

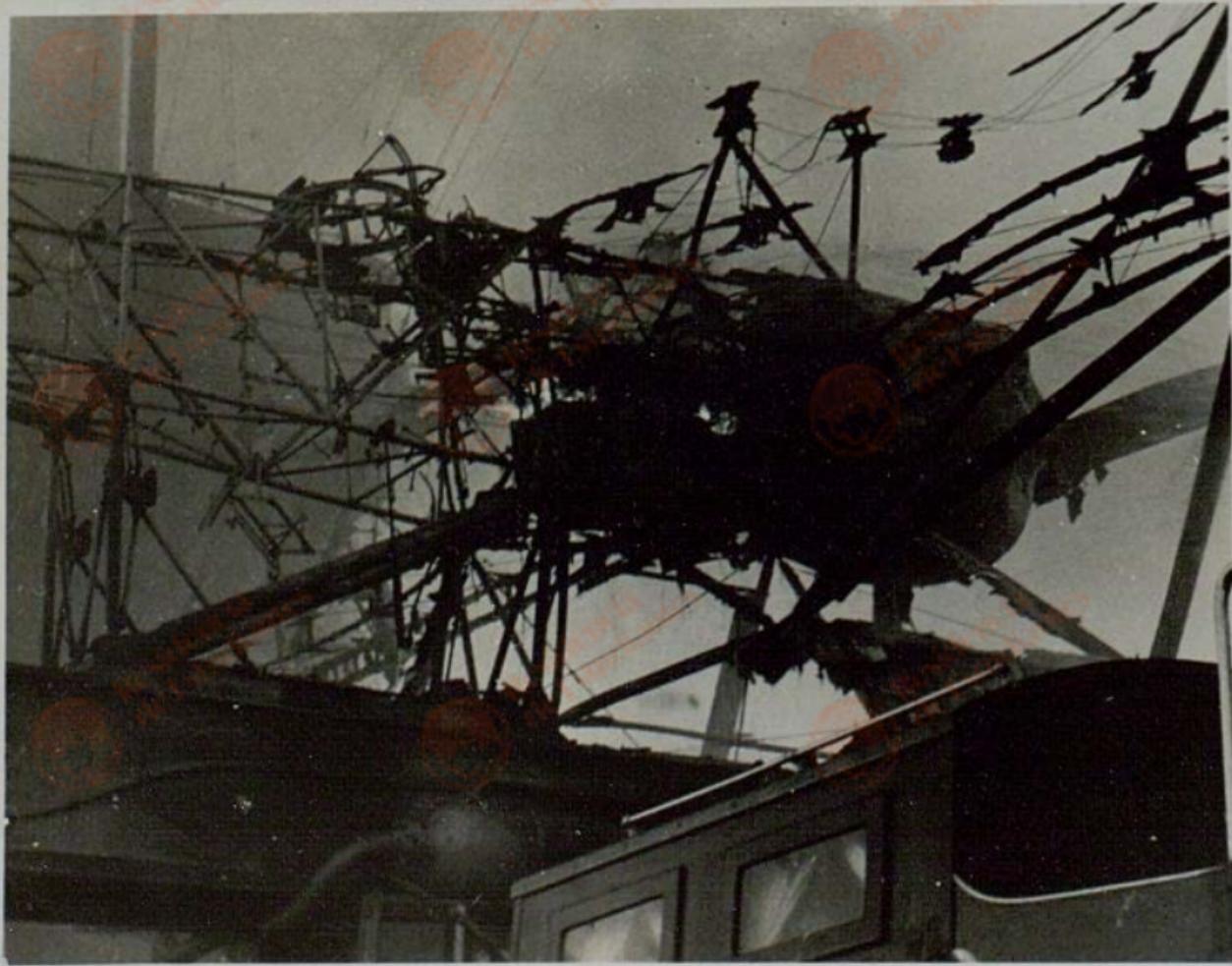




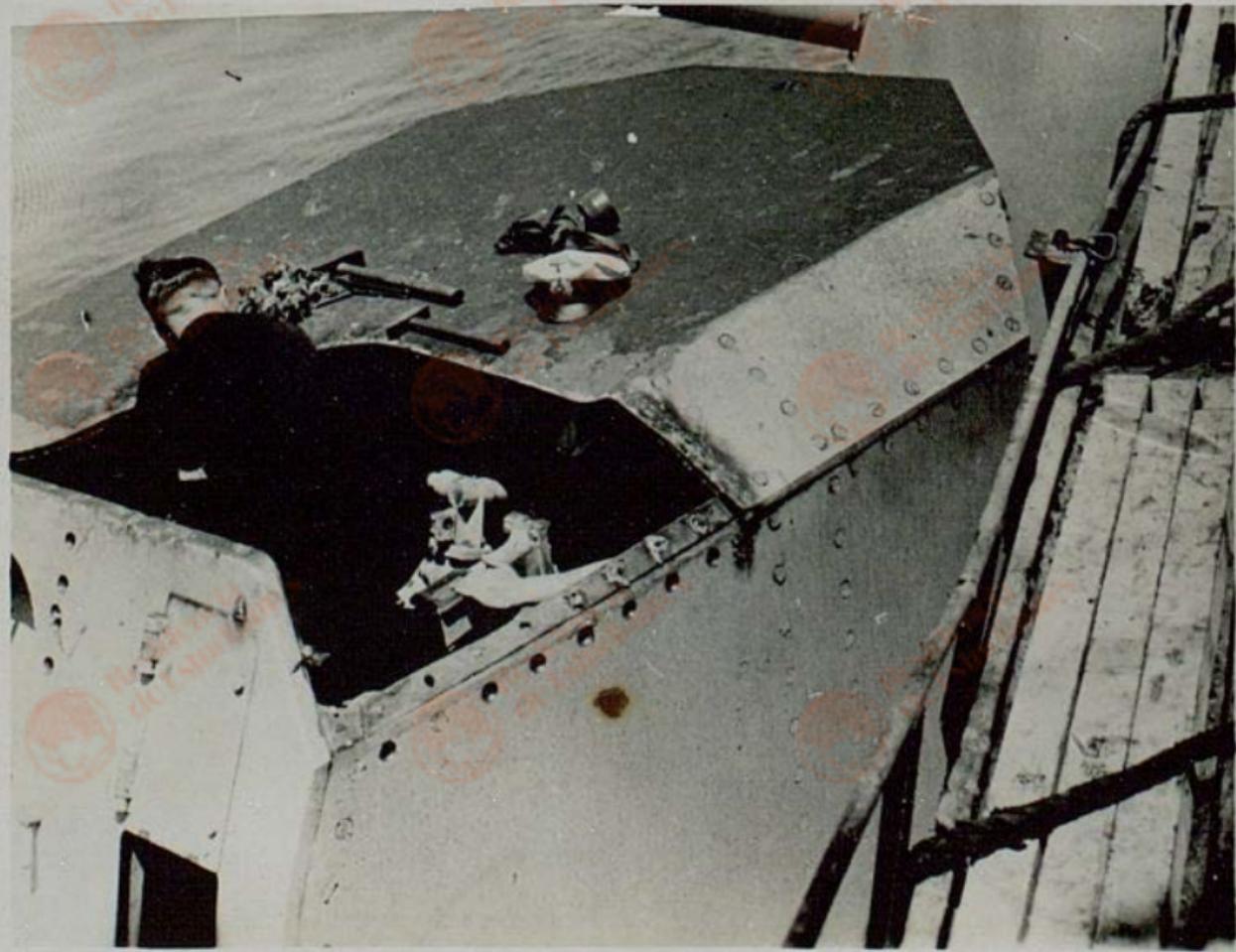
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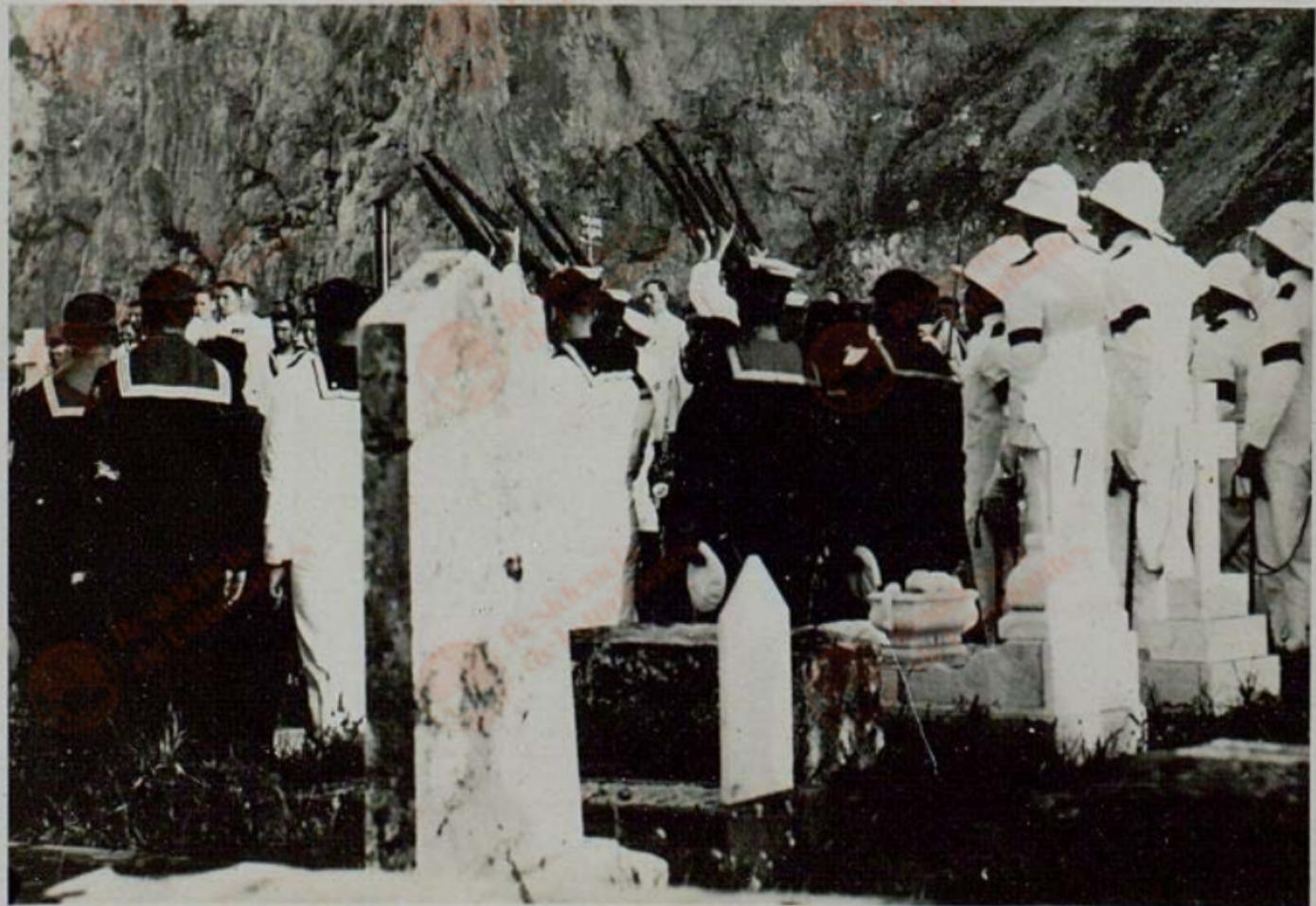






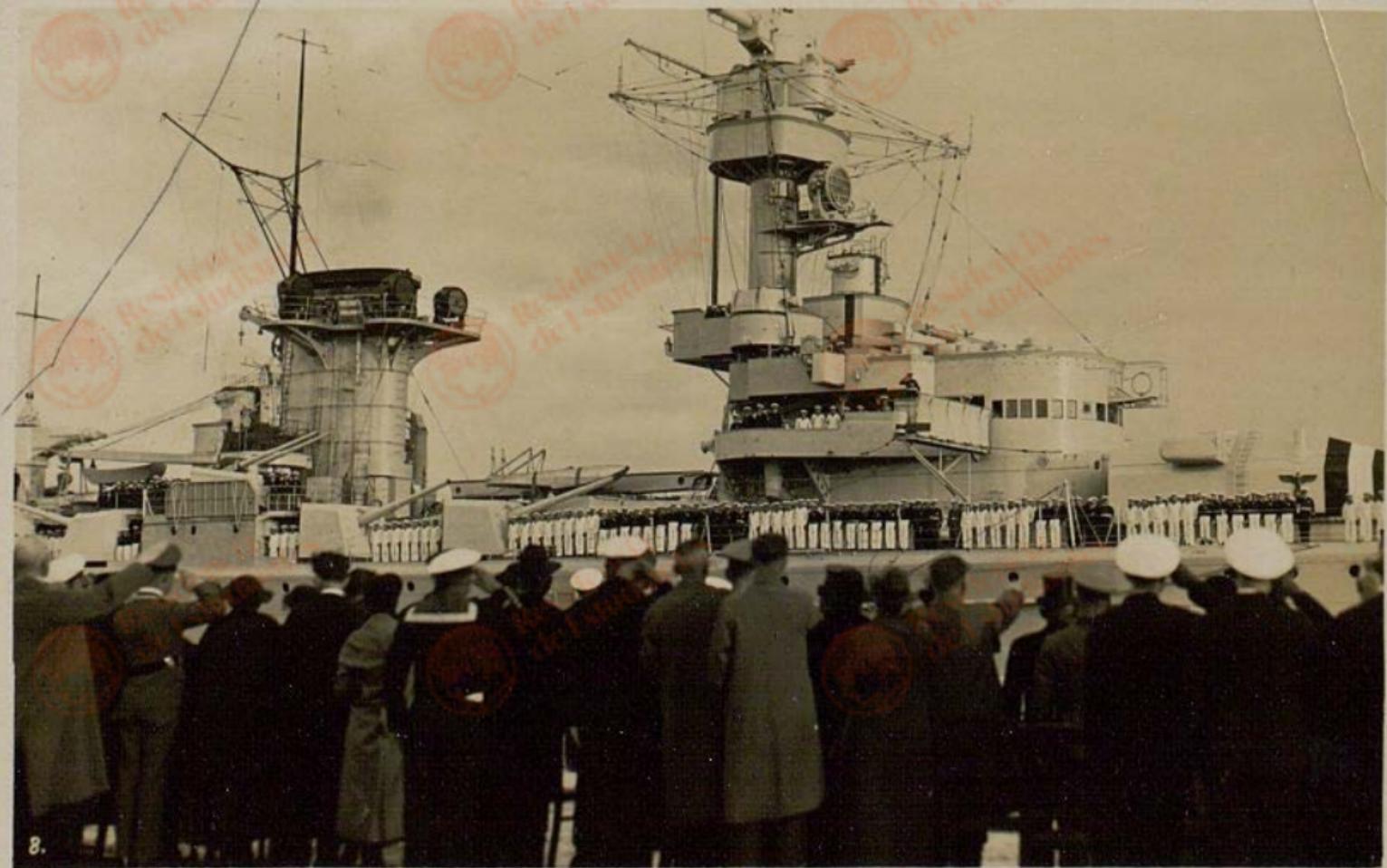












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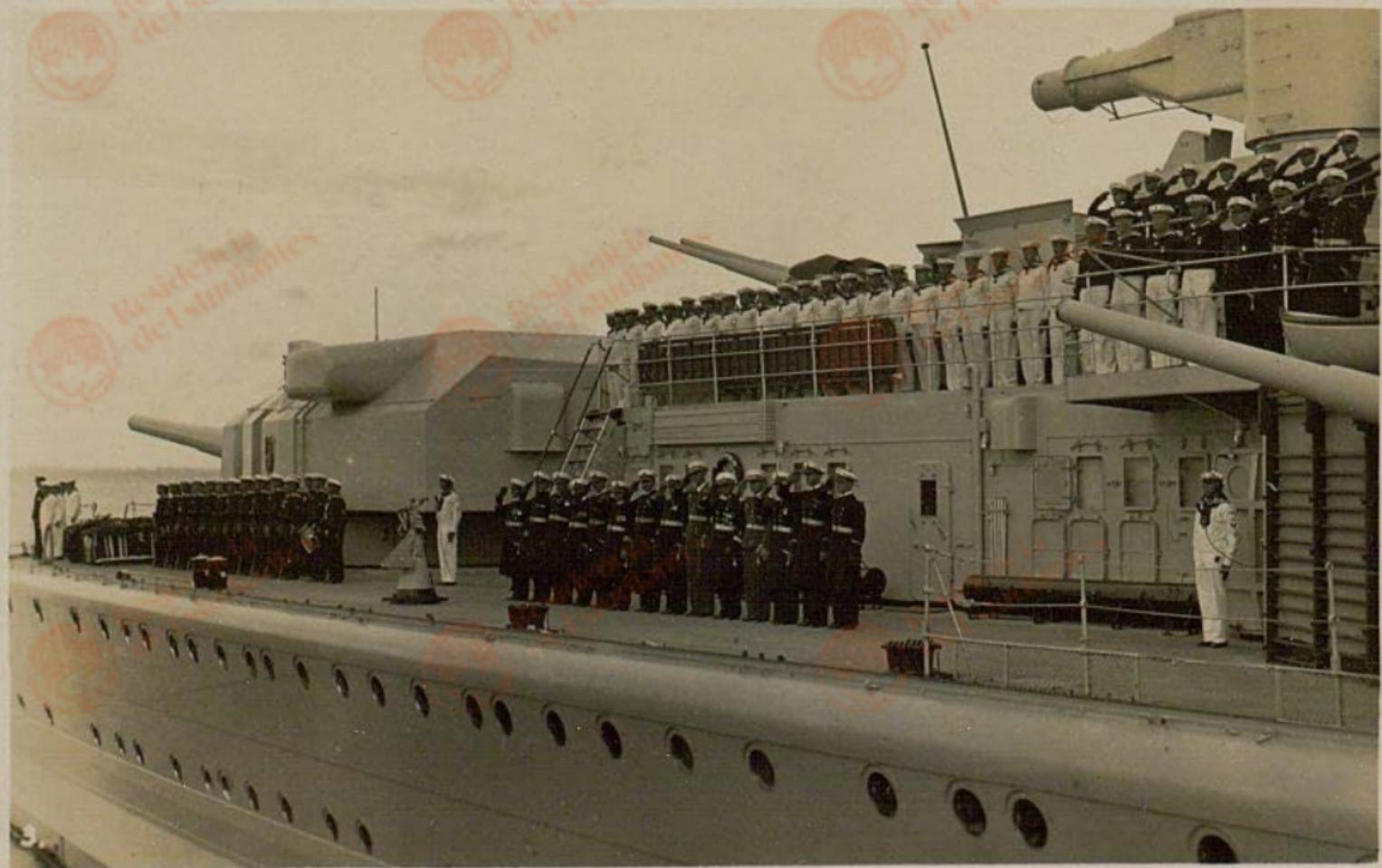
Photo - Hasse, Wilhelmshaven, Bismarckstr. 91. Ruf 494

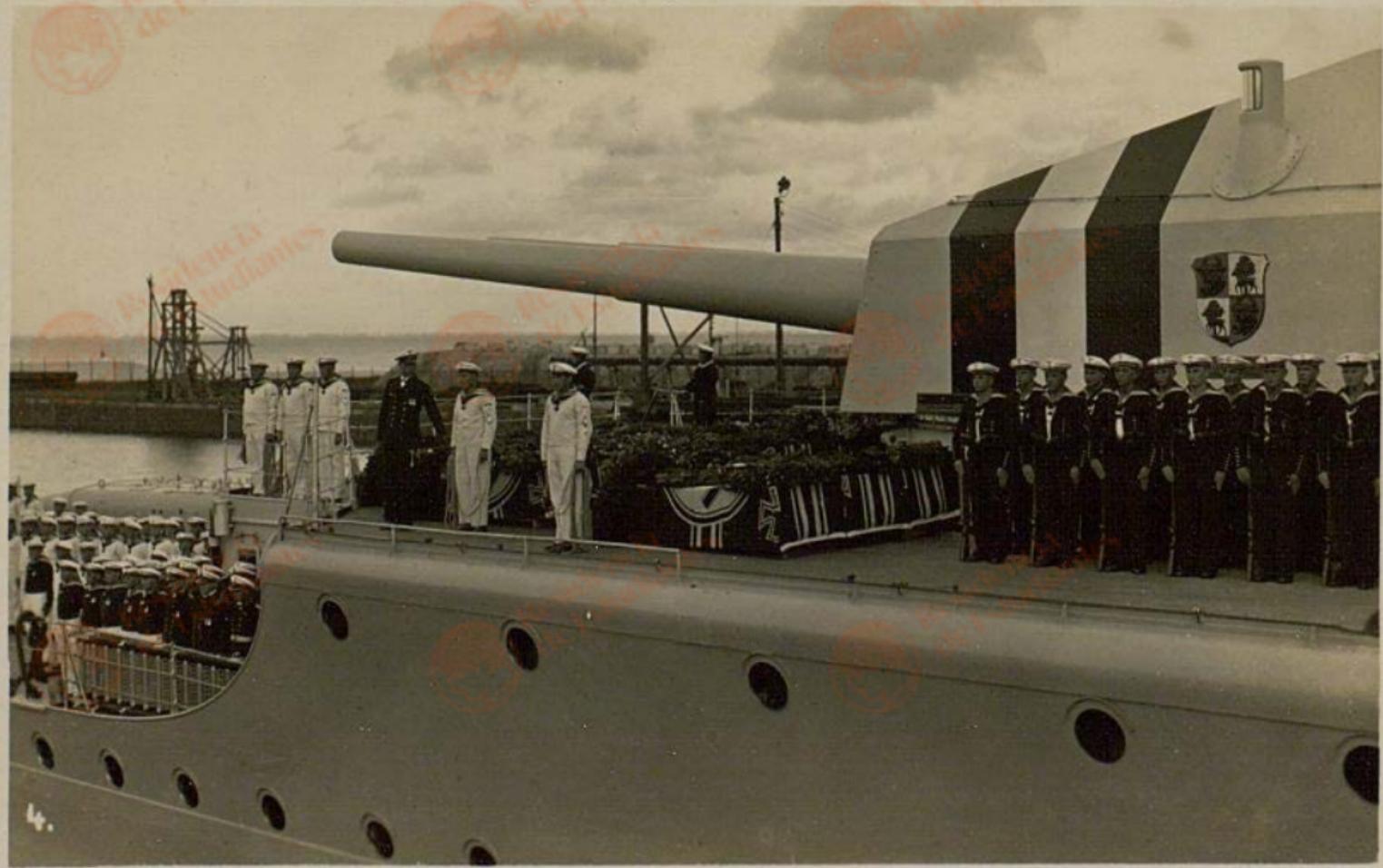




Paukesschliff „Deutschland“
beim Festmachen in der Schausenkammer
unter den Rollen des Grillingssturms
sind die Gefallenen aufgebahrt.

IFONAR











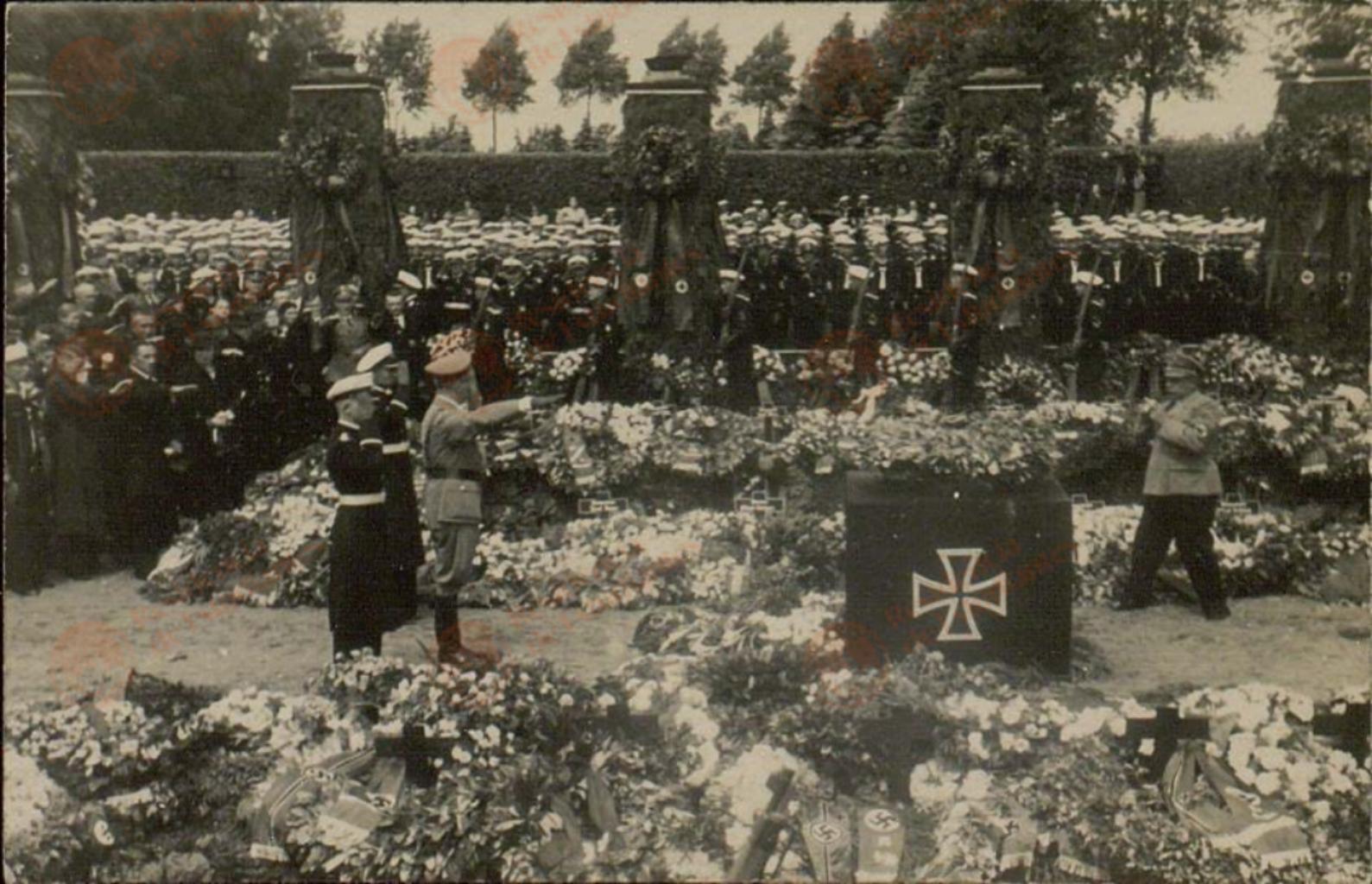














Insere Kamerade vom 29.5.37

Ob.Matc

Lobitz ²⁰⁰
Martens ²⁰⁰
Schmitz ¹⁰⁰
Martin ²⁰⁰
Zimmermann ²⁰⁰
Busche ¹⁰⁰
Sehm ²⁰⁰
Denno ²⁰⁰
Gernhardt ²⁰⁰
Männling ¹⁰⁰
Oelrich ²⁰⁰
Schubert ¹⁰⁰
Jnglen ²⁰⁰
Bochern ²⁰⁰
Feltin ²⁰⁰
Wille ²⁰⁰

Ob.Matr

Gallus ²⁰⁰
Brückner ²⁰⁰
Mies ²⁰⁰
Ob.Hzr

Manja ²⁰⁰
Röbers ²⁰⁰
Schöllkopf ²⁰⁰
Bismarck ²⁰⁰
Eckart ²⁰⁰
Schubert ²⁰⁰
Holzwarth ²⁰⁰
Meyer ²⁰⁰

Ob.Hzr
Matr
Hzr

Wollweber ²⁰⁰
Fischer ²⁰⁰
Steiger ²⁰⁰
Durr ²⁰⁰

Den Toten
des Panzerschiffes Deutschland
gesunken am 29. Mai 1937 vor Ibiza



Heldenfriedhof W'haven.

34

ff

1. Seamen battling fire after two Loyalist planes, piloted by Russians, dropped two bombs on the ship, one of which hit a Mess during a meal. Men working from deck inwards.
2. View of bomb damage, twisted metal, etc.
3. Another view of damaged compartment.
4. View from deck to damaged superstructure. Charred lifebelt with name of ship still legible, and unexploded shell standing blackened on deck.
5. Damaged and bent metal above the deck.
6. Another photo, damage...could this be a destroyed seaplane? Man inspecting wreckage, in overalls, top right.
7. Man inspecting/repairing damage to gun turret? Gun alongside.
8. Officer with gas mask around neck talking to seaman alongside pockmarked superstructure.
9. Interior damage, kitchen ? with seaman at door.
10. Seamen inside damaged room, searching through rubble.
11. Deutschland's big guns firing, elevated, possibly in air to keep planes away to prevent further attack. (Photos in order of yellow numbers on back as film was developed and printed, thus this happened [redacted] after bombs had hit.)
12. Wounded sailors, bandaged, lying on floor., officer talking to them.
13. Gibraltar. Ship put in to land wounded, more died, and this photo shows coffin being taken on board from local ambulance, honour guard.
14. Sailors carrying coffins inside ship through sailors with swords held in front, upright, as mark of honour to fallen comrades.
15. British navy and army personnel escorting coffins being taken through street in Gibraltar.
16. Rows of coffins in rock room.
17. Cemetery. Honour guard of British sailors & army, rifle volley being fired over grave.
18. View of crowd at cemetery.

19. Deutschland near dockside, Wilhelmshaven, taken from ship, officers saluting, on dock, lines of reception, naval, etc., plus line of trucks to right to transport coffins of Germany's first war casualties of Navy personnel.
20. Postcard. R.P. Civilians and forces personnel saluting Deutschland as she comes alongside dock, crew at inspection attention along decks.
21. Postcard. R.P. Close-up of foreward gun turret, coffins covered with swastika flags beneath guns, sailors at attention, officers saluting. Coat of Arms on turret. Descriptive writing in pencil on reverse.
22. Postcard. R.P. Another view along the side of ship from dock, ship's officers in separate group saluting, sailors at attention.
23. Postcard. R.P. Another view of front turret, officers & seamen, coffins.
24. Postcard. R.P. Seamen marching across parade ground, Wilhelmshaven.
25. Postcard. R.P. Night procession of coffins through streets -- seamen holding lighted candles in tribute.
26. Postcard. R.P. Coffins on open truck driven through street through crowds with candles, others saluting or giving nazi salute.
27. Postcard. R.P. Adolph Hitler being met by officers and honour guard of navy personnel within cemetary gates. Open tourer Mercedes Benz 11A-19356.
28. Hitler walks with group of top navy officers through honour guard, having just left car in background. Postcard. R.P.
29. Hitler walks on, now with a large entourage from various different branches of armed forces and the party. Heinrich Himmler is clearly visible a few rows back. The photographer has had a panel blanked out to right, wonder what was offensive and not to be seen? Postcard. R.P.
30. Postcard. R.P. Hitler walks on, with army general to his left -sorry, Field Marshall - note baton..could be Blomberg. Hitler's left arm swastika has black mourning band around it.
31. Postcard. R.P. Hitler with crowd of dignitaries and relatives photographed from across wreath-strewn coffins in foreground. Man on left in postcard 29 taking photos now, so must be Hoffmann, the official photographer to the party.
32. Postcard. R.P. Looking across rows of coffins, flower-covered, Hitler saluting the fallen sailors, large crowd at rear, with large contingent of Deutschland's crew at back. Again the photographer, prob.Hoffmann.
33. Photo. Close-up of Memorial listing the names of the 31 sailors killed in the attack on the ship. All names, ranks, Division numbers, clearly legible. "Unserer Kamerade vom 29.5.37." With wreaths & banner.
34. Photo. View of Memorial, another side. Inscribed "Those killed in the Panzerschiffe Deutschland, fallen on 29th May, 1937, near Ibeza."
35. Photocopy of page of recent book describing Deutschland Pocket Battleships & the renaming of Deutschland herself as the Heavy Cruiser Lutzow.; & her final destruction 1945..apparently within a day of the Schleisen.....

Many of the important people in photos could be identified by someone who knew who was who in the navy & elsewhere in 1937.

This must be an almost if not entirely unique collection, particularly the on the spot photos of destruction to the ship...postcards of the funeral, etc, must also be scarce. I would hope for an excellent result in auction!



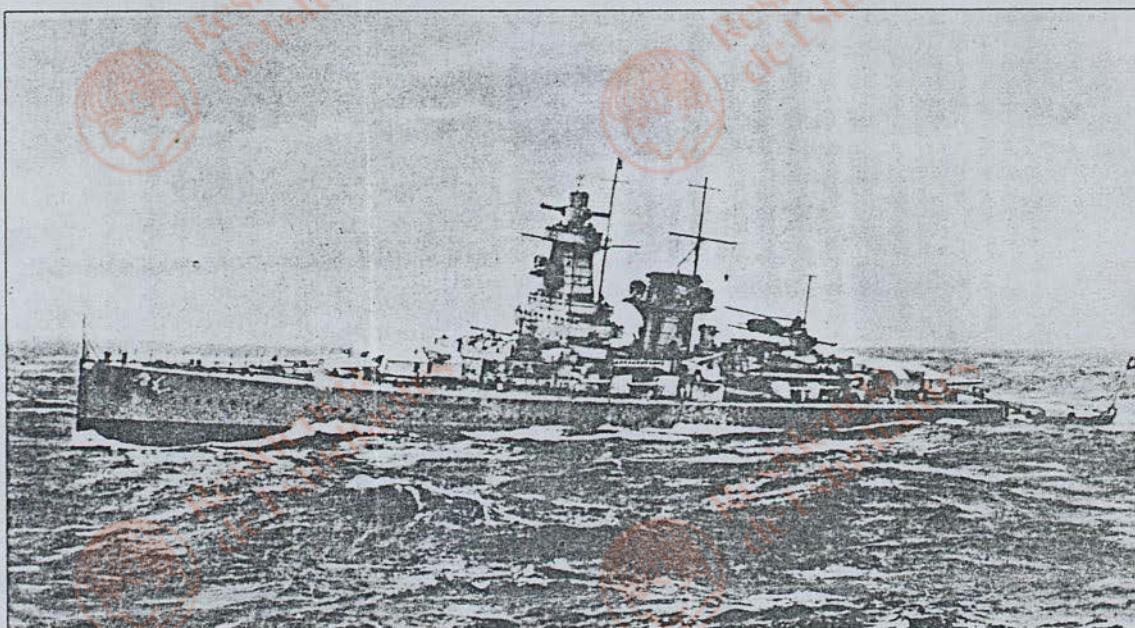
GERMANY

'Deutschland' class 'pocket battleship'

Until 1934 Germany was bound by the Treaty of Versailles, under whose terms no warship exceeding 10,000 tons could be built. To extract the maximum potency within this general limitation, the designers had to balance finely the conflicting requirements of speed, armament and protection. Long endurance was required to conduct an extensive *guerre de course* against France and the UK and the three 'Deutschland' class ships were given the quite novel machinery of eight diesels driving two shafts, allowing for flexible and highly economical propulsion.

Electric welding saved 15 per cent on weight as compared with riveting, allowing for extra weight to be allocated to both armament and protection. Despite the overt weight-saving, however, the ships all exceeded their stated displacements. When constructed, they continued the concept of the armoured cruiser, being faster than any battleship and more powerful than any cruiser. Like armoured cruisers, they were vulnerable to battle-cruisers.

Until 1940, the ships were officially classified as *Panzerschiffe* (armoured ships), but were popularly known to the Allies as 'pocket battleships'. After the destruction of the *Admiral Graf Spee*, subsequent to the River Plate action, the surviving pair were re-categorized as heavy cruisers. The *Admiral Scheer* had a brief but successful career as a raider, gaining particular notoriety with her sinking of the armed merchant cruiser *Jervis Bay*. The *Deutschland* herself was politically renamed *Lützow* after the *Admiral Graf Spee* affair and, until early 1942,



spent much time in dock after being torpedoed on two separate occasions. Her major action was the tactical defeat off North Cape on 30/31 December 1942. Both ships were finally sunk by British bombing in the closing days of the European war.

Specification

'Deutschland' class (*Admiral Graf Spee*)

Ships in class (launched): *Deutschland* (1931), *Admiral Scheer* (1933) and *Admiral Graf Spee* (1934)

Displacement: 12,100 tons standard and 16,200 tons full load

Dimensions: length 186.0 m (610 ft 3 in); beam 21.3 m (69 ft 11 in); draught 5.8 m (19 ft)

Propulsion: eight MAN diesels delivering 56,000 shp (41760 kW) to two shafts

Speed: 28.5 kts

Armour: belt 80 mm (3.1 in); deck 45 mm (1.8 in); turrets 85-140 mm (3.3-5.5 in); barbettes 100 mm (3.9 in)

Armament: six 280-mm (11-in), eight 150-mm (5.9-in), six 105-mm (4.1-in)

Designed as very heavily armed commerce raiders, the German 'pocket battleships' utilized diesel propulsion and electric welded hulls (to save weight) in the quest for long endurance. *Graf Spee*, weathering a storm, displays the flat funnel cap and vertical bow of pre-war days.

AA: eight 37-mm AA and 10 20-mm AA guns, plus eight 533-mm (21-in) torpedo tubes

Aircraft: two floatplanes
Complement: 1,150

Lützow (formerly *Deutschland*) as she appeared in 1945. The curved bow was fitted in 1940, and the tall funnel cap in 1941. She was scuttled in May 1945 after being damaged beyond repair by near misses from RAF 'Tallboy' 5443-kg (12,000-lb) bombs.

