended for S.A. member Willy Meyer, adjutant of the S.A. Munich Regiment. Image only slightly lightened, else fine condition. **\$4,000 - 5,000**

Hoffmann Munich stamp, as well as the circular stamp of the 1st Battalion of the S.A. Regiment Munchen. This regiment, headed by Wilhelm Bruckner (who would later become Hitler's chief adjutant), participated in the abortive 1923 "Beer Hall Putsch". Finally, the photo bears the penciled name "Meyer": we believe signed photos by Hitler were given to many of the S.A. putsch participants, and this one was intended for S.A. member Willy Meyer, adjutant of the S.A. Munich Regiment. Image only slightly lightened, else fine condition. **\$4,000 - 5,000**

An extremely rare Hitler financial instrument, used to purchase a vehicle

62. ADOLF HITLER Rare D.S., 1p., 11 1/2" x 4 3/4", issued in Stuttgart, Nov. 28, 1929, a sight draft payable to Daimler-Benz in the amount of RM 3,000. The draft is made payable by Hitler's placing his full signature (vertically) at left. Endorsed on verso by Daimler-Benz, Deutsch Bank, and Disconto-Gesellschaft, and Reichsbankhauptstelle. Folds, staple holes, remnants of a few tax stamps, all typical of having been through the banking system, else very good. Hitler signed financial documents are unknown on the market. From an automobile purchase unrelated to other documents offered in this auction. **\$2,000 - 3,000**



63. ADOLF HITLER Fine content partly-printed D.S. 1p. legal folio, "Führerhauptquartier", Oct. 20, 1940 in German authorizing the promotions of six officers including Hasso von Wedel (1898-1961) who headed the Wehrmacht propaganda office from 1939 to the end of the war. In this role, von Wedel was instrumental in "Nazifying" the Wehrmacht and supervised Germany's "embedded media" (i.e. conscripted units of journalists, photographers and others who did front-line war reporting). Also promoted are **REINHOLD KUTZKY**, a generalmajor, signals, and six others. Countersigned by Field Marshal **WILHELM KEITEL**, Supreme Military Commander as well as his fellow Field Marshal **WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH**, commander of the Army. With embossed seal at left. Very good. **\$2,000 - 3,000**

mander as well as his fellow Field Marshal **WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH**, commander of the Army. With embossed seal at left. Very good. **\$2,000 - 3,000**

64. ADOLF HITLER Partly-printed D.S., 1p. legal folio, Munich, Sep. 24, 1935, official permission that as Cavalry Commander Hanemann is departing the service, he is awarded his pension, permitted to continue to wear his uniform, and is awarded three months compensation. Boldly signed, co-signed by **WERNER VON FRITSCH**. Pencil docket, fine condition. Werner von Fritsch (1880 - 1939) served as Commander in Chief of the German Army but was highly critical of Hitler's intention to go to war. Accused by Himmler and Goering of homosexuality, von Fritsch was acquitted, joined his former artillery regiment in the field, and was killed in action before Warsaw. **\$1,500 - 2,000**

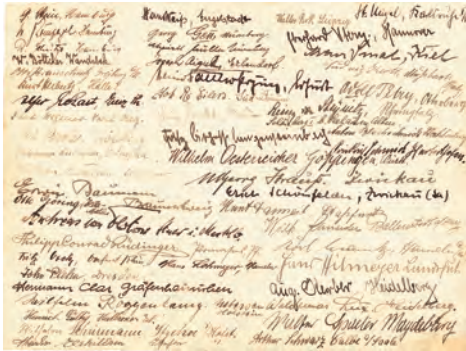


field, and was killed in action before Warsaw. **\$1,500 - 2,000**

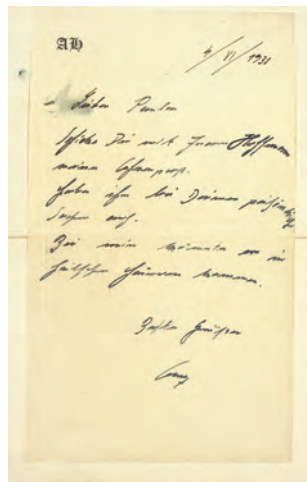


65. ADOLF HITLER AND GRADUATES OF THE FIRST REICHSFÜHRERSCHULE, 1931 Extraordinary signed photo, 9" x 6 5/8" b/w, ca. 1927, shows Hitler standing full-length in his S.A. uniform, flanked by approx. fifty fellow brown shirts similarly attired, all beneath a

swastika banner. This photograph is of the first Reichsführerschule class, which held its first class in June, 1931 in Munich. SA group leader Kurt Kühme led the institution, which emphasized the ideological training of the students who usually spent four weeks at the expense of the Nazi Party. SA organizational, operational and regulatory issues were the primary focus of the teaching, with some time devoted to sports and travel. Almost the entire class has signed the verso, adding the name of the city in which they reside. The signers originate from throughout Germany: Kiel, Hanover, Nuremberg, Heidelberg, Hamelin, Freiburg, Hamburg, Dresden, and so on. We briefly researched many of these names, but were unable to uncover any further information about them. Near fine. **\$1,000 - 1,500**



66. AHNENPASS OF ADOLF HITLER - AS UNDERTAKEN BY FORGER KONRAD KUJAU! KONRAD KUJAU (1938-2000) German forger who became famous in 1983 as the creator of the so-called Hitler Diaries, 61 volumes which were sold for DM 9.3 million to the magazine Stern. After his jail term, he supported himself by selling "Kujau fakes" of Hitler paintings (signed with his real name), and in 2006 his grand-niece was charged with selling "fake forgeries", cheap Asian-made copies of famous paintings with forged signatures of Kujau. A great Kujau fake, an Ahnenpass or "family passport", a record of the holder's ancestry, once purported to have belonged to Adolf Hitler and bearing dozens of entries in his hand. The entries, which of course lack the



required church or official stamps, include Hitler's name and those of his parents, and his entire lineage in sixty-three entries with births, dates, weddings, etc. All are entered into a 1160pp. 8vo book with gilt *Der Ahnenpass* title and green faux leather covers. To top off his creation, Kujau tipped a Hitler A.L.S. forgery to the front flyleaf, 1p. 8vo., May 4, 1938: "...I am sending you...with [?] Hoffmann my Ahnenpass...Keep it with your personal belongings. If it remains with me, it could get into the wrong hands. Best regards, Adolf...". Very good. **\$700 - 900**

67. (ADOLF HITLER) Very odd photo of Hitler, 5" x 7" b/w, an image of Hitler, eyes wide and absolutely beaming as he shakes hands (using two hands) with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Backstamp by Hoffmann, fine condition. One could imagine their exchange: "I just got us Austria!". **\$100 - 150**

A prisoner's impressions of Nuremberg

68. MAX JUETTNER (1888 - 1963) SA Obergruppenführer, Acting Chief of Staff of the SA. Juettner survived the Rohm purges to head the SA, and was later instrumental in organizing the Volksturm. Post-war, he was a witness in the main Nuremberg trials and in the trial of Sepp Dietrich. Set of five original ink and colored pencil drawings by Juettner (one signed), while a prisoner at Nuremberg, ca. 1946, each 1p. 8vo., various views. Included is the prisoner's impression of his cell, the soldiers' mess hall, a view of the prison from a guard's point of view, a wing of the prison, and in a lighter vein, two rabbits in a burrow. Obtained from the estate of his guard, MP Pvt. Samuel W. Phillips. Near fine. **\$500 - 700**

69. HUGO JURY (1887 - 1945) Austrian National Socialist politician, SS-Obergruppenführer, Minister for Social Administration in the Seyss-Inquart government, Reich Governor of Moravia. He committed suicide at the end of World War II. Partly-printed D.S. 1p. folio, Vienna, Oct. 21, 1942, recognition of a woman's 52 years of government service. Some soiling, else very good. **\$150 - 200**

70. HANS JUTTNER (1894 - 1965) Head of the SS's Main Leadership Office and also an SS Obergruppenführer, responsible for building the many prisoner of war camps in which Soviet prisoners of war were held. Jailed for four years. War-date T.L.S. on his personal letterhead, 1p. 4to., Berlin, June 24, 1943 to Rudolf Querner, SS-Obergruppenführer and Waffen-SS general, sending thanks for birthday wishes and a gift. File holes at left margin, else fine. Querner, who deported the Jews of Hamburg, committed suicide while in captivity. **\$250 - 350**

Keitel writes from his first place of incarceration, "Ashcan" in Luxemburg

71. WILHELM KEITEL (1882 - 1946) German field marshal and army chief of staff under Adolf Hitler, convicted of war crimes and executed at Nuremberg. A.L.S. in pencil, 2 pp., legal folio, Mondorf, May 16, 1945. A letter written while at the secret P.O.W. camp in Bad Mondorf, Luxembourg, code named "Ashcan", addressed to the commander of the camp. In part: "...thank you for restoring my contacts with my escort officer...". He asks the officer: "...to release Corporal Monk as my personal staff member, which was revoked this morning...who was ordered at my disposal by an order from General Eisenhower...". Signed twice, at the letterhead "Keitel Field Marshal" and "Keitel" at conclusion. Along with a handwritten envelope in pencil. Usual folds, 1" tear at the top fold, else fine. **\$700 - 900**

72. NO LOT

73. HERMANN KOHL (1888-1938) Pioneering German aviator, the pilot of the first trans-Atlantic flight in the East-West direction. Rare S.P. 4" x 6" sepia printed (7" x 9" overall), shows Kohl in head and shoulders, boldly signed beneath. Scattered foxing, very good. **\$200 - 300**

74. IVAN KOZHEDUB (1921 - 1991) Leading Soviet fighter ace of World War II with 62 kills in 120 battles, later Marshal of Aviation. A rare printed D.S., a folded gold-embossed Certificate for the Graduate of the Suvorov Cadet Military Academy in Leningrad, June 26, 1981. The certificate is not issued nor filled-out, boldly signed in brown ink. Fine condition. **\$150 - 200**

75. KARL KRIEBEL (1888 - 1961) German general, a deputy member on the "Court of Military Honour," a drumhead court-martial that expelled many of the officers involved in the July 20 Plot from the Army before handing them over to the People's Court. T.L.S. on official letterhead, 1p. 4to., Munich, Feb. 28, 1944, in part: "...thank you for your birthday wishes and at the same time for the case of beer, and I will toast you when I enjoy it...". Docketed by the gift-giver, an unknown gauleiter, at top: "Did the general not receive the case of beer?" Another docket at bottom indicates that the beer was indeed sent via a secretary, so polite general Kriebel apparently thanked the gauleiter for beer that must have been consumed while en route...Marginal tears and wrinkles, two small stains near top, file holes, still quite good. **\$150 - 200**

- 76. ROBERT KROPP** Personal valet to Field Marshal Hermann Goering. A fine collection of five items, includes six signed items: A.L.S. on a 4" x 6" correspondence card, Berchtesgaden, July 12 1970; S.P. 3" x 5" b/w, a repro. of a photo of Kropp in the Ukraine in 1943, signed with rank on verso; Kropp's name and return address cut from an envelope, mounted, with a photo, 4 3/4" x 6 3/4", b/w showing Goering in his white field marshal uniform from Kropp's archives. Also included is a D.S., 1p. 8vo., Seegraben, March 19, 1943, a receipt from the Reichswerke Aktiengesellschaft Alpine Montanbetriebe "Hermann Goering" – Steiermark to a sawmill, payment and delivery of wood. **\$60 – 80**
- 77. WILHELM KUBE AND WERNER BEST INVESTIGATE A SLANDER** An interesting group of documents concerning slander or a cover-up of allegations made against powerful Nazi politician Wilhelm Kube. Includes: **WILHELM KUBE** (1887–1943) Gauleiter of Ostmark and Kurmark, Governor of Belorussia where his ruthless administration led to his assassination by partisans. T.L.S. on NSDAP letterhead, 1p. 4to., Berlin, Sept. 3, 1935 stating that Gau Judge Martin appeared to discuss a matter surrounding Engineer Utrecht. He adds: "...I assume that in this case as well someone misused or abused your name...". He urges that an investigation be undertaken, but that the Gestapo not be used, preferring Count von Helldorff or other non-security service assets. With: **WERNER BEST** (1903 – 1989) Nazi jurist, SS-Obergruppenführer, police chief and Gestapo leader. Most remembered as civilian administrator of occupied France and Denmark. Frightening T.L.S. as head of Gestapo Department, 1p. 4to. red-bordered sheet, Berlin, Dec. 20, 1935, an official report to the Prussian State Ministry that he has completed the interrogation of Franz Utrecht and is sending the results. Numerous dockets indicate that the fate of Mr. Utrecht laid in the hands of many individuals. Very good. Also included is Utrecht's signed confession, 3pp. legal folio, Berlin, Dec. 16, 1935. Utrecht's statement shows that he is in serious trouble: he claims that he met Reinhard Heydrich and "Fuchs" who told him of accusations made against him by the district leader of Prenzlauer. Utrecht denies gathering damaging evidence against powerful politician Wilhelm Kube and "Landrat Conti", and claims that he never impersonated an official of the Ministerpräsidenten: "The accusation is absolutely ridiculous and I do not know who would make such claims...". Signed in pencil with a very shaky hand. Three pieces. **\$400 – 500**
- 78. JOHANNES KUMMEL** (1909 – 1944) Wehrmacht officer, awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves. Killed in an automobile accident in Italy. S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a chest, up pose in uniform with his medal. and dated 1943. Fine. **\$150 – 200**
- 79. OTTO KUMM** (1909 – 2004) SS-Brigadeführer and Generalmajor of the Waffen-SS, also a recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords. Lot of three war-date partly-printed D.S.s, each 1p. oblong 8vo., [Zagreb], Jan. 30, 1944, recommendation that medals for bravery be issued to SS officers. Two documents signed in ink, one in indelible pencil, all very good to fine. **\$300 – 400**
- 80. MIHAIL LASCAR** (1889 – 1959) Romanian general during World War II, later Minister of Defense. Led the Mountain Brigade during Operation Barbarossa, later headed the 6th Division of the Romanian Third Army, and fought at the Battle of Stalingrad. Taken prisoner on November 22, 1942. S.P. 5" x 7" b/w, a chest, up profile signed with only fair contrast. Sold with a 1943 letter from the Ministry of Propaganda sending the photo. Two pieces, very good. **\$150 – 200**
- 81. ROBERT LEY** 1890 – 1945) Nazi leader and ardent anti-Semite who as head of the Labor Front ruthlessly enforced slave labor policies. He committed suicide in his jail cell at Nuremberg while awaiting trial. S.P. 5 1/2" x 3 1/2" b/w, an image of the passenger ship *Wilhelm Gustloff*, signed by Ley across the image, likely while he was a passenger. Fine. **\$200 – 300**
- 82. ROBERT LEY** T.L.S. on his personal letterhead, 1p. 4to., Berlin, June 5, 1940 to Chief of the S.D. **KURT DALUEGE**, thanking him for sending congratulations upon the birth of Ley's son, Wolf: "My wife and I are very pleased about it...". Boldly signed in green indelible pencil. At top, Daluege initials his receipt of the letter and indicates the date of receipt. Closed file holes in left margin, else near fine. **\$250 – 350**
- 83. HINRICH LOHSE** (1896 – 1964) German politician who served as the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland from 1941 to 1944. He directed his underlings to only give Ghetto inmates the most miniscule of food rations—just enough to keep them alive until the "final solution" could officially get underway. Sentenced to ten years hard labor. D.S. on official NSDAP letterhead, 2pp. legal folio, Kiel, Mar. 5, 1937 to the President of Luebeck, Heinrich Boehmaker (1896–1944), who established the concentration camp Eutin. In part: "...I received your long, explanatory and forceful letter...and decided that you have to stay in your position as head of the administration in Eutin. I won't comment on your arguments, but only want to say that I never had doubts in your abilities, nor do I question your initiative or your work...I believe if someone wants to be an official in a town or county, he should at least live there and work there, which is not the case with you. Not to mention your position in the SA is compatible with your position as council head of Eutin...I will not make the decision, but will accept the decision of the Minister of Interior...". Very good. The camp at Eutin housed political and labor prisoners, but was closed in 1934 as it was located so close to the city that the screams of those being tortured could be heard by the residents. **\$250 – 350**
- 84. WOLFGANG LUTH** (1913–1945) German U-boat ace with 46 "kills", accidentally shot and killed by a German sentry. Lüth was given the last state funeral of the Third Reich, the only U-boat commander to be so honored. Scarce signed book, the volume *A Ship! A Sword! A Sail!* by Gorch Foch (J. F. Lehmanns: Munich), 1934. Cloth boards with printed title. Inscribed on the front flyleaf in German to Lüth by his brother "Gochen", Christmas, 1934, with a bold, full ownership signature "Wolfgang Lüth" beneath. Gutter cracked, else very good. **\$400 – 500**
- 85. WOLFGANG LUTH** Scarce signed book, the volume *Naval Power in the Next War*, by Cmdr. Russell Grenfell, R.N., (Albert Nauck & Co.: Berlin), 1939, a German translation in red cloth boards, boldly signed "Lüth 1940" in pencil on the front flyleaf. Fine. **\$300 – 400**
- 86. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR** (1880 – 1964) American general and Allied Supreme Commander in the Pacific in World War II, accepted the surrender of Japan and was later dismissed by Truman for advocating an invasion of China. Exceptional S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, a stern bust portrait in uniform, boldly signed at his collar in dark blue ink. Fine. **\$300 – 400**
- 87. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR** T.L.S. 1p. 4to., New York, Feb. 28, 1962, thanks a man for his note and adds that he is very appreciative. Boldly signed and fine. **\$100 – 150**
- 88. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR** Full blue ink signature on a lined slip. **\$75 – 100**
- 89. GEORGE C. MARSHALL** (1880–1959) American general and statesman, Roosevelt's Army Chief of Staff during World War II and author of the Marshall Plan which sustained eastern Europe after the war. S.P. 4 1/2" x 6 3/4" b/w, an image of Marshall surveying a relief map of the South Pacific. Tiny staple holes at upper-right, else fine. Sold with a (later) T.L.S. on his letterhead, 1p. 4to., Washington, July 7, 1952 sending a signed photograph. Two pieces. **\$200 – 300**
- 90. GEORGE C. MARSHALL** (1880–1959) American general and statesman, Roosevelt's Army Chief of Staff during World War II and author of the Marshall Plan which sustained eastern Europe after the war. Bold blue signature on a small 4" x 2" sheet above a typed notation "General of the Army". The collector has also affixed six silver stars at bottom. Mounted, very good condition. **\$100 – 150**
- 91. JOSEF MENGELE** (1911 – ca. 1980) Nazi "doctor" who plied his trade at Auschwitz, he was the most brutal and detestable of all the camp doctors. It was Mengele's decision as to whether camp inmates would be used as forced labor or sent directly to the gas chambers, and he as well performed hideous experiments on inmates, especially twins. After the war, Mengele fled to Argentina where he avoided capture until his death. Very rare full signature: *Mengele, Josef* cut from a German document, matted and framed with a full-length image of Mengele in civilian garb, and a biographical description, framed. About twelve years ago a single document bearing about ten Mengele signatures was broken-up and the signatures sold separately – this is one of those examples. **\$1,500 – 2,000**
- 92. FRANK D. MERRILL** (1903 – 1955) American army officer who commanded Merrill's Marauders deep behind Japanese lines in Burma and cleared the Burma road supply route. Rare set of three signatures on a Tenth Army Corps envelope sent from Okinawa, Sep. 15, 1945. Merrill has signed with rank in the return address area at upper-left, added his own censor's signature at lower-left, and addressed the envelope to his wife "Mrs. Frank D. Merrill", thus signing this item a third time. A few wrinkles, else very good. With an Oct. 10, 1945 T.L.S. from his wife Lucy Merrill sending this envelope and mentioning it had originated on Okinawa. With photo. **\$200 – 300**

93. JOHANN MICKL (1893 – 1945) Wehrmacht lieutenant general, winner of the Knight's Cross with Oak leaves. Mortally wounded by Yugoslav partisans in April 1945. Partly-printed D.S. in green grease pencil, 1p. 4to., [Yugoslavia], Nov. 10, 1944, an award report printed in Bosnian and German in which Mickl approves of the award of a Bronze bravery medal for Heinz Hetterscheid who defended a German column against an attack by partisans. Extremely light toning, else fine condition. **\$200 – 300**

94. ERHARD MILCH (1892 – 1972) Co-creator with Goring of the Nazi's Luftwaffe, promoted to the rank of field marshal, later tried at Nuremberg and imprisoned until 1954. A fine collection of three items, includes a T.L.S., 1p. 4" x 6", Dusseldorf, Feb. 2, 1957 replying to a request for a photograph; A.L.S. 2pp. 4" x 6", Dusseldorf, Dec. 19, 1964: "...Coeler, Sperrle and v. Richthofen passed away a long time ago...", and lists the addresses of Oberst Stumpff and Gen. Karl Bodenschatz; and an excellent S.P., 3 1/4" x 5 1/4" b/w Milch in uniform waist up, boldly signed on front and verso adding rank under his full signature. Fine. **\$200 – 300**

95. ERHARD MILCH (1892 – 1972) Co-creator with Goring of the Nazi's Luftwaffe, promoted to the rank of field marshal, later tried at Nuremberg and imprisoned until 1954. A pair of signed items, includes: S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a Hoffmann postcard showing Milch in uniform chest up, boldly signed in blue ink with excellent contrast, mounted; with a T.L.S., 2pp. 4" x 6", Dusseldorf, Jan. 11, 1972, on his personal card, in part: "...I myself have not published my memoirs, but David Irving published a book about me 'The Rise and Fall of the Luftwaffe'...". Fine. **\$150 – 200**

96. ERHARD MILCH (1892 – 1972) Co-creator with Goering of the Nazi's Luftwaffe, promoted to the rank of field marshal, later tried at Nuremberg and imprisoned until 1954. Full signature in blue ink on the verso of a 1970 check made out to him. Very good. **\$75 – 100**

97. ROCHUS MISCH (b.1917) Oberscharführer in the 1st SS Div. Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler, served as a courier, bodyguard and telephone operator for Adolf Hitler. Postcard, an ironic image of a German Christmas street scene combining images of Santa Claus with multiple swastika banners, boldly signed across the face. Fine. **\$50 – 70**

98. WALTHER MODEL (1891 – 1945) German field marshal who led German armies against fierce Russian resistance at Moscow and Kursk, threw back Montgomery's attack at Arnhem, and killed himself following his defeat in the Ruhr Pocket. S.P. 3" x 4 1/2" overall, a magazine portrait of Model in uniform affixed to a card, signed in indelible pencil and date Apr. 22, 1942. Near fine. **\$250 – 350**

99. WILHELM MOHNKE (1911 – 2001) High-ranking and long serving SS officer who was involved in the Malmedy massacre during the Battle of the Bulge in 1944. He replaced the badly wounded Theodor Wisch as commander of the 1st SS Panzer Division Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler ("LAH"). Handmade presentation card, 1pp., 8 1/2" x 11" on heavy stock, Dec. 13, 1944, drawn in red and black ink with a bold "LAH" logo. Mohnke sends birthday and quick-recovery wishes to Theodor Wisch from the leaders and men of his old division, boldly signed at bottom. Collector's pencil notation at bottom left easily removed. Some dampstains in largely blank areas, else very good. **\$600 – 700**

100. WERNER MOLDERS (1913 – 1941) Luftwaffe pilot and the leading German fighter ace in the Spanish Civil War. The first pilot in aviation history to claim 100 kills, and instrumental in the development of new fighter tactics which led to the finger-four formation. Typed D.S. in bold graphite, [n.p., likely Belgium with Jagdgeschwader 51], Feb. 23, 1941], an approval of the promotion of Horst Walter to the rank of lieutenant: "Walter is a very passionate, clean and upstanding soldier, and inside he is pure. He is logical and clear in his thinking and he has a healthy motivation...I believe that he is acceptable...". Paperclip stain at top, else very good. **\$400 – 500**

101. BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY (1887 – 1976) British Field Marshal who commenced the drive at El Alamein that ultimately drove Rommel from North Africa. Also involved in the invasions of Sicily and France. Lot of three items includes signature on a card: "B. L. Montgomery Field Marshall" penned on a small card dated Sept. 1, 1945 on verso; A.L.S. "Montgomery of Alamein", 1p. 8vo., Alton, Mar. 15, 1968, acknowledging receipt of \$300; hand-addressed transmittal envelope, presumably sent with the A.L.S. mentioned. Card has paperclip imprint, else very good. **\$150 – 200**

102. OSWALD MOSLEY AND COLIN ROSS OSWALD MOSLEY (1896 – 1980) English politician, founder of the British Union of Fascists. I.S.P. Oct. 30, 1971, 6" x 8" b/w photograph with John S. McCowan, English journalist, inscribed: "To my friend John S. McCowan". The ink in Mosley's pen did not adhere well, so he went over his inscription and signature two or three times. Sold with the same image annotated by McCowan. Both photographs are stamped on reverse "Copyright John Warburton, London." John Warburton was a freelance photographer, follower of Oswald Mosley and a "Blackshirt", a corps of black-uniformed paramilitary stewards instituted by Mosley. Sold with a 5" x 7" card signed **COLIN ROSS**, pro-Nazi Austrian-Scottish explorer. Two pieces. **\$100 – 150**

103. LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN (1900 – 1979) British naval commander and statesman, supreme allied commander in Southeast Asia responsible for the recapture of Burma. T.L.S. "Mountbatten of Burma" on his letterhead, 1p. 8vo., Mar. 9, 1955, thanks the recipient for his good wishes upon Mountbatten being appointed First Sea Lord and agrees to sign a photograph to add to his correspondent's "remarkable collection". Sold with: **HAROLD ALEXANDER** (1891-1969) "Alexander of Tunis", British general who commanded the invasion of Sicily and Italy. 1949 signed Christmas card picturing the Canadian parliament building, signed "Alexander" Governor General. Two pieces, very good. **\$150 – 200**

104. LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN (1900 – 1979) British naval commander and statesman, supreme allied commander in Southeast Asia responsible for the recapture of Burma. Signature "Mountbatten of Burma" on index card. Minor contemporary ink smudge to top of "M" in Mountbatten, else fine condition. **\$50 – 75**

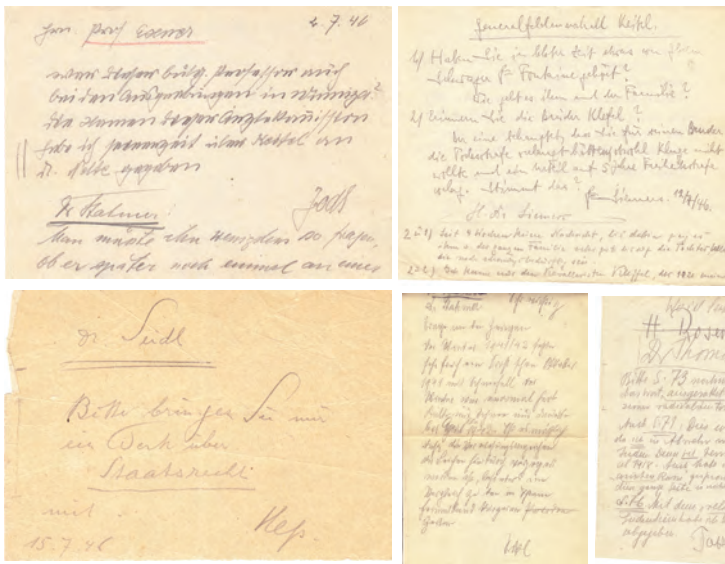
105. JOACHIM MUNCHEBERG (1918-1943) German ace credited with 135 kills, winner of the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords. Fine S.P. 4" x 6" b/w, a Hoffman real photo postcard in uniform, boldly signed at right. Pen docket in ink on verso listing his accomplishments, light mounting traces, light wear, otherwise very good. **\$200 – 300**

106. LUDWIG MUNCHMEYER (1885-1947) German anti-Semitic Evangelical pastor and propagandist who ran an "anti-Semitic" spa on Borkum. Unusual S.P. 5 1/2" c 3 1/2" b/w, shows Munchmeyer with Hitler and stamped on verso: "The Fuhrer and Chancellor welcomes Fr. Munchmeyer at the launching of the 'Scharnhorst' on 14.12.34. in Bremen". Boldly signed in pencil on verso. Light wear, very good. Sold with a reprint of an anti-Semitic broadside from the office of Julius Streicher urging a boycott. **\$150 – 200**

107. CHESTER W. NIMITZ (1885 – 1966) American admiral, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet during World War II and largely responsible for the successful "island-hopping" campaign against the Japanese. Fine lot of two items, includes an S.P. 3 3/4" x 5" b/w, a stern portrait in uniform, signed adding rank in white bottom margin with a separate signature on a card, likewise adding rank. Both pieces mounted to a larger sheet. Fine. **\$200 – 300**

108. CHESTER W. NIMITZ (1885 – 1966) American admiral, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet during World War II and largely responsible for the successful "island-hopping" campaign against the Japanese. 1946 cut signature from a photograph: "Dec. 7, 1946. With great appreciation. C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN." **\$75 – 100**

109. WALTER NOWOTNEY (1920 – 1944) German fighter ace of World War II credited with 258 aerial victories in 442 combat missions. Nowotny achieved 255 of these victories on the Eastern Front and three while flying one of the first jet fighters, the Messerschmitt Me 262, in one of which he was killed. Large, bold signature beneath a printed image of two German bombers in flight. Fine. **\$250 – 350**



110. DEFENDANTS' NOTES FROM THE NUREMBERG TRIALS An important archive of handwritten notes between 18 defendants in the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials and their defense attorneys, various formats, almost all signed, most with the last name, written during their trials and generally exchanging information concerning their defense. This grouping was obtained by a newspaper reporter who observed the defendants and counsel passing these notes during the trial, and she requested the attorneys if she might have the notes as mementoes of the trial. Defendants include: **KARL DONITZ** (2 signed), **HANS FRANK** (1 signed), **HANS FRITSCH** (1 signed), **WALTHER FUNK** (1 signed), **HERMANN GORING** (2 signed "G"), **RUDOLF HESS** (1 signed), **ALFRED JODL** (1 signed), **HANS KALTENBRUNNER** (2 signed), **WILHELM KEITEL** (1 signed), **ERICH RAEDER** (2 signed), **ALFRED ROSENBERG** (2 signed), **FRITZ SAUCKEL** (1 signed), **HJALMAR SCHACHT** (1 signed), **ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART** (1 signed), **CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH** (2pp. manuscript), **FRANZ VON PAPAN** (1p. manuscript), **JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP** (1 signed), and **BALDUR VON SCHIRACH** (2 signed). There are some revealing statements within, though far too much to quote here: "[Hans Frank]...Because Seyss-Inquart will ask me again, what was talked about him today, I ask you to briefly note on this note, what accusation the French actually brought up against my friend today...[Walther Funk]...I specifically gave you a signed declaration for the affidavit Pohl, which should be used as my own affidavit. Please return the 'declaration' back to me....[Hermann Goring]...Please tell Dr. Stahmer, he should please bring the order of November 12, 1938 (elimination of Jews from economic life) [Goring's conference on the 'Jewish Question'] to the meeting tomorrow morning. G...[Rudolf Hess]...Dr. Seidl, Please bring me a book about constitutional law. Hess...[Alfred Jodl]...Herrn Prof Exner, was this Brit. professor also at the excavations in Winnizza? At that time I passed on the name of the medical commission to Dr. Nolte through Keitel. Jodl...[Ernst Kaltenbrunner]...I think that these pictures and statements are very useful for me. They confirm my visit at the quarry and administration of Mauthausen in 1942. ...[Wilhelm Keitel]...The claim regarding the death penalty is wrong. I never submitted officer-judgments to the Führer, instead they went to the chief adjutant, who submitted the judgment reports of the superiors and judges directly. I have no knowledge about the Kleffel case ...[Alfred Rosenberg]...Please rewrite page 73. The word 'eradicate' is being used in its most radical meaning! Also page 71. Utterly important, since I was in defense, not the Jews. Because they ruled as of 1918. I also never spoke of an 'Aryan race' ...[Fritz Sauckel]...The winter was unusually harsh cold and snow lasted until April 1942. Is it possible that the signs of decay on the corpses were delayed...[Joachim von Ribbentrop]...This is regarding a reprisal order that that the Führer gave the Reichsführer SS and which we opposed, but were complicit in the eyes of the Geneva Convention and as a protecting power...[Baldur von Schirach]...You have to search far within the party leadership to find orders that are as radical in their national socialist nature as given from people like Reichenau and Manstein...'Tomorrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time, And all our yesterdays have lighted fools, The way to dusty death'...". A fine historical archive. **\$4,000 - 6,000**

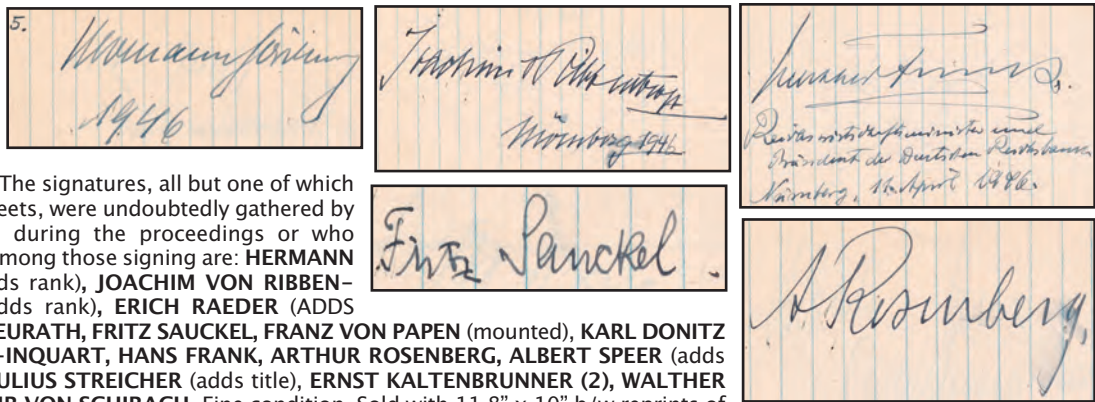
specifically gave you a signed declaration for the affidavit Pohl, which should be used as my own affidavit. Please return the 'declaration' back to me....[Hermann Goring]...Please tell Dr. Stahmer, he should please bring the order of November 12, 1938 (elimination of Jews from economic life) [Goring's conference on the 'Jewish Question'] to the meeting tomorrow morning. G...[Rudolf Hess]...Dr. Seidl, Please bring me a book about constitutional law. Hess...[Alfred Jodl]...Herrn Prof Exner, was this Brit. professor also at the excavations in Winnizza? At that time I passed on the name of the medical commission to Dr. Nolte through Keitel. Jodl...[Ernst Kaltenbrunner]...I think that these pictures and statements are very useful for me. They confirm my visit at the quarry and administration of Mauthausen in 1942. ...[Wilhelm Keitel]...The claim regarding the death penalty is wrong. I never submitted officer-judgments to the Führer, instead they went to the chief adjutant, who submitted the judgment reports of the superiors and judges directly. I have no knowledge about the Kleffel case ...[Alfred Rosenberg]...Please rewrite page 73. The word 'eradicate' is being used in its most radical meaning! Also page 71. Utterly important, since I was in defense, not the Jews. Because they ruled as of 1918. I also never spoke of an 'Aryan race' ...[Fritz Sauckel]...The winter was unusually harsh cold and snow lasted until April 1942. Is it possible that the signs of decay on the corpses were delayed...[Joachim von Ribbentrop]...This is regarding a reprisal order that that the Führer gave the Reichsführer SS and which we opposed, but were complicit in the eyes of the Geneva Convention and as a protecting power...[Baldur von Schirach]...You have to search far within the party leadership to find orders that are as radical in their national socialist nature as given from people like Reichenau and Manstein...'Tomorrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time, And all our yesterdays have lighted fools, The way to dusty death'...". A fine historical archive. **\$4,000 - 6,000**

111. NUREMBERG "DOCTORS TRIALS" DEFENDANTS The Doctors' Trial (officially U.S. v. Karl Brandt, et al.) was the first of 12 trials for war crimes that the U.S. held in their occupation zone in Nuremberg after war's end. Twenty of the 23 defendants were medical doctors and were accused of having been involved in human experimentation and mass murder under the guise of euthanasia. Josef Mengele, one of the leading Nazi doctors, had evaded capture. The accused faced 4,000 charges, including: conspiracy to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity; war crimes, including performing medical experiments on P.O.W.s and civilians, tortures, atrocities, and other inhuman acts; crimes against humanity; and membership in a criminal organization (the SS). During the trial, Army MP Pvt. Samuel W. Phillips was attached to the trials with duties including escorting defendants from their cells to the dock. During his service, he obtained the now excessively-rare signatures of 22 of the 23 defendants (Rudolf Brandt likely refused to sign). Included on a single octave sheet are: **HERMANN BECKER-FREYSS** Captain, Medical Service of the Air Force, Chief of the Department for Aviation Medicine, 20 years; **WILHELM BEIGLBOCK** Consulting Physician to the Luftwaffe, 15 years; **KURT BLOME** Deputy Reich Health Leader, acquitted, later sentence by the French to 20 years; **KARL BRANDT** Personal physician to Adolf Hitler; Gruppenführer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS; Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation, death; **FRITZ FISCHER** Major in the Waffen SS; and Assistant Physician to the defendant Gebhardt, life imprisonment; **KALR GEBHARDT** Gruppenführer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS; Chief Surgeon of the Staff of the Reich Physician SS and Police, death; **KURT GENZKEN** Gruppenführer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS; and Chief of the Medical Department of the Waffen SS, life imprisonment; **SIEGFRIED HANDLOSER** Medical Inspector of the Army and Chief of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, life imprisonment; **WALDEMAR HOVEN** Chief Doctor of the Buchenwald concentration camp, death; **JOACHIM MRUGOWSKY** Chief Hygienist of the Reich Physician SS and Police and Chief of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS, death; **HERTA OBERHEUSER** Physician at the Ravensbrück concentration camp; and Assistant Physician to the defendant Gebhardt; 20 years; **ADOLF POKORNY** Physician, Specialist in Skin and Venereal Diseases, acquitted; **HELMUT POPPENDICK** Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reich Physician SS and Police, 10 years; **HANS WOLFGANG ROMBERG** Doctor on the Staff of the Department for Aviation Medicine, acquitted; **GERHARD ROSE** Chief of the Department for Tropical Medicine, and Professor of the Robert Koch Institute, life imprisonment; **PAUL ROSTOCK** Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation, acquitted; **SIEGFRIED RUFF** Director of the Department for Aviation Medicine at the German Experimental Institute for Aviation, acquitted; **KONRAD SCHAEFER** Doctor on the Staff of the Institute for Aviation Medicine, acquitted; **OSKAR SCHROEDER** Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe, life imprisonment; **WOLFRAM SIEVERS** Reich Manager of the "Ahnenerbe" Society, Director of the Institute for Military Scientific Research, death; and **GEORGE AUGUST WELTZ** Chief of the Institute for Aviation Medicine in Munich, acquitted. Overall near fine. **\$1,500 - 2,000**

HERMANN BECKER-FREYSS	1	Hermann Becker-Freyss	OBERHEUSER, HERTA	13	Herta Oberheuser
WILHELM BEIGLBOCK	2	Prof. Beiglbock	POKORNY, ADOLF	14	Adolf Pokorny
BLOME, KURT	3	K. Blome	POPPENDICK, HELMUT	15	Helmut Poppendick
BRANDT, VIKTOR	4	Viktor Brandt	ROMBERG, WOLFGANG	16	Wolfgang Romberg
BRANDT, RUDOLF	5	Rudolf Brandt	ROSE, GERHARD	17	Gerhard Rose
BRANDT, KARL	6	Karl Brandt	ROSTOCK, PAUL	18	Paul Rostock
FISCHER, FRITZ	7	Fritz Fischer	RUFF, SIEGFRIED	19	Siegfried Ruff
GERHARDT, KARL	8	Karl Gebhardt	SCHAEFER, KONRAD	20	Konrad Schaefer
GENZKEN, KARL	9	Kurt Genzken	SCHROEDER, OSKAR	21	Oskar Schroeder
HANDLOSER, SIEGFRIED	10	Siegfried Handloser	SIEVERS, WOLFRAM	22	Wolfram Sievers
HOVEN, WALDEMAR	11	Waldemar Hoven	WELTZ, GEORGE AUGUST	23	George August Weltz
JOACHIM MRUGOWSKY	12	Joachim Mrugowsky			

112. NUREMBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS DEFENDANTS

A small notebook, brown faux leather covers with lightly-lined pages, bearing within the ink signatures of 18 of the principal Nuremberg War Crimes Trial defendants. The signatures, all but one of which were penned on individual sheets, were undoubtedly gathered by an American guard present during the proceedings or who watched over the prisoners. Among those signing are: **HERMANN GORING, ALFRED JODL** (adds rank), **JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WILHELM KEITEL** (adds rank), **ERICH RAEDER** (ADDS RANK), **CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FRITZ SAUCKEL, FRANZ VON PAPEN** (mounted), **KARL DONITZ** (adds rank), **ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, HANS FRANK, ARTHUR ROSENBERG, ALBERT SPEER** (adds title), **HJALMAR SCHACHT, JULIUS STREICHER** (adds title), **ERNST KALTENBRUNNER** (2), **WALTHER FUNK** (adds title), and **BALDUR VON SCHIRACH**. Fine condition. Sold with 11 8" x 10" b/w reprints of the death photos of the condemned.



\$1,200 - 1,500



113. NUREMBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS DEFENDANTS Excellent grouping of twenty signatures of the principal defendants tried at the Nuremberg Trials of the Major War Criminal of Nazi Germany, held between Nov. 20, 1945 and Oct. 1, 1946. The signatures, most signed in full and all boldly penned in black ink, are on separate small slips laid down to a single sheet. That sheet in turn is bound into a pictorial book featuring images of the trial, "Nurnberg, by Charles W. Alexander, (Karl Ulrich & Co.: Nurnberg). 1946. The signatures include, in order of appearance: **HERMANN GORING, ALFRED JODL** (adding rank), **JOACHIM**

VON RIBBENTROP, WILHELM KEITEL (adding rank), **ERICH RAEDER, CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FRITZ SAUCKEL, FRANZ VON PAPEN, KARL DONITZ, ARTUR SEYSS-INQUART, HANS FRANK, ARTHUR ROSENBERG, ALBERT SPEER, HJALMAR SCHACHT, JULIUS STREICHER, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, WALTHER FUNK, WILHELM FRICK, BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, and HANS FRITSCHKE**. Some toning at margins, one or two closely-cut, else very good. The signatures were obtained by Army MP Pvt. Samuel W. Phillips who was attached to the trials of the principal war criminals as well as the "Doctors Trials" at Nuremberg, where his duties included escorting defendants from their cells to the dock. Phillips has signed the book twice, adding his rank and serial number. The lot also includes: **FRANZ SCHLEGELBERGER** (1876-1970) State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Justice, Justice Minister during the Third Reich, signature while prisoner on a small slip; clippings from the principal Nuremberg trials, including Oct. 2 and 3, 1946 partial copies of Stars and Stripes announcing verdicts; and two lists of the accused in the Justices and SS trials written in Phillips' hand.

\$1,500 - 2,000



114. NUREMBERG WAR CRIMINALS A great group of 11 signatures of Nazi war criminals, likely obtained while awaiting trial, signed on a twenty mark note. Includes: **JULIUS STREICHER, WALTHER FUNK, KARL DONITZ, HERMANN GOERING, WILHELM FRICK, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, ALFRED ROSENBERG, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, WILHELM KEITEL, ALFRED JODL** and one other not identified by us. Signatures a bit faded and bill a bit worn, nonetheless in very good condition and a fine assemblage.

\$1,000 - 1,500



115. NUREMBERG WAR CRIMINALS Lot of eight signatures on separate sheets of prominent defendants in the major war crimes trials held in Nuremberg in 1946-47. Except where noted otherwise, each of the following has signed in ink an octavo sheet indicating that the signature affixed "...is my proper signature...", and each page bears a contemporary profile "mug shot" of the prisoner. Included is: **ALBERT KESSELING** (handwritten declaration, signed in pencil), **FRANZ HALDER** (different photo), **RUDOLF HESS** (different photo), **ERICH RAEDER** (different photo), **ALFRED JODL** (no photo), **JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, DR. ROBERT LEY, and WILHELM KEITEL** (no photo). A contemporary collector added a typed note to each page indicating the defendant's name and alleged crime. Overall very good to fine.

\$600 - 800

116. ROBERT H. JACKSON (1892-1954) Supreme Court Associate Justice who also took on the role of chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. T.L.S. as Attorney General, 1p. 4to., Washington, Jan. 26, 1940 thanking a Chicago man for his "good wishes upon my nomination as Attorney General." Fine.

\$100 - 150

117. WALTER OESAU (1913 -1944) German Luftwaffe ace who served in the Condor Legion during the Spanish Civil War and on both fronts during the Second World War. Berated by Goering as a coward when he stayed in bed with the flu during a major Allied bombing raid over Belgium and Northern France, Oseau, despite a high fever, led an attack on the bombing formation only to be shot down after a lengthy dogfight. S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a real photo postcard bearing a bust portrait of Oseau with Knights Cross, boldly signed across his chest. Very good.

\$200 - 300

118. FRANZ VON PAPEN (1879-1969) Chancellor of Germany and Vice Chancellor in Hitler's early years of power, von Papen was accused and later acquitted of war crimes. D.S., a New Years card measuring 4 1/4" x 11 3/4" when open, Erlenhaus, Dec. 26, 1963, with printed New Year wishes inside, signed "Franz v Papen" in blue ink, and a color photograph of his residence "Erlenhaus" on the cover with the inscription: "Erlenhaus, Christmas 1963". Card is separated in the middle, else fine.

\$75 - 100

119. HANS PFUNDTNER (1881 – 1945) Nazi Secretary of State, instrumental in the development and formulation of the Law on the Protection of German Blood and German Honor (Nuremberg Laws). These laws incorporated anti-Semitism as a form of scientific racism, and resulted in large-scale officially sanctioned persecution of Jews. Scarce D.S., 4pp. 4to., Berlin, Aug. 15, 1940, an application for a position by a tax assessor to which Pfundtner states he has no objections. File holes else fine. **\$150 – 200**

120. JOSEF PRILLER (1915 – 1961) Luftwaffe ace made famous for his single strafing pass attack on Sword Beach on June 6, 1944, a recipient of the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords. S.P., 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a chest, up pose in uniform, signed near the bottom margin with fair to good contrast. **\$200 – 300**

121. ERICH RAEDER (1876 – 1960) Commander and Chief of the German Navy (1933 – 1943) who was largely responsible for its expansion. Retired over growing differences with Hitler. Partly-printed D.S., 1p. sm. folio, Berlin, May 6, 1939, the promotion of Otto Blaase to the rank of Obersekretär. Nicely signed, with blind embossed official seal. Very good to fine. **\$200 – 300**

122. ERICH RAEDER (1876 – 1960) Commander and Chief of the German Navy (1933 – 1943) who was largely responsible for its expansion. Retired over growing differences with Hitler. War-date S.P., 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a Hoffmann portrait of Raeder in uniform, boldly signed and dated by him June 9, 1941. Fine. **\$200 – 300**

123. GUNTHER RALL (1918 – 2009) German fighter pilot and third highest ace with 275 "kills". S.P. 16 1/2" x 11 1/2" b/w, a limited edition print of Rall being congratulated by Hitler upon the award of his Swords of the Knights Cross in September, 1943 after accumulating his 200th aerial victory. Boldly signed in pencil at bottom, sold with an original color photo of Rall in later years. Fine. **\$100 – 150**

124. HERMANN RECKNAGEL (1892 – 1945) German general and awardee of the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords, an infantry commander killed by Russian partisans. Partly-printed D.S., 1p. 8vo., July 26, 1942, an award of the Iron Cross, 2nd Class to a soldier in his command. Near fine. **\$200 – 300**

125. WILHELM REINHARD (1869 – 1955) German infantry general, SA officer, SS-Obergruppenführer and member of the Reichstag. Partly-printed D.S. as SS-Obergruppenführer, 1p. sm. folio, Berlin, July 1, 1937, untranslated but apparently a Reichskriegerbund (Kyffhäuserbund) appointment. Fine. **\$150 – 200**

A border pass issued to the nephew of Ribbentrop's British mistress

126. JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP (1893 – 1946) Nazi foreign minister. First of the Nuremberg defendants to hang on October 16, 1946. Intriguing D.S. as Ambassador to London, 2pp. legal folio, London, July 9, 1939, a "laissez passer" in the form of a pre-printed document instructed German immigration and customs to facilitate entry to one "F[rancis] E[dward] Stonor", signed by Stonor and by Ribbentrop at bottom. Stamps on the verso show two entries and exits from Germany in 1937. Very good. The most interesting thing about this document is that Stonor was the nephew of Mary Jeane Stourton (Jeane, Lady Camoys), long alleged to have been an ardent Nazi and the mistress of von Ribbentrop. **\$400 – 600**

127. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY (1895 – 1994) American Army general who led airborne assaults on Sicily and commanded U.N. forces in the Korean War following the dismissal of MacArthur. Fine souvenir typed D.S. 1p. 4to., [n.p., Dec. 26, 1950], the text of the Eight Army General Order in which Ridgway assumed command of American forces in Korea: "I have with little notice, assumed heavy responsibilities before in battle, but never with greater opportunities for service to our loved ones and our Nation in beating back a world menace which free men cannot tolerate. It is an honored privilege to share this service with you and with our comrades of the Navy and Air Force. You will have my utmost, I shall expect yours." Ridgway leaves an additional signature with his initials "M. B. R." at the bottom. Usual folds, else fine condition. **\$200 – 300**

128. (LENI RIEFENSTAHL) WALTER FRENTZ (1907 – 2004) German cameraman and photographer for the Nazi propaganda machine, worked under Leni Riefenstahl from 1939 to 1945 on "Triumph of the Will" and "Olympia". Adolf Hitler's preferred cameraman and photographer, Frentz took the last pictures of Hitler before the dictator's suicide. T.L.S., 2pp. legal folio, Ueberlingen, June 29, 1994, in German. Frentz sets forth a short biography describing his early career in filmmaking and later work. Sold with two photo postcards of Nazi-era Berlin buildings, signed on the face. Also present is a reprint of his iconic self-portrait, a color photograph, 4 1/4" x 6", signed on verso: "A Jacques Milloux! Walter Frentz", smeared. Four pieces. **\$100 – 150**



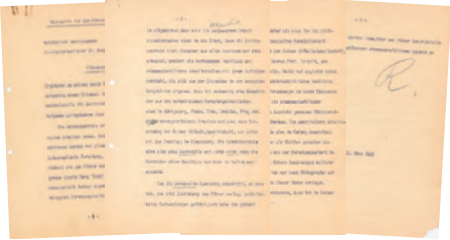
129. ERNST ROHM (1887 – 1934) Nazi Brownshirt who organized, trained and headed the SA, a friend of Hitler who was at his side in the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch, later set-up and executed by Hitler following their disagreement on the use of the two million-strong SA. Fine and rare S.P., 9" x 6" b/w, showing Rohm in S.A. uniform at the front and center of a large group of graduates standing before the Reichsführerschule in Munich, some kneeling, some standing, several with ceremonial daggers in their hands. Boldly signed "Rohm" in indelible pencil at bottom. A typed note on the verso indicates that this was the 24th class held at the school, and that the photo was taken on May 3, 1934. It also notes: "1.7.34 High traitor Rohm is shot". Very fine condition. The Munich Reichsführerschule was the first of its kind and held its first class in June, 1931. S.A. group leader Kurt Kühme led the institution, which emphasized the ideological training of the students who usually spent four weeks at the expense of the Nazi Party. S.A. organizational, operational and regulatory issues were the primary focus of the teaching, with some time devoted to sports and travel. **\$4,000 – 5,000**

130. ALFRED ROSENBERG (1893 – 1946) Nazi leader considered the ideologist of Nazism, Reichsminister of the eastern territories, executed at Nuremberg. Fine association dedication, likely removed from his book trimmed to 4 1/2" x 7": "Party member [Julius]. Streicher in old battle camaraderie A. Rosenberg Berlin, 31.12.33", with a separate piece of paper affixed at bottom, a piece of the title page of Rosenberg's *The Myth of the Twentieth Century* ornately printed. Fine. **\$300 – 400**

Rosenberg and the visit of British fascist Oswald Mosely

131. ALFRED ROSENBERG Fine content D.S., 1p. large 4to., Berlin, May 3, 1935, a memorandum summarizing his thoughts concerning a meeting held with representative of British fascist leader Oswald Mosely in anticipation of his anticipated visit to Germany. The document, "Regarding the visit of Sir Oswald Mosley to Germany", reads in part: "...On Friday, May 3, two representatives of the English Fascist leader visited the Foreign Ministry and said there was a secret meeting with Hitler...at the meeting supposedly were Dr. Goebbels and his wife, Mr. Ribbentrop, Reichleader Bouhler, and Obergruppenfuhrer Bruckner. I want to say that the preliminary work for Mr. Mosely's trip was done by the Foreign Ministry and I spoke to the Fuhrer many times about it...the Fuhrer mentioned that a secret meeting was not needed, because it would become publicly known regardless...a possible visit was approved...he will listen to any English politician despite any political affiliation if their goal is to be sympathetic to Germany...the representatives had a request which I cannot set down on paper...I ask that the Fuhrer hear me in person...". File holes at left margin, some underlining, else very good. Clearly, Rosenberg wanted credit for his involvement in any visit by the traitorous British fascist. Mosely would not visit Germany until 1936, when he secretly married Diana Mitford in the Berlin home of Joseph Goebbels. Adolf Hitler was one of the guests. **\$400 - 600**

Rosenberg's plans to open an office for "research on the East"



132. ALFRED ROSENBERG (1893 - 1946) Nazi leader considered the ideologist of Nazism, Reichsminister of the eastern territories, executed at Nuremberg. Fine content war-date D.S. "R" in pencil with several holograph additions, 3pp. large 4to., "Fuhrer Headquarters", Berlin, Mar. 23, 1942, to Adolf Hitler. This message is marked to be sent via telephone, but has been typed in a large font, indicating that this copy was also intended to be read by Hitler at some future time. Rosenberg, who headed the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, sets forth his ideas concerning a plan to create a Reich central office "for research on the East". In part: "...the Reich central office does not employ researchers...it gives those tasks to the existing institutes and scientific societies which result from the situation in the occupied Eastern areas...a close connection is necessary to the Kaiser Wilhelm Society.....[it] would be a head office and would not gather the representatives of all institutions...Concerning the personnel placement...I have thought of Eugen Fischer [(1874-1967) German physician, eugenicist, influenced Nazi racial hygiene] as one for biological research...for the inner circle Professor Wiegelt...the work center in Berlin thus would be confined in size but has to feel itself as mediator between the challenges of the East and the research work done in the Reich...I may reassure the Fuhrer that I have in no respect the intention to create in this central office an inflated scientific apparatus...". File holes in left margin, paper clip stain to top of first page, else fine. With full translation. Rosenberg basically controlled all of the eastern "territories", where the Nazis hoped to exile undesirables to serve as slave laborers farming, mining, etc. **\$800 - 1,200**

133. HJALMAR SCHACHT (1877 - 1970) German financier and banker who engineered the rearmament of Germany. Broke with Hitler and joined the resistance when Germany went to war. Acquitted at Nuremberg. Souvenir T.Ms.S., 2pp. 4to., [n.p., n.d.], an excerpt from his "Confessions of 'The Old Wizard'" concerning his impression upon meeting Otto von Bismarck as a young school boy. Fine. **\$100 - 150**

134. HEINZ WOLFGANG SCHNAUFER (1922 - 15 July 1950) German Luftwaffe night fighter pilot, the highest scoring night fighter ace in the history of aerial warfare with 121 victories, all accomplished after dark. Fine S.P., 8" x 10" b/w, a printed image of a twin-engined German fighter in pursuit of a British Spitfire, boldly signed (possibly war-date) at bottom. Mounted, light toning at margins, else fine. Sold with a second item: **RALPH VON RETTBERG** (1911-2004) German Luftwaffe ace and recipient of the Knight's Cross, pencil signature on a small sheet beneath an image of himself affixed to the same sheet. Two pieces. **\$200 - 300**

135. HINRICH SCHULDT (1901 - 1944) German Waffen-SS officer and a posthumous recipient of the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords. He was killed in action by an anti-tank shell. Rare T.L.S. 1p. large 4to., [n.p.], Oct. 31, 1942 sending a signed photo and adding: "...I hope that your collection, of about 850 pictures by now, and supposed to be donated to the NSDAP...is worthy of my donation...". Recipient's name has been blacked-out, file holes covered on verso, else very good. **\$200 - 300**

Skorzeny and Spanish military leaders plan a secret German "shock" army . . . with the aid of the Vatican!



136. OTTO SKORZENY'S "PLAN SKORZENY" - COLLABORATING WITH FRANCO, THE VATICAN AND EX-NAZI GENERALS TO BUILD A SECRET ARMY IN SPAIN On Sep. 7, 1950 Otto Skorzeny, bearing a passport under the alias of "Hans Frey", met with ex-Wehrmacht Gen. Hans Speidel to discuss a matter of great importance to Skorzeny and many of his fellow ex-Nazis. On the very same day, he obtained a temporary visa to travel to Spain and on Sep. 16, 1950, Skorzeny entered Spain under an alias to begin a collaboration with Spain's top military leaders, ex-SS generals and officers, and even the highest levels of the Vatican to plan the formation of a secret army of ex-Nazis and Spanish military in Spain and North Africa, prepared at any time to counter a Russian attack from East Germany. This grouping of documents, directly from Skorzeny's estate, documents his efforts to form such an "army in exile", perhaps with even more sinister intent. Its contents have remained hidden for over sixty years, totally unknown to journalists and historians alike. The archive opens with Skorzeny's "Deutsche Kennkarte", or identity card, issued to him under his hitherto unknown alias "Hans R. Frey". The document is 4pp. sm. 8vo., issued in Freiburg on Feb. 21, 1950 and

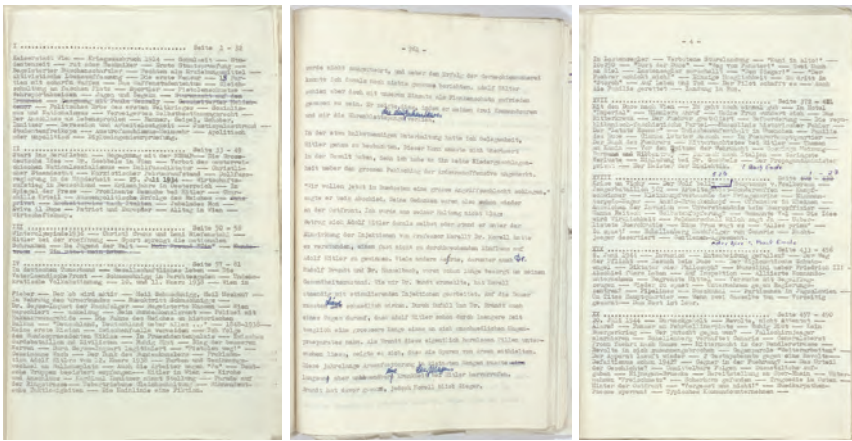
bearing the official stamp and signature of a police official. Skorzeny's photo and two fingerprints are affixed to the document, and it appears to have been filled-out in his hand. A false birth place ("Breslau") and birth date are inserted to throw off any potential investigators, as Skorzeny had fled Dachau and was being sought by Czech authorities at the time. Also included is the temporary visa mentioned above on Consul General of Spain letterhead, 1p. 4to., Frankfurt, Sep. 7, 1950. Skorzeny's photo is attached by rivets and tied to the document with a consular seal. The document, signed by Consul Jorge Spottorno, which bears yet another Skorzeny alias: "Rolf Steinbauer", asks that Skorzeny be issued a temporary, 30 day entrance visa into Spain. The visa is stamped with the date of his entry, Sep. 16, 1950. On Sep. 23, he is granted a three month extension, and on Jan. 18, 1951 he is granted yet another three month extension. Skorzeny set to work immediately preparing his "expose" (as he calls it), his plan to form a secret army based in Spain, prepared to counteract any invasion of Germany from the east. A copy of this expose is present, ca. early-1950, 4pp. 4to., in German, unsigned. Skorzeny fears that if Russia were to invade Germany, it would spell the end of Europe. He notes: "...for reasons of their survival, the Asian Bolsheviks would com-

pletely rot out western Europe, just like the satellite states Poland, Hungary (Katyn!)...the conquest of Europe, with the exception of a bridgehead (Spain), is possible at any time in one of two ways: an open war. If the Russian troops which are stationed in East Germany and Hungary were to march today, they would reach the Atlantic in a maximum of eight days..." He claims that the Allied forces remaining in Europe would be too weak to repulse such an attack. Skorzeny cites a potential second source of belligerence as being civil war incited by the Soviet Union wherein East German forces would occupy West Germany. Communist parties in Italy and France would in turn rebel, and those countries would fall under the Soviet occupation as well. On the other hand, Skorzeny warns that defensive rearmament by Germany could be viewed by Stalin as a provocation, and in any event an army could not be made ready for at least two years. Stalin sees that Germany is beginning to prosper under the Marshall Plan and will not bide his time. Skorzeny urges that German military manpower, scientists and engineers should be brought to safety in Spain so that Europe would not be quickly surrendered in a general war. Skorzeny then outlines his plan: "Today I can speak for all the real active German powers that are not represented in Bonn...the participation of the highest military powers is assured, for example...[Panzer general Heinz] Guderian...[top Waffen-SS Gen. Paul] Hausser...and the generals [Hasso von] Manteuffel and Genl. Dr. [Hans] Speidel [Speidel was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied NATO ground forces in Central Europe in April 1957]...this goes so far that...Speidel...who will most likely be in the highest post in a possible new German Wehrmacht...will incorporate this plan in his organization...in various German cities we have established small leadership circles that include excellent men from the former Waffen-SS...Kriegsmarine...Luftwaffe...every man in these circles will attract another four or five officers...each of these groups will secure a truck...each is buying 20 liters of gasoline...to reach the Pyrenees...through the Rhone Valley...across Marseille...there is an additional plan to get financial support from the U.S.A...Guderian is already active working on [this] plan...the small German specialist groups could be established now under cover of the Spanish Foreign Legion..." In a retained copy of a letter (unsigned) 2pp. 4to., Madrid, Nov. 17, 1950 to an unknown party, Skorzeny states that Speidel's name should be dropped from his "expose" and that all parties to the document be advised of the change. He adds that in September, 1950 he met with Speidel and Karl Heinz Mende (an ex-German captain's name, but more likely the alias used by **SWEN OLOV STENANDER**, ex-member of the Danish Nazi Party) in Freudenstadt/Baden for two hours. He explained his plan to Speidel and Speidel fully agreed with its objectives. Skorzeny states that now he understands that Speidel is speaking to others claiming that Skorzeny's plan is outdated, as a result of UN victories early in the Korean War. Speidel's backpedaling on his acceptance of the plan may be partly explained by two documents. In a typed translated copy of a 2pp. 4to. Mar. 4 letter from Karl Heinz Mende in Salz am Neckar to Skorzeny (under his alias as Rolf Frey), Mende confirms that the Sep. 7, 1950 meeting was indeed held with Speidel, and that the ex-general had fully agreed with Skorzeny's plan, but had insisted that his involvement be kept absolutely confidential. Also present, prepared by Skorzeny on the same day, are four typed statements of fact, each 1p. 4to., each signed at the bottom by Skorzeny as "Rolf Frey", also signed by one "Willy Simmet" and "Karl Ott" (whose real identities are unknown to us). The statements, all identical, declare that the signers, as well as "Baron Stauffenberg...Friedl Griesmair...Hannes Kraemer..." were all aware that Skorzeny had discussed his plan with Speidel. It further states that after the meeting, Mende reported to the signers and Kraemer that Speidel was in full agreement with Skorzeny/Frey and if he (Speidel) were to obtain an official position in the future, he would institute such a plan. The statement declares that there was no explicit request for confidentiality, and as a result, Skorzeny felt free to mention the names of all those involved with the Spanish general staff. It closes mentioning that if Mende had attended their meeting of the same day, Skorzeny's "expose" revealing Speidel's name would not have been sent to the Spaniards (and their plan would not have been set back). In a 2pp. carbon copy of his typed notes dated Dec. 12, 1950, Skorzeny reveals what may have been the true intentions of "Plan Skorzeny". He discusses the difficulty of recruiting German members from Spain, and proposes to openly recruit members for his army who had been active during World War II, who had fought for the same concept of a "greater Europe", and who had been or were imprisoned: "...for their political activity, were imprisoned, persecuted...or through circumstances of the war were deported...you have to inspire the idealism and will to fight in these people...beside the main goal, there are two other important parts...the organization would be a strong moral weapon for the personal moral injustices inflicted on its members...[and] a concurrent fight to release likeminded comrades still in prison...there is only one country that is understanding and supportive, Spain..." On November 19, 1951 Skorzeny brought Father Conrado de Hamburgo into his plan. Little is known of this Capuchin friar. He was born Konrad Simonsen Mackey, at an early age immigrated to Colombia where he joined the Capuchin order, and some time later was sent by the church to Spain. At the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution in 1936, his monastery fell into the hands of the Communists, but as a foreigner, Mackey received a safe conduct pass through the lines and made his way to Franco's forces. There he made acquaintance with members of the German "Condor Legion", volunteers fighting with the Nationalists. He joined the legion as a chaplain, and after the victory of the fascists he joined the Spanish "Blue Division" which served in the German Army on the Eastern Front. That division was led by the future Spanish Minister of Defense Augustin Munoz Grandes. Munoz Grandes had close ties with Hitler and Abwehr chief Wilhelm Canaris, and was awarded the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves personally by Hitler. Incredibly, Munoz Grandes would be decorated by Eisenhower and Konrad Adenauer after the war. Mackey and Skorzeny would soon deal directly with Munoz Grandes in promoting "Plan Skorzeny". The first evidence of Skorzeny using the influence of the Catholic Church to promote his plan appears in a signed copy (in pencil) of a T.L.S. by Mackey, 2pp. legal folio, Madrid, Nov. 19, 1951, sent to Juan Vigon, a Lieutenant General in Franco's army. Working in concert with Skorzeny, Mackey proposes the formation of a German "Legion" in the Spanish army, in the event of the outbreak of a war on Germany's borders: "...components were to be recruited among the Germans in Spain (many German soldiers who were escaped prisoners of the French came to Spain across the Pyrenees, and have remained in Spain), and especially among specialists who were brought from Germany. I have talked several times...with Mr. Colonel Otto Skorzeny...[and with military attaches at the American Embassy]...he has an excellent reputation among the German military circles, being so well known for his exploits during the last World War...including General Guderian...I have completed this military plan including a proposal for ideological and spiritual direction...[I am] willing to take charge, assuring that the spirit of these troops was that of an unblemished Christian-Catholic patriotism, as would correspond to a unit within the Spanish army, and the ideal that animated the recent victorious Spanish Crusade [Civil War] and which should also encourage the new universal anti-communist crusade..." Mackey must have been well-placed and his letter convincing, as within a month he was in contact with Spanish dictator Francisco Franco himself: Present is a carbon copy of a letter sent by Mackey, 2pp. legal folio, Madrid, Dec. 17, 1951 (unsigned) to Franco seeking support for Skorzeny's plan: "...German volunteers in the Spanish armies in the case of a new universal conflagration...the world situation has evolved rapidly...with opposition between East and West...In view of that, I lately have contacted the High Chiefs of Staff...Also taking part in these conversations was the former German Colonel Otto Skorzeny, who now resides in Madrid, known for his heroic exploits during the last world war...a detailed military plan for the formation of a united German volunteer [force], and I have completed this plan with a proposal on its...spiritual and ideological direction...[I am] dealing with this issue also with my friends, the military attaches of the U.S. Embassy...officers and German soldiers prefer to join the army of a nation historically friendly to Germany, Spain. The fresh memory of the "Legion Condor" is on everyone's mind...the Allies prefer this solution...instead of allowing the formation of a German army itself, as it avoids making political concessions to the Government of Bonn...While no one wants the resurrection of National Socialism, as extremist and anti-Catholic as was the deceased Hitler...however...the "Bonn regime" has no prestige, and is regarded as a purely circumstantial and transitory regime...does not have the support of most of the German people or the masses, nor youth nor the patriots...[nor] activists...the government...discriminated against and humiliated the military profession...same Christian Democratic Party is dominated by Protestants and even by the Freemasons...the Bonn regime has adopted as the flag a symbol of the defeat of 1918, which is not accepted by German patriots as the tricolor was not by the Spaniards... German patriots have faith in Spain and its historic mission, which does not want to be viewed as cluttered or complicated by commitments to the transient regime of Bonn..." In February, 1951 Skorzeny returned to Germany to meet with cell members and an organizer of a similar supporter of ex-Nazis. In an original typed report prepared by Skorzeny, 2pp, 4to., [Madrid], Mar. 21, 1951 headed: "Report About My Observations During My Trip to Germany" Skorzeny relates again that Speidel had denied any knowledge of the plan. He also mentions meeting with the former German military attaché to Italy, Johann S. Jandl who suggests that Skorzeny meet with an "Oberst Schnetz" in Germany. In the middle of February, 1951 Skorzeny meets with Schnetz in Stuttgart where the latter confirms that he is working with Speidel on a plan very much like Skorzeny's. Schnetz's force is, however, limited to 10,000 men who would gather in the Black Forest region, march to Switzerland, and

Continued on next page

report to the Swiss general staff. Skorzeny objects, calling the Schnetz plan “egoistic” and calling Switzerland a “mousetrap”. Schnetz agrees, and he and Skorzeny agree to merge their organizations and make Spain their ultimate destination. Ex-SS Gen Paul Hausser is introduced to Schnetz, and Skorzeny promises to send his top planners to Swabia to cooperate. In a daring T.L.S. “Otto Skorzeny”, 1p. large 4to., Madrid, July 12, 1951 (signed retained copy), Skorzeny writes to Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of Germany. Skorzeny defends his reputation against personal attacks, and promotes his idea of forming an army in exile. In part: “...whatever you read in the cheap news media and the press services is wrong...due to the difficulty in Germany...I am working in exile, as are so many others...”. Skorzeny discusses his hope to remove and save “many valuable Germans”, including soldiers, technicians and scientists from the reach of “Asian Bolsheviks”. He also claims that his plan is already being put in place in Italy and other countries, “for the greater good...”. In a signed carbon T.L.S. “Otto Skorzeny”, 1p. 4to., [n.p.], Sep. 30, 1951, Skorzeny writes to an unidentified ex-general expressing his disappointment that he had not attended a meeting in Frankfurt with Col. Ernst Wellmann and SS-Untersturmführer Odo Willscher. He states that also at the meeting were Adm. Hellmuth Heye, Waffen-SS Gen. Paul Hausser and Generalmajor Guenther Pape. This meeting was likely held at the same time that Skorzeny met with Schnetz. In an original undated typed memo to himself, 1p. large 4to., undated but after October, 1951 (with copies in German and Spanish), Skorzeny cites a “trusted source” as advising him that a circle surrounding “Morgenthau” in Eisenhower’s headquarters were agitating to exile certain elements in Germany who held an “opposing opinion”. The French were in agreement, and viewed such deportations as essential before Germany could be allowed to rearm. If the Democrats were to lose the next election, Taft and MacArthur would ensure that European troops, especially a potential German army, would receive financial assistance, even if part of it were based in Spain. In exchange for economic aid, Spain could point to the fact that it was maintaining elite troops there and in North Africa – the soldiers’ nationality would not be of any importance. Skorzeny concludes indicating that advantages included a strong force in North Africa, well equipped with the help of the Americans, with the side benefit of economic aid to Spain. On Jan. 25, 1952 Mackey writes to Spanish Minister of Defense Augustin Munoz Grandes who had commanded Mackey and the “Blue Division” on the Russian Front. He further describes Skorzeny’s plan in a 2pp. legal folio T.L.S. (in pencil) retained carbon copy of the letter. In part: “...the evolution of the negotiations between the European states shows that the formation of a true German army is unlikely. Consequently one must consider the formation of German troops outside of Germany...German units are directly aggregated in the foreign occupying armies in Germany, but these units are composed of elements not valuable because the majority of Germans reject soldiers organized in those ranks...our nation has always been a friend of Germany...Spanish and German soldiers fighting together in many decisive moments in history...units could form “boxes”...hand-picked troops...commandos...in Spain there is great interest in this project, but its adoption is conditioned by the consent of the Americans. In view of this, I contacted the U.S. military circles in Madrid and found they have the same interests...My American friends...hope of course that first Spanish authorities give their consent...if it were not [risking] resurrection of the deceased Hitlerian Nazism. Colonel Skorzeny personally has given me full assurances in this regard, with myself directing the direction of that unit, and maintaining a spirit permeated with Christian patriotism and Catholic strength...” In an explosive typed letter signed, 1p. 4to., Madrid, Feb. 29, 1952 (signed carbon, with church ink stamp), Hamburg writes to “Monsignore Montini, Sostituto Affari Esteri”, the Deputy of Foreign Affairs of the Vatican who would become Pope Paul VI two years later. In the letter, he thanks Montini, who was charged with disbursing funds for refugees, for aid given to Germans living in Spain. In part: “...I feel the responsibility in the name of the political refugees and Germans living in Spain to thank the Holy Catholic Church for the generous and warm acceptance which the above-named received from Franco’s Catholic Spain. We all are very blessed to ensure your High Excellency that practically all of those refugees are from all of their hearts truly thankful towards the Holy Throne...”. Mackey has signed as the Pope’s representative in Madrid for the “Allocation of the Papal Donations for German Refugees in Spain for the Year 1949”. Montini has been accused in some circles of arranging the “ratlines”, or escape routes used by wanted Nazis and collaborators to flee to the Middle East and South America following World War II. A 1999 article in the Israeli journal Ha’aretz cites the case of ex-OSS agent William Gowen who gave evidence in a case of survivors suing the Catholic Church claiming that Montini was a willing agent in the theft of stolen victims’ money and assets, and in the escape from justice of Croatian Nazis. These charges continue to dog Paul VI and the church to this day. In an undated, unaddressed 2pp. draft letter intended for translation into Spanish and for delivery to Munoz Grandes, Mackey expresses his doubts that a capable German army will soon be established and believes that a German force outside that country would be more effective. He hopes for the establishment of flexible, elite units in Spain with the inclusion of German “specialists” within the Spanish Army. Spain has already expressed an interest in the idea, but requires the approval of the Americans who, according to Skorzeny, are also interested. On his part, he mentions that Skorzeny is proud of his connections and assures the support of important German leaders such as General Guderian. He closes hoping for renewed German-Spanish ties. On Mar. 25, 1952 Skorzeny typed himself another one-page memo headed: “Outline for the Confirmation Letter about Talks with Defense Minister Munoz Grandes on 11.3.52”. In this draft letter, Skorzeny thanks Munoz Grandes for the lengthy audience during which they agreed on the current political situation, particularly on the fact that the U.S. fails to recognize that its only friendly allies in Europe are Spain and Germany. Skorzeny believes that the German people would welcome a neutral armed Germany, but no progress had yet been made. Germany would have to re-build its entire armed forces, and he states his belief that its present-day soldiers were second-rate as regards their morality and humanity. At conclusion, he asks that Mackey prepare a good translation of this text. On April 2, 1952 Mackey, together with Skorzeny, send a signed T.L.S. (signed retained copy here), 2pp. folio, Madrid, again writing to Munoz Grandes adding some details to their plan. They refer to a meeting that the three had held on March 11: “...to personally present our ideas regarding the possible formation of German ‘box’ units in Spain...presented by Colonel Skorzeny [to Franco]...last year...In our conversation of 11.3 Your Excellency had the satisfaction of fully agreeing with the findings...about the situation and possible developments noting that the interests of Spain and Germany coincide...represented by...soldiers and patriots, outside of the transient current regime born of the German defeat of 1945 and the subsequent occupation. We also agreed on the fact that the U.S. has not yet realized to fight communism effectively there is only Germany and Spain...hope that America wakes up to reality...We are also fully consistent with the view of the danger of communism...in the United States U.S. and sabotage might arise...our opinion regarding the re-militarization of West Germany...greatly increased the confusion in Germany. For this reason it would be most desirable to have ‘armed neutrals’ in a war between Americans and Russians. But this does not seem feasible...‘Westerners’ are discussing the formation of the “European army” including a German contingent...if you really form a ‘German contingent’ within the European army...men of the least value and little character will swell their ranks...in an open war against the East, with the possibility of the withdrawal of Western troops...a counter-offensive could be launched the Iberian peninsula to lead to a decisive victory. The German contingent of the European army would have to retire to Spain...there is also the opportunity to construct this contingent outside a European army and improve its composition through a reorganization within the Spanish army, serving as a means for the German army to take part in the re-conquest of Germany and the whole of Europe...”. On October 1952 Skorzeny types a two-page memo upon the importance of establishing an “honor council” within the Fellowship of German Knights Cross Recipients to determine which recipients was actually eligible. Skorzeny may have used this screening process to vet candidates for his proposed “army”. Overall all documents are in very good to fine condition. On the face of it, it appears that Skorzeny’s motives were altruistic. Germany was indeed defenseless in 1950, having no army of her own and only a token occupation force with which to face any attack. The Korean peninsula was engaged in a full-scale war, and as the conflict progressed, it appeared that the war would escalate into a nuclear event. The church’s involvement can easily be explained: there was no place in communism for organized religion, a fact the Catholic Church made clear through its non-involvement in politics during the world war. But Skorzeny’s discussion of freeing “political” prisoners, and righting the wrongs done to those jailed and persecuted strongly suggests another motivation. First, the timing of Skorzeny’s meeting with Speidel and his departure for Spain (the same day) suggests this was not a mission he undertook alone. Skorzeny’s close association with Konrad Mackey, the ex-Condor Legion and Blue Division volunteer and clearly a Nazi sympathizer, with Mackey’s constant references to spiritual guidance and connections with the American Embassy, also raises serious suspicions. And it is no secret at all that Spain became a well-known “resting place” for ex-Nazis on the run while en route to South America and the Middle East. As a matter of fact, it is believed that a wide swath of coastline owned by Skorzeny near Majorca was used to smuggle his comrades in and out of Spain. This archive, carefully researched, may help put together the pieces of the history of the post-war Nazi escape routes and “rat lines”

\$5,000 – 7,000



137. THE ORIGINAL TYPED FIRST MEMOIRS OF OTTO SKORZENY, WITH HIS CORRECTIONS A historically important set of two typescripts being Skorzeny's very first set of memoirs, essentially his complete autobiography, used as the basis for his first autobiography and written by him while in exile in Spain. The book, *Geheimkommando Skorzeny* ("Secret Commando Skorzeny") was published Hansa-Verlag, Lubeck in 1950. The first transcript is 402pp. 4to., ca. 1949 and covers Skorzeny's life from birth until the end of September, 1943. Within it covers Skorzeny's youth, the 1936 Olympics, meeting with the NSDAP, the annexation of Austria and Hitler's 1938 proclamation, Sudetenland annexation, the campaign in the West, tiger hunting in Bordeaux, potential invasion of England, march to Romania, Belgrade, the bridgehead at

Jelnja, Barbarossa, operations in Iran, American involvement, command of the Friedenthal Division, the Frascati rescue, offensive, rescue of Mussolini at Gran Sasso, and his award of the Knights Cross. Part II is 420pp. 4to., and contains Skorzeny's remembrances of the crisis in Vichy, Anzio, D-Day, Yugoslav partisans and the attempt to kidnap Josep Tito, the July 20 bombing of Hitler's headquarters, Nijmegen, Operation Scherhorn, kidnapping of Miklos Horthy, Jr., Russian advances, the future of V-1 weapons, Ukrainian partisans, Operation Greif during the Battle of the Bulge and supposed plans to capture Eisenhower, Malmedy, Budapest under siege, Remagen, plans for a last stand at an "alpenfestung", German surrender, his fears of execution, interrogation by American C.I.C. and jailing, his filmed interview, and his legal travails at war's end. The typescripts bear only a very few corrections in Skorzeny's hand, but bear multiple corrections, additions, and deletions of blocks of text done in another hand, with a few minor changes here and there done in yet at third hand. One page detached, else near fine condition. Skorzeny wrote four books under his name setting forth his exploits: *Geheimkommando Skorzeny* ("Secret Commando Skorzeny") in 1950, *Wir Kampfeten - Wir Verloren* ("We Fought - We Lost") in 1962, and *Lebe Gefährlich*, ("Live Dangerously") also in 1962. Posthumously, *Meine Kommandounternehmen* ("My Commando Mission") was published in 1976. We are certain that these typescripts are Skorzeny's first efforts at recording his memoirs. Following the table of contents in the first typescript, Skorzeny added a typed page: *Suggestions for Book Title*". Beneath appears a list of eleven book titles, three of which he would later use, including "*Geheimkommando Skorzeny*", therefore this typescript could ONLY have been used for "Geheimkommando". The handwritten edits which appear in our typescripts do not appear in the extracts printed by news magazine Der Spiegel in their February, 1951 articles which followed publication of *Geheimkommando Skorzeny*. These corrections were added added at a later time, as were the handwritten "Book I" and "Book II" notes appearing in the table of contents and the first page of each typescript. We believe that after the publishing of *Geheimkommando Skorzeny* both transcripts were proofread (hence the corrections) and "recycled" for use in Skorzeny's reissue of his memoirs in his next two books. Obtained directly from the heir to the estate of Skorzeny's widow, Ilse, who died in Madrid in 2002. These memoirs have been only partially read by us and should be researched carefully as they no doubt contain the most accurate accounting of Skorzeny's life, certainly more so than the bombastic, poorly-translated memoirs which followed many years later. Sections deleted by Skorzeny and his editors should also be examined for historical importance. **\$3,000 - 4,000**

138. OTTO AND ILSE SKORZENY'S PASSPORTS OTTO SKORZENY (1908 - 1975) Nazi officer and Hitler's chief

and favorite commando, he made a daring mountain-top rescue of Mussolini, placed english-speaking soldier in American uniforms to mislead American forces in the Bulge, and after the war headed the organization that helped hundreds of ex-SS officers flee Germany. Large important and revealing lot of passports, travel documents, membership cards, etc. owned and used by Otto Skorzeny, as well as his wife **ILSE SKORZENY** (nee von Finkenstein, d. 2002), all obtained directly from the Spanish heir to Ilse Skorzeny's estate. There is a huge wealth of information in the body of these documents which not only traces Skorzeny's post-war movements, but also shows how Ilse, the "front man" for almost all of Skorzeny's overseas businesses, moved about in his behalf. Present from Otto Skorzeny is: 1.) Signed passport issued by the All Palestinian Government at Gaza on July 27, 1952 and valid for five years, 40pp., given to Skorzeny under the alias "*Hanna Eff. Khoury*" and signed by him twice with that name, describing Skorzeny as a Palestinian national, and engineer born in Haifa on June 6, 1908 (Skorzeny's true birth date), and bearing a "scar on his left cheek" and now residing in Cairo. 2.) Signed passport "*Otto Skorzeny*" issued by Spain at Madrid, May 18, 1951, valid for three months, 48pp., bearing his photo and three fingerprints, birth date incorrectly indicated June 19, 1908, marked "*Stateless*", with visa stamps from Portugal and Caya, Spain. 3.) Signed passport "*Otto Skorzeny*" issued by Spain at Madrid, July 11, 1958, valid for three months, 32pp., bearing his photo and brief description, birth date correct, marked "*Stateless*" and allowing travel only to Ireland, Germany and Cuba, with visa stamps from Germany and Ireland. 4.) Signed passport "*Otto Skorzeny*" issued by Austria at Madrid, Feb. 10, 1959, valid for five years, 48pp., bearing his photo and brief description, birth date correct, with visa stamps from Athens, Corfu, London, Dublin, Barcelona, Mallorca, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Zurich, Tangiers(?), South Africa, Nairobi, Cairo, Libya, France, Jordan, and Paraguay, and others, many multiples of each country. 5.) Consul of Argentina in Madrid special authorization for Skorzeny to travel to Argentina on an "*urgent*" basis, 1p. legal folio, Madrid, Oct. 16, 1954, bears Skorzeny's photo and signature of the consul, with two related documents. 6.) Safe-conduct pass issued to Skorzeny by the Spanish Government, 1p. legal folio, Mar. 26, 1956 (split). Present from Ilse Skorzeny is: 1.) *Temporary Travel Document in Lieu of Passport for German Nationals*", issued by the Allied High Commission for Germany, Jan. 23, 1951, issued at Madrid on and valid for two years for "*Repatriation to Germany and travel via France*", bears stamps showing travel to Germany and France, along with a Swiss visa. 2.) Spanish passport, issued in Madrid, Jan. 18, 1951, valid for one trip only, visa from France. 3.) German passport issued at Bremen, Feb. 27, 1951, valid for two years, bears visa stamps from Spain, Portugal, Frankfurt, France, Switzerland, Rome, London, Accra, Luanda, Austria, and other - so many that two passports had to be combined to accommodate all the stamps. 4.) German passport issued at Madrid, July 26, 1963, valid for five years, visa stamps from Paris, Boston, New York, San Juan, Switzerland, London, Gibraltar, Dublin, Athens, Tehran, Iraq, Egypt, Bombay, Thailand, Lebanon, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and elsewhere. 5.) German passport issued at Madrid, June 13, 1966, valid for five years, visa stamps from the U.S., Athens, Paris, Dublin, London, Geneva, Malaga, Egypt, Nice, Lebanon, Lisbon, Sweden, and elsewhere. 6.) German passport issued at Madrid, June 8, 1970, valid for five years, visa stamps from Nice, London, Geneva, U.S., Rome, Egypt, Dublin, Bahamas, Lebanon, Kuwait, Morocco, and elsewhere. 7.) German passport issued at Madrid, June 26, 1975, valid for five years, visa stamps from Kuwait, Athens, Saudi Arabia, Nice, Canada, Egypt, etc.. In the years after Otto's death in 1975, it appears that Ilse maintained contact with her old clients. The six remaining passports, German and Austrian, bear multiple visa stamps from Egypt, Saudia Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Athens, Zurich, and other cities in Europe and the



Continued on next page

Middle East. Interestingly, in the 1990s, Ilse held passports from both Austria and Germany. Her Austrian passport showed 22 entries to the U.S., two to Rome and one to Bermuda – and nothing else. At the same time her German passport showed multiple visits to Russia, Argentina, Cyprus, and Uruguay. Finally included is Ilse's Military Government Temporary Identification, 1945; a Nazi-issued 1942 hunting license; vaccination certificate, driver's licenses, Hamburg–Amerika Line credentials, press credentials, etc., and a copy of her and Otto's marriage certificate. Overall fine condition. In 1952, Egypt had been taken over by Gen. Mohammed Naguib. Skorzeny was sent to Egypt the following year by former Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, who was now working for the CIA, to act as Naguib's military advisor. Skorzeny recruited a staff made up of former SS officers to train the Egyptian army. Among these officers were SS General Wilhelm Farnbacher, Panzer General Oskar Munzel, Leopold Gleim, head of the Gestapo Department for Jewish Affairs in Poland, and Joachim Daemling, former chief of the Gestapo in Düsseldorf joined Skorzeny in Egypt. In addition to training the army, Skorzeny also trained Arab volunteers in commando tactics for possible use against British troops stationed in the Suez Canal zone. Several Palestinian refugees also received commando training, and Skorzeny planned their initial strikes into Israel via the Gaza Strip in 1953–1954. One of these Palestinians was Yasser Arafat. Skorzeny would eventually serve as an adviser to Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. A fine set of historic credentials documenting the Skorzenys many "business ventures" selling training, arms and material throughout the Middle East and Europe. Worthy of careful research. **\$3,000 – 4,000**



Bogus papers prepared by ex-SS men . . . or American military authorities!

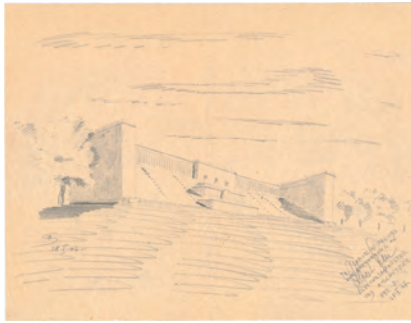
139. OTTO SKORZENY'S FORGED IDENTIFICATION PAPERS USED TO EVADE CAPTURE OTTO SKORZENY (1908 – 1975) Nazi officer and Hitler's chief and favorite commando, he made a daring mountain-top rescue of Mussolini, placed english-speaking soldier in American uniforms to mislead American forces in the Bulge, and after the war headed the organization that helped hundreds of ex-SS officers flee Germany. Important

lot of three pieces of forged identification used by Otto Skorzeny to evade capture following his escape from captivity, two of which were show issue dates prior to his daring flight from Darmstadt. First is his *Deutsche Kennkarte*, or official identity card, 4pp. 16mo., printed on grey cloth, issued at Hanau, Aug. 12, 1947, valid for five years. Printed in three languages, the card is issued to Skorzeny under his alias "Rolf Steinbauer" and signed by him the same way. It bears a photograph of Skorzeny wearing glasses (which he did not need at the time), along with two ink fingerprints. It sets forth his biographical details, including birth date of Dec. 6, 1909 (his real birth date was June 12, 1908), birthplace of Breslau (also incorrect), nationality "German", occupation: "journalist", and his present place of residence indicated as Hanau. His height and weight are also indicated, and no "distinguishing marks" are listed, neglecting the enormous dueling scar Skorzeny bore on his cheek. On the last page it is noted that the bearer was "Politically examined". Also present is a "Press Pass", likewise printed in three languages, 4pp. 16mo., issued at Stuttgart, Sep. 9, 1947 and valid for one year, again issued to "Rolf Steinbauer" and signed in the same manner. Skorzeny also completed the document in his hand, setting forth the same birth date but offering conflicting information versus his identity card in stating that he was born in Munich. Finally, there is a French "Temporary Residency Card", 6pp. 16mo., issued by the Police Prefecture of Seine & Oise (Paris) on Oct. 24, 1949 and valid for one year. Here Skorzeny adopts yet another identity, that of "Rolf Hans Steiner-Hardt", born Dec. 16, 1908 of Anton and Flora Sieber Steiner-Hardt, in Vienna, and entered France on June 8, 1948. His residence is shown to be in Versailles, south of Paris. Worn from use, overall good to very good. After being cleared of having violated the rules of war for having used American uniforms at the Battle of the Bulge, Skorzeny learned that he still faced possible war crimes charges in Czechoslovakia. On July 27, 1948 he escaped from the camp with the help of three former SS officers dressed in US Military Police uniforms who entered the camp and claimed that they had been ordered to take Skorzeny to Nuremberg for a legal hearing. Skorzeny afterwards maintained that the US authorities had aided his escape, and had supplied the uniforms. Skorzeny was photographed at a café on the Champs Elysées in Paris on Feb. 13, 1950. The photo appeared in the French press the next day, causing him to retreat to Salzburg, where he met up with German veterans and went into hiding. One thing is for certain – either Americans or ex-SS officers supplied Skorzeny with these credentials. **\$1,500 – 2,000**

140. CONDOLENCES SENT UPON THE DEATH OF OTTO SKORZENY OTTO SKORZENY (1908 – 1975) Nazi officer and Hitler's chief and favorite commando, he made a daring mountain-top rescue of Mussolini, placed english-speaking soldier in American uniforms to mislead American forces in the Bulge, and after the war headed the organization that helped hundreds of ex-SS officers flee Germany. In 1970, a cancerous tumor was discovered on Skorzeny's spine. Two tumors were removed in Hamburg, but the surgery left him paralyzed from the waist down. Vowing to walk again, Skorzeny spent long hours with a physical therapist and within six months was back on his feet. He finally succumbed to cancer on July 5, 1975 in Madrid. German veterans sang an old Spanish song at his wake, and a Nazi salute was offered outside the church following the service. Present are over 225 letters of condolence, cards, and telegrams sent to Skorzeny's widow Ilse following his death. The vast majority of the correspondence is personal in nature, usually in the form letters and cards with lengthy messages in German, with some in French and Spanish. Senders include former comrades in arms, industrialists who did business with Skorzeny, politicians, and a few collector-vultures. This archive, largely un-researched, includes messages from Hitler Youth leader **ARTUR AXMANN** who eulogizes Skorzeny: "...his life became history...his exemplary service was highly regarded not only by his friends but also by his former enemies..."; letters from relatives **MARIA SKORZENY** and **CHRISTINE JORNOD-SKORZENY**; **RICHARD SCHULZE-KOSSENS**, Waffen-SS adjutant to von Ribbentrop, also commended the 38th SS Division Niebelungun: "...as long as World War II is written and spoken about, the history will include Otto Skorzeny...if we had not lost the war, our children would read about it in their schoolbooks and learn what loyalty means..."; **HERMANN PETZOLT**, chancellor of the "Reichsordenskaptels Reichsbekennniskreuz", calls Skorzeny "the bravest man of the century" and includes a pamphlet bearing a photo of Hitler and a poem "The Saga of the Third Reich"; **ADOLF VON THADDEN**, far-right politician believed to be a spy for MI-6; **HANS-HENDRIK NEUMANN**, adjutant to Reinhard Heydrich and chief of the NSDAP mission in Norway, later a board member at Phillips; **HENDRIK C. VERTO**, member of the Dutch Waffen-ss (Wiking Div.) and author; **WILHELM ROEDER**, SS Brigade leader; **KARL RADL**, Skorzeny's wartime adjutant; **TEODOR SOUCEK**, Waffen-SS officer who served under Skorzeny, Holocaust revisionist living in Spain; **ALFRED FRAUENFELD**, Austrian Nazi political leader, **FRIEDRICH MUSCULUS**, Panzerjager leader of Detachment #111, RKT, **JOSE LUIS JEREZ RIESCO**, President of the Cultural Assoc., Friends of Leon Degrelle; **UDO WALENDY**, German Holocaust denier; **WILLY GOETZ**, SS-Oberscharfuhrer; the widow of Hitler's driver, **ERICH KEMPKA**; **HANS-BOTHO VON PORTATIUS**, financier; a postcard showing a German soldier signed by ten veterans of the Kondor Legion; **HELMUT MERSCHER**, Waffen-SS veteran and author; **WERNER HUNKE**, SS Obersturmfuhrer of a Jager division; **STEFAN SCHACHERMAYER**, aide to a gauleiter, aided in the attempted escape of Nazis post-war; **GUNTHER SYRUP**, top level SS administrator who maintained Himmler's personal files on friends and enemies; a card from the veterans of the 258th Infantry Division, Stuttgart; **MAX GRUNDIG**, radio pioneer; a testimonial from a Spanish youth organization; a letter from the Consul General of France in Sao Paulo; **GUNNAR DRAGSHOLT**, author; and a letter from an unknown SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer of the Wiking Division ("Schomer"?), pleasantly retired in Italy, who writes that he had many years of correspondence and, in 1975, closes his letter with "Sieg Heil!". An excellent grouping that should be thoroughly read and researched. **\$1,000 – 1,500**



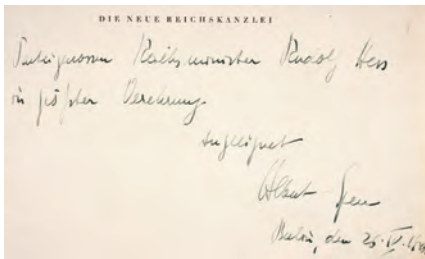
Speer's drawing of the Zeppelin Field at Nuremberg – site of Hitler's larges rallies



141. ALBERT SPEER (1905–1981) Nazi German architect and Minister of Armaments and War Production, convicted of war crimes at Nuremberg. Rare, original pencil architectural drawing signed, executed while on trial as a war prisoner, 1p. oblong 8vo., onionskin paper. Speer has drawn an exterior view of the Zeppelin Field in Nuremberg, the

site of Hitler's enormous party rallies of the Thirties and Forties and has initialed and dated the image Jan. 28, 1947 at bottom left. At a later time, one of his captors, Army MP Pvt. Samuel W. Phillips, apparently had Speer inscribe the drawing to him, at which time Speer signed it in full and added his position (in German) as "Armaments Minister and Architect", dating the addition Feb. 28, 1968. Phillips was attached to the trials of the principal major war criminals as well as the "Doctors Trials" at Nuremberg, where his duties included escorting defendants from their cells to the dock. **\$1,000 – 1,500**

Speer's vision of a new Berlin – inscribed to Rudolf Hess on his birthday



142. ALBERT SPEER (1905–1981) German Nazi architect and Minister of Armaments and War Production, convicted of war crimes at Nuremberg. A fine and rare association piece, his oversize volume *Die Neue Reichskanzlei* (The New Reich Chancellery),

Munich: M. Muller (n.y. but ca. 1938), 132pp., signed and inscribed on the half title page to RUDOLF HESS, dated Apr. 26, 1940[1?] – Hess' birthday. Only fifteen days later, Hess would board a plane on a bizarre mission to secure an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union. This is a monumental book depicting what was perhaps one of Speer's most ambitious projects is replete with numerous color and black and white plates as well as many architectural elevations and a fold-out floor plan of the gargantuan building. Hitler awarded Speer the N.S.D.A.P.'s Gold Badge of Honor for his plan to transform Berlin into a Nazi show-piece. Hitler, a frustrated artist and architect himself, pored over Speer's drawings – which were derided by much of the architectural establishment as "insane sentimentality appropriate for the year 1890". One of the finest Speer-related pieces we have seen in many years, with an important party association. Dark blue cloth boards, rubbed with moderate wear, spine a bit loose, interior pages clean. **\$800 – 1,000**

143. ALBERT SPEER (1905–1981) Nazi German architect and Minister of Armaments and War Production, convicted of war crimes at Nuremberg. Most uncommon D.S., 1p. folio, Detmold, Apr. 20, 1939 (Hitler's birthday), the appointment of August Diekmann to serve as saltwater baths inspector at Bad Salzuflen. A fold and light soiling, else very good, with blind embossed eagle and swastika seal. Bad Salzuflen is a spa town and is known for its saltwater springs and thermal baths. Speer is rare in war-date documents. **\$300 – 400**

144. RICHARD STEMPEL (d. 1943) German general and Knights Cross awardee, commander of an infantry division, killed at Stalingrad. Partly-printed D.S., 1p. 8vo., [approaching Stalingrad], Sep. 8, 1942, an award of the Iron Cross, 2nd Class to a soldier in his command. File holes, text lightened a bit, else very good. **\$200 – 300**

145. JURGEN STROOP ((1895 – 1952) SS and Police Leader of the Poland–Warsaw area. It was Stroop who, during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943, ordered its suppression costing the lives of tens of thousands. As his forces were forced back by heavy resistance, he ordered the entire ghetto burned down, building by building, and the killing or deportation to extermination camps of all of its inhabitants. Afterwards, in an elaborately prepared report to Himmler, now referred to as "The Stroop Report", he boasted that "the Warsaw Ghetto is no more". This report would later be used as evidence at the Nuremberg Trials. Tried and executed by the Poles in 1952. Very rare T.L.S. "Stroop" on "Der Fuhrer des SS Abschnittes XXXVIII" letterhead, 1p. legal folio, Karlsbad, Aug. 16, 1939 to the "Fuhrer den Oberabschnittes Main", SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Schmauser in Nuremberg, three lines in German. In part: ".../ attach two copies, my [report?] for the state government, with a request for their information...". Damp stained at left and bottom right causing some minor loss of a blank area of the page, a long, clean tear between text and signature repaired on verso, else very boldly signed and otherwise very good. **\$2,000 – 3,000**



146. OLIN EARL "TIGER" TEAGUE (1910–1981) World War II veteran and Congressional representative, participated in the D-Day invasion, received the Silver Star with two clusters, Bronze Star, and two Purple Hearts. War-date 79th Infantry Div. Christmas card depicting a soldier in a foxhole with a candlelit home and Star of Bethlehem behind him, sent from France and signed adding rank as lieutenant colonel. **\$75 – 100**

A mass murderer promises his counterpart: "If we go to heaven, hopefully I will be at your side..."

147. HARALD TURNER (1891 – 1947) SS commander and privy counselor in the German-imposed regime in Serbia. Widely used gassing vans to murder Serbian Jews, and fittingly was executed by the Serbs in 1947. T.L.S. 2pp. 8vo., Belgrade, May 15, 1942, to fellow SS officer RICHARD HILDEBRANDT (1897–1952) Head of the SS Office of Race and Settlement of the SS and executed by the Poles for war crimes who annotates and initials the letter at top. In part: "...I can't be grateful enough to you for broadening my horizons...If we go to heaven, hopefully I will be at your side...jokes aside...I long to tell you about all my thousands of problems...I can't leave this goddamned place, at least not anytime soon...you were right about the nurse...". Signed in indelible pencil at bottom, file and staple holes at left margins, else fine. **\$250 – 350**

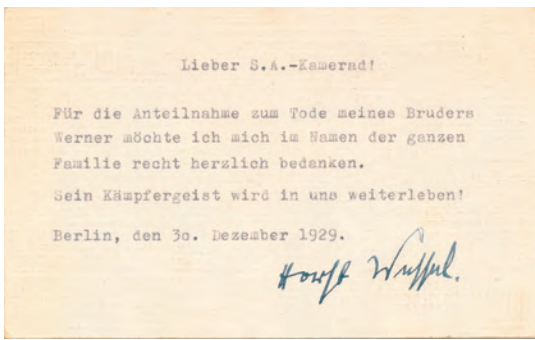
148. ALBERT UHLIG Standartenfuhrer (Waffen-SS). T.L.S. 1p. 4to., Berlin, Aug. 17, 1944 to Sturmbannfuhrer Horst Prassdorff congratulating him for his eight years of service in the SS. File holes at left, else very good. **\$100 – 150**

149. PAUL WEGENER (1908 – 1993) SS political general, head of NSDAP organization in Norway, Gauleiter and Governor of Weser-Ems. Sentenced to six years for war crimes. S.P. 4" x 6" b/w, a grainy reprint of a war-date photo, signed in blue ink at bottom. Fine. **\$75 – 100**

150. HELMUTH WEIDLING (1891 – 1955) German general, a recipient of the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds who was the last commander of the Berlin Defence Area. Partly-printed D.S. as commander of the 86th Infantry Div., 1p. 8vo., Jan. 31, 1942, an award of the Iron Cross, 2nd Class to a soldier in his command. File holes, a light damp stain at top, else very good. **\$200 – 300**

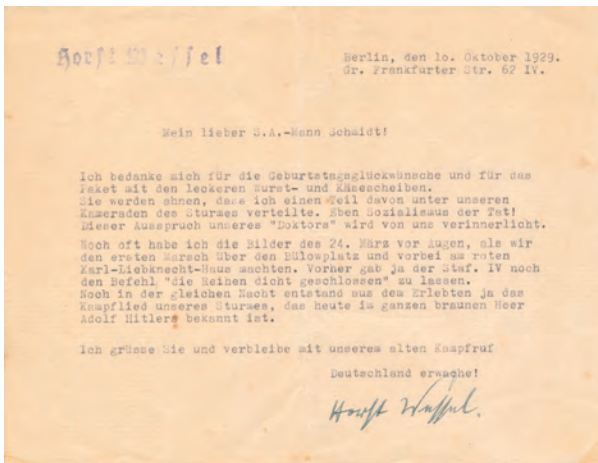
151. KURT WEINRICH (1887 – 1973) NSDAP Gauleiter of Kurhessen. Shortly after the bomb attack of 22 October 1943 on Kassel, which destroyed the whole inner city, he was stripped of his office. T.L.S. on his gauleiter's letterhead, 1p. 4to., Kassel, Apr. 6, 1940, a letter of condolence to the wife of a soldier: "...he did the greatest deed for his Fatherland by dying...". Faults include two rubberstamp portraits of Hitler and Hindenburg, tape repair, and file holes. Good. **\$100 – 150**

152. OTTO WEISS (1907 – 1955) Luftwaffe Stuka pilot and recipient of the coveted Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves. S.P. 4" x 6" b/w, portrait showing him in uniform with his KC. Fine **\$100 – 150**



153. HORST WESSEL (1907-1930) German Nazi activist who was made a posthumous hero of the Nazi movement following his violent death in 1930. He was the author of the lyrics to the song "Die Fahne hoch" ("The Flag On High"), usually known as the "Horst Wessel Song", which became the Nazi Party anthem. T.L.S., 1p. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2", Berlin, Dec. 30, 1929: "...Dear S.A. -Comrade! In the name of my family I would like to thank you for your condolences regarding the death of my brother Werner. His fighter spirit will continue to live on through us..." Signed in black ink. Along with an original b/w press photograph, 6 1/2" x 9", of Wessel's hospital room, where he died. The photograph has a caption added on reverse, in part: "On October 9, 1933...The room where Horst Wessel died, at the Horst- Wessel Hospital in Friedrichshain, Berlin, is being turned over as a historic landmark to the public. Reichminister Joseph Goebbels gave a commemorative address." Stamped in red ink "Timwitphot Berlin - World Wide Photos - The New York Times, Berlin" **\$1,500 - 2,000**

"The same night our fighting song was born, which is now known throughout Adolf Hitler's brown army..."



154. HORST WESSEL (1907-1930) German Nazi activist who was made a posthumous hero of the Nazi movement following his violent death in 1930. He was the author of the lyrics to the song "Die Fahne hoch" ("The Flag On High"), also known as the "Horst Wessel Song" which became the Nazi Party anthem. Fine content T.L.S. 1p., 6" x 8", Berlin, Oct. 10, 1929. Wessel writes to a fellow S.A. member Schmidt: "...Thank you for your birthday wishes and your package with the delicious sausage and cheese slices. I will share a part of it with my comrades in the Storm Troops. Socialism in action! The words from our 'Doctor' put into practice..." He also recalls the past: "I often think back to March 24, when we first marched across Buelow Place, past the red Karl-Liebknecht House. We received the order to keep the ranks tightly closed. The same night our fighting song was born, which is now known throughout Adolf Hitler's brown army...I remain with our old battle cry Germany Awake!..." Along with an original b/w press photograph, 7" x 9 1/2", picturing an honor guard at the grave of Horst Wessel. Captions added on a separate paper sheet, glued to back, dated Berlin, Nov. 11, 1942. Two pieces. **\$1,500 - 2,000**

155. GEORG WETZEL (1869 - 1947) German infantry general, appointed by Ludendorff as Chief of the Operations Section, planned the Caporetto campaign in October 1917. Partly-printed D.S., 1p. sm. folio, Berlin, July 1, 1921, a military promotion. Very good. **\$100 - 150**

156. FRITZ WITT (1908 - 1944) German Waffen-SS officer who served with the 1st SS-Panzer Grenadier-Division Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler before taking command of the 12th SS-Panzer-Division Hitlerjugend. Witt was killed by an allied naval barrage in 1944. S.P., 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, a Hoffmann postcard showing Witt chest, up in uniform, boldly signed in blue ink. Slight crease at upper right, else very good. With a signature in indelible pencil on a 1 1/4" x 3 1/2" slip, mounted. Two pieces. **\$75 - 100**

157. KARL WOLFF (1906-1975) Colonel-general in the Waffen-SS, liaison officer for Himmler with Hitler, German military governor of Northern Italy. Fine association T.L.S. in green indelible pencil on Reichsführer-SS letterhead, 1p. large 4to., Berlin, ca. Jan. 27, 1937 officially advising that SS-Hauptsturmführer Gerhard Klopfer has been promoted to the rank of Sturmabführer. File holes at left, left corners slightly browned, else very good. GERHARD KLOPFER (1905-1987) was an SS officer, member of the Gestapo, served as Martin Bormann's assistant in the Party Chancellery, and represented Bormann at the Wannsee Conference. In 1938, he became responsible for the seizing of Jewish businesses and for questions about mixed marriages. **\$300 - 400**

158. ADVERSARIES IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE Fine framed assemblage of signatures of the main adversaries at the siege of Bastogne, includes: ANTHONY MCAULIFFE (1898-1975) American Army general who held Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge, remembered for his reply to a German surrender ultimatum, "Nuts!", his signature beneath a typed note: "To: German General NUTS!"; and HEINRICH FREIHERR VON LUTWITZ (1896-1969) German general of the Panzer troops who delivered the surrender ultimatum to McAuliffe, rare war-date D.S., 1p. 8vo., [n.p.], Feb. 19, 1945, to the headquarters of the 47th Panzer Corps approving a proposal, signed in indelible pencil. Matted with two reproduction photos of the soldiers, and a 5" x 5" bronze medallion commemorating the siege, all set into a wood shadowbox. Near fine. **\$600 - 800**

159. GERMAN MILITARY NOTABLES ON BRITISH FIRST DAY COVERS Fine collection of 17 RAF Squadron commemorative first day postal covers signed by a total of 26 notable figures in modern day German military history, including U-boat and raider captains, Knights Cross awardees, aces, etc. Every cover is accompanied by at least one photo of the signer, often multiples. Those included in the lot are: FRITZ POSKE, KURT WEYHER, GUNTHER KRECH, BERNHARD ROGGE, HEINRICH BLEICHRODT, GEORG CHRISTL, HERMANN GREINER, HANS-JOACHIM JABS, KLAUS NEUMANN, HANNA REITSCH, GERD ANGELIS, ELLY BEINHORN, LOUIS FERDINAND, JOSEF JACOBS, ELLERY VON GORISSEN, HEINRICH SCHNITGER, ALFRED KELER, DIETRICH PELTZ, K. VON BARZEWITZ, FRANZ MOSLANG, ALFRED FLEISCHER, HERMANN HEISSE, WILLI STOR, ULRICH GRAF VON BAUDISSION, FRITZ JACONSEN and GEORGES DETRE. Fine. **\$400 - 500**

160. AMERICAN GENERALS Good lot of seven items signed by American generals, includes: JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, bold signature on a card, adding rank as a retired general; ALEXANDER HAIG T.L.S. as Supreme Allied Commander, SHAPE, T.L.S. 1p. 4to., Belgium, Nov. 12, 1976, complies with request; ALFRED M. GRUENTHER S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, portrait in uniform; MATHEW RIDGWAY, S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, candid portrait in uniform; LUCIUS D. CLAY T.L.S. 1p. 4to., Berlin, Apr. 30, 1962 sending a photo; KEVIN A. WALLIS A.L.S. 1p. 8vo., [n.p.], Apr. 2, 1997, sending a photo; and NATHAN TWING and J. LAWTON COLLINS, each an S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, portrait in uniform. Seven pieces. **\$150 - 200**

161. AMERICAN GENERALS OF WORLD WAR II Lot of three items signed by American generals of World War II, includes: ANTHONY C. MCAULIFFE bold signature adding rank as major general, penned in blue ink on a card, mounted; MARK W. CLARK T.L.S. on official letterhead, 1p. 8vo., Vienna, May 11, 1946 sending a signed card, along with an S.P. 4" x 5" b/w, both pieces mounted; and JAMES H. DOOLITTLE bold signature on a card, mounted beneath a photo of Doolittle walking beside Gen. George Patton. Three pieces. **\$150 - 200**

162. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II GENERALS Fine lot of five items signed by American generals of World War II, includes: **OMAR B. BRADLEY**, S.P. 5" x 7" b/w, chest, up pose in uniform; **CARL SPAATZ**, S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, in uniform, with a T.L.S., 1p. 4to., routine; **JACOB DEVERS**, I.S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, in uniform; and **COURTNEY H. HODGES** T.L.S. 1p. 4to., July 2, 1947, to FDR advisor Basil O'Connor, praises the Red Cross. Five pieces. **\$200 - 300**

163. ARTISTIC PERSONALITIES OF THE THIRD REICH Lot of three postcard photos signed by three important artistic figures of the Third Reich, includes sculptor **ARNO BREKER**, a close-up of the face of a statue of a man; propaganda filmmaker **LENI RIEFENSTAHL**, a chest, up portrait, and **FRANZ ADAM**, leader of the National Socialist Reichs Symphonie Orchestra (signed in pencil). Overall very good. **\$150 - 200**

164. BATTLE OF BRITAIN SIGNED BOOK Signed book *Battle Over Britain*, by Francis K. Mason, McWhirter Twins, Ltd: London) 1969. 636pp. illustrated, in dustjacket. Half-title page signed by German ace **ADOLF GALLAND** adding his unit designation, also signed by **DIETRICH HRABAK**, **ROLAND BEAMONT**, **GEOFFREY PAGE**, , and nine others, signed within by **STANFORD TUCK**, and ten others. A wealth of information including history, photographs, losses, reports, etc. Fine, with dust jacket. **\$100 - 150**

165. BRITISH MARSHALS AND GENERALS Lot of five items signed by major British military figures, includes: **ARCHIBALD WAVELL** (1883-1950) World War II Commander in Chief of British forces in the Middle East, India, and Burma, signature and rank on a card; **ANDREW CUNNINGHAM** (1883-1963) British admiral most prominent in actions in the Mediterranean, signature; **ALAN BROOKE** (1883-1963), foremost military advisor to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, co-coordinator of the British military efforts, signature on an octavo sheet, 1947; **ARTHUR TEDDER**, (1890-1967) British air marshal who led air support at El Alamein and in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, and was crucial in disrupting German supply lines during the Normandy invasions, signature on a card; and **HAROLD ALEXANDER** (1891-1969) "Alexander of Tunis", British general who commanded the invasion of Sicily and Italy, T.L.S. 1p. 4to., London, Apr. 6, 1961, sending his autograph. Fine. **\$200 - 300**

166. GERMAN KNIGHTS CROSS ACES Lot of three postcard photos signed by German awardees of the Knights Cross, includes: **ADOLF GALLAND**, image of a Klemm Kl 105 in flight; and **HERBERT IHLEFELD** and **GORDON GOLLOB**, each shown in bust portraits with Knights Crosses. All images have been trimmed, otherwise fine. **\$150 - 200**

167. GERMAN OFFICERS OF WORLD WAR II Group of autographs of various notable German military officers of World War II, includes **ARTUR PHLEPS**, (1881-1944) Waffen-SS general of the Wiking Division and 5th Mountain Corps, awarded Knights Cross with Oak Leaves, Kis, a mounted signature; his son **REINHARD PHLEPS**, two T.Ls.S., 1993 and 1996, friendly content, also a signed typed "lebenslauf" (service record); **DIETRICH VON CHOLTITZ** (1884 - 1966) German military governor of Paris during the closing days of the German occupation, claimed to have disobeyed Hitler's order to leave Paris in rubble, T.L.S. 1p. 4to., Baden-Baden, May 2, 1962 sending an autograph; **LUDWIG CRUWELL** (1892-1958) German general commanding the Afrika Korps, recipient of the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, captured in 1942, signed 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" photo in uniform; and **HANS FRITSCH** (1909-1993) Highly decorated Oberst in the Wehrmacht, recipient of the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, T.L.S. 1p. oblong 8vo., Feb. 8, 1950. Seven pieces. **\$200 - 300**

168. GERMAN OFFICERS OF WORLD WAR II Fine lot of five items signed by notable German military officers of World War II, includes: **GERHARD HEIN** (1916-2008) Highly decorated Oberstleutnant der Reserve, recipient of the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, S.P. 4 1/4" x 7 3/4"; **HARALD MORS**, commander of the mission to rescue Mussolini at Gran Sasso, S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, mounted; **HELMUTH KINZ**, Knights Cross recipient, S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2 b/w, mounted; **KARL PF-EFFER** (1888-1971) SS-Obergruppenfuhrer, commanded the VI SS Army Corps and the IX SS Mountain Corps, awarded the Knight's Cross with Oakleaves for his defense of Budapest, S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" b/w, with long inscription on verso; and one unknown signed piece. Overall very good. **\$150 - 200**

169. MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS Lot of three items signed by two Medal of Honor recipients, includes **JOE FOSS** (1915-2003) Leading fighter pilot of the USMC, awarded for action at Guadalcanal, signed photo showing him with Apollo astronaut **JIM IRWIN**, along with a signed note of thanks concerning the American Patriot Fund, with **MICHAEL NOVOSSEL** (1922-2006) Vietnam medical evacuation helicopter pilot, M.O.H. card, signed. Fine. **\$60 - 80**

170. ROBERT LEY, FRITZ SAUCKEL, AND OTHERS Postcard photo of a castle in Schwarzburg, canceled Oct. 16, 1935, signed in pencil on verso by: **DR. ROBERT LEY** (1890 - 1945) Nazi leader and ardent anti-Semite who as head of the Labor Front ruthlessly enforced slave labor policies. He committed suicide in his jail cell at Nuremberg while awaiting trial; **FRITZ SAUCKEL** (1894 - 1946) Nazi chief of slave labor recruitment who seized over five million workers and kept them under the vilest condition. Tried, convicted and hanged at Nuremberg; **WILHELM BOHLE** (1903 - 1960) Leader of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP; and **FRITZ WAECHTLER** (1891-1945) Gauleiter of Bavaria. Very good. **\$250 - 350**

171. SOVIET GUEST BOOK SIGNED BY MARSHALS Fourteen signatures on 4pp., each oblong 8vo. taken from a guest book at the "House of Scientists" in Moscow. Signed by more than 14 notables including Marshals **SIMEON BUDDENY** and **VASILY CHUIKOV** (captured in Berlin), **DELORES IBARRURI**, head of the Communist Party of Spain during the Spanish Civil War, and famous female sniper **MARINA CHECHNEVA**, ca. 1966-67, amongst others. Very good. **\$150 - 200**

172. THIRD REICH NOTABLES Lot of items signed by notables within the Third Reich, includes: **HEINRICH HOFFMANN** 1885-1957) German photographer best known for his many published photographs of Adolf Hitler, S.P. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2 b/w, a bust portrait signed at bottom; **FRIEDRICH KARL VON EBERSTEIN** (1894-1979) Early member of the Nazi party, the SA, the SS, head of the Munich Police in World War II, introduced Reinhard Heydrich to Heinrich Himmler, T.L.S. 1p. large 4to., 1972, untranslated but mentioning his Munich police post, with a postcard photo of Munich police headquarters, also signed; **CARL VINCENT KROGMANN** (1889-1978) Nazi Party politician and Mayor of Hamburg under the Nazis, postwar inscription and signature above a mounted photo. **\$150 - 200**

173. U.S. NAVY ADMIRALS OF WORLD WAR II Fine group of four items signed by important American admirals of World War II, includes: **CHESTER W. NIMITZ** war-date T.L.S. on Headquarters, Pacific Fleet letterhead, 1p. 4to., Jan. 4, 1945 acknowledging a letter to him of Dec. 7, 1944 and mentioning that the "*Norcross Bulletin Board is quite well done...*"; **WILLIAM F. HALSEY**, signature on a card; **ERNEST J. KING** T.L.S. on Navy Dept. letterhead, 1p. 4to., Washington, Apr. 20, 1946 sending a photo; and **RAYMOND A SPRUANCE**, signed first day cover honoring a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the U.S. and Japan, 1960, adding rank. Four pieces, fine. **\$150 - 250**

174. GUADALCANAL PILOTS SIGNED BOOK Signed book *The Guadalcanal Legacy*, by Jeff Millstein, (Turner Publishing: Paducah), 1987, limited numbered edition, 164pp. illustrated, hardcover. A heavily illustrated history of the campaign, along with notes on survivors up to date of publication. This volume is signed by 16 Marine survivors, including six who identified themselves as pilots, plus **JAMES SWETT**. Also signed by Japanese ace **SABURO SAKAI**. Fine condition. **\$100 - 150**

175. GUADALCANAL PILOTS SIGNED BOOK Signed book *The Guadalcanal Legacy*, by Jeff Millstein, (Turner Publishing: Paducah), 1987, limited numbered edition, 164pp. illustrated, hardcover. A heavily illustrated history of the campaign, along with notes on survivors up to date of publication. Signed by MOH awardees **MITCHELL PAIGE**, **JOE FOSS** and **ROBERT GALER**, five Marines, and **SABURO SAKAI**, the Imperial Navy's fourth-ranking ace and Japan's second leading fighter pilot to survive the war . Fine condition. **\$100 - 150**

World War II: Documents



176. UNIFORM AND ARCHIVE OF BRIG. GEN ARTHUR S. NEVINS, EISENHOWER'S STAFF OFFICER AND PERSONAL FRIEND ARTHUR S. NEVINS (1891-1979) American brigadier general, brother of noted historian Allan Nevins. Joined the Army in 1917 and served under Dwight D. Eisenhower in the Philippines in the 1930s, later served as a staff officer to Eisenhower in G-3 Operations (Chief of Landing Operations), SHAEF. Nevins remained on Eisenhower's staff through all the major European campaigns, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, Order of the British Empire, French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, 1939, Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau, Order of the Red Banner, Polish Order of Virtuti Militari, Italian Order of the Crown, Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, and many standard service metals. Leaving the Army in 1946, Nevins managed Eisenhower's farm at Gettysburg during the latter's administration of European NATO forces and during his presidency, then purchased an adjoining farm in 1961. The two remained close friends until Eisenhower's death in 1969. In 1977 Nevins' manuscript "*Looking Back: Over More Than Fifty Years of Friendship With General Eisenhower*" was published under the title: *Gettysburg's Five Star Farmer*. An important group of relics and documents from Nevins' estate, including his war-era uniform consisting of: "Ike" jacket with brigadier general stars on the shoulders, SHAEF patch on left shoulder with six service stripes on sleeve, impressive ribbon bars and silver star lapel pin with Army eagle (unknown to us), rayon lining worn only at armpit; regulation wool trousers with canvas belt, maker label "*The Friedman Co. MILITARY OUTFITTERS*", Louisville; regulation green Army visored cap, size 7, leather sweatband marked: "*Hygieatorn*" but otherwise no other maker noted, a few moth nips at top; "*Liondale*" regulation green wool shirt with shoulder epaulets and lined collar, a moth hole in sleeve and above fifth buttonhole; and beige tie, unmarked. Overall very good to fine condition. Also present is Nevins' personal 54 1/2" x 34" brigadier general's cotton

flag composed of separate pieces of cloth sewn to form the Great Seal upon a blue star with a white (brigadier general's) star above, all on a field of yellow. Reinforced at two corners, white canvas reinforcement along the hoist. A little moth damage at one edge. Nevins' ephemera also includes some very interesting items: seven war-date passes issued to Nevins, including his SHAEF pass signed by him; tickets to inaugural festivities; a carbon copy of a 1951 letter setting forth payments Eisenhower had made to purchase his Gettysburg farm and equipment, two pages of wartime doodles made by an unidentified British general during a SHAEF meeting showing fighter planes, caricatures, etc.; a 1955 letter from presidential secretary Ann Whitman: "...The President tells me that you and he have agreed that the proper name is to be the '*Eisenhower Farms*'..."; six contact sheets of Eisenhower at a VFW function in Gettysburg; about a dozen photographs, various sizes, showing Eisenhower at various functions in the Gettysburg area and images of the famous Gettysburg Hotel; three A.L.S.s by **MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER**, 16pp. 8vo., [n.p.], 1951-52, to Nevins and his wife, largely social content, news from her temporary home in Europe, decorating instructions for Gettysburg, etc.; a copy of the manuscript of Nevins' *Gettysburg's Five Star Farmer*, a copy of a 78pp. 4to. typed 1972 interview of Nevins by the Eisenhower Library; a signed copy of Nevins' book on Eisenhower, and other ephemera. Overall very good.

\$4,000 - 5,000

177. DECEMBER 1941 EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF PEARL HARBOR A fine A.L.S. on a Christmas card from "Nellie" who resided at 163 Bingham St. in Honolulu and was witness to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, with envelope postmarked Dec. 25 [?], 1941. Nellie writes to Mrs. Myron W. Villard in Freeport, Long Island (New York), in part: "...My dear, your letter and card received and many many thanks for your sweet offer. We are hoping and praying that there will never be a repetition of Dec. 7. It was going on for over an hour before we knew what it was. The plane that bombed Lunalilo School all but took the top off of our house. Mrs. Garland & her sister were across the street watching the bombing at P.H. [Pearl Harbor] when the J- flew over. We thot [sic] he would land in the Maternity Home yard - instead he picked up & flew over the School & wrecked it. We think he was aiming for the Telephone sub station. We have no heart for Christmas after the wholesale murder at P.H. Those grand boys & officers to be hurled into eternity without a fighting chance. Can you imagine people negotiating for peace 3 3/4 hours after they had murdered nearly 3000 of our men. This Black Out is terrible. I used to love the night but how I dread it now. As soon as daylight comes we say, 'Thank God for the light.'...I just can't think anymore. These past 15 days have been the most awful I have ever gone thru in my life. What boat is your precious hubbie on now or is he doing land duty...As soon as I can collect my thots I'll write you a letter..." With original envelope, fine condition.

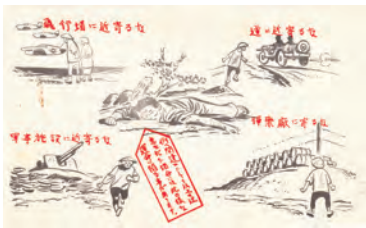
\$300 - 400

177A. DEC 7, 1941 HOMEFRONT LETTER FROM FORT BRAGG A.L.S. 2pp. 4to., Dec. 7, 1941, in pencil on letterhead of Fort Bragg, South Carolina, in which a bored young soldier writes home, in part: "...I received your two letters and was glad to hear from you...you said I was going to get a bonus from the American Thread Co. but I did not get it yet when I get it I will let you know about it...I cannot think of anything more to write...P.S. don't read this to the old man...I will bring the accordion home...I got your letter that you sent to Fort Jackson S.C. I am back at Fort Bragg. I am going to town tonight to make the picture for you in full uniform..." Very good.

\$75 - 100

178. THE SINKING OF THE USS JARVIS AT GUADALCANAL Fine archive of material concerning the loss of the USS JARVIS, a Bagley-class destroyer, sunk in Guadalcanal on Aug. 9, 1942. The JARVIS was a Pearl Harbor survivor. While protecting the USS VINCENNES at Guadalcanal, a Japanese torpedo plane exploded alongside, opening a 50' gash and killing 14 crewmen. The vessel limped towards safety, passing within 3,000 yards of the Japanese fleet. The enemy, however, still mistaking Jarvis for an escaping cruiser, dispatched 31 planes from Rabaul. The vessel was stormed by bullets and torpedoes, and sank with her 233 crewmen onboard. This archive is from the estate of Admiral **RICHMOND M. TURNER**, who in 1950 chose to write a history of the end of the brave vessel. Included are four pages of Turner's pencil notes, signed at top, speculating on the disaster; a carbon copy of Turner's July 5, 1950 letter to Rear Adm. Cornelius Flynn asking detailed questions about the loss; two A.L.S.s., 22pp. total, 4to., Feb. 14 and 22, 1950, from Adm. **JAMES H. DOYLE** who signs "*Jim*", (who within a few months would plan and execute MacArthur's invasion of Inchon) describing activity on the beach at Guadalcanal and adding: "...the action of the Captain was in direct violation of his orders and was done simply because it would be much more pleasant to be repaired in Australia than in Espiritu...he thought he could get away with it...Unfortunately for the crew of the Jarvis, no court martial was necessary..." (Doyle was Turner's operations officer during the battle); a 1950 2pp. 4to. letter to Turner from **WILLIAM H. HART**, C.O. of the minesweeping group on the scene who confirms that the JARVIS was ordered to the nearest port; two T.L.S.s. of Commander **W. S. HEALD**, who commanded the minesweeper USS HOVEY, 4pp. 4to., San Francisco, 1950, concerns the search for the JARVIS; a T.L.S. 2pp. 4to., Washington, Feb. 23, 1950 from minesweeper Capt. **J. B. COCHRAN** concerns delays in its search for the JARVIS; and an A.L.S. and T.L.S. of Rear Admiral **C. W. FLYNN**, Clackamas, 1950, answering specific questions about the damage to the JARVIS, etc. A fascinating grouping that leads us to believe that eight years after the loss of the JARVIS, Turner may have wanted to confirm his belief that the master of the JARVIS was responsible for the destruction of the vessel. Overall very good.

\$200 - 300



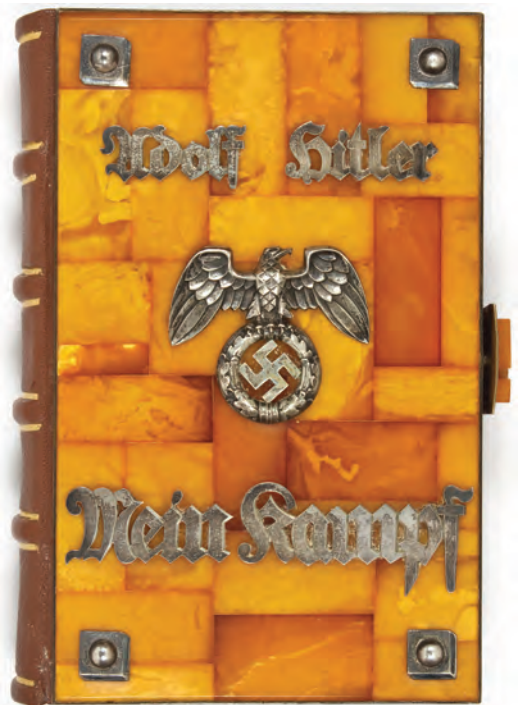
179. AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ARCHIVE FROM THE BATTLE OF OKINAWA Historic, large archive of material relating to the surrender of Okinawa, the capture of which was one of the bloodiest engagements of World War II. This material was compiled by American soldier Milton W. Lindahl who was attached to Headquarters, 10th Army, Adjutant Generals Section, likely in a propaganda department. The majority of this grouping is comprised of 17 different printed leaflets, some illustrated, dropped or otherwise distributed on the island, ten intended for Japanese soldiers and officers, seven for the local population (which was of course also Japanese). This appears to be the complete run of leaflets save one, as all are numbered. Leaflets aimed at soldiers explain how to surrender, promise good medical care and food, and explain the futility of resistance. In part: "...If you try no tricks, we will give you kind, dignified treatment...unconscious Japanese soldiers...will be treated as the brave warriors they are...soldiers have been amazed at American kindness and generosity...you fight a futile war which the militarists of Japan started. Here you fight to die, there they live...Do you think that a few suicide units can destroy the powerful fleet and air forces of the United States?...Japanese suicide planes are destroyed at the factories...killing many warriors of the suicide units...attacked by great numbers of superior planes...there is no hope for a Japanese victory...Saipan, Leyte and Iwo Jima...they died a dog's death...no hope of your rescue...caves and other hiding places will be blasted by flamethrowers...you will be killed by flaming oil or you will face a miserable agonizing death...a defeated Japan will be permitted to rebuild...your worst enemies are your officers...". The Americans made particularly good use of the fact that Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima rejected the offer to negotiate surrender with Gen. S. B. Buckner. Leaflets given the residents of Okinawa advise them to keep away from Japanese and American installations, ask that men return home to their families, and so on: "...The American Army

is the friend of all...reveal the identity of all Japanese soldiers hiding among you...never resist American troops...Come out of your caves and other hiding places, all of you...". Also present is a Japanese leaflet which claims that kamikaze planes had sunk 70% of the American carriers and 73% of the battleships, causing 150,000 casualties and directly leading to Roosevelt's death. There are also six double-sided 8 1/2" x 11" propaganda newspapers, *Ryoku Shuho* ("Ryoku Daily News"), dropped on Japanese forces between April 29 and May 28, 1945. The papers include a mix of war news, a few general interest and sports stories, and a cartoon featuring Japanese soldiers. The stories are generally even-handed, describing everything from massive bombing raids on Japan to Babe Ruth predicting the growth of baseball worldwide. Of course, most of the news concerns Japan, and most is gloomy in nature. A special edition announces the surrender of Germany and the destruction leading up to the country's fall. Also included is a 10th Army Okinawa field-printed Japanese "Surrender" signed in print by Nomi, Takada, Kato and Stilwell; a Tenth Army publication describing the surrender of the Ryukyus ceremony, 10pp. 4to., ca. Sep. 7, 1945; a flimsy one-sheet Christmas card sent from Okinawa, Christmas, 1945; printed thanks for service with facsimile Truman signature issued to Lindahl; mimeographed booklet with names and home addresses of those who served in the Okinawa adjutant's office with Lindahl, and a sm. folio map showing distances from Okinawa to other South Pacific locations and a view of the island itself. All leaflets bear full contemporary translations, newspapers bear summaries. Overall fine. The attack on Okinawa was the largest amphibious assault in the Pacific. The 82-day-long battle lasted from early April until mid-June 1945. The battle resulted in the highest number of casualties in the Pacific Theater. Japan lost over 100,000 troops killed, captured or committed suicide, and the Allies suffered more than 65,000 casualties of all kinds. Simultaneously, tens of thousands of local civilians were killed, wounded, or committed suicide. This archive documents American efforts to induce Japanese surrender and protect the lives of the Okinawans in the face of intense Japanese propaganda warning of potential rape, torture and murder at the hands of "barbarians".

\$1,200 - 1,500

180. AMBER EDITION OF "MEIN KAMPF" A rare amber-cover edition of Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, (Mentralverlag der NSDAP: Munich), 1937, 790pp. 8vo., with frontis portrait, title page bearing a very small chip at bottom. This special presentation edition bears a front cover tiled in golden amber with the author's name and book title in raised sterling silver letters. A sterling eagle and swastika device also appear at center. The book is bound in medium brown calf with raised hubs trimmed in gold, with four protective "rests" on front and back covers. Within, the front flyleaf bears a calligraphy inscription: "Honorary Award from the Oberbürgermeister of the City by the Sea Rostock for the Officers Steeplechase on September 25, 1938 at City by the Sea Rostock", boldly signed by the oberbürgermeister at bottom above his printed title. The book may be sealed closed using the finished brass hasp with amber swastika (cracked, pieces carefully mended in place). Bears the appropriate small metallic maker's plate: "Norddeutsche Bernstein Industrie" affixed to upper-left of inside front cover. Overall fine. Also present is the faux blue leather presentation box, though it is broken near rear hinge, worn, and stained. Liberated by an American soldier and in private hands since 1944.

\$6,000 - 8,000



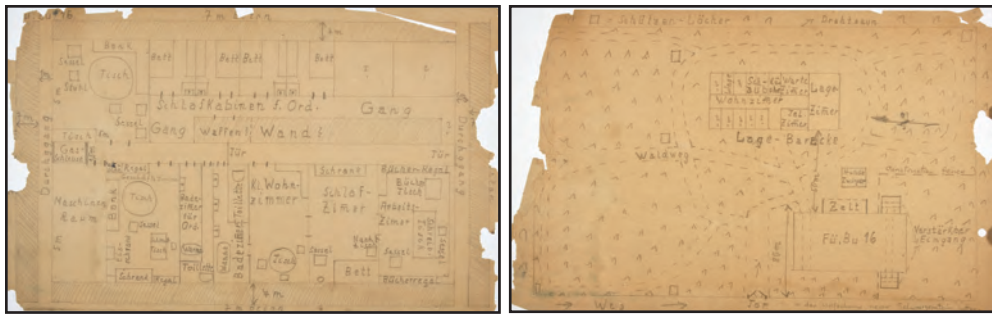
Hitler's complete medical history, with skull x-rays



181. "HITLER AS SEEN BY HIS DOCTORS" Fascinating printed report, 47pp. legal folio, [n.p., Military Intelligence Service Center], Nov. 29, 1945, a classified report containing a highly-detailed compilation of data obtained from Adolf Hitler's six chief physicians, along with ten x-rays of various views of Hitler's skull and several EEGs. The report is the result of interrogations of doctors Theodore Morrell, Erwine Giesing, Waletr Loehlein, Karl Weber, A. Nissle and E. Brinkmann who each specialized in different areas of treatment. The report opens with a complete physical description of Hitler and his medical history, with neurological data, spinal root functions, psychiatric observations, etc. The report includes many startling revelations - and leaves much out. Some examples: no mention is made of the extensive use of cocaine to treat Hitler's sinuses and throat ailments; he suffered from uncontrollable flatulence and was treated with pills containing strychnine; Morrell's believe that Hitler had relations with Eva Braun; injections of extracts of seminal vesicles, testis and prostata of

young bulls; rapid coronary sclerosis detected; and much more. First three pages detached and quite chipped, else balance very good. Obviously, multiple copies of this report were prepared, but this is the first such example we have seen.

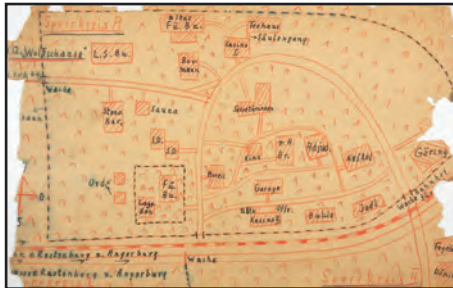
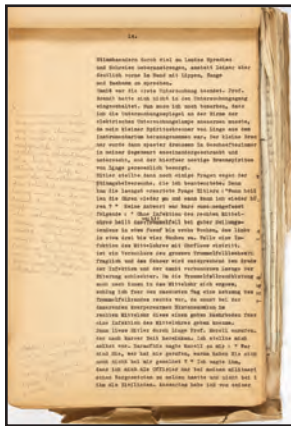
\$1,500 - 2,000



"If the war ends badly for us, then we must all perish, and I will be at the front of my troops and die..."

182. DR. ERWIN GIESING – SKETCHES OF THE "WOLF'S LAIR", REPORT ON TREATMENT OF HITLER AFTER BOMBING, AND HITLER'S ONGOING MEDICAL CARE

Historically-important original typescript, 178pp. legal folio, Wiesbaden, June 12, 1945 (and later), in German, being Adolf Hitler's medical record as compiled by his physician, Dr. Erwin Giesing, while interned by American forces. This is Giesing's original report, likely compiled for his American interrogators, and it bears multiple corrections and additions throughout, some in German and some in English. Written as a narrative, it commences on July 20, 1944, following the explosion of von Stauffenburg's bomb at the Wolf's Lair in Prussia. Giesing was in Rastenburg where his associates were treating some of the injured at the hospital thereat. The following day Giesing, an ear specialist, was also ordered to the Fuhrerheadquarters to attend to Hitler who presented bleeding



ears and complained of great pain. Travelling with Dr. Karl Brandt, Giesing relates his meeting with and initial treatment of the wounded dictator: "...He gave me his right hand and his left hand was within his jacket..." Tonight I noticed there is bleeding from my right ear...Dr. Morell gave me phanodoron...the treatment of the eardrum rupture is the same as always – treat the middle ear...Hitler's face was pale and swollen, bags under his eyes and the eyes did not make the fascinating impression often talked about...I noticed his dry, cracked lips, his hair graying...his speech was unnaturally loud and a little bit screaming, and later he was hoarse...his right hand remained in his coat...If the beam had been ten

centimeters further back, it would have crushed me...I heard two separate explosions...Maybe Stauffenburg had two bombs...Keitel and Warlimont brought me outside...to the bunker...my pants were very torn-up...I looked like a Moor...I hear nothing in my right ear...". Giesing continued to treat Hitler, even until the final retreat to the Fuhrerbunker in Berlin, and he reports all events in the interim. Hitler's delusional thoughts and rants become apparent as he discusses how his Luftwaffe will "clean the skies of these air criminals"(Allied bombers). He adds: "...they sent me from Berlin this coward Stauffenburg. If he would have had the guts, he would have stayed with his briefcase next to me...the bullet that killed him was a waste...I feel best in my bunker. It is nice and cold, and fresh air is pumped in...I can work at peace here and nobody is going to bother me...Jodl and Kietel and smoking far too much and they eat far too much meat...as Boss I am the only vegetarian, non-smoker and non-drinker...let them gorge themselves on meat, smoking and drinking – maybe one of them will become a little Bismarck!...my only opponent is Stalin, who is almost on the same level as I am...Bolshevism will lose against Nationalism, and I will crush East Asia...Churchill and Roosevelt are neither politically nor militarily a factor. England will break-up...America will take whatever is left and wipe the English empire from history...I will be the one who tips the scale between the Russians and the Anglo-Americans...the problem of smashing atoms has been resolved and we can use this energy for arms...this is a weapon of the future...If the war ends badly for us, then we must all perish, and I will be at the front of my troops and die...". Giesing discusses a multitude of important and revealing items: Hitler awarding wound badges for the bombing, but denying one to Julius Schaub who feigned deafness but wasn't even in the room; Hitler's stomach issues, administration of cocaine solutions and Hitler's satisfaction with them; injections of various "heart and liver extracts" by Dr. Morell, discussion of hanging of bomb plot generals vs. shooting, Hitler pardoning female Dutch spies, the trembling of Hitler's right hand (attributed by many to Parkinson's), treatment of Hitler's sinuses with inhalation of powdered cocaine, liver and stomach ailments due to an accumulation of strychnine from "anti-gas" pills and resulting jaundice, Morrell seeking to monopolize Hitler's medical care, light sensitivity, spying a loaded revolver on Hitler's nightstand, and Hitler, very late, signing awards for golden Close Combat awards and Oak Leaves. At conclusion, Giesing The tops of the last twenty or so pages are "stuck" to each other due to dampness but could likely be steamed apart, some curling at page margins, else very good. There is an incredible wealth on information in this report, which for non-German speakers should be translated. Sold with three original drawing in graphite, colored pencil and ink, each 1p. oblong legal folio, all apparently prepared at the same time as Giesing's report, all showing various images of structures at the Wolf's Lair at Rastenburg. The first, in ink and colored pencil, is an aerial view of the Wolf's Lair showing the Fuhrerbunker, quarters for Jodl, Goring, Keitel, Morell, and others, the Conference building (site of the bombing), cinema, garage, tea house, sauna, gates, etc. The second drawing is a detailed view of the Fuhrerbunker and Conference Building showing various offices, the meeting room, roads, fences, etc. The third drawing shows in turn detail of the Fuhrerbunker itself, showing living rooms, bedrooms, offices, etc. Some substantial marginal chips, else very good.

\$1,500 – 2,000

183. ARCHIVE AND MEDALS OF WEHRMACHT LT. HERBERT VEIGEL, 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION

An excellent group of items once belonging to Lt. Herbert Viegel who served with the 4th Infantry Division of the Wehrmacht, was twice wounded and awarded the Iron Cross, First Class. Included in the lot is: a non-descript 3 1/4" x 4 1/2" brown cloth-covered notebook bearing a few dated notes within, being notable for having been clearly penetrated by a bullet at one corner, piercing the book at an oblique angle; two-part dog tag; NSDAP Party membership book; Deutsche Arbeitsfront book showing contributions until December, 1938; Veigel's pin-back Iron Cross, First Class, arms slightly bent and with some surface wear, late war Infantry Assault Badge marked "FZS", and black Wound Badge; a hand-made faux alligator skin leather pocket wallet lined with SS camouflage fabric;



a black leather map or drawing case, 7 1/2" x 11", possibly post-war, with modern pencils and a field dressing within, and three photo albums. One of the albums has been professionally made and lettered. Generally, all of the photos show the Viegel during the occupation of France. Included are scenes of target shooting, marching across rural France, German columns marching through the streets of Paris and other French cities, French being loaded into a freight car, German soldiers' cemeteries and burials, and German Atlantic coastal pillboxes. Overall very good condition. The German 4th Infantry Division was one of the first divisions raised and to serve during World War II. It took part in the invasion of Poland in 1939 and in the invasion of France in 1940. Later that year it was converted into the 14th Panzer Division which was completely destroyed at Stalingrad.

\$1,000 – 1,200

184. "THE SOLDIERS OF THE FUHRER IN THE FIELD" German propaganda book and 3-D viewer with 100 images, *Die Soldaten des Fuhrers im Felde*, (Otto Schonstein: Munich), 1940. A 60pp. 4to. hardbound propaganda piece aimed at honoring Hitler and the Wehrmacht which had recently completed the utter destruction of Poland. Within are images of Hitler, Raeder, von Brautschitsch, Keitel and Goring, with maps and text describing the "blitzkrieg", as the Allies would call it. The feature of the book is its collapsible pair of stereoscopic slide viewers and approx. 100 slides showing devastation, surrendering troops, happy conquerors, Hitler reviewing his men, piles of surrendered equipment, etc. We did notice a few images of the passenger ship WILHELM GUSTLOFF: at war's end, she would be torpedoed by a Soviet sub, taking 9,000 refugees to the bottom with her in the worst ever loss of life at sea. Fine.

\$150 - 200

185. (WOLFGANG LUTH) Book with presentation inscription, *UX Stationed in the Mediterranean* by Edgar Schroder, (Steiniger-Verlage: Berlin), 1943, 95pp. 8vo., hardcover with photo boards, illustrated, a history of U-boat's operations in the Mediterranean as written by a war correspondent, inscribed by the author to Luth at the height of his career. In full: "To the first Diamond recipient of the Kriegsmarine Korvetten Kapitän Wolfgang Luth In camaraderie, closeness and in memory of the hours at the Kaiserhof in Berlin from the author. War Christmas 1943 Edgar Schroder". Cracked at spine and gutters, pages lightly toned, else very good.

\$150 - 200

186. ADOLF HITLER ELECTION HANDBILL AND BALLOT Handbill and ballot for the Mar. 13, 1938 German elections, the handbill 2pp. legal folio, Munich, reading in part: "...We vote Adolf Hitler! Adolf Hitler is a man of the people...a soldier at the front...doesn't believe in any class hatred...only knows the quality of the people...will produce work and food...wants honestly earned German wealth will be protected from 'interest-Jews'...Millions in need scream in Germany for a solution!...". The unused ballot, 1p. oblong 8vo., asks the voter to approve Hitler and his slate, as well as to approve the annexation of Austria. Two pieces, marginal file holes, else fine.

\$100 - 150

187. ARCHIVE OF LETTERS FROM A GERMAN IN SERVICE AT PRISON CAMP STALAG IIC Lot of letters from Schutze (private) Heinrich Lederer, a German soldier serving at Stalag IIC Greifswald, Germany. Present are six A.L.S.'s, 11pp. 4to., Stalag IIC, 1941, all bear the camp's rubber-stamped letterhead. The soldier writes to his family in 1941, describing his receipt of packages, sending his family gifts, a mention of receiving the huge sum of 1,600 marks, etc. With envelopes with feldpost stamps. Together with a letter sent to Lederer from another soldier stationed near Kiev, 2pp. 8vo., mentioning the death of his wife, and a prisoner's identification disc stamped "Stalag 2E Nr 33764". Overall very good. Stalag IIC was in operation from June, 1940 until April, 1945.

\$300 - 400

188. CIRCUS SARRASANI AND THE DRESDEN FIREBOMBING An evocative relic of Germany's most famous circus, the Dresden firebombing, and a doubly tragic victim of the Nazis: the Arbeitsbuch (working papers) of Chinese acrobat KWAI HUO CHENG, a prominent member of the famous Sarrasani Circus troupe who to the disgust of racist Nazi authorities had married a Dresden woman and had had a child with her. The book, signed by Kwai in Chinese and German, shows that he was born in 1911 in Wuchow and stamps within show constant employment from its issuance in 1939 to Dec. 31, 1943. Among his employers was the Sarrasani Circus, Circus Barclay, Coliseum Betriebe, Kabarett Strelbel, Circus Busch, Circus Krone, and many other cabarets and clubs throughout Germany. A dampstain within barely detracts, else quite good. On Feb. 14th, Kwai kissed his wife farewell at a tram stop and was never seen again - likely killed while evacuating animals from the circus building. With copies of photos of Kwai, his wife and child, and supporting research. The Circus Sarrasani was a Dresden-based German circus that reached world fame prior to World War II, best known for its elephant acts and performances by Sioux Indians, who were employed from its earliest years. In 1912 a permanent circus building opened, designed by Max Littmann for Sarrasani. On Feb. 13-14, 1945, Dresden was subjected to one of the most terrible bombings of all time: Allied bombers dropped 3,900 tons of high-explosive bombs and incendiary devices on the city. The resulting firestorm destroyed 15 square miles the city center and caused 25,000 civilian casualties. Among the buildings destroyed was the Sarrasani Circus building.

\$400 - 600

189. GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL TO KOBE-OSAKA KARL BALSER'S SCRAPBOOK A scrapbook, notes, letters and other ephemera related to the service of KARL BALSER as Germany's Minister and Consul-General for Kobe and Osaka during the period of 1937 to October, 1944. The largest part of the group is a scrapbook of Japanese newspaper clipping, almost all in English (from the *Japan Chronicle*), which describe Balsler's duties, quote him, and more interestingly, document the life of a German diplomat living among his military allies in Japan. One of the first articles, from November, 1938, quotes Balsler as he skirts the "very delicate subject" of the Jews in Germany and the "difficulty Germany is facing with regard to the Jews". Other articles mention mobilization in light of the invasion of Poland, Balsler meeting with his American counterpart to discuss the sinking of the Athenia, arrival of German evacuees, praise for the capture of Singapore, and later things turning sour, with Balsler declaring: "...Germany, too, is busy preparing...to push the battlefront back to France...The anti-Axis has yet to experience the most furious onslaughts of the Nippon and German forces...". Most of the clippings concern the myriad social functions and meetings attended by Balsler. Also present is a Hitler photo and propaganda card, three letters sent by a daughter (untranslated), typed poetry, and a letter in Japanese. Very good.

\$100 - 150

190. GERMAN P.O.W. LETTERS AND CAMP-MADE INSIGNIA Lot of five postcards written by German soldiers held as prisoners of war. Included are two postcards, both from "Lager 306", a British POW camp in the Middle East, most likely Egypt. Both cards were completed by prisoner Arthur Muller in 1943 and sent to his parents. He mentions he has received their letters, apologizes for being so brief due to censorship, and explains that under the circumstances, he is well. The other three postcards were sent by German prisoners held by the Soviets, written in the mid- to late-1940s, and in most cases, these prisoners died in captivity. The postcards, printed in German, Russian and French, bear camp numbers but little additional identifying information. Content is generally mundane, as one would expect: longing for home, thefts of items sent from home, unhappy conditions, etc. Overall very good. Also present are two lead camp-made insignia, Luftwaffe and Wehrmacht, made by P.O.W.s at a camp in Delaware to replace insignia taken from them at the time of their capture.

\$300 - 400

190A. GERMAN P.O.W. CAMP LETTERS Good lot of five letters from Allied prisoners held in German P.O.W. camps, includes four letters from Polish officers held at Woldenburg (Oflag II-C), two sent to Krakau, one to West Prussia, and one sent to Litzmannstadt, all with censor's stamps, 1942-45, and one letter from Stalag II-D, Oct. 20, 1942, a Polish officer's letter to a Polish address. Untranslated, generally very good.

\$100 - 150



191. GERMAN WORLD WAR II ARCHIVE An interesting German archive of 15 documents pertaining to the attempts by one Mrs. Terhaggen to have her enlisted son return home to the family's weaving factory that supplies clothes for German troops, of which the son had become the boss following the father's death on Oct. 10, 1944. She writes on Nov. 14, 1944, on letterhead of the family's factory, "Carl Hesper Nacht", to Obergruppenführer Albert Bormann requesting that her son, a naval officer, be returned home. She states that hers is the last weaving shop open and without her son there to run it, it will undoubtedly have to close. She asks Bormann to rush the request. This appeal must have been forwarded to a senior Kriegsmarine officer who subsequently writes to Admiral **KARL-JESCO VON PUTTKAMMER** on Dec. 1, 1944. The unidentified officer writes: "...The comments submitted in the petition of the wife Terheggen I first ordered to rush the 15.1.45...The request I give you, Admiral, return with a copy of the reply to Mrs. Terheggen...". Docketed and signed in pencil at bottom by Puttkammer. Puttkammer (1900-1981) was naval adjutant to Hitler; present at the 20 July Plot, he was injured and awarded the Wounded Badge. He was sent to Berghof to destroy Hitler's papers but was not present during his final days. Additional documents include: an official letter from the Führer's office regarding an elderly woman trying to donate funds "for the reconstruction of Berlin", which are not accepted; another document regarding a court case involving: "...continued infidelity and continued corruption..." of one Richard Mahler, a leader of public health in Berlin. As a result of this, Mahler was removed from his post by Goebbels and given four years in prison; another document discusses cases of fruit sent to Hitler (which made him "very happy"); another concerning empty boxes that need to be returned to a plant as soon as railway barriers are lifted; and questionnaires, etc. In lightly worn condition, overall very good and worthy of proper translation. **\$300 - 400**

192. JAPANESE SOLDIER'S DIARY - INVASION OF KISKA AND ATTU Fine grouping of documents concerning the service of Staff Sgt. Albert L. Ruiz, an American soldier and expert marksman who served at Fort Richardson (near Anchorage) and on Attu Island in the Aleutians during the desperate Japanese struggle to seize strategic islands there from June 3, 1942 to July 27, 1943. The highlight of the grouping is a contemporary official copy of the translation of a diary found on a dead Japanese soldier, the transcript likely prepared on Attu, 4pp. 4to. (carbon), June 1, 1943, only two days after the horrific struggle for the island had ended with 2,351 dead Japanese and only 28 taken alive. The diary was written by Dr. Paul Nobuo Tatsuguchi, an army surgeon and devout Seventh Day Adventist trained in the U.S. The transcript reads in small part: "[May 12] *Carrier-based plane flew over - Fired at it...Evacuated to the summit* [May 13] *U. S. forces landed at Shiba Dai & Massacre Bay. The enemy has advanced to the bottom of Misuna Yoma...At night we captured 10 rifles. There is tremendous mountain gunfire...* [May 14] *In the evening, the U.S. Forces used gas...Our desperate defense is holding up well...* [May 16] *burnt documents and prepared to destroy the patients...there was an air raid so took shelter in the former field hospital cave...* [May 18] *About 60 wounded came into the hospital...Everybody made combat preparations and waited. Had 2 grenades ready...* [May 21] *Was strafed when amputating a patient's arm...Nervousness of our Commander is severe and he said his last words to his officers and men. He will die tomorrow. Gave all of his articles away...* [May 26] *Strafing planes hit the next room. Two hits from a 50 cal. machine gun...No hope for reinforcements . . . Will die for Imperial Edict...* [May 27] *303rd Battalion has been defeated. Veneg Awa is still holding the Umanose. Continuous cases of suicide. Half of Sector Headquarters has been blown away. Heard they gave 400 shots of morphine to kill wounded...* [May 29] *The last assault is to be carried out. All patients were made to commit suicide... Only thirty three of living and I am to die: I have no regrets. Bonzai to the Emperor...At 1800 took care of all the patients with grenade...Well goodbye, Mattue, brother Hokkey Sukechan, Masachm, Mitichan, goodbye. The number is this last attack is little over 1000...*" The diary caused a sensation when reprinted in the U.S., and copies were ordered destroyed due to the (false) statement concerning poison gas. Also present is a 4pp. 4to. (original and carbon present) report, [Attu], June 10, 1943 reporting on "Supply Activities and Recommendations" from May 11-June 2. It details the hand-carrying of munitions to front-line troops, pressing supply troops into combat units, Japanese attacks on ammo and supply dumps, etc. Also included is a lengthy itemized list of supplies needed by the quartermaster for an arctic outpost, along with strategic advice, notice of Ruiz's promotion, riflery and arms qualification notices, separation documents, letter of recommendation, and a very amusing (and obviously bogus) report on how soldiers should behave upon reintegration into civilian life. Overall near fine. **\$200 - 300**

193. MICHAEL WITTMANN IS AWARDED A KNIGHTS CROSS MICHAEL WITTMANN (1914-1944) Waffen-SS tank commander and Knight's Cross awardee credited with the destruction of 138 tanks and 132 anti-tank guns, along with an unknown number of other armored vehicles, making him one of Germany's top scoring panzer aces. During the Battle of Villers-Bocage in command of a single Tiger tank, he destroyed up to 14 tanks and 15 personnel carriers along with two anti-tank guns within the space of 15 minutes. Rare printed document, 4pp. large 4to., [January, 1944], printed announcement of the names, ranks and units of those whom Adolf Hitler has awarded the Knights Cross and the German Cross in Gold. Wittmann's name appears in the first column on the first page. Very good. **\$200 - 300**

194. OFFICERS OF WEHRMACHT J.R. 54 Set of nine officer information cards, each 9" x 7" heavy blue stock, ca. 1939, bearing photographs of officers in uniform with personal details of reserve officers of Wehrmacht J.R. 54. Included is age, birth dates, training, dates of promotion, etc. Overall very good. No doubt most of these men were called-up for service, and a good many of them were killed before Stalingrad where the regiment was devastated. **\$75 - 100**

195. PAGE OF THE LOGBOOK OF U-255 Page of a navigation logbook of U-255, kept by Lt. Dieter Hengen who served on the vessel from April, 1943 to July, 1944. The page, 9" x 12 1/2", bears pencil notes on both sides with the vessel's position taken at various times, the elevation of Sirius, with some angles plotted at bottom. Notes accompanying the page, disbound from the original logbook, indicate that this page was from Apr. 1-2, 1944 while the vessel was at 37-36 N, 26-48 W, about halfway on its way "home". Set into a double-glass sided frame, fine. This mission was U-255's eighth, sailing, north and then west of Great Britain. On Mar. 9, 1944 she intercepted Convoy CU-16 and sank the USS LEOPOLD (DE 319) with the loss of 171 lives. She was subjected to a heavy counter-attack, and then was steadily harassed before she returned to St. Nazaire on Apr. 11, 1944. Hengen would end his career as captain of the U-2364, and the U-255 would survive the war as well. **\$150 - 200**

196. PANZER OFFICER'S SOLDBUCH Panzer soldier's military identification book, issued to private Kurt Kruger whose photo is stapled and tied with an ink seal to the inside front cover. The book is 24pp. small, 8vo., and was issued to Kruger on Aug. 25, 1943 at Stahnsdorf. Kruger initially served with the Stamm Co. Tank Reconnaissance Reserve and Training Dept. 4, later was transferred to infantry and finally was transferred to "Pz. A. E. and A. A. 6" at Iserlohn. The book also includes weapons, clothing and equipment issued, inoculations, hospital stamps, pay grade stamps, and entries for three furloughs. Also present is a pass, 1p. 8vo., Zagan, Poland, Sep. 25, 1935, issued by the Polish Military Command indicating that prisoner of war Kurt Kruger is permitted to return to his place of residence, Berlin. A Russian document, 1p. 16mo., Sep. 25, 1945, untranslated, is also included and presumably also permits Kruger to (luckily) return home. Three pieces. **\$400 - 500**

197. PANZERTRUPPEN ARTILLERY MAP Map used by Panzer troops in field exercises, 1p. folio, [n.d., ca. 1940], a well-thumbed field-used map clearly with black ink stamp at top "...Lehrgang 3 der Panzertruppe...". The map shows an area NNE of Dresden with green overprinting indicating locations of artillery, infantry and motorized units, emplacements, fortifications, etc. The map has also been marked-up in red indelible pencil, undoubtedly by the panzer officer who once owned it. Some stains and worn at folds, soiled - typical for a well-used map. **\$150 - 200**

198. ADOLF HITLER WATERCOLORS Set of seven fine color reproductions of Adolf Hitler's watercolors, mounted to 8 1/2" x 12" heavy stock with tissue guards imprinted with the painting name, published by Hitler's chief photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, as *Aquarelles, Reichsbildberichterstatte der NSDAP*, 1935. The cover is missing, as is introductory text, but all plates are present and in fine condition. It is believed that these sets of prints were given only to important visitors to the Reichstag. **\$400 - 500**

World War II: The Holocaust



199. "ARYAN GERMAN BUSINESS" PORCELAIN SIGN An evocative symbol of Nazi Germany's race laws, a 12 1/2" x 4 3/4" porcelain sign with two swastikas and slightly raised lettering reading: "*Arisches deutsches Geschäft*" ("Aryan German Business"). A hole in each corner (which show use) are present to affix the sign outside a business premises. Such signs were employed to indicate to potential customers that the business owner was a non-Jew, and therefore not subject to the boycott of Jewish goods commenced by the Nazis in March, 1933. **\$1,500 – 2,000**

Eichmann alleges Adenauer's top aide was complicit in the "Final Solution"

200. ADOLF EICHMANN, AWAITING THE HANGMAN, CONDEMNS ADENAUER'S TOP AIDE

ADOLF EICHMANN (1906 – 1962) Nazi military officer charged by Hitler with the destruction of the Jewish race, present at the Wannsee Conference where the "Final Solution" was formulated, and generally oversaw the operation of the death camps. Captured and smuggled to Israel, he was convicted of war crimes and hanged. Incredible typed manuscript (carbon copy), 23pp. legal folio, typed by Eichmann while imprisoned in Israel and awaiting execution. In part: "...Here I am, facing the gallows and condemned...the court of justice is not willing to hear what I am saying about this sentence, and I notice that people all over the world would not take notice of it...I do not intend to blame other people...My earthly fate is insignificant. It is the destiny of Adolf Eichmann, former 'Obersturmbannführer'...to put his head into the knot and let him roll...representing thousands of colleagues...and Adolf Hitler...I prefer to lighten my soul, by writing down what I know...Those leading men who were responsible for the [Holocaust]...are not existent...al living people who saw what happened...forced into this machinery by their oath...they had no other choice but to obey and do what they have done...I do not want to hurt anyone...who fulfilled his duty and stayed to his oath...serving the interests of the German people...I was told there was something like an Israeli secret league, with deals with any activities against Israel...and interferes with legal or illegal measures, as they did for instance with me...".



At this point, Eichmann introduces his thoughts on HANS GLOBKE (1898–1973), at the time serving as Director of the Federal Chancellery of West Germany and one of the closest aides to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Globke's key position as a national security advisor to Adenauer despite his deep involvement with the Office for Jewish Affairs (under Eichmann) made both the West German government and CIA officials terrified of exposing his past. This led to the withholding of Eichmann's alias from the Israeli government and Nazi hunters in the late '50s, and censorship of LIFE's article on Eichmann's alleged confession. He writes: "...[Heinrich "Gestapo"] Muller...negotiated with Dr. Globke...It was during the Wannsee Conference...that I heard from my superiors the name of Dr. Globke...It was due to an order by HEYDRICH or GESTAPO-MULLER, that [Wilhelm] STUCKART could not bring Dr. GLOBKE as his aide [at the conference]...GLOBKE could be such a competent witness in court dealing in matters about...half-breeds and forced sterilizations or application of Nuremberg Acts [which Globke in fact helped draft]...the Final Solution of the Jewish question is unthinkable without the Nuremberg Acts...". Eichmann then poses theoretical questions he would ask Globke if so allowed which would have proven that Eichmann signed orders only as an official occupying a particular office, versus an officer/administrator actually ordering an action. He considers Globke "the most important author connected with this Final Solution", the individual who created the laws which he was ordered to enforce, while he has been kidnapped, convicted, and sentenced to death. Eichmann continues in even greater detail, and makes a damning case against Globke as he carefully outlines Globke's responsibilities in the Ministry of the Interior, showing his growing responsibilities over the years, his travels with Frick and Seyss-Inquart to occupied countries, knowledge of race laws and Jewish deportations, etc. Much more excellent and revealing content. Fine condition, with two additional copies in German. Interestingly, Bonn sent representatives to the trial in the guise of journalists to ensure that Globke's name was left out of any testimony. Not surprisingly, at the same time negotiations for a large arms purchase by Israel from Germany were taking place. In 1962, military aid worth some 240 million DM was approved by the German government. All in all, an angry set of allegations, most true, made by an evil war criminal who was correct in believing he should not have swung alone at the gallows. From the files of Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defense attorney who also defended Fritz Sauckel, Karl Brandt and Paul Pleiger at Nuremberg. **\$1,000 – 1,500**

201. ADOLF EICHMANN'S ESCAPE FROM GERMANY

ADOLF EICHMANN (1906 – 1962) Nazi military officer charged by Hitler with the destruction of the Jewish race, present at the Wannsee Conference where the "Final Solution" was formulated, and generally oversaw the operation of the death camps. Captured and smuggled to Israel, he was convicted of war crimes and hanged. Important typed manuscript (carbon copy), 3pp. legal folio, typed by Eichmann while on trial in Jerusalem, May 7, 1961. Eichmann describes his escape from Germany, in part: "...this brown [Nazi sympathizing] sister helped me out...the camp leader had borrowed me his wrist watch in order to enable me to catch my bus...and to prevent me from being in the street any longer than necessary...[I was dressed as] a peasant in Bavarian dress...being the hunted beast. A last shake-hand with my comrade and a trapper slowly went through wood and snow in direction of the bus-stop...I was expected by the miller's wife. My arrival had been announced...I have been running away...her husband was in a Russian prisoner of war camp...She was not fond of the Nazis and profoundly disliked the SS...I was a run-away from the Amis...I savored a schnapps and a bottle of wine...even today, after fifteen years and in the Israeli State prison I remember all your precious things...then the train took me to Oberbayern...I met a Sargeant of the American Army...I hardly would have been able to stand an examination of my identification papers...I met the sister of an SS-unterfuhrer...she helped me to follow my underground path...On the beginning of March 1945 I arrived at the Luneberger Heide...[In Argentina]...For the beginning we must not be unsatisfied...I could accept...a situation as chief of department...part of the province of Tucuman...my knowledge of the language was less than poor...The directing engineer was the former scientific adviser of the SS-General Ramler, chief of the rocket weapons...he tried to convince me to stay...Miners work however had got into my flesh and blood...weeks of hydrology were followed by weeks of miner's work...I didn't think any more of proceeding to East Asia...". Very good. From the files of Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defense attorney who also defended Fritz Sauckel, Karl Brandt and Paul Pleiger at Nuremberg. Sold with a copy of Servatius' book, *Adolf Eichmann Defense Pleading*, (Verlag Ferd. Harrach KG: Bad Kreuznach), 1961, 90pp. 8vo., in German. **\$750 – 1,000**

Accused of deporting 80,000 French Jews

202. ORIGINAL COURT DOCUMENTS FROM THE KURT LISCHKA, HERBERT HAGEN, AND ERNST HEINRICHSOHN TRIAL An interesting group of original court documents from the famous 1980 trial of Kurt Liska, Herbert Hagen and Ernst Heinrichsohn, Nazi leaders during the German occupation of France who were responsible for the deportation of over 80,000 Jews. The suit was initiated by Beate and Serge Klarsfeld on behalf of Serge's father who was murdered in Auschwitz. Klarsfeld, a lawyer and ardent Nazi-searcher, published an enormous volume in 1978 entitled "Memorial to the Deportation of Jews in France", which lists 82,000 Jews deported of whom 76,000 was exterminated, as well as a history of each convoy to the camps. In 1971, the Klarsfelds discovered Lischka in Germany, living life quietly as a clerk. Hagen and Heinrichsohn were similarly unearthed. In a series of extreme actions orchestrated to create publicity and bring the men to trial, Beate publicly humiliated Chancellor Kirt Kiesinger in 1968 by slapping him in the face and screaming "Nazi, Nazi", and the pair also attempted to kidnap Lischka. The Germans finally prosecuted and convicted the men, but sentences were light: Hagen received 12 years in prison; Lischka ten but was released after five, and Heinrichsohn six. These documents, 19pp. 4to., comprise pages 25–44 of the court transcript from this case, come from the estate of well-known Munich lawyer Rudolf Aschenauer who defended the notorious SS-Gruppenfuhrer Otto Ohlendorf among other Nazis. The pages include historical information about the Holocaust, roughly translated: "*During 1941, Hitler decided to exterminate the Jews. Himmler was ordered to fulfill the extermination. First the SS began to kill the Jews by shooting...The built concentration camps...[p. 26]...after the occupation of France, Germans created an anti-Semitic state policy there as well. The deportation of French Jews began in 1942 until 1944 after the Normandy Invasion. 71 deportations took place...[p. 29] Heydrich removed Fr. Max Thomas to Brussels and Doctor [Helmet] Knochen began his work with the SD in Paris. With him was the defendant Hagen and SS-Sturmbannfuhrer [Kurt] Boemelberg of the secret state police. In August 1940, the office of Dr. Thomas was arranged and Knochen began to work. They organized some outer commands in Bordeaux, Rouen and Dijon. Hagen became the Commander of Bordeaux; Lischka was a deputy of Knochen. [p. 30] Lischka and Hagen had special orders They examined Jews and their papers. They worked together with the police to order searches of homes, confiscation and arrests of Jews...[p. 31] in autumn 1941, a conflict between the Chief of the SS and SD began. General Stulpnagel wanted to remove Max Thomas and Knochen: Thomas was ordered to Russia, while Knochen was not removed. The defendant Lischka became a follower of Knochen...[p. 32] the Unit IV J was...the Jewish unit and worked for the Security Office. As requested by this department, it was responsible for preparing the Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe...[p. 41] In 1941 Jews were not allowed to come back to France. Jews were registered and Jewish stores were marked as Jewish stores. Every Jew had to register his business, stocks and estates. Then Jews were banned from profession...[p. 42] Jewish radios were confiscated. On 7.2.1942 curfew for Jews was set at from 8:00pm to 6:00am. Jews had to wear a Star of David...[p. 43] Dr. Knochen talked targeting Jews. He said this would be possible as the French have a very anti-Semitic attitude. Every day you hear anti-Jewish jokes by French citizens: such as Pau is filled with Jews because the Jews are rich and buy everything...so the French have nothing to buy because they have less money...the Jews destroy the prices and French citizens have nothing to eat...If we mark the Jews with a star, the French with recognize them and disassociate from them...[p. 44] By telex dated 26.2.1942, [Theodor] Dannecker...suggested that Liska who represented Dr. Knochen...identify jews...". Each page is an original court copy, stamped "Copy is consistent with original". Very good condition and most certainly worth of further research. **\$400 – 600***

"Rosenberg is a four times mixed breed which means he does not have a drop of German blood..."

203. BRAVE JEWISH JOURNALIST TAKES ON ALFRED ROSENBERG An incredible content printed D.S. with original ink signature written by Hungarian journalist **FRANZ SZELL** (1875–1942?), 3pp. legal folio, in exile at Hotel Noblesse, Kaunas, Lithuania, July 22, 1936, a daring open letter sent to the Nazi hierarchy and the world press condemning party ideologue **ALFRED ROSENBERG** and offering to prove his accusations in an open court: "*...Rosenberg is a four times mixed breed which means he does not have a drop of German blood...his children would have Jewish, Mongolian, Lithuanian, French and East-land blood...since birth, he has been diminished by two inherited disease...tuberculosis...for each person who has an inherited disease and who marries, Rosenberg has asked the death penalty...while he...married a healthy and wealthy girl and infected her shortly after the marriage and she had to be shipped to Switzerland...In his writings he claims that he escaped in 1918 from Riga to Germany to report about the Russian situation there. This is untrue...in 1917 he fled Rebal to his wife in Switzerland...he left the German soldiers to bring himself to safety...Rosenberg's world view is in sharp contrast to his character and his acts...his goal is not the welfare of the German people but the immense profit from his cruel publications...he is firing up hate against the Third Reich...Poland...and who will be the attacker in a future war...in 1914...there was no hate yet...Goring already warned years ago of the defective mind of this person...I will appear in any open court which Rosenberg names and prove my accusations...If I fail to prove the truth, I will carry the burden under the guarantee that the case is public and the court will accept my English defense lawyer...if big-talking Rosenberg is unafraid, then he will go to court...he is a political pirate...that is my goal, to serve the peace, in the interest of the German People...". Multiple dockets, toned at margins with pinholes at left where disbound from a volume, else very good. This is the only known copy of this letter we could locate – an August, 1936 letter with similar content was used in the 1946 Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. What became of the brave Szell is unknown...but execution at the hands of the Nazis is a distinct possibility. **\$400 – 600***

204. OTTO FRANK (1889 – 1980) Father of Holocaust diarist Anne Frank. Fine content T.L.S., 1p. 8vo., Birkfelden, Aug. 19, 1969, in English. Frank send a copy of a color photo of himself and a signature on a card (both included), along with a pamphlet for the Anne Frank Foundation. He adds: "*...Anne was one of the millions of victims. We all have to fight against prejudice and hatred and I hope that you are educating your pupils in the spirit of tolerance and understanding. Anne's Diary is the base for it...*". Fine. Three pieces. **\$300 – 400**

"The Jews walk differently than we do..."

205. JULIUS STREICHER'S ANTI-SEMITIC TEACHING AID FOR EDUCATORS Exceptionally rare anti-Semitic teaching aid, the book *The Jewish Question in Class*, by Fritz Fink, (Der Sturmer: Nuremberg), 1937, 46pp. paperback. A vile guide for elementary school teachers on how to incorporate the Nazis' hateful racial theories into school curriculums. Chapter titles include: "*The German Child and the Jew...The True Jew [illustrated]...Judaism is Criminal...The God of the Jews...The Criminal Jewish Secret Laws...The Behavior of the Churches Towards the Murderers of Jesus...The Jew in World History...How the Great Men Viewed Jews [with quotes]...Race Defilement...Mixing Races...*". The text is essentially concerned with how the "Jewish Question" should be brought up in class, with an emphasis on how students' questions should be answered. Quotes within are incredible: "*...The children have to come to the conclusion that the fight and the laws made against the Jews were not made randomly but rather and act of self-defense...how are we to depict the Jew to children? There is only one answer...how dangerous he is, how terrible he is...How did we grown-ups, we National Socialists, come up with this picture of the Jew?...We looked at the Jew and compared him with us...we studied the secret books of the Jewish People so we rounded out this picture using documents, historic proof, and chronicles...and the German teachers must do the same in the schools, bit by bit...the Jews walk differently than we do...their posture, hair, eyes and eyebrows are different, they have longer arms...*". Even different types of classes are addressed, such as geography, and how anti-Semitism might be incorporated into the curriculum. The book is heavily illustrated with comparative photos of Jews and "Aryans", nasty caricatures of Jews drawn by young children, etc., with an "inspirational" foreword by virulent anti-Semitic propagandist Julius Streicher. Very good. **\$600 – 800**

206. METAL DOCUMENT HANDSTAMP OF CONCENTRATION CAMP OVERSEER OSWALD POHL OSWALD POHL (1892 – 1951) Head of the Economic Office of the SS and ultimate overseer of the concentration camp system. It was Pohl who turned his victims' dental gold, eye-glasses, hair, etc. into cash for the SS, using the infamous "Max Heiliger" Swiss accounts. Captured and executed in 1951. An early relic of Pohl's evil career, his personal metal document handstamp reading: "SS – Hauptamt Pohl", affixed to a 2" turned wood handle. Very good. "SS-Hauptamt" (SS Head Office) was the central command office of the SS until 1940. While using this stamp, Pohl was either a deputy to the chief or chief of the SS Administrative Office, already in charge of the organization of the concentration camps and deciding on the distribution of detainees to the various camps and the "rental" of detainees for forced labor. **\$1,000 – 1,500**

207. "AHNENPASS" GOVERNMENT-APPROVED FAMILY HISTORY BOOK A bound *Ahnenpass*, a certified family history necessary for employment in most positions in Nazi-era Germany, (Kommunal-Verlag: Sachsen, [n.y.]), 80pp. 8vo., bearing Germanic runes on the cover and title page bearing a legend explaining the rune: "The image of the family, men, women and children united". This book was owned by Christoff Georg Sanger, and bears 21 officially stamped entries tracing his lineage back to 1827 thus ensuring he had a solid non-Jewish background. Fine.. **\$100 – 150**

208. "DER UNTERMENSCH" A disturbing and quite rare publication entitled *Der Untermensch (The Sub-Human)*, (Berlin: Norland Verlag, [1942]) un-paginated, [52pp.] folio, titled paper wraps. The introduction opens with a quote from Himmeler and explains that certain populations are so biologically inferior to even average humans that they are virtually incapable of understanding how different they are from the rest of humanity. According to this publication, *Der Untermensch* knows nothing of culture, the plow, factory machinery or even something as basic as a house. The publication is copiously illustrated with contrasting photographs of Germans in idyllic, pastoral scenes contrasted with the worst poverty Eastern Europe had to offer and of course includes the obligatory passages accusing Jews of running the world. It ends with a stern warning of what would happen if these 'sub-humans' were allowed to breed: doom for Germany. Extant editions of this piece are quite rare as these virulently anti-Semitic publications were targeted for destruction by Allied denazification teams after the war. Spine worn, else very good. **\$300 – 400**

209. "HUMAN HEREDITY AND EUGENICS" The book that influenced Hitler's thinking on eugenics and the creation of a "master race", *Human Heredity and Eugenics*, by Dr. Erwin Bauer and Dr. Eugen Fischer, (J. F. Lehmanns Verlag: Munich), 1936. 795pp. large 8vo., blue cloth with gilt lettering. Largely written by Bauer, a geneticist, botanist, and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Breeding Research. In 1921 and 1932 Bauer co-authored with Fritz Lenz and Eugen Fischer two volumes that became the book *Human Heredity*, expanded upon here, which was a major influence on the racial theories of Adolf Hitler. The work served a chief inspiration for biological support in Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. In this volume the authors take "breeding" to the level of the human race, and include several pages of photos showing "half-breeds", Jews, etc. Top of spine has torn edges, else very good. **\$150 – 200**

210. "IN GOOD GERMAN" – 1920 ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA BY DIETRICH ECKART DIETRICH ECKART (1868–1923) German journalist and politician, one of the early key members of the Nazi Party and a participant of the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch. Anti-Semitic periodical *In Plain German*, edited by Echart and published with Alfred Rosenberg and Gottfried Feder, January, 1920, 34pp. 4to. The entire issue is filled solely with caricatures of (mostly) Jews in positions of power, described as members of "New Germany", with several lines of sarcastic poetry accompanying each image. Among those attacked by the publication are Paul Kirsch, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Walter Rathenau, Anita Augsborg, Max Warburg, Kurt Eisner, Clara Zetlin, and many others. More are listed on the back cover. Some marginal flaws to covers, else very good. Eckart, who met Hitler a year later, was one of Hitler's strongest influences. **\$200 – 300**

211. "WHEN JEWS LAUGH" Very rare anti-Semitic poster issued by propagandist Julius Streicher's newspaper *Der Sturmer*, 12" x 16", picturing what many would consider to be stereotypical photographs of Jews, some bearing comical expressions. Large red text across the center reads: "When Jews laugh". Beneath, the photos are captioned: "The Jews

are born criminals The cannot freely and openly laugh. They can only warp their face into a devilish grin". At bottom, the viewer is urged to read the latest edition of *Der Sturmer*. One of the most blatant and nasty Streicher pieces we've seen. Fine condition. Sold with an unrelated item, an elementary school primer printed in Hebrew in Warsaw, Poland, 1925. The illustrated reader, 94pp. 8vo., was printed by A. Szapiro in 1925. Undoubtedly some of the pupils reading this book met an untimely end. Covers worn, contents are very good. Two pieces. **\$500 – 700**

212. 1938 WORK ORDER FROM PRAGUE An oninous printed document in both German and Czech, 2pp. legal folio, [possibly Mar. 3, 1938], Prague, a work order from the "Jewish Community and Jewish Central Labor" in Prague for Rudolf Seidler to appear at one of the locations designated within the document and concluding that instructions given to the Jews must be strictly followed. Near condition. **\$150 – 200**

213. A JEWISH DOCTOR FLEES CZECHOSLOVAKIA Three vintage identity documents issued to Czech Jew Dr. Erwin Bruaner, a German doctor born in Berlin in 1907. The first is a Czechoslovakian doctor's identity card, 4pp. 16mo., Prague, 1938, and picturing Brauner. A "National Registration Identity Card" was issued to Brauner in Scotland on Aug. 2, 1940, setting forth his details and employment as a "male nurse". From there, Brauner made his way to Chicago, where the Czech consul in Chicago issued him a passport on Jan. 19, 1942. Along with an untranslated Czech police document stamped 1938 listing Brauner's name and date of birth, along with another individual, probably his wife. Four pieces, very good condition. **\$150 – 200**

214. ALFRED ROSENBERG'S EARLY WORK ATTACKING JEWS AND BOLSHEVICS A very rare and early publication by Nazi ideologist ALFRED ROSENBERG whose political and racial thinking would soon steer the Nazi Party, his book *Plague in Russia The Bolsheviks, Their Heads, Hands, and Camp Victims*, (Boepple: Munich), 1922, 144pp. 8vo. in paper boards, 47 pages of photo illustrations. One of Rosenberg's earliest works, this political analysis, complete with a sneering commissar with Mongolian features as a cover illustration, describes the evils of the recent Russian revolution and lays much of the blame upon Jewish agitators. Among the many illustrations are portraits of Lenin and many of the leaders of the Bolsheviks, and Rosenberg is careful to point out which ones were Jewish. The illustrations also include multiple images of heaps of bodies, victims of the violence in the streets...eerily reminiscent of bodies one would encounter later in Hitler's death camps. Crudely bound with back cover coming a bit loose from spine, contents tight and very good. **\$600 – 800**

215. ANTI-SEMITIC CHANGE OF PROPRIETERSHIP OF A BAR Interesting pair of documents, the first dated April 26. 1934, 6pp. legal folio, a notarized permit in which Hermann Schumacher is transferred the proprietorship of a bar in Dortmund and granted a liquor license. The permit asks if any Jews are involved in the transaction – as Jews were prohibited from business at this time – and specifies certain requirements such as making sure the glasses are clean, using clean, running water to wash dishes, and setting up separate changing rooms for male and female employees with soap and towels. The second is a follow-up document dated Mar. 16, 1939, 4pp. legal folio bearing Nazi eagle at top, in which Schumacher purchases the land on which the bar is located. Wear and a bit of soiling, file holes to left margin, overall very good. **\$100 – 150**

216. ANTISEMITISM OF THE WORLD IN WORDS AND PICTURES Anti-semitic book *Antisemitism of the World in Words and Pictures*, by Dr. Robert Korber and Prof. Dr. Theodor Bugel, Berlag Otto Groh, Dresden, ca. 1933, 330pp. 4to., blue cloth with gilt title, covers worn, especially at edges, as is spine, contents are very good. The book, dedicated to propagandist Julius Streicher and his "tireless and dedicated struggle against the Jews", purports to provide a historical background for the current persecution of Jews in Germany. Among sources and incidents cited is the expulsion of the Jews from Egypt, Henry Ford's publication of *The International Jew*, Jews on Wall Street, etc., with "scholarly" articles on anti-Semitism in ancient Rome, Middle Ages, Africa, America and Germany. The book concludes with the usual photos and descriptions of prominent Jews, comparing them unfavorably with the Nordic ideal, images of "deviant" art, debauchery brought on by Jewish profiteers, and so on. Most copies of this propaganda were destroyed in the post-war years – this copy remains as evidence. **\$300 – 400**

217. DER STURMER'S "25 YEAR JEWISH WAR" Promotional broadside issued by Julius Streicher's anti-Semitic newspaper *Der Sturmer*, 2pp. legal folio, Nuremberg, [n.d.], advertising a serialized history of the Jews' "war" against Germany. The recto reads: "25 YEAR Jewish War from Walter Rathenau to Hore Belisha. Why did Germany lose the World War of 14-18? Large series of articles published...". Verso elaborates on the series, names prominent Jews, etc. **\$100 - 150**

218. GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC SAFE CONDUCT PASS German safe-conduct pass intended to induce Soviet soldiers to not only surrender, but to attack their officers and Jews in general, 2pp. 8vo., ca. 1943. The face of the pass, printed in Russian, bears the exclamation: "Beat the kike Commissar! His face is asking for a brick!" It is accompanied by two drawings, the first showing a commissar standing behind a tree and shooting Russian soldiers as they surrender, the second shows the same commissar on the ground with one soldier holding a brick above his head. The verso bears the usual empty promises of good treatment, adding: "This pass is valid for a limited number of soldiers and comrades of the Red Army for a limited time - whoever shows this wants no more senseless bloodshed caused by Jews and commissars!...". Very good. **\$200 - 300**

219. GERMAN RACIAL STUDIES OF THE 1920'S Pair of pseudo-scientific books examining the German race in comparison to "lesser" races. Includes: "Rasse und Seele" ("Race and Soul") by Dr. Ludwig Ferdinand Clauss, Buechergilde Gutenberg, Berlin, 1935, a heavily-illustrated tract on racial characteristics and "race psychology". Among those illustrated are "typical" Sephardic and Yemenite Jews, Westphalians, Bedouins, and of course, the ideal young men and women of Bavaria and Pomerania. Pencil signed within by two young German children. Cover soiled, contents are fine. Also: "Rassenkunde des Deutschen Volkes" ("Racial Science of the German People") by Dr. Hans Gunther, J. F. Lehmanns Verlag: Munich, 1926, a ridiculous examination of the physical and psychological differences of people in different areas of Germany alone, the effect of an influx of foreign blood, and the spread of foreign blood through Europe. Covers worn, gutters cracked, still good. Two pieces. **\$200 - 300**

220. HUNGARIAN JEW'S IDENTITY PAPERS An uncommon set of identity papers to a Hungarian Jew, similar to passports issued to German Jews in that its cover is emblazoned with the large red letters: "Zs", an abbreviation for the Hungarian word for "Jew": "zsido". The booklet, 12pp. 4 1/4" x 7", was issued in 1943 to Bela Grunhut, 46 years old. The papers bear virtually no other entries besides the ones made at the time of their issuance. Covers slightly worn, else very good. **\$200 - 300**

221. JEWISH COUNCIL SEWING MACHINE REGISTRATION FORM Interesting printed document 1p. 8vo., ca. July 1941, a registration for for sewing machines issued by the Jewish Council in Prague. Printed in both German and Czech, it reads, in part: "...By order of higher authority, all Jews are obliged to register their sewing machines. The machines must be reported on forms describing the make and condition. The forms are available in Prague Amstelle V...". Very good. **\$150 - 200**

222. JEWISH ELDER COUNCIL IN PRAGUE RECEIPT A blank receipt measuring 3 3/4" x 5" issued by the Jewish Elder Council in Prague, dated Aug. 1943. A note scribbled in pencil on verso bears a stamp beneath: "Practical Jewish Doctor" - perhaps a prescription. Very good condition. **\$100 - 150**

223. JEWISH ROMANIAN WOMAN'S PASSPORT An original tiny Romanian passport, 5" x 3 1/2" when open, bound in a leather case reading "Carte de Identitate", belonging to a Jewish woman named Clara Livianu Bachman who was a member of the College of General Pharmaceutics. The passport indicates that Bachman moved from place to place between 1944 through 1948. At the time, Romania was the only place in which Jews could attend universities. Light, expected wear, very good condition. **\$150 - 200**



Streicher, untranslated but undoubtedly more of the usual ranting and raving. Covers slightly soiled, contents are fine. **\$800 - 1,200**

225. LITZMANNSTADT GHETTO DOCUMENT REGARDING A DIVORCE An unusual partly-printed document, 1p. 12mo., Litzmannstadt, Nov. 21, 1943. It notes that: "The Elders of the Jewish Court in Litzmannstadt" require Mrs. R. Rumkowska, a lawyer in a divorce case in of Breslau-Breslau, to appear in court on Nov. 28, 1943. The verso outlines the consequences for not showing up in person. Trimmed at bottom, very good condition. **\$150 - 200**

226. NAZI ANTI-SEMITIC, ANTI-RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA A mock 500 reichsmark banknote (printed on one side only so as to be picked-up off the street), with anti-Semitic and anti-Russian propaganda on verso. Verso depicts a caricature of Russian communist revolutionary Karl Radek, who had at one time agitated in Germany. The profile is captioned: "Soviet Jew Radeck Railway Employees Murderer Robber The Biggest Capitalist in Russia. The employees should be your Fuhrer...". Soiled, still very good. **\$75 - 100**

227. NAZI DOCUMENT IDENTIFYING A HITLER YOUTH AS A JEW AND A HOMOSEXUAL Scarce typed document, 1p. legal folio, Kiev, Sept. 6, 1942, on Nationalist German Worker's Party letterhead. This intriguing document regards Josef Ferdinand Dany, indicated to be a "Jew", who was reportedly a member of the Hitler Youth and SA. His ancestry and sexual identity having been discovered, Dany is released from service. In part: "...Regarding the above named Jew, new insight has arisen. Due to information from the SA Standarte 28 leader Wolff, Dany was not only dismissed...because of his Jewish ancestry. It turned out to be much more, and that Dany had homosexual inclinations. The SA-Scharfuhrer of the Standarte 28 stated that during a common stay at the Hitler Youth camp, Dany neared another obtrusively and took up sexual acts with himself. A report will follow...". Light marginal wear, very good. **\$150 - 200**

228. NAZI DOCUMENT IDENTIFYING A WOMAN AS A JEW Typed D.S. 1p. legal folio, Berlin, Aug. 1, 1944, a memo from the Chief of the Security Police and the SS stating that Sara Hedwig of Berlin-Charlottenberg is "...likely a Jew...". Huge red Star of David stamped at bottom. Waterstained, file holes at left, and wear to edges, good condition. **\$300 - 400**

229. NAZI INVESTIGATION OF A JEW IN THE WARSAW GHETTO A partly-printed Nazi document, 2pp. legal folio, Bromberg, Sept. 10, 1942, being a request to investigate a Polish service engineer named Wladislaus Lica regarding his apparent criminal record. Stamped several times at bottom, with one by the prosecutor stating he has no further information about whether Lica has a record because all the files are at the Warsaw archive on Leszno Street. Another stamp emanates from the central archive of the Ghetto. File holes at left margin, light toning, very good. **\$150 - 200**

- 230. NUREMBERG TRIAL PUBLICATIONS** Lot of two scarce publications, includes: *Nuremberg Court Cartoons*, Verlag Nurnberger Presse, Nuremberg, [1946]. This octavo book in paper boards bears photographs of the judges and prosecutors with printed names and facsimile signatures, but the main content of the volume is caricatures of the defendants by cartoonist "Peis", along with biographical descriptions and their facsimile signatures as well. Sold with *These 21*, a Stars and Stripes special paperback issue, ca. 1946, 74pp., with photos and biographies of the principal Nuremberg defendants within. On the table of contents, Nuremberg MP guard, PFC Samuel Phillips (who signs the back cover), notes the sentences handed out. Cover loose, else very good. Two pieces. **\$100 - 150**
- 231. PERMIT FOR JEWISH MAN TO USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION** A small document measuring 3" x 5" printed in both German and Czech, Prague [n.d.], an identity card issued by the "Jewish Elders" office of employment and authorizing Rudolf Seidler to use public transportation "...if there are no special regulations". Appearing at bottom is a bright red stamp reading: "Only valid for one day!". Condition is near fine. **\$150 - 200**
- 232. PROBATE COURT ENSURES ONLY TRUE GERMANS OWN FARMS** Most unusual D.S., 1p. legal folio, Cologne, Aug. 8, 1942, an "Anerbengerichts", or "inheritance court", document approving the transfer of a farm to another party. The "anerben" laws were specifically established by the Nazis to ensure that German farms would be sold, inherited or otherwise transferred only to those with pure German blood, and that they would not be split up. The law actually viewed farms as "the well-spring of the German blood". Appropriately stamped and docketed, signed by a jurist. **\$150 - 200**
- 233. PROGRAM FOR JUD SUSS** A rare printed program from the notorious propaganda film "Jew Suss" commissioned by Joseph Goebbels and completed in 1940. The movie played on basic Nazi stereotypes of Jews having hooked noses and being materialistic, immoral, cunning, untrustworthy and physically unattractive. The main character, a Jew, unsuccessfully pursues and then rapes a non-Jewish woman, who then commits suicide. He is executed, and all Jews are expelled from the state. The film was a huge success in Germany, having over 20 million views. The program is 8pp. large 4to., Berlin, 1940, listing cast members and giving a synopsis of the film, with several scenes depicted within including the title character pursuing his "prey". Pages loose, some marginal tears, still overall very good. **\$200 - 300**
- 234. PROOF OF ARYAN ANCESTRY FOR A DOCTOR** Rare partly-printed D.S. 6pp. legal folio, Abertham, [n.d.], a "Small Aryan Verification" document in which Dr. Rudolf Wallmer lists ancestors, their place of birth, birthdays and deaths, back to 1806 as proof of his Aryan heritage. Stamped numerous times by the church. According to our consignor, this type of documentation was used only for individuals in high standing such as doctors, lawyers, employees of the Reich, cultural leaders, and members of the women's SS. **\$300 - 400**
- 235. PROOF OF JEWISH ANCESTRY** Partly-printed D.S. 2pp. legal folio, Pillfallen, Nov. 21, 1934, a document outlining the ancestry of Artur Kolbe, with ancestors listed and boxes beside each name stamed "Jewish". On verso is the "Jewish" stamp under the printed words "Aryan - no exceptions" - which is crossed out. Expected wear to edges, light toning, overall very good condition. **\$200 - 300**
- 236. SOVIET SLAVE LABOR WORK PASSES** Pair of "Arbeitskartes", or working papers, issued to two women impressed as slave laborers in Germany. Both women's photos and fingerprints are affixed to the 4pp. documents, and both were brought to Germany from Kiev. Maria Kossy, about 40, is employed as a farm laborer at Bez Kelheim, while Peraska Porachniev, 25, is employed as kitchen help at the labor camp at Allenstein. Typical folds and wear, else good. **\$75 - 100**
- 237. SUDETENLAND GERMANS PROVE THEIR ANCESTRY** Set of five "Stammbooks", or family histories, largely groupings of documents attesting to the "Aryan" backgrounds of various individuals who all came from the same district in the Sudeten part of occupied Czechoslovakia, each about 10pp. 4to., with a (damaged) photo of the individual affixed with a paperclip. Typical of the Nazis' determination to prove the racial "purity" of workers, job applicants, etc. **\$75 - 100**
- 238. SWORN AFFADAVIT OF NON-JEWISH ANCESTRY** Typed document, 1p. 8vo., Warsaw, printed in German, Russian and Polish, an obligatory statement denying Jewish ancestry: "according to Paragraphs 1 and 2 regarding regulation on the definition of the term 'Jew'...". The affidavit concludes: "I have been advised, that if I knowingly falsified this affidavit, I will be liable for prosecution". Very good condition. **\$150 - 200**
- 239. SWORN AFFADAVIT OF NON-JEWISH ANCESTRY** Typed document 8" x 5", printed in German, Russian and Polish, dated July 7, 1940 and listing at top the items which identify a person as a Jew. Beneath is a statement to be given denying Jewish ancestry "according to Paragraphs 1 and 2 [above]". The affidavit concludes: "The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply accordingly". Very good condition. **\$150 - 200**
- 240. WARSAW GHETTO TYPHUS INOCULATION CERTIFICATE** Poignant document, 2pp. oblong 8vo., Warsaw Ghetto, Feb. 14m 1941, a certificate in Polish and German stating that Kata Henryk has received a "Typhu-slmfcschein" (inoculation). Bearing Nazi device at bottom. Weakened folds with slight splitting in areas, light chipping to edges, very good condition. **\$100 - 150**
- 241. BUCHENWALD CAMP LETTER** A.L.S. of "Euer Anton" 1p. 4to., Buchenwald, May 3, 1942 in German to his mother and family with the usual polite content that would not raise the ire of the censors. Moderately toned and brittle with partial fold separations. Offered together with the original transmittal envelope with a 12 pfennig stamp at top left. Anton was most likely a political prisoner as was the majority of prisoners housed at Buchenwald. Together, two pieces. **\$100 - 150**
- 242. CONCENTRATION CAMP LETTERS** Pair of letters from prisoners at German concentration camps, includes a letter sent from Auschwitz, 4pp. 8vo., Feb. 20, 1944, in which a Polish prisoner writes a family member, with Auschwitz postmark and printed camp rules for correspondence, with a similar letter sent from Sachsenhausen, 4pp. 8vo., Sep. 28, 1941, Oranienburg postmark, sent by a German national, with similar rules for correspondence. Untranslated, very good. **\$150 - 200**
- 243. DACHAU POSTAL HISTORY** Lot of two items of postal history emanating from the concentration camp at Dachau, includes an official prisoner's postal cover canceled at Dachau, June 12, 1940, addressed by a Polish prisoner who adds his prisoner number, block number and date of birth, sent to a relative in Poland; with a second envelope bearing the handstamp of the main administrative office at Dachau. Two pieces. **\$100 - 150**
- 244. DACHAU PRISONER'S LETTER** Letter penned by a prisoner at Dachau on official letterhead, 4pp. 8vo., Dec. 1, 1940 to his wife and children lamenting that he will now spend his third Christmas incarcerated and worried that he has not been receiving their mail. Printed instructions headed "Konzentrationslager Dachau K-3" appears at top of the first page, and a censor's stamp is initialed at conclusion. Very good. **\$150 - 200**
- 245. FORCED LABOR CAMPS - POSTAL HISTORY** Lot of three items includes a postal cover addressed to an individual in Warsaw, canceled at Hofgeismar, site of a forced labor camp and later a DP camp, June 6, 1941; a postal cover addressed to the Red Cross in Geneva, canceled at Hohensalza, a transit and transfer camp, POW camp, and later Jewish forced labor camp, Jan. 15, 1940; and an officially reissued death certificate, 1p. 12mo., 1954, for Babette Paul, born Hirsch, who died at Theresienstadt on Mar. 31, 1943. Very good. **\$150 - 200**
- 246. FORCED LABOR CAMPS - POSTAL HISTORY** Good lot of three postal covers, two originating from forced labor camps within Poland. Included are two 1940-41 covers from the Directorate of Radon, a section of occupied Poland containing almost 300,000 Jews and responsible for their transport to the camps, addressed to the district director in Braunschweig, site of several concentration camps. Also included is a postal cover from a Wehrmacht medical officer stationed at a reserve hospital, the face of the envelope bearing a handstamp Wehrmacht cancel from Bialystok, scene of "Aktion Reinhard" camps and the Bialystok ghetto. Three pieces, very good. **\$200 - 300**

247. GERMAN FORCED LABOR CAMPS – POSTAL HISTORY Lot of two very rare items sent postally from small forced labor camps within Germany. Included is a postcard sent from Anuschka work camp, near Bonn, written by Maria Piskowa to her husband Wolodomir in Kiev, Nov. 6, 1943, in Russian; with a postal cover addressed by an Eastern Czech to his wife, canceled in Gogolin (eastern Germany), Nov. 6, 1944, bearing the rubber-stamped forced labor camp name: “*OT – Lager Klein Stein*”. Two pieces, very good. Lager Klein Stein was a 250–350 man forced labor camp operated by the Organization Todt in the construction of the autobahn. **\$250 – 350**

248. POLISH JEWISH GHETTO AND FORCED LABOR CAMP NEU SANDEZ Lot of two rare postal covers originating from the Polish ghetto and 150–person forced labor camp site of Nowy Sacz (Neu Sandez), a city of around 20,000 people whose Jews were liquidated at Belzec over a three-day period in August 1942. Across the river in the Jewish Cemetery, 3–500 people were executed for their part in sheltering Jews of the city. The covers are both addressed to people in Krakow. One bears a registered mail sticker from Neu Sandez, the other a very rare rubber-stamp return address of the R.G.O. Polish Aid Committee of Neu Sandez. Fine. **\$150 – 200**

249. SACHSENHAUSEN PRISONER’S LETTER Letter sent from prisoner Franz Braasch at Sachsenhausen to his wife in Kiel, 2pp. 8vo. on official camp prisoner’s letterhead “*Konzentrationslager Sachsenhausen Oranienburg bei Berlin*”, Mar. 21, 1943. Printed instructions indicate exactly what content is permitted, etc. Signed by Baasch who adds his block and cell numbers. With camp handstamp on face. Split at fold, repaired, else very good. **\$100 – 150**

250. CANDID CONCENTRATION CAMP PHOTOGRAPHS A group of five 4 1/4” x 3 1/4” black and white photographs taken by an American serviceman who was involved in the liberation of an unknown concentration camp. Images include shots of the camp’s fencing and watchtowers, a view of the camp taken from one of the watchtowers, a shot of a serviceman walking in front of a bombed-out factory, and an image of an American soldier holding a German sub-machine gun. Offered together with three French photo postcards showing images of the liberation of Bergen Belsen. Together, eight photographs in very good condition overall. **\$150 – 200**

251. EXECUTION OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS IN KIEV, 1946 A chilling set of seventeen 5” x 3” sepia photographs with scalloped edges showing the execution of German war criminals in Kiev in February 1946, before a huge crowd of onlookers. The photos show the group of soldiers standing on the back of trucks, which then drove away, leaving the criminals slowly strangling. The photos include the “before and after” shots of the execution as well as individual shots of hanged individuals, huge crowd scenes, and so forth. In fine condition. **\$300 – 400**

252. LIBERATION OF BUCHENWALD A set of 35 black and white postcard photographs (4 1/2” x 3 1/4”) primarily from the liberation of Buchenwald in April 1945. Images include piles of corpses, as well as liberated prisoners receiving first aid. Most are too gruesome to reproduce here, but images are available upon request. Overall very good condition. **\$200 – 300**

253. S.A. PHOTO ALBUM WITH KRISTALLNACHT DESTRUCTION Rare subject photograph album assembled by a member of the S.A., or “brownshirts” as they came to be known, 12 1/2” x 9” containing about 92 original photographs of S.A. members of all ranks, along with several images of damage done to stores owned by Jews on “Kristallnacht”, Nov. 9, 1938. The first image opening the album is a full-page photo of a large group of brownshirts with banners and flags standing in a field on “Party Day” in 1929. The four photos which follow show the interior and exterior of a grocer’s store that had been completely vandalized, goods spilled, windows smashed – obviously an act on a Jew’s place of business. Following photographs show uniformed S.A. men visiting a memorial to Germanic tribes who defeated invading Romans, Porta Westfalia (scene of a future concentration camp), multiple images of a review of motorcycle troops, S.A. men marching and at leisure following a parade, field maneuvers with motorcycles, and so on. Fine condition. **\$1,500 – 2,000**



254. “FIRST JEW-FREE RESTAURANT IN DUSSELDORF” Postcard bearing a composite artist’s rendering of the interior and exterior of the ancient restaurant “*Wichsdos*”, founded in Dusseldorf in 1632. The postally-used postcard bears a 1933 Dusseldorf postmark, with a blue rubber stamp imprint at top: “*1st Jew-free restaurant in Dusseldorf*”. Very good. While the Wichsdos may have been “Jew-free”, it probably wasn’t “bomb-free” or “fire-free” as no record of it surviving the war exists. **\$100 – 150**

255. “THE ETERNAL JEW” AND OTHER ANTI-SEMITIC POSTCARDS Group of nine German postcards and one envelope, some anti-Semitic, from 1908, onwards. Includes a promotional card for the exhibition “*The Eternal Jew*”, postmarked in Vienna, Nov. 1, 1938 with the postmark urging the reader to attend the display, a Nov. 23, 1938 Berlin postmark on a regular envelope likewise promoting the exhibit, four postcards as early as 1908 caricaturing Jews, one card showing the Rothschild family, and four fairly innocuous images of Jewish life. **\$150 – 200**

256. CONCENTRATION CAMP RELICS Lot for four items includes: a 4” section of sturdy barbed wire from Dachau recovered by our consignor in 1961 from a pile of rubble near the camp’s water tower; a two reichsmark scrip note issued to SS guards at Buchenwald; a grainy original 2 1/2” x 1” photo of bodies stacked at Dachau; and a medal issued to Polish concentration camp survivors in the 1960s, commonly called the “Auschwitz Medal”. Four pieces. **\$200 – 300**

257. EARLY POLISH STAR OF DAVID ARMBAND Early Star of David armband used to distinguish Polish Jews from their non-Jewish fellow citizens, white cotton, 21” long, 4 1/2” wide, bearing a crudely hand-stitched 3 5/8” Star of David embroidered thereon. The edges of the armband hand-basted as well. Heavily-soiled. On Dec. 1, 1939, two months after the surrender of Poland, the German authorities ordered that all Jews over the age wear an armband on their right sleeve bearing a blue Star of David so as to distinguish them from non-Jews. For many Jews, the armbands were an insult and humiliation, while for others it was considered a badge of honor and resistance. **\$500 – 700**

258. GHETTO JEWISH POLICE SERVICE ARMBAND A scarce armband from a Jewish ghetto, a “*Jüdischer Ordnungsdienst*” (“Jewish Police Service”) armband once worn by a member of one of the auxiliary police units organized in the Jewish ghettos of Europe by local Judenrat councils under orders of the occupying German Nazis. The cotton duck armband measures 21” long, 3 3/4” wide, and is embroidered with in a brown crude chain stitch with a Star of David added above the title. Some staining as one would expect, torn along a seam, else very good. Members of the Jüdischer Ordnungsdienst, Jews themselves, did not have official uniforms, often wearing just an identifying armband and a badge, and were not allowed to carry firearms. They were used by the Germans primarily for securing the deportation of other Jews to the concentration camps. One of the largest police units was to be found in the Warsaw Ghetto, where the Jüdischer Ordnungsdienst numbered about 2500. The Łódz Ghetto had about 1200, and the Lviv Ghetto, 500. **\$500 – 700**

259. WORLD WAR II ANTI-SEMITIC RUSSIAN CIGARETTE CASE A curious relic, a 4” x 2 1/2” gold-tone (probably brass) cigarette case, bearing on lid an embossed pipe with a swastika in the center (probably added later), and the handmade legend imprinted in Cyrillic: “*Let’s Smoke, kaputt to Jews, Let’s go Home!*”. In worn but entirely presentable condition, having most certainly seen action. **\$200 – 300**

World War II: Photography & Posters

From a pilot who served aboard the AKAGI



260. JAPANESE NAVAL PILOT'S PHOTO BOOK WITH IMAGES OF PEARL HARBOR Outstanding Japanese naval pilot's photo album, 9" x 11 1/2" faux leather cover bearing an image of a battleship in relief, with hand-painted airplanes, waves sea, and Japanese national flag on the cover. Within are 120 photos with dates in captions, gathered by a pilot who served on the AKAGI – one of the vessels participating in the Dec. 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. The album commences with images from the pilot while a cadet in 1933 and continues until 1942 during which time he had trained in spotters, fighters, bombers and seaplanes. His service took him to China, Formosa and the South Pacific where he finished his duty aboard the AKAGI (after Pearl Harbor). The collection opens with photos of his class in dress whites, his school, and portraits of his officers and schoolmates. There follow multiple images of all types of aircraft including seaplanes, aerial views Mt. Fuji, the coast, and other planes in formation. Two interesting images show a biplane that has crashed into a tree. Several other photos show buildings destroyed and walls breached in China. At the rear of the album is an image of the AKAGI at sea, and the pilot in flight gear with his crew before a plane. Four period images, perhaps obtained aboard the AKAGI, show planes en route to Pearl Harbor, and American battleships while under attack in the harbor. Also pasted within are about ten propaganda photographs from the surrender of Singapore and the Philippines. The balance of the book is blank, possibly explained by the fact that the AKAGI was crippled and scuttled at the battle of Midway, and a huge number of her flyers were lost. Overall fine condition.

\$1,500 – 2,000

261. JAPANESE ARMY PILOT'S PHOTO ALBUM Photograph album assembled and owned by a Japanese army pilot, 7" x 9 3/4" with 92 photos in corners within. Description accompanying the album states that the album was owned by a pilot named Komatsuzaki of the Hamamatsu Bomber Squadron, likely based in the Japanese city of the same name. Many excellent images including Hirohito, Japanese generals and military officers, comrades in arms, group photos, pilots in flight gear, searchlight training, various planes in flight and on the ground including a Fokker, Aikoku 5 and "Type 87" bombers, color postcards of early Japanese fighters and bombers, a wrecked Chinese or American aircraft, and more. Many excellent aircraft images! Cover coming loose from spine, else very good.

\$700 – 900



262. JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT OFFICER'S PHOTO ALBUM Photo album assembled and owned by a Japanese cadet who was later promoted to first lieutenant of an anti-aircraft unit, 11 1/2" x 13 1/2" with cloth covers dated 1943. There are 40 pp. within containing about 100 photographs. Subjects include commanding officers, group photos of comrades, classrooms, field exercises, spotting scopes, multiple images of AA artillery firing at day and night, and so on. Rare.

\$750 – 1,000

263. JAPANESE ARMY TANKER'S PHOTO ALBUM Photo album assembled and owned by a Japanese army tank crewmember ca. late 1930s, 8 1/2" x 5 3/4" with 18 leaves bearing a total of 41 photos. Images include those of the soldier in uniform, his family members and comrades, tanks during maneuvers or battle, railway construction (?), and some fine close-up images of early Japanese tanks and artillery. Very good.

\$200 – 300

264. JAPANESE ARMY PILOT'S PHOTO ALBUM Good content photograph album assembled by a Japanese army pilot. 10 1/2" x 7 1/4" bearing a green felt cover with gold embossed pilot badge and blue 7" tabs. Seventy-five photos contained within include officers, water training, what appear to be airfield emergency vehicles, searchlight vehicle, various images of pilots and their aircraft, some in flight, a plane that has crashed into a hangar, as well as a crashed bomber, and soldiers in the field in China with a view of the Great Wall. Overall very good.

\$400 – 500

265. JAPANESE TANK CREWMAN'S PHOTO ALBUM Japanese tanker's photo album including images taken while on duty in China, 10 1/4" x 7 1/4", 24 leaves with 102 photos attached thereto. Subjects include the Great Wall and scenes from Qinhuangdao, a port in northern China, the soldier and his comrades individually and in groups, early Japanese tanks, armed soldiers marching, hospital scenes with a "Happy New Year 1941" sign in English in background, mounted officers, field and coastal artillery, etc. The album's black cover bears images in relief depicting soldiers, bombs, tanks, planes, etc. Very good.

\$300 – 400

266. PHOTO ALBUM AND DOCUMENTS OF PVT. ERNST SANDER, KIA AT STALINGRAD Pvt. Ernst Sander of the 4th Inf. Regt., 194th Division, was born in German Southwest Africa in 1909. A tailor who was initially in the reserve, he fell during the desperate street battles during the battle of Stalingrad. Included in this grouping is Sander's photo album, 11" x 7 1/2" with faux brown leather covers with silver helmet and legend: "My Service", with 108 photos contained within. Subjects include his portrait in uniform, group photos during training, service in Belgium and perhaps France, thatched huts and Russian buildings taken from a distance, Russian prisoners and peasants, a wagon train bogged-down in the mud, and lastly, German graves. Also present: Sander's Wehrpass setting forth his biographical details and service record, showing he joined on Apr. 16, 1940, served in upper Belgium and at one time was shot in the upper thigh; a D.S. signed by OTTO HARTMANN (1884–1952) German artillery general, Supreme Commander of the South West and Army Group C until war's end, captured and held until 1947, 1p. 8vo., "In the field", Sept. 17, 1941, an award of the Iron Cross, framed; West Wall Medal award document with Meissner printed signature; certificate issuing the Wound Badge in Black, 1p. 8vo., "In the Field", Aug. 3, 1941, signed by a captain; infantry assault badge award, 1p. legal folio, "In the Field", Jan. 23, 1942; a certified copy of a letter sent to Sander's widow, "Russia", originally sent to her Sept. 19, 1942: "your husband died on Sep. 16, 1942 in street fighting in Stalingrad. His temporary grave is at the cemetery in the valley one kilometer north of Tolowaj...he did not suffer..."; and a D.A.F. letter, 1p. oblong 8vo., to Sander's wife, Nov. 23, 1942 telling her that she is entitled to a RM 60 death benefit, and a handwritten and colored "forget-me-not" poem from a lady friend. Overall fine.

\$750 – 1,000

267. S.A. MOTORCYCLE UNIT MEMBER'S PHOTO ALBUM Rare subject photograph album assembled by a member of the S.A., or "brownshirts" as they came to be known, 13 x 9" containing about 180 original professional quality photographs of S.A. members of all ranks in all type of venues. Included are two 8" x 10" photos of the 20th class of the Reichsführerschule, each signed by an unknown professor or participant. Images include Rudolf Hess marching with S.A. men in Nuremberg, parades, encampments, bands, motorcycle units, and torch relays. Sixteen images show scenes from the massive rally in Nuremberg in 1936: tens of thousands on onlookers, artillery salutes, plane overflights, celebrations, etc. Other images show another large rally by the album's owner, a member of a motorcycle unit, a year later, marching with flags and helmets. A small photo shows a frumpy Hermann Goring in civilian garb reviewing the unit in Cologne in 1936. Still another rally is held in Kiel, before the unit is inducted and takes up rifle practice before being sent down the newly-built autobahn. Fine condition. **\$750 - 1,000**



268. "THE WAR IN THE WEST" Illustrated German propaganda book and 3-D viewer with 100 images, *Der Kampf im Westen*, (Otto Schonstein: Munich), 1940. A 70pp. 4to. hardbound propaganda piece aimed at honoring the victorious Wehrmacht which had recently completed the utter destruction of the French army and had forced the British to flee via Dunkirk as it swept through Belgium to Paris. With 100 stereoscopic photos of Hitler and Goring at Versailles, Dunkirk, destroyed towns and villages, coastal and field artillery, tanks, surrendered arms, blasted vehicles, etc. which one may view through the metal collapsible pair of stereoscopic slide viewers provided. Fine. **\$150 - 200**

269. (WALTER FRENTZ) (1907-2004) German cameraman, film producer and photographer, a cameraman for Leni Riefenstahl also photographing and filming activities of leaders of Nazi Germany, including Adolf Hitler. Lot of 27 first generation color reprints from Frentz's negatives of portraits of Knights Cross awardees and other military figures, most photos 5" x 7" with excellent detail. Included are Skorzeny, Kahl, Rottemeier, Kummel, Sauvant, Bronikowski, Posel, Langkeit, Antunesco, Hinz, Degrelle, Krass, Kruger, Eicke, Dessloch (with Silver Pilot/Observer Badge with Diamonds), Mauss, and others. Also included are two images of Hitler German shepherd "Blondi" whom he later poisoned to test the efficacy of cyanide suicide capsules. Fine. **\$100 - 150**



270. 1936 OLYMPICS CIGARETTE PHOTO BOOK Scarce publication, a "cigarette" photo book *Olympia 1936*, published by Cigaretten Bilderdienst, Hamburg, 168pp. 9" x 12 1/4". These book were originally devoid of photos but were filled with images by smokers who accumulated high-quality photos as they purchased cigarettes. The book is all but complete, and incredibly Jesse Owens and other racial "inferiors" are fairly represented (though caricatured at the bottom of the page). Hitler is given the first page - a full-page illustration - and German athletes are most prominently depicted. Edges of the covers and spine are bumped and worn, contents are very good. **\$100 - 150**

272. S.A. MEMBER'S PHOTO ALBUM Rare subject photograph album assembled by a member of the S.A., or "brownshirts" as they came to be known, 12 x 9 1/2" containing 32 original photographs of S.A. members of all ranks in all type of venues. The album opens with a full-page image of celebratory fireworks over a port, followed by an image of an S.A. officer addressing a large room full of civilians. Other images include a view of the crowd offering the viewers at the podium a Nazi salute, marchers on a street festooned with NSDAP flags, a parade of S.A. men, Hitler Youth passing out drinks, and multiple scenes of a large outdoor rally with a number of speakers shown at the podium, with one photo of what appears to be an elderly Jew standing alone and looking on. The album concludes with a view of a large dinner being held for the participants. Fine. **\$800 - 1,200**

271. BUND DEUTSCHER MADEL (B.D.M.) PHOTO ALBUM Photo album assembled and owned by a teenage member of the B.D.M., the girl's wing of the overall Nazi party youth movement, the Hitler Youth. It was the only female youth organization in Nazi Germany and accepted girls between 14 and 18 years of age. The cloth-covered photo album measures 12 1/2" x 8 1/2" with red printed title: "*My time in the Youth Group*", with ten brown cardboard leaves within, each of which bears four to eight candid photos. Subjects range from signed portraits of friends, to gymnastics and track in swastika-emblazoned outfits, to hiking, camping, and "*sportschule*", etc. in Munich and Bernstein from 1939 to 1942. Fine. Sold with a copy of the Hitler Youth publication *Hilf Mit!* ("Pitch In!"), October, 1936, 32pp. legal folio, contains many photos of Hitler Youth, stories and poetry about sports, general interest, etc. **\$200 - 300**

273. S.A. MEMBER'S PHOTO ALBUM Rare subject photograph album assembled by a member of the S.A., or "brownshirts", 12 1/2" X 9 1/2" containing about 120 original quality photographs of S.A. members of all ranks engaged in different activities. The album opens with a large group of brownshirts posing before a Fuhrerschule from which they apparently have graduated. Others are shown in dress line, while another group salutes a war memorial. The album then shows many images of the men in candid shots, either saluting, standing about, or posing. Much of the balance of the images concern a large group outing into the mountains near Mittenwald on a Party-sponsored retreat, complete with torchlight meetings, uniformed excursions into town, camping out (with Nazi flag), and so on. The album concludes with a road rally with each car bearing a number, a motorcycle race, and a final march through town to impress the natives. There are also two candid photos of Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goring, though we doubt they joined the boys in their outing. Overall fine. **\$500 - 700**

- 274. THIRD REICH NEWS WIRE PHOTOS** Lot of nine original wire photographs from German wire sources, images including Hitler at a Nuremberg rally, Goring, Hindenburg, funerals and other ceremonies, etc., with three printed photos, a smaller original photo of a wreath-laying (flawed), and four pieces of unrelated ephemera including a printed gift card from Hitler to a soldier (sending food), a postcard of Nazis in Salzburg, first day post cover, etc. Overall good to very good. **\$100 – 150**
- 275. "BEER HALL PUTSCH" REUNION BANNER** Rare 1933 German political banner honoring survivors of the 1923 "Beer Hall Putsch", 8 1/4" x 16" overall in colors of the German flag with red, black and white tassels, bears a circular color printed image of Adolf Hitler at center surrounded by oak leaf wreaths and black lettering: "*Reunion of the old Guard 8/9 November 1933. Hail our Leader Munich*". Portrait creased, soiling, still overall good. **\$200 – 300**
- 276. "GERMAN ARTISTS AND THE SS"** Rare grouping of nine photo postcards, each 6" x 4 1/4" b/w, showing works of art depicting SS soldiers in various media including charcoals, oils, abstracts, realistic renderings, etc. The exhibition of these works was held in Breslau in 1944 under the orders and direction of Heinrich Himmler. Fine. **\$150 – 200**
- 277. "PRISONERS OF WAR"** An interesting paperback book, "*Prisoners of War*", published in 1939 by the Reichseigentum. Subtitled "*Edited on the basis of war files of the High Command of Armed Forces*", the 64pp. 8vo. volume contains much information about prisoners of war during World War I, with maps and illustrations of secret notes, vials, documents and so forth. Light toning, otherwise very good. **\$75 – 100**
- 278. "THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT" CIGARETTE BOOK** Large format illustrated book *The German Wehrmacht*, (Herausgegeben vom Cigaretten/Bilderdienst: Dresden), ca.1936, about 70pp. folio. A "cigarette book" which a smoker would purchase and then fill with photographs obtained when a pack of smokes were purchased. This volume, well-written, is completely filled in with 270 small color photographs of scenes from all branches of the German military. Excellent condition, with only one corner of the cover slightly bent. **\$100 – 150**
- 279. (ADOLF HITLER)** Lot of five photos of Adolf Hitler, all candid, one stamped by Hoffmann, some likely original. Includes two 4 1/2" x 3 1/4", three 2 1/2" square, a variety of atypical poses showing Hitler in a fedora, smiling with a clenched fist, at the Berghof, and looking at architectural plans. Four other photos are present, including images of the surrender table at Rheims (two "photos of photos"), a view of the surrender building taken five days after the signing, and a U.S. street scene. Also present are two \$1.00 1957 and 1957B Silver Certificates, found with a soldier's belongings. **\$200 – 300**
- 280. (ADOLF HITLER)** Lot of three postcards relating to Hitler or his associates, includes: portrait of Hitler with facsimile of signature, verso bears four postage stamps and five cancels, all celebrating his Apr. 20, 1938 birthday, stamped in Vienna, Braunau, Graz and his birthplace, Linz; very early postcard Landsberg Prison with a portrait of Hitler beside a facsimile signed quote penned by him while incarcerated there; and a 1935-postmarked postcard picturing "*The Heroes of 9 November 1923 AND YOU HAVE WON DESPITE ALL!*", those killed in the "Beer Hall Putsch" who became Nazi "martyrs". Very good. **\$100 – 150**
- 281. ADOLF HITLER "CIGARETTE" PHOTO BOOK** Large format illustrated book *Adolf Hitler Pictures from the Life of the Fuhrer*, (Herausgegeben vom Cigaretten/Bilderdienst: Hamburg), 1936, 136pp. folio, foreword by Hermann Goring. A "cigarette book" which a smoker would purchase and then fill with photographs obtained when quantities of smokes were purchased. This volume, well-written, is completely filled, in very fine condition, with a torn dustjacket which is nevertheless rarely seen. **\$150 – 200**
- 282. ADOLF HITLER ELECTION BALLOTS** A pair of election ballots, the first 8" x 5 1/2", no date but related to the infamous 1933 elections. Hitler's is the only name listed and the voter has marked it with an X at right. The second is a smaller ballot, 4" x 5 1/2", and lists von Hindenburg's name above that of Hitler. Hitler's name is again marked in pencil. Fine condition, two pieces. **\$150 – 200**
- 283. ADOLF HITLER ELECTION HANDBILL AND BALLOT** Lot of two items includes a handbill promoting Hitler's election to the Reichstag: "*...The Nazis want to take away the rights of women...that's what opponents say...Hindenburg legalized inflation...did nothing for retirees...We need a president who knows how to fix the situation...a leader who can reverse the situation and has clear goals...and turn around economic conditions...That's it! We've had Enough! We vote Adolf Hitler!...*". Also present is a ballot promoting NSDAP candidates Hitler, Hess, Frick, Goebbels, Streicher, Hellmuth and Wachtler, with the heading at top: "*Reichstag for Freedom and Peace*". Two pieces, marginal file holes, else fine. **\$100 – 150**
- 284. ADOLF HITLER ELECTION POSTER** Poster promoting the election of Adolf Hitler, 33" x 46", printed in black and red by Schettlerdruck Kothen, Anhalt, [1938]? The poster seeks support for Hitler for the 1938 Anschluss of Austria plebescite and cites Hitler's many accomplishments: "*Germany, thou shalt never forget Hitler tore up the shameful Versailles Treaty...with the anti-Comintern agreement between Germany, Japan and Italy, he created an impregnable bulwark against Bolshevism...That the Fuhrer did for you – German, how do you continue it? Say on April 10th... Yes!*". A few holes in blank areas and marginal tears, heavy folds, still a dramatic piece. **\$200 – 300**
- 285. ADOLF HITLER POLITICAL QUOTATION** Printed quotation, a magazine supplement fancifully printed with a quote by Hitler made during his frantic "Germany First" flight around Germany in the hectic six days preceding the Apr. 10, 1938 elections. This quote was made by him at a stop in Dresden on April 3rd: "*I chose the fight, I committed myself to it. I stay loyal until the soil covers me. My friends may get killed, I may also be killed. That we surrender: Never, Never, Never*". Fine. **\$100 – 150**
- 286. ADOLF HITLER PROPAGANDA BALLOT** Propaganda broadside in the form of a sample ballot, 1p. 8vo., [n.p., 1938], a handbill in which the German public is urged to vote "Yes" for Hitler's NSDAP slate for Reichstag candidates in the upcoming Mar. 18, 1938 elections. Only days earlier, German troops had marched across the Austrian border to complete the "Anschluss", a fact mention on the handbill, as is the party motto "*Bread and Work*". Fine. **\$75 – 100**
- 287. AIR RAID SHELTER BUILDING PERMIT** Permit issued to erect an air raid shelter, 8pp. legal folio, Thuringen, Feb. 6, 1939, issued to a city water department building at Erfurt. The shelter is patented by manufacturer Humerohr GMBH and provides for 15 people, constructed through the use of concrete tubes, with a sealed ante-chamber to avoid gas attacks, air filtration systems, and a bathroom. A two-page colored schematic is provided. With official stamps. Very good. **\$100 – 150**
- 288. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II PROPAGANDA POSTER** A great World War II poster, measures 30" x 40" color, titled: "*A Victory Creed for 1943*". Beneath are images of a welder, GI, woman with a wrench and other worker with vows such as "*I shall be regular in my attendance because every unnecessary day off is a red letter day for the enemy*", and "*I shall be careful of my work so that neither waste nor delay shall endanger the life of a Navy man...*". Folds, very good condition. **\$150 – 200**
- 289. CELEBRATING GERMAN DAYS WITH THE NAZIS** Nazi propaganda sheet issued at Eisfeld, Germany, 1p. 4to., 1924, in part: "*...After a long winter night, a German Spring is sweeping Germany...after a heavy sleep, the German people now awake...the dream of peace in Europe and fraternal brotherhood is over...all around us the enemy is armed and staring at us to steal our Germany and tighten the chains of slavery tighter and tighter about us...who wishes to stand at the sidelines?...nationalism is sweeping the German gaus...all over Germany there are celebrations of German days...*". Signed at bottom by two members of the "*Gruppe Eisfeld*". Within is a questionnaire to be answered by participating groups indicating if they will provide a band, how many people will appear, flags to be brought, etc. Very good. **\$100 – 150**
- 290. DER STURMER** Anti-Semitic propagandist Julius Streicher's newspaper *Der Sturmer*, 8pp folio, Feb. 18, 1943, typically filled with vile, horrific articles. The red banner headline reads: "*The Jews Are Our Misfortune*". Stories within include: "*Frederick the Great on the Jews*", an unflattering photo of "*Gangleader Levi*", an anti-Nazi who gave a speech at Harvard, "*Jewish War Aims*" which mentions that Chaim Weitzmann offered chemical weapons to the British, and a brutal article on the celebration of Hanukah. Toned at one fold with a split on front page, else very good. **\$75 – 100**

291. DEUTSCHE ARBEITSFRONT GROUPING The German Labor Front (DAF) was the National Socialist trade union organization which replaced the various trade unions of the Weimar Republic after Hitler's rise to power. The organization, by its own definition, combated capitalism, liberalism, but also revolution against the factory owners and the national socialist state. Lot of five DAF items includes an Arbeitsbuch (worker's book) issued to a farmhand, a sports identification book ("Jahressportkarte") with a photo of the bearer in S.A. uniform and payment stamps from 1940-43, three commemorative postcards, and an order for a man to appear before a work tribunal. Fine. \$150 – 200

292. DUTCH NAZI PARTY (NSB) PROPAGANDA AND EPHEMERA Good lot of five pieces of Dutch Nazi Party (Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging in Nederland – NSB) propaganda and ephemera. Includes: booklet *The Betrayal of the N.S.B.*, by J. Hollander, Amsterdam, [n.d., ca. 1941], 78pp. 8vo., paperback; booklet *Invaders*, by Max Blokzijl, [n.p., n.d.], 32pp. 8vo., apparently an anti-British, anti-Soviet tract; booklet *The Sources of Netherlands National-Socialism*, (NSB – Hoofdkwartier: Utrecht), [n.d.]; 32pp. 8vo.; booklet *The Fourteenth of December 1941 Decisive for Our People*, published by the N.S.B., (Uitgave Nenasu: Utrecht), [n.d.], 46pp. 8vo., texts and photos of various Dutch N.S.B. leaders with Hitler and German Wehrmacht officers, honors the day Arthur Seyss-Inquart banned all parties except the NSB, and; newspaper *Volk und Vaderland*, 8pp. folio, Nov. 11, 1933, the official newspaper of the N.S.B. Overall very good. \$200 – 300

293. GERMAN ABWEHR MEMORIAL IMPRINT Unusual printed memorial item, 1p. 4to., 1931, depicts a portrait of a sinister-looking individual pictured before an Iron Cross, the background bears a laurel branch, the far background shows a gallows and cemetery. The printed legend reads (in German): "They gave all they could give, their very souls, for the life blood of the Fatherland". A few light scuffs, else very good, set into a simple wood frame. \$60 – 80

294. GERMAN AND GERMAN-RELATED PUBLICATIONS Lot of five publications printed in Germany during World War II, or related to Nazi Germany. Includes *Berlin Rome Tokyo*, Berlin, May, 1943, 32pp. sm. folio, a high-end magazine with articles on the Cossacks, Japanese women, etc.; *Art in the Third Reich*, July, 1939, Franz Eher, Munich, 46pp. sm. folio, the semi-official art magazine of the Nazi Party, many images of classic German works; *Elegant Works*, Berlin, Feb., 1943, story on Marianne Hoppe and her propaganda efforts; *Joy and Work*, Berlin, 1937, 130pp. sm. folio, featuring an article by Dr. Ley on social and political cooperation with Italy, Goebbels' work at the Ministry of Propaganda, the Fliegerkorps, etc., much translated into several languages, and; *Life* magazine, overseas Armed Forces edition, Nov. 25, 1946 featuring a two page illustrated spread showing official photos of the executed Nuremberg defendants. Overall good to very good. \$200 – 300

295. GERMAN PROPAGANDA – DR. ROBERT LEY Lot of two illustrated propaganda booklets, both written by Dr. Robert Ley (1890 – 1945), Nazi politician, virulent anti-Semite, and head of the German Labor Front. Ley ruthlessly enforced slave labor policies, and committed suicide in his jail cell at Nuremberg while awaiting trial. The booklets are both about 30pp. 8vo., published by the German Labor Front. The first, titled *Roosevelt Betrays America!*, bears a cover illustration of Franklin D. Roosevelt with an American flag behind him, the flag being drawn downwards by a caricature of a Jew. Within, almost every "negative" aspect of American society as perceived by the Nazis is laid at Roosevelt's feet, with the knowing complicity of Jews. F.D.R. is shown with LaGuardia, Henry Morgenthau, and a group of Shriners, Eleanor Roosevelt is shown with two black soldiers, several caricatures depict Jews, and Roosevelt is blamed for everything from the Depression and gangsterism to a woman being crowned a "Turkey Queen". The second booklet is titled *Why We Fight and Win!* with the cover bearing a photo of three Wehrmacht soldiers at the front. Within, the contents describe in text and photos all that is good about Germany, including Hitler, its industry, women, healthy lifestyle, etc. On the other hand, the evils are also depicted, including Churchill, poverty in Russia, enemy prisoners, with an illustration of a German worker throwing an orthodox Jew into a pit of snakes to drive home Ley's point. Two pcs. \$200 – 300

296. GERMAN PROPAGANDA JUSTIFYING INVASION OF POLAND A scarce imprint, a two sided 4to. leaflet, [n.p., c. Dec. 1939] printed by the German authorities justifying the invasion of Poland. The leaflet, in German, reports on the alleged systematic massacre of ethnic Germans and claims that the Poles had killed 58,000 innocent civilians since the end of the First World War. In small part: "...even by 1931, one million Germans had been displaced from their homes by the Poles. The German-Polish pact of January 1934 did not even bring the expected changes, but instead...more Polish rabble-rousing and terror in connection with their chauvinistic organizations and their Polish rape-and torture administrations. The German-Polish contract was just a cloak for the Polish Government to continue their oppression of Germans...We have already informed the world press, that this Polish blood orgy happened against unarmed German men, women and children. The Bromberg night was just the beginning of a campaign of terror and murder against every single German in Poland..." The Bromberg incident, dubbed by German propagandists as "Bloody Sunday", involved the alleged massacre of ethnic Germans in the city of Bromberg (Bydgoszcz) which the Nazis used to further inflame public opinion against the Poles. The German government claimed "Our special investigation group already found hundreds of mass graves. We could open just a few of them, because of the winter weather. We already identified 12857 bodies. In the Spring, we will be able to open all those graves and identify those killed. The Chief of civil administration founded an administration for finding and rescuing ethnic Germans, which has been ordered to investigate how many Germans were killed since the outbreak of the war...The total number of people murdered by Poles is actually 58,000. These victims of Polish terror were not just found at Bromberg. The field of dead extends to the Silesian and mid Polish sector. Even in these areas, thousands of Germans have been displaced as cattle and had been shot by the Polish Army with machine guns. The German nation paid a large amount of blood for this, the Polish nation will be burdened forever...". Sadly, such German propaganda is still cited by some today as "proof" of Polish atrocities toward ethnic Germans living there. Usual folds, tiny tear at bottom center not affecting text, else very good. \$200 – 300



296A. UKRAINIAN PRO-GERMAN BROADSIDE Scarce World War II anti-Soviet broadside, 23" x 18", printed in red and black inks with the left half in German and right half in Ukrainian, titled: "Bauern und Betriebsleiter!" ("Farmers and Factory Workers!"), and urging them to put aside Bolshevism and instead sell 100g of their wheat to the Germans for five rubles, with 10 rubles equaling one Reichsmark. Folds, a small tear at right margin, overall very good condition. \$250 – 350

297. HITLER YOUTH AND B.D.M. GROUPING Lot of six items, includes an official NSDAP / Hitler Jugend envelope with registry sticker, canceled at Bischofteinitz, May 20, 1944; postally-used postcard showing a Hitler Youth camp, 1937; postcard showing artist's view of Hitler Youth at a square in Innsbruck; postcard of a painting showing Hitler Youth manning an AA cannon; prepaid postcard bearing photo of Hitler greeting B.D.M. girls; and a postcard with prepaid postage of B.D.M. girl in profile. Six pieces, fine condition. \$150 – 200

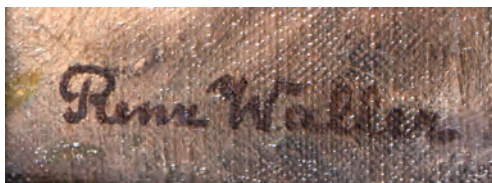
- 298. MEIN KAMPF PROMOTIONAL POSTER** A printed poster measuring 12 1/2" x 20" advertising Adolf Hitler's seminal work *Mein Kampf* and offering it for 2.85 Reichsmark. Hitler is pictured at top with text from the book below. Rolled, light toning to edges, overall very good condition. **\$100 - 150**
- 299. NAZI LEGAL SYSTEM** Small grouping of legal documents, 19pp. various sizes, Marst Unzbach, 1940, concerning the case of hunter Karl Heissenberger vs. Dr. Peter Graf Czernin, owner of Eichhof Castle. Heissenberger, a professional hunter, files suit against Graf Czernin for RM 151.20 which he claims he disbursed in feeding the count's hunting dog while the count was in the military service. Heissinger had apparently been promised food for the dogs from the count's kitchen. The defense claimed that the kitchen prepared food for over one hundred people per day, so there were plenty of left-overs for the canine, and the court agreed, finding in Graf Czernin's favor. A complete file with Nazi stamps, fees paid, etc., indicative of the relationship between nobility and the lesser classes. Sold with a document bearing a stamped signature of PAUL VON HINDENBURG, 1p. sm. folio, Oct. 20, 1930, thanks for 40 years of service, and a related document. Three pcs. **\$75 - 100**
- 300. NSDAP BALLOT** NSDAP ballot from the town of Merseburg in the south of Saxony-Anhalt, 1p. oblong 8vo., likely from the federal elections of Mar. 5, 1933. The voter has the opportunity to write "Yes" or "No" beside the party's name, which is also described as the "*Hitler Movement*". At bottom, candidates are listed including Hitler, Goring, Rohm, Hess, Frick, Goebbels, Darre, von Papen, etc. Fine. **\$100 - 150**
- 301. NSDAP PROPAGANDA POSTERS** Lot of 14 different "inspirational" broadsides with ornate calligraphy and printed in varying colors, each 9 1/2" x 13 3/4", most quoting lines from speeches made by Adolf Hitler, a few from Joseph Goebbels, Clausewitz, Frederick the Great, Bismarck, etc. Published by Wochenspruch der NSDAP, Munich. One damaged, the balance are very good. The Nazi Party's Central Propaganda Office (the Reichspropagandaleitung) produced a weekly poster with a quotation that could be displayed in party offices, public buildings, etc. They were published in large editions, and were part of the visual face of the Third Reich. **\$100 - 150**
- 302. ORDER FOR THE REGISTRATION OF GERMAN NATIONALS IN UKRAINE** Printed document 6pp. 4to., Rowno (Rivne), Ukraine, Mar. 1, 1943, "*Gazette of the Reich Commissaria of Ukraine*". Printed in German, it orders German citizens how to conduct themselves in occupied Ukraine, including registering with the police within three days of arrival, reporting children up to the age of 15, making sure service officers wear a uniform, and so forth. The Reich Commissariat of Ukraine was a civilian occupation regime whose tasks included maintaining peace within the region and use of persons and resources for the benefit of Germany. Light wear, toned a bit, very good. **\$200 - 300**
- 303. REICHSARBEITSDIENST (R.A.D.) POSTAL HISTORY** Good lot of seven postal covers bearing seven different handstamps from Reichsarbeitsdienst camps in Germany, all postally used, with seven propaganda postcards depicting happy workers, men toiling in the fields, mothers with children, cooperative work with the Wehrmacht, etc. Overall very good. **\$200 - 300**
- 304. THE PROPAGANDA WORKS OF DIETER SCHWARZ** DIETER SCHWARZ Nazi propagandist, a virulent anti-Semite and close associate of Reinhard Heydrich. Two rare publications written by Schwarz, includes: *The Great Lie of Political Catholicism*, (Zentralverlag der NSDAP: Berlin), 1938, 40pp. 8vo., a heavily illustrated soft cover book (rebound with original covers) written in reaction to the so called "Greuelpropaganda" (atrocities propaganda) published outside Germany regarding attacks on the freedom of the Catholic Church since the rise of Nazism. The propaganda within claims that the church is thriving in Germany, with new construction, freedom of worship, etc. Also: *Freemasonry*, (Zentralverlag der NSDAP: Berlin), 1938, 64pp. 8vo., forward by SS leader and co-author Reinhard Heydrich, described by the publisher: *The editor of this text, based on Jewish sources, describes the organizations, power, and politics of World Jewry, which have penetrated the democratic countries in particular, thence expanding outwards, both openly and in disguise, pursuing its objective of world domination...*. **\$200 - 300**
- 305. THIRD REICH ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS** Lot of two annual reference books, includes *Madel-Eure Welt Das Jahrbuch der Deutschen Madel*, issued by the NSDAP (Franz Eher GMBH: Munich), 1943. 496pp., illustrated. A copiously-illustrated propaganda handbook teaching young German girls in the B.D.M. how to become "ideal" in the eyes of the Nazi Party, with a forward by Hitler Youth leader Arthur Axmann. Virtually everything is covered, from German history to modern war heroes, culture, public service, motherhood, and so on. Of course, "degenerate" cultures are also represented: Americans viewing films of John Dillinger, Amish "*tramps*", and impoverished Russians living in their "*Soviet paradise*". Also: *Nauticus*, (E. S. Mittler & Son: Berlin), 1941. 493pp. with 64pp. of advertising, illustrated. Yearbook of German Mariners. A wealth of naval nautical information, maps, and multiple photo illustrations showing officers, warships, etc. Two pieces. **\$100 - 150**
- 306. THIRD REICH EPHEMERA** Grouping of various ephemera related to the Third Reich, includes: two postcards related to the "*Soviet Paradise*" exhibit held in Berlin, May 9-21, 1942, includes a postcard bearing a photo of a shattered statue beneath and inscription: "*The translucent facade of Bolshevism*", the second card bearing a printed cancel promoting the exhibit and showing impoverished Russians; a postcard promoting an exhibition and bearing a Sept. 26, 1942 Vienna cancel both honoring George Ritter von Schonerer (1842-1921), an Austrian politician active in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and a major exponent of German nationalism in Austria; postcard honoring the S.A. and sports games, July, 1938; a postcard with an S.A. commemorative cancel; and a book *The War in Poland 1939*, (Deutsches Verlags-Expedition: Stuttgart), 8vo., unpaginated, contains printed speeches by Hitler, narrative on the conquest of Poland, and multiple photos of principal officers, troops and mayhem. Six pieces. **\$200 - 300**
- 307. THIRD REICH POSTAL HISTORY** Lot of eight pieces of postal history related to the Third Reich. Includes: a postcard sent to a Polish prisoner at Stalag X A from Schonthat, stamped: "*Return!*" and "*Not permitted*"; two envelopes from the Reichsmeisterei, Munich, both bearing official NSDAP cancels; an NSDAP Munich reply card seeking a reply re: lottery results; an envelope mailed from Germany to England opened by German customs and resealed with a printed label indicating it had been searched for foreign currency; a printed receipt for a NSDAP party book; a Sept. 26, 1940 envelope bearing a handstamp from the Berlin Film Production Office; and an envelope mailed from the occupied British Zone to a reverend in the U.S., with a red stamp: "*Displaced Persons MAIL PAID*" and a circular handstamp from the Burgdorf displaced persons camp. Eight pieces. **\$250 - 350**
- 308. WAFFEN-SS AND RELATED EPHEMERA** Lot of seven items pertaining to the Waffen-SS and related ephemera, includes: a photo postcard showing a group of *ordnungspolizei* in the east digging-up a cache of hidden weapons; a postcard with Luxemburg postage overprint showing an SS soldier and mobile units in the background; a postcard bearing a color image of a poster promoting the *ordnungspolizei*, with German Police Day cancel, Vienna, Feb. 14, 1941; a Hoffmann photo postcard of the notorious Theodor Eicke; a color postcard showing German police at the front, with SS runes, canceled in Munich on German Police Day, Feb. 14, 1943; a postal cover bearing the signature of an unknown SS scharfuhrer, with Dachau circular postmark, Dec. 23, 1941, and a second, smaller circular stamp: "*Feldpost K 3*"; and a first day cancel of two unusual postage stamps depicting SS men in a combat scene, and AA artillery, cancelled at Dresden Apr. 3, 1943. Seven pieces. **\$300 - 400**
- 310. WORLD WAR II NAVY POSTER** A fine WWII poster, 30" x 40" color, depicting Admirals King, Ingersoll and Nimitz with the captions: "*The most crucial test of our combined strength is still before us*", "*The Battle of the Atlantic is still a 'round the clock fight'*", and so forth. Folds with a couple of pinholes thereon, light dampstaining to margins, very good condition. **\$150 - 200**
- 311. [ADOLF HITLER]** Oversize volume *Adolf Hitler: Bilder aus dem Leben Des Fuhrers* [Pictures from the Life of the Leaders], 134pp. folio, a propaganda piece published by Cigaretten/Bilderndienst, Hamburg, 1936, with a forward by Josef Goebbels. The volume contains over 200 original photographs of Hitler and other Nazi leaders at work, obtained by smokers as they purchased packs of smokes. Orange hardcover with gilt accents, light wear to edges, overall very good. **\$100 - 150**

World War II: Relics

An extraordinary Goring relic, painted by
Germany's greatest falconer and purchased by Goring



312. HERMANN GORING'S "POLAR FALCON" BY RENZ WALLER A superb relic from Reichsmarschall and Reichsjägermeister Hermann Goring, a superb oil painting titled: "*Polarfalcon*", a powerful 80 x100 cm. image of Hermann Goring's captive Arctic gyrfalcon perched atop a jagged rock, a leather strap attached to one leg. The painting is in fine condition, beautifully maintained, signed by the artist "*Renz Waller*" at lower-left and set in a period wood frame with silver trim, likely original to the artwork. Renz Waller (1895-1979) was a German painter of great talent whose works have won awards world-wide since the 1930s. Even more important is the fact that Waller is considered the greatest falconer of the last century, the first to breed peregrines, and Master of the Order from 1932 to 1957. As such, his talents were undoubtedly known to Goring, an avid falconer himself. Sometime prior to August, 1942 Waller painted "*Polarfalcon*", an image of a falcon owned by Goring which Waller must have admired greatly. The NSDAP cultural magazine "*Berlin - Rom - Tokio*" issue of August, 1942 published a fine color photo of Waller's oil with the caption: "*Polarfalcon of the Reichsmarschall Painting by Renz Waller*". Goring saw the magazine illustration, as on Oct. 13, 1942 on "*Der Reichsjägermeister*" letterhead [1p. 4to., Berlin], an aide contacted Waller in Dusseldorf. The letter [included in the lot] reads, in part: "...Herr Reichsmarschall saw the photograph of your painting of his falcon in the magazine...he ordered me to ask you if he could buy the original. Please let me know if and for what price Herr Reichsmarschall can acquire this painting...". Although no sales record exists, we find it inconceivable that Waller would have refused to sell or even gift the painting to his patron and benefactor, Goring. This fine work was no doubt displayed at Gor-



ing's country hunting retreat *Carinhall*, the scene of virtually all of Goring's hunting expeditions. The relationship between Waller and Goring went back for years. In 1937 Goring commissioned Waller to paint his portrait with his falcon in hand. This portrait was sold in 2005 after having gone missing for sixty years. The same year, Goring asked Waller to assemble a group of expert falconers to arrange a falcon hunting exhibition. In Waller's 1953 memoirs, "*Polarfalcon*" appears in Waller's possession in one of the illustrations — no doubt Goring had sent it back to Waller for safekeeping, cleaning, or restoration. After the war, our consignor's father purchased the painting directly from Waller who advised him that

the painting had been in Goring's possession. Sold with copies of all relevant newspaper and magazine articles, correspondence (including letter from Goring's aide), photo of Waller with the painting, letter of provenance, etc. A historic painting evocative of Germany's "Master of the Hunt".

\$40,000 - 60,000

Provenance from the wife of State Minister Hermann Esser



313. ADOLF HITLER'S MUNICH DESK SET, BLOTTER AND TABLE LAMP An important relic from Adolf Hitler's Munich apartment, his matching marble and brass-plated desk set, blotter and table lamp, bearing a letter of provenance from the widow of Party Member No. 2, Hermann Esser. The desk set is comprised of a solid slab of white and rose-colored marble set atop four brass-plated feet which bear leaf designs. The center of the marble bears an indentation to hold the blotter, pens, etc. and is flanked by two 3" tall inkwells, each 3 1/4" diameter. The inkwells are encased in ribbed brass plate and topped by matching marble lids with plated handles. Overall dimensions 17 1/2" x 10 1/2" x 5 1/4". The blotter is of matching marble with brass plate trim marked with a crosshatched design on the handle and about the body of the blotter, dimensions 7 1/4" x 3 1/2" by 3 3/4" tall. Finally, the table lamp is of matching marble with crosshatched brass trim about the circular marble base which is supported by four metal feet. Squared-off marble extends halfway up the lamp to meet a brass neck, and brass trim bearing star designs is placed at the bottom and middle. The lamp accommodates three regular-sized bulbs and was re-wired at one point in time. Some plating has worn in places, else very good. These items are accompanied by a signed typed letter of provenance from **ANNY ESSER** (b. 1911), widow of **HERMANN ESSER** (1900–1981). Esser entered the Nazi party with Hitler in 1920, became the editor of the Nazi paper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, and was a Nazi member of the Reichstag. Esser was the party's first chief of propaganda, but was excluded from the party after the Beer Hall Putsch (1923). Her letter, written in German in Holzkirchen on May 19, 2011, reads in part: "...Herewith I Anny Esser, widow of the former State Minister Hermann Esser (Party Member No. 2) warrant that the desk set below [the desk set, blotter and lamp are pictured on the letter] made out of marble and brass belonged personally to Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler. The desk set was in his private apartment in Munich/Prinzregentenplatz. My husband and I were often guests of Adolf Hitler. At these meetings political matters were discussed and partially transcribed. On these occasions this desk set was used. I affirm that the apartment of Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler on Prinzregentenplatz was looted by the local population as well as the U.S. army. These statements I make to the best of my knowledge and with good conscience...". Hitler's apartment at Prinzregentenplatz 16, used by Hitler from 1929 until 1945, was a huge 300 sq. meters with nine rooms. Judging from its design, color, and construction, this particular set was likely located in a salon or living room, versus Hitler's utilitarian office, and was likely used only occasionally. Only a few photos exist of the interior of Hitler's apartment, so potential buyers have relied on letters of provenance from his maid Anny Winter or other reliable sources.



\$30,000 – 40,000



314. STOOL FROM ADOLF HITLER'S QUARTERS IN THE FUHRER BUNKER A very rare relic from Adolf Hitler's Berlin bunker, the site of the Third Reich's "last stand", a four-legged stool present in Hitler's personal quarters, when he and his wife Eva Braun committed suicide on April 30, 1945. The 40 x 40 x 50 cm. stool bears four square legs with cross braces three-quarters up from the ends of the legs which are finished in a dark oak varnish which remains but for a few chips in very good condition. The top of the stool is upholstered in a rust-brown finely woven fabric bearing a repeating designed in a darker thread of four oak leaves with their bases meeting at a central point, reminiscent of a Maltese Cross. The fabric has faded a bit, bears some tears at the corners and has been re-tacked in a few places, but is otherwise completely intact. On April 30, 1945 Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun committed suicide in Hitler's private quarters in the underground Fuhrerbunker beside the Reichs Chancellery building in Berlin. Over the following two days, those who remained attempted to "break out" from the besieged center of the city, including Martin Bormann, Traudl Junge and her fellow secretaries, SS officers and guards, etc., rather than face the retribution of the oncoming Russians. By 3:00 AM on May 2, only radio officer Rochus Misch and engineer Johannes Hentschel remained in the bunker. Misch is believed to have left shortly after 3:00 AM, but Hentschel remained on the scene to maintain generators providing electricity to the on-site hospital. At about 5:00 AM on May 2, a civilian woman "Wally Muller", accompanied by her friends, an Italian cook and a Volksturm member, crept into the bunker in search of food. Word of Hitler's death had already been made unofficially public, and the Volksturm fighter, who had participated in the construction of the bunker, suggested they go there to search for rations. The story of the group's exploits was recorded by our consignor, to whom Muller recounted the history on many occasions over a period of fifteen years. His German transcript, included, offers a very detailed account of the group's exploits, describing the group's decision to go to the bunker, interrogation by soldiers as to their actions, lulls in artillery allowing

their travel, entry into the bunker and Hitler's quarters, lack of food and decision to find items to sell on the black market, items looted (including a photo of Hitler's dog Blondi), encounters with thieving Russians, and so on. Concerning Hitler's personal quarters, Muller related: "...We went down the stairs, through a hallway and then to the right. Paule led us...I was very disappointed that we didn't find any food in Hitler's anteroom or in his living room...it smelled terribly like a toilet...everything was dirty and wet and smelled burned...I took two nice stools with a brocade, one from the anteroom and one from the living room...". Almost all of the items looted came from Hitler's quarters, including a total of two stools, the photo of Blondi, a vase, a cuckoo clock, a cooking pot, albums of stamps and coins, and even a wooden door to fix a hole in their roof. Upon Muller's death, she left the stools and some other relics to our consignor, a historian and her close friend, who has included his own letter of provenance. Our example is the footstool from Hitler's anteroom. An identical stool with the same fabric, as well as a smaller footstool also bearing the identical fabric is visible in photographs of Hitler's ruined quarters published in *Der Spiegel* in 2004, with copies available from Getty Images. This stool was also displayed in the *Berliner Unterwelten* ("Berlin Underground") museum for three years. Sold with the consignor's multiple statements of provenance, a copy of a photo of Wally Muller, images from *Der Spiegel* showing similar stools, museum correspondence, etc. Relics recovered from Hitler's Berlin bunker is rare - items from his personal apartment are virtually impossible to locate. **\$8,000 - 10,000**

Given to actress Kathe Dyckhoff, accused of being Goebbel's spy and confidante

315. HEDWIG LEY BUST OF ADOLF HITLER PURPORTEDLY OWNED BY JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND PRESENTED TO ONE OF HIS SPIES A superb bronze bust of Adolf Hitler, one of the most recognized Hitler bronzes, believed to have been given by Nazi Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels to an attractive film actress who was accused of having acted as his spy in revealing subversives in the film industry. The 18" tall massive hollow bronze bust shows the dictator bearing a stern expression, very true to life. The rectangular 4" x 4 3/4" base bears three threaded holes which were once used to secure the bust to a larger base. The bronze bears a fine patina, with foundry mark "WMF GEISLINGEN-STG" (Wurttembergische Metallwarenfabrik at Geislingen) on the bottom left of the base. The bust is also signed by the artist: "H. M. Ley" on the left side of the neck. HEDWIG MARIA LEY (188-1974) was a talented sculptress who established her practice in Munich in 1930. In 1933 Joseph Goebbels commissioned her to create this bust, which immediately became vastly popular throughout Germany. According to our consignor, this bust was owned by Goebbels who no doubt had several at his disposal to be offered as gifts. It was given by him to German film actress Kate Dyckhoff (d. 1998). The attractive young actress began her career in Germany in the Forties with the 1941 film "Illusion" (directed by Veit Harlan, who also directed "Jud Suss", 1940), and had her breakthrough with the 1943 film "Akrobat scho-o-on!". 1944 saw two particularly successful films for Dyckhoff, particularly "Familie Buchholz". We know that Goebbels himself attended the filming of that movie. There also is no disputing the fact that Goebbels was quite a lothario, carrying on affairs throughout adulthood, including actress Lida Baarova, and earning him the nickname "the ram". After the war, Dyckhoff married an Englishman and took the name "Katharina Williams". She returned to Germany in 1950 for "de-nazification" but faced questioning for having denounced an anti-Nazi judge and having been a "confidante" of Joseph Goebbels. The University of Hamburg today maintains much correspondence from German journalist and writer Axel Eggebrecht (1899-1981) condemning Dyckhoff as a (film industry) spy for Goebbels and a pro-Nazi subversive. He was in a position to know: in 1933 he was imprisoned for several months at the Hainewalde concentration camp, and after his release he used pseudonyms to eke out a living in the film industry as a screenwriter, assistant, and critic. Dyckhoff moved to Rome and in 1965 and gave the bust "for services rendered" to a close family friend, a German aristocrat who is our consignor. A letter of provenance, 1p. 4to., Rome, Feb. 18, 1986 is written on "Katharina Williams" Rome letterhead, in German. In full: "CERTIFICATION [Consignor's name] confirms herewith to Katharina Williams (nee Dyckhoff) the receipt of a Hitler bust from the artist Maria Ley, from 1933. The bust was given to Mrs. Williams at the end of 1944 by Joseph Goebbels in Berlin as a present. [Consignor signature and typed name]". Also present are two printed photos of Dyckhoff with our consignor in Munich, 1984. Excellent condition, spotless and very fine. **\$8,000 - 10,000**





316. SCULPTURE "MAN WITH HORSE" FROM HITLER'S BERCHTESGADEN LIBRARY A fine relic from Adolf Hitler's mountaintop retreat at Berchtesgaden, a cast steel figurine of a naked Greek warrior training a rearing horse, found in the ruins of the Hitler's library by an American soldier. The statue measures 5" x 1 1/4" at the base and stands 4" tall, is well-cast, and bears the maker's engraving on bottom: "A. F. Lehmann Berlin". The sculpture is accompanied by a copy of a February, 1971 letter of provenance on the letterhead of Edward P. Rich & Co. of Haverford, Pa. signed by Capt. Bobbie E. Brown who served with the 18th Infantry and was awarded the Medal of Honor. In his letter, Brown describes the statue: "...that I took from the ruins of Adolf Hitler's estate...late in May 1945. I found nearby a small statue of Napoleon, also in cast steel...I have been told by Dr. Rich that this is a miniature copy of a life-size bronze statue that stood in Hitler's Reich Chancellery in Berlin...illustrated in many Nazi art magazines during Hitler's time...". With transmittal envelope. Also present is a letter from the owner of the firm, Dr. Edward Rich, written to the purchaser of this statue, noted collector Firmin F. Michel, Nov. 12, 1971. Rich sends an obituary concerning the death of Captain Brown: "...keep this clipping with the documentation for the little horse statuette. I just came back from delivering Hitler's tunic and painting to the Doctor [likely fellow collector Dr. John Latimer]...". It should be noted that Dr. Rich later became a distinguished researcher and librarian at West Point and is pictured in their yearbooks. The statue bears some scattered oxidation, and the bottom of one of the horse's legs is cracked, otherwise very good condition in a maroon custom fitted case with gilt lettering.

\$2,000 - 3,000

317. ADOLF HITLER SMOKER'S TABLE FROM BERGHOF Fine quality brown walnut smoker's table from Hitler's mountain retreat, the "Berghof", bears a round 21" dia. "Wurzelholz" top with upright scalloped border, intricate "Greek key" style lattice beneath the top, curved rectangular legs tapering to larger square-footed ends. Height 27". Last sold by Mohawk Arms, 2010 to our consignor. Accompanied by Mohawk Arms catalog listing, with additional provenance including copies of: Hermann Historica catalog listing, Lot 5244 June, 1992: "...matching in style and workmanship the furniture of the Berghof. The table was sold after the end of the war along with other pieces of furniture from the Fuhrer's buildings at the Berghof..."; a letter from Dr. Roland Dietenmeier, Munich, Sept. 11, 199[1], presumably the consignor of the item to Hermann, stating that according to information from a previous owner, a Mr. Kittsteiner, the table was purchased the table at a 1946 auction of Hitler's household belongings held at Obersalzberg. Also present are copies of invoices from both auctions and shipping and customs documents. A rare well-documented relic from the Berghof.

\$3,000 - 4,000

318. REICHSMARINE TORPEDO BOAT COMMAND HANDSTAMP Rare metal handstamp bearing the title: "Torpedobootkommandatur" just above an eagle and swastika device. The 1 1/2" diameter circular seal is affixed to a 5 1/8" wood and metal handle. A rare relic from the offices commanding Donitz's E-boats which wreaked havoc in the Baltic and Mediterranean, sending 101 merchant ships and 50 warships to the bottom. Very good. \$250 - 350



319. ADOLF HITLER ALLACH TEA CUP AND SAUCER A rare piece of Allach porcelain dinnerware manufactured exclusively for Adolf Hitler in the SS-operated Allach porcelain factory at the notorious concentration camp at Dachau. This delicate tea cup and saucer set bears the Nazi eagle device on both pieces in gold-leaf. The saucer is nearly 6" diameter while the tea cup is 4" diameter and 2" tall. Both pieces are hallmarked on the bottom for Allach and in fine condition. From a large cache of china discovered post-war. \$500 - 700

320. SHEET OF ADOLF HITLER'S LETTERHEAD A blank sheet of Adolf Hitler's imprinted letterhead, 8 1/2" x 11", with "Berlin W6 Kanzlei des Fuhrers" at top right. Folds, very good condition. \$100 - 150

321. GERMAN SWASTIKA SERVING SPOON Large German silver-plated serving spoon with stylized Reichsadler and swastika, 9 5/8" long, hallmarked $\lt; 1 > 6$ 90 ART. KRUPP BERNDORF." Bottom of bowl eroded, else fine. \$75 - 100



322. HANDSTAMP OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GEN. CAMILLO RUGGERO Personal metal handstamp of German Gen. Camillo Ruggero, the stamp reading: "General der Flakartillerie Ruggera" on two lines, affixed to a 2" wooden handle. Ruggera (1885-1947), an Iron Cross awardee, served as commanding general in Air Region II - Posen. Very good. **\$250 - 350**

323. LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER PIONEER ARTILLERY HANDSTAMP Rare metal handstamp of the SS Panzer Pioneer (Artillery) Battery Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler No. 1, 2 1/2" wide, 2 1/8" tall with wood handle, the text reading: "SS - Pz. - Pi. - Battr. LSSAH 1". Fine. The Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler (LSSAH) was Adolf Hitler's personal bodyguard. Initially the size of a regiment, the LSSAH eventually grew into a division-sized unit. The division, a component of the Waffen-SS, fought throughout Europe, seeing a great deal of action in Russia. At war's end, many members were found guilty of war crimes in the Nuremberg Trials. **\$250 - 350**

324. SS FELDPPOST HANDSTAMP Scarce handstamp, an SS Feldpost (mail) handstamp reading: "SS - P[i]oneer]. Btl. 4" above a Nazi eagle and swastika device, set into a rectangular holder embossed: "SS-Feldpost", 2 1/2" x 1 3/4" overall, which is in turn attached to a 3 1/2" wood handle. Seal is oxidized but still imprints fairly well. **\$100 - 150**

325. WEHRMACHT UNIT HANDSTAMP Wehrmacht unit's circular metal handstamp with wording: "Wehrmacht einseheit 18570" encircling a Nazi eagle and swastika device at center. The seal is affixed by two screws to a 3" wood handle. Very good. **\$75 - 100**



326. WORLD WAR II GERMAN TYPEWRITER Desk model Nazi era black typewriter, a "Continental Silenta", fully operable (but requiring some oiling and minor adjustments). This high-quality typewriter bears a key with SS runes, has tabs, multiple line spacing capability, and the capacity to handle a dual-color ribbon. Overall dimensions of the body: 11" wide x 15 1/4" deep x 8 3/4" tall. Sold with four small metal plates, each about 2 1/2" x 3/4", purpose unknown, reading: "Gestabo Referat IV A4", "SS-hauptamt", "SS-führungshauptamt", and "SS-feldpostprustelle." **\$750 - 1,000**

327. CIGARETTE CASE GIVEN BY A DON COSSACK UNIT TO A GERMAN OFFICER An interesting relic of World War II, a 4 1/2" x 3 1/2" tin or aluminum cigarette case from a Russian Don cossack squadron to a German ally. The interior bears a hand-stamped inscription to a German lieutenant on his birthday: "Lb. Otto F. y. 30 Geburtstag Ivan 1943". The case bears a horse head medallion on the hinged lid along with a cigarette engraving, while the bottom has hand stamped identification: "FRW DON KOSAKEN SCHWADRON" with sword, sickle, a fez and horseshoe design at middle. Worn but very good condition. **\$200 - 300**

328. GERMAN FIRE AXE Ceremonial German fire axe, 16" long, 7 1/2" across at the head, black painted wood handle with metal trim nailed thereon, the axe head engraved: "Alongside the military" and "God for the Honest". A few chips to the handle, slight oxidation and wear to metal, overall very good. **\$250 - 350**

329. GERMAN GAS MASKS Pair of German gas masks, green rubber with glass eye pieces marked "Innenseite" and 1938 and 1939 respectively, lacking canisters. Some erosions affects one mask. Great party favors. **\$75 - 100**

330. GERMAN RED CROSS FIRST AID KIT War date German Red Cross first aid kit, 7" x 8" x 2 3/4" brown leather with two leather closing straps, containing within: a pack of large gauze pads bearing seal of the German Red Cross and a quote praising the organization signed in type by Adolf Hitler; a rolled bandage also with the organization's seal, three bundled cloth gauze rolls dated 1944 with a packet of gauze bearing the same date, a small sheet of cloth, another roll of gauze, finger splint, tongue depressors, and a rubber tourniquet with instructions. Very good. **\$150 - 200**

331. WEHRMACHT BRASS BUGLE Wehrmacht bugle, 11 3/4" long, 5 1/2" tall, steel trim in three places with separate mouthpiece, two brass rings for lanyard attachment, with a Nazi eagle and swastika emblem brazed to the forward top of the horn. The steel trim near the mouthpiece is also hallmarked with the same symbol. Small hole at bottom and on left side, a few dents, still entirely presentable. **\$300 - 400**

332. MISCELLANEOUS THIRD REICH RELICS Lot of four items includes Ortsgruppe Gemeinschaftsleiter's collar tab, light brown velvet with light blue piping around edge with gold metal eagle and four pips; "Mother's Cross" with blue and white ribbon; pair of "wheeled" aluminum collar lapel pins; and a rather crude West Wall ring, brass, marked "1938 1940". Four pieces. **\$200 - 300**

333. LUFTWAFFE POWDER COMPACT An interesting Nazi relic, a 3" dia. brass women's compact with mirror inside, green enamel on hinged lid bearing the eagle and swastika Luftwaffe emblem and initials AL. Possibly designed as a gift from a soldier to his sweetheart. Wear to enamel, contents - powder - are missing as expected, tight hinge, very good condition. **\$100 - 150**

334. MARKET GARDEN PARACHUTE AND CORD FRAGMENTS Small framed section of green cloth and a 8" long piece of parachute cord recovered from the area of the "Elst-Driel Drop Zone" where on Sep. 21, 1944 elements of the Polish Parachute Brigade and some British Airborne forces landed during Operation Market Garden. From an old collection, simply framed. **\$75 - 100**

335. PARATROOPER ON D-DAY Statue of a paratrooper wearing full gear in preparation for his jump on D-Day, 8" tall on a 1 5/8" oak base, cold-cast bronze by artist Terry Jones, a limited edition, no. 187/750. Very good to fine. **\$150 - 200**

336. RELIC OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS IN NORMANDY Attractive 6 1/2" x 4 3/4" shadowbox display containing a "spent" .38 pistol bullet in small plastic cases attached to a reproduction of a military map of the landing beaches. The map has also been adorned with a shoulder patch of an American regiment participating in the landing. Accompanied by 1985 photos of the consignor's children at the Normandy beaches and battle site, along with his letter of provenance. The consignor, a disabled American vet, has pledged a share of the proceeds of this display to paralyzed veterans in Washington State. **\$75 - 100**

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338. RELICS FROM THE D-DAY BEACHES A very nice assemblage commemorating those who fought on the beaches on D-Day, two "spent" bullets recovered on the beaches or nearby in the mid-1980's, including what appears to be a .38 pistol bullet and a .30 rifle bullet. Both are in small plastic cases attached to a reproduction of a military map of the landing beaches. The map has also been adorned with nine shoulder patches of American of American regiments, etc. which participated in the initial attack, including the 82nd Airborne, 101st Airborne, Rangers, 1st Infantry, etc. The display is set into a 15" x 12" shadowbox and is accompanied by 1985 photos of the consignor's children at the Normandy beaches and battle site, along with his letter of provenance. The consignor, a disabled American vet, has pledged a share of the proceeds of this display to paralyzed veterans in Washington State. **\$150 - 200**

339. RELICS OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS IN NORMANDY Attractive 7 3/4" x 5 3/4" shadowbox display containing a "spent" rifle round in a small plastic case attached to a reproduction of a military map of the landing beaches. The map has also been adorned with the shoulder patch of the American regiment the "screaming eagles", the 101st Airborne, who participating in the landings. Accompanied by 1985 photos of the consignor's children at the Normandy beaches and battle site, along with his letter of provenance. The consignor, a disabled American vet, has pledged a share of the proceeds of this display to paralyzed veterans in Washington State. **\$75 - 100**

340. RELICS OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS IN NORMANDY Attractive 9" X 11" shadowbox display containing a "spent" rifle round in a small plastic case attached to a reproduction of a military map of the landing beaches. The map has also been adorned with three shoulder patches of American regiments which participating in the landings. Accompanied by 1985 photos of the consignor's children at the Normandy beaches and battle site, along with his letter of provenance. The consignor, a disabled American vet, has pledged a share of the proceeds of this display to paralyzed veterans in Washington State. **\$150 - 200**

341. SS/VT MESS KIT SS/VT mess kit, approx. 6 3/4" wide x 5 3/4" tall x 3 3/4" wide, with wire carrying handle and operable locking hasp, the top of the hasp marked: "FSS 39" with SS runes, paint worn, still good. **\$200 - 300**

342. 342. SOLDIER'S FIGHTING KNIFE FASHIONED FROM A CIVIL WAR SABER! An extraordinary World War II relic, an American soldier's fighting knife fashioned from an 1863 Union cavalry saber! This fierce weapon measures 16 1/4" long overall, with the blade measuring 10 1/4" from the hand guard which has been cut and ground-down to resemble a modern hand guard. The blade is stamped by maker C. Roby of W. Chelmsford, MS, and also bears "U.S." and "AGM" inspector's marks. The Model 1860 sword's original leather grip and wire wrapping remain completely intact. The soldier personalized this weapon, stamping the brass trim at end of the grip with the year "1944" and his name and serial number: "F. C. GUSTAFSON 35912251". The blade, sharpened on both edges, bears a bit of oxidation but is otherwise undamaged, and a homemade leather sheath with belt loop attachment (broken) accompanies, as does a print-out of Gustafson's service record. Gustafson, 36 and a photographer, enlisted for the duration of the war as a private in Cleveland on July 24, 1943. Certainly a unique fighting knife! **\$600 - 800**



343. S.A. DAGGER Ceremonial dagger and sheath issued to a member of the S.A., 14 1/2" long sheathed, slight oxidation to the blade which is marked "RZM M7/12", the crossguards abraded a bit and could use some polishing, brown wood grip bears a few indents largely on the reverse, pommel nut is scratched. The brown painted scabbard is pitted as is often the case, hanging ring is fine, and the hanger is present. A very decent example at an affordable price. **\$600 - 700**



344. GERMAN PARACHUTIST GRAVITY KNIFE German *fallschirmjäger* (parachutist) gravity knife, 10 1/8" open, wood handle, blade marked "SMF SOLINGEN ROSTFREI" with pick properly marked with eagle head and "5", spring remains very tight, blade opens and closes easily. Handle dinged a bit here and there, blade bears some slight marks from sharpening, still very good. **\$400 - 500**

345. REICHSARBEITSDIENST HEWER DAGGER HANGER Reichsarbeitsdienst hewer dagger hanger, four piece construction, bears "Deutsches Reich" stamp, 1944, with ink identification to owner "Fritz Schanz". Very good. **\$100 - 150**

346. "THE GORING INDUSTRIAL DAGGER" Replica of the "Goring Industrial Dagger" - a gift to Goring from the Ruhr industrialists, in recognition of the benefits they had received during the "Five Year Plan for Industrialisation". Dagger is 15", 16" in scabbard, marked "Paul Weyersburg, Berlin" on the blade, ivory Bakelite or plastic grip, oak leaf motif scabbard, blade in fine condition. The original dagger was made by ALCOSO, should the original become damaged. The original presentation piece has never been seen, so it is not known if it survived the war. The second example was destroyed. Likely made by Marto, Toledo, Spain. (Our thanks to F. J. Stephens for research). **\$150 - 200**

347. TIGER TANK 88MM ARMOR PIERCING SHELL A real conversation-starter, a deactivated 88mm. shell once issued to a German Tiger tank, 45 1/2" long overall, the casing alone 32 1/4" long. The shell is constructed of several parts refitted into the casing whose bottom is engraved: "enz bzs 4 43 6388 88 St KwK 43". Rare! **\$1,500 - 2,000**

348. POLICE HARD-SHELL LUGER HOLSTER War-date manufacture German police luger holster, completely intact with two belt loops, securing flap, and tool pouch flap all intact and strong, stamped on reverse "OTTO SINDEL BERLIN 1941" with police eagle approval stamp. Just a couple of small scuffs, in much better condition than usually seen. **\$350 - 450**



World War II: Uniforms, Headgear, Flags, Medals, and Insignia



349. WAFFEN-SS OAK LEAF "B" PATTERN WINTER OUTFIT Complete Waffen-SS Oak Leaf "B" pattern (reversible to white) winter camouflage outfit, complete with pants, jacket, hood and gloves. The jacket is constructed of a waterproofed cotton/rayon blend cloth, with a machine printed, autumn oak leaf "B" repeating camouflage pattern to one side in shades of orange-tans and browns, reversible to white, with an internal padding (likely felt) for warmth. The jacket is closed with an overlapping six-button flap, with an additional 1" wide tie. There is a thin hood which is closed with a drawstring, still present. All buttons are present, most buttons are original to the garment. A few stitches on the attached hood have sprung, and there are a few miniscule tears and abrasions at front. The pants are of the same type fabric and construction, and show only slightly more wear than the jacket. They bear a diagonal button fly closure with flap, two diagonal slash pockets with button closures, a drawstring waist, and a well-type pocket on the left knee. The ends of the pants bear a 7" opening allowing them to be worn over boots, and the ends are frayed, consistent with much use. A quarter-sized hole appears near the bottom of the left front pant leg, the rear of the right leg bears a hand-stitched repair to a tear. The white interior is quite soiled, as one would expect, but is otherwise entirely intact. An insulated hood is also present, again constructed in the same manner, with a ribbon to secure the hood around one's neck, and button closure, with circular felt-lined openings at the ears. Ink maker's stamp: *Karl Fischer jr. Werk II Kirchzell 57 II*, unissued and fine. Finally, a pair of insulated gloves with gray ribbon serving to join them and to tighten each at the wrist, each 16" long and 9" wide at the wrist, with "finger" for index fingers and thumbs. Overall very good, entirely genuine, and a difficult ensemble to assemble. **\$6,000 - 7,000**



350. WEHRMACHT TUNIC ISSUED TO A RUSSIAN DON COSSACK Excessively rare cotton unlined tunic issued to a volunteer Don Cossack serving with the Wehrmacht in combat in the Soviet Union. The field gray lightweight tunic bears sewn-in should boards each with green base, silver trim, two pips and red piping indicative of an artillery unit. Officer's cloth collar tabs are two crossed spears on a red background, with the entire collar bearing silver bullion trim. Ends of each sleeve also bear two bands of silver trim indicative of rank. Green Wehrmacht chest insignia present, as is Don Cossack shoulder patch on left sleeve. In superb condition. **\$3,500 - 4,500**



351. LUFTWAFFE PARATROOPER'S TUNIC WITH AFRIKA KORPS CUFF TITLE Luftwaffe paratrooper's ("Fallschirmjäger") tunic, rank of oberfeldwebel with appropriate yellow-piped shoulderboards with two pips and yellow collar tabs with four gulls, hand-sewn Afrika Korps cuff title and silver bullion tunic eagle with swastika. Ribbon bar pinned to left breast includes Iron Cross, War Merit Croiss with Swords and Czech Anschluss with Prague bar. Iron Cross ribbon affixed diagonally at front. This tunic almost certainly was used in operations:

it has been shortened several inches and the hem hand-stitched, the pockets re-lined, and three pockets and two vents have been added to the jacket with all stitching evident from without. Indeed, much of the lining appears to have been replaced in the field, apparently for utilitarian reasons. One very small moth hole on left front, else very good and a really rare specimen. **\$2,500 - 3,500**

352. WEHRMACHT PIONEER OFFICER'S TUNIC AND PANTS

Wehrmacht Pioneer lieutenant's M36 tunic and pants, six button front with four pleated scalloped pockets, sewn-in Pioneer bullion shoulder boards, bullion collar tabs, and bullion chest eagle, with Iron Cross ribbon sewn to lapel. The lining is in excellent condition save for a torn seam in right armpit. Pocket ink marked "M.F. 3./204". Tapered wool pants also present, with suspender tabs, waist tightening tab, button fly and lace closures at bottom, just above buttoned fabric closures. Overall an excellent early Pioneer's uniform. **\$1,200 - 1,400**



353. GEBIRGSJAGER ARTILLERY OFFICER'S TUNIC

Wehrmacht mountain infantry ("Gebirgsjager") artillery captain's tunic, field gray, five button front closure with four pockets, single rear vent, bullion Edelweiss shoulder patch and Iron Cross ribbon. Sewn-in shoulder boards and pips, bullion Wehrmacht breast eagle, and collar tabs all appropriate and original to the garment. Lining in fine condition. The shoulder boards show that the owner of this tunic was a member of the 79th Mountain Artillery Regiment which was organized on Oct. 6, 1936 under the 1st Mountain Division. The regiment took part in the invasion of Austria and the Sudetenland, and fought in Poland, France, and in Russia in supporting the "Stalin Line". The regiment later fought in the Caucasus and at Kharkov, and during the retreat to the Kuban bridgehead. In fought the rest of the war in bloody battles in the Balkans. **\$2,500 - 3,000**



354. LUFTWAFFE CAPTAIN'S LEATHER FLIGHT JACKET Rare and attractive non-regulation Luftwaffe captain's brown leather flight jacket showing honest wear, a brown wool-lined smaller size. The enterprising and no doubt very proud pilot has adorned the jacket with 19mm. silver deckled buttons on the diagonal slash chest pockets and shoulders to secure the shoulder boards, an officers silver bullion tunic eagle and swastika with navy backing, and officer's shoulder boards with lemon backing, secured with the above-mentioned buttons and a brown fitted cord loop at ends of shoulders. Elless zipper fully functional. A fine display piece, rarely encountered. **\$2,500 - 3,500**

355. GERMAN GENDARMERIE LIEUTENANT'S UNIFORM

German police gendarmerie oberleutnant's (lieutenant) wool tunic, four pockets, bearing gendarmerie patch on left sleeve and appropriate collar tabs and shoulder boards. The lining bears a few hand-stitched repairs, but is otherwise very good. Jacket is worn a bit, especially at creases and possibly due simply to storage. Pants are present, in much better condition, orange-piped (as is tunic), button fly, with tightening straps. Two pieces. **\$800 - 1,200**



356. FLIGHT JACKET AND PAPERS OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S PILOT KURT HEILBRONN

(1910 - ?) German-born American Army Air Corps pilot, joined the Air Transport Command and ferried military airplanes around the U.S., later transferred to Europe and assigned to Eisenhower's flight crew. Fine archive of material includes Heilbronn's leather "B-3" flight jacket, brown wool collar with synthetic wool-like lining, bears label of "Missouri Aviation", Kansas City, well-worn from the elements and from use, with an A.N.S. from Heilbronn: "This flight jacket...was purchased by me during the Second World War and I wore it while serving as General Eisenhower's pilot during that war...". Also present: Heilbronn's wartime zippered leather case with gilt lettering: "PILOT'S NAVIGATION KIT AIR FORCES UNITED STATES ARMY", 17" x 12", containing within Heilbronn's shoulder patches, insignia with propellers, lapel insignia and chest ribbons; War Office air control maps for regions surrounding Nice, Paris, Rome, Marseille, Cagliari, Strasbourg, Lyons, Ajaccio, Naples, Dijon, Florence, and Paris to Rome; a list of radio facility charts; and a bound list of airfields throughout Europe and North Africa with diagrams, approaches, lighting, facilities, etc. listed, about 120pp. 4to., issued by the Army Air Corps and stamped "RESTRICTED". A fine grouping from an honored pilot. **\$1,500 - 2,000**



PILOT'S NAVIGATION KIT AIR FORCES UNITED STATES ARMY, 17" x 12", containing within Heilbronn's shoulder patches, insignia with propellers, lapel insignia and chest ribbons; War Office air control maps for regions surrounding Nice, Paris, Rome, Marseille, Cagliari, Strasbourg, Lyons, Ajaccio, Naples, Dijon, Florence, and Paris to Rome; a list of radio facility charts; and a bound list of airfields throughout Europe and North Africa with diagrams, approaches, lighting, facilities, etc. listed, about 120pp. 4to., issued by the Army Air Corps and stamped "RESTRICTED". A fine grouping from an honored pilot. **\$1,500 - 2,000**

357. HITLER YOUTH Khaki Hitler Youth cap with sewn HJ emblem at front, also bearing two HJ enamel pins, RZM tag sewn into hat; Hitler Youth armband, separate pieces of sewn cloth (non-regulation), aluminum Hitler Youth Deutsche Jungvolk Proficiency Badge, and a small cotton NSDAP flag, possibly used for display, 13" x 10", non-regulation. Four pieces. **\$300 - 400**



358. WAFFEN-SS OAKLEAF PATTERN ZELTBAHN Waffen-SS Oakleaf "A" pattern "zeltbahn", a tent quarter or poncho in camouflage splinter pattern, with buttons, buttonholes and grommets, maker's mark indistinguishable. As always, the fabric is printed with a winter and spring foliage pattern on either side. With matching black leather rucksack straps. One or two buttons missing, two field repairs to very small tears, else very good. The zeltbahn or tent quarter was a multi-purpose piece of German army regulation equipment that was issued to ground forces. This piece of camouflaged material could be combined to make tents or shelters of various sizes as well as for camouflage, ponchos or stretchers. **\$800 - 1,000**

359. WEHRMACHT ZELTBAHN (TENT QUARTER) Wehrmacht "zeltbahn", a tent quarter or poncho in camouflage splinter pattern, with buttons, buttonholes and grommets, maker's black ink stamp "J. C. Kunker & Co. Bremen 1941". With matching black leather rucksack straps. Very good. The zeltbahn or tent quarter was a multi-purpose piece of German army regulation equipment that was issued to Wehrmacht soldiers. This piece of camouflaged material could be combined to make tents or shelters of various sizes as well as for camouflage, ponchos or stretchers. **\$150 - 200**

360. "FLIEGERSTAHLHELM" ARMORED LUFTWAFFE FLIGHT HELMET An excessively rare piece of Luftwaffe flight gear, a "Fliegerstahlhelm", or armored flight helmet used on a very limited basis early in the war.



The dark brown leather-covered helmet bears a padded rolled leather tube from attached at top to the rear of the helmet, used as a grab. Two straps on each side attach to the helmet's leather sides by means of snaps, then join at rivets further below to form a single leather chinstrap. The chinstrap is secured by means of a thin metal plate which presses against the strap, and a metal snap. The heavily padded interior of the helmet conceal protects the wearer from the several steel plates directly beneath the leather exterior. The sandy brown liner within bears a sewn tag reading: "SIEMENS Baumuster SSK 90 Hersteller: LUFTFAHRTGERÄTEWERK HAKENFELDE GMBH; STRIWA; Kopfgröße [size illegible]". Some scuffs to the exterior, consistent with use and handling, else very good. A helmet you won't see again for some time... **\$4,000 - 5,000**



361. M1940 CAMOUFLAGED HELMET WITH CHICKENWIRE BASKET Rare and very desirable M1940 German helmet, remnants of a Heer decal on right, left decal indistinguishable, the original gray paint weather-worn and overpainted in places with white, with a large-hex "half-basket" of three-twist chicken wire affixed with double side hooks to the bottom edge of the helmet. Wear under the wires and where wire abrades the helmet is entirely consistent with authentic examples. Original leather liner is present, in good condition, chin-strap also present, but one strap very weak at one place. Such helmets were typically found in France and Italy, as chicken wire was a rarity in the east. **\$3,000 - 4,000**

362. M1940 CAMOUFLAGED HELMET, PROBABLE LUFTWAFFE USE Scarce M1940 camouflaged helmet, painted in hard enamel paint in shades of emerald green, chocolate brown, and black: colors typically used to paint Luftwaffe aircraft. Indeed, this shade of green has rarely been used elsewhere in the German military. Decals have either been removed (most likely), or painted-over. Leather liner and chinstrap present. In overall very good condition, with paint near fine. **\$2,000 - 3,000**



363. LUFTWAFFE AFRIKA KORPS CAMOUFLAGE HELMET Rare M1940 German helmet bearing Luftwaffe second pattern eagle decal on left side, national colors decal on right, hand-painted in a durable green-yellow camouflage with brush marks remaining entirely evident. Size 57 leather liner present, though it may have been removed at one time to facilitate painting or for replacement. Lacks chinstrap. The colors used to paint this helmet make it appear it could only have been used in an arid or desert climate. **\$2,500 - 3,500**



364. RUSSIAN HELMET AND MEDALS Lot of seven items, includes a Russian (likely) Ssh40 helmet, heavily oxidized, webbing gone and padding torn, markings worn-off, chin strap present but worn, with Russian Victory medals and victory medals for Stalingrad and Leningrad, as well as what appears to be a "tinnie" for a party meeting picturing Stalin and Lenin in profile, and a 1945 poster (French Communist Party?) bearing an artist's image of Stalin with his title at bottom "*Marechal Stalin*". With two unrelated Nazi lapel pins, a D.A.P. pin (badly damaged) and a "D.V.G. WESTMARK (LOTHR.)" pin. Overall good to very good.

\$300 - 400

365. LUFTWAFFE M43 STYLE WHITE WINTER CAP Luftwaffe white sheepskin fleece M43-style winter cap, brown wool, leather visor attached with the under part of the bill in an off-white cloth. Ear flaps come down and mat be secured with button and cord loop, additional flaps provided to cover openings for ears, secured with metal snaps (one missing). Luftwaffe eagle with blue-gray backing and separate cockade sewn to front. Moderate soiling.

\$400 - 500



366. BRITISH 1944 BMB CAMOUFLAGED PARATROOPER HELMET Rare British BMB (Briggs Motor Bodies) paratrooper helmet, green painted shell (repainted) with tightly-woven cotton camo net bearing strips of light green, light brown and dark brown cotton fabric and oilcloth knotted thereto. Liner, chinstrap, chin cup, padding and webbing completely consistent with known examples, as is the leather sweatband marked: *BMB 1944 7 5/8*. Paint, which

was brushed on, remains in very good condition but for wear at the bottom of the steel rim. Really an attractive helmet, not often seen in this condition.

\$1,000 - 1,500

367. BRITISH 1944 BMB CAMOUFLAGED PARATROOPER HELMET Rare British BMB (Briggs Motor Bodies) paratrooper helmet, green sand-paint shell with addition of black camouflage overpaint, screwed in green painted area show no signs of overpaint, while screws in black painted areas show minute traces of well-worn black paint. Liner, chinstrap, chin cup, padding and webbing completely consistent with known examples, as is the leather sweatband marked: *BMB 1944 7 5/8*. Helmet bears large cotton rectangular camo webbing, likely contemporary to the helmet. Two chips to paint, one at front and one at top, some more chips and a small area of oxidation along edge of steel rim, otherwise very good and a great example for display.

\$800 - 1,200

368. BELGIAN WORLD WAR II HELMET Belgian World War II helmet, with Belgian Lion badge affixed to front, medium brown paint, sweat band within is loosening from corrugated attachment, original chin strap present.

\$75 - 100



369. GERMAN FIRE PROTECTION POLICE HELMET Uncommon black semi-gloss painted vulcan fiber helmet, size 57 with original leather liner, top pads and chin strap, issued to Fire Protection Police at the Berlin Telephone Company (Telefunken). Company logo is branded at front in silver paint, a 1 1/2" crack is present on left, otherwise a very good example.

\$250 - 350

370. FORESTRY SERVICE OFFICER'S HAT Finer example of a German Forestry officer's peaked hat with bullion wheat and metal eagle, only the smallest moth hole where top meets side band, a 3/4" tear is slightly worn and soiled leather sweatband, with a very clean and intact visor. A very nice example.

\$300 - 400

371. GERMAN LIEB GARDE FUR HAT Russian-style fur "Lieb Garde" (?) hat bearing Wehrmacht eagle, oak leaf wreaths and red cockade insignia, insulated with black wool sewn to field green wool outer body, the top of the hat is red cloth bearing two crossed bands of bullion silver cloth with a diamond pattern. Wool flaps are secured by hooks and eyes and may be pulled down to cover the ears. The interior lining is grey quilted cotton, marked size 52, maker marked but name illegible, made in Breslau. Light oxidation to insignia else excellent.

\$400 - 600



372. GERMAN LUFTWAFFE FLAK ARTILLERY ENLISTED MAN'S VISORED CAP German Luftwaffe blue-gray wool enlisted man's visor cap, bears metal stamped tricolor cockade and wreath and Luftwaffe eagle insignia, along with the leather chinstrap indicating that the cap belonged to an enlisted man. The bright red piping indicates service with the Flak Artillery corps. Interior lining and sweatband are fine, maker Franz Ritter, Bettingen, 1939, size 59. One small moth hole to top rear of cap, chinstrap and visor only slightly discolored, overall very good.

\$500 - 600

373. HERMANN GORING REPLICA PEAKED CAP High quality replica of Hermann Goring's summer dress visor cap, with bullion eagle, cockade, piping and strap, white twill cotton top, ribbed black side, the interior bearing a leather sweatband, yellow rayon lining, and copy of the original "*Verkhaus-Abteilung der Luftwaffe*" plastic shield with Gorings name label within. This hat has been on display for some time: the bullion has oxidized a bit, the cotton top is dust soiled and wrinkled. In our opinion, this aging makes this cap look even more authentic.

\$200 - 300

374. LUFTWAFFE NCO OVERSEAS CAP Luftwaffe blue-grey, wool construction "fliegermütze", or overseas cap. The front of the cap has a machine embroidered, second pattern Luftwaffe eagle and a national tricolor cockade. Both the eagle and the cockade are neatly handstitched in place. The interior of the cap is fully lined in ribbed, blue-grey cotton. Interior is soiled from use, exterior much less so.

\$200 - 300

375. WEHRMACHT INFANTRY OFFICER'S VISOR CAP Wehrmacht infantry officer's visor cap with original dark green piping, bullion wreath and strap, excellent condition but for a few tiny moth nips on sides. Sweatband is excellent, as is stitching, maker's stamp "*Erstklassig CW for Clemens Wagner*", and stamped "*EXTRA*" on the sweatband. Tucked within the sweatband is folded a double page of the *NS-Kurier*, July 8, 1943.

\$400 - 500





377. OVERSIZED STURMABTEILUNG (S.A.) HEADQUARTERS FLAG Rare, very large Sturmabteilung (S.A.) headquarters flag, 130" x 80", made of separate pieces of cotton with white stitched details, believed to have been taken from the S.A.'s Munich headquarters where it had flown in front of the building. The flag bears numerous professional repairs, no doubt made during its service life, some scattered stains from storage, otherwise very good condition. S.A. flags are not often encountered; those of this size are almost never seen. **\$5,000 - 6,000**

378. KRIEGSMARINE REICHSKRIEGSFLAG Kriegsmarine Reichskriegsflag, or German naval war flag, 150 x 250 cm. (60" x 98 1/2"), fine cotton weave with printed design, the hoist bearing the flag name, dimensions and maker "Plutzall & Brull K.G. Bielitz O/S" printed in flack, with cotton rope, flag corners reinforced. Fine condition. **\$400 - 500**

379. NSDAP PARTY FLAG National Socialist Party flag, 55" x 51", cotton fabric with swastika, white field and red field constructed of separate pieces, with three of the flag's edges bearing silver bullion fringe. Upper-right corner of the flag bears an 8" x 6 1/4" brown patch with blue trim bearing the name "Hopstadten/Nahe". Perhaps one or two insignificant moth holes in the flag, a few more in the town name, damp stain affects swastika white field on one side of flag only, else very good. Hopstadten is a small town in the Nahe valley with a population of about 2,500 people, just north of Saarbrücken. On Mar. 21, 1945 Patton's 354th Infantry marched through the town en route east. **\$600 - 800**

380. NSDAP BANNER NSDAP hanging banner, finely woven cotton, 112" x 46" with swastika printed upon a white field which has been sewn onto the larger red field. The hoist is sewn as to accommodate a pole so that the banner may hang vertically, and either end of the hoist has been reinforced against tearing. Several moderately-sized holes, else in fine condition. **\$300 - 400**

381. NSDAP PARADE FLAGS Lot of seven paper NSDAP flags on 21" pine staffs, one bearing a few chips at top, else fine. These flags were ubiquitous at NSDAP rallies, parades, and other such functions. **\$100 - 150**

381A. CAPTURED NSDAP FLAG FROM REGENSBURG German NSDAP hanging banner, 94" x 46", fine woven cotton constructed in three pieces with the white circular field bearing a printed swastika, the banner bearing an opening for the insertion of a rod so that the flag may be draped vertically. One side of the flag bears carefully-printed black lettering: "REGENSBURG - GERMANY 4 MAY 1945 BOYS FROM 261ST PERSONNEL" and bears the signatures of about 23 members of the regiment, some of whom have added their nicknames. James B. Harry, aka "Bunny", has added a large drawing of Bugs Bunny wearing a combat helmet. Overall fine. In the closing days of April, 1945, the 261st Regiment, under command of the 65th Infantry Division, was fighting its way toward the Rhine. The division forced the Danube southwest of Regensburg despite strong opposition, especially against the 261st on April 26. On the day this flag was signed, the balance of the 65th reached Austria. A neat captured war souvenir. **\$150 - 200**



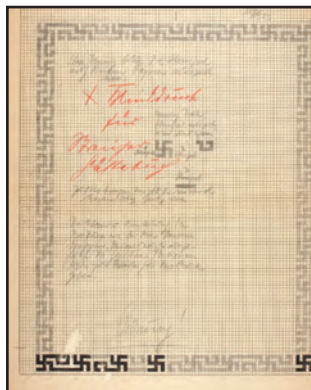
lope. Three awards are signed in the original, one by an unidentified infantry general. Folds, else very good. **\$400 - 600**

382. ERWIN ROMMEL MUSEUM-GRADE REPLICA FIELD MARSHAL'S FORMAL BATON ERWIN ROMMEL (1891 - 1944) German field marshal whose Afrika Corps threw back repeated British and American assaults in North Africa, later he defended Normandy and ultimately was forced to commit suicide due to his implication in the Hitler bomb plot. Museum-grade replica field marshal's baton, an exact copy in every respect of the baton awarded to Rommel following his promotion to Field Marshal on June 21, 1942. The 20" x 2" jeweler-made baton bears bronze fittings at either end, one fitted with a Maltese Cross at one end, the other bearing an eagle and swastika. A sterling silver ring is also fitted at each end of the shaft, reading individually: "Der Führer dem Generalfeldmarschall Rommel" and "Zum Freiheitskampf des Grossdeutschen Volkes 23 Juni 1942". The red velvet-covered shaft of the baton bears alternating swastika and eagle, Maltese Cross, and modern Wehrmacht-style Maltese Cross insignia attached thereto. The baton is accompanied by a custom-made black leather case with gilt-imprinted lettering: "GENERALFELDMARSCHALL ERWIN ROMMEL" on top, and the name of the original maker: "H. J. Wilm Berlin" printed on the white lining within. Only slightly tarnished. These top quality replicas were manufactured years ago, and to our knowledge are no longer made. This example should in no way be confused with the much cheaper reproductions using stamped lettering and poorly cast or turned fittings. **\$7,000 - 9,000**

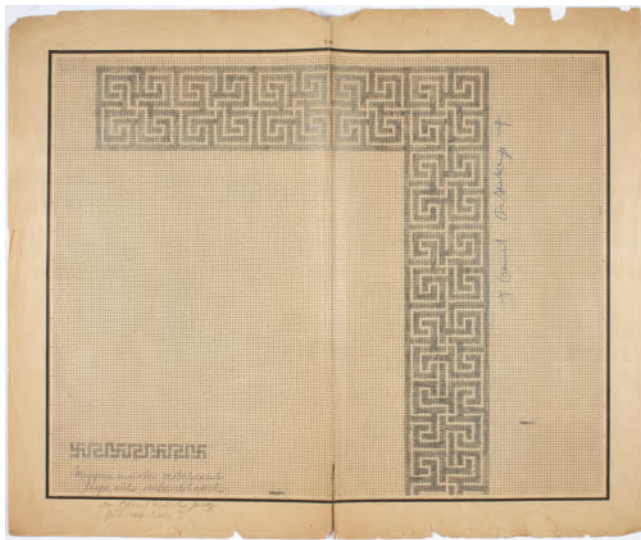
383. GERMAN MEDAL BAR German medal bar, likely an officer's, bears a pin and hook backing with three medals (two missing). Included is the German War Service Cross 2nd Class with Swords, the Sudeten Medal, awarded to those who occupied Czechoslovakia, and the Silesian Eagle, 2nd Class, given in the defense of Silesia. Generally very good. **\$100 - 150**

384. MEDAL AND AWARD GROUPING FOR A GERMAN SOLDIER Group of awards and medals given Obergefreiten (Lance Corporal) Friedrich Gutmann during his service in the Wehrmacht during World War II. Includes awards for Iron Cross, 2nd Class, Ost Medal, War Merit Cross, 2nd Class with Swords, Wound Badge in Black, and a Demjansk Shield. Also present are three of the medals awarded, including the Iron Cross with ribbon, Ost Medal and War Merit Cross, each with paper envelope. **\$400 - 600**

Original design drawings for top-level awards, from the estate of Frieda Thiersch



385. ORIGINAL DESIGN DRAWINGS FOR THE KNIGHTS CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS AWARDS Historic set of original pencil, ink, and watercolor drawings executed by graphic FRANZISKA KOBELL in the development of award documents given to recipients of the various Knights Cross awards given deserving German soldiers who exhibited exceptional valor in combat. The award was instituted on September 1, 1939 and Adolf Hitler ordered Prof. Gerdy Troost to design appropriate awards and presentation cases for his ap-



proval. He placed Troost in charge of assembling a design team and overseeing the project. Graphic artist Franziska Kobell was employed to design lettering and document borders, Franz and Hermann Wandinger were placed in charge of gilding, and bookbinder Frieda Thiersch was chosen to design and construct the document folders and presentation boxes ("cassettes"). This fine archive includes 15 separate sheets, averaging about 12" x 14" and bearing for the most part various designs for the borders of documents. Almost all incorporate a swastika in some form, usually repeating itself in the pattern. A few of the intricate sketches show the entire border of a document, and three sketches have been painstakingly hand-colored with watercolor paint. Much of the work has been done on graph paper in order to maintain symmetry in the designs. One of the pages bears notes on how some of the folders may have been made, indicating that only three stamps were needed to create the repeating border — this would eliminate the need to create an entire page-sized die when only three different dies repeating themselves would suffice. The same page indicates that this design was intended to be used in the construction of a guest book for Nazi propagandist Julius Streicher: "*Proof for Streicher Guest Book On Monday morning please...bring it to Otto. He should finish it by Wednesday afternoon...*". Other notes concern blind-embossing, size reduction, and design changes, with some marginal notes concerning routine business matters. Finally, an octavo page with a baroque border is signed by **FRIEDA THIERSCH** beneath a whimsical quote written in Italian, French and German: "*Malatesta d'un trompette etc.*". Some of the patterns very closely approximate the final patterns used on Knights Cross award documents and cases, perhaps only a single line or two different. An intriguing assemblage which should be thoroughly researched. From the sale of Frieda Thiersch's estate, 2004. Sold with two copies of *Die Kunst im Deutschen Reich*, June and October, 1942, Franz Eher, Munich, containing articles on the Knights Cross award documents, cassettes, embossed leather cases, etc. **\$5,000 - 7,000**

387. ORTSGRUPPENLEITER ARMBAND Armband for an NSDAP Ortsgruppenleiter, bullion oak leaves and piping with black ribbon swastika and pip at center. RZM tag still affixed on verso. A fine example of the armband of the highest leader at the local level. **\$400 - 500**

386. PRINTING PROOF FOR RITTERKREUZ AWARD FOLDER Printer's proof for the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross award document folder, one sheet, 9 3/4" x 14 1/2", the near-final design showing a stylized eagle perched above an oak wreath encircling a swastika which here has been shaded-in by pencil, as it appears in the final finished document. There are some light pencil notes on the document: "*Tomorrow morning at 8:00 Herr [Fritz] Krinitz will pick up both proofs in your apartment. Please call me in the morning if you are satisfied*". Most likely written by **FRANZISKA KOBELL**, graphic designer who designed the lettering and graphics on this award, and intended for bookbinder Frieda Thiersch from whose estate this document emanated in 2004. **\$1,000 - 1,500**

388. RUSSIAN MEDAL FOR THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II WITH CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY BATOV AND MASESYEV A scarce gold-tone hanging medal issued in 1975 by a society of World War II veterans, measuring 1 1/8" dia. with an image of Stalin on the front. Accompanied by a folded pamphlet signed by two notable World War II veterans: **PAVEL IVANOVICH BATOV** (1897-1985), Soviet brigade commander who took part in the 1939 invasion of Poland and 1940 invasion of Finland, later fighting in the battle of Kursk. Additionally signed by celebrated Russian ace **ALEXEY PETROVICH MARESEYEV** (1916-2001). Maresyev started his career as a fighter pilot. His plane was shot down in 1942 and his injuries proved so severe that he had both legs amputated. Miraculously, he returned to flight in 1943 and was awarded the Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union, the highest military honor. Light wear to medal and pamphlet, overall very good condition. **\$150 - 200**



389. SPANISH CROSS IN SILVER WITH SWORDS Scarce medal, the Spanish Cross in Silver with Swords. The Spanish Cross was established on April 14, 1939 in recognition of those German units which were active in the Spanish Civil War, fighting in the "Condor Legion" with Franco's forces against the communists in Spain. These forces consisted primarily of volunteers. The medal was made in several version, the silver version given to those with prior military experience. This example is LDO marked L/15 (Otto Schickle), 32 grams, 56 x 56 cm., with uncleaned patina. No significant flaws. **\$1,200 - 1,500**

390. SS BUTTONS FROM A SMOKING JACKET Six buttons 0.71" (18 mm) in diameter, with the SS insignia surrounded by oak leaves, shiny silver finish, probably nickel, for an evening dress uniform or vest. Manufactured by the Austrian firm of Gebruder Schneider, Wien (BSW). "BSW" letters stamped on reverse and the famous "BSW" clover leaf makers mark. Non-RZM, post-1938. Included is an unidentified gold finish medal with black and red band, 15mm width and height. **\$400 - 500**

391. THIRD REICH METAL INSIGNIA AND PINS Fine lot of 11 insignia, pins and awards, includes: Jager oak leaf cluster with three fixing pins on verso; two "RADWJ" War Helper's Service pins, stamped, solid backed, matte grey, swastika with diagonally-angled sheaves of wheat and banner with raised initials, one pin slightly bent and missing hook; two driver service award patches, green felt backing; three marksman lanyard attachments, four pins each; one marksman's pin; one NSDAP enamel party pin for a buttonhole, RZM marked; and one "tinnie", commemorates Party Day 1937 in Kreistag-Aachen-Stadt-Land. Overall very good to fine. **\$200 - 300**

392. NAZI ARMBANDS Pair of armbands, includes an SA Sports Leaders armband, along with a standard embroidered NSDAP armband. Sold with a 1940 W.H.W. card bearing six small glass ornaments with multicolored runes, two pieces cleanly broken. **\$250 - 350**

393. ARMY CLOTH INSIGNIAS Large grouping of U.S. Army cloth insignia, includes 11 vintage shoulder patches from the 1st, 2nd and 6th Armies, 14 private's stripes, hash marks, etc. Very good. **\$40 - 60**



The Great War

The Red Baron adds a stag to his "kills"



394. MANFRED VON RICHTHOFEN (1892 – 1918) “The Red Baron”, German aviator of World War I and his country’s top ace with over 80 “kills”, he was shot down and killed by Canadian A. Roy Brown. An exceedingly rare war-dated I.S.P., a postcard photo inscribed and signed “*Bar. Von Richtofen, Captain*” showing von Richtofen in hunting garb proudly standing over a stag he had taken. In one corner von Richtofen has written (in German): “*In the hunt ... guest of Brenner*”. In the upper left corner the Baron has made a five line inscription which, because of his handwriting, is difficult to read but appears to make a reference to the hunting lodge in the background as belonging to one “*Bushrich*”. Mounting traces, as well as printer’s markings on verso which may indicate that the image was once published. Very good.

\$4,000 – 6,000

395. JOHN J. PERSHING (1860 – 1948) American general “Black Jack” Pershing commanded troops sent to capture Pancho Villa, and later was Commander in Chief of all American forces in Europe in World War I. Fine S.P. 8” x 10” sepia, a chest, up pose in uniform inscribed to a lieutenant, January, 1933. Trailing end of signature a tad light, else fine. **\$150 – 200**

396. CHARLES PIERRE CORVISART (1857–1939) French general who distinguished himself in World War I, awarded the Legion of Honor and the Distinguished Service Medal by the U.S. for his role in the Battle of Verdun. Fine content A.L.S. on the verso of a postcard bearing his image, 1p. 4” x 6”, June 7, 1932, in French to a gentleman, in part: “*...I am fortunate to be a friend of the great general Pershing. Aug. 20 1917, during Verdun, I was honored to have him at my combat post, near the 16th army corps which I commanded, returned to Germany, the hill of the ‘Dead Man’. I was military attaché to Tokyo at the same time as General Pershing, I had, in 1904–05, followed him in the army operations...*”. Boldly signed “*General Baron Corvisart*”. Very good condition.

\$100 – 150

397. WORLD WAR I LETTERS A group of three A.L.S. signed “*Mike Sgt 1st Cl...Lowenthal B.H. 104 U. S. Army*”, each written to his “*Sweetheart*”. The first, 6pp. 8vo., is penned on lined Knights of Columbus letterhead reading: “*On Active Duty with American Expeditionary Forces*” and written from Biarritz, Apr. 10, 1919. In small part: “*...Well sweetie we are having a pleasant holiday...So many places of historic interest...several forts and castles there that played a part in the Napoleonic era...A note was left at my hotel requesting me & call at office of Provost. When I called a young man introduced himself as the Postmaster for the U.S. Army...I was indeed glad to meet him...We sure are ‘taking things easy’...I’m sure glad I accepted offer of leave for here...*”, and more descriptions of his time there. With a second A.L.S. on American Y.M.C.A. American Expeditionary Force letterhead, 4pp. 8vo., Rheims, May 25, 1919, again to his sweetheart, in part: “*...Left Paris this morning...Had dinner at a hotel that was in ruins and then spent about two hours walking around town...Not a single house here that wasn’t struck. Nearly all are just shells of building the insides blown out. The famous cathedral is a mass of ruins. A large number of German prisoners under French guards are trying to clear some of the debris away, but it seems it would take a million men a hundred years to make a slight impression in this awful devastation...Inhabitants are all gone, but a few are returning now,*

a very few. After seeing most of the town proper, we rose out to trenches twelve miles away. Everything there is just as they left it when armistice was signed. Mile after mile of shell torn battlefield covered with barbed wire, wrecked guns, tanks, R. R. cars and other debris...Tomorrow morning we leave here for Verdun, then to Metz...In Paris, I visited the Louvre, Napoleon’s tomb and the War Museum...”. Finally, an A.L.S. 8pp. 8vo., on letterhead of the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport, Ct., [n.d. but “*Monday 8’45pm*”], sending news and a description of trip home. Three pieces, very good.

\$100 – 150

398. BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE GERMAN ARTILLERY MAP Artillery map issued to German artillery units during the height of the battle of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, ca. Oct. 29, 1918, 33” x 26”, a relief map of the region overprinted in red and blue, labeled: “*Group Argonne (2nd 781) Artillery positions Nr. 27*”. All types of artillery emplacements are indicated, as well as balloon bases, airfields, ground spotting locations, troop movements, and so on. Heavy folds, fold splits and a 5” tear from right margin, consistent with use.

\$100 – 150

399. WORLD WAR I FRAMED PHOTOGRAPH OF SOLDIER Photograph, 3” x 5” b/w showing a self-assured American soldier leaning against a railing in a studio, encased in a padded frame embroidered “*Souvenir de Belgique and of the Great War*” with embroidered flags of various nations at bottom. Edges missing some fabric, uncommon.

\$75 – 100

400. WORLD WAR I GERMAN SOLDIER’S PHOTO ALBUM World War I German soldier’s photo album, 13” x 10 1/2”, contains about 180 photographs of scenes from the Western front, most second-generation. Included is a 9” x 11” I.S.P. with ink signature of an officer, with other images showing comrades, distant fortifications, battlements, trenches, river obstacles, German graves, balloons and blimps, shattered towns and forests, Christmas festivities...and one image showing a forest floor covered with bodies mown down by gunfire. Very good. Although second-generation, these photos were certainly never mass-produced due to their personal nature.

\$300 – 400

401. GERMAN WORLD WAR I GUARD’S GREATCOAT Guard’s formal greatcoat ca. 1918, full-length with six copper-plated buttons and buttoned rear vent, shoulders bear epaulets bearing a fancifully embroidered crown with the intertwined letters “*F R I*” in red thread. Fully lined, no maker’s label. Worth researching.

\$500 – 600

402. EARLY 1900'S GERMAN FIRE HELMET Early German fire helmet, ca. 1900–1910, back leather body with aluminum spine from front to back, protective visors back and front, hand painted symbol of the town of Pölsium is affixed to the front of the headdress. Leather chinstrap, a bit worn, is affixed to round fixing screws at sides. Metal plate affixed within indicates maker Carl Henkel, Bielefeld. Very good. **\$250 – 350**

403. WORLD WAR I GERMAN "HATE" BELT One of the finest World War I "hate" belts we've encountered, and 100% original. The 1 3/4" wide leather belt is studded with almost fifty "souvenirs" collected by its owner's enemies. These include: buttons from sappers, ordnance, and artillerymen from Germany, Britain, France, and the United States, aviator's wings, two live and two spent rounds; part of a German ring bearing a black Maltese Cross; a hat insignia, and more. Wiring on the reverse indicates that every item is original to the belt. With "Gott Mit Uns" period buckle. A great display piece! **\$250 – 350**

404. TRENCH-MADE COMBAT KNIFE World War I trench-made fighting knife, blade 6 1/2", 11" overall, the handle a crudely-cast brass, possibly made from a recycled shell casing (?), the blade equally crude, heavily pitted, and likely trench-made as well. From a Pennsylvania estate, ex: The Horse Soldier, noted militaria dealers in Gettysburg, Pa. **\$100 – 150**

405. WORLD WAR I ERA TRENCH KNIFE World War I era trench knife, likely trench-made, 9 1/4" long overall, leather handle, stiletto-shaped blade, with a heavy leadommel and hand-sewn leather wrapped grip. From a Pennsylvania estate, ex: The Horse Soldier, noted militaria dealers, Gettysburg, Pa. **\$100 – 150**

406. WORLD WAR I FRENCH PROPAGANDA POSTER A fine French propaganda poster for a celebration sponsored by Reuilly, measures 62 1/2" x 46", depicting a band of beleaguered French soldiers on march titled "Somme" by A. Barrere, ca. 1917, with the headline: "Charity of Sponsors of Reuilly. Reuilly Barracks, Paris. Sunday 3 June 1917 at 2 p.m. sharp at the Trocadéro Palace, Grand Charity Matinée in honor of soldiers from the invaded regions in the presence of the President of the Republic and presided over by the Minister for War...with the participation of artists from the Opéra, the Opéra-



Comique, the Comédie-Française, the Odéon and the main theatres and concert halls of Paris, band of the Republican GuardFor the Soldiers - by the Soldiers, 22nd Section. C.O.A. (Army Operational Centre). To book seats apply to the Charity of Sponsors of Reuilly...or the Trocadéro Palace". Moderate folds with a couple of splits at middle, a couple of small tears and a few clean marginal splits at folds, very lightly toned, overall good condition, could benefit from restoration. **\$600 – 800**

407. FRENCH PATRIOTIC WAR DRIVE POSTER World War I poster promoting French bonds, 31 3/4" x 47 1/2", depicts a crowd of people handing money to a woman symbolizing France, who in turn stands in front of a winged statue of liberty ("La Marseillaise"). The stairs around her are littered with bills, coins, and money bags. A small cherub figure in a helmet sits near the woman's feet. The captions reads: "2me EMPRUNT DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE, En Avant Armee De L'Épargne C'est Pour La Patrie". ("Forward an Army of Savings for the Motherland"). Printed by Affiches Photographiques Robundy, Cannes. Folds, some minor chips at lower right margin, else very good. **\$300 – 400**

408. WORD WAR I FRENCH PROPAGANDA POSTER Fine French war bond propaganda poster, 31 1/2" x 44 3/4", showing an enthused French *poilu* exhorting his comrades to join him as he charges forward exclaiming "On les aura!" ("We'll take them!") and promoting the: "2E Emprunt De La Defense Nationale Souscrivez", which roughly translates to: "2nd Loan of National Defense, Subscribe". Printed by Devambe, Paris, 1916. Folds, else very good. **\$300 – 400**

409. WORLD WAR I FRENCH SERBIAN RETREAT PROPAGANDA POSTER Fine French propaganda poster, 32" x 47 1/2", depicts French soldiers guarding Serbian civilians as they walk across a snowy field with the caption: "25 JUIN 1916 JOURNEE SERBE". Artist Theophile-Alexandre Steinlen, printed by Lapin Imp Paris, Edition "La Guerre" 110 Avenue Victor Hugo, 1916. Moderate folds, with two chips on left edge at fold lines, rough right edge, otherwise very good. The desperate retreat of the Serbs from their homeland in the face of Axis attacks proved a powerful propaganda tool in the recruitment of soldiers from France, Britain and Greece. **\$400 – 500**



409A. WORLD WAR I ITALIAN PROPAGANDA POSTER Italian World War I fundraising poster, 27 1/2" x 39 1/2", depicts a soldier at the front pointing a finger at the viewer with the caption: "Fate tutti il vostro dovere! Le Sottoscrizioni al Prestito Si Ricevono Presso Il Credito Italiano" ("Do your duty! Subscribe to loans at Credit Italiano"). Artist Lucien Achille Mauzan, printed by G. Modiano & C. Milano. Light folds, else very good. **\$750 – 1,000**

410. GERMAN OCCUPIERS DEMAND REDUCTION IN ELECTRICITY USAGE German field-printed broadside, 12 1/4" x 17 1/4", in French, Somain, France, Jan. 11, 1917. The broadside orders that due to a lack of coal for the production of electricity, all electric store signage is forbidden, only essential retail lighting is allowed, and at the sounding of the 7:00 PM curfew, all lighting must be extinguished. This new order is to be enforced by the appropriately-named "lighting police"! Folds, else very good. **\$75 – 100**

411. GERMAN OCCUPIERS FIGHT BLACK MARKETEERS Manuscript broadside with official ink seal, 8 1/4" x 13", Ecaillon, France, July 13, 1916, a list of fixed wholesale and retail prices for various dairy products, as determined by the occupying German military forces. Items include a single egg, cream, butter, milk, etc. It is also noted: "...Infringement will be punished by a fine of 15 francs or a maximum imprisonment of 3 months. Food coming from the American Committee is not included...". In areas near the Belgian border, black market sales were widespread. Very good. **\$60 – 80**

412. GERMAN OCCUPIERS RESTRICT TRADE IN HORSES Printed occupation broadside, 15 1/2" x 11", Douai, France, July 24, 1915, in French and German, signed in type by a German officer "Lotter". In part: "Whoever has the intention of buying or selling a horse, must previously declare such purchase or sale at the Etappen-Kommandantur...Anyone neglecting to make this declaration, will be punished with a fine or imprisonment...". Weak folds, some toning, else very good. **\$75 – 100**

413. GERMAN OCCUPIERS VOID FRENCH BANKNOTES German occupation broadside, 9 3/4" x 12 1/4", Mezieres, France, July 6, 1918, issued in the name of "Lt. Gen. Hahndorff". The decree lists eight denominations of French banknotes which: "are hereby annulled...they should not be used any longer for payments..." and allows citizens until Oct. 1 to exchange their notes for German-approved notes. Toned, else very good. **\$60 - 80**

414. GERMAN PROPAGANDA POSTER QUOTES KAISER WILHELM A sobering printed broadside, 11 1/2" x 19", [n.p., n.d.], in French, a propaganda poster likely issued in France or Belgium meant to instill fear in the soldiers defending their homelands. The poster partly quotes a speech given by Wilhelm II to recruits in Potsdam on Nov. 23, 1891. In part: "...RECRUITS!...You may be called upon at any moment to shoot at members of your own family, or to cut down father, mother, brothers or sisters. My orders in this respect are to be executed without alacrity, and without murmur...You must do your duty without listening to the voice of your hearts!...". Large chip at left margin, a few marginal tears and weak folds. **\$75 - 100**

415. GERMANS ARREST BELGIANS IN DOUAI, FRANCE Printed broadside, 16 1/2" x 24 1/2", Douai, France, Apr. 29, 1915, signed in type by Mayor Charles Bertin. German occupiers place Belgian citizens in Douai under house arrest, in part: "NOTICE TO BELGIAN SUBJECTS...Belgians residing at Douai [France]...will be allowed to return to Belgium at a date to be fixed later...they must register AT ONCE at the Town Hall...". Very good. Douai was a major transportation and commercial center near the Belgian border and was burned during World War I. Sold with a second item, a handwritten notice, 1p. 8vo., Douai, ca. 1915, in which the Germans indicate that inhabitants who own bicycles are to bring them to the Town Hall from where the bicycles will be "transported" on June 11. Of course, bicycles were a common mode of troop transport. Two pieces. **\$75 - 100**

416. GERMANS DEMAND REPARATIONS Field-printed broadside on bright orange paper, 1p. 12" x 17", Henamenil, Sept. 3, 1914, signed in type by German Gen. von Fassbender. The broadside, in French, is directed to the "Inhabitants of Luneville" and is headed "NOTICE to the POPULATION". It cites a recent attack on Aug. 25 upon trains carrying German troops and columns of soldiers by the local population, as well as an attack upon a Red Cross hospital holding wounded German soldiers. Von Fassbender demands that the civilians pay 650,000 francs by Sept. 6, barring which homes will be searched for valuables. He warns that those attempting to hide valuables or flee the city will be shot. Some fold tears at top, wrinkles, else very good. **\$100 - 150**



417. WORLD WAR I AMERICAN CZECH PROPAGANDA POSTER Rare World War I American propaganda poster, 25" x 36", printed in Czech, 25" x 36", shows two soldiers in a bayonet charge with the caption: "Uz Slovenskovstava Puta Sistrhava". Issued by the Czechoslovak Recruiting Office, Tribune Building, New York, designed and printed at the School of Printing and Graphic Art of Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass. U.S.A. Wentworth Poster No 10. Minor marginal chips, tears and creases along left edge, otherwise good condition. **\$500 - 600**

418. WORLD WAR I AMERICAN PROPAGANDA POSTER AIMED AT

POLISH IMMIGRANTS American propaganda poster, 20 3/4" x 28 1/4" bearing a portrait of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Polish Revolutionary War hero, and written entirely in Polish. This appeal to recent Polish immigrants reads in part: "In America—Will you help America fight for liberty in Poland?". Printed by Latham Litho 8 PTG CO. Brooklyn, N.Y., artist George John Illion. Near fine. **\$200 - 300**

419. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER Very rare American World War I poster, 21" x 28", issued by the Committee on Public Information promoting the Girl Reserves of the Y.W.C.A. and depicting a young girl shooting a basketball marked with the group's blue triangle through a hoop and reading: "Help us put the Blue Triangle over the top!". Near fine condition. This is one of the rarest American World War I posters! **\$600 - 800**

420. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER Fine James Montgomery Flagg American enlistment poster with his famous Uncle Sam figure, 20" x 32", captioned: "I am telling you. On June 28th I expect you to enlist in the army of war savers to back up my army of fighters. W.S.S. Enlistment". With Torch of Liberty stamp. Issued by American Lithographic Co., New York. Tape remnants on verso of corners affect nothing, tiny chip at top right corner, else very good. **\$300 - 400**

421. U.S. MARINES WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER Fine World War I poster, 21" x 28", for the U.S. Marines showing a Marine exhorting his comrades: "E-E-E-YAH-YIP GO OVER WITH U.S. MARINES". Pin holes at corners, white spot approx. 1" at left margin, else very good. **\$150 - 200**

422. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER American World War I propaganda poster, measures 12" x 19", depicting German spike-helmet wearing soldiers holding a bearded gentleman against a wall and pointing a gun at his face. The caption reads: "Will you be ready tomorrow to make munitions for Germany? If not, INVEST IN LIBERTY BONDS TO-DAY". Published by the Liberty Loan Committee, Second Federal Reserve District, 120 Broadway, New York. Copyright 1917, Brown Robertson Co., artist Louis Raedekors. Minor folds, otherwise very good. **\$150 - 200**

423. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER American World War I propaganda poster, 20" x 30", depicts a plaque with a likeness of Abraham Lincoln in profile and the caption: "Buy Liberty Bonds. That Government of the People, by the People, for the People shall not perish from the Earth. A. Lincoln". Printed by American Lithographic Co., NY. 1917. Minor folds, else very good. **\$150 - 200**

424. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER American propaganda poster, 20" x 30", depicts a soldier running towards the viewer holding an American flag with the caption: "Over the top for you. Buy U.S. Gov't Bonds Third Liberty Loan", by artist Sydney H. Reisenberg, 1-A Ketterlinus, Philadelphia. Small tears at corners from tacks and small chip near bottom right corner, small tear at bottom edge, overall good. **\$200 - 300**

425. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER Startling American propaganda poster, 21" x 29", depicts a man in gas mask with a sickly orange background, captioned: "Uncle Sam's Standard Gas Mask. With this mask adjustable in 4 seconds gas has no terror for our boys. Equipment costs money. A Thrift Stamp A Day Will Help to Pay the Bills". A stylized bald eagle flies above the caption. Issued by Schulte Cigar Stores Thrift Stamp Series, poster 4 (series of 6). Very good to fine. **\$200 - 300**

426. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER American propaganda poster, 20" x 30", shows a ragged, bandaged American soldier standing on a battlefield with a smile with rosy cheeks, gun on shoulder and carrying three German spiked helmets. The caption reads: "And They Thought We Couldn't Fight. Victory Liberty Loan". Artist Clyde Forsythe, printed by 5-CC Ketterlinus, Phila. Small tear approx. 2 1/2" long at bottom center, otherwise very good. **\$200 - 300**

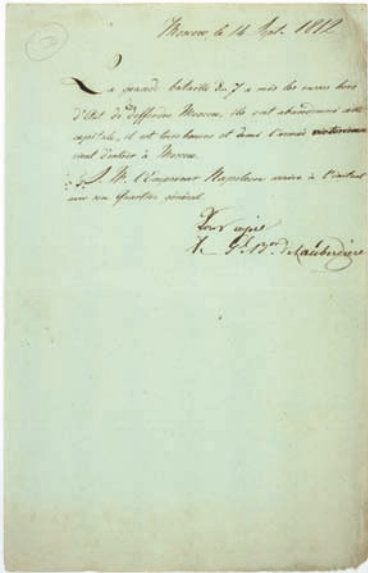
427. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER American recruitment poster from the World War I, 17 1/2" x 23", titled: "Engineers Blaze the Trail for Liberty. The First Replacement Regiment of Engineers can place MEN from 18 to 40 where they can follow their trades in the Army. Under which class do you come? Machinists, Electricians, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Woodsmen, Miners, Quarrymen, Blasters, Masons, Trackmen, Chauffeurs, Truck Repair Men, Teamsters, Clerks, Stenographers...". Central Map Reproduction Plant, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C. May 1918. Three tape remnants at corners, else very good. **\$150 - 200**



428. WORLD WAR I PROPAGANDA POSTER American World War I propaganda poster depicting soldiers firing machine guns, with a stream of War Savings Stamps representing rounds being fed into the weapon. Caption reads: "Help Them. Keep Your War Savings Pledge. Issued by The U.S. Treasury Dept.". Artist Casper Emerson Jr., printed by American Lithographic Co., New York. Small tear at bottom margin, else near fine. **\$200 - 300**

General Militaria

"The victorious army has entered Moscow..."



429. A FRENCH GENERAL ANNOUNCES NAPOLEON'S VICTORIOUS ENTRANCE INTO MOSCOW, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812 A superb manuscript D.S. signed by one of Napoleon's generals in the Russian campaign, **LOUIS-FRANCOIS-BERTRAND, COMTE DE LAUBERDIÈRE** (1759-1837), 1p. legal folio, Moscow, Sept. 14, 1812. In full: "[Regarding] The great Battle of [September] 7 undertaken by the Russians to defend Moscow, they have abandoned their capital, three and a half hours ago the victorious army has entered Moscow. Emperor Napoleon will arrive immediately with his district general. To copy, the Gen. Baron Lauberdère". Napoleon's Russian campaign commenced

in August 1812 with the unofficial aim to force Alexander I to remain in the trade embargo with Great Britain. The Grande Armée was led by Napoleon himself and forced the Russians to retreat for nearly three months. On September 7, the two forces would meet at Borodino – the bloodiest single-day battle of any of the Napoleonic campaigns – with the French emerging victorious. A week later the French army triumphantly entered the now-deserted Moscow. Exaltation soon turned to despair, however, as Russian loyalists ordered the city burnt. The fire leveled nearly two thirds of the city, and Napoleon and his entourage were forced to flee. From the outskirts of the city, Napoleon patiently waited for a month for a peace treaty. When none came, and with winter fast approaching and no hope for means to sustain an army during the brutal cold, the French army began its calamitous retreat in October. The disastrous campaign ultimately cost the lives of hundreds of thousands and spelled the downfall of Napoleonic Empire. The signatory of this announcement, Louis Francois Bertrand du Pont d'Aubevoye, Comte de Lauberdère was the nephew of Jean-Baptiste de Rochambeau. As a 21-year-old captain he came to America to serve as an aide-de-camp to his uncle. His subsequent journal, *Journal de l'armée aux ordres de monsieur le comte de Rochambeau pendant les campagnes de 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, dans l'Amérique septentrionale* (The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783) was discovered in 1978. It immediately became controversial for its scathing description of American and her population. Lauberdère bewailed the anti-French sentiment in the country which he blamed on the British for foisting upon the ignorant American populace. Despite his apparent dislike of his adoptive home, Lauberdère remained in the States until the summer of 1800, when he was sent to London as a spy. Arrested there, he survived the French Terror in a prison camp, then joined the Grande Armée in 1802 and served in several important campaigns. For this he was made a Baron of the Empire in 1808. Light wrinkling to upper right corner, otherwise very good condition. **\$1,000 – 1,500**

430. LEONARDO CHOZKO MAPS OF NAPOLEON'S BATTLES Set of three maps concerning Napoleon Bonaparte's campaigns, designed by noted cartographer Leonardo Chozko (1800-1871). These superb battle maps are titled individually: "Carta per Servire alla Storia degli Italiani in Russia nel 1812" [with:] "Piano della Battaglia di Borodino o della Maskwa. [with:] Piano della Battaglia di Malo-Jeroslawetz.. The first map depicts Italy, Poland, Russia, and other surrounding countries in 1812, outlined in two colors, 46.5 x 54 cm., the second map show the battle of Malo-Jaroslawitz, Oct. 24, 1812, four colors, 33 x 36 cm., and the

third map shows the crucial battle of Borodino, Sep. 7, 1812, three colors, 19.5 x 31.5 cm. The first map bears a small marginal tear and a 1/2" tear along a fold, all maps may have a slightly toned fold or two and some slight toning, otherwise fine. Tipped into vellum-backed boards with sections of the original spine remaining. Beautiful maps worthy of framing. **\$400 – 500**

431. BATTLE MAP OF JENA-AUERSTADT Fine hand-colored battle map showing the position of opposing forces at the battles of Jena-Auerstad, Oct. 14, 1806, between the forces of Napoleon Bonaparte and d Frederick William III of Prussia. The decisive defeat suffered by the Prussian Army subjugated the Kingdom of Prussia to the French Empire until the Sixth Coalition was formed in 1812. The map, 17" x 13 1/2", is tipped into the back of the booklet "Schlacht am 14. October 1806 in Rucksicht des Treffens welches bei Auerstaedt vorgefallen..." (Verlage des Geographischen Instituts: Weimar), 1807. Printed in French and German only a year after the disastrous battle for the Prussians, this 10pp. 8vo. booklet sets forth the order of battle and a brief summary of the twin battles. Dampstained, not affecting the (disbound) map which has a very clean 1/2" tear which can be easily repaired and is, in any event, barely visible. **\$200 – 300**

432. FRENCH REVOLUTION CONSCRIPTION BROADSIDE Printed broadside, 16 1/2" x 21", Departement de la Sarthe, 1802, signed in type by L. M. Auvray on behalf of Secretary General, announcing the intended conscription for the Year 14 and ordering all of those subject to it to report immediately for service. Folds, a small tear at right margin, else very good. **\$100 – 150**

433. ALFRED VON TIRPITZ (1849 – 1930) German admiral, Secretary of State of the German Imperial Naval Office, directed the German Navy's success at the battle of Jutland. Typed D.S., 1p. legal folio, Berlin, May 29, 1902, advising the Chief of the Navy that he will be taking part in the Congress of the Shipbuilding Technical Society in Dusseldorf. Dockets, folds, a marginal tear, else very good. **\$150 – 200**

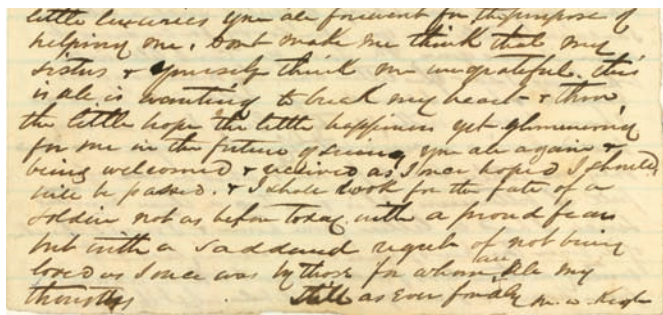
434. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE (1744 – 1833) American naval officer captured at Tripoli, and later commanded the *Constitution* in her victory over the Java. A.L.S. 4pp., 4to., written from the ship *Lion*, a merchant vessel he commanded while paying off Barbary war debts. Jan. 4, 1781, to Samuel Clark of Philadelphia his employer. In part: "...for your information...and a note of the duties at St. Petersburg: the opinions of the first mercantile characters there, that all colonial produce would rise as soon as [illeg] had ordered its navigation, which I presume was the day after I left particularly if not great quantity should arrive." Boldly signed, "Wm Bainbridge". Moderate folds and toning, tears along margins somewhat affecting text, but not signature. overall good. A nice example of Bainbridge's merchant career, despite its wear. **\$150 – 200**

The ungrateful colonists of Texas were in a position to scoff at the laws of the Mexican nation..."

435. MEXICAN OFFICER FORESEES WAR WITH TEXAS Fine content A.L.S. "J.M. Guerra", 4pp. 4to., stamped "COMANDANCIA PRAL DE TAMAULIPAS" at top, Matamoros, Nov. 9, 1839, in Spanish discussing Mexico's impending war with the Texas colonists. In part: "...The ungrateful colonists of Texas were in a position to scoff at the laws of the Mexican nation...they returned to their aggressions, running the most scandalous contraband along the entire shore of Texas...The colonies of Texas for some time have been considered as a general headquarters for enemies of the nation...they aspire to shamelessly grab a part of our most precious territory...Call your troops that they prepare for this foreign war, to reproduce brilliantly the proof that they are invincible...". Guerra, a direct descendant of Rio Grande settlers who formed the city of Matamoros, provides an interesting commentary on the Mexican belief that the Republic of Texas would soon be owned by the United States via a revolution, due in part to France's recognition of Texas in September of 1839. When the U.S. annexed a willing Republic of Texas in 1844, Mexico under Santa Ana declared war. Moderate showthrough, small separations at folds, else very good. **\$250 – 350**

436. WINCHESTER ARMS PAYS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT Unusual D.S., 1p. 12mo., [n.p.], Aug. 2, 1890, an informal promissory note issued by Winchester Arms Co. to the "Department of the Army" promising to pay the sum of \$15,000 within 13 days. Edge tears and faults, else good. **\$60 – 80**

**"I shall look for the fate of a soldier...
with a proud fear..."**



437. MYLES W. KEOGH (1842 – 1876) American military officer, a captain in the 7th Cavalry in command of Co. I. Keogh was the owner of Comanche, the only surviving horse found on the battlefield. Rare A.L.S. "M. W. Keogh", 2pp. 16mo., [n.p., n.d.], to his brother Tom. A desperate, despairing letter to his family, in part: "...I have become with plenty of gray hairs on my head. I cried & cried bitterly when I opened & saw only one little scrap for me...[and it was] full of bitterness...I want to hear again from home & from you...let it be what it may but let it be candid...Don't make me think... [I am] ungrateful...I shall look for the fate of a soldier...with a proud fear, not with a saddened regret of not being loved as I once was...". Very good. **\$1,500 – 2,000**

438. JAMES CALHOUN (1845 – 1876) American military officer, brother-in-law to George A. Custer and First Lieut. of Co. L, 7th Cavalry, killed in action on the Little Big Horn. A fine association and quite rare D.S. "James Calhoun" with rank in another hand, as First Lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry and Post Adjutant, 1p. oblong 8vo., Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, Aug. 24, 1875 (less than a year before his death at Little Big Horn), to Lt. Chance at Bismarck. Calhoun signs a true copy of a letter sent by Bvt. Major Gen. George A. Custer to Chance: "...The order relieving you by Lt. Humbert is revoked. Show this to Lt. Humbert will rejoin his company. (Signed) G. A. Custer Brevet Major General Command'g Post". Trimmed at bottom, else fine condition, with related photos (copies). Apparently, Chance got a second chance – we found no record of his dying at the Little Big Horn. **\$1,500 – 2,000**

439. WINFIELD SCOTT EDGERLY AND GEORGE K. SANDERSON WILLIAM S. EDGERLEY American military officer in the 7th Cavalry, fought under Benteen at the Little Big Horn and at Wounded Knee. Check engrossed and signed, Washington, Nov. 30, 1903, paying a man \$5.00, matted with a photo and brass plaque; with **GEORGE K. SANDERSON**, American military officer who commanded the reburial expedition at the Little Big Horn, manuscript D.S. as Captain of the 11th U.S. Regiment, 1p. 8vo., [n.p., n.d.], his attestation that the sum of \$5.00 had been fixed as the sum payable for expenses for a General Court Martial held at Fort Richardson, Texas, May, 1872. Similarly matted with two photos and brass plaque. Two pieces. **\$200 – 300**

440. (THE DULL KNIFE FIGHT) JOHN A. MCKINNEY (d. 1876) American military officer, lieutenant in Co. M, 4th Cavalry during the Great Sioux War of 1876. McKinney, who had boasted that he would kill an Indian with his saber, was ordered by Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie to assault 400 Cheyenne warriors and their families camped on a branch of the Powder River on Nov. 25, 1876. The Indians, led by Dull Knife and Little Wolf, fought ferociously, at times hand-to-hand, and McKinney fell with six bullets in him. The troopers prevailed, burned 200 lodges, and the Cheyenne lost dozens in their retreat, many freezing to death in the following days. Rare partly-printed D.S. signed four times adding rank as second lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry, 2pp. folio, Fort Richardson, Tx., Sept. 31, 1872, a muster roll for Co. K listing himself, two sergeants and 18 men and listing their disposition (jailed, forfeited pay, attending sick horses, etc.). Fold tears, one substantial vertical tear, else quite good. **\$300 – 400**

441. INDIAN WARS – ROBERT CAMPBELL (1809–1879) Early fur trader, explorer, and Indian fighter. His exploits against Blackfoot Indians at Pierre's Hole in 1832 made him a hero. He also played a critical role in the division of the vast trading territory between the mountains and the upper Missouri valley. In 1846 he outfitted troops for service in the Mexican War and participated in crafting the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851. A.L.S. 1p. 8vo., St. Louis, Apr. 21, 1877, to Gen. John Love, in part: "...Your kind letter of sympathy for my loss by the burning of the Southern Hotel came duly to hand...The loss of life grieved me more than my heavy loss of property...". Mounted to a sheet, very good. **\$75 – 100**

442. LITTLE BIG HORN CARTRIDGE CASING Custer battlefield artifact, a brass cartridge casing recovered from the battlefield at the Little Bighorn where Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and 262 troopers of the 7th US Cavalry were killed by Native American warriors. This rare artifact was recovered by seasonal park ranger George Scott from private property prior to 1984 and comes with a map showing where it was found, near the Medicine Trail Ford, with complete provenance. Only light oxidation for an item buried for for over 110 years! **\$150 – 200**

443. MODEL 1881 INFANTRY DRESS HELMET U.S. Model 1881 Infantry dress white summer helmet with spike, maker Ridabock & Co., New York. Some oxidation to fittings, possibly repainted long ago, with a hole behind eagle emblem (which is unnumbered), some initials and a name penned within. No sweatband. Estimated accordingly. **\$200 – 300**

444. (IDENTIFIED BLACK SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR SOLDIERS) A fine Spanish-American War cabinet card, being an outdoor image showing privates Arnold Hunt and J. Wayman McAdoo of the 9th Ohio Vol. Infantry, an all-black unit, taken at Camp Marion, S.C. on Jan. 9, 1898. Standing outside their tent and dressed in uniform, the pair wear full leather gloves, wide belts and wide-brimmed hats, more typically seen in cavalry units. In lieu of weaponry, the privates hold a small dog. Backstamp by M. von Fieltz, New York. Lightly faced, otherwise very good condition. A scarce example. **\$100 – 150**

445. IDENTIFIED BLACK SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR SOLDIER A fine standing image 6 1/2" x 5 1/2", identified on verso as Lieut. A. A. Moore of Company D, 9th Ohio Vols. in camp. The 9th Ohio was the only all-black unit from that state, and the only black unit to fight during the Spanish-American War. Moore poses before his tent with sword at side. With decorative blind-embossed mat, light foxing thereon else very good. **\$150 – 300**

446. PRESENTATION SCABBARD TO CAPT. WILLIAM R. STAFF, A BLACK ARMY OFFICER An uncommon item, an ornate 33" long scabbard presented to Captain William R. Staff, a black captain of the 49th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. The chromed scabbard is engraved: "Presented to CAPT. WM. R. STAFF by the non-commissioned officers of Co. B 49th U.S.V. Infy. San Francisco June 30th, 1901". The scabbard is further adorned with a large gold eagle with outstretched wings, a standing knight, and a spear and draped flags symbol. There is some oxidation in the area of the engraving, much less so elsewhere, else very good. An ornately etched sword, unmarked, was received by us with the scabbard, although it does not match the scabbard. The 49th appears to have been assembled for only 1899–1901. It was an entirely black unit, save for the two majors, lieutenant colonel and Col. William Beck who led the regiment. **\$300 – 400**

447. THE GREAT WHITE FLEET Great White Fleet real photo post card series, a collection of 26 images including American naval views showing a parade scene, sailors writing home, swimming, in front of the YMCA depot, gunnery practice and interacting with civilians. Also included are scenes of everyday life in Lima, Peru, Panama and Cuba. Most of the images are copyrighted by photographer A. L. Bauer. Very good. **\$100 – 150**

448. KOREAN WAR MEDICAL FIELD KIT Korean War-era individual field medical kit 9–274–960 near complete with carrying strap, includes bandages, scissors, tourniquets, alcohol, aspirin, cascara sagrada tabs, triage tags, surgical instrument kit, etc., bearing a doctor's name handwritten on front. Vaseline packets within have leaked onto some of the bandage packets, else very good. **\$150 – 200**

449. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, JR. (1912 – 1966) Army General best known for his service in U.S. Army Special Forces and the U.S. Army Support Group in the Vietnam War. I.S.P. 8" x 10" b/w, in uniform. **\$60 – 80**

End of Part I

Alexander Historical Auctions

END OF AUCTION PART I TUESDAY, MAY 8, 2012

Auction begins at 11:00 A.M. at our Stamford, Connecticut offices.

World War II - Autographs	Lots 1 - 175
World War II - Documents	Lots 176 - 198
World War II - The Holocaust	Lots 199 - 259
World War II - Posters & Photography	Lots 260 - 311
World War II - Relics & Weapons	Lots 312 - 348
World War II - Uniforms, Flags, Insignia & Medals	Lots 349 - 393
The Great War	Lots 394 - 428
General Militaria	Lots 429 - 449