







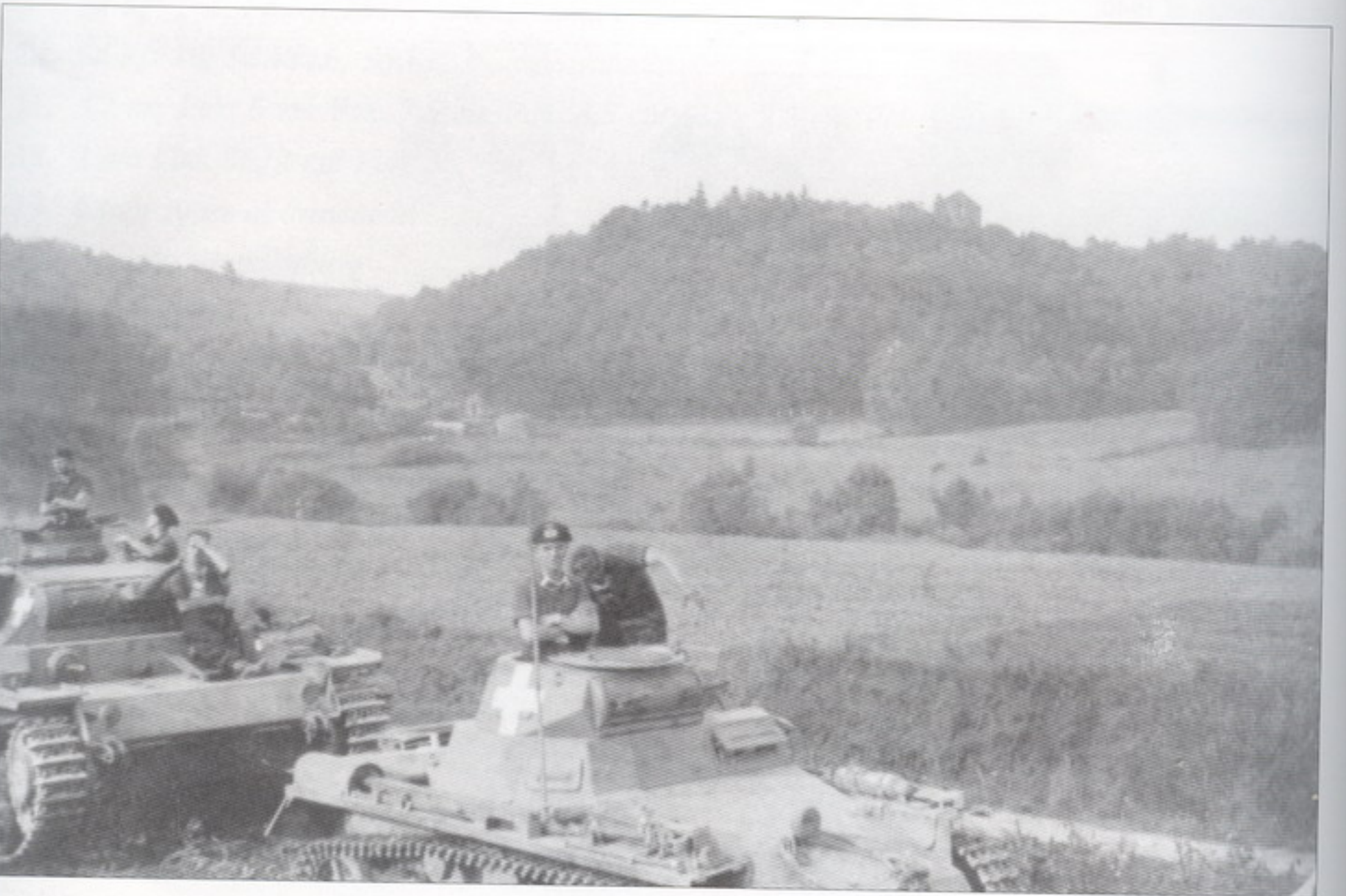
A **Pz.Kpfw.II Ausf.C** and a **Pz.Kpfw.38 (t)** towing a **Pz.Kpfw.I Ausf.A**, 20.Panzer Division during maneuvers in the winter of 1940.



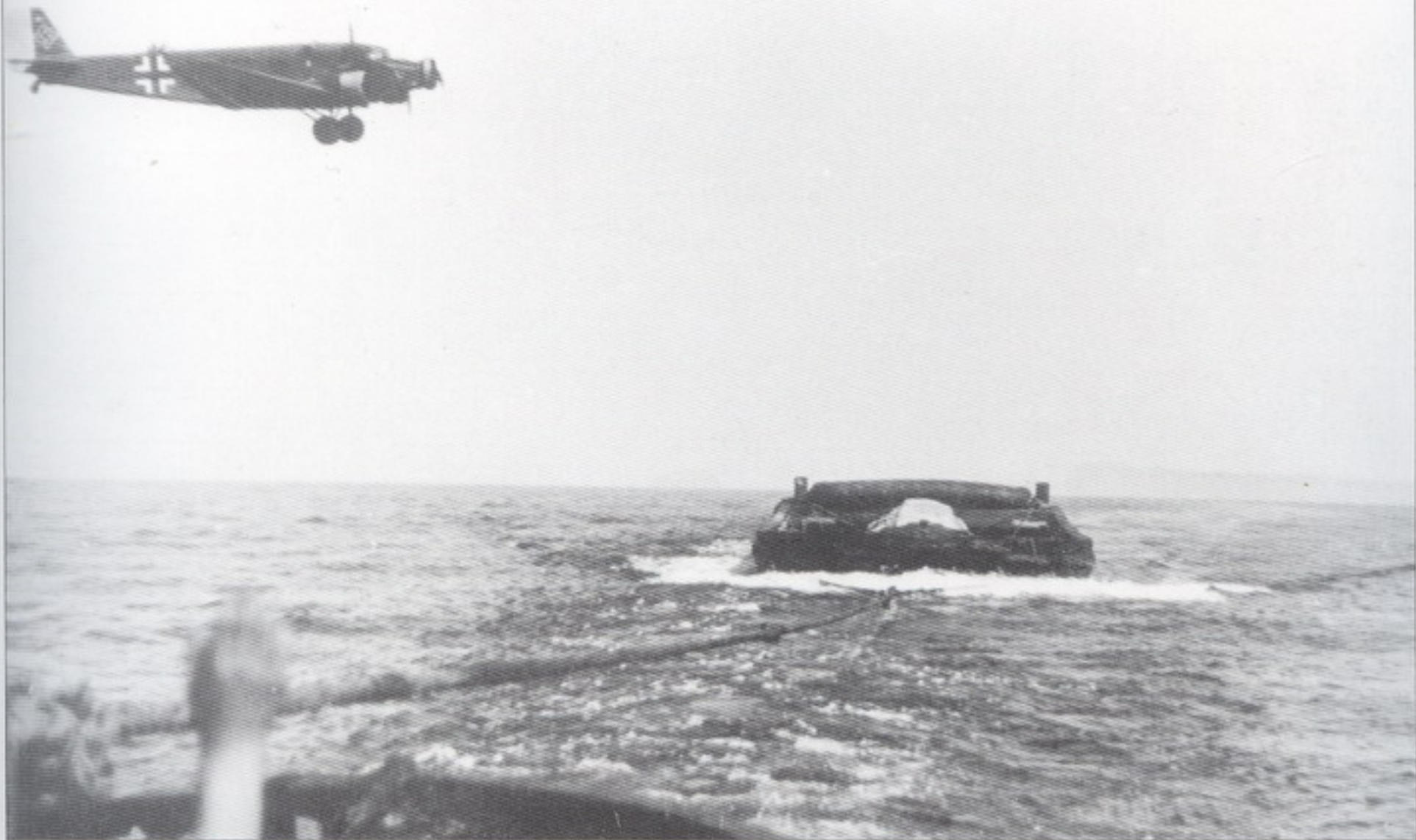
A **KI.Pz.Bf.Wg.3Kl.B** (Kleiner Panzerbefehlswagen I) command tank, with a **Pz.Kpfw.II Ausf.C** in the background.



KI.Pz.Bf.Wg.3KI.B, Pz.Kpfw. Ausf.A and Pz.Kpfw.II tanks of the Pz.Rgt.10.



The characteristic white crosses on the Pz.Kpfw.I Ausf.B and the following Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D suggest that they were photographed during the Polish Campaign in September 1939.



Obl. z.S. Albert Österlin transported the first two **Pz.Kpfw.II** from Pireus to Crete on a barge towed by a tug boat. At this moment they are overflown by Ju 52s flying in the direction of Crete.



A barge with a **Pz.Kpfw.II** off the coast of Crete, in the Kastelli region, on May 27 1941.



The unloading of both **Pz.Kpfw.II's** was possible only after a part of the nose section of the barge was blown off with an explosive charge.



Preparations for the disembarkation of the tanks, Oblt.z.S. Albert Österlin is wearing a white shirt and stands with his back to the camera.



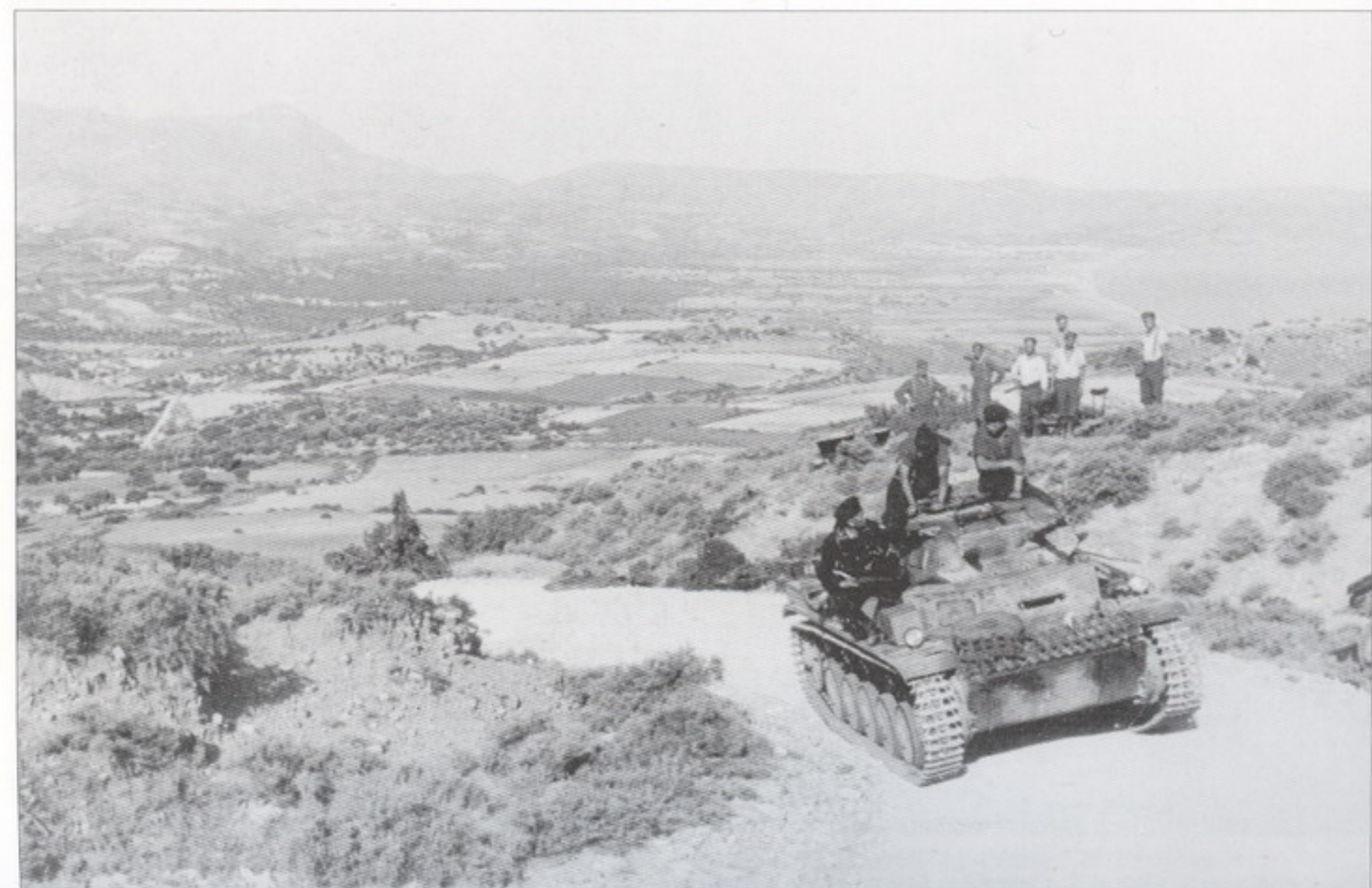
The first German tank on Crete drives off the barge.



The same action, Oblt. z.S. Österlin is first on the left, standing with back to camera.



After disembarking, both **Pz.Kpfw.II's** immediately left for Rethymon, where they took an active part in supporting German paratroopers during the heavy battles in that region.





Pz.Kpfw.II's after the final battles in Rethymon.



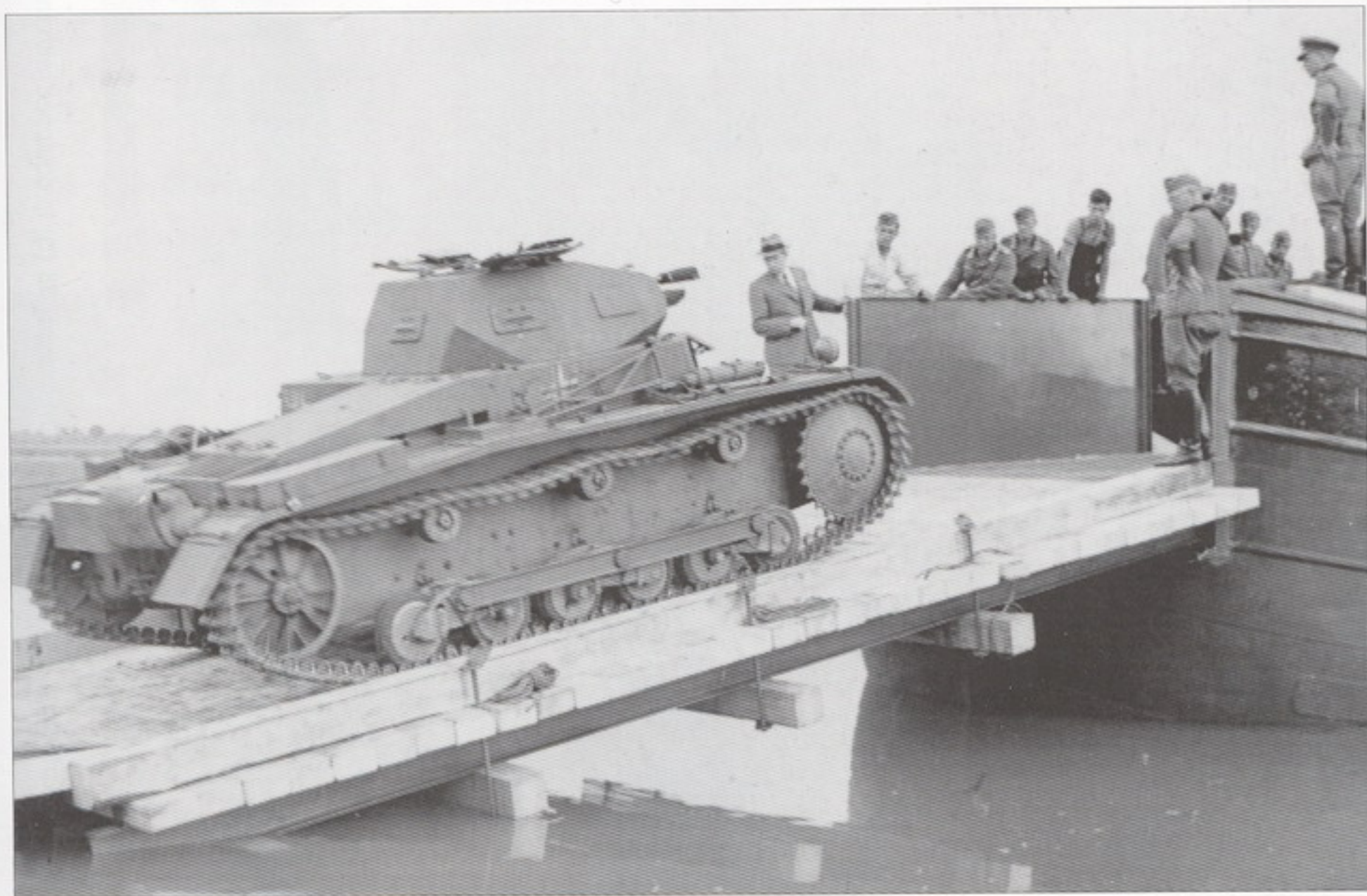


The unit insignia is clearly visible on the **Pz.Kpfw.II**. Both tanks belonged to the "**5. Panzer Division**", probably the **4./Pz.Rgt.31**.





A **Pz.Kpfw.II** training for Sea Lion with **Pi.Lehr.Rgt.1** in the Petkumer Siel region near Emden in August 1940.

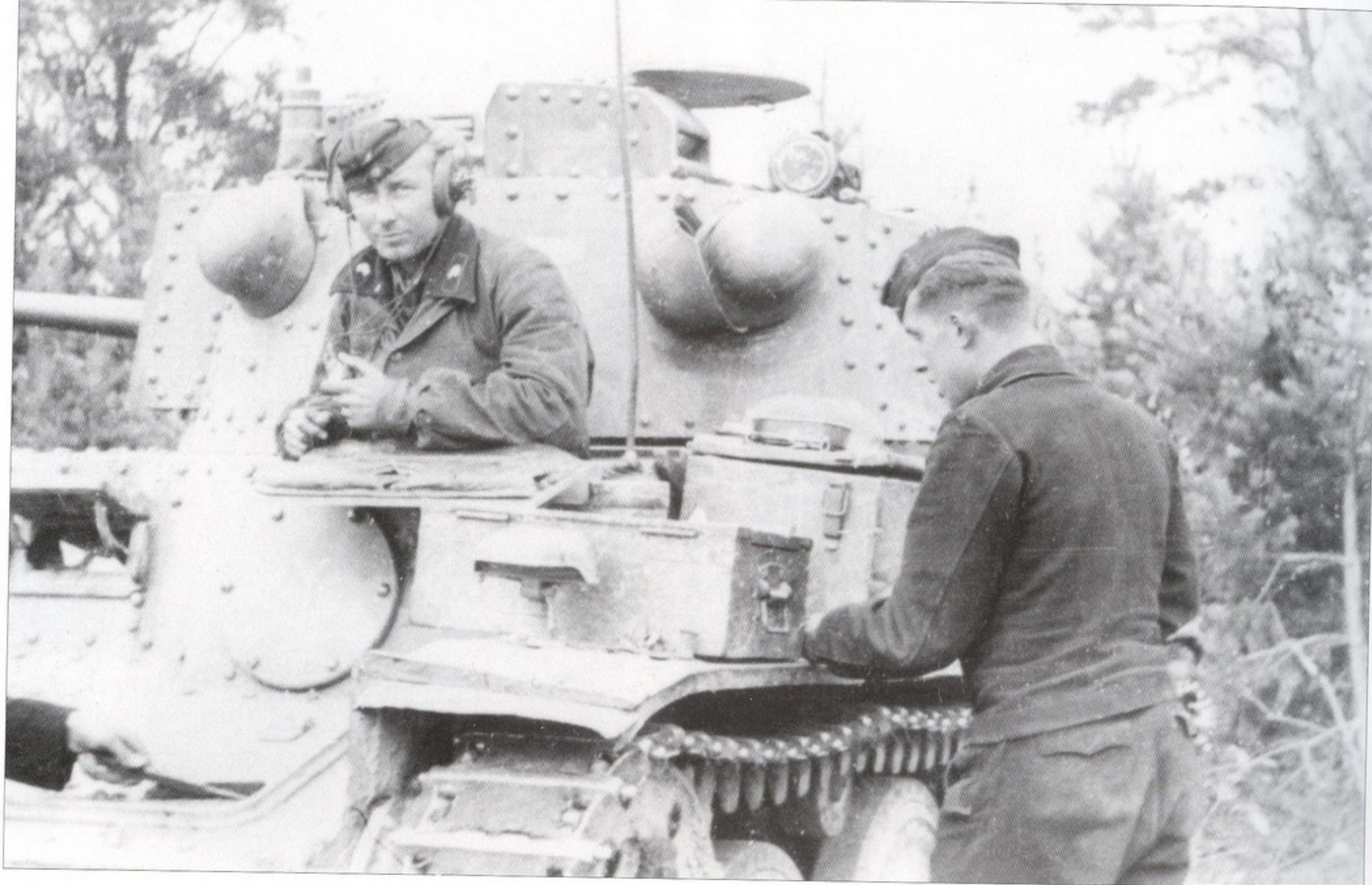




A Pz.Kpfw.38(t) Ausf.G (Panzerbefehlswagen 38 (t)) of the 20.Panzer Division.



A Pz.Kpfw.38(t) Ausf.D (Panzerbefehlswagen 38 (t)) of 8.Panzer Division on the Eastern Front, winter 1941.



This **Pz.Kpfw.38(t) Ausf.G** (**Panzerbefehlswagen 38 (t)**) is equipped with the **Fu 8** radio. It does not have the **MG 37 (t)** machinegun in the position next to the driver. Eastern Front, 1942.



A Pz.Kpfw.38 (t) Ausf.E of the 20.Pz.Div., winter, 1941.



A Pz.Kpfw.38 (t) Ausf.G after being withdrawn from front-line service. As one of their new uses, tanks of this type often were utilized as vehicles placed on Panzertragerwagen cars as part of armored trains.



A column of **Pz.Kpfw.38 (t)** tanks of **7.Pz.Div.** in the spring of 1940.



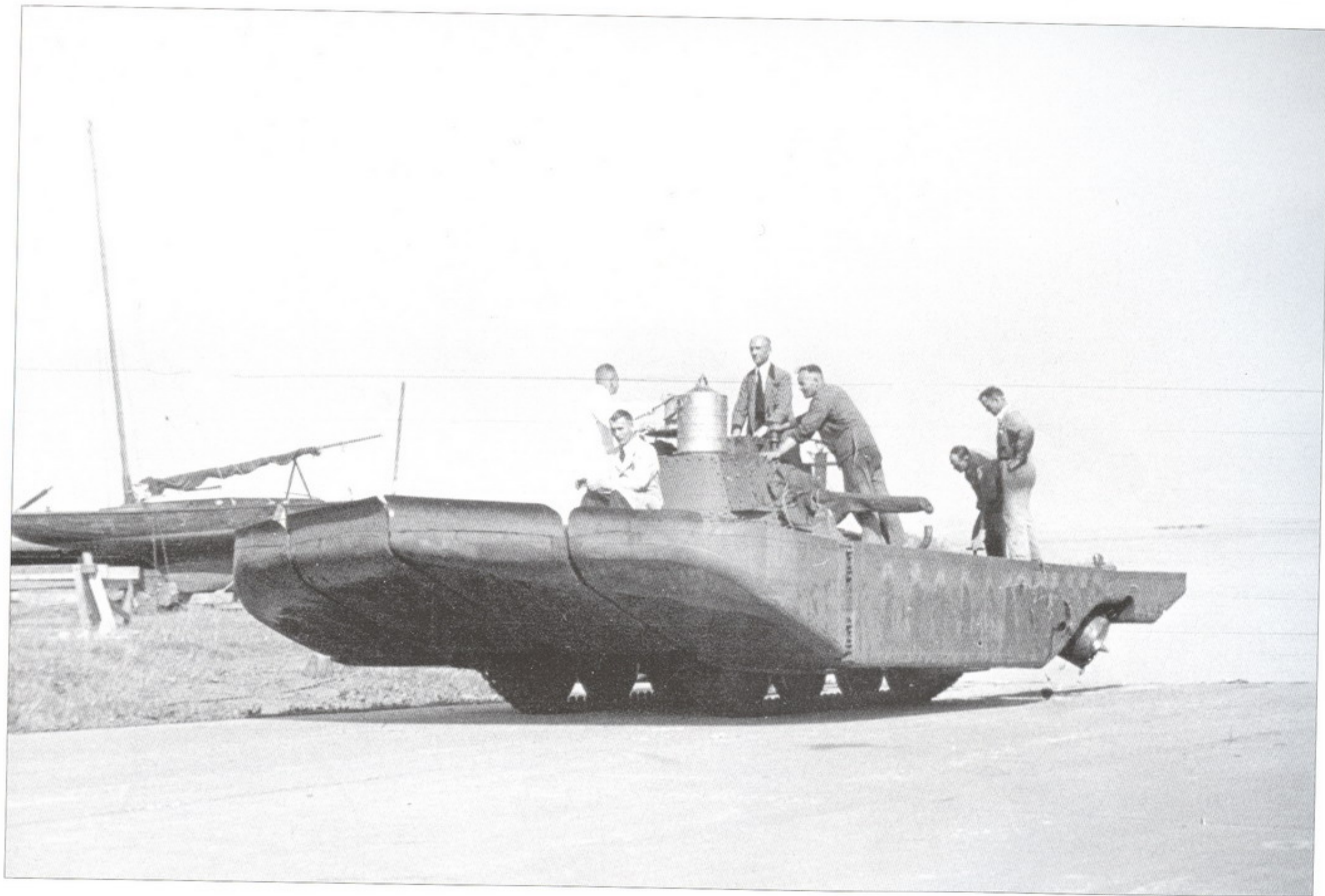
A Pz.Kpfw.38 (t) Ausf.D.



Pz.Kpfw.38 (t) tanks of the 20.Pz.Div in the summer of 1941.



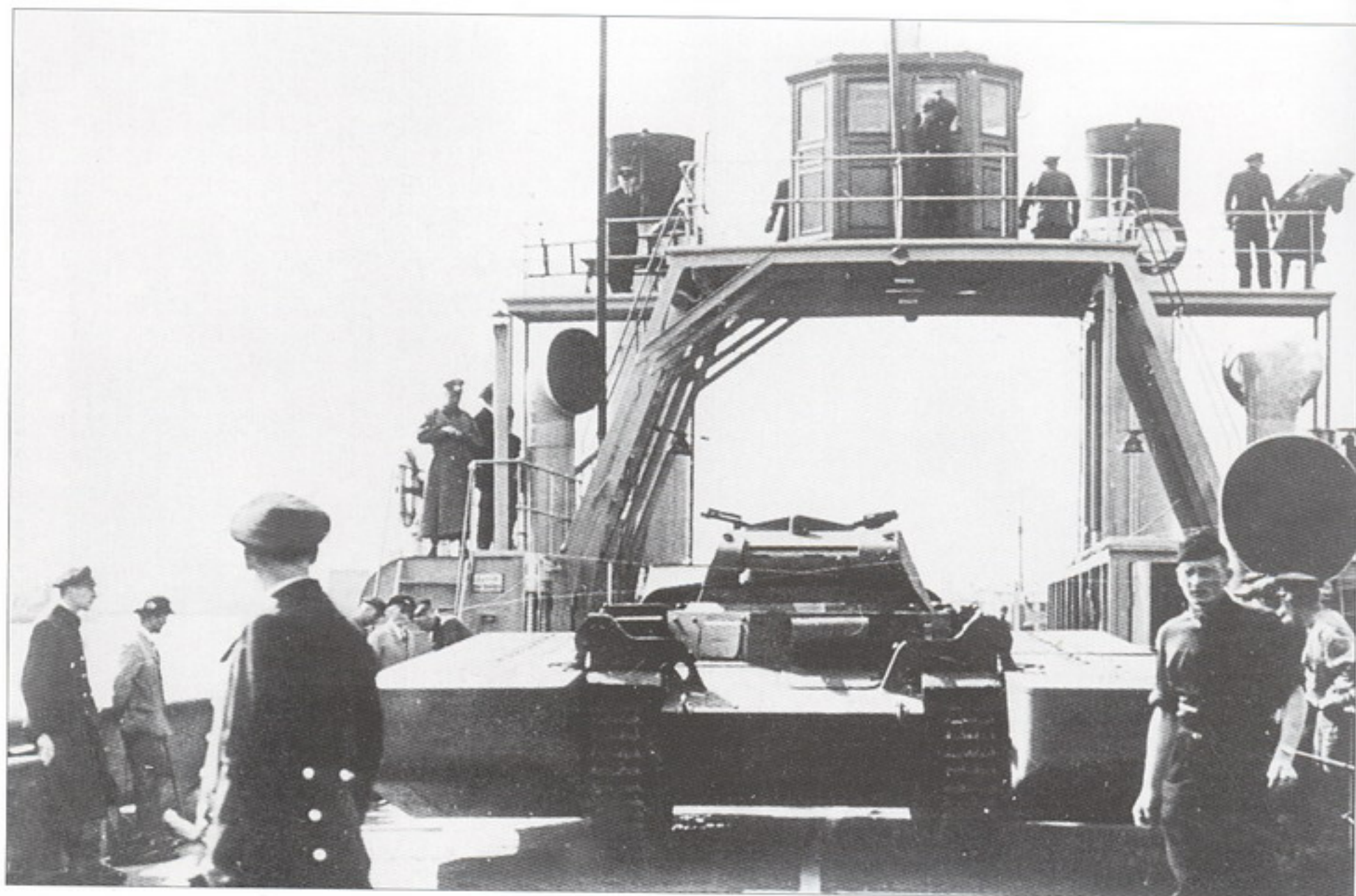
A Pz.Kpfw.II/Schwimm training for Operation Sea Lion in 1940/1941.

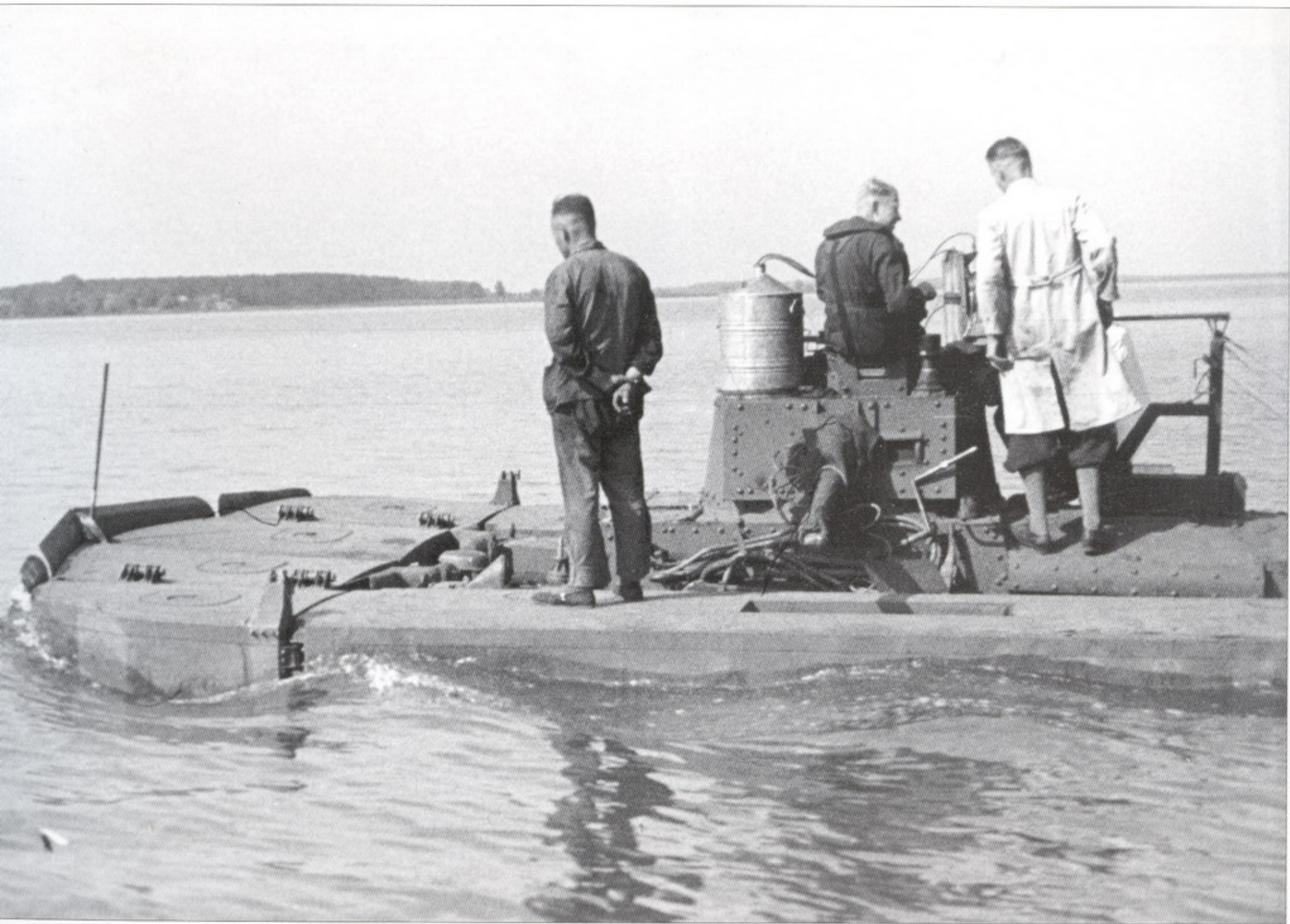


Trials with a **Schwimmpanzer 38(t)** (an amphibious **Pz.Kpfw.38(t)**) near Ribnitz on Saaler Bodden Lake in 1942.



A Pz.Kpfw.II/Schwimm training for Operation Sea Lion with the Pommern, a ferry prototype, in Wilhelmshaven in 1940.

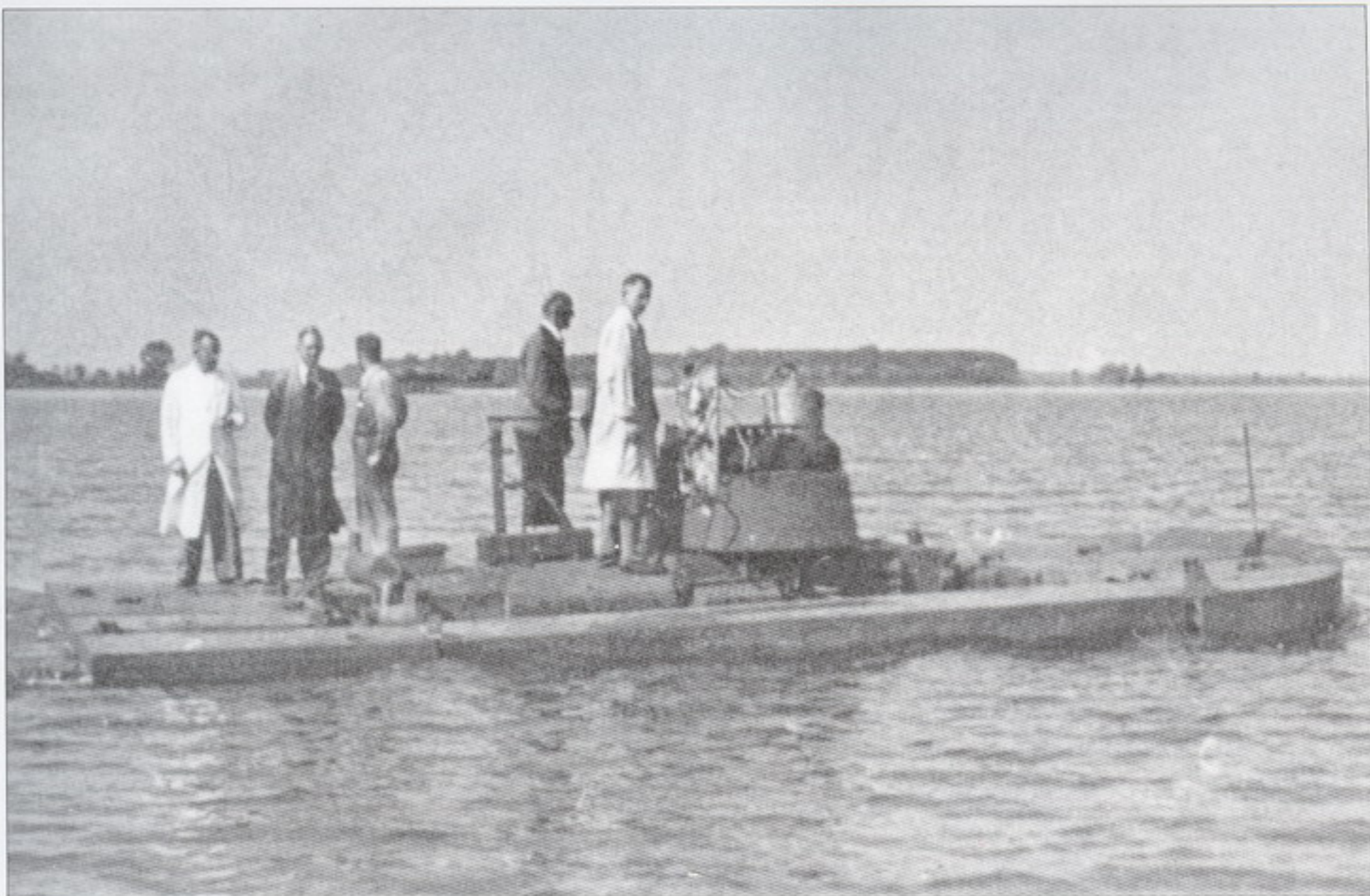






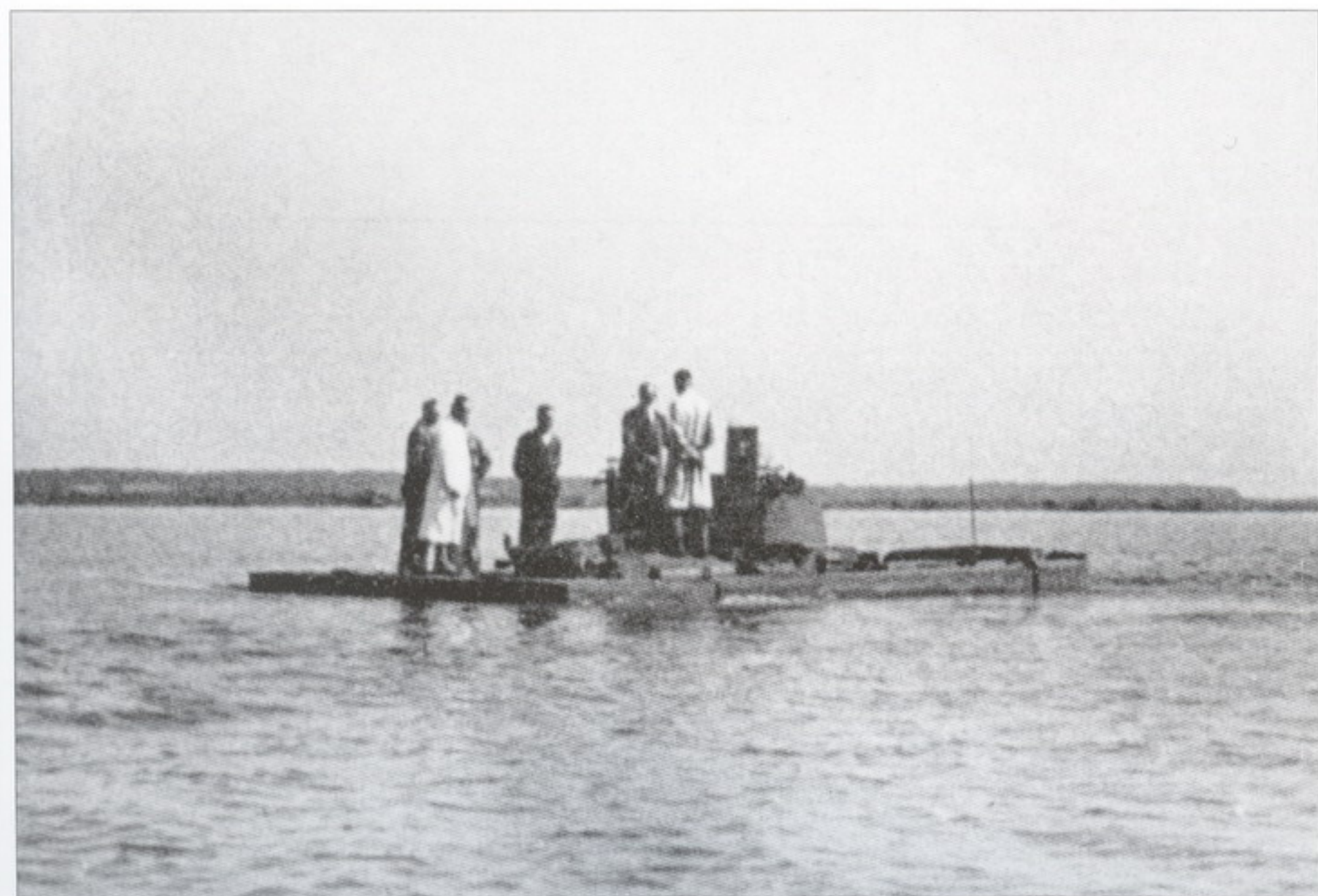
← Trials with a **Schwimmpanzer 38(t)** (an amphibious **Pz.Kpfw.38(t)**) near Ribnitz on Saaler Bodden Lake in 1942.

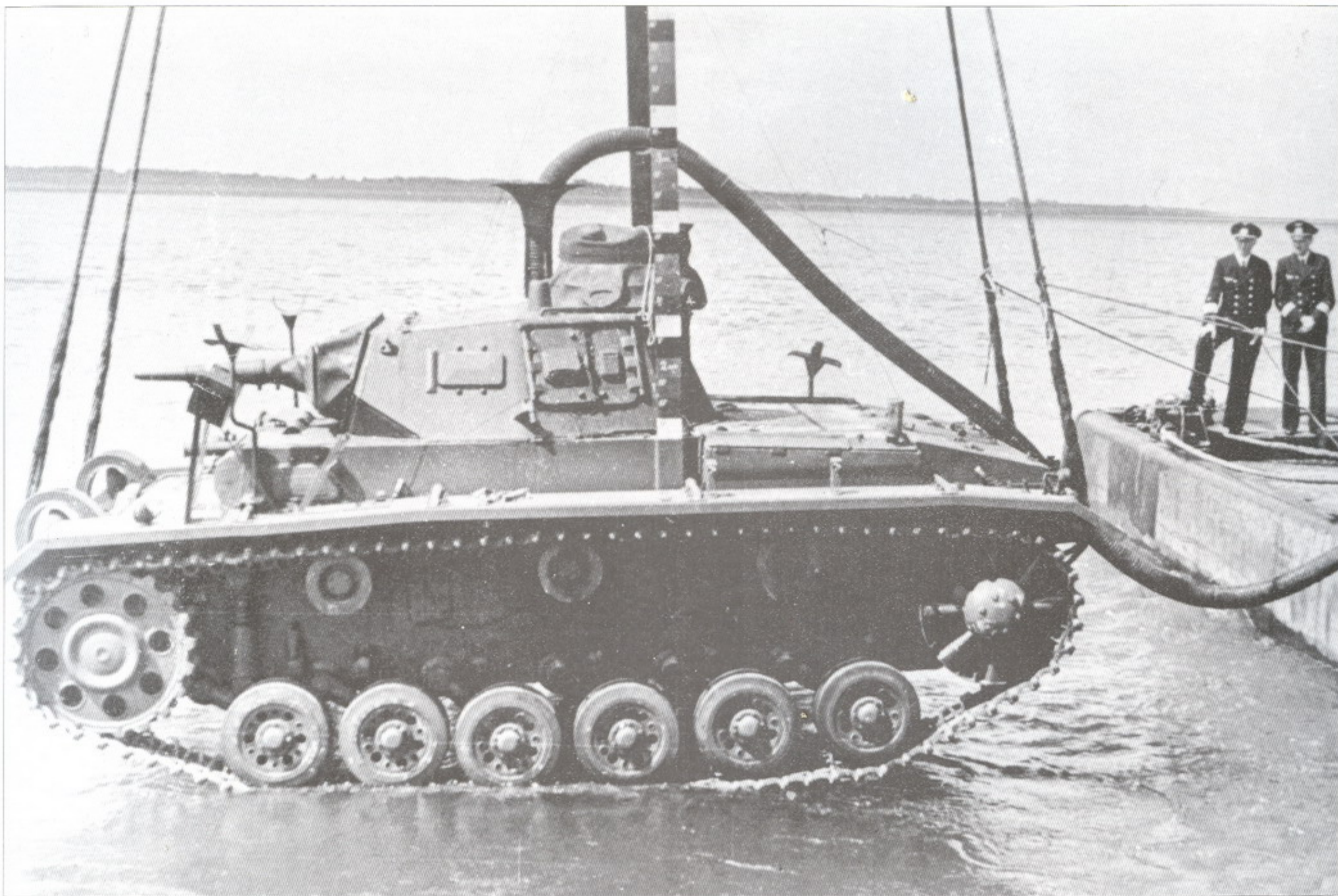




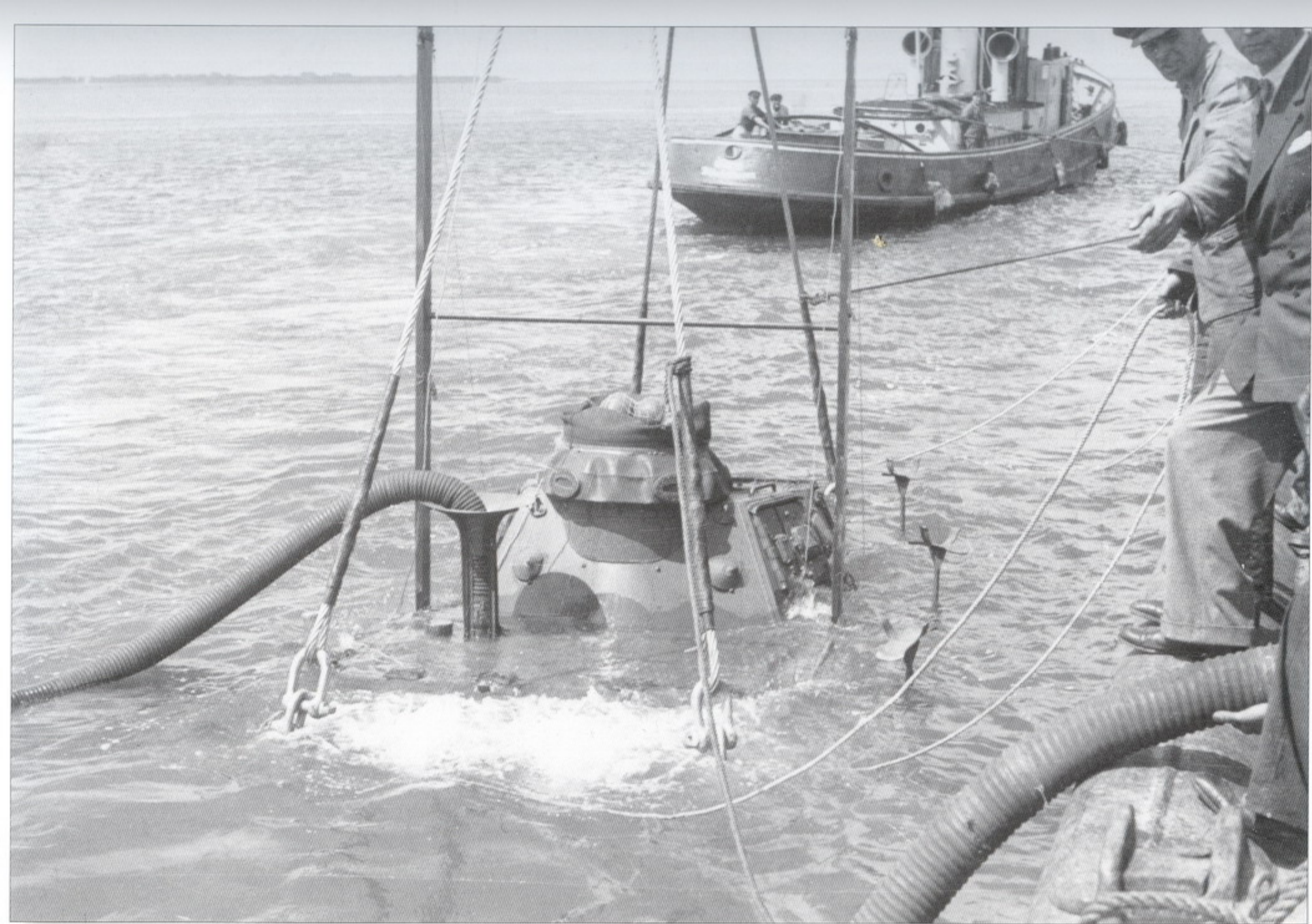
Trials with a **Schwimmpanzer 38(t)** (an amphibious **Pz.Kpfw.38(t)**) near Ribnitz on Saaler Bodden Lake in 1942. →

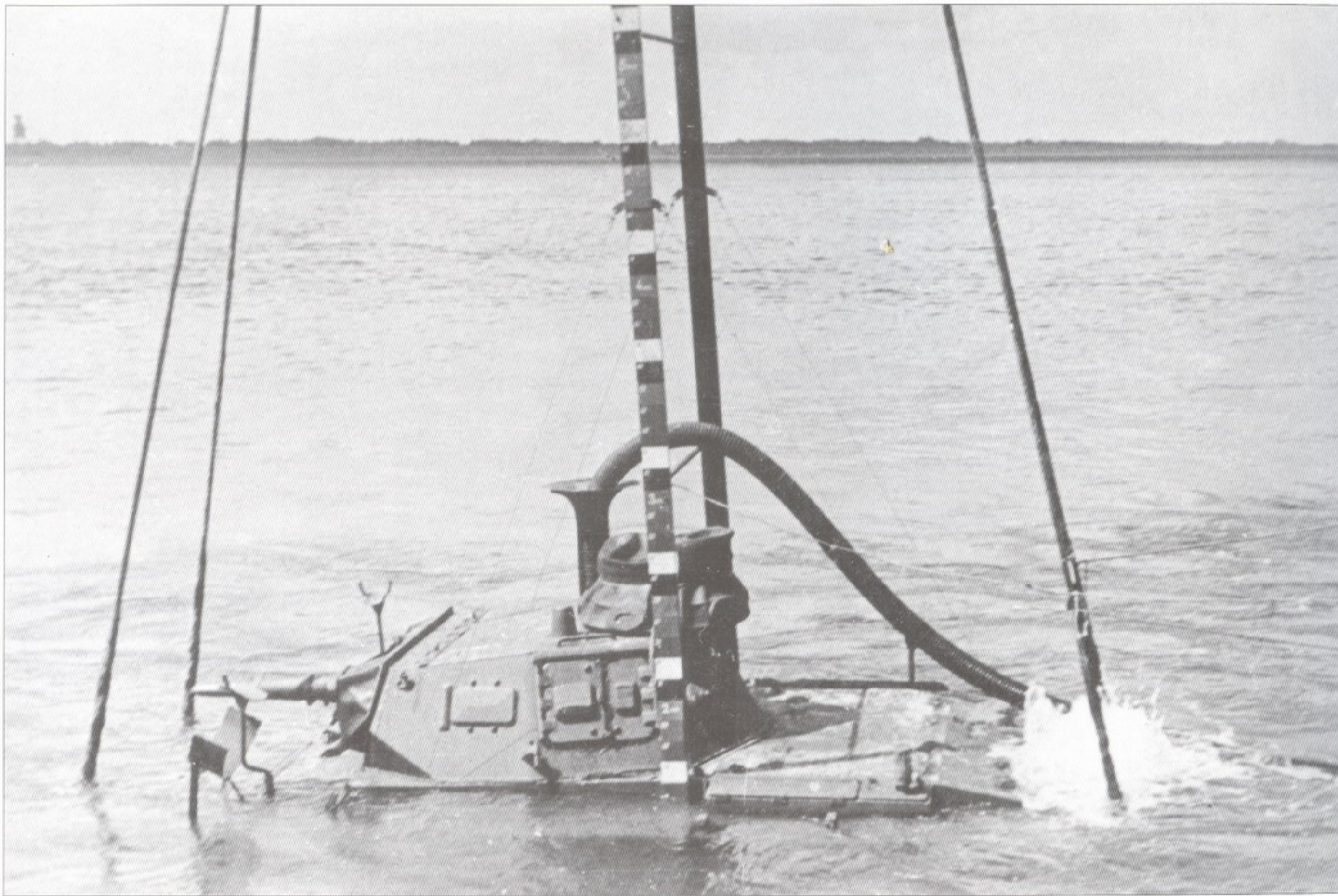




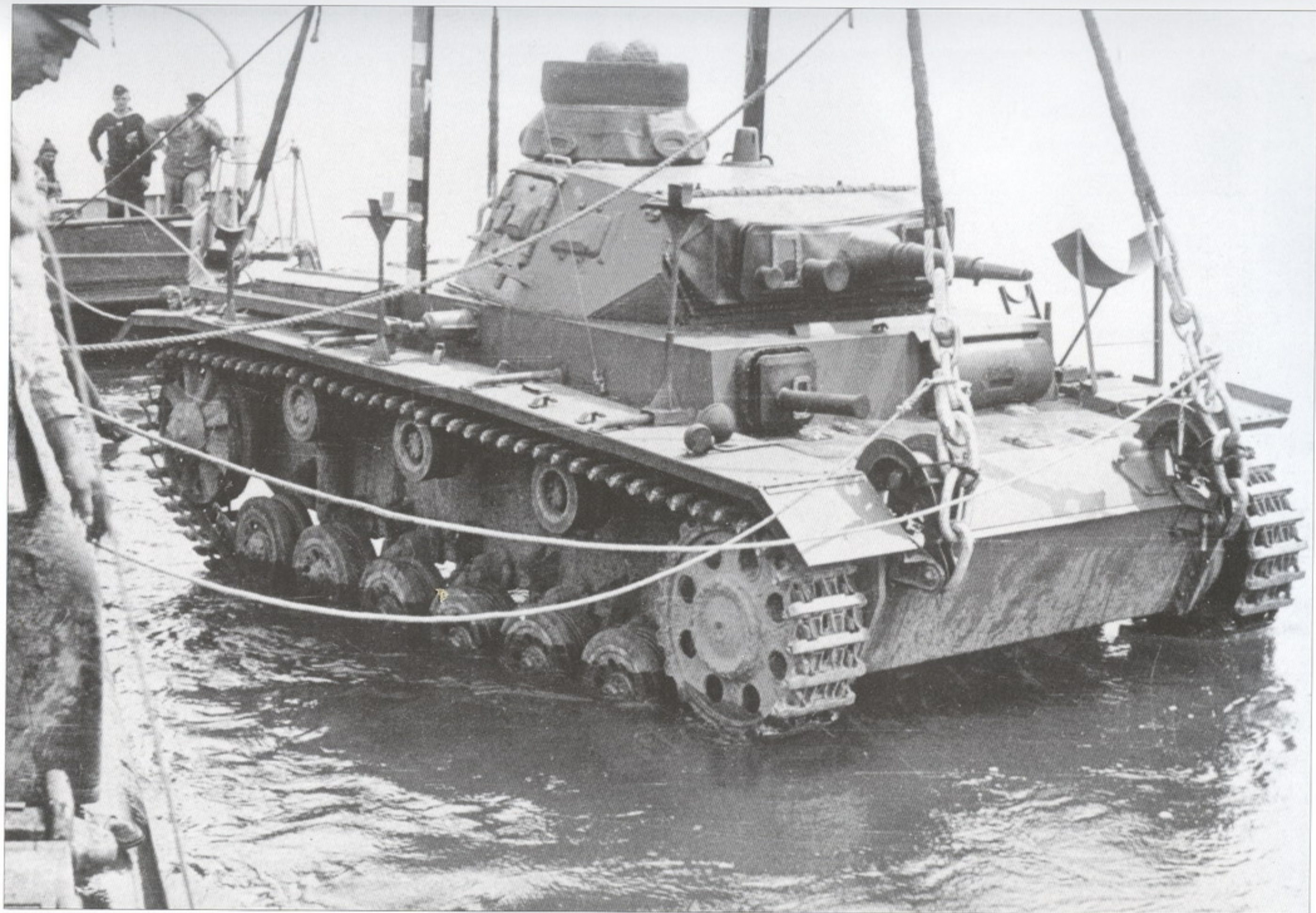


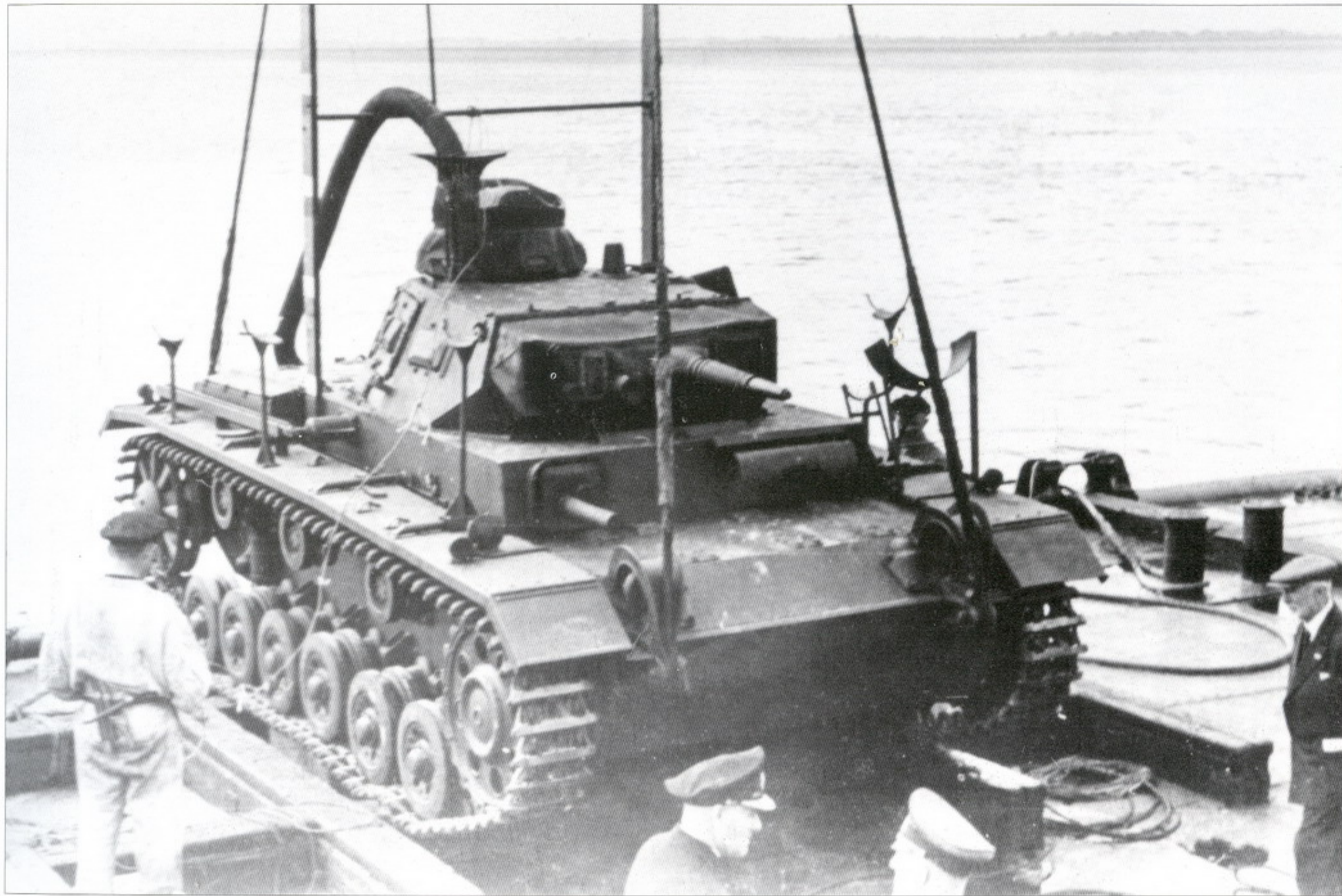
↓ Pz.KpfwIII Ausf.F (Tauchpanzer) training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the autumn of 1940.



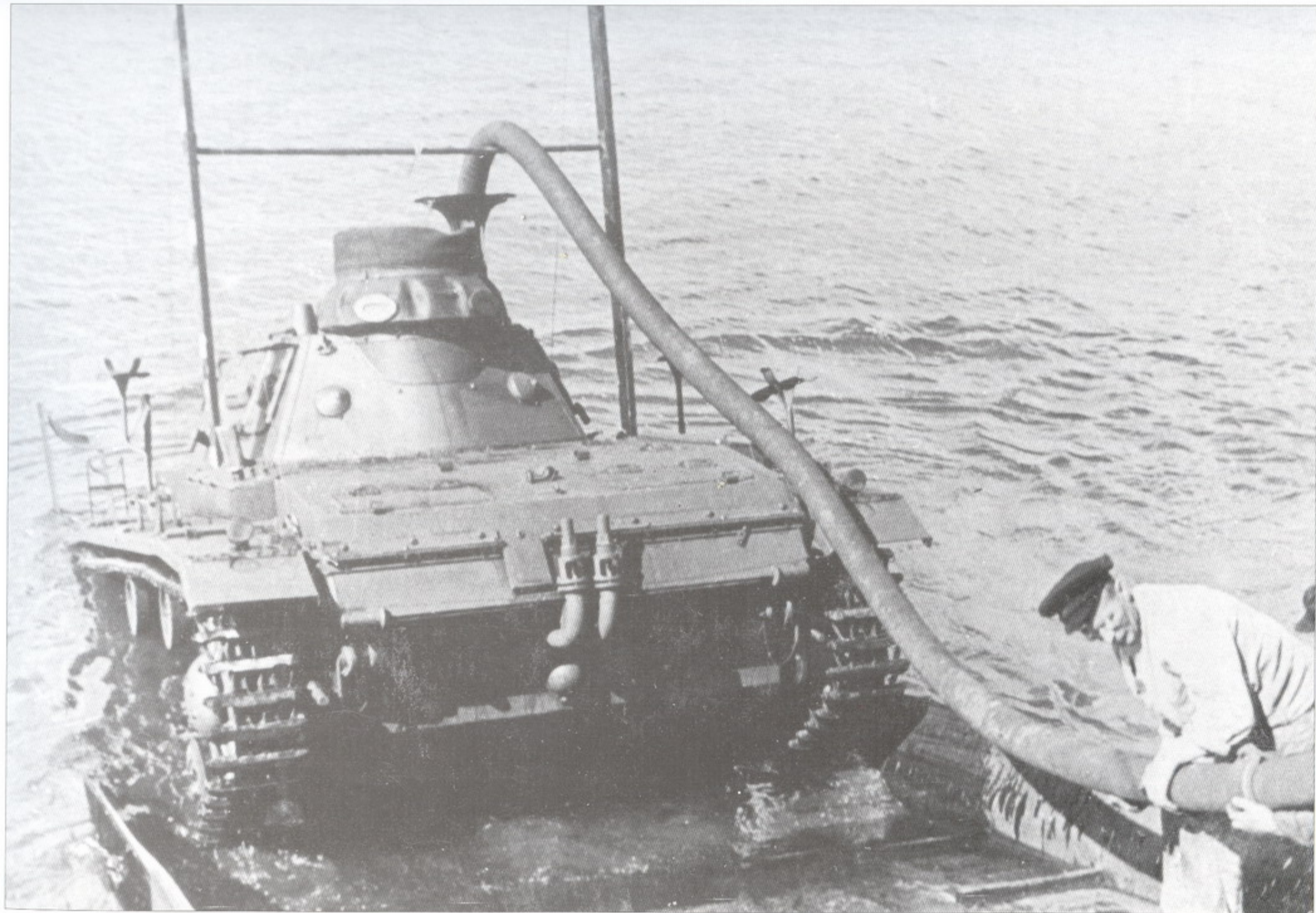


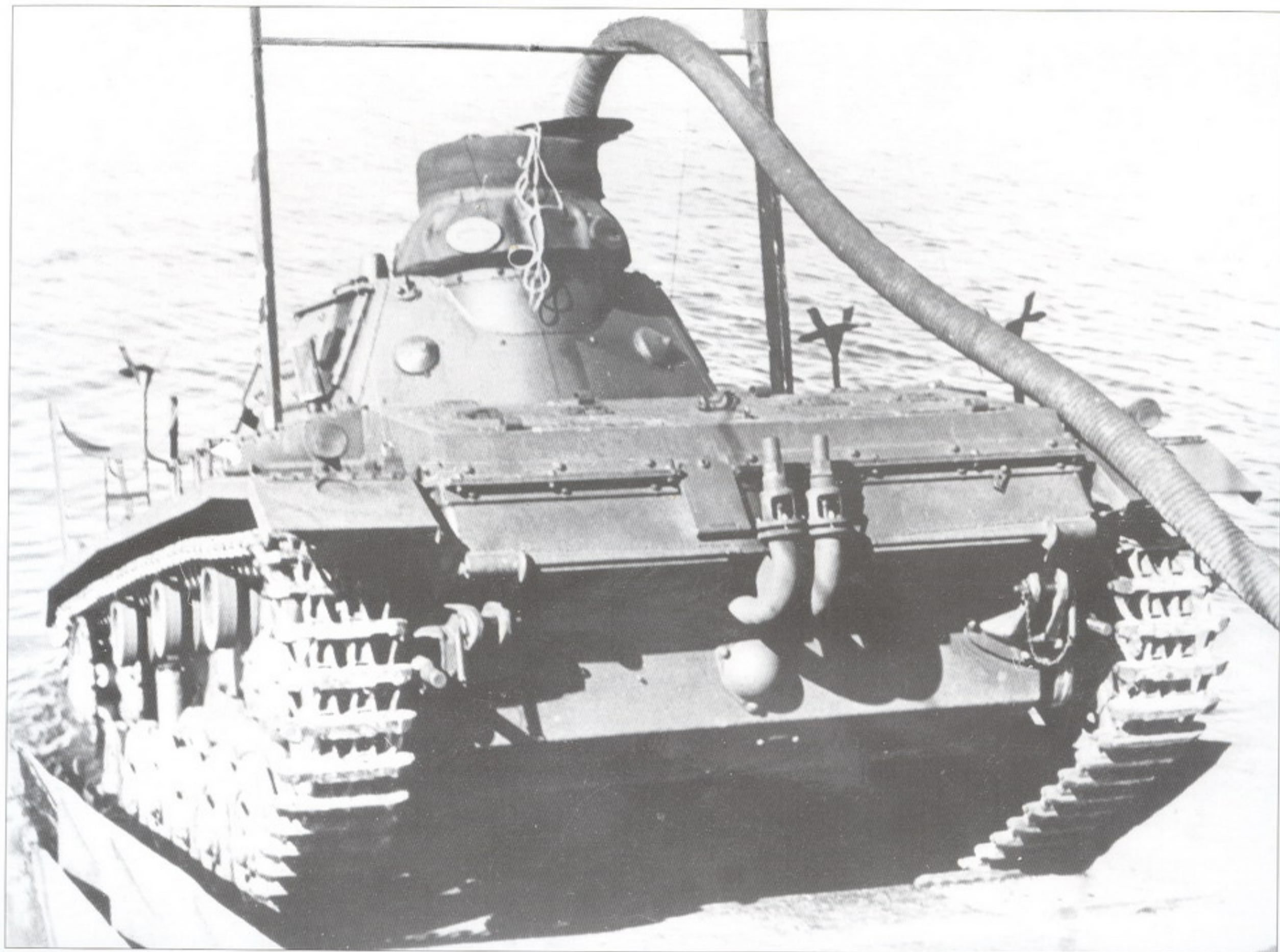
↓ Pz.KpfwIII Ausf.F (Tauchpanzer) training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the autumn of 1940.



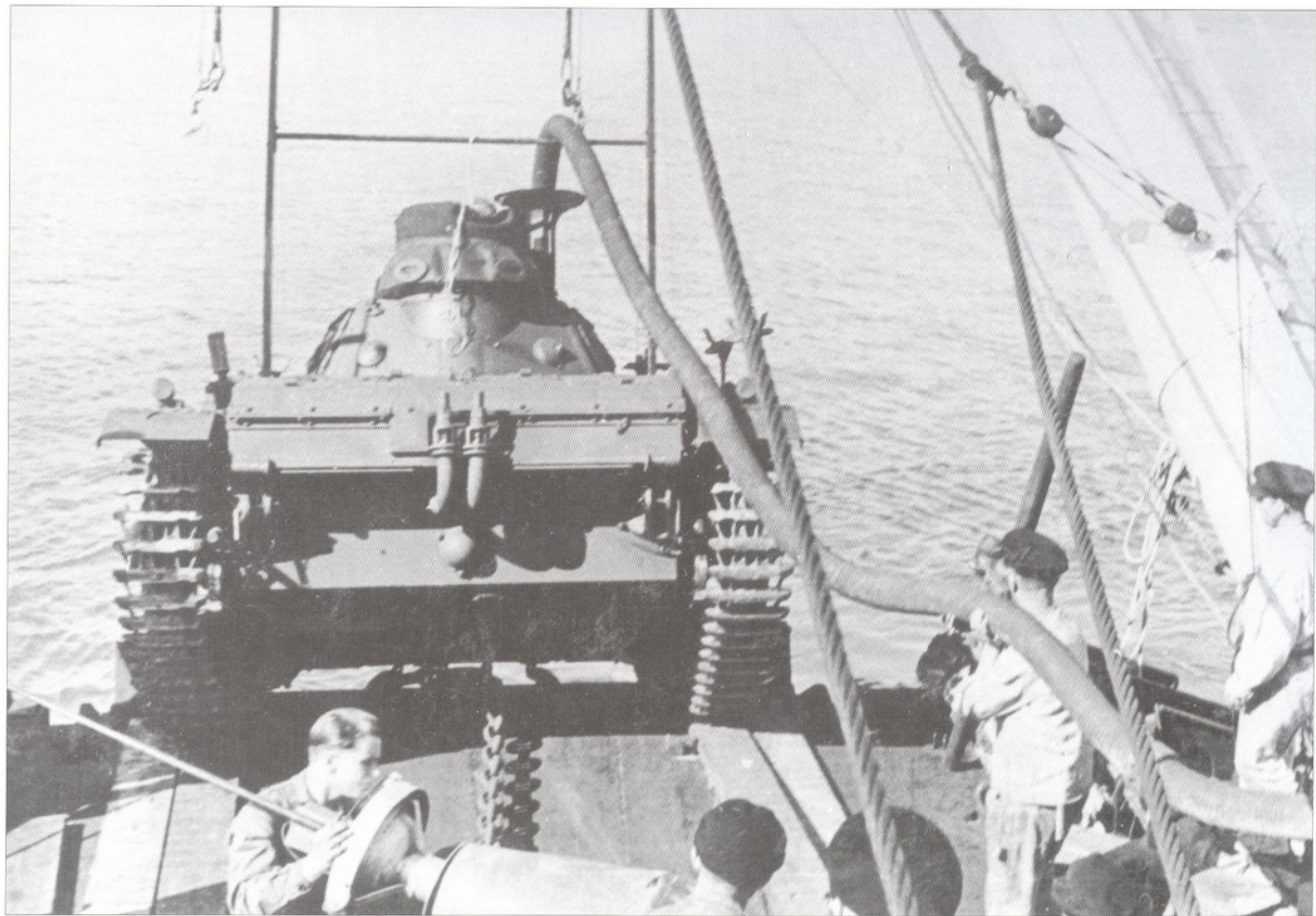


↓ Pz.KpfwIII Ausf.F (Tauchpanzer) training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the autumn of 1940.



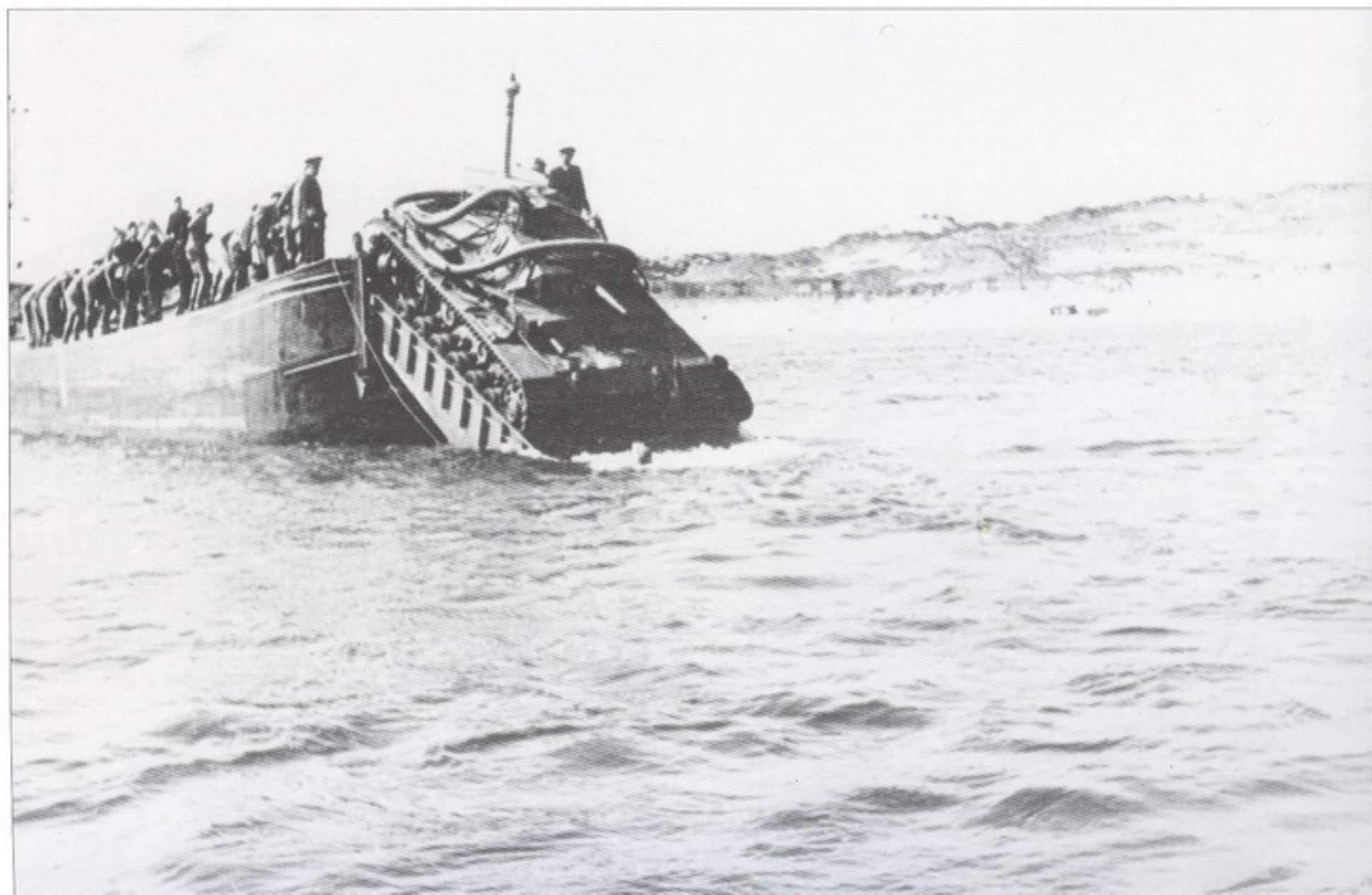


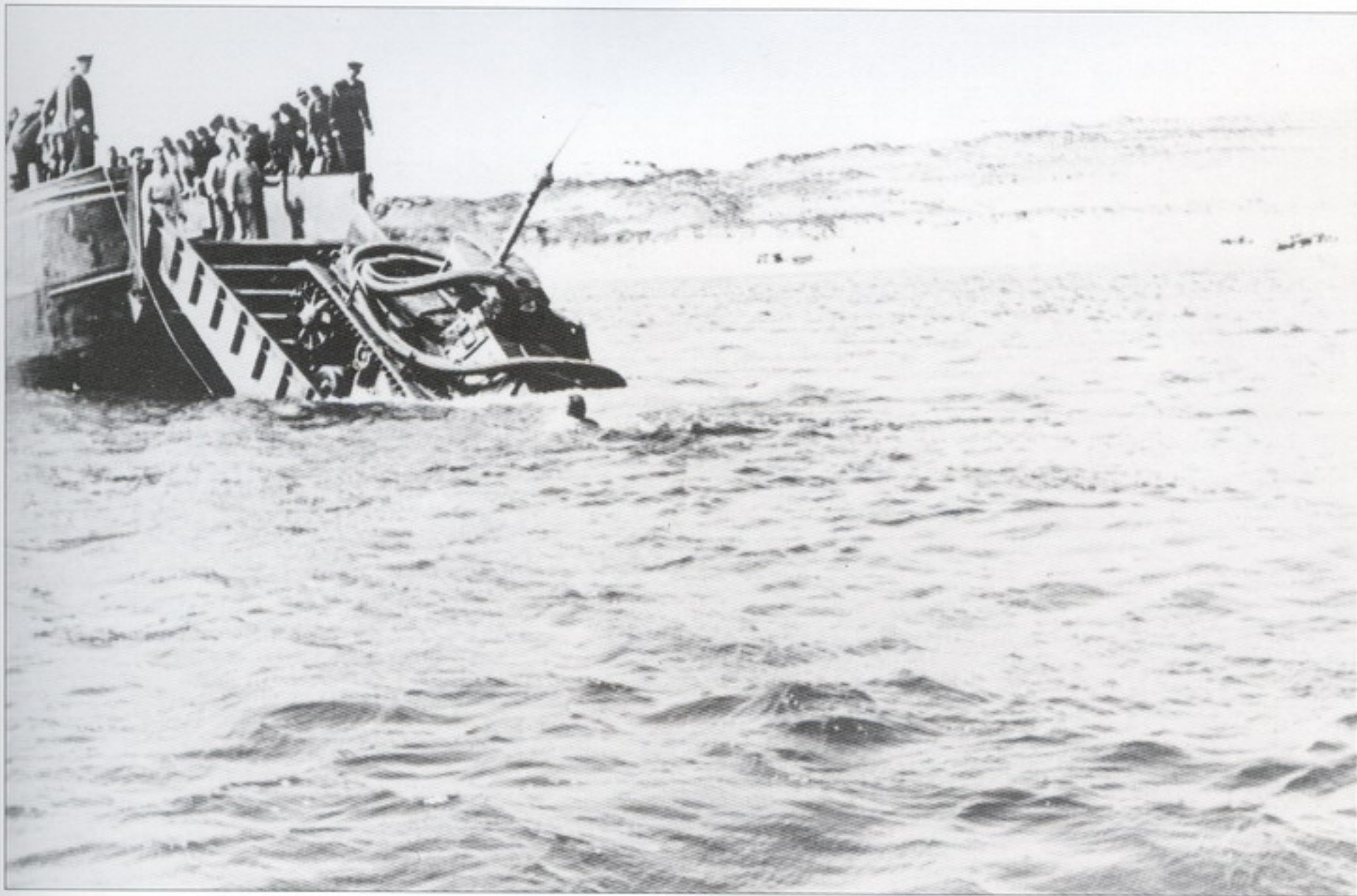
↓ Pz.Kpfw. III Ausf. F (Tauchpanzer) training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the autumn of 1940.





Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.F (Tauchpanzer) on a Peniche barge equipped with a special **Hans Herbert** debarking ramp, during training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the Autumn of 1940.





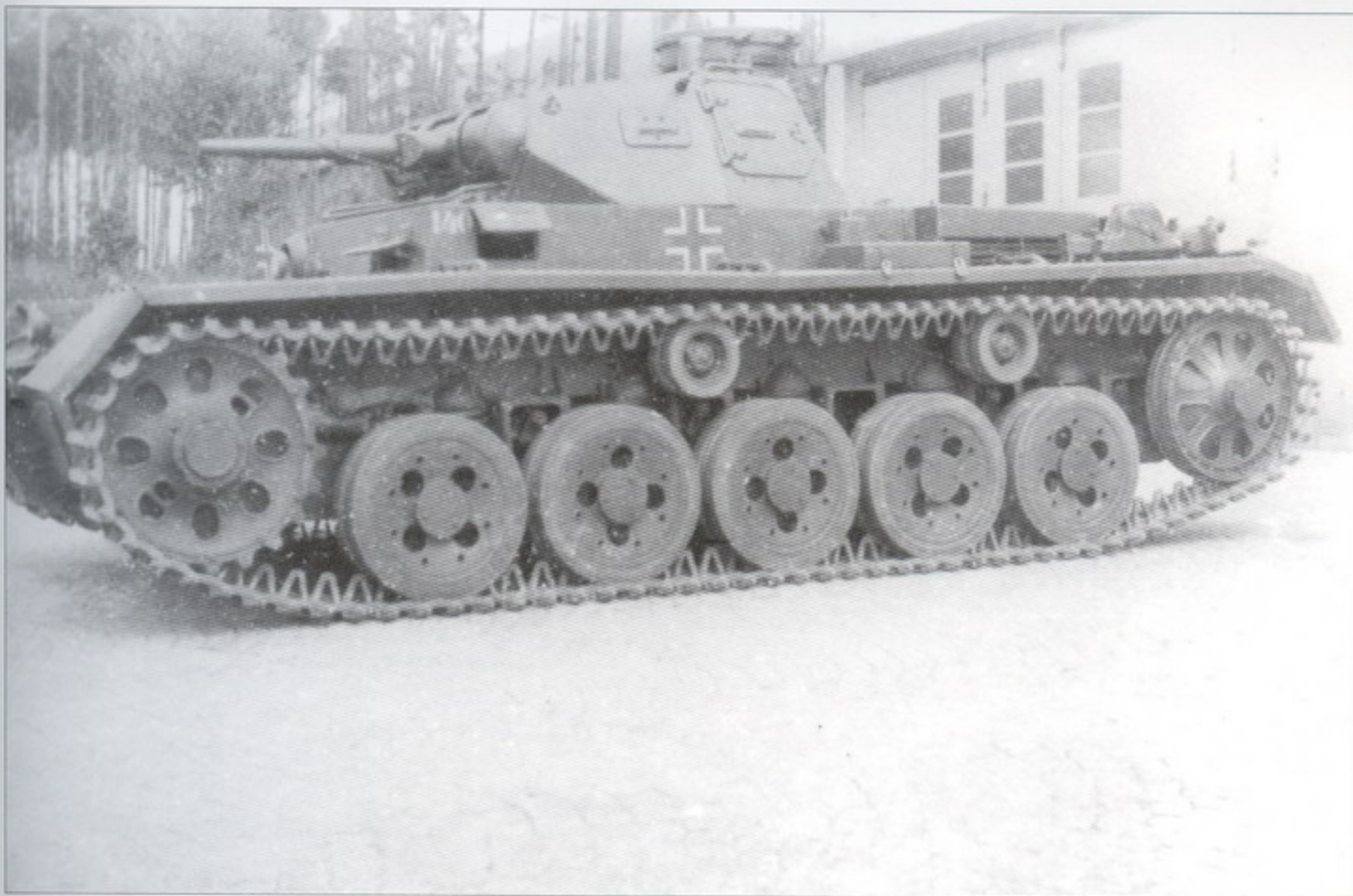
Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.F (Tauchpanzer) during training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the autumn of 1940.





Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.F (Tauchpanzer) during training for Operation Sea Lion near the island of Sylt in the autumn of 1940.





There were only **10 Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.As** built.



Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D.



This **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D** was destroyed during attempts to tow it. Poland, September 1939.



A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D** negotiating the streets of a Polish town, September, 1939.



One of the few **Pz.Kpfw.III**s equipped with the "Schachtellaufwerk" road wheels, supplied by the firm of Famo. This was done under the program of trying to make interchangeable many of the parts of the **Pz.Kpfw.III** and the **Pz.Kpfw.IV**.

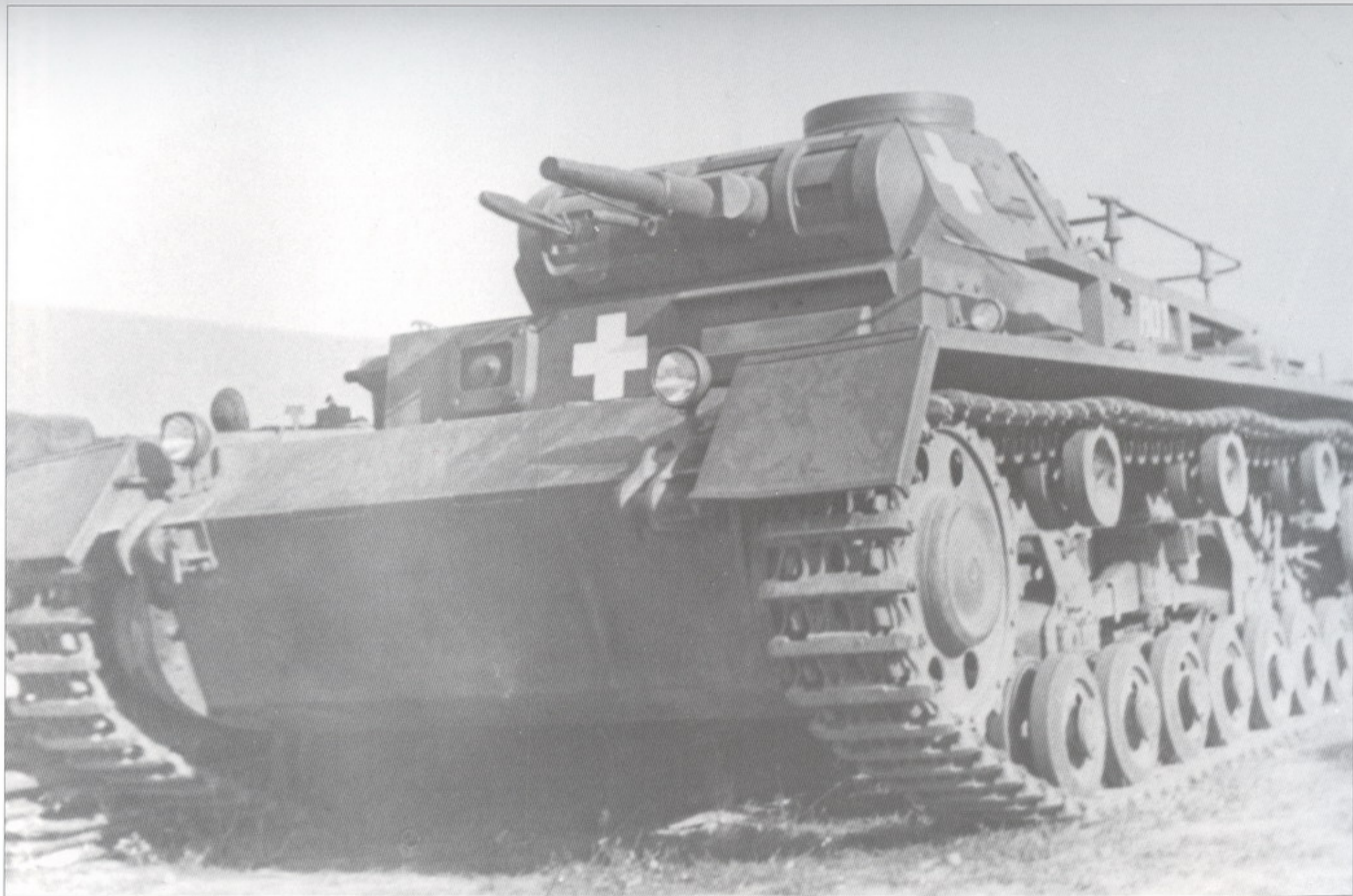


A damaged **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D** (missing road wheel) during the battles in Poland, September 1939.



Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D training with **Pi.Lehr.Rgt.1** for Operation Sea Lion at Petkumer Siel near Emden in August 1940.





A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D (Befehlswagen) during the Polish Campaign, September 1939.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D (Befehlswagen) of 11.Panzer Division.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.D of 20.Panzer Division.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L of an assault group of **20.Panzer Division**, Eastern Front, February 1942.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L of **SS Panzergrenadier Division "Wiking"** on the Eastern Front. The Sternantenne D mounted on it indicates that the tank is being employed as a **Befehlswagen**.



Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L's of the SS Panzergrenadier Division "Wiking" on the Eastern Front.





A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L**. The often-added extra armor on the gun mantlet was susceptible to damage, and usually only its frame remained after a hit.



A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L**, pulling a sled full of German infantry. This solution for quickly transporting infantry during difficult weather conditions on the Eastern Front was copied from the Russians.



An often-seen field modification on German tanks were extra track links mounted on the front of the hull and superstructure for added protection of the crew. On this **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L** the extra track links have also been added on the side to protect the gunner and driver.



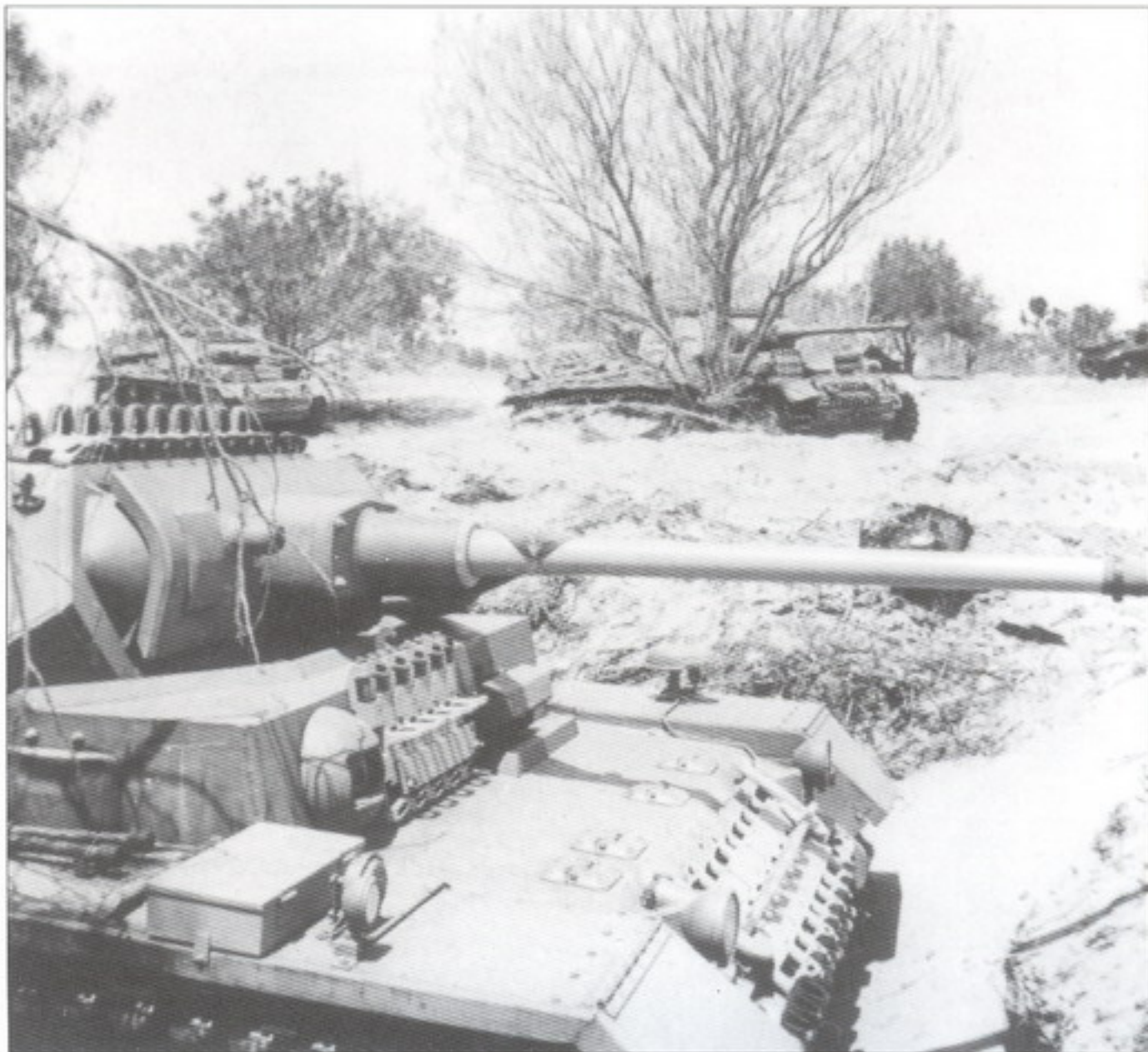
A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L** on the southern part of the Eastern Front during an engine change. The entire engine cover has been removed and lies behind the tank.



A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.M** (with the characteristic, for that version, exhaust configuration), probably of **SS Panzergrenadier Division "Wiking"**, after an accident on a bridge. The unlucky crew has piled up its personal belongings, along with the torn-off turret Schürzen, in the foreground.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.H (Befehlswagen) with its characteristic frame antenna installed above the engine compartment.



A group of Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.J tanks, armed with the 5 cm KwK L/60 gun, on the Eastern Front in the summer of 1942.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L of 3.SS Panzer Division "Totenkopf" on the Eastern Front, March 1943.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.H (Befehlswagen) of 5.Panzer Division, Eastern Front, winter 1942. It is armed with only one MG 34, the second one is a dummy.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.H (Befehlswagen) of 5.Panzer Division, Eastern Front, winter 1942. It is armed with only one MG 34, the second one is a dummy.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.H (Beobachtungswagen) of 12.Panzer Division on the Eastern Front, 1943.



A Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.H (Beobachtungswagen) with side Schürzen on the Eastern Front, winter 1943/1944.



A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.K (Befehlswagen)**, probably of **Pz.Gren.Div. "Grossdeutschland"**, with a **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.M (FI)** (**Flammpanzer III Sd.Kfz.141/3**) in the background, Eastern Front, beginning 1943.



A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.K (Befehlswagen)** in the foreground. The two tanks in the background are also of the Ausf.K series.



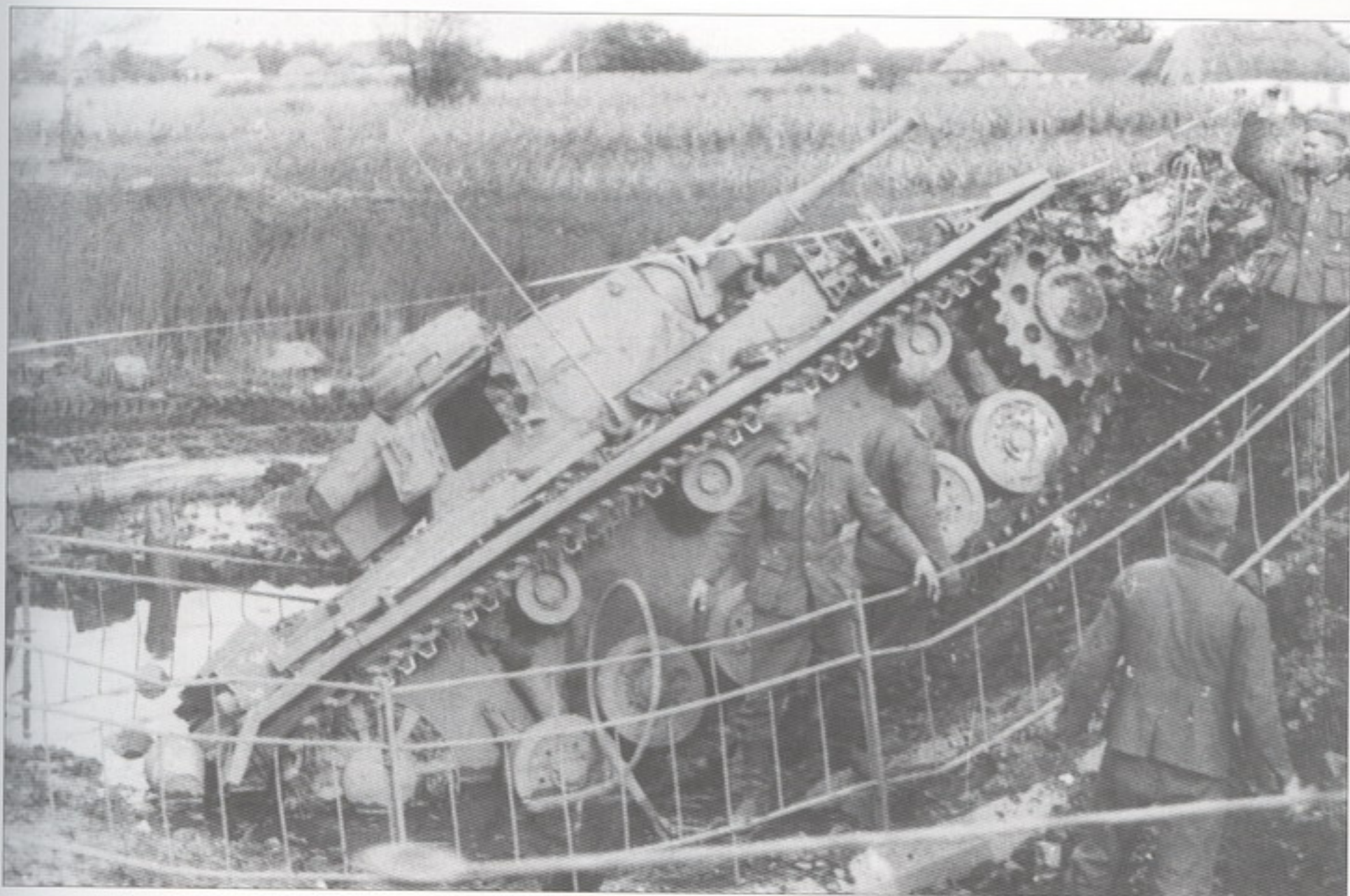
A group of **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L** tanks (**Bergepanzer**) during the construction of a river crossing on the Eastern Front.



A group of **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.L** tanks (**Bergepanzer**). The one in the foreground is transporting elements for building an engineer bridge.



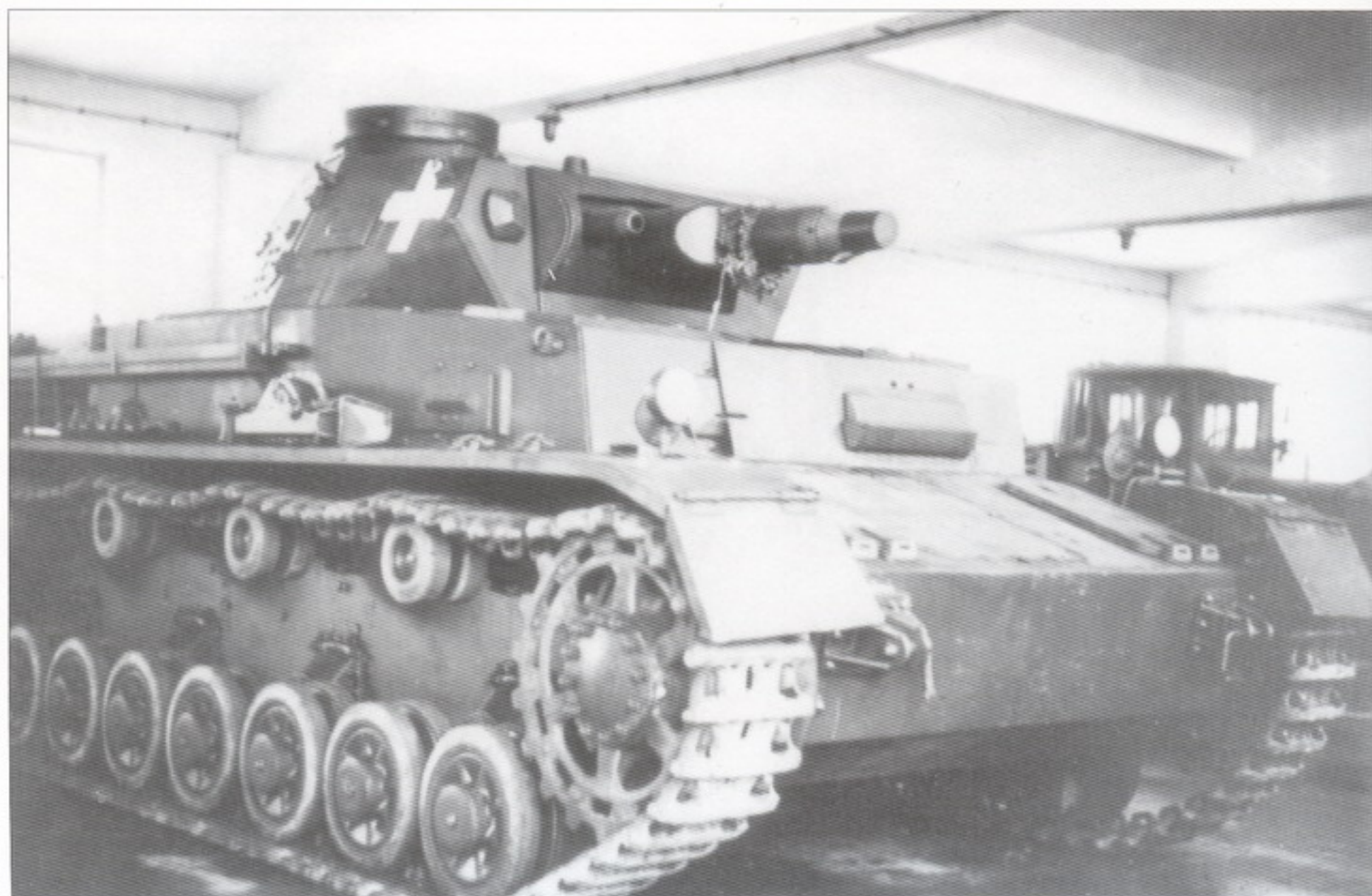
A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.H** being transported by a barge, the **F 131**, from the port of Pireus to Crete in September 1942.



A **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.G** of 13.Panzer Division.



A **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.C** and a **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.B.**



This **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.C** has an additional armor plate bolted on the front of the superstructure. It probably belongs to **Pz.Rgt.10**, the white crosses suggest that it was photographed during the Polish Campaign in September, 1939.



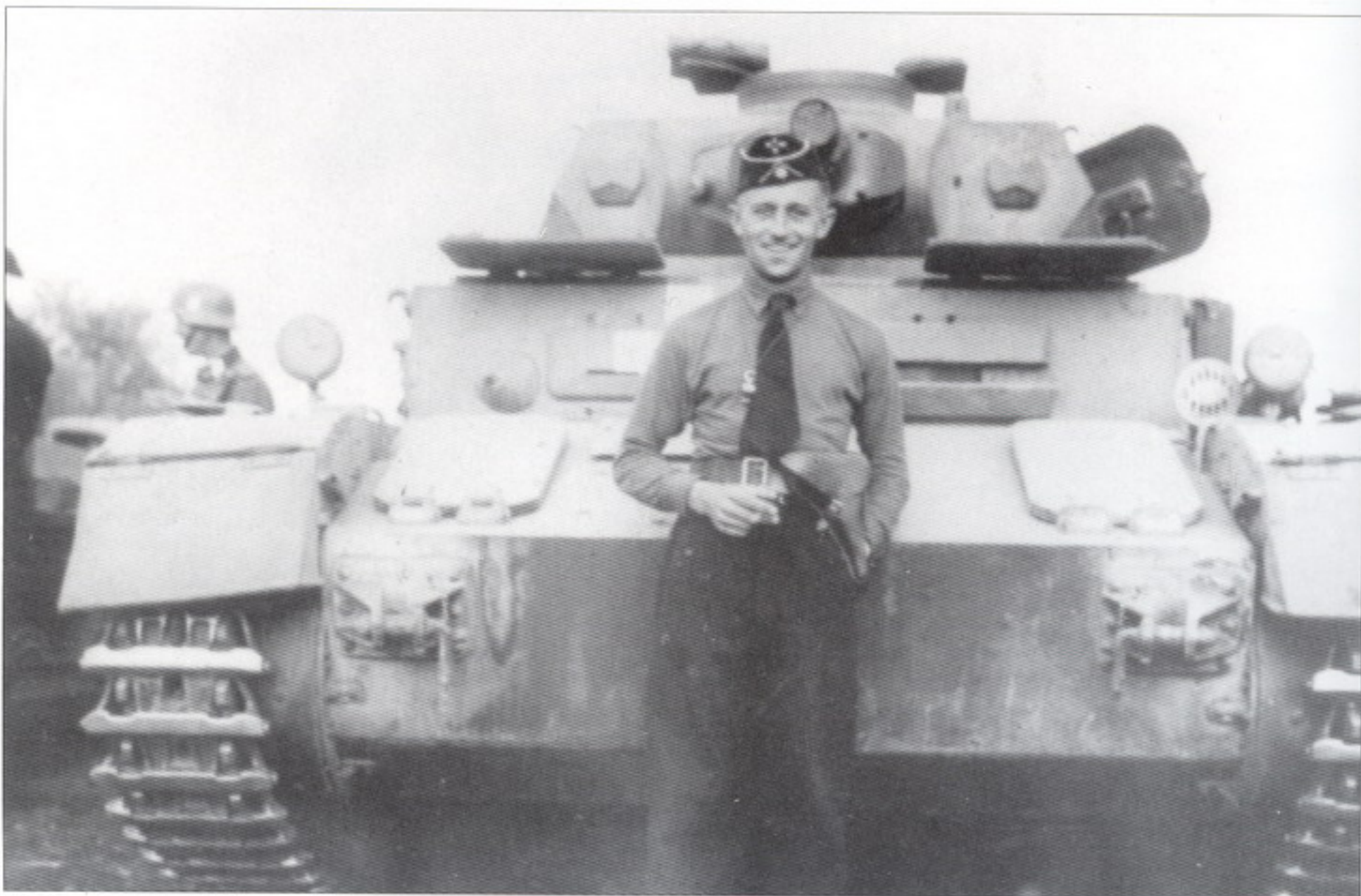
A **Pz.KpfwIV Ausf.A** of the **10.Panzer Division** and in the background a **Pz.Kpfw.II**.



Repairing the differential and a drive sprocket on a **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.A** in Poland, September, 1939.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.C crossing a water hazard over a pontoon bridge on the Western Front, 1940.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.C of Pz.Rgt.10 during the Polish Campaign in September 1939.



Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.C's, probably France, 1940.



A damaged Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.C on a Tiefladeanhänger Sd.Ah.116 trailer, being towed by an Sd.Kfz.9 on the Western Front, 1940.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.B of 13.Pz.Div. in trouble in front of a bridge.





A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.B of 13.Pz.Div. in trouble in front of a bridge, receiving towing assistance from an Sd.Kfz.7 (The "K" on the halftrack identifies the vehicles as belonging to "Panzergruppe Kleist").





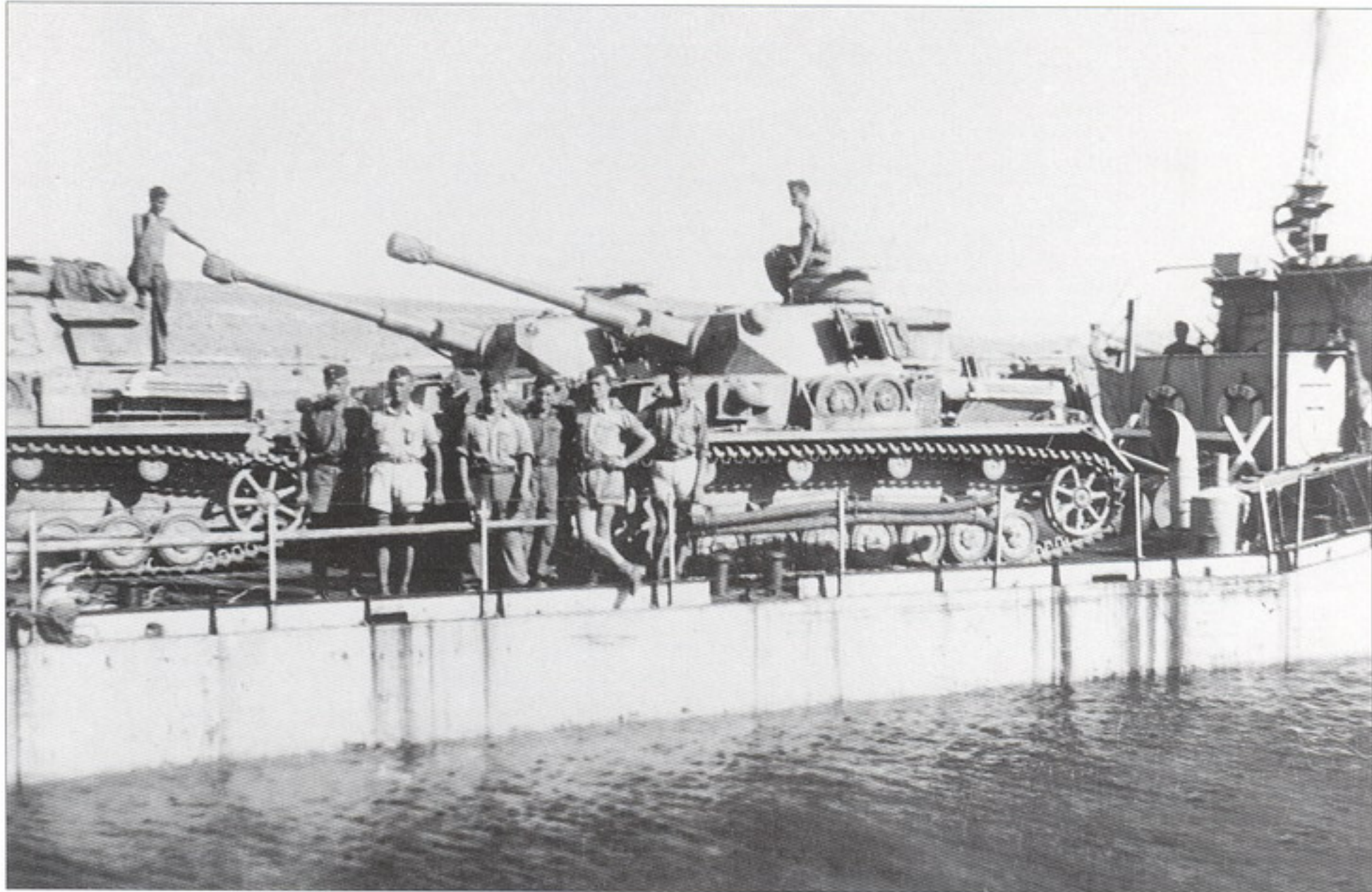
A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.E of 13.Panzer Division.



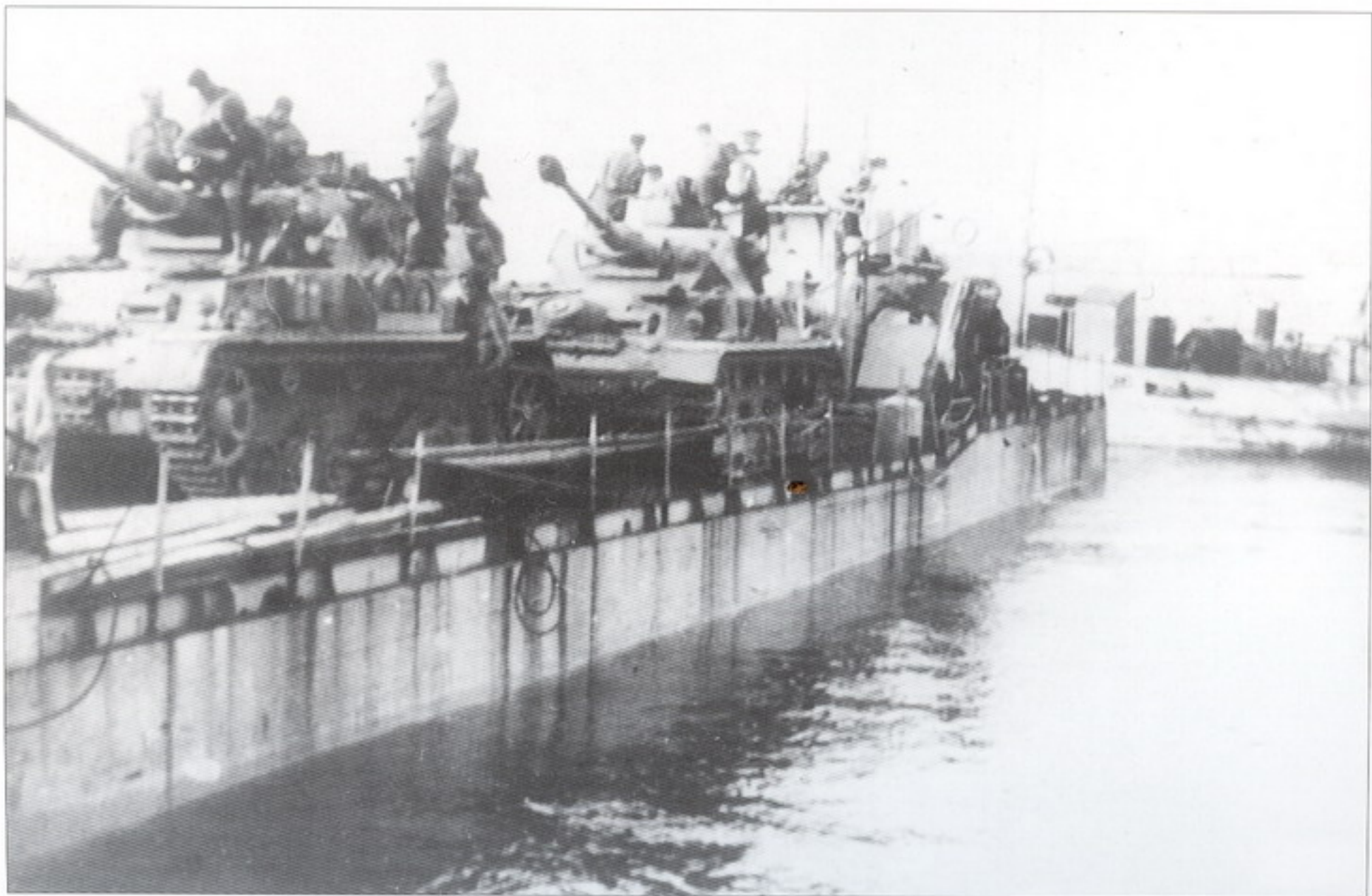
A Pz Kpfw IV of the 1 Panzer Division loading onto transport ship A 28 (Mendoza) during training for Operation Sea Lion

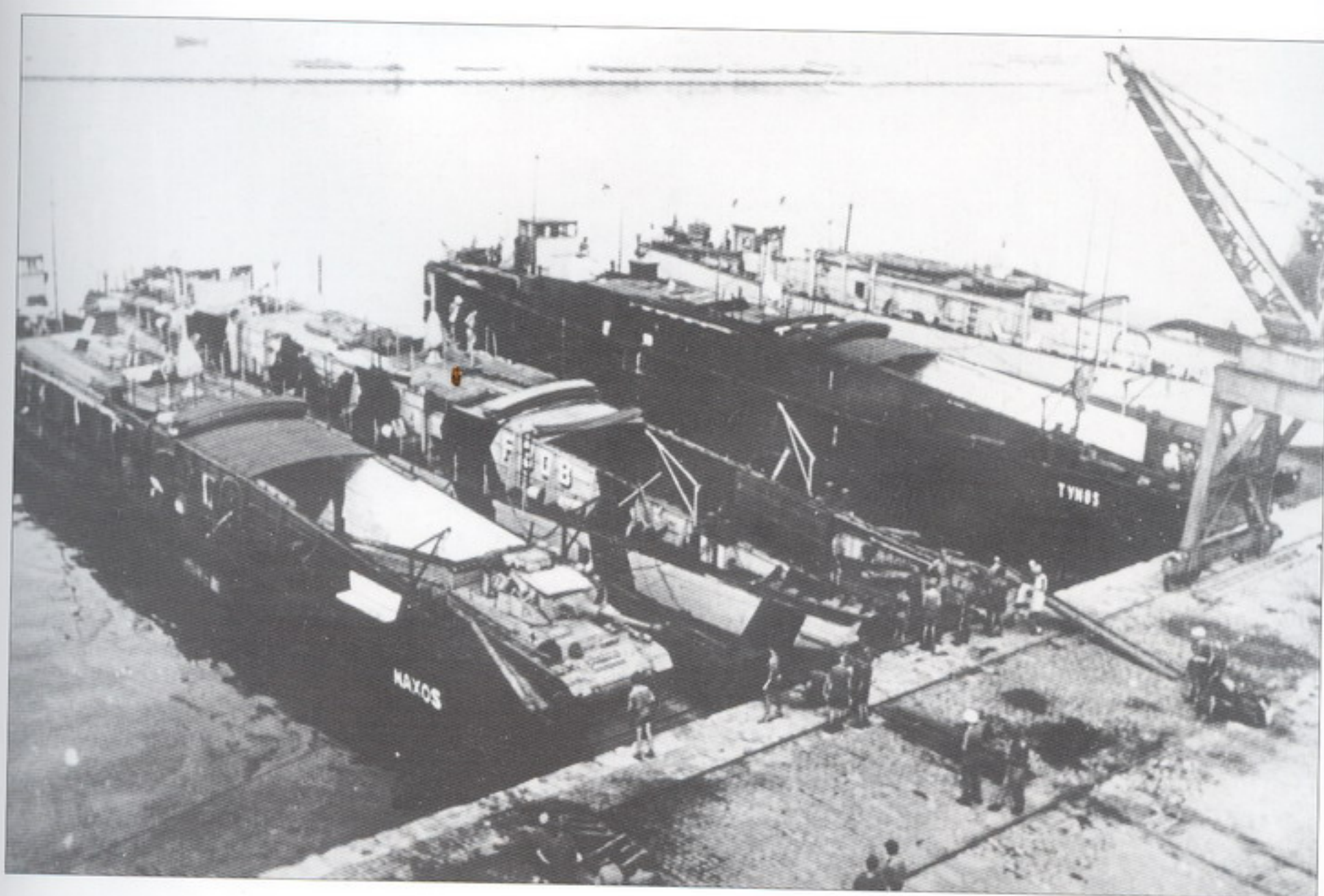


Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.E tanks of the 15. Panzer Division, "Deutsches Afrika Korps". To prevent excessive heating, the rubber rims of the road wheels were painted white. The water canisters were also painted white.

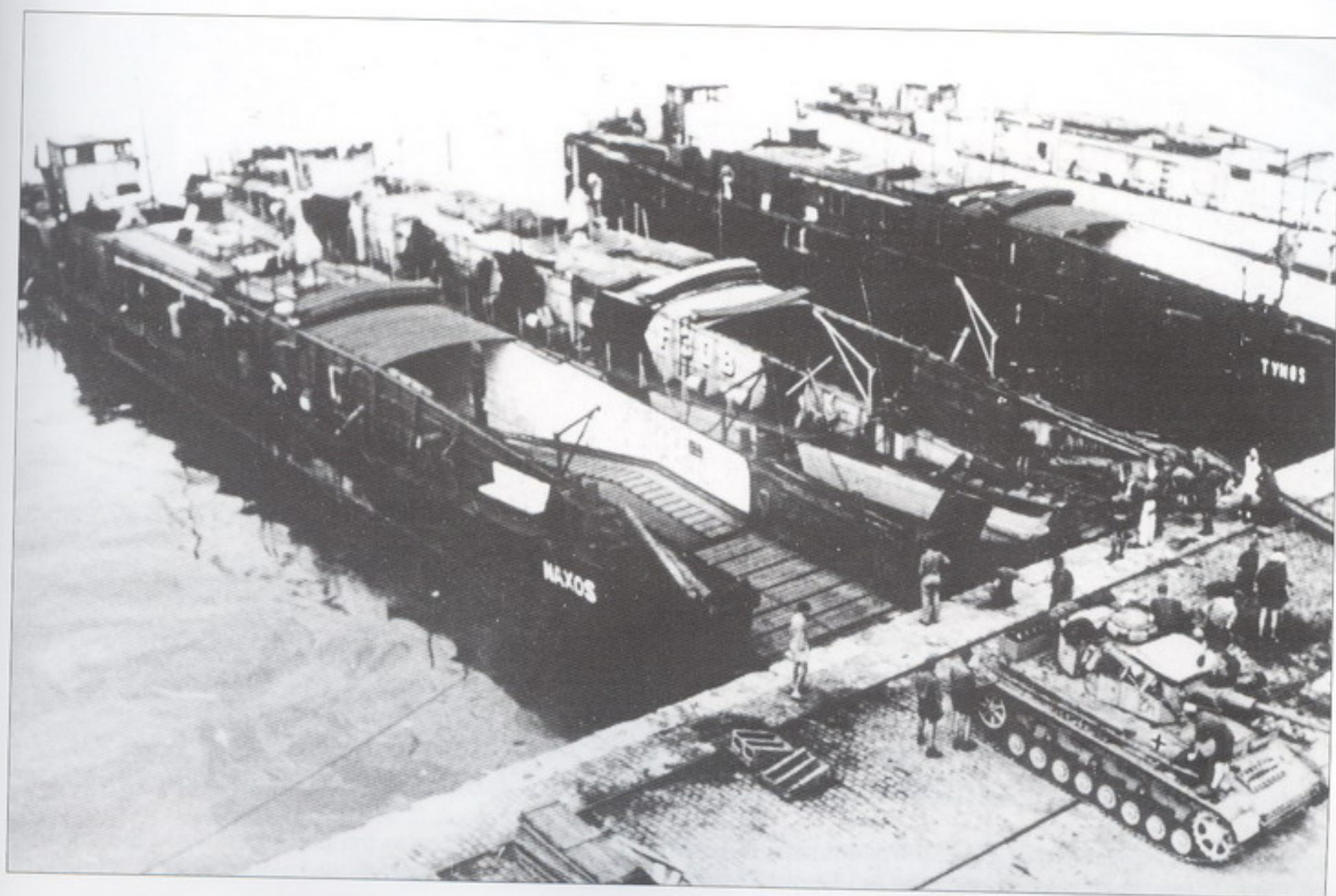


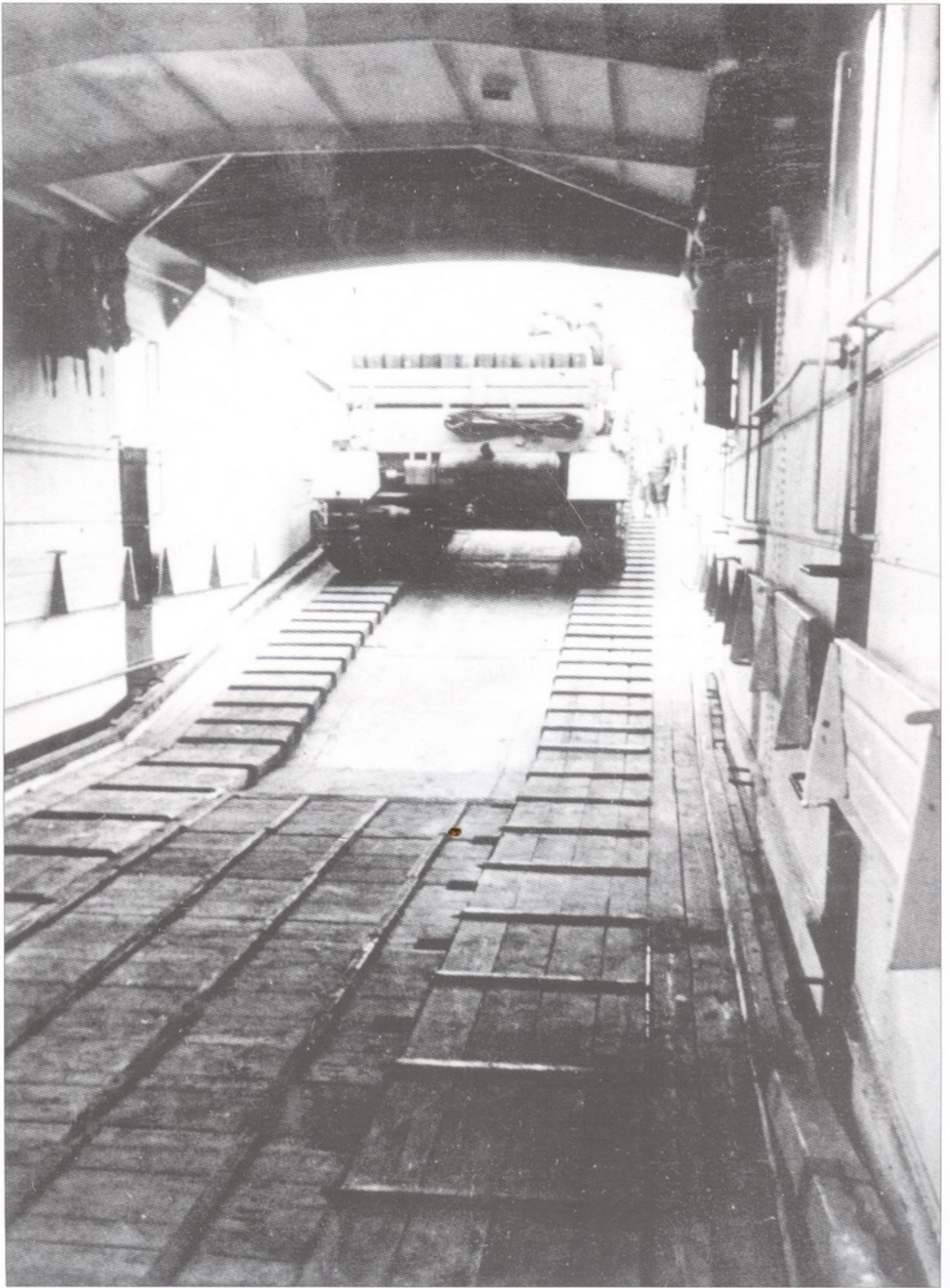
An **MAL 5** (possibly an **MAL 12**) transporting a **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.G** of the **1. Panzer Division** in 1943.





Loading of **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.Gs** of the **1. Panzer Division** onto the barge **Naxos** in the port of Piraeus in the summer of 1943. These tanks were to reinforce the German forces on Crete.

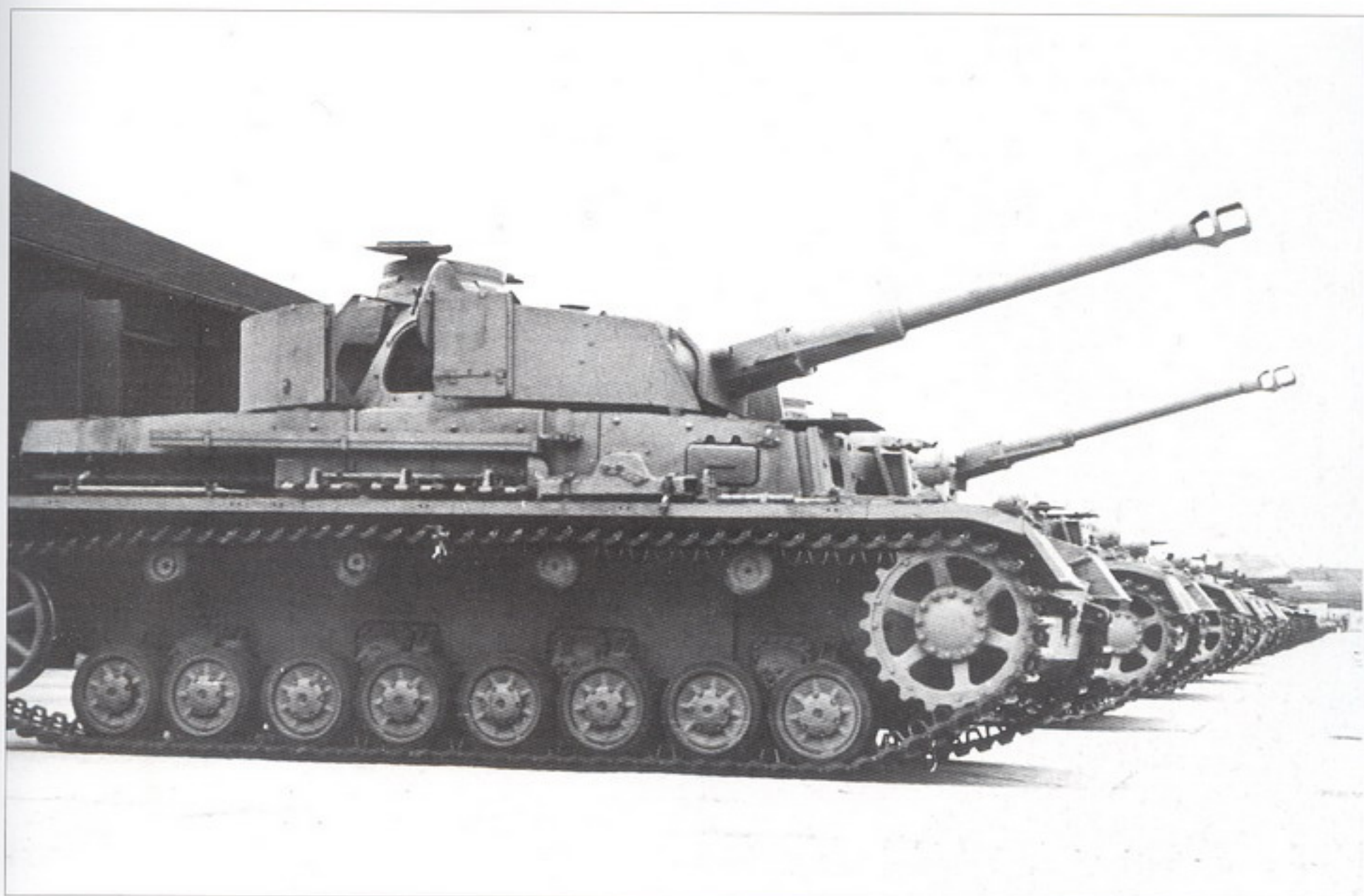




Loading of **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.Gs** of the **1. Panzer Division** onto the barge **Naxos** in the port of Pireus in the summer of 1943. These tanks were to reinforce the German forces on Crete.



A modified **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.D**, with a 7.5 cm KwK 40 gun and side Schürzen for the turret.



The first two tanks in this line up are the midified **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.D**.



A number of **PzKpfw.IV Ausf.H's** of a Waffen-SS unit during rail transport on the Western Front, 1944.



PzKpfw.IV Ausf.H's on the Western Front, 1944.



One of the first series production **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H** in southern Italy, November 1944.

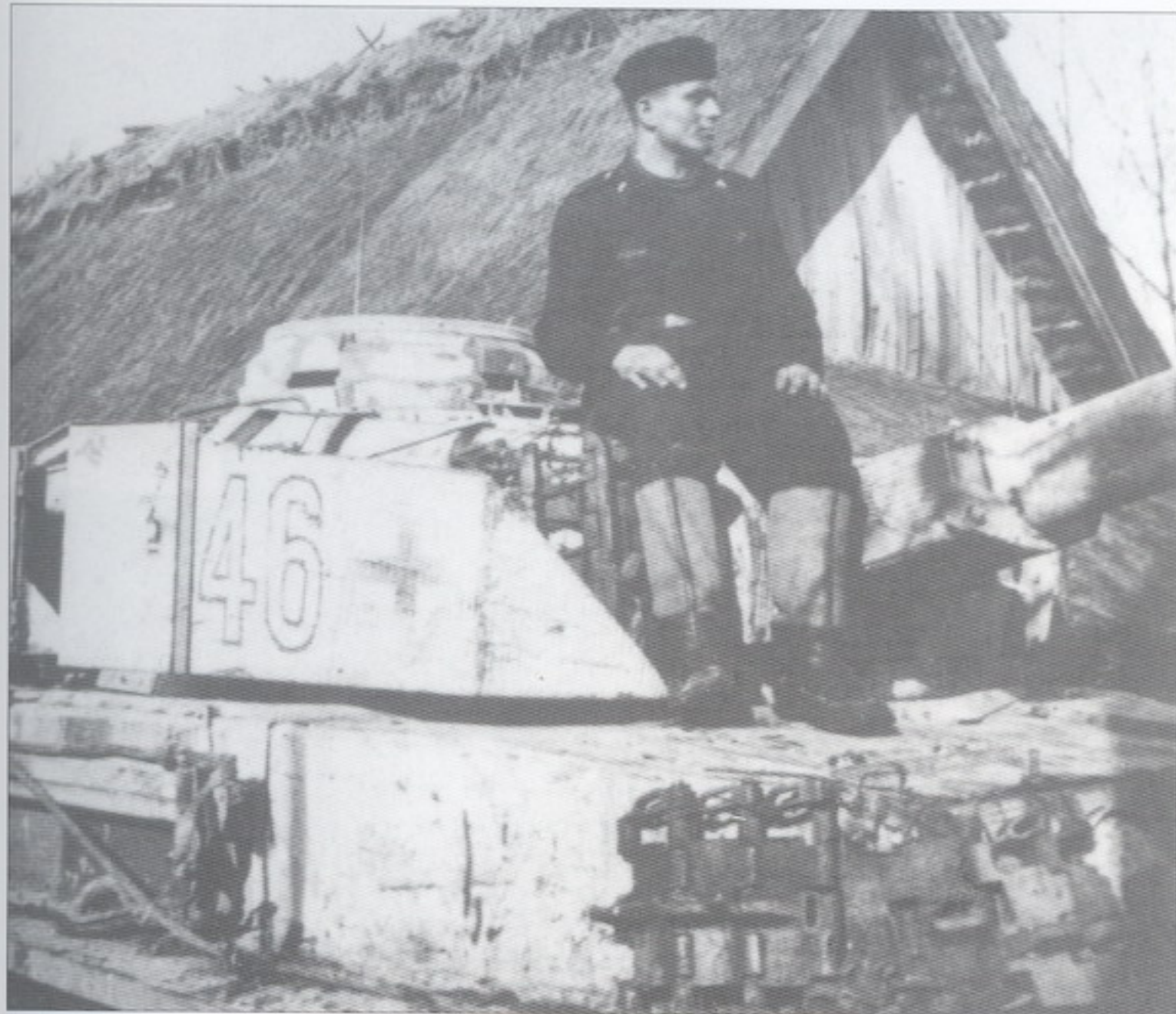


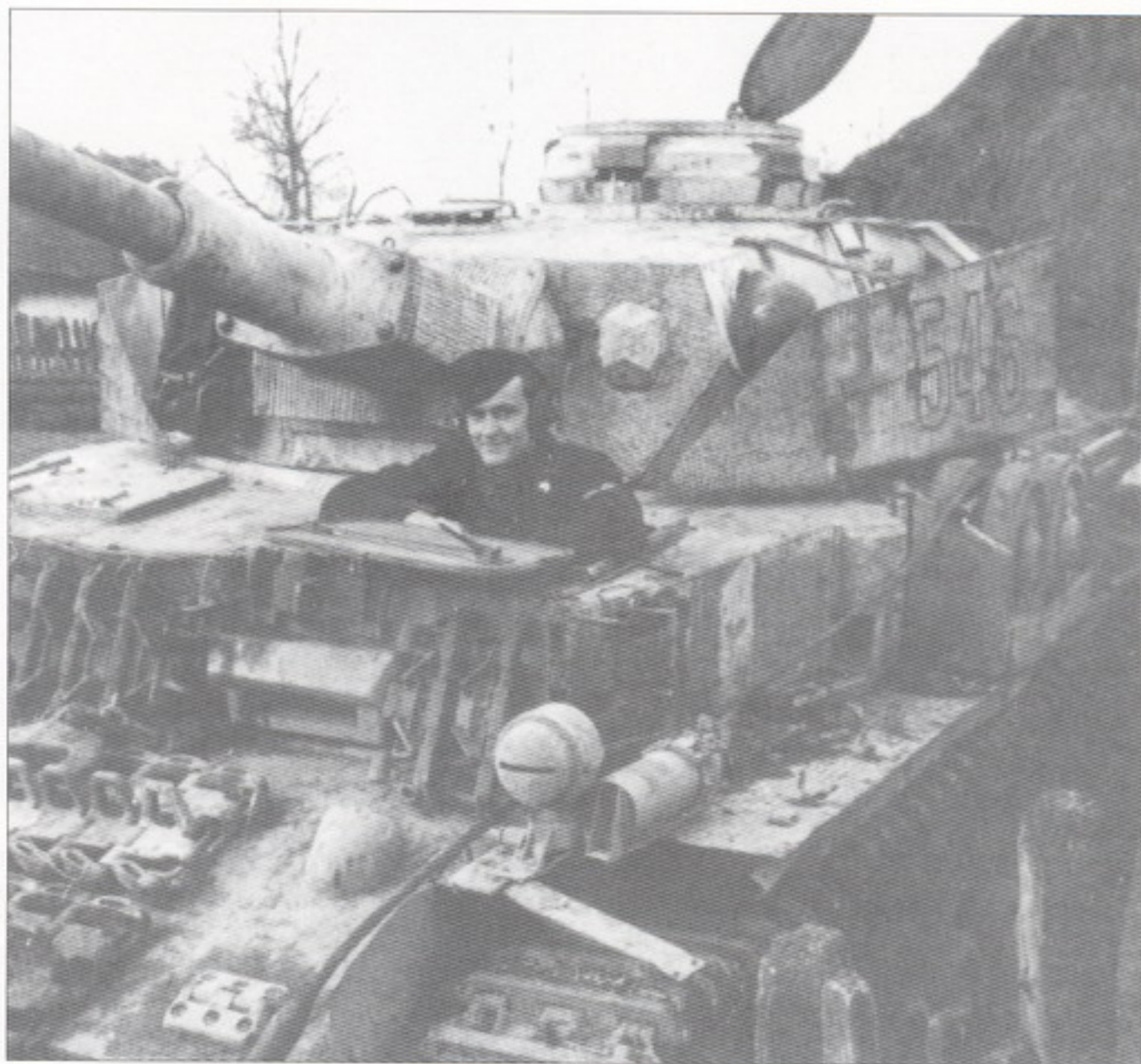
Pz.Kpfw Ausf.G's of the **4 Panzer Division** on the Eastern Front, May 1944.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H, number 546, of 7.Panzer Division, Schepetowka, January 1944. →







A **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H**, number 546, of **7.Panzer Division**, Schepetowka, January 1944.





A **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H** of **7.Panzer Division** is securing the railway bridge near Rozhishche, February 1944.



This **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H**, number 544, commanded by Feldwebel F. Mohm, belonged to **7.Panzer Division**. It was damaged near Lutsk at the beginning of 1944.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H of 7.Panzer Division near Lutsk, beginning of 1944.



A **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H**, number 546 of Feldwebel Rudl, after an attack from an IL-2 Sturmovik. Its crew is fixing the damaged track on the banks of the river Styr, near Lutsk, January 1944.



A **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H** of 7.Panzer Division, Stanislav, April 1944.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H of 7.Panzer Division. R. Braumandl and H. Heilmann are cleaning the gun barrel. Stanislav, April 1944.



A Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H of 7.Panzer Division, after battles in the Ternopol pocket, during resupply and refit, summer 1944.

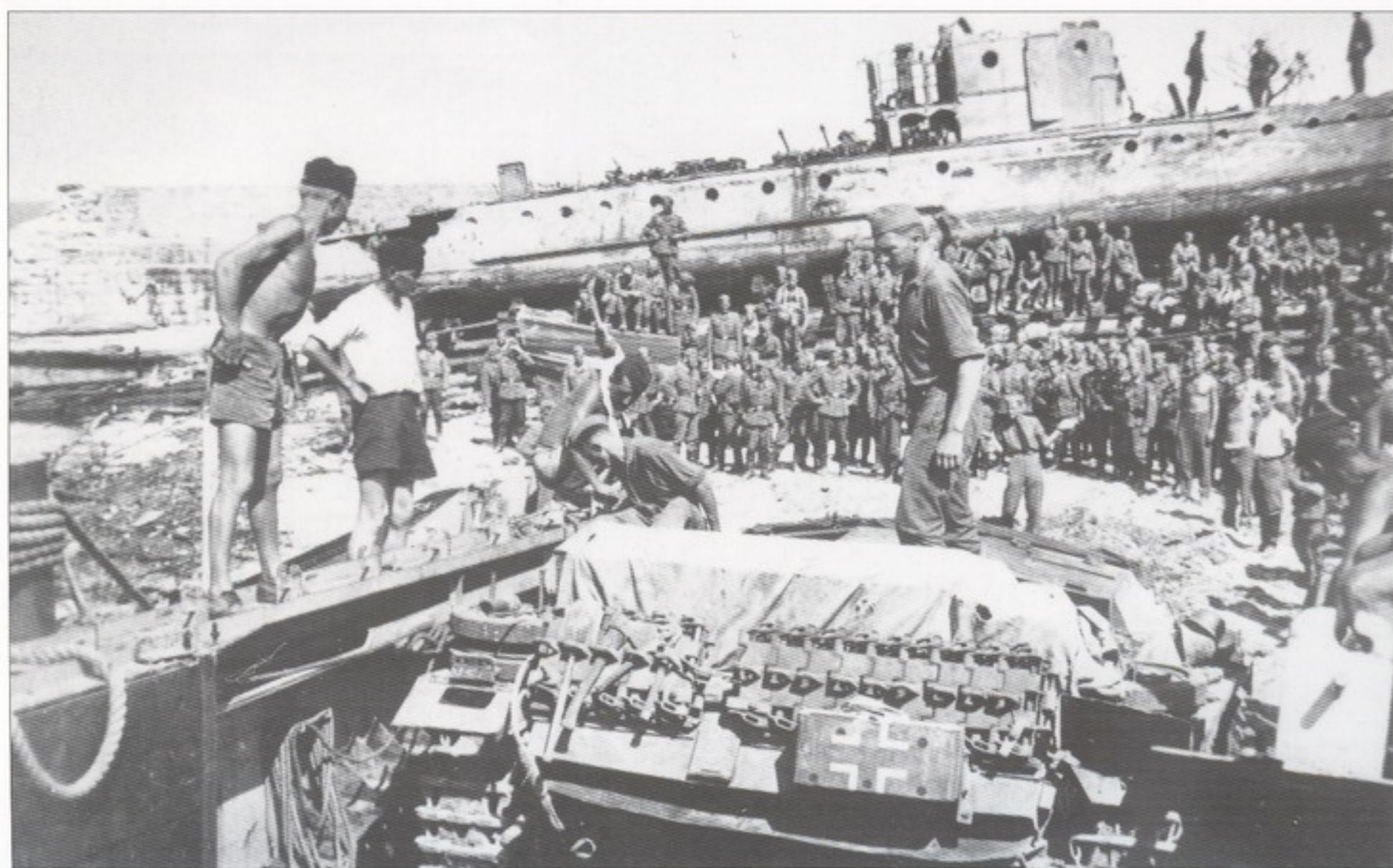


A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.B** training for Operation Sea Lion with the **7 Infantry Division** of the **VII.Armeekorps** near Ostende in August 1940.

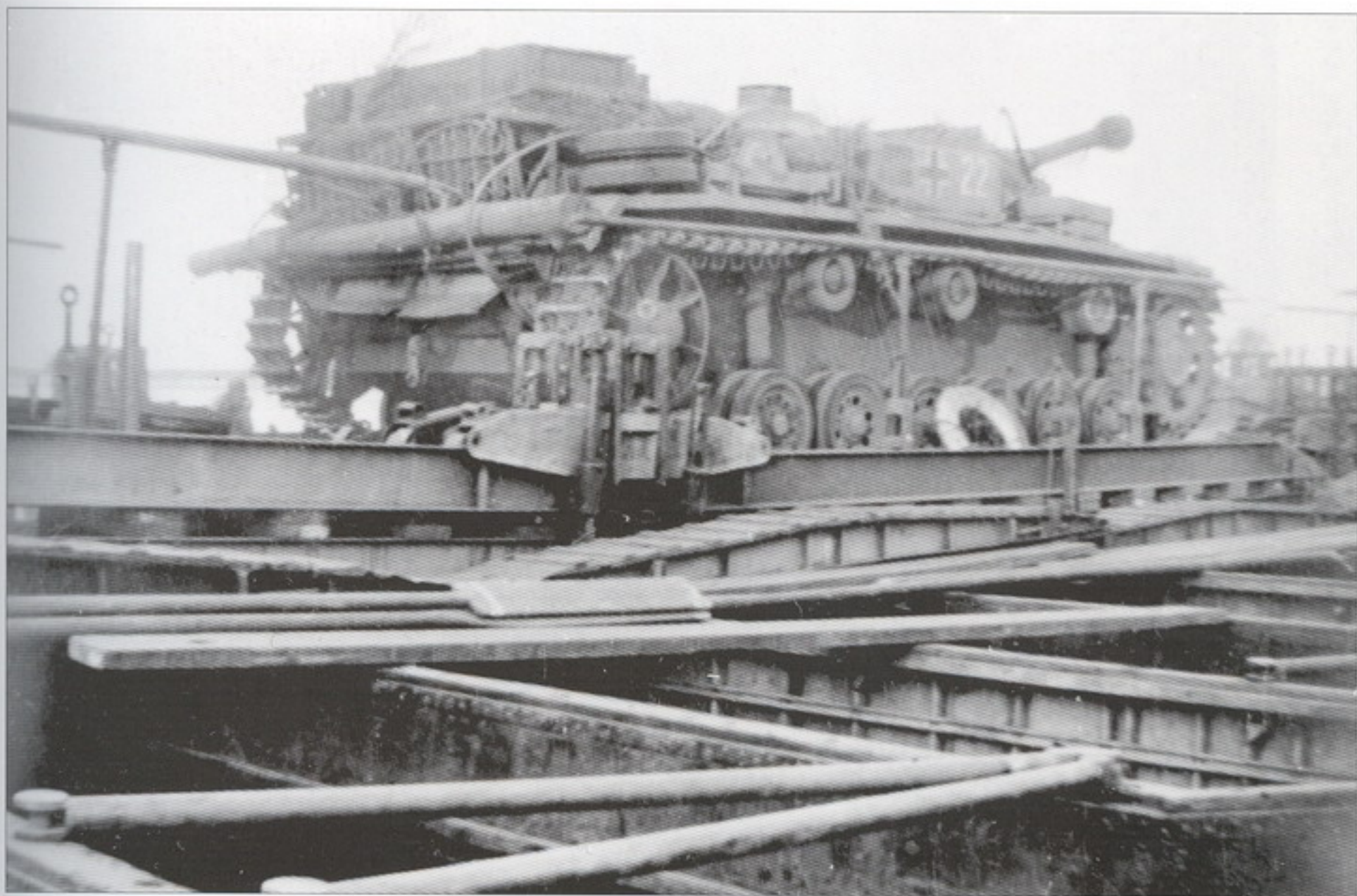




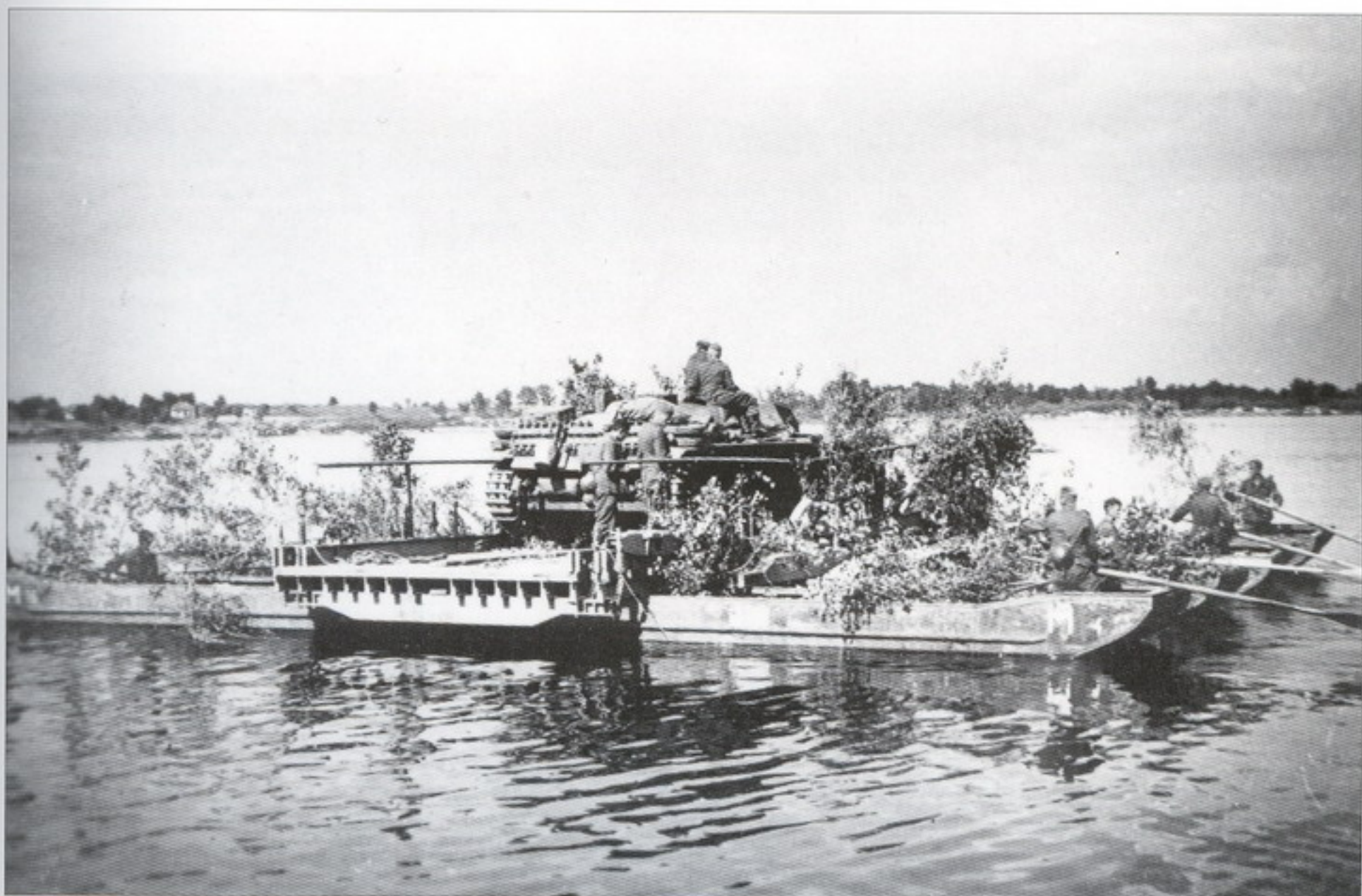
A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.B** driving out of a **Pilabo.39** (amphibious barge) during Operation "Blücher II" on the Taman isthmus on the Azov Sea, 1 September 1942.



Unloading of **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.C** belonging to **Sturmgeschütz. Abt.197 (XXX.A.K.)** in Sevastopol in summer of 1942.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F**, belonging to **Sturmgeschütz Brigade 203**, crosses a pontoon bridge.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.E** being transported on a **16 t. Fähre (B-Gerät)** (ferry) across the Dniepr river in 1941.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.E** (A white "A" can be seen on the side and the front of the superstructure) of **Sturmgeschütz.Abt. 210** (from 25 Apr designated as **Sturmgeschütz. Brig. 210**). Its camouflage is sand yellow and green (although it could possibly be Panzergrau) and it is pictured in the Caucasus, 1942.





A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.C** (D?) of the **Sturmgeschütz.Batterie** of the **3.SS Pz.Div. "Totenkopf"**, one of the first assigned to this unit. Its crew named it "**Ursel**" and it has 5 victory rings painted on the gun barrel. Eastern Front, August 1941.



A Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.E belonging to Sturmgeschütz Abt. 667 (from June 1942 designated as 1./Sturmgeschütz. Abt. 667).



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.C** taking on ammunition from an **SdKfz.252**.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F** (this version with additional welded-on armor belonged to the production series built in July and August 1942) column passes a horse-drawn transport unit. The use of horses on the Eastern Front was common.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F** (note the white "F" on side of superstructure) probably belonging to **Sturmgeschütz.Abt. 210**, Caucasus, end of August/beginning of September 1942. A **3.7 cm PaK 35/36** can be seen in the foreground.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F**.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.E** of **Sturmgeschütz.Abt. 177**.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.B** (the first vehicles of this series were built on **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.G** hulls) and a **Kübelwagen** during loading onto ship sailing to Norway.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.E** equipped with Ostketten, which improved manoeuvrability during the Russian winter. In the background can be seen a **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F**, also with Ostketten. Pictured during Operation "Wintersturm" in January 1943, both vehicles belong to **Sturmgeschütz.Lehr.Batt. 901**.



Two **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G**, of the early production series, on the Eastern front in November 1943.



A column of early production series **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** in October 1943. The presence of the muzzle covers testifies that this photo was not taken in the immediate vicinity of the front.



The crew of this **Sturmgeschütz. Ausf.G** has mounted spare track links as extra protection for the driver. Eastern Front, 1943.



This **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** has the characteristic tubular steel rack for stowing additional equipment over the engine deck. Eastern Front, 1944.



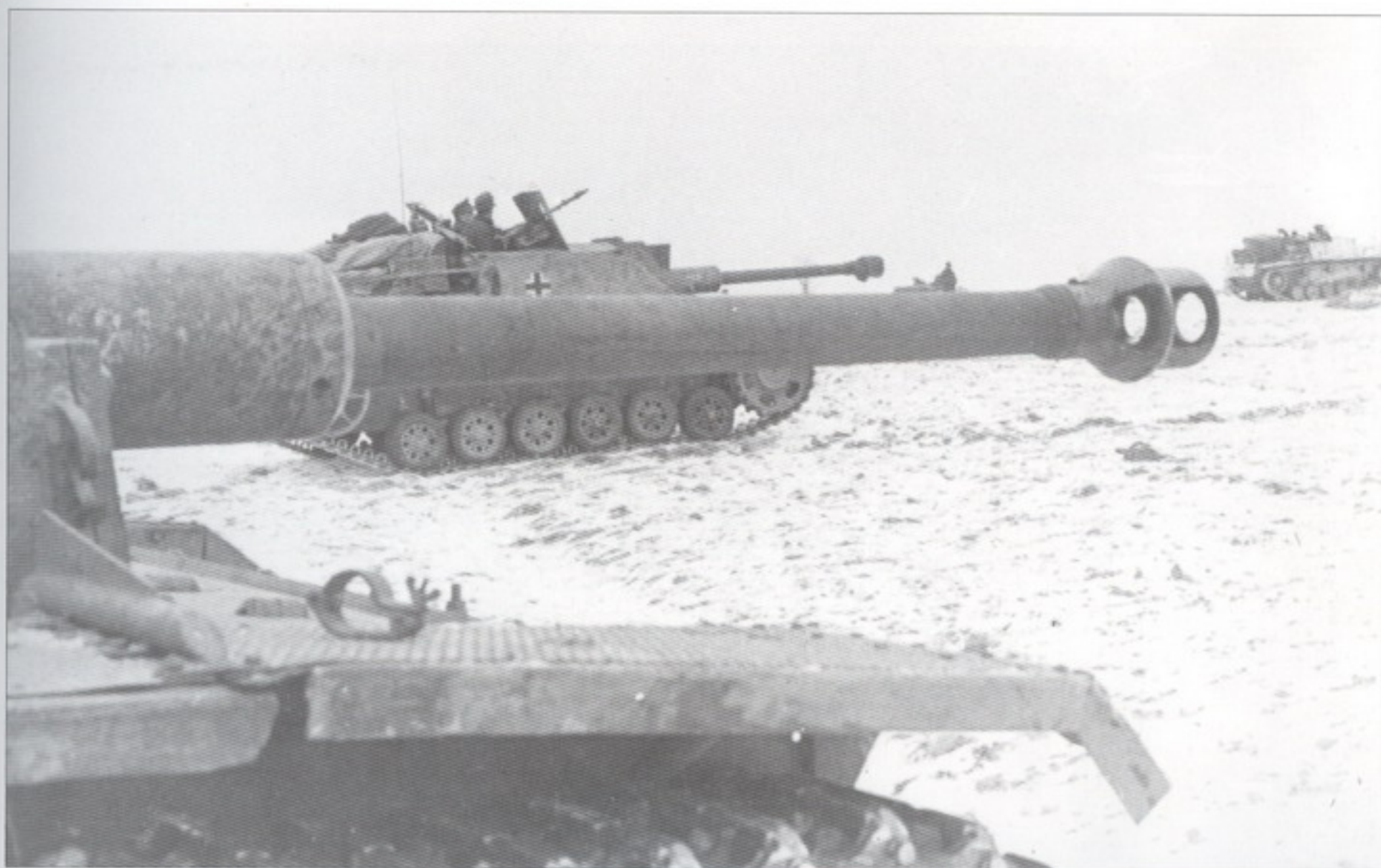
Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G of Army Group Middle during battles around Witebsk, February, 1944.



For this crew of a **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** after the battle, decorations and, even more important, leave! Witebsk, March 16, 1944.



The frontal armor of this **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** has been reinforced by a layer of concrete. Ukraine, March 1944.



Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G of **Sturmgeschütz Abt. 301** (from 25 Apr. 1944 designated as **Sturmgeschütz. Brig. 301**) in the area of Kamenetz Podolsky, Ukraine, Feb.-Mar., 1944.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F** taking on ammunition from an **Sd.Kfz 252**, Wyazma, Spring 1943.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** in the region of Zhitomir, Ukraine, December, 1943.



This **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** has the Sankopfblende mantlet and the commander's cupola deflector. It is pictured during the battles around Witebsk in February 1944, Army Group Middle.





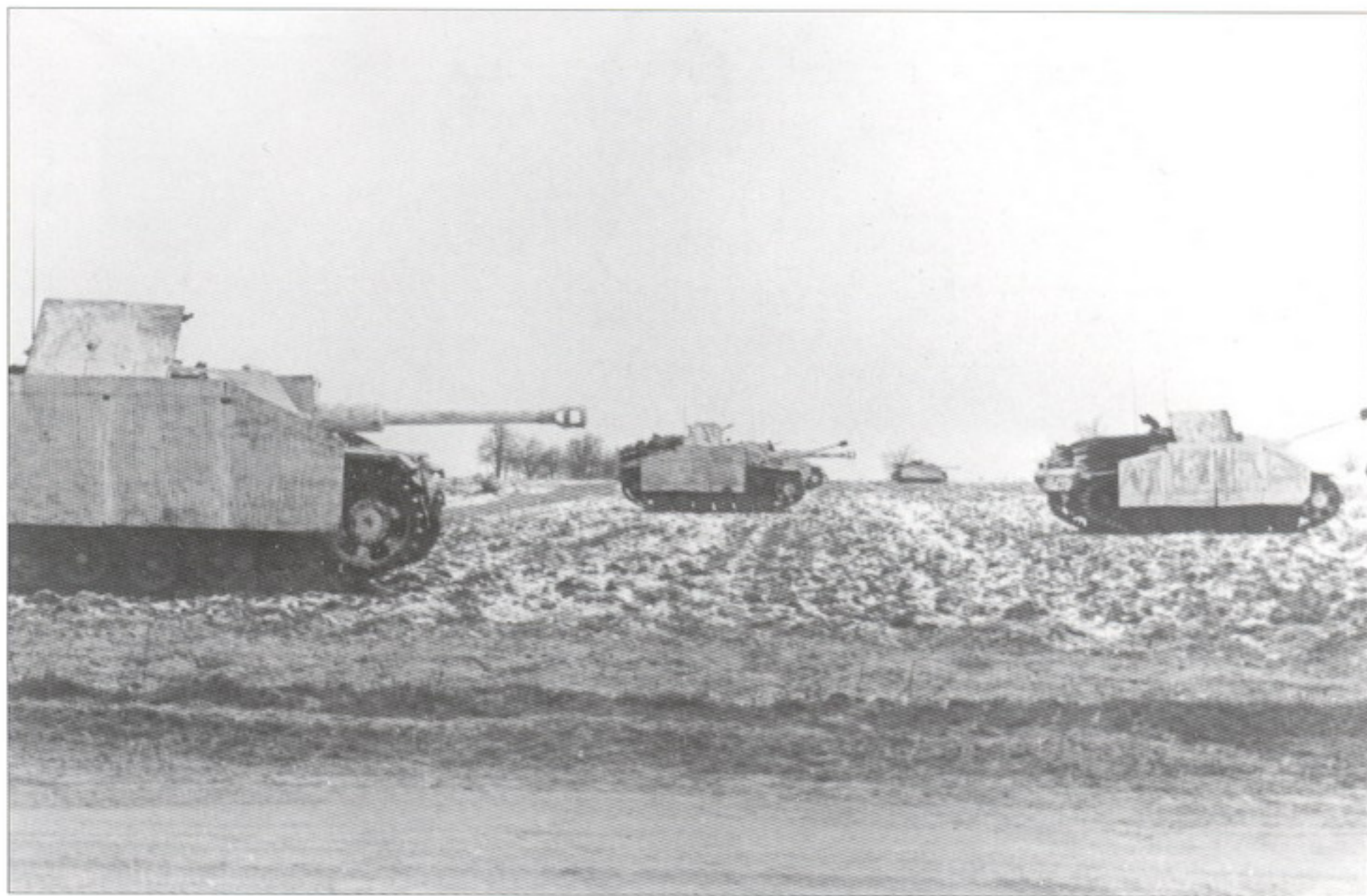
This **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** has the Saukopfblende mantlet and the commander's cupola deflector. It is pictured during the battles around Witebsk in February 1944, Army Group Middle.



This **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf G** was produced between Feb. and May 1943, as evidenced by the presence of the mounted smoke candle launchers (Nebelkerzen-Wurfgerät). Eastern Front, winter 1943-44.



Two **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** of the **7. Panzer Division** in the area of Kirowograd, December 1943. Oberst Adalbert Schulz, commander of **Panzer Regiment 25**, can be seen in the commander's cupola of the vehicle in the background.



A group of **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** in an assembly area near the front. These vehicles have the additional machinegun shields for the loader on the roof. Note the application of Zimmerit on the Schürzen of the vehicle in the foreground.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.F** taking on ammunition south of Lake Ladoga in February 1943.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** taking on ammunition from an **Sd.Kfz. 252**, Poland, August 1944.



A group of **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** sporting the often applied concrete layer on the front of the superstructure. These vehicles probably belong to **Sturmgeschütz Brig. 228** which was located on the Eastern Front in August 1944 as part of Army Group South Ukraine.



Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G on the Eastern Front, September 1943.

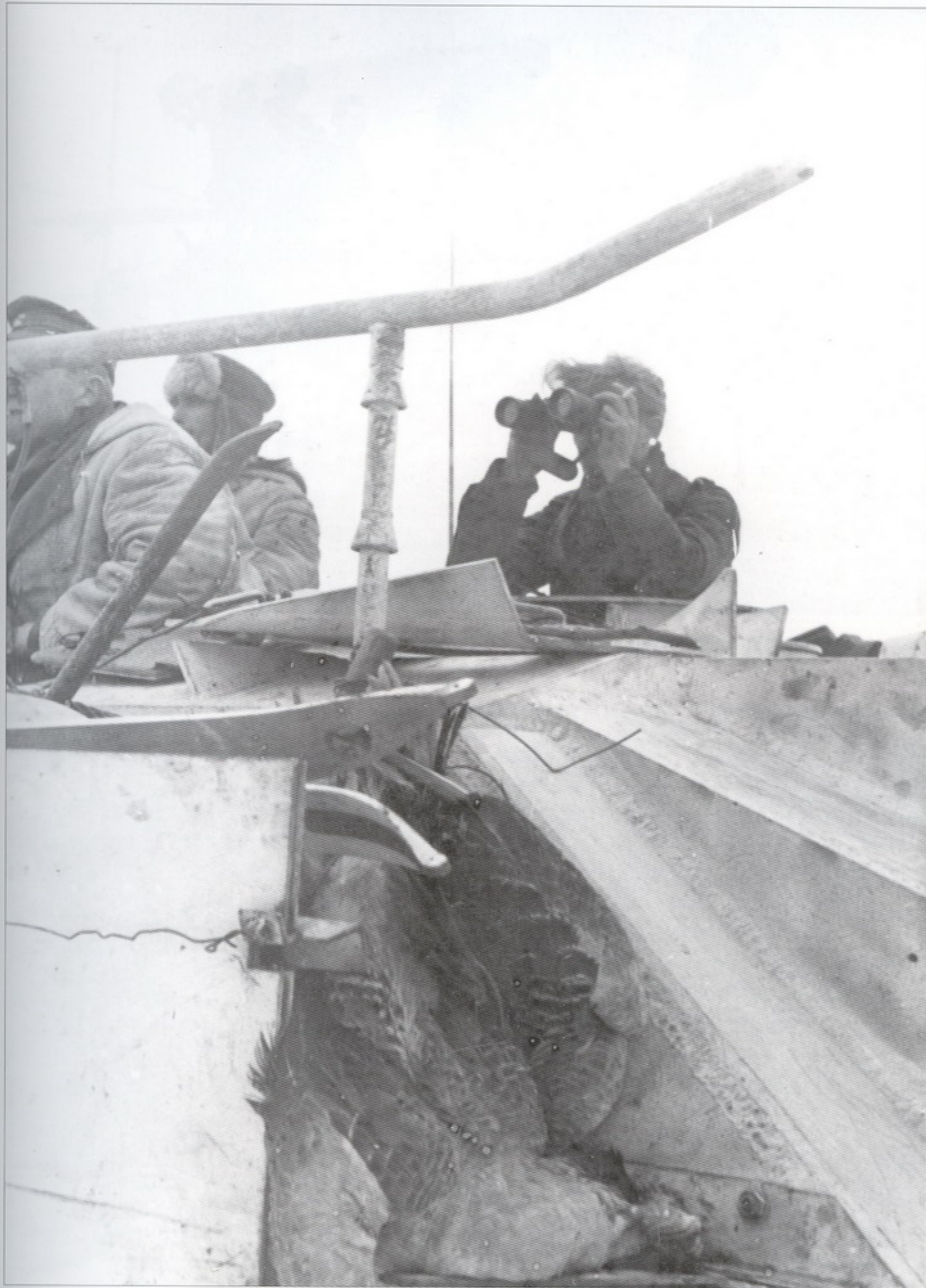




A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** produced between February and March 1943, as evidenced by the presence of mounted smoke candle launchers. This vehicle belongs to the **Sturmgeschütz Batterie** of 2 SS Panzerdivision "Das Reich", Eastern Front, August, 1943.



Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G of the **Sturmgeschütz Kp.** of the **18. SS Panzergrenadier Division "Horst Wessel"**. A common sight, this vehicle has probably lost its side skirts in action and only the mounting brackets remain. It also has the new type one-piece Ostketten, Eastern Front, summer 1944.



This **Befehlswagen** (Command) **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** is equipped with an improvised frame antenna. It also sports a non-regulation set of skis and a supply of meat. Eastern Front, Pogrebischtsche, 14 Feb. 1944.



A Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G with a group of infantry, summer 1943.



A Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G, its front armor reinforced with a layer of concrete. Eastern Front, May 1944.



Preparing a camouflaged firing position for a **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G**. Eastern Front, October 1943.



This **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** has the added Schürzen. Western Front, August 1944.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** with a very interesting green and sand camouflage, 1943.



A camouflaged **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** firing in Italy, 1944.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** (note the Saukopfblende mantlet), probably belonging to the **Sturmgeschütz Kp.** of the **9. SS Panzerdivision "Hohenstauffen"**, during Operation Market Garden, Arnhem, 28 September 1944.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** on the Western Front, October 1944. The use of camouflage was imperative due to the constant danger from the air.



Two **Panthers** leading a column of **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G**, probably belonging to a Waffen-SS unit. Western Front, 1944.



Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G in Holland, October 1944. Good camouflage and rainy weather were the best allies of German units which needed to change positions on the Western Front.



The **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** in the background have the Saukopfblende mantlets. In the foreground can be seen a transport column. This photo was surely taken far from the frontline as a vacation atmosphere seems to exist. May, 1944.



A "**Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G**" belonging to the last production series, in the fall of 1944. Commencing at the beginning of July 1944, a bracket for supporting the gun barrel was sporadically mounted.



This type of muzzle brake on the **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** was installed from March 1944. This photo was taken in the summer of 1944, probably in Italy.



The four-part Schürzen and the Saukopfblende indicate that this is a later series production **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** which is leading a column of NSU Kettenrads in 1944.



A column of **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** of a Waffen-SS unit in Hungary, October 1944. A Bergepanther can be seen in the background.



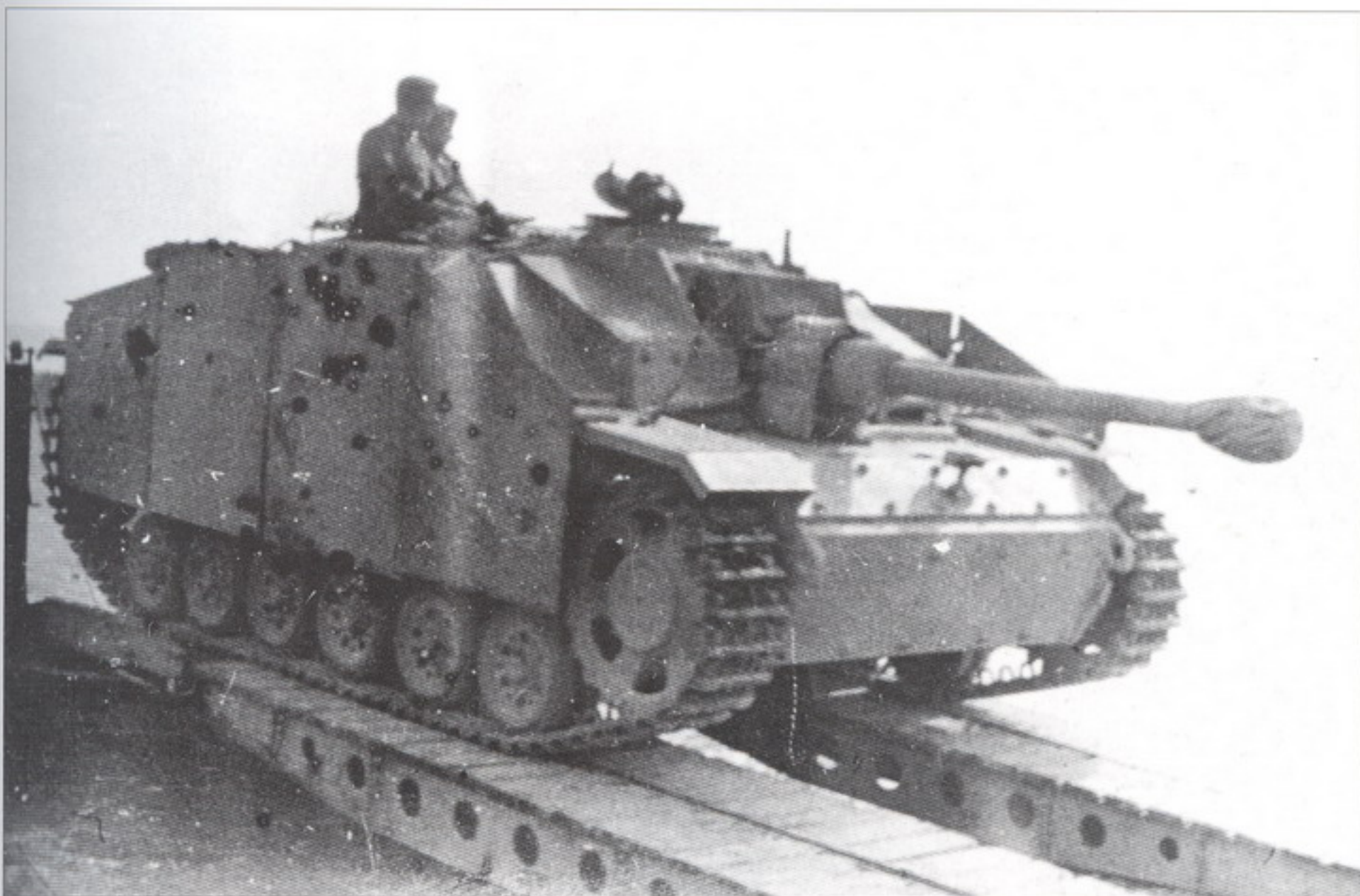
An early series production **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** of a Waffen-SS unit meeting a Waffen-SS patrol on horses, Eastern Front, June 1943.



This **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** has its machine gun improperly mounted on top of the MG shield, instead of in its slot. While this increased the field of fire, it also increased the danger to the machinegunner as he would forego the protection of the shield.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G**, probably near Sevastopol in 1943.



Probably, an early production **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** exits a Pilabo.39.



A Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G of StuG.Abt., 2.SS Panzer Division "Das Reich" during the Battle of Kursk, summer, 1943.



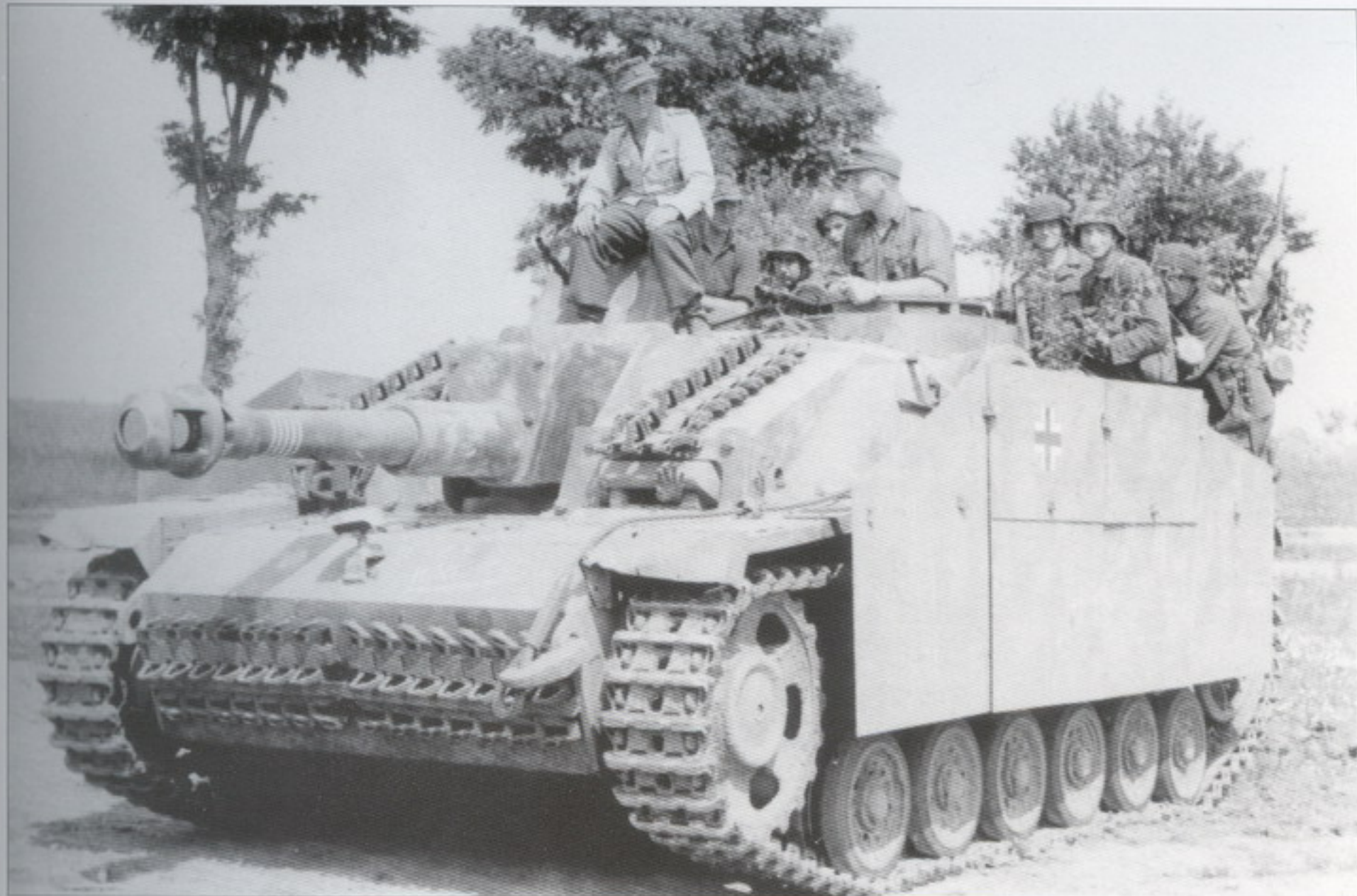
A Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G of Sturmgeschütz.Abt.177 on the Eastern Front, winter 1943/44.



This **Sturmgeschütz IV** belongs to **SS-Sturmgeschütz Abt. 4** of the **4. SS Panzergrenadier Division, "Polizei"**, Hungary, November 1944. It has spare track links as added armor protection for the driver.



A late production **Sturmgeschütz IV** with **Flammentoter** (flame dampeners) on the exhaust pipes. The soldier first from the left has a **Sturmgewehr 44** while the others carry the **98 (k)** rifle. Western Front, probably October 1944.



Even the driver is posing for a photograph with this **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** of **2./Sturmgeschütz.Abt.237**, Eastern Front, 1943.



A **Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G** of **2./Sturmgeschütz.Abt.237**, Eastern Front, 1943.

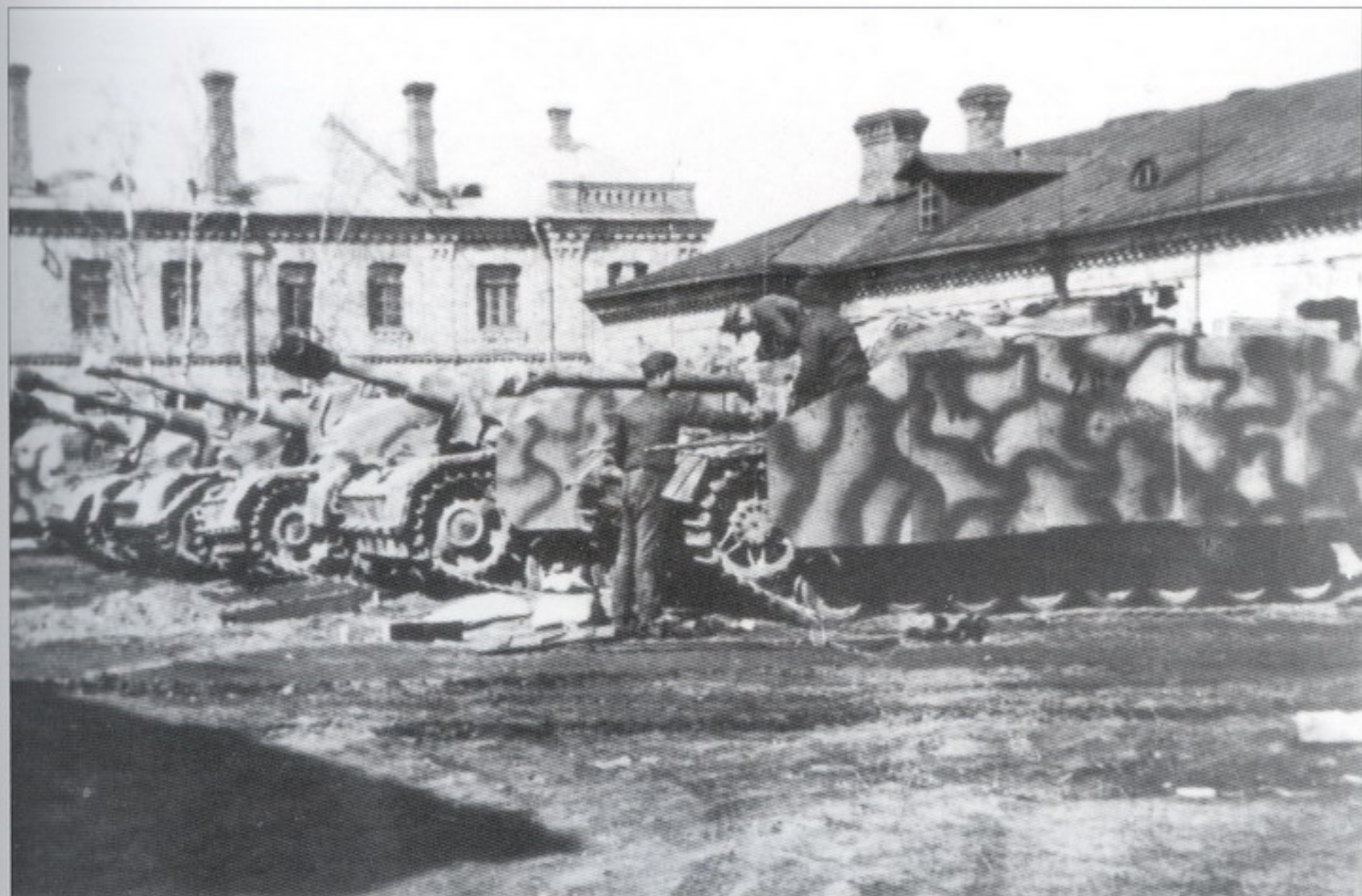


Sturmgeschütze.III Ausf.Gs of **2./Sturmgeschütz.Abt.237** on the Eastern Front 1944. Both vehicles have the Saukopfblende mantlet and the commander's cupolas with additional frontal protection.





A transport of **Sturmgeschütze.III Ausf.Ds** of **Sturmgeschütz.Abt.177** heading toward the Eastern Front in 1941.



Sturmgeschütz.III Ausf.G's of **2./Sturmgeschütz.Abt.177** on the Eastern Front in 1944.



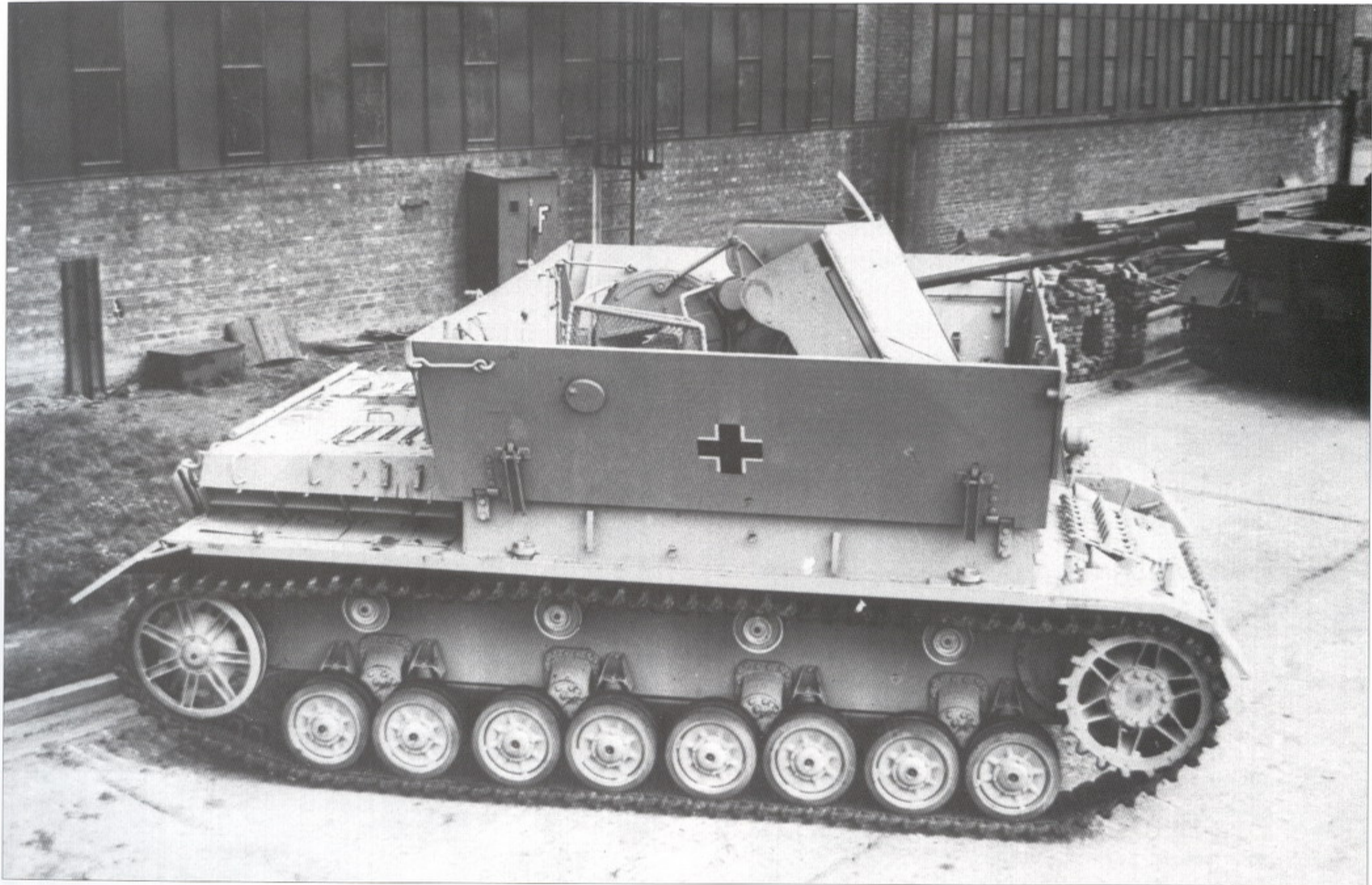
A **Sturmgeschütz IV** taking on ammunition in Italy 1944.



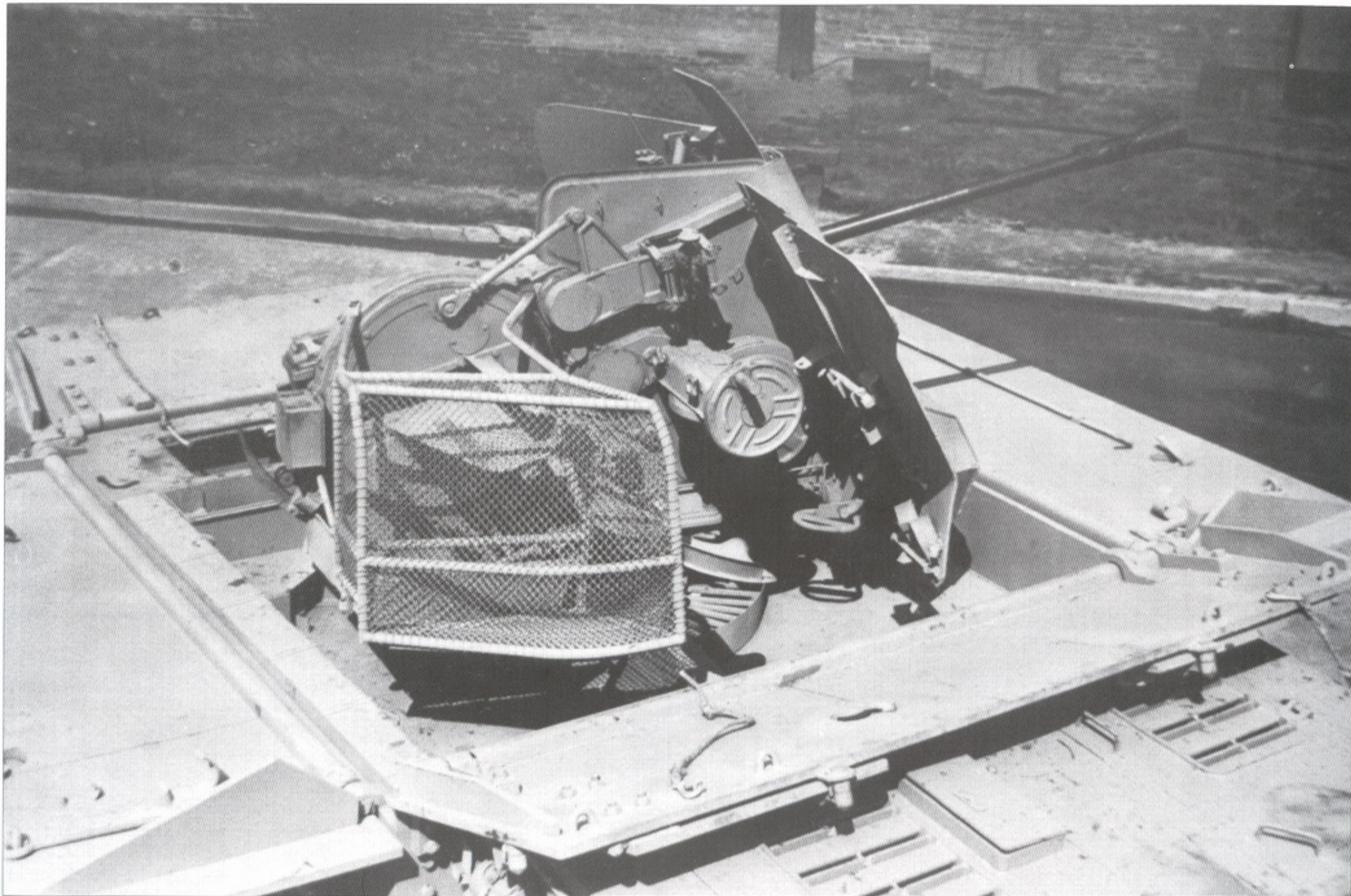
A **Sturmgeschütz IV** picking up a group of infantry. Note the MG 42 on the roof of the superstructure, October 1944.



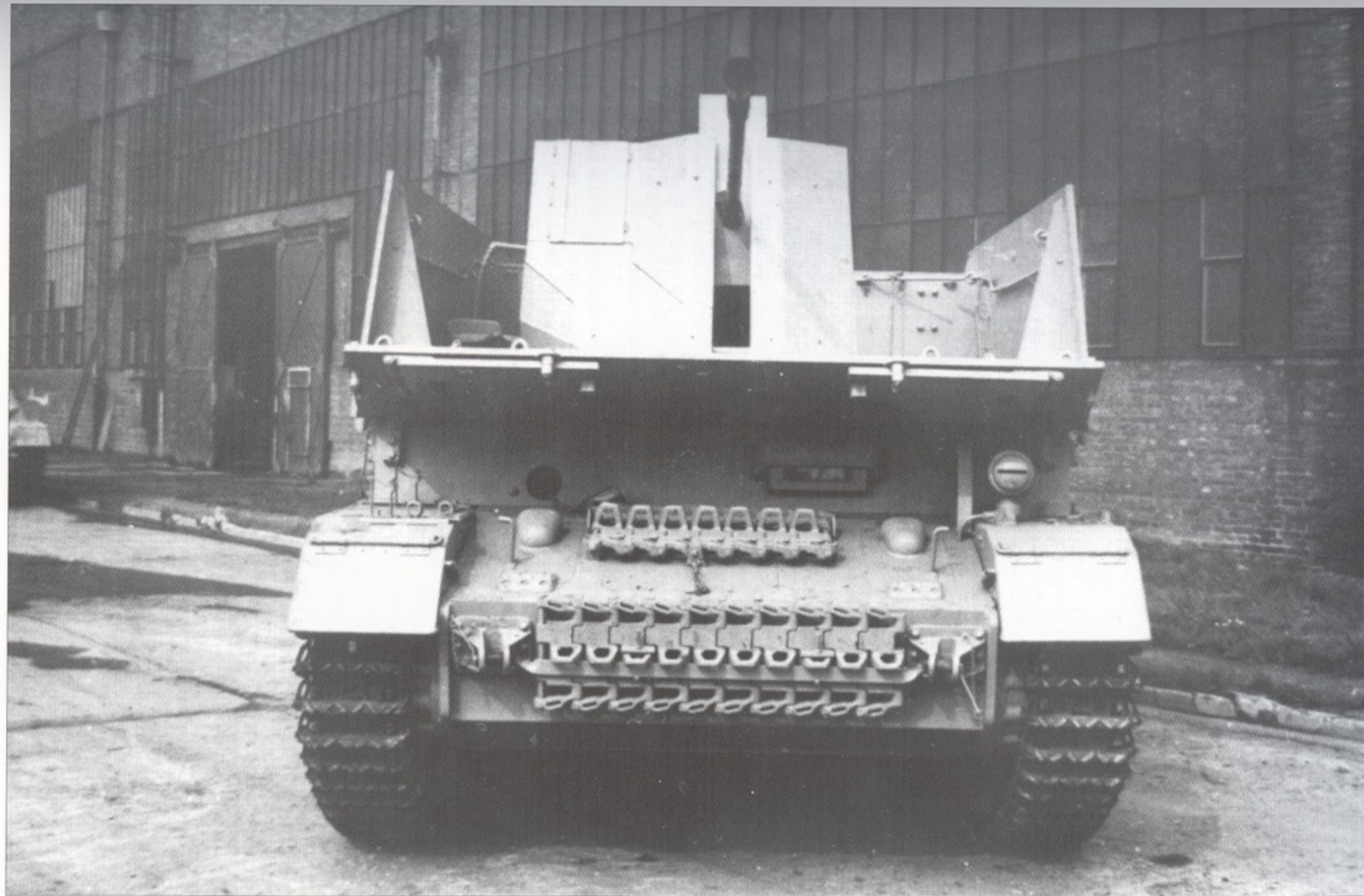
An Sd.Kfz.163/3 Möbelwagen with its side armor panels lowered and its crew ready to fire.



An Sd.Kfz.163/3 Möbelwagen (Flakpanzerkampfwagen IV mit 3.7 cm Flak 43). Its side armor panels are partly open, which easily allowed for a 360 degree horizontal traverse of the gun.



An Sd.kfz.163/3 Möbelwagen with lowered side armor panels, allowing a good view of the 3.7 cm Flak 43 gun.



A frontal view of an **Sd.Kfz.163/3 Möbelwagen** with the front armor panel lowered.

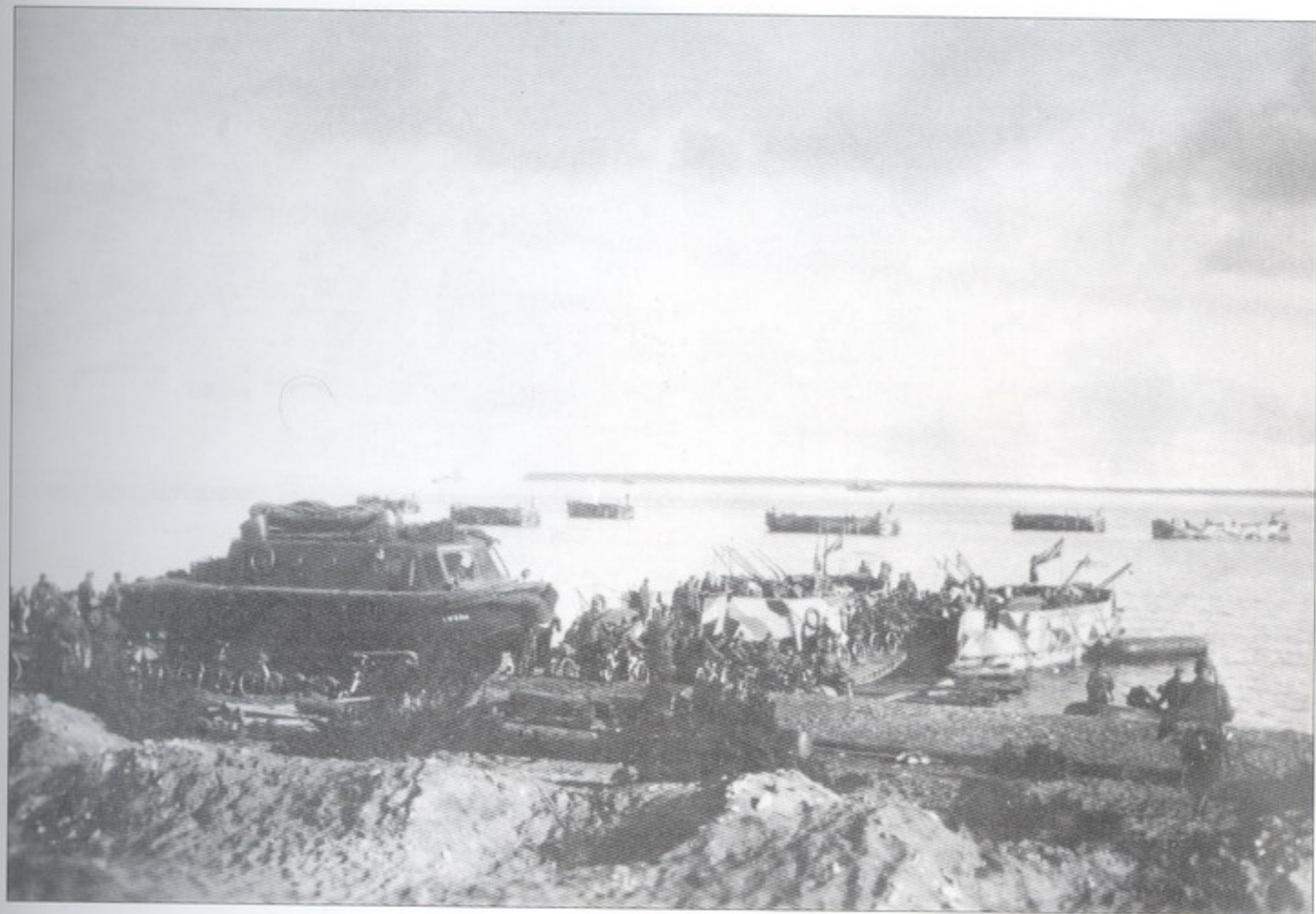


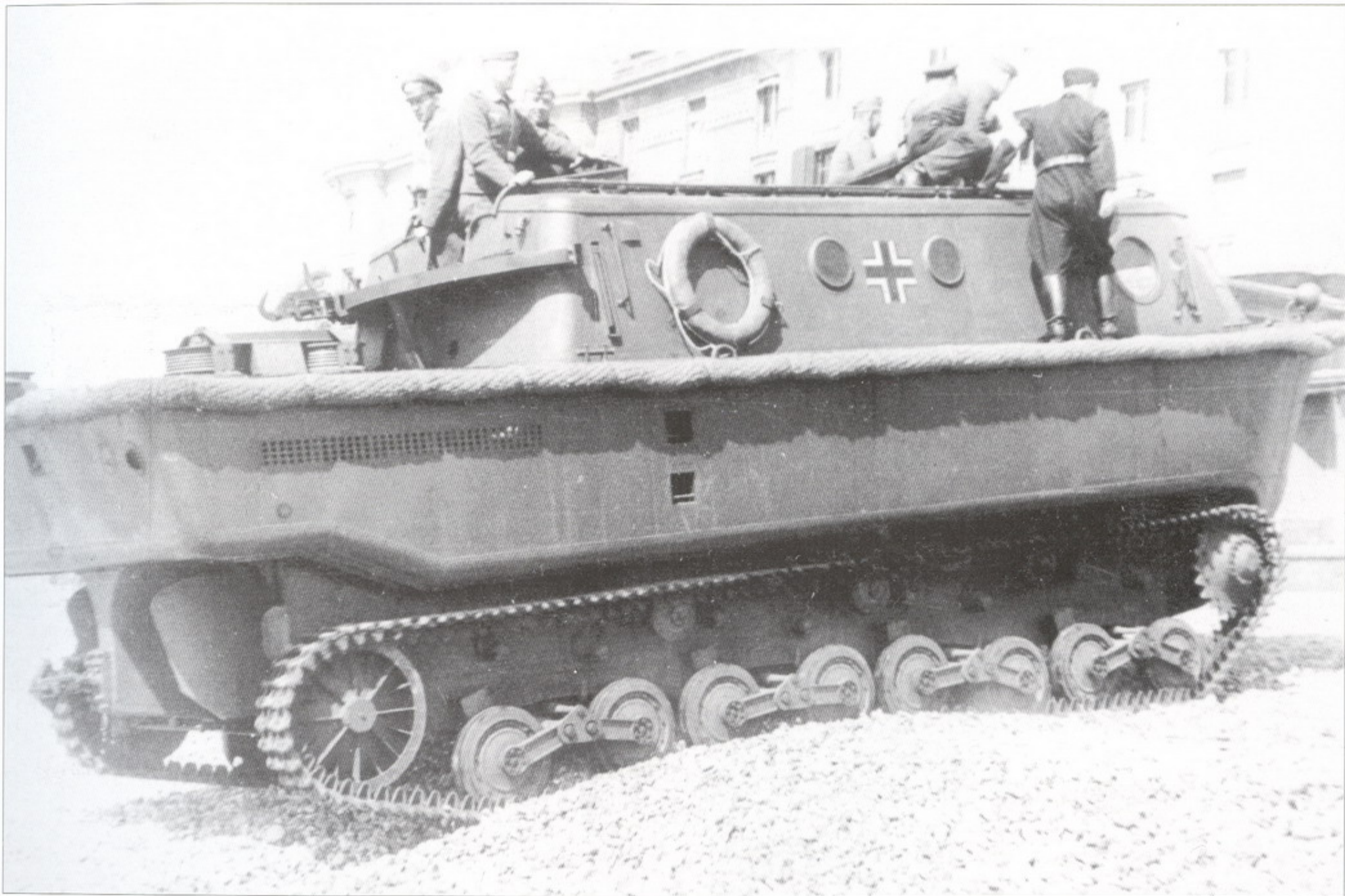
An **LWS I** (3 00). The photos show vehicles of **Pi.Ldgs.Kp.777** (the first independent amphibious Engineer unit) with units of the **61. Infanterie Division** during amphibious exercises on the Küdema coastal region of the island of Ösel from 26 September to 9 October 1941.



An **LWS I (3 00)**. The photos show vehicles of **Pi.Ldgs.Kp.777** (the first independent amphibious Engineer unit) with units of the **61. Infanterie Division** during amphibious exercises on the Küdema coastal region of the island of Ösel from 26 September to 9 October 1941. →







A LWS I (2 99) of Pz.Abt.(Fl.) 100 (flamethrower unit), in plaza von de Haan, near Ostende in September 1940.



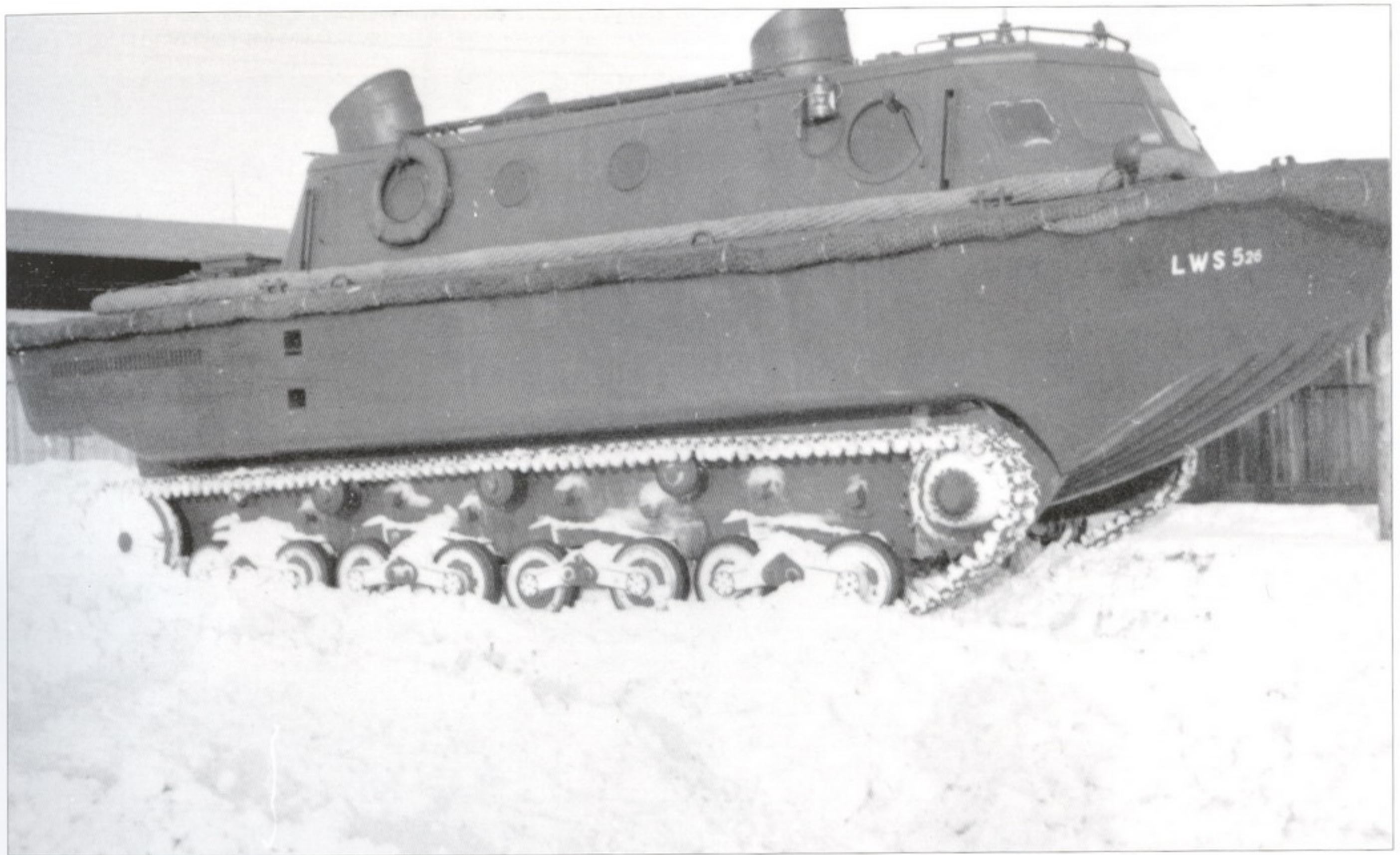
LWS I (299) of Pz.Abt.(Fl.) 100 in plaza von de Haan, near Ostende. The unit insignia is a white mouse, at the end of its tail is a white square with a black number 35.



LWS I (2 99), and in the background LWS I (3 00), in plaza von de Haan, near Ostende in September 1940. Both vehicles belong to **Pz.Abt.(Fl.) 100**.



LWS I (3 00) of **Pz.Abt.(Fl.) 100** during exercises in plaza von de Haan, near Ostende in September 1940. This vehicle was probably painted in Panzergrau (it is possible that a dark gray of the Kriegsmarine was used) and had over-sprayed splotches of green (possibly a darker shade of gray was used).



A LWS I (5 26) of Pi.Ldgs.Kp.778 in Dziwnow (Poland) during the winter of 1941/42. This unit operated in Africa in 1942.



LWS I (5 26) of Pi.Ldgs.Kp.778 in Dziwnow (Poland) in 1941.



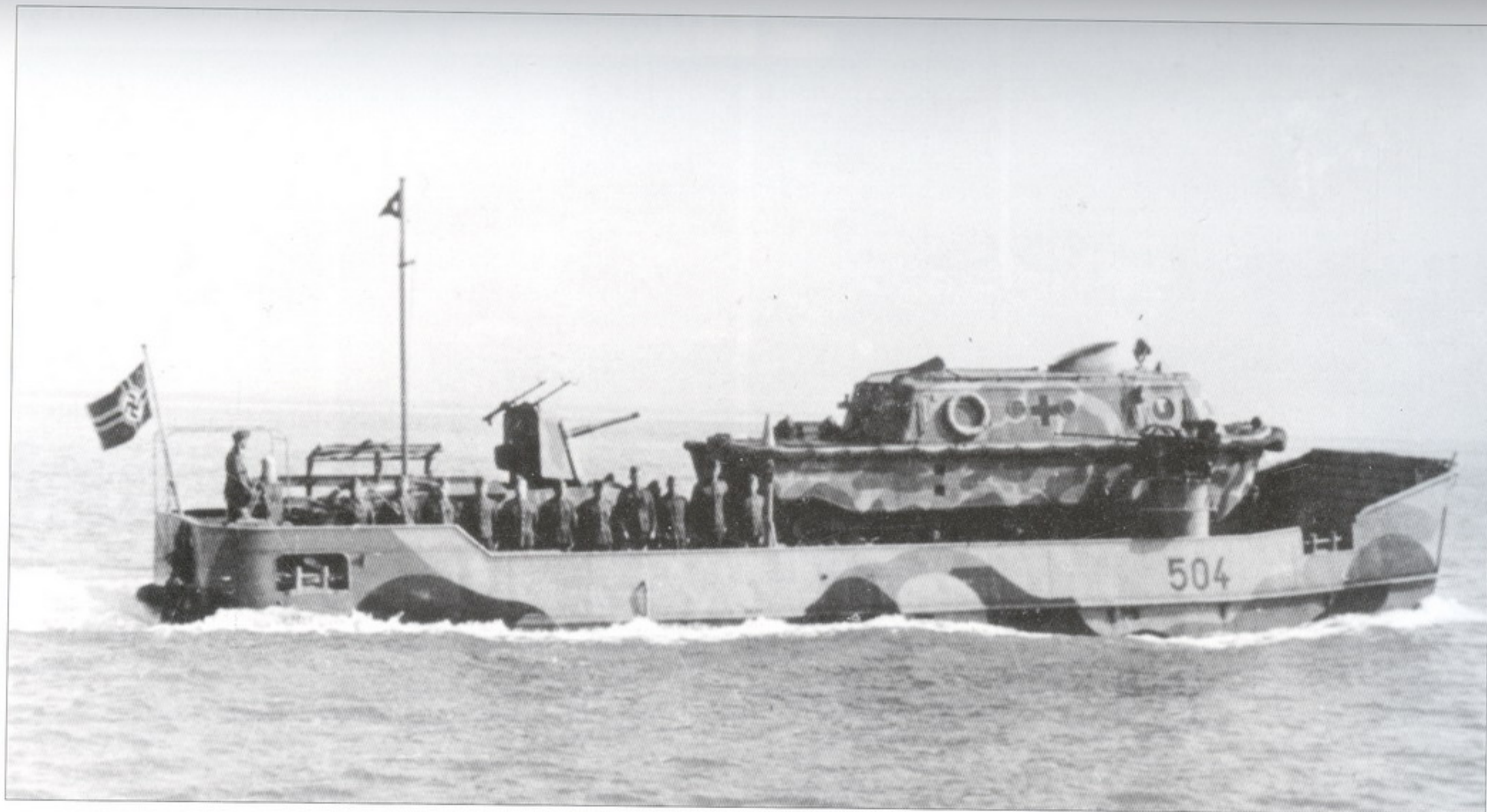
An **LWS I** (5 26) of **Pi.Ldgs.Kp.778** during landings with **Trop.Kp.Brdbg.** near Tobruk, Africa, 30-31 May 1942. This **LWS I** was probably blown up by the Germans during the evacuation of Tobruk, 11-12 November 1942. A sand colored camouflage was applied on top of the base color.



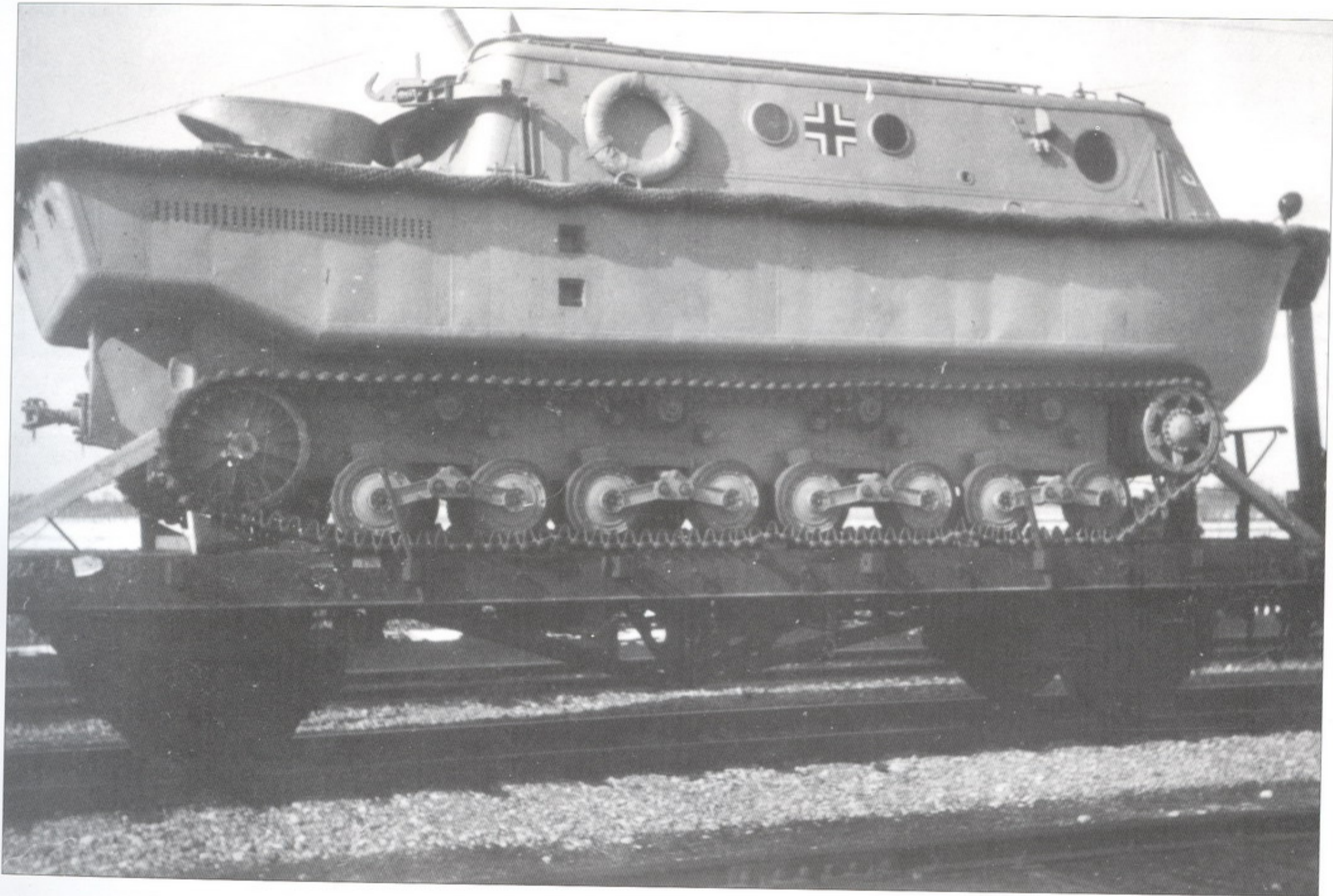
LWS I (6 67) of 5.Bau.Btl.85 during an amphibious landing with Trop.Kp.Brdbg. near Tobruk during 30-31 May 1942.



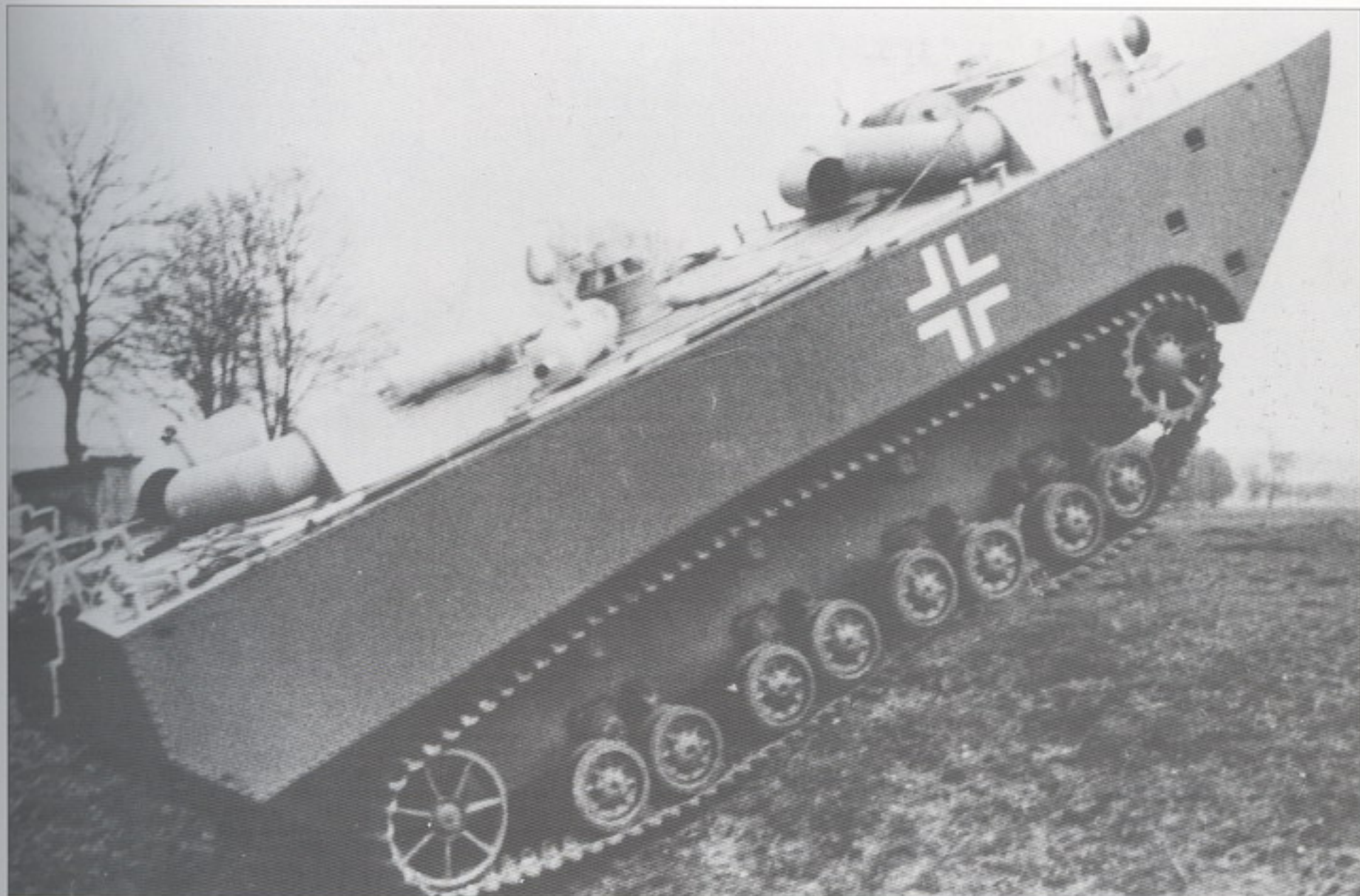
LWS I (19 71), probably of **Pi.Ldgs.Kp.771** (in June 1943 this unit was to receive two **LWS I**). Until now this vehicle was identified as (10 71), however, after a close analysis of the photo, this appears to be an error. It is possible to read the number as 19 71. The camouflage colors are similar to **Pi.LaBo.40** on the inside back cover.



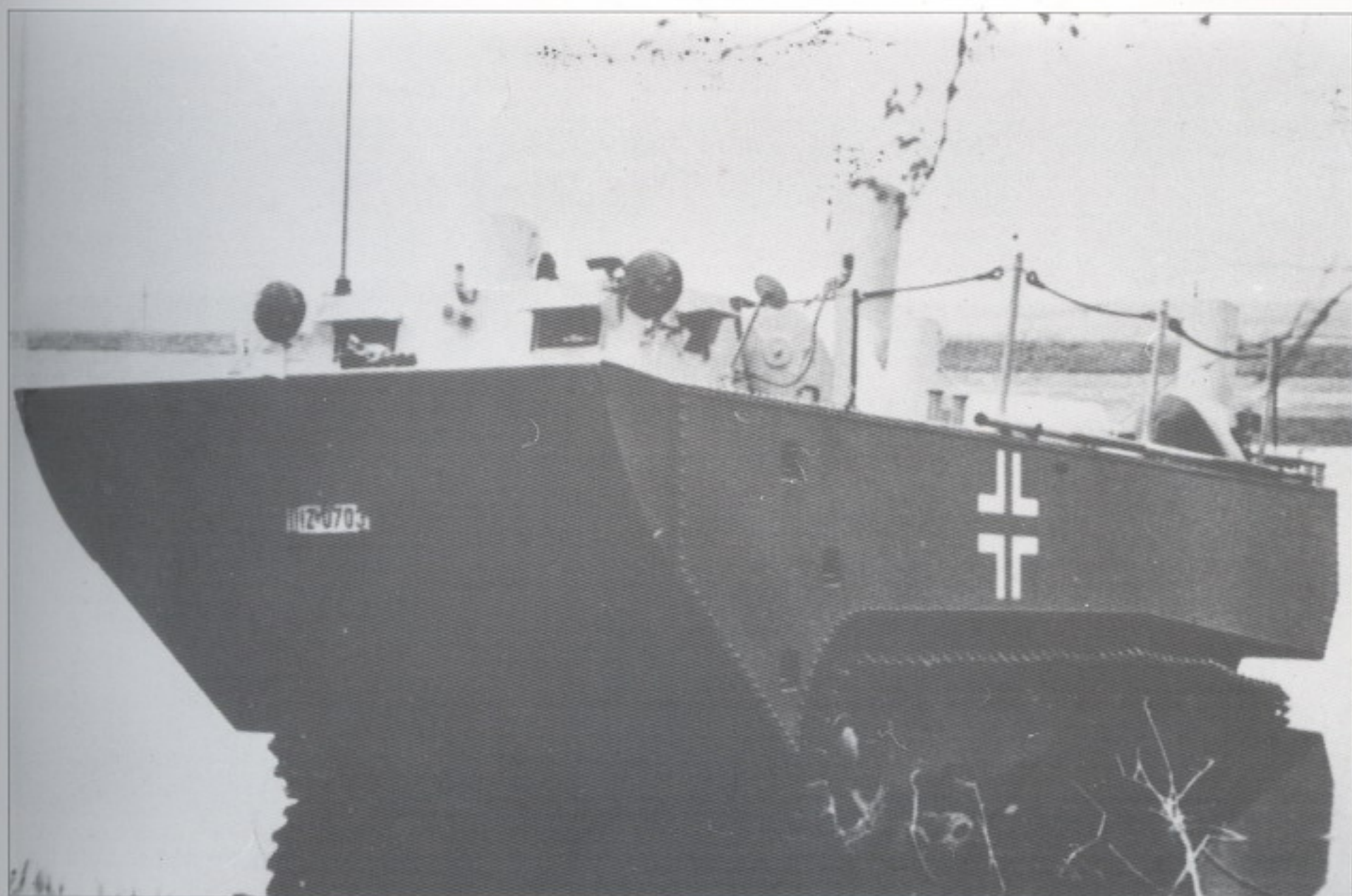
LWS I (19 71), being transported on **PiLaBo.41** (number 504), has a camouflage in the style of the Kriegsmarine. Compare its camouflage to that of **PiLaBo.41**.



LWS I (11 72), belonging to **Pi.Ldgs.Kp.772**, during rail transport in 1944. It is painted entirely in gray.

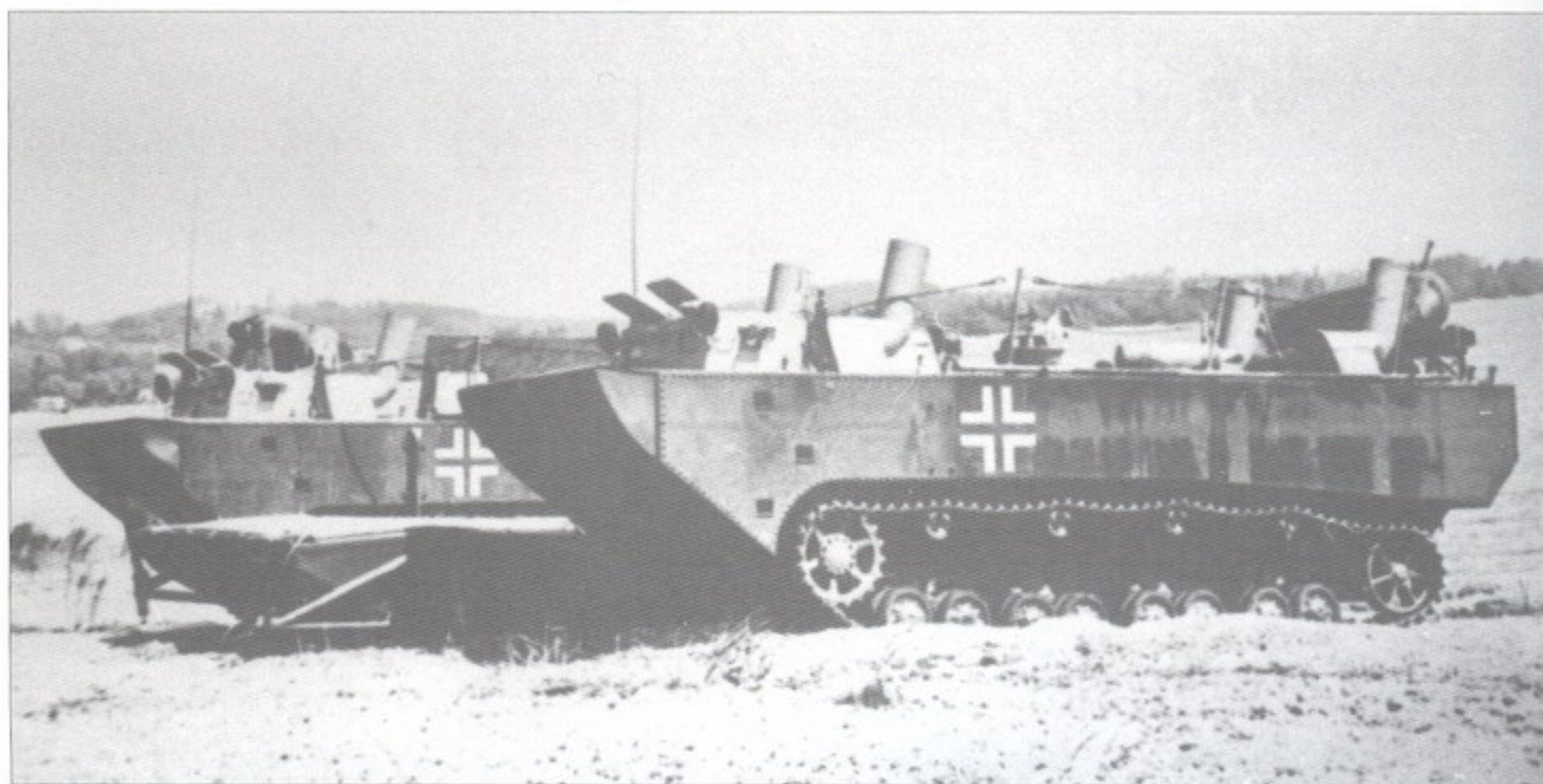


An **LWS II** during trials.





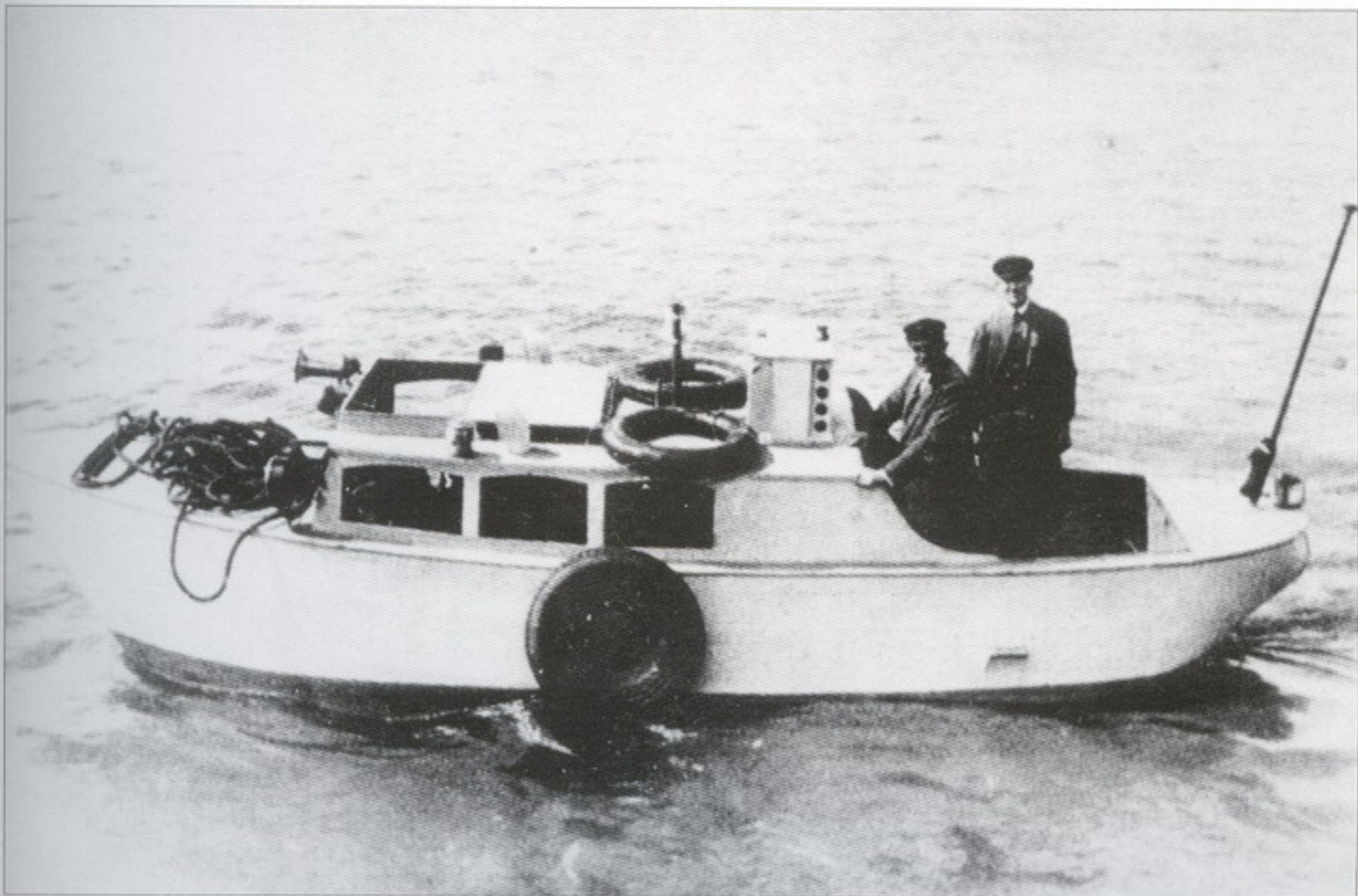
An **LWS II** during trials, obviously there is a problem with the drive sprocket



A **Panzerfähre** (tank ferry) in the region of Wolgast (Germany) in 1945. This ferry was created by linking two **LWS II** with a ramp used for transporting **Pz.Kpfw.IV** tanks.

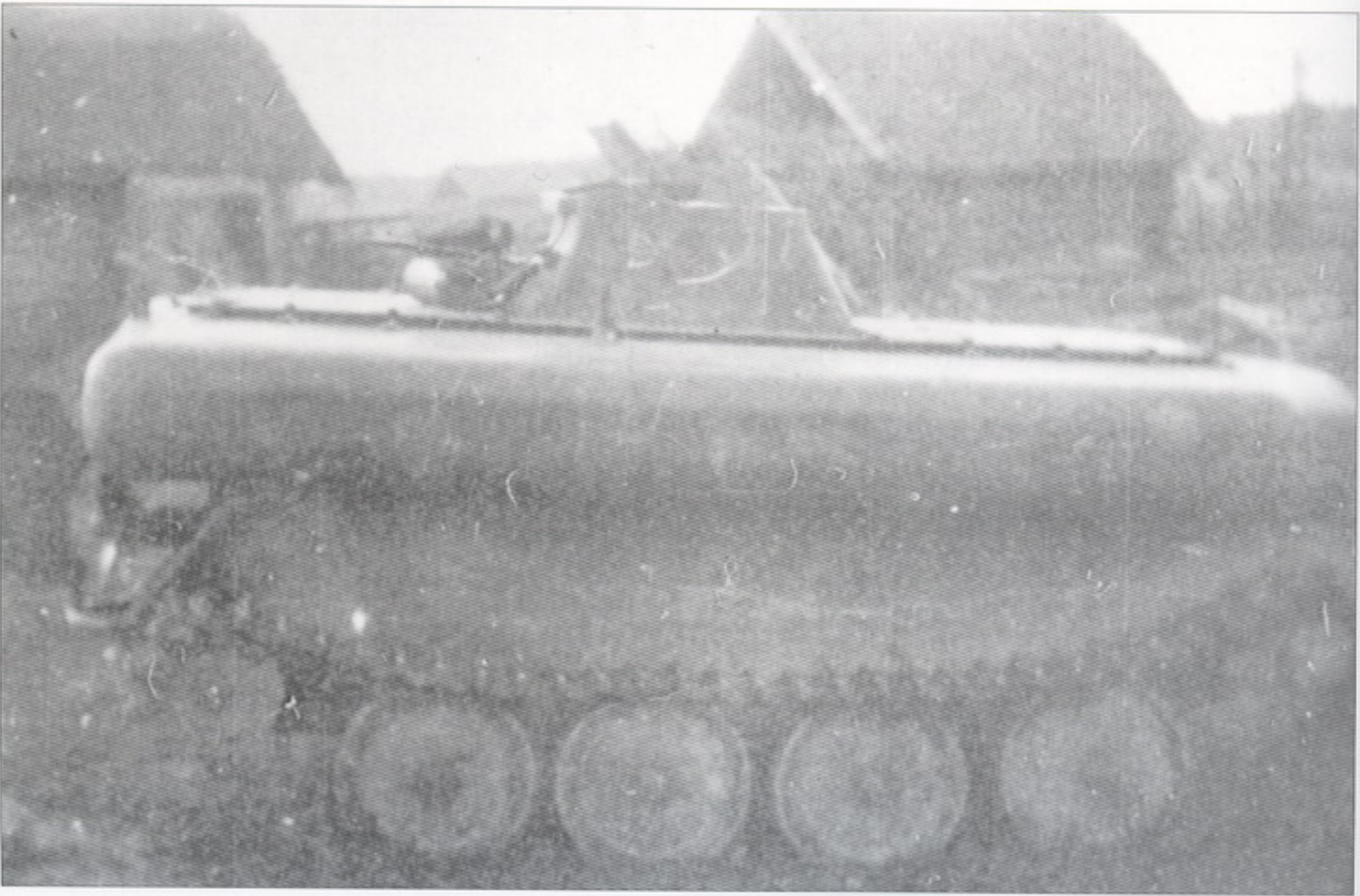


A prototype of an amphibious vehicle from 1929, produced for the Reichsmarine (powered by a 40 HP engine) by the firm of Voran-Automobilwerke in Berlin.



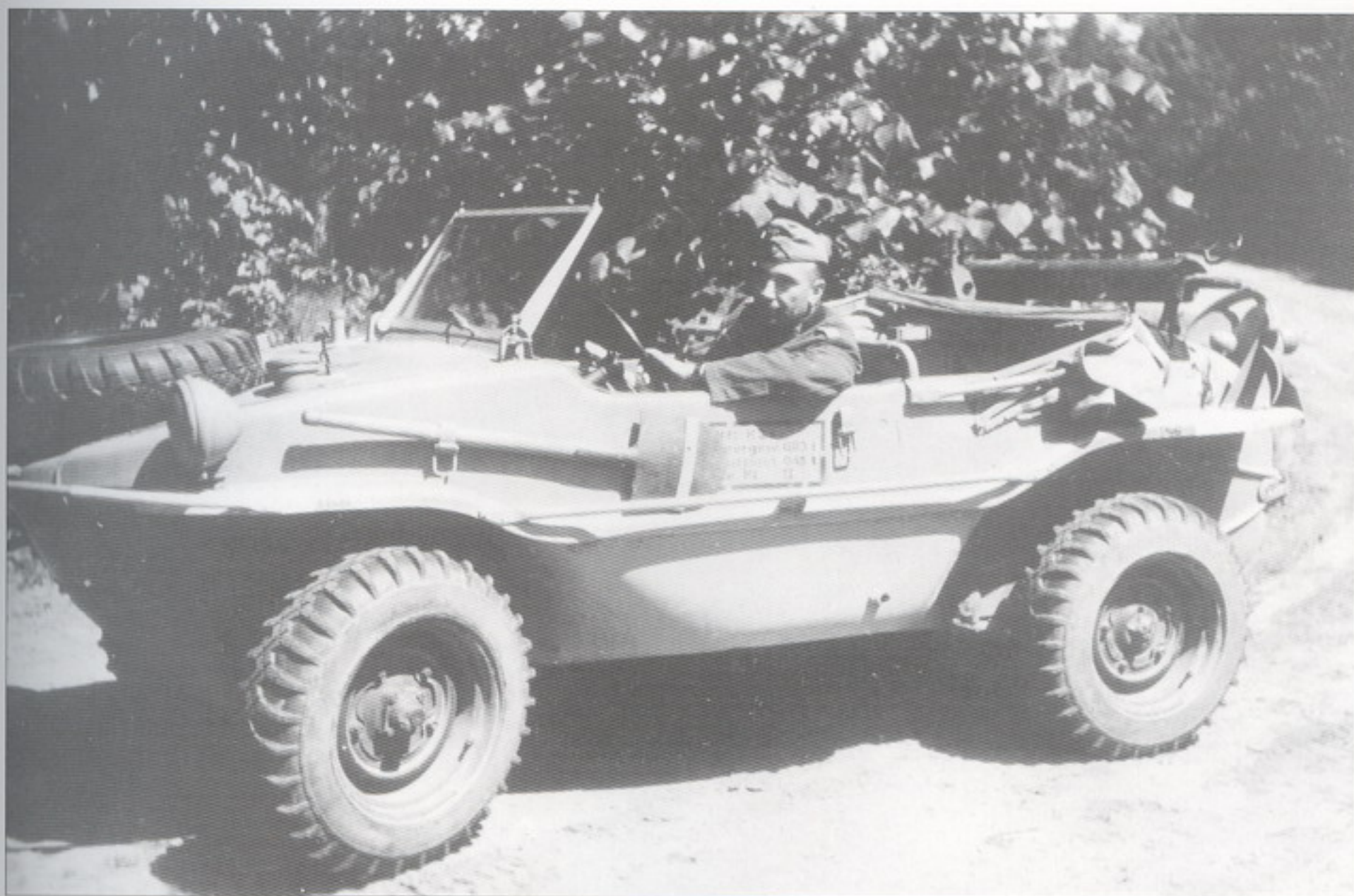


The **Ente** (Duck), a small amphibious tank, steered in a similar fashion to the **Goliath** (**Ladungstrager**), was a vehicle which carried an explosive charge. These two vehicles belong to **Pi.Lehr.Btl.1** and were photographed in the autumn of 1941 in the Wolchow region of the Northern part of the Eastern front.





Schwimmwagens of the **26. Panzer Regiment** in Italy, probably 1944.



Schwimmwagen of **Pi.Ldgs.Btl.772**.



Schwimmwagen of the **SS Kavalleriedivision "Florian Geyer"**, 1942.



Schwimmwagen of **Pz.Rgt.1**, 1943



An Sd.Kfz.252 Ammunition Carrier of **StuG.Abt.177** on the Eastern Front, 1943.



An Sd.Kfz.252 of **13.Panzer Division** in the Russian mud.



An Sd.Kfz.252 on the Eastern Front in winter 1942/1943.





An **Sd.Kfz.250/1**, with an **Sd.Kfz.250/3** in the background.



An **Sd.Kfz.250/1**.



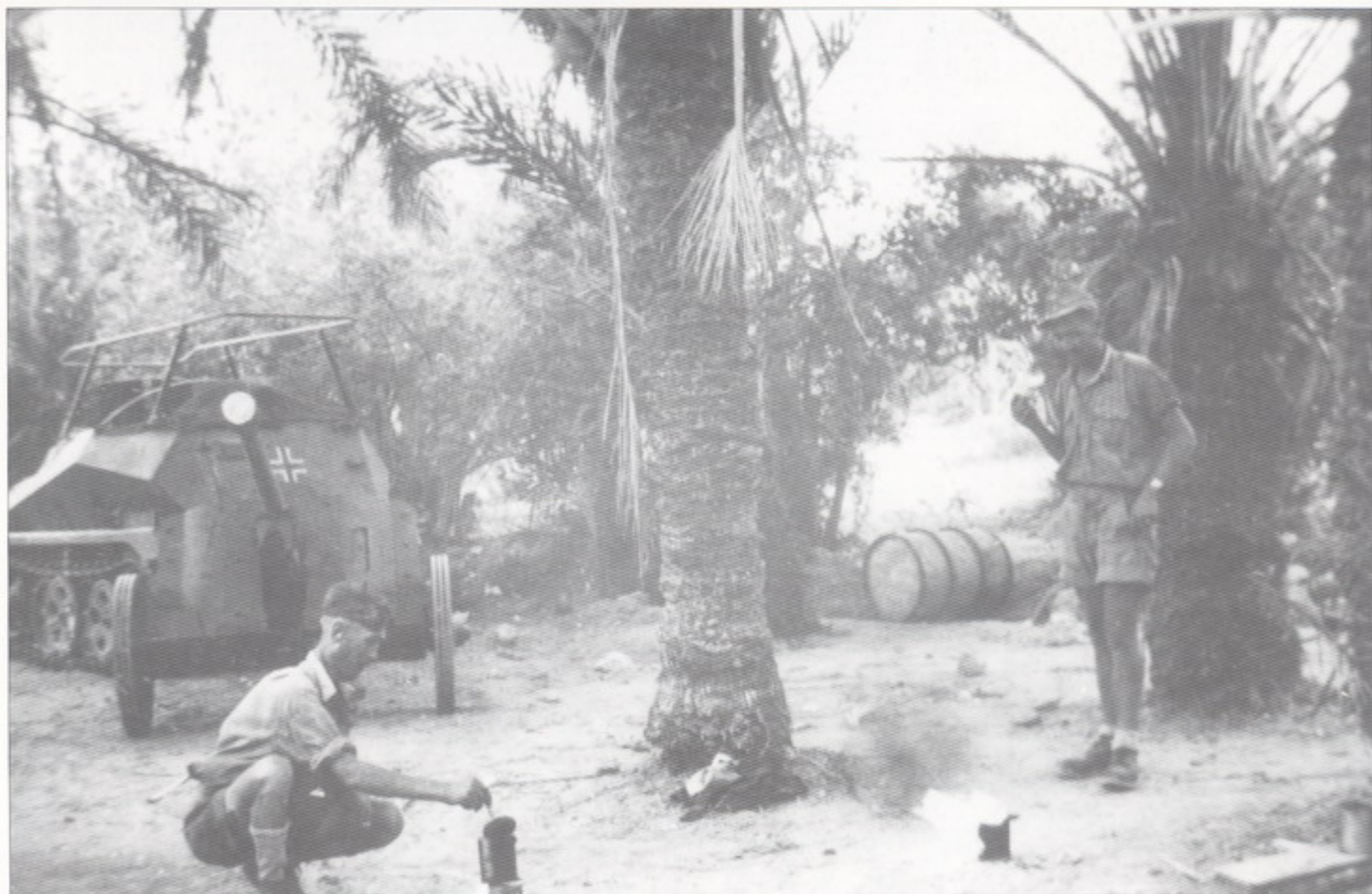
An Sd.kfz.250/3 (Funkwagen), note that it has a gun shield installed on the rear machinegun (usually the shield was installed on the forward MG 34). Also of interest is the unit insignia (next to the Balkenkreuz). It is probably from the Bordfunkerschule, as this insignia has also been seen on a Ju 52/3m which was used to train radio operators for the Luftwaffe.



An Sd.Kfz.250/5 (Beobachtungswagen) of 23. Panzer Division.



"Greif", An Sd.Kfz.250/3, was the personal vehicle of Gen.Feldmarschall Erwin. Rommel when he was with the "**Deutsches Afrika Korps**", Africa 1942.



Two photos of **Sd.Kfz.250/3**, showing the vehicle in extreme conditions; towing a **5 cm Pak 38** in the African sun, and during the Russian spring thaw.





An **Sd.Kfz.250/9** (armed with a **2 cm Flak 38**) in Greece. The installed Sternantenne D suggests that the vehicle houses an extensive set of radio equipment.



An Sd.Kfz.250/9 on a street of a Greek town.





An **Sd.Kfz.250/5**, and in the background an **Sd.Kfz.250/9**, on a street of a Greek town.



"Odin 2", an Sd.Kfz.250/3, of 11.Panzer Division. The pile of sleeping bags and the sled are definitely not standard issued equipment.





Sd.Kfz.250/11 halftracks (armed with the Pz.B.41 anti-tank rifle) of Aufkl.Abt.580. The method of towing the second anti-tank rifle is certainly unusual.

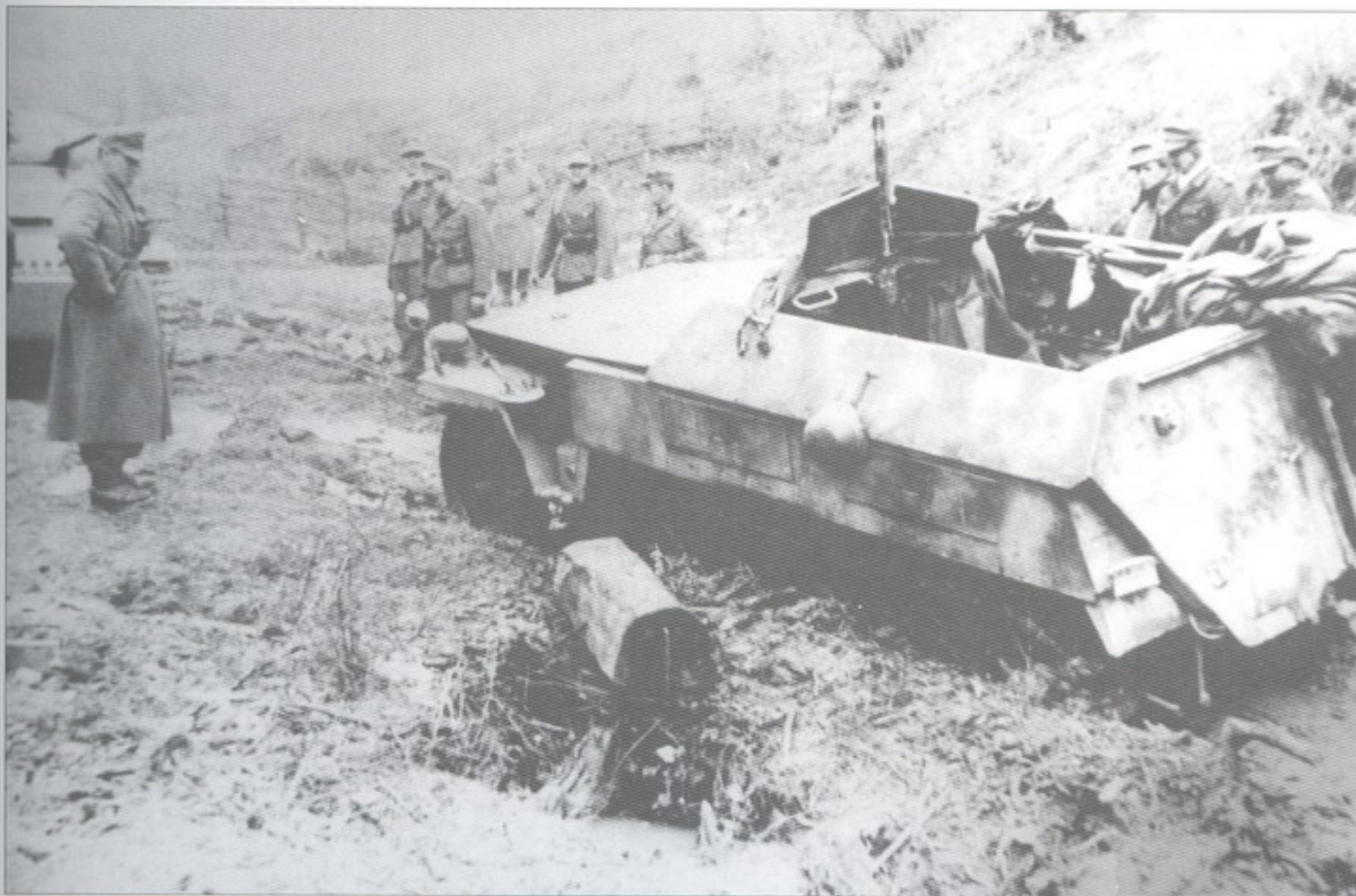


"Ostpreussen", an Sd.Kfz250/3 of Aufkl.Abt.580. The purpose of the metal container at the back of the vehicle is a mystery.





This factory fresh **Sd.Kfz.250/1 (Neue Ausf.)** has an interesting camouflage net thrown over it.



A damaged **Sd.Kfz.250/1 (Neue Ausf.)** being towed.



This **Sd.Kfz. 250/1 (Neue Ausf.)** does not have all of its side containers. In the background can be seen an **Sd.Kfz.234/3 (Panzerspähwagen mit 7.5 cm Kanone 51 L/24)**. Only 90 vehicles of this type were manufactured.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.A**, without a gun shield for its forward MG 34. This version had the characteristic 3 vision slits (which could be closed) on the side walls of the superstructure.





An **Sd.Kfz.251/18 Ausf.A** (**mittlerer Beobachtungspanzerwagen**) of **1.Panzer Division**. It has the characteristic covered table for maps and documents.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/18 Ausf.B** of **1.Panzer Division**. It has an MG 34 installed and, to improve the field of fire, a portion of the map table has been cut away.



An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B of 11.Panzer Division.



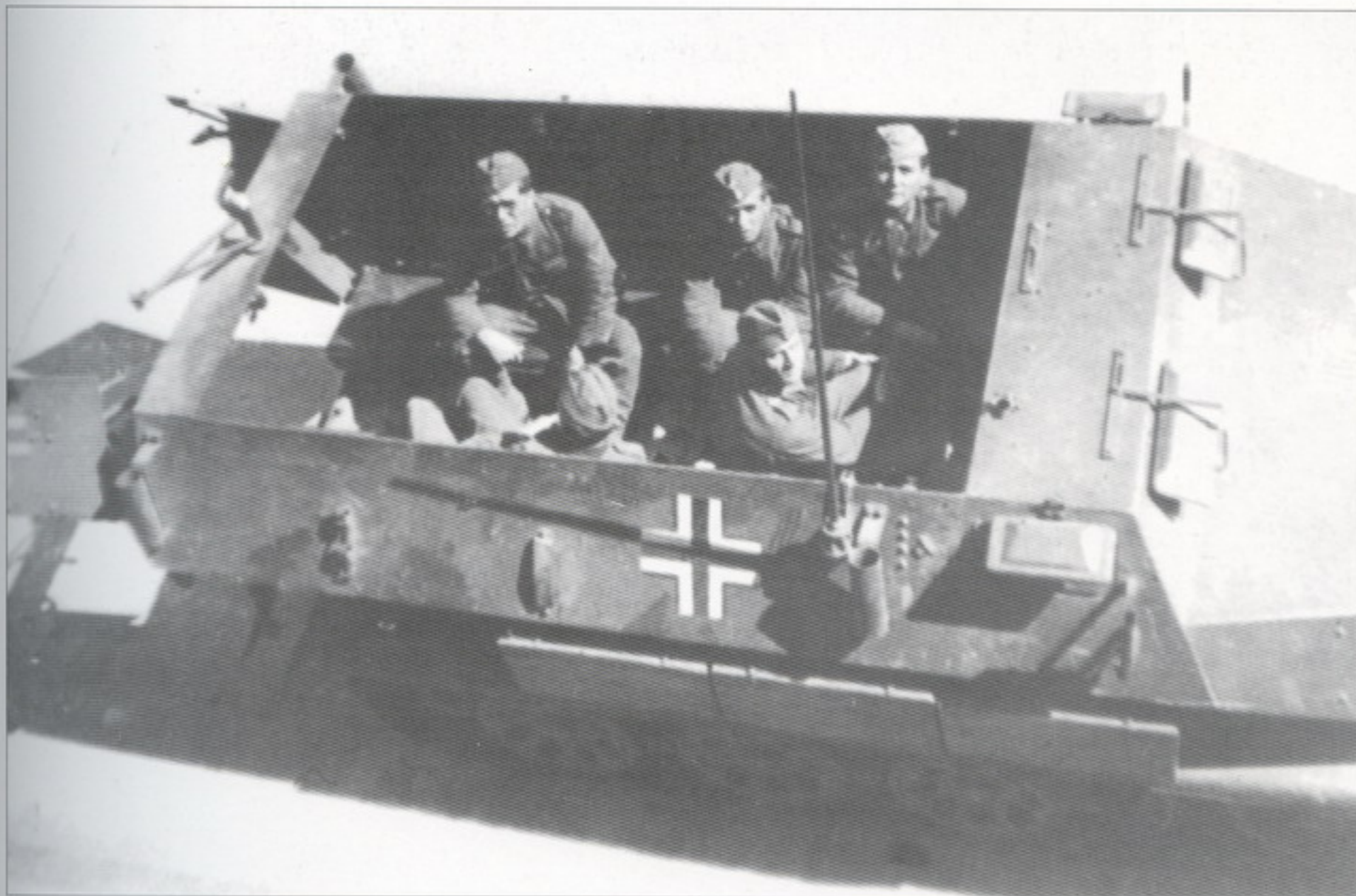
A group of motorcyclists passing a damaged **Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B**. The sandbags were added protection for the crew. To make identification for the enemy more difficult, the registration plate and unit insignia have been painted over.



An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B of 12.Panzer Division.



An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B, probably of 134.Infanterie Division.



This photo shows in good detail the top of an **Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B**. Of particular interest is the solution for providing power to the wipers of the armor glass vision slits of the driver and radio operator.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.C** with interesting camouflage. Green splotches have been sprayed onto the basic coat of Panzergrau, and then splotches of sand have been added over top of this.



An Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.B (mittlerer Funkpanzerwagen). In the rear part of the vehicle can be seen, covered with tarpaulins, a collapsed FuG. 11 radio mast.



Three Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.B halftracks with the telescopic FuG. 11 masts and tarpaulin covers for the crews, Eastern Front 1941



Generaloberst Guderian's command halftrack, an **Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.B**, on the Eastern Front in 1941.





A Fliegerverbindungsoffizier (Luftwaffe liaison officer who coordinated Luftwaffe air support with operations by armor units) was probably a part of the crew of this **Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.A** halftrack. Very often the supporting planes would be Stukas. In the background of the top photo are **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H** tanks.





A Fliegerverbindungsoffizier (Luftwaffe liaison officer who coordinated Luftwaffe air support with operations by armor units) was probably a part of the crew of this **Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.A** halftrack. Very often the supporting planes would be Stukas. At the rear of the vehicle is a Luftwaffe MG 15.



This "**Stuka zu Fuss**", an **Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.B** belonging to **11.Panzer Division**, was photographed on the Eastern Front. This is a rare combination of a radio vehicle carrying the Wurfrahmen for the 28 or 32 cm "Wurfgranate" rockets.



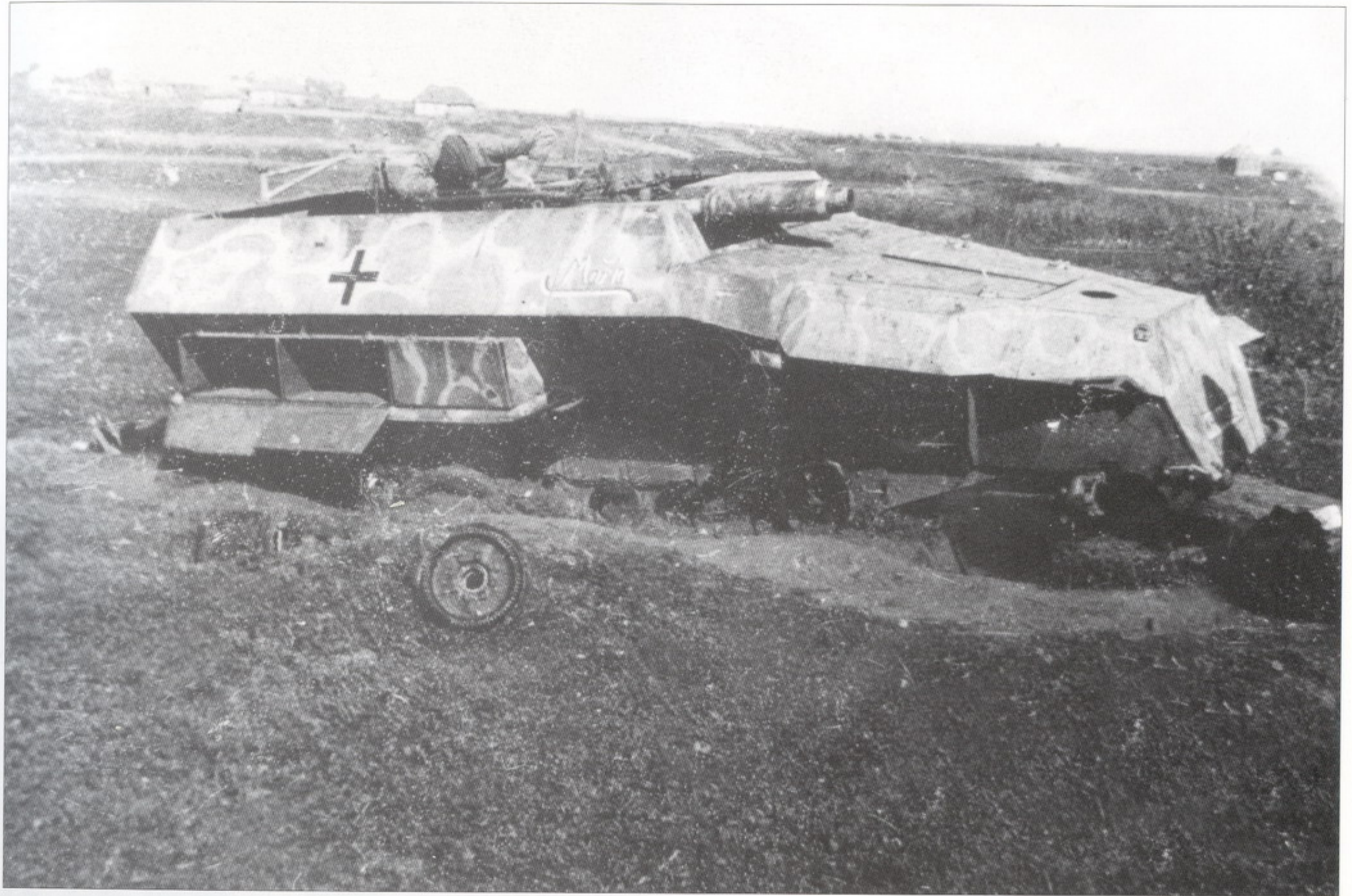
An **Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B** as a **mittlerer Schützenpanzerwagen mit Wurffrahmen** during firing of its rockets at enemy positions.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B** with Wurffrahmen on the Eastern Front, winter 1942. The roadside cross illustrates the gallows humor of the German soldiers. It reads: "Here lies buried our hope for leave".



An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.B with Wurffrahmen. The wooden frames (steel ones were also used) hold the 32 cm Wurfgranate rockets.



"Maria", a destroyed Sd.Kfz.251/9 Ausf.C. The sand camouflage pattern has been applied to a base of Panzergrau.



Sd.Kfz.251/2 Ausf.B (mittlerer Schützenpanzerwagen-Granatwerfer) halftrack armed with an 8 cm mortar.



An Sd.Kfz.251/9 Ausf.C (mittlerer Schützenpanzerwagen mit 7.5 cm KwK 37 L/24) halftrack with two destroyed Russian light tanks marked to its credit.



An Sd.Kfz.251/9 Ausf.D belonging to SS Aufkl.Abt.11 of SS Panzergrenadier Division "Nordland".



An Sd.Kfz.251/9 Ausf.D belonging to SS Aufkl.Abt.11 of SS Panzer Division "Nordland".



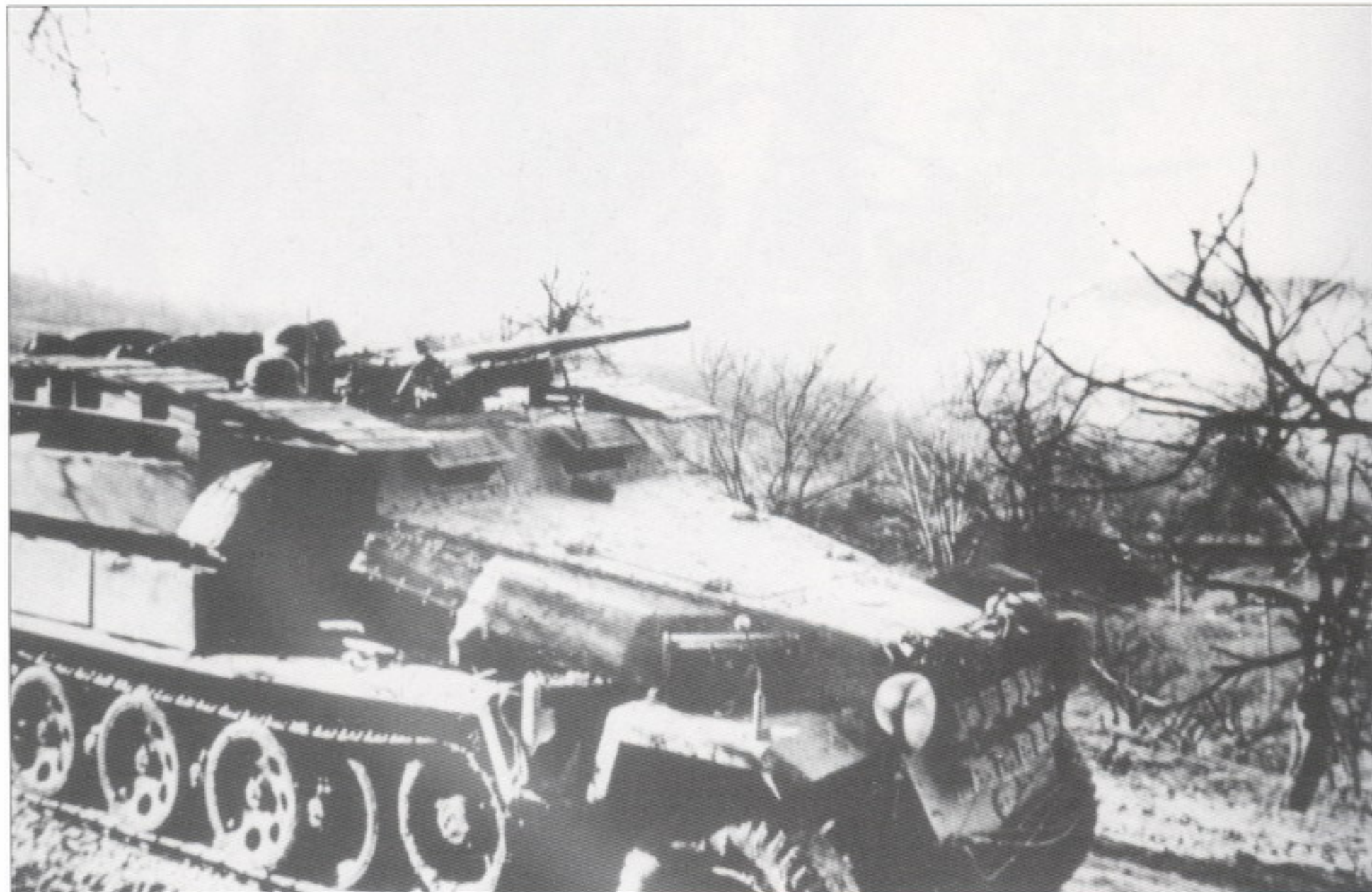
An Sd.Kfz.251/9 Ausf.D of Panzer Lehr Division.



"Gazelle", an Sd.Kfz.251/10 Ausf.C (mittlerer Schützenpanzerwagen für 3.7 cm Pak 36 L/45) of 11.Panzer Division (probably its 110.Pz.Gren.Rgt).



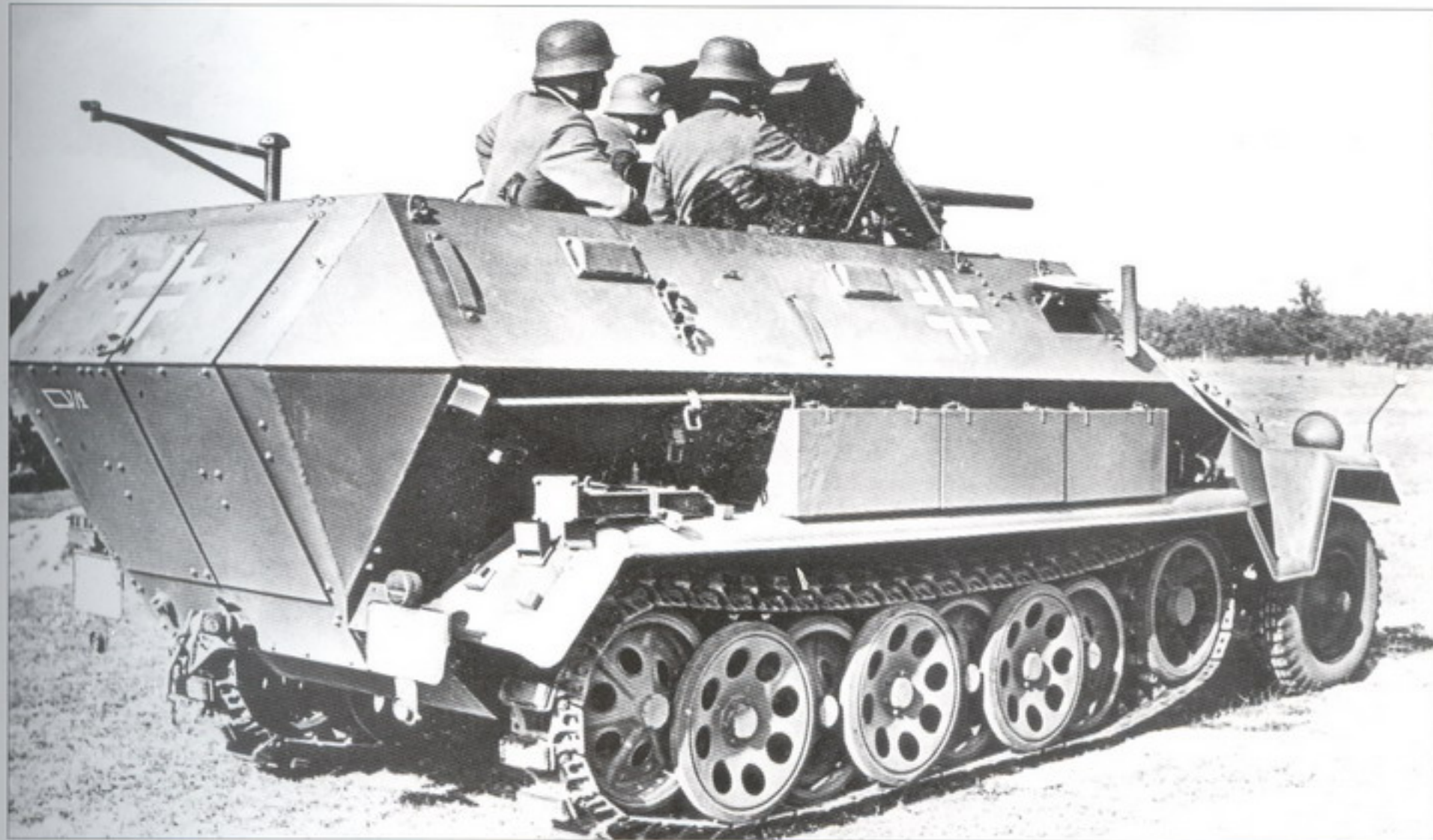
An Sd.Kfz.251/10 Ausf.C of 11.Panzer Division. The destruction of a KV tank with the 3.7 cm Pak 36 gun was virtually impossible.



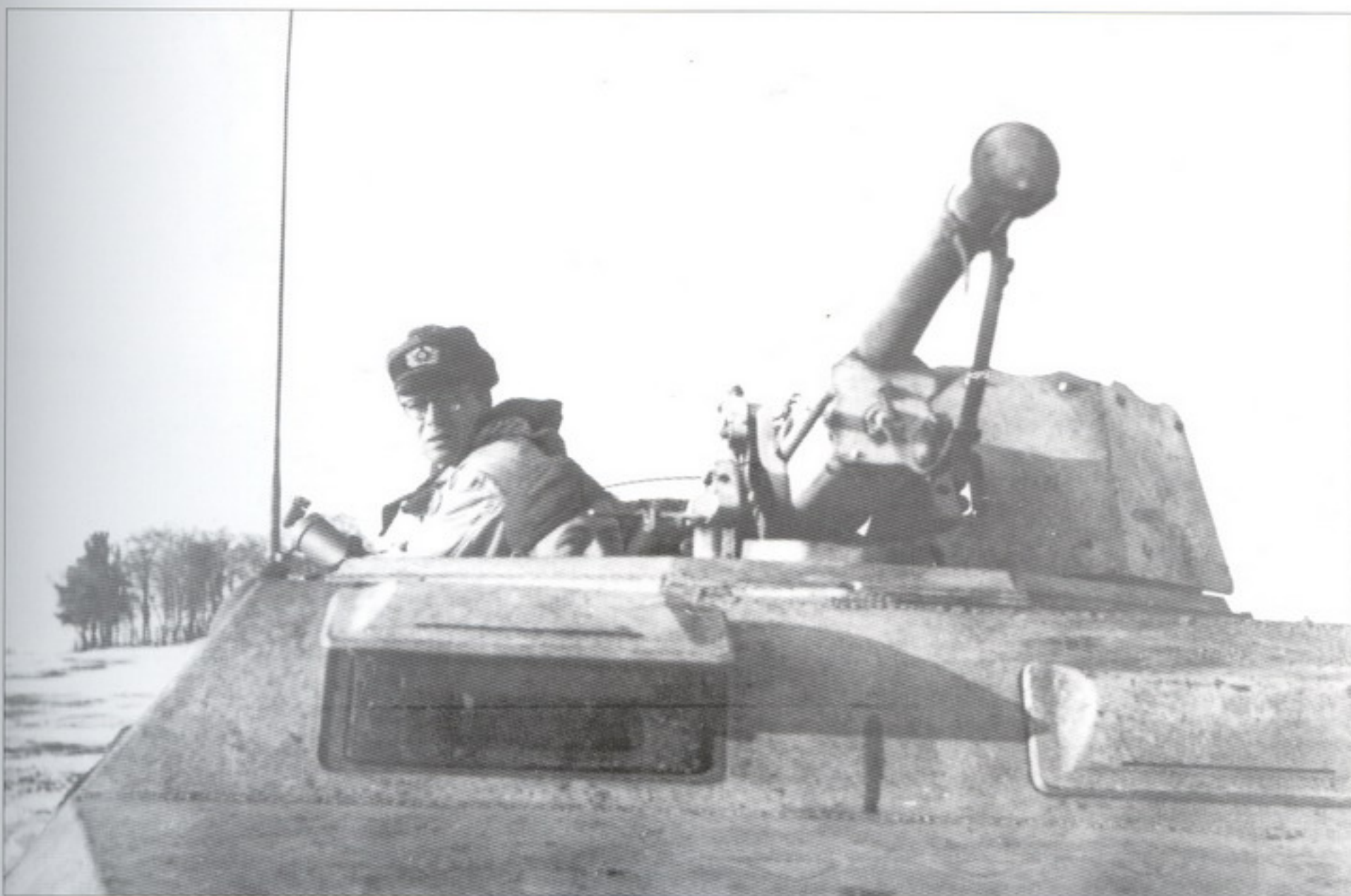
An **Sd.Kfz.251/7/10 Ausf.C** of the initial production series, this is a combination of two variants.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/10 Ausf.B** on the Eastern Front, winter 1942. Very often the 3.7 cm Pak 36 gun did not have a gun shield.



An Sd.Kfz.251/10 Ausf.A with the early gun shield.



An Sd.Kfz.251/10 Ausf.B with the later (smaller) gun shield.



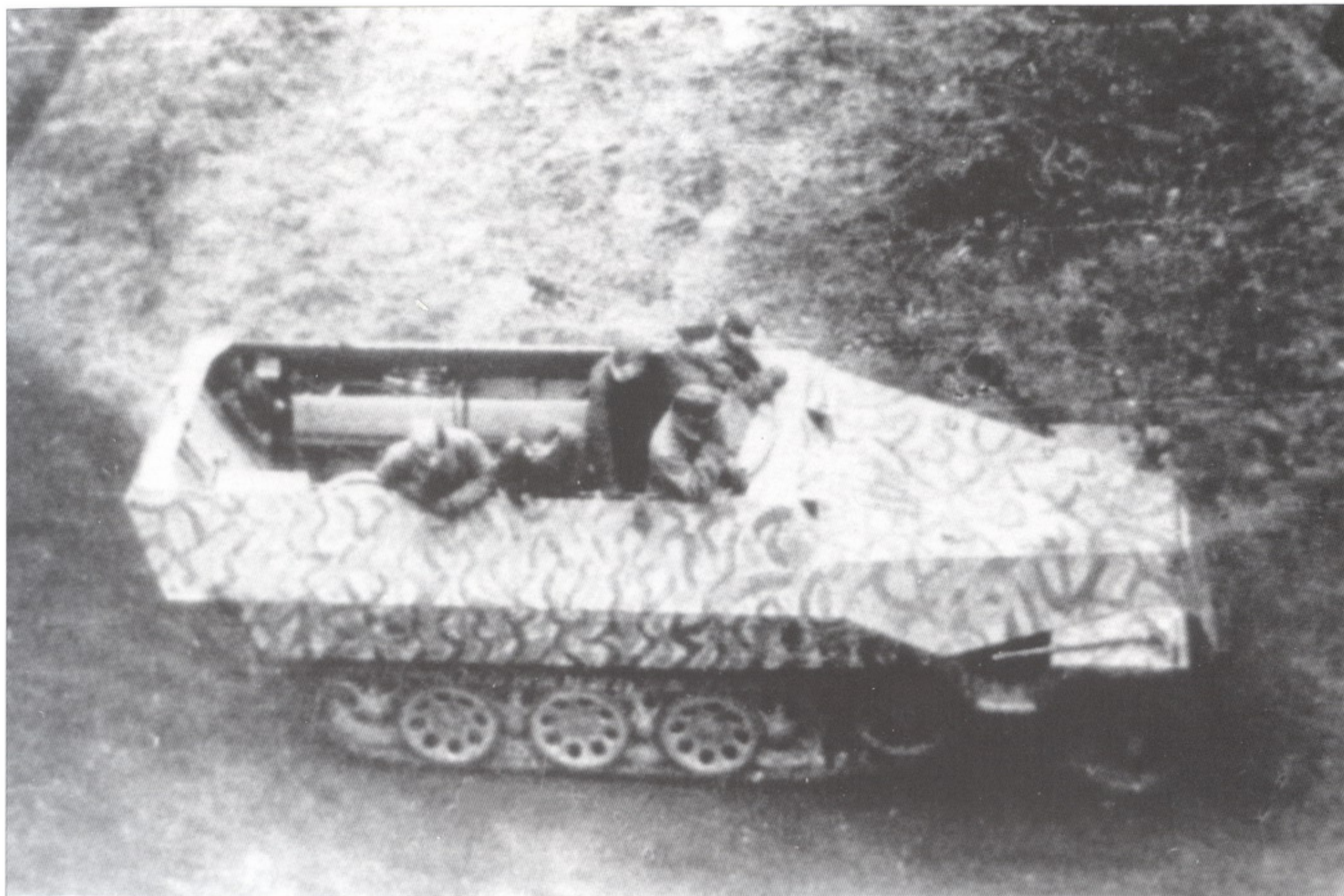
An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.C on the Eastern Front, fall 1942.



An Sd.Kfz.251/6 Ausf.C (mittlerer Kommandopanzerwagen), Eastern Front 1941.



The crew of this **Sd.Kfz.251/7 Ausf.C** is prepared for any eventuality. If the bridge is too short, or the water too deep, they can use the **Schwimmwagen**.



This Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.D of 12.SS Panzer Division "Hitlerjugend" sports an unusual camouflage in the fall of 1944.



An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.C of 12.SS Panzer Division "Hitlerjugend" with a field modification, a 2 cm Flak 38. France, summer 1944.



An Sd.Kfz.251/1 Ausf.D, armed with a Pz.B.41 anti-tank rifle, probably belonging to 12.SS Panzer Division "Hitlerjugend".



An Sd.Kfz. 250/1 (News Ausf.) and an Sd.Kfz. 251 Ausf.D in the foreground of the battle scene.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/8 Ausf.C (mittlerer Sanitätswagen)** unarmed ambulance. It could carry either 4 wounded on stretchers or 8 lightly wounded soldiers.





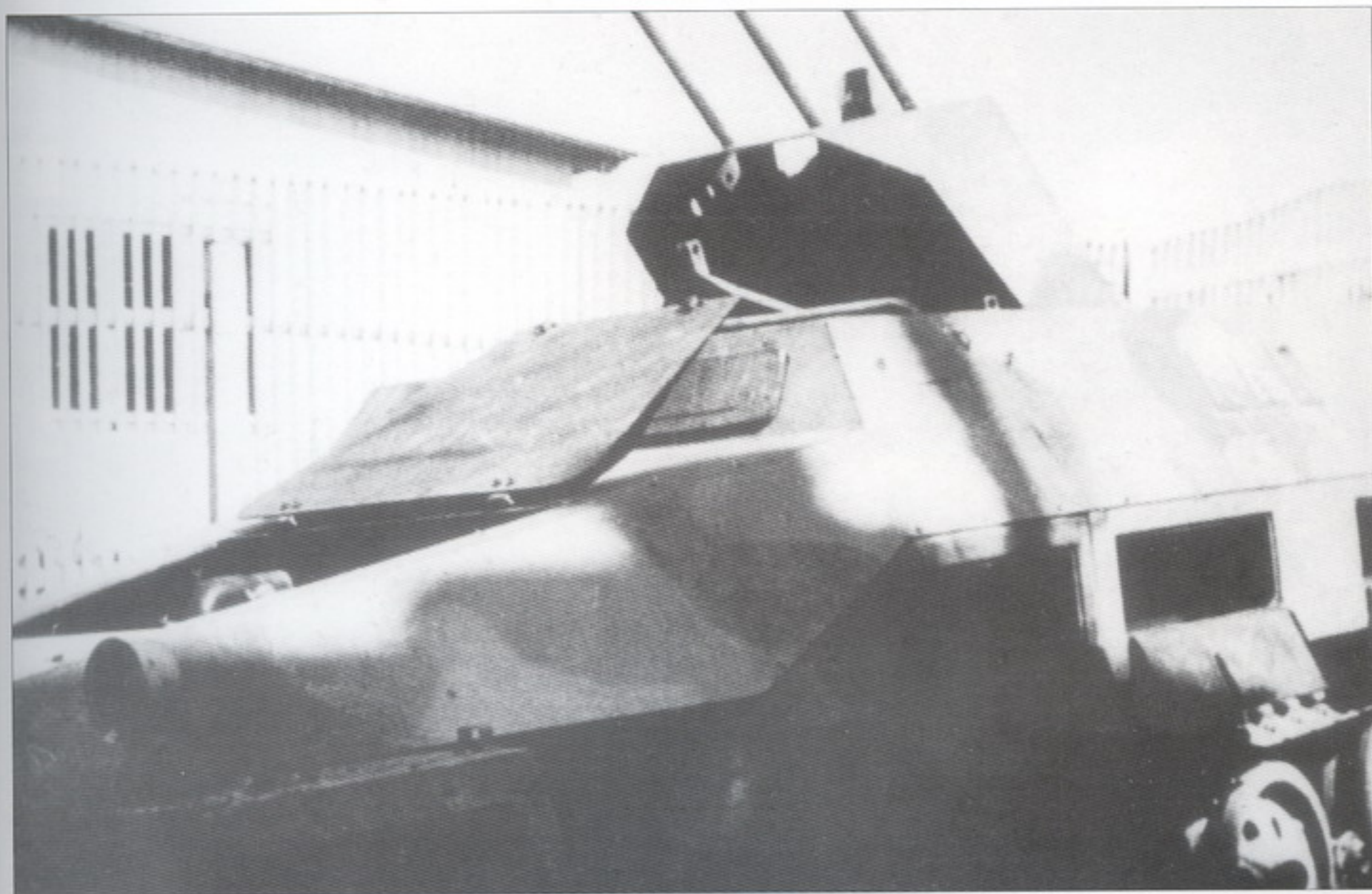
This **Sd.Kfz.251/16 Ausf.C** (**mittlerer Flammpanzerwagen**) is firing with only one of its two flamethrowers. It had a range of up to 60 meters and also carried a third, portable flamethrower.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/16 Ausf.D** flamethrower halftrack.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/21 Ausf.D** (**mittlerer Schützenpanzerwagen mit Drilling MG 151**) armed with three MG 151 guns (these were mostly of 2 cm caliber, but the 15 mm was also used occasionally). This arrangement was mounted on the gun carriage and had a gun shield as protection for the crew. This vehicle carried 3,000 rounds of ammunition as its standard load.

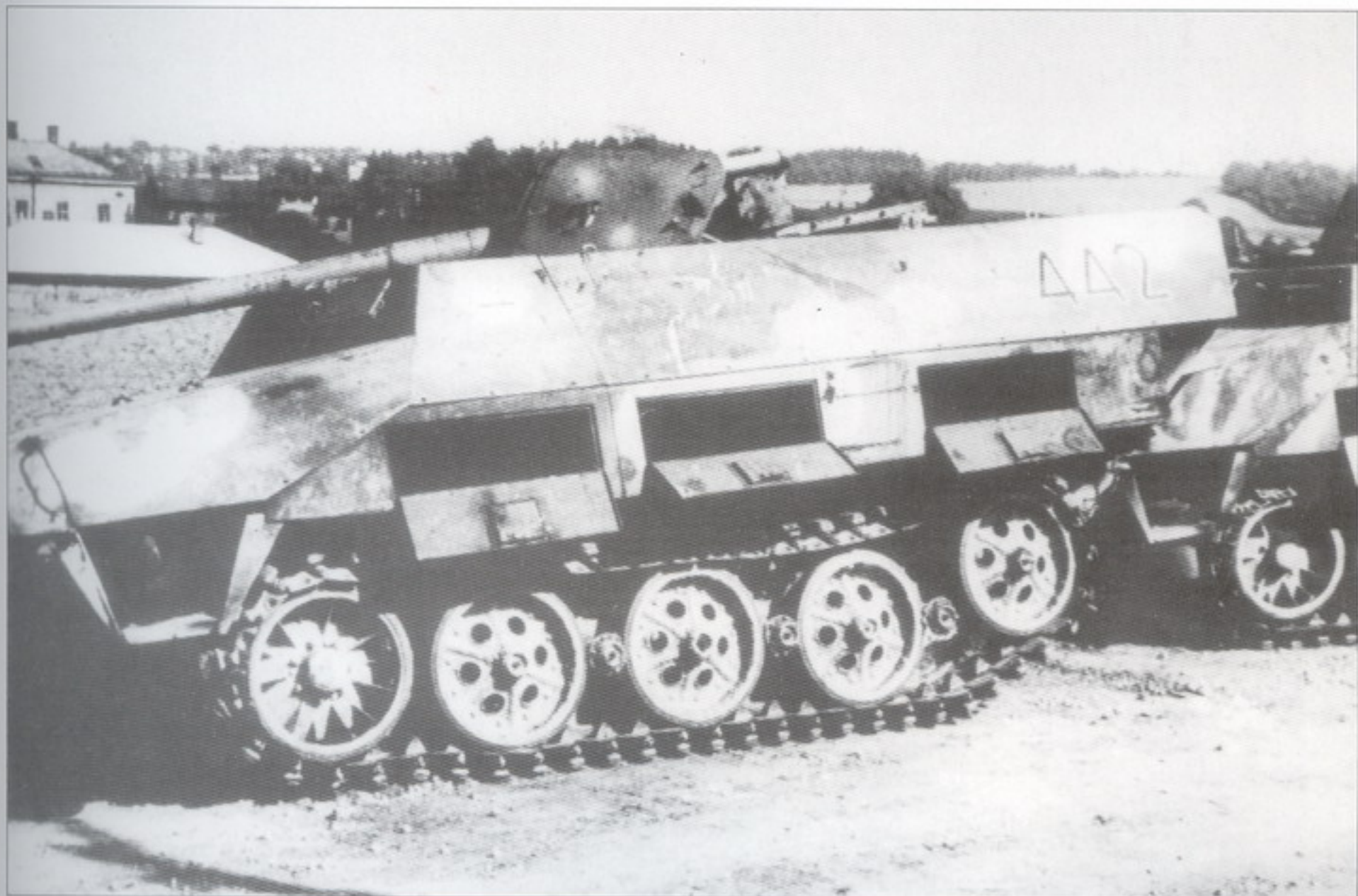




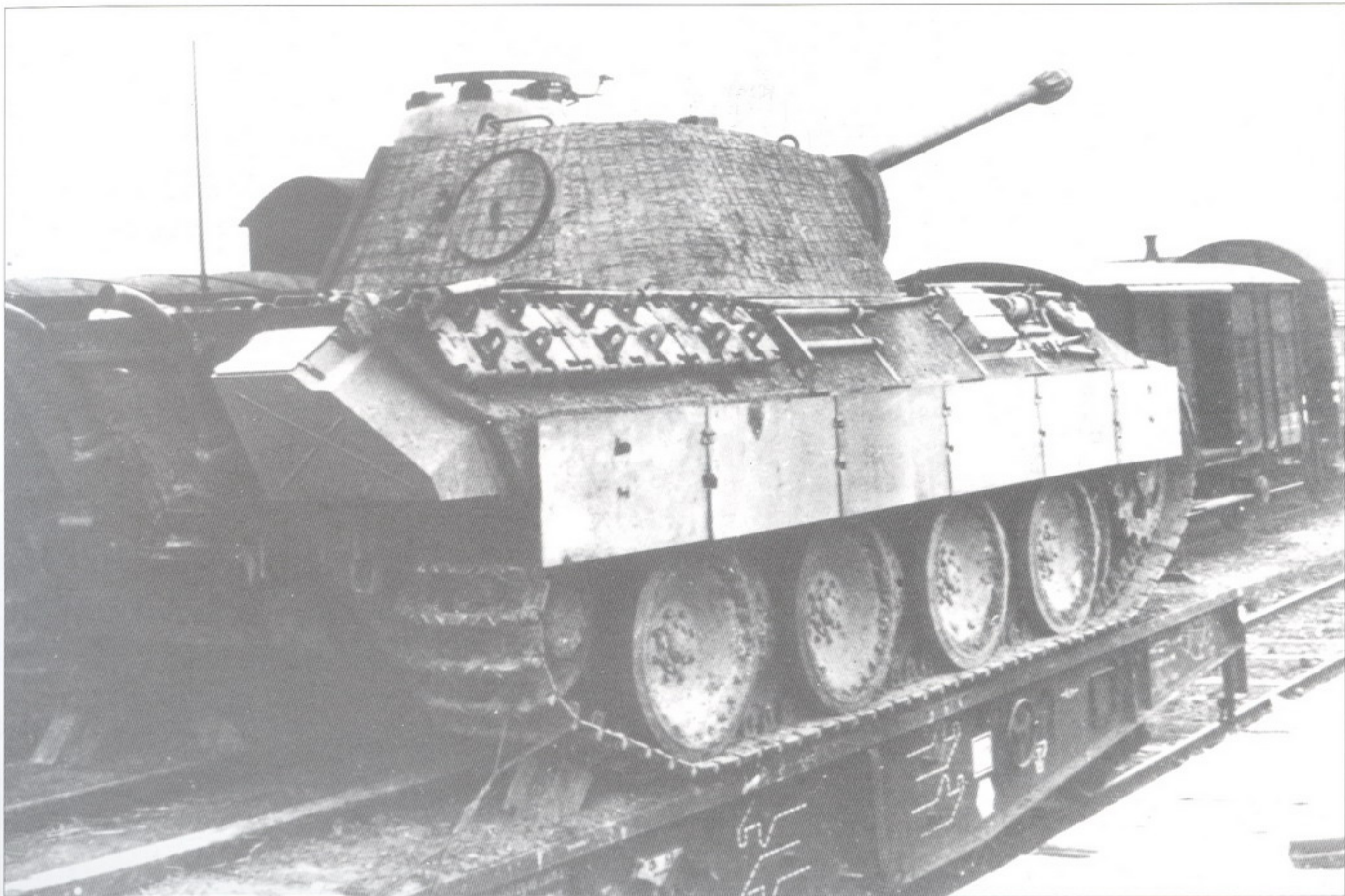
An Sd.Kfz.251/17 of 17.Panzer Division. There were probably several vehicles built of this variant.



An Sd.Kfz.251/22 Ausf.D (mittlerer Schützenpanzerwagen mit 7.5 cm Pak 40 L/46) of 7.Panzer Division, on the Baltic coast, March 1945.



An Sd.Kfz.251/22 Ausf.D, 1945.



A Panther Ausf.A during rail transport on the Eastern Front in 1944.



A Panther Ausf.A Panzerbefehlswagen.



A Panther Ausf.A during fighting in Normandy, July 1944.



A **Panther Ausf.A** during fighting in Normandy, 22 July 1944.



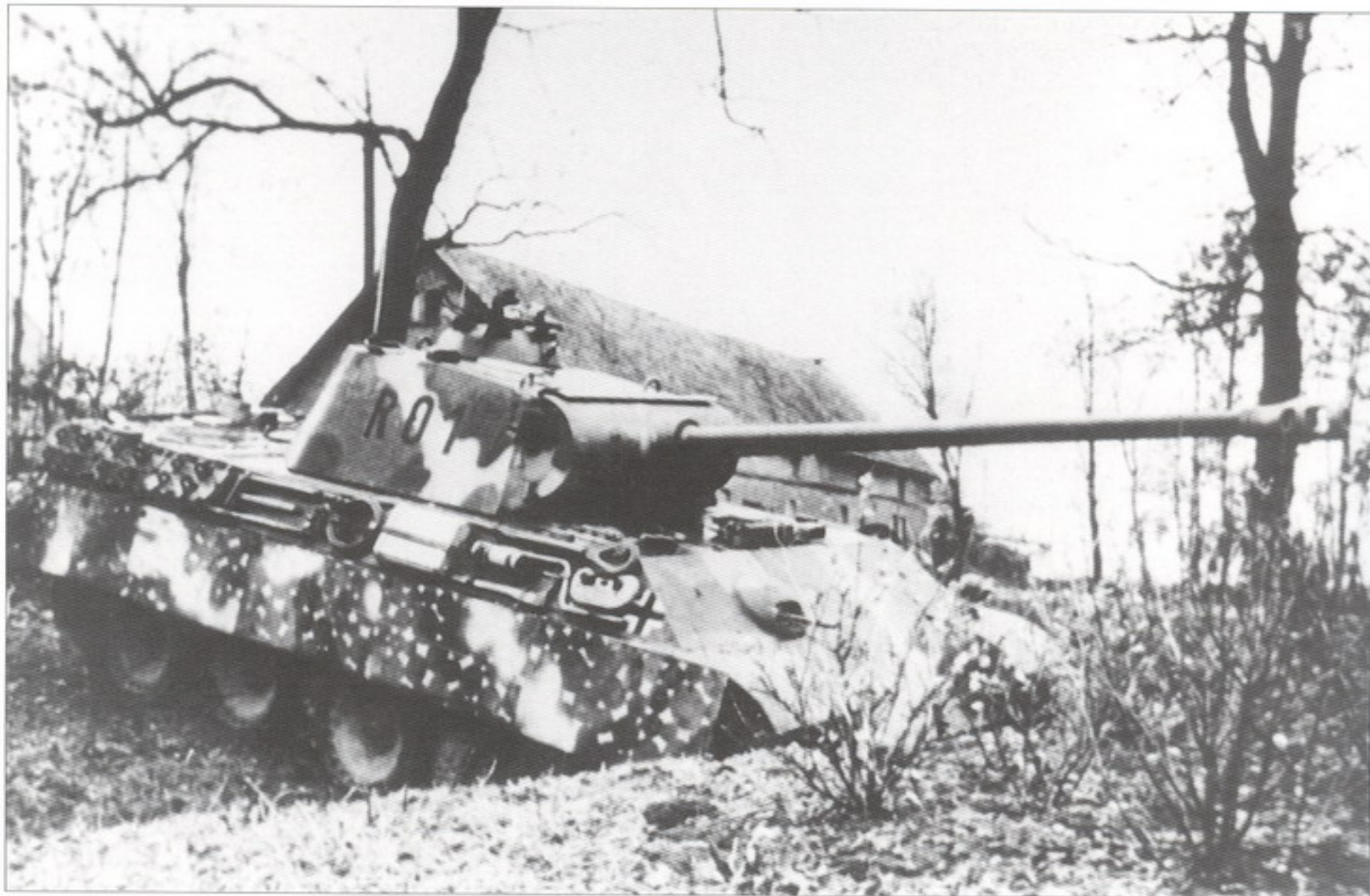
A **Panther Ausf.G** in the fighting for Normandy, July 14 1944.



Changing of the transmission on a **Panther Ausf.G** (Befehlswagen Sd.Kfz.267) in 1944.

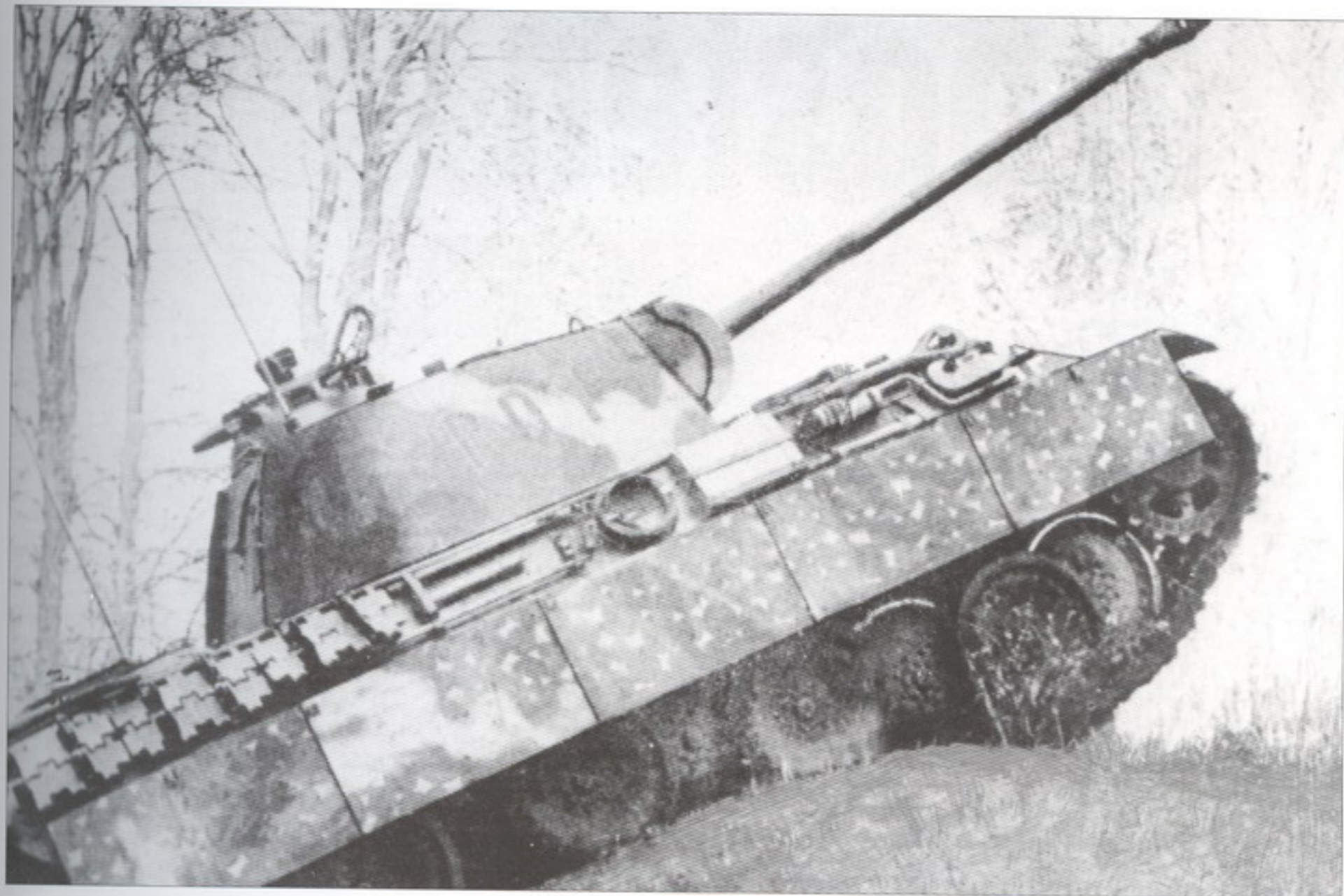


Finished **Panther Ausf.G's** on the production line of the MAN factory, 1944.



Note the very interesting camouflage scheme on this **Panther Ausf.G (Befehlswagen)** of the **Fallschirm-Pz.Korps. "Hermann Göring"** in 1944.





Note the very interesting camouflage scheme on this **Panther Ausf.G (Befehlswagen)** of the **Fallschirm-Pz.Korps. "Hermann Göring"** in 1944.



A **Panther Ausf.G** during the fighting in the Ardennes, 1944/45.



Standartenführer Mühlenkamp, the commander of 5. Panzer Regiment of 5 SS Panzer Division "Wiking", standing in front of his Panther Ausf.A command tank, after the battles around Kovel, 22 July 1944.



A Panther Ausf.G belonging to the 1 SS Panzer Rgt., Ardennes, December 1944.



A Panther Ausf.G in Lower Silesia in March 1945.



The open turret rear hatch can be seen from the inside of the turret of this **Panther Ausf.A** (perhaps G).



A **Panther Ausf.A** (perhaps a G.) taking on ammunition during the Normandy battles in July 1944.



Two photos of a **Panther Ausf.G** of a unit of the **6 SS Pz.Arme**e, Hungary March 1945.





A destroyed **Panther Ausf.G** of **Pz.Brig.109** (or **Pz.Brig.110**) being examined by Russian soldiers in Budapest, 1945.



Two photos of a **Panther Ausf.A** of 5. SS Panzer Division "Wiking" on the Eastern Front, 1944.





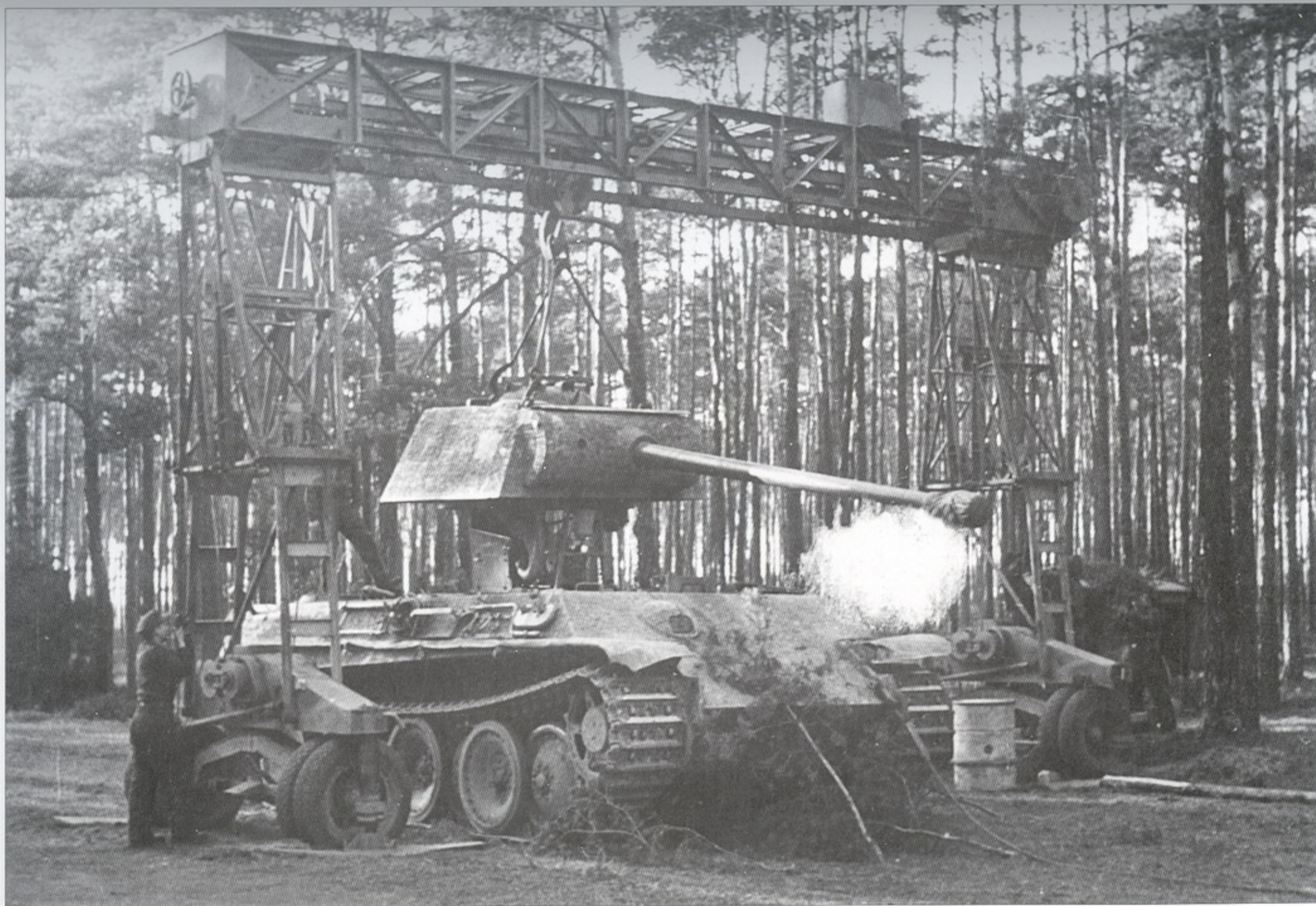
Panther Ausf.G tanks of the 19.Panzer Division during the Warsaw Uprising in September 1944. →

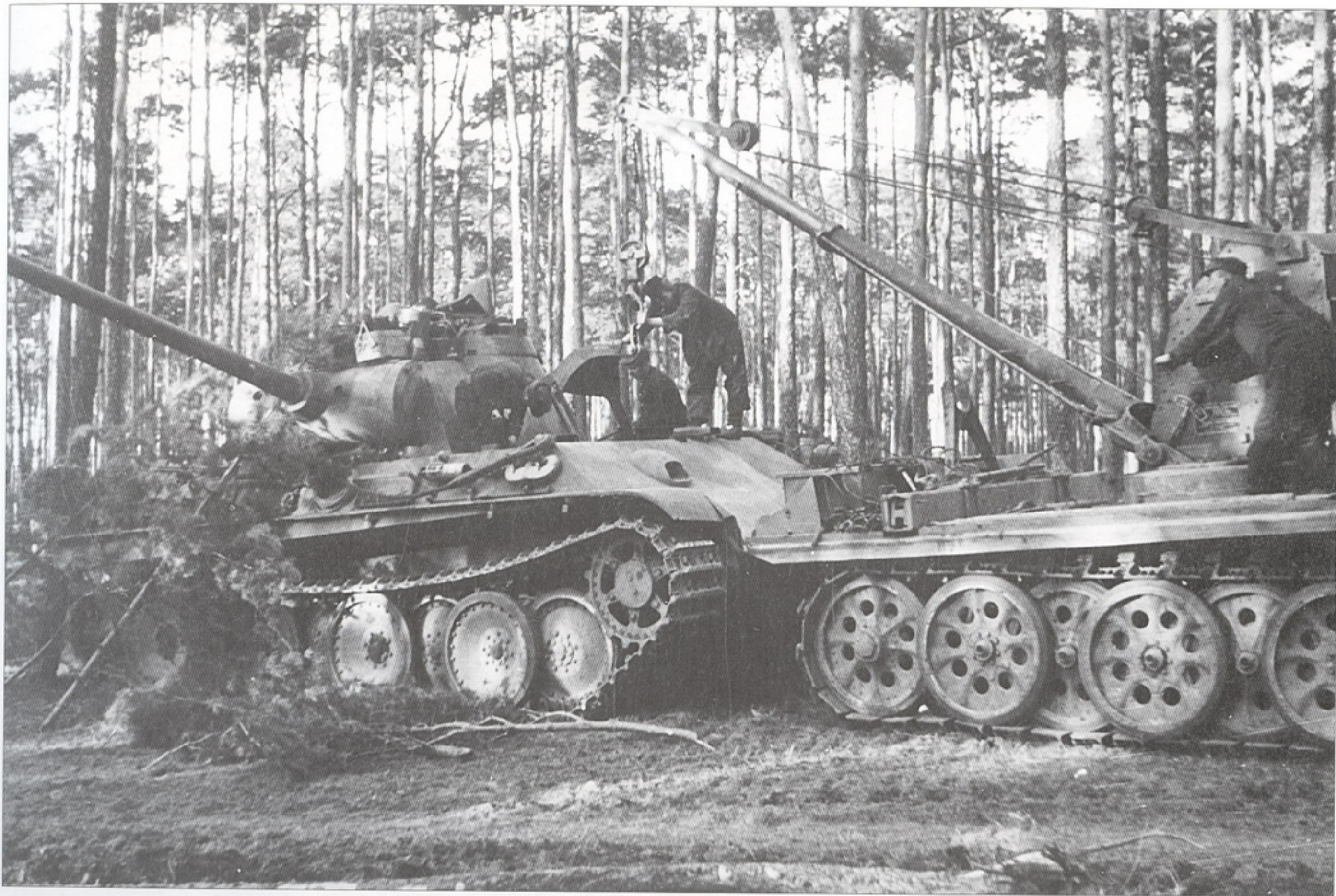






↓ A Panther Ausf.G of Panzer Regiment "Großdeutschland" during repairs, probably in 1945. The 16-ton "Fries" crane is being used.





↓ A Panther Ausf.G of Panzer Regiment "Großdeutschland" during a transmission change, probably in 1945. A 6-ton Bilstein-Drehkran, installed on an Sd.Kfz.9, is being used.

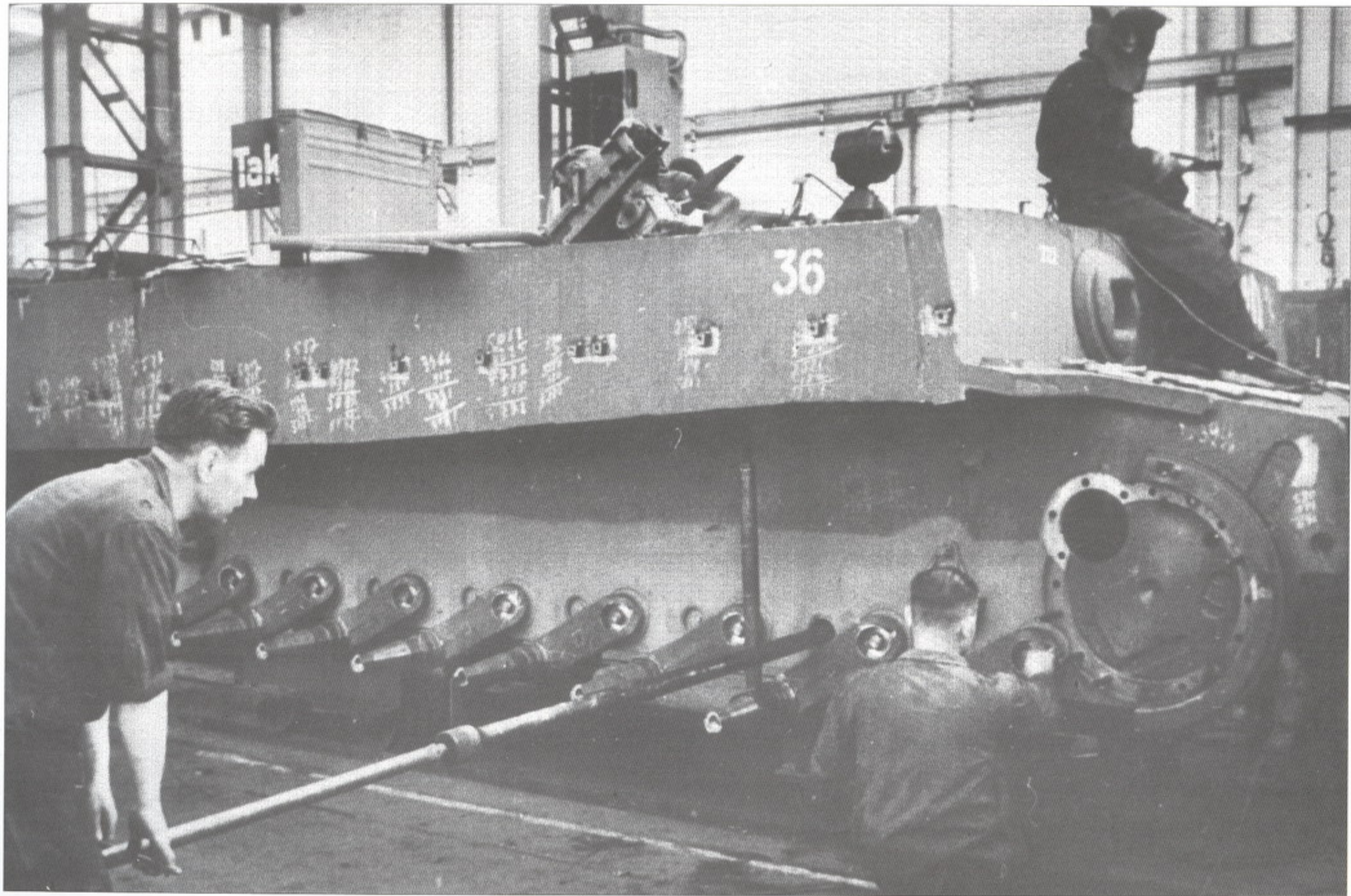




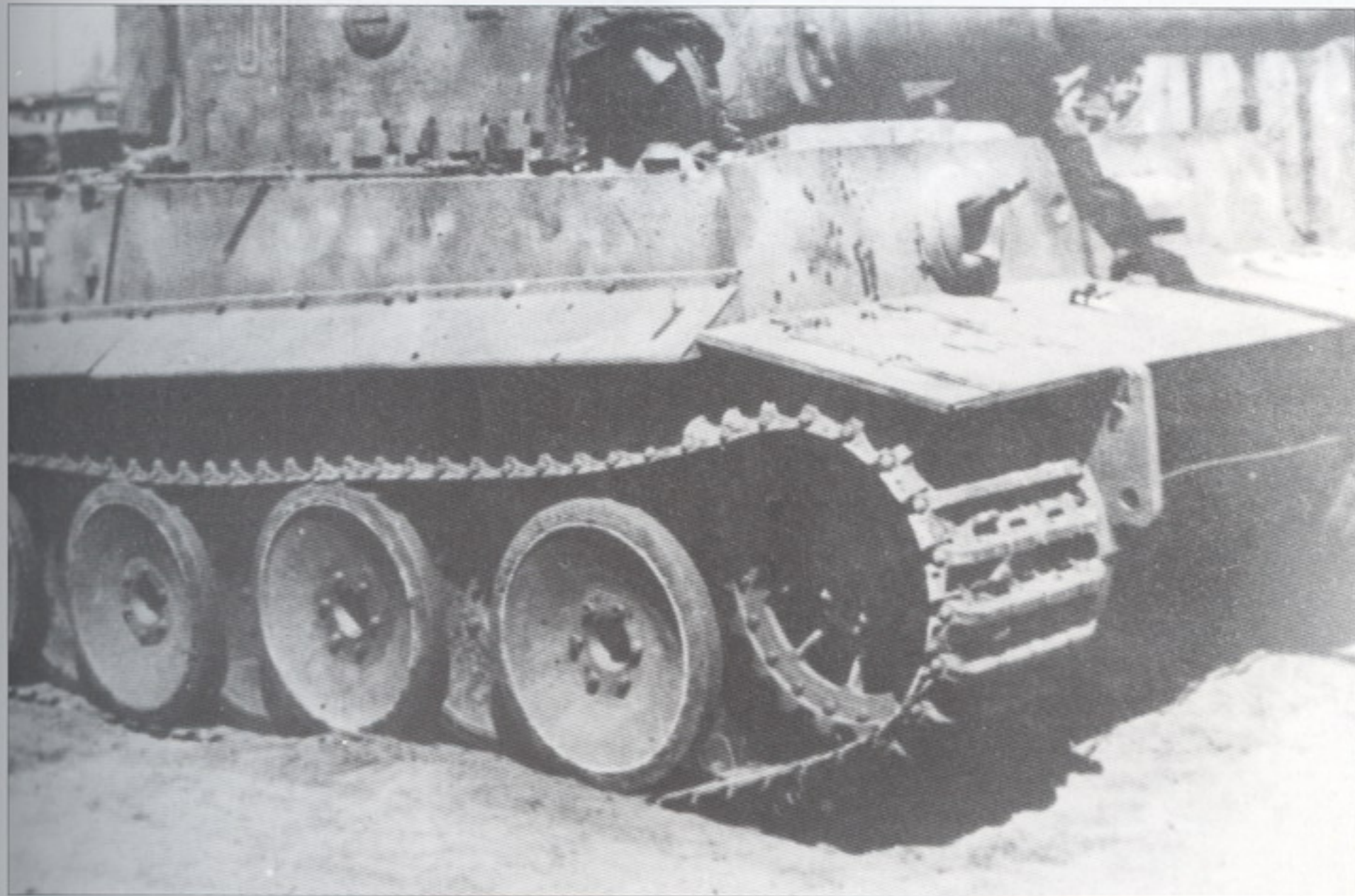
A Panther Ausf.G of Panzer Regiment "Großdeutschland" during repairs, probably in 1945.
A 6-ton Bilstein-Drehkran, installed on an Sd.Kfz.9, is being used.



A Panther Ausf.G of Panzer Regiment "Großdeutschland", probably in 1945.



A Tiger I on the assembly line.



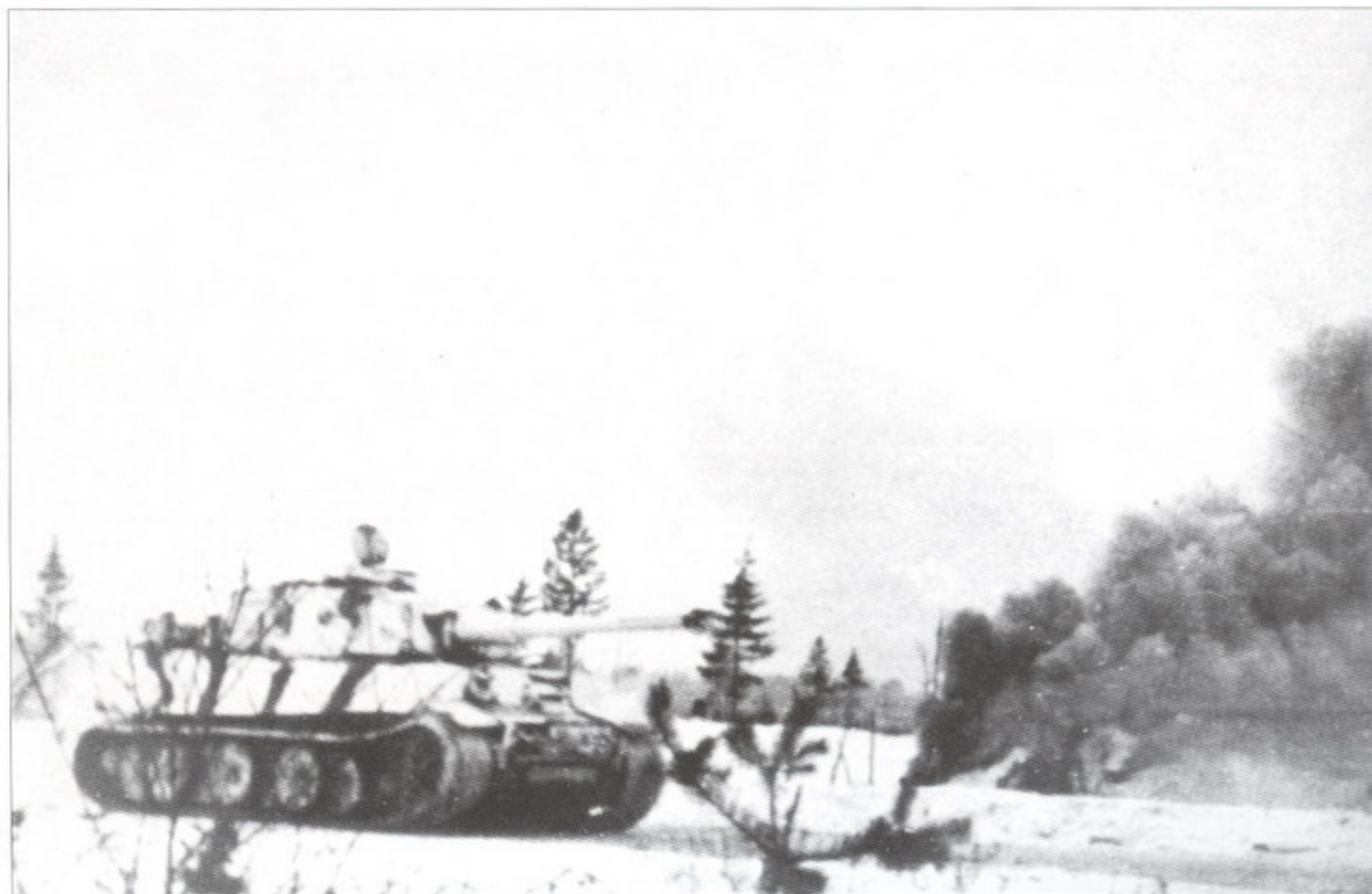
A Tiger I Befehlswagen, number 901, of 9./SS.Pz.Rgt.3 of Panzergrenadier Division "Totenkopf".



A Tiger I of 2./s.Pz.Abt.503..



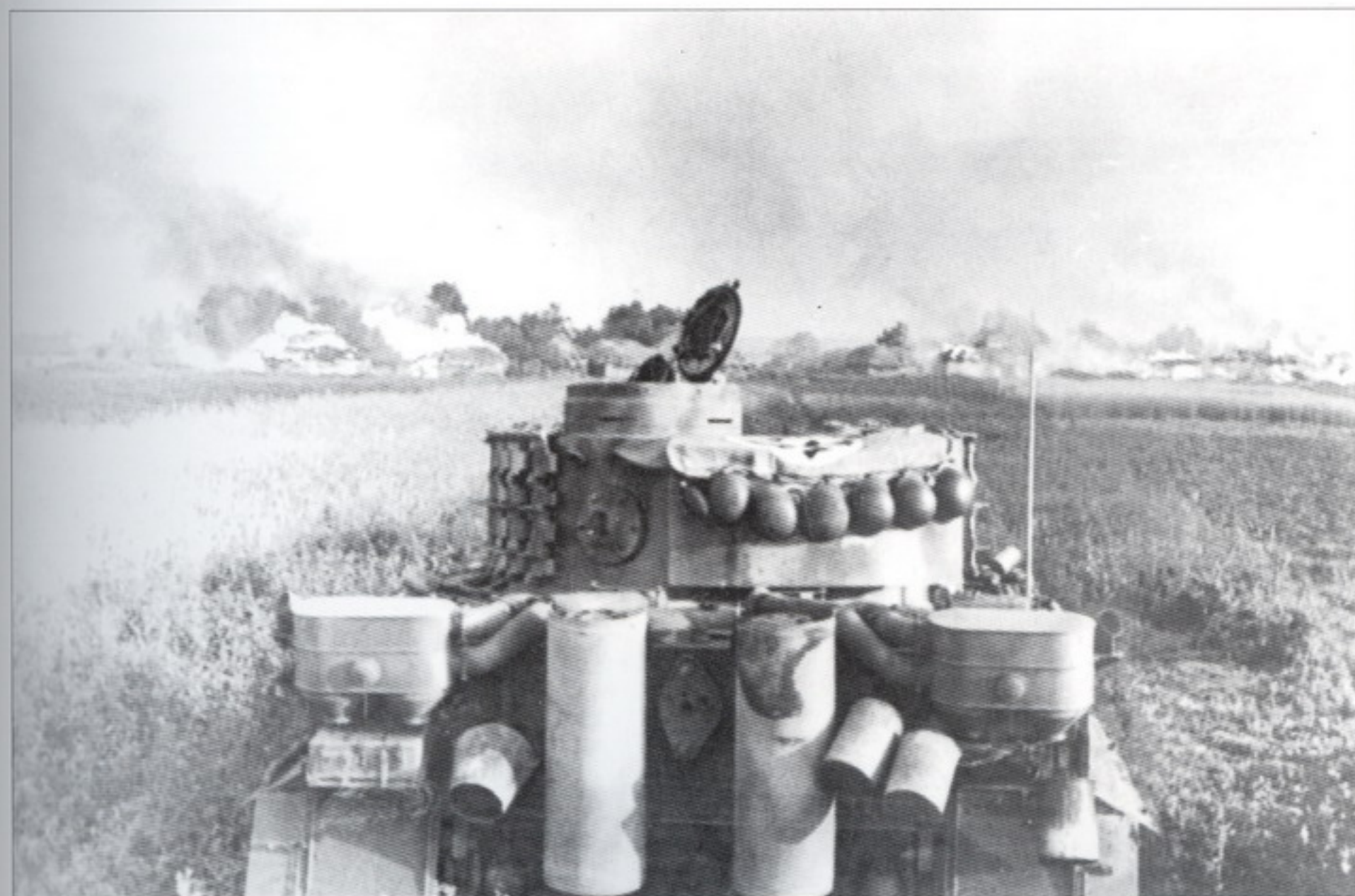
Tiger I of 13./SS Pz.Rgt 1, Panzergrenadier Division "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler", Eastern Front, July 1943.



A Tiger I of s.Pz.Abt.502, Eastern Front, February 1943.



A **Tiger I**, probably of **13./SS Pz.Rgt.1**, during a visit from a Japanese delegation.



The **Tiger I** had a crew of five, could one of the helmets be a reserve one? Eastern Front.



Tiger I tanks of 9./SS.Pz.Rgt.3, Eastern Front, July 1943.





An Sd.Kfz.251/7 Ausf.C (mittlerer Pionierpanzerwagen) with its characteristic brackets for carrying two small engineer bridge spans. In the background is a command Tiger I (Befehlswagen) of s.Pz.Abt.505.



A Tiger I Ausf.E of s.Pz.Abt.503 on the Eastern Front, summer, 1943.



A **Tiger** on the Eastern Front being repaired and after repairs by the Werkstatt company. Serious repairs of **Tigers** and **Panthers** (especially when working on the turret) required the use of the "**Fries**" 16 ton portable crane.





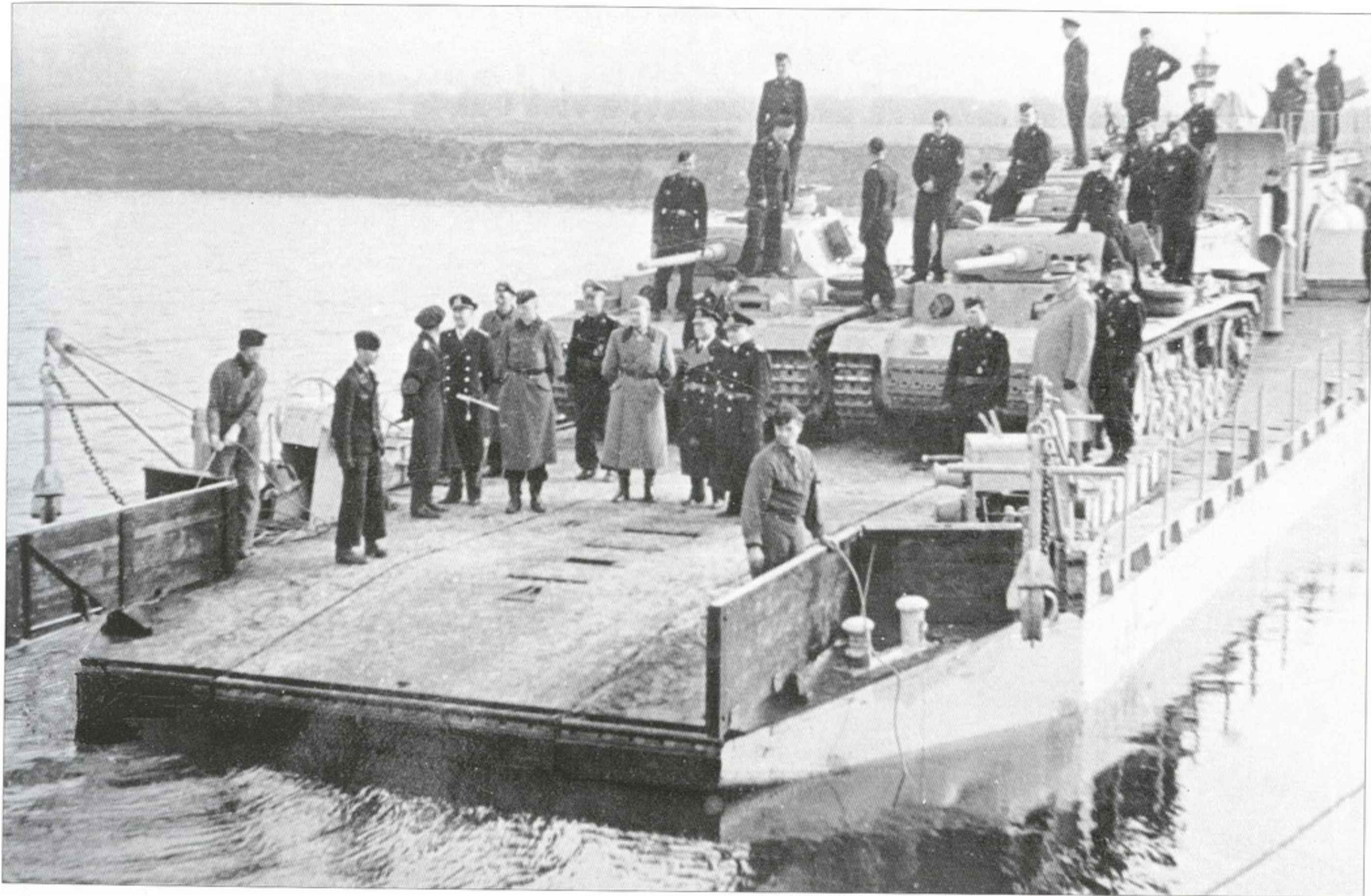
Tiger I with damage to the radio operator's position. The Kugelblende mounting for the machinegun has either been shot off or removed for repairs.



Tiger I sporting well-worn winter camouflage. It has the late-version commander's cupola.

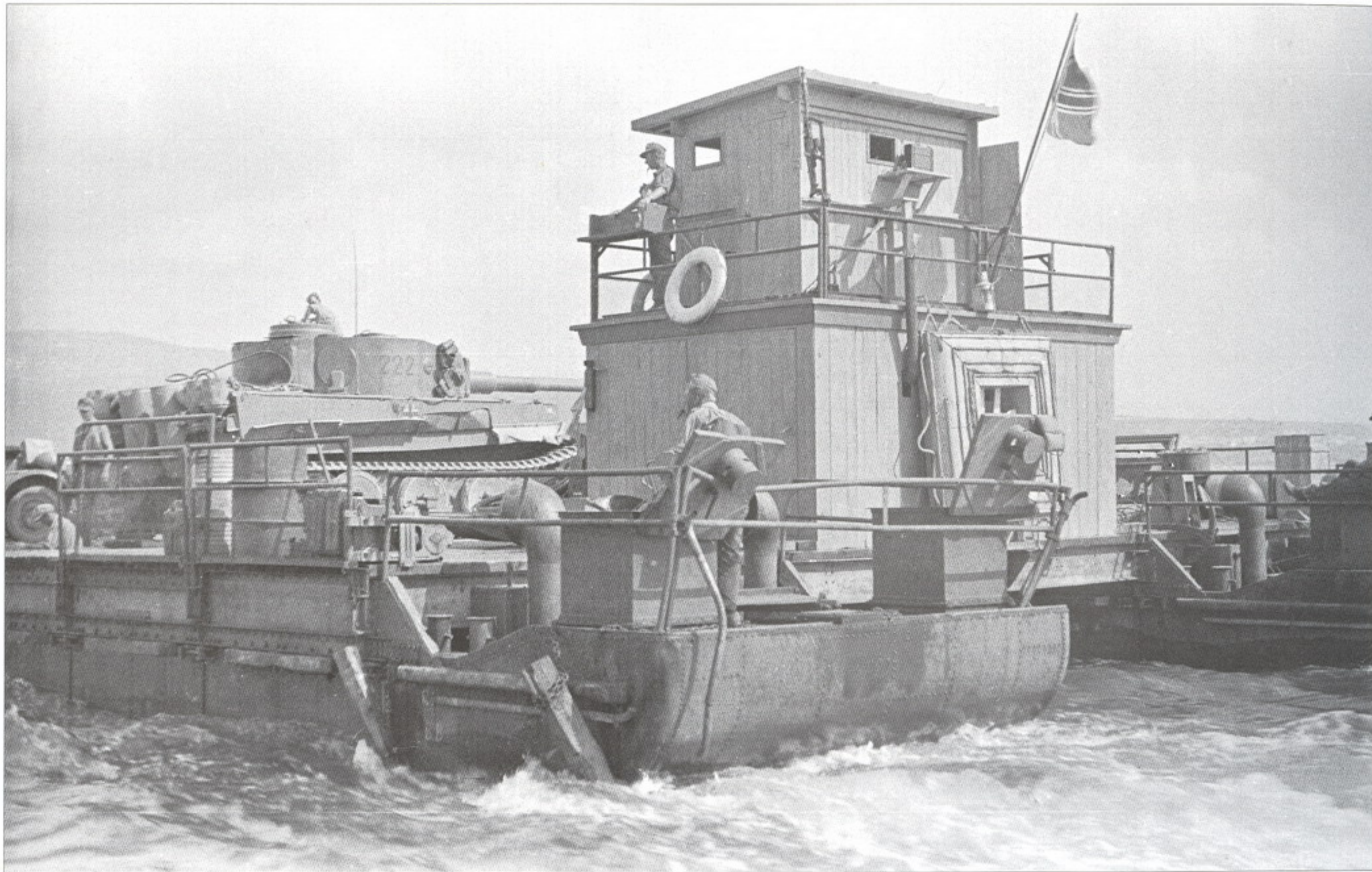


A late production **Tiger I** (note the steel road wheels) of **1./s.Pz.Abt.507** on the Eastern Front, April/May 1944.

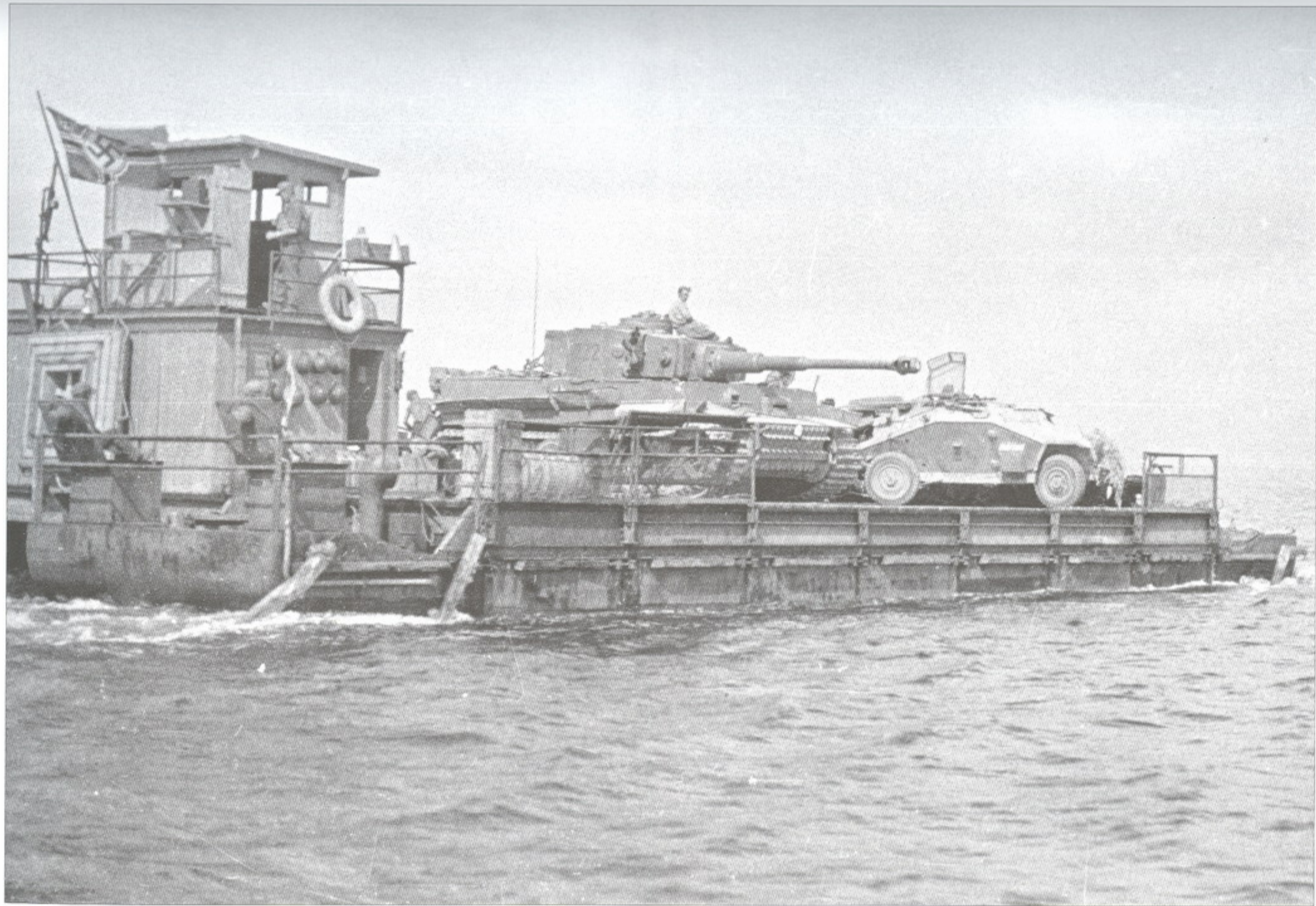


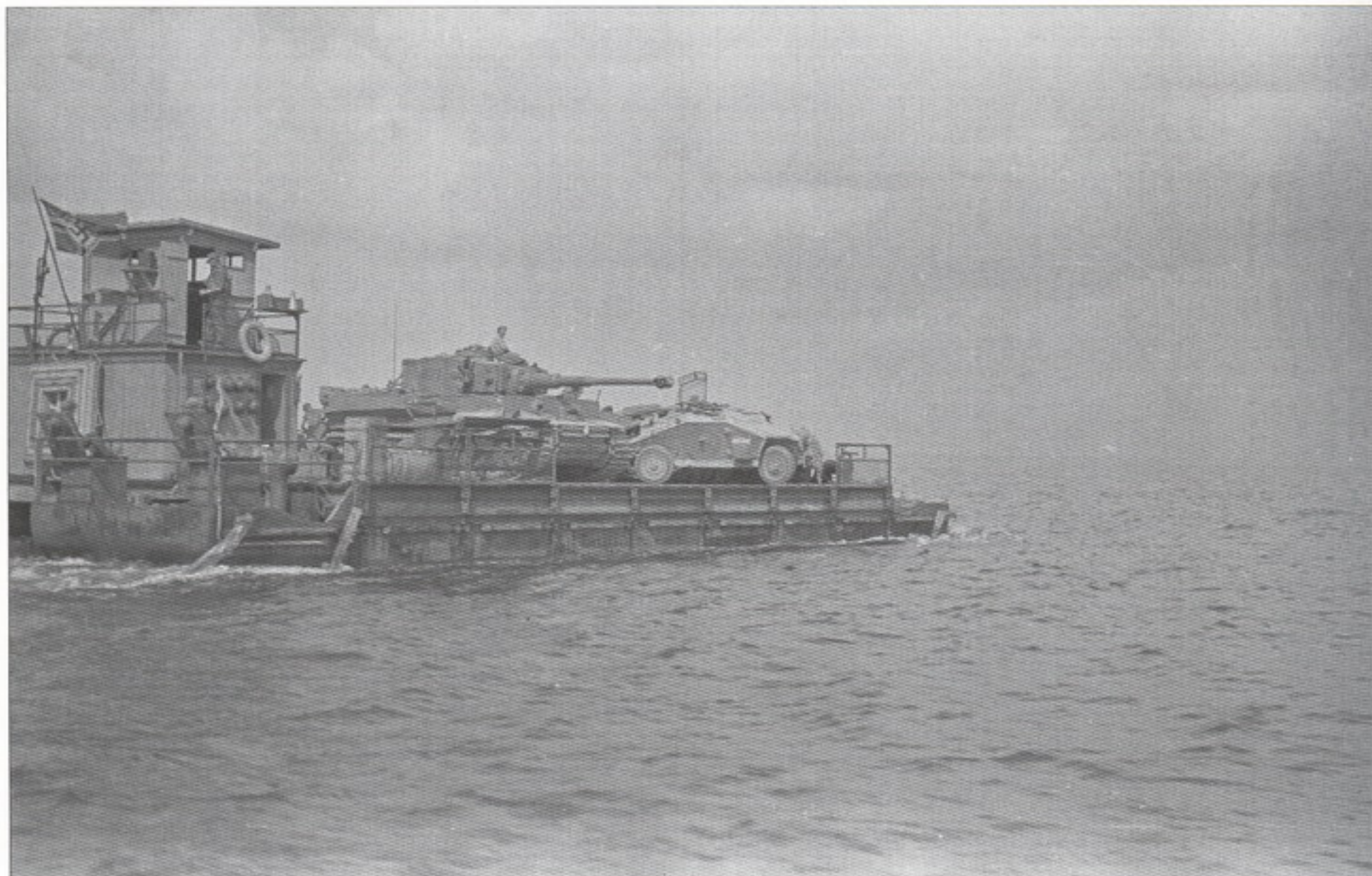
↓ An MAL 5 barge (**Marineartillerieleichter Typ I**, designed and built by the firm of Krupp) during its acceptance trials, transporting three tanks (one **Tiger I** and two **Pz.Kpfw.III Ausf.Ls**) of the **s.Pz.Abt.505** on 2 April 1943.



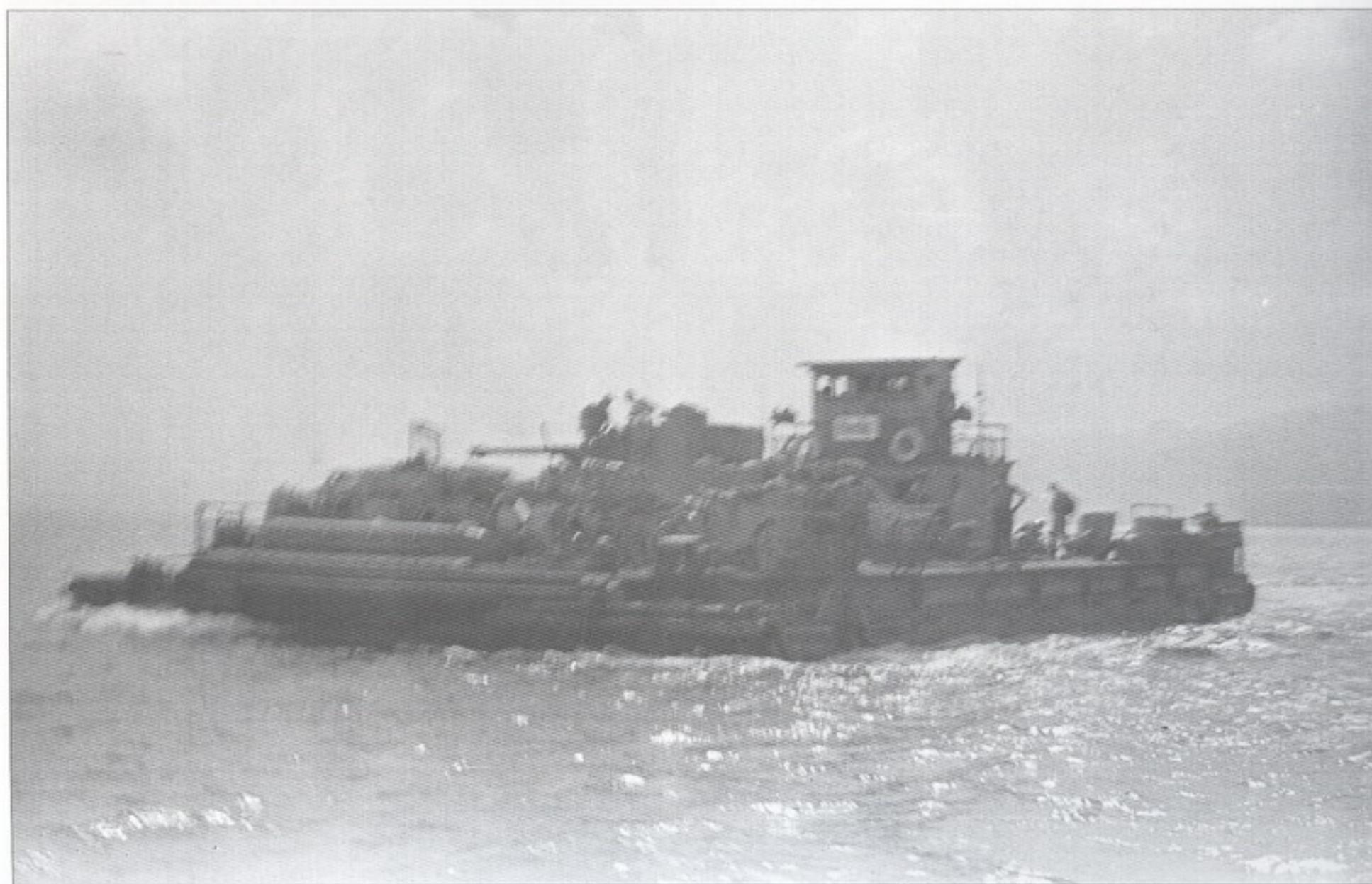


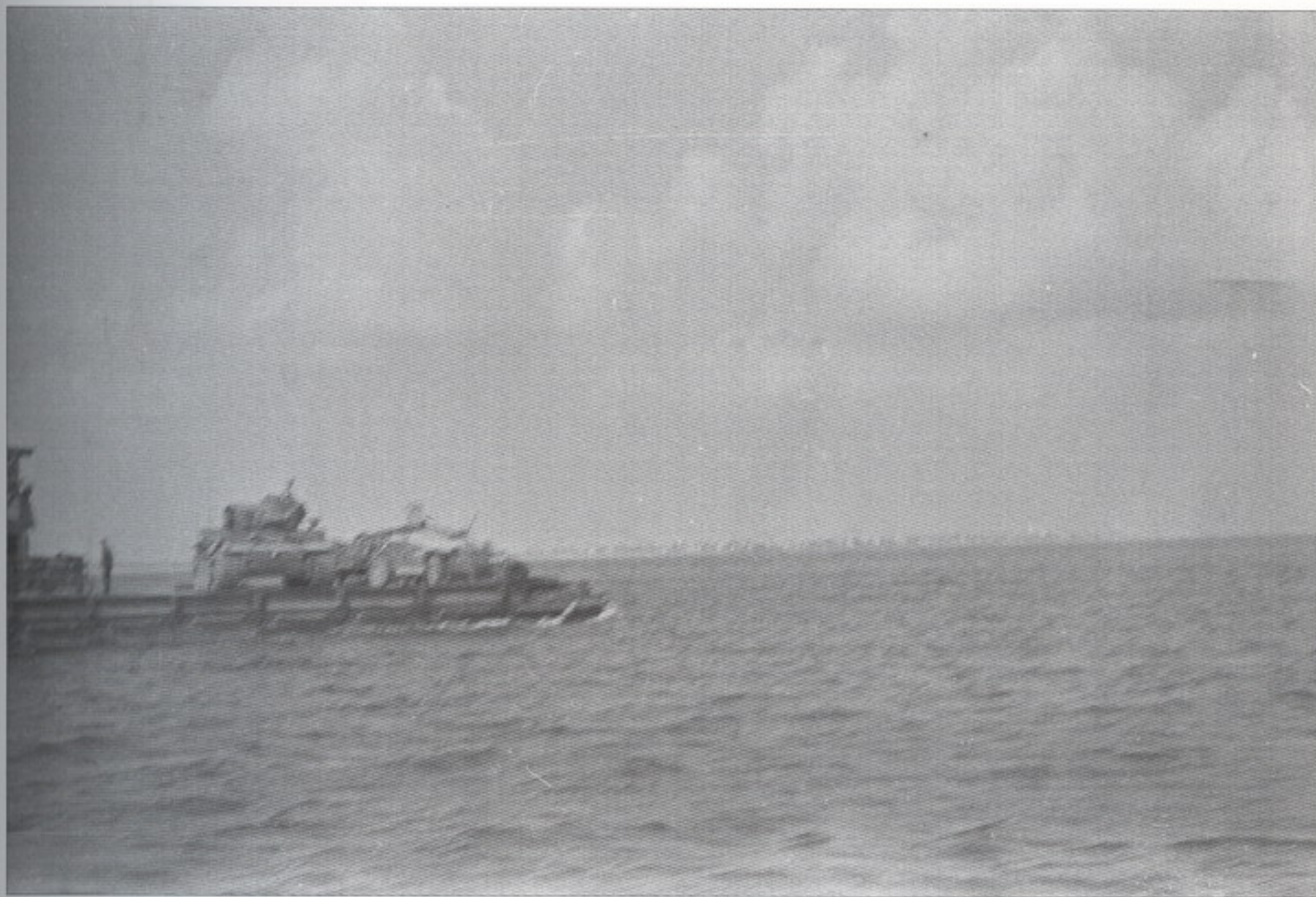
↓ The **Pi.Fähre 245 - Hai** (ferry) during transport of the only **Tiger I** tank saved from the Battle for Sicily. This tank, number "222", belonged to **2./s.Pz.Abt 504**, which was under the command of the **Panzer Grenadier Division "Hermann Göring"** during this battle. The vehicle was transported across the Strait of Messina from Faro to Canitello on the mainland on 16 August 1943.





The **Pi.Fähre 245 - Hai** (ferry) during transport of the only **Tiger I** tank saved from the Battle for Sicily. This tank, number "222", belonged to **2./s.Pz.Abt 504**, which was under the command of the **Panzer Grenadier Division "Hermann Göring"** during this battle. The vehicle was transported across the Strait of Messina from Faro to Canitello on the mainland on 16 August 1943. →

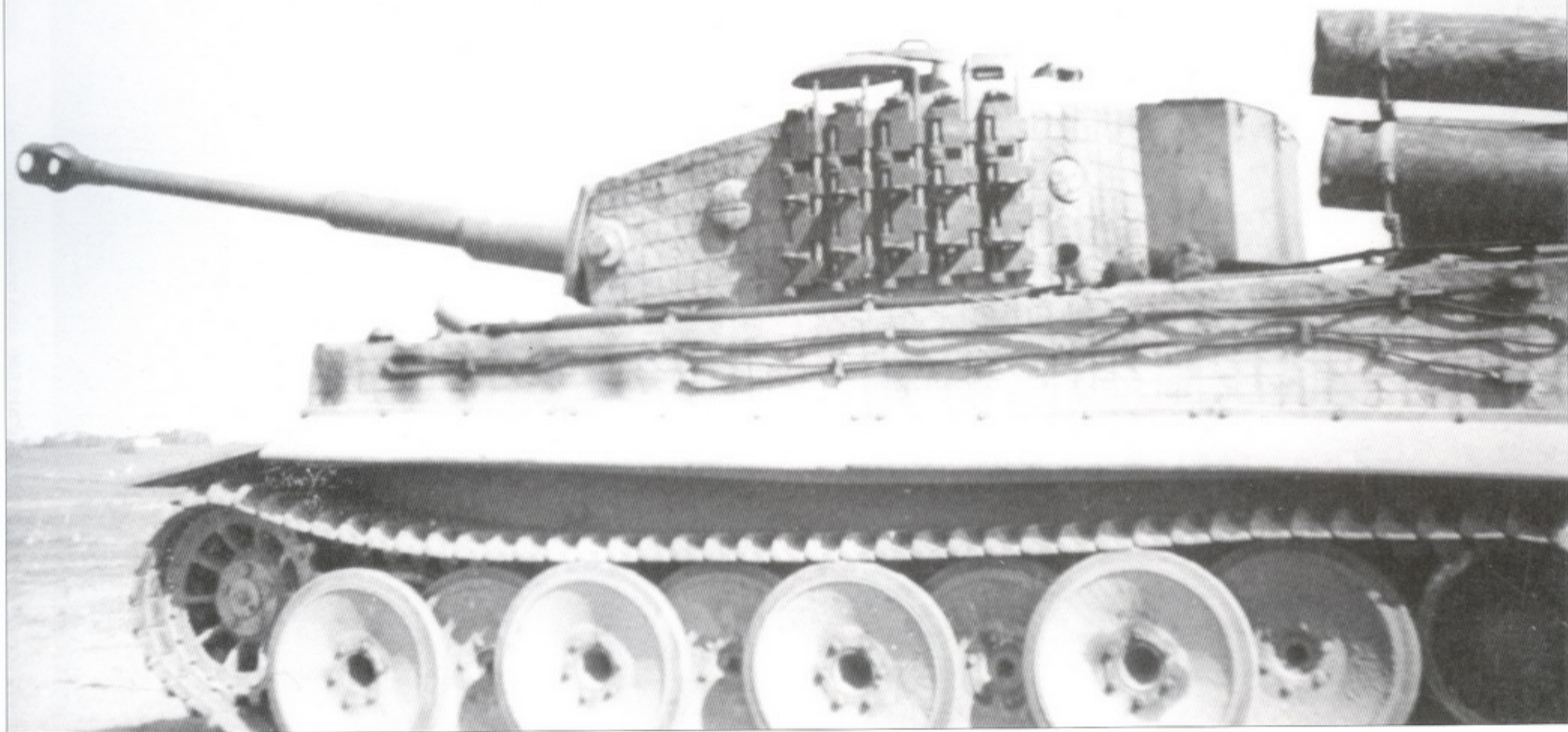




On this day the Germans managed to transport a large amount of other equipment of the **"Hermann Göring Division"**.



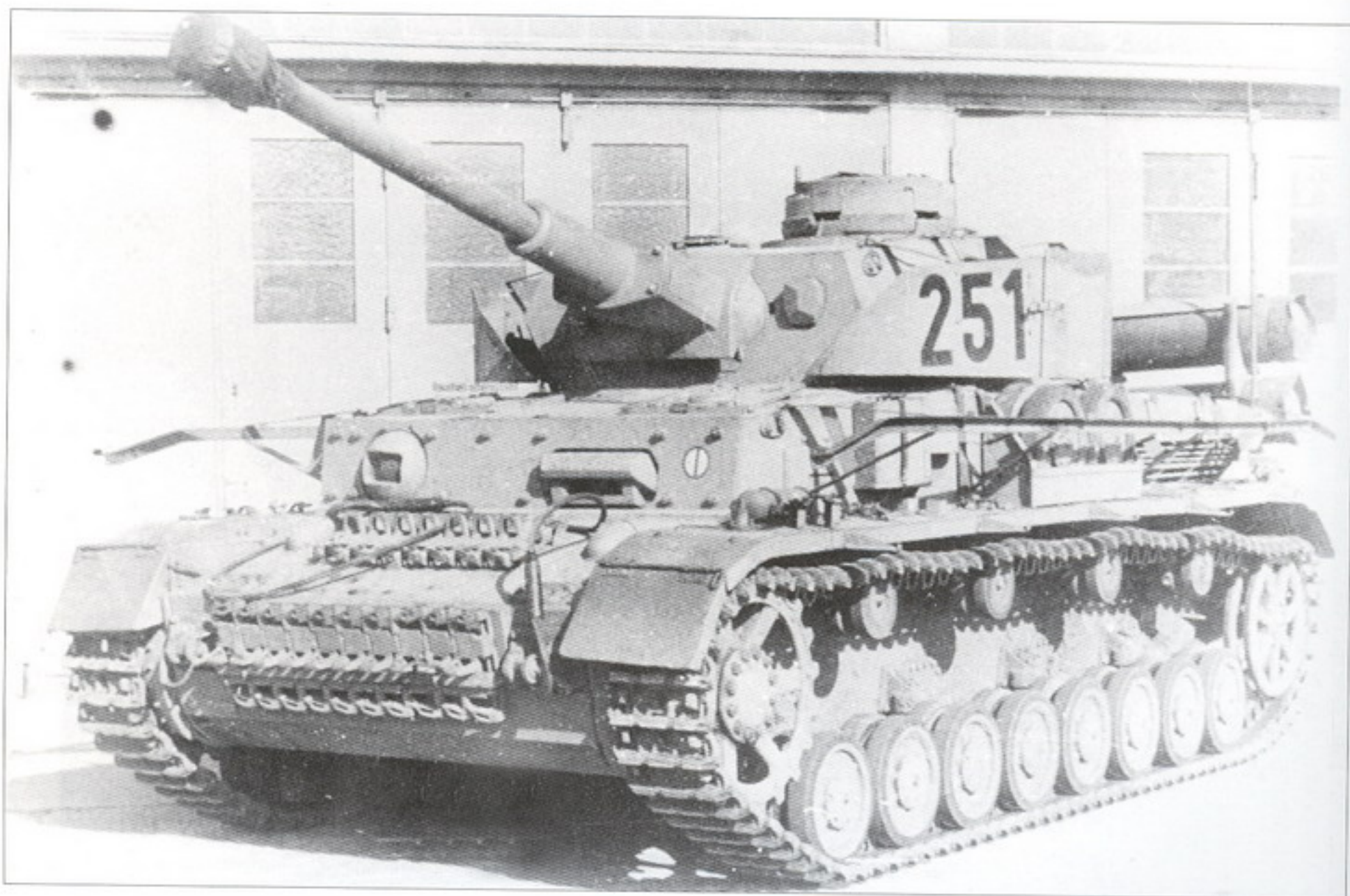
A late production **Tiger I** with steel road wheels. Taken on the Eastern Front in the summer of 1944, this is a very interesting photo as it confirms information which claims that a type of active armor (made up of screening plates) was used on German tanks in combat. These plates were also tested on the Panther. Photos of a Panther found in Poland show identical fittings to those seen in this photograph, located at the front of the hull adjacent to the driver's station.



Tiger I, probably of Pz.Ers.Abt.500, powered by natural gas.



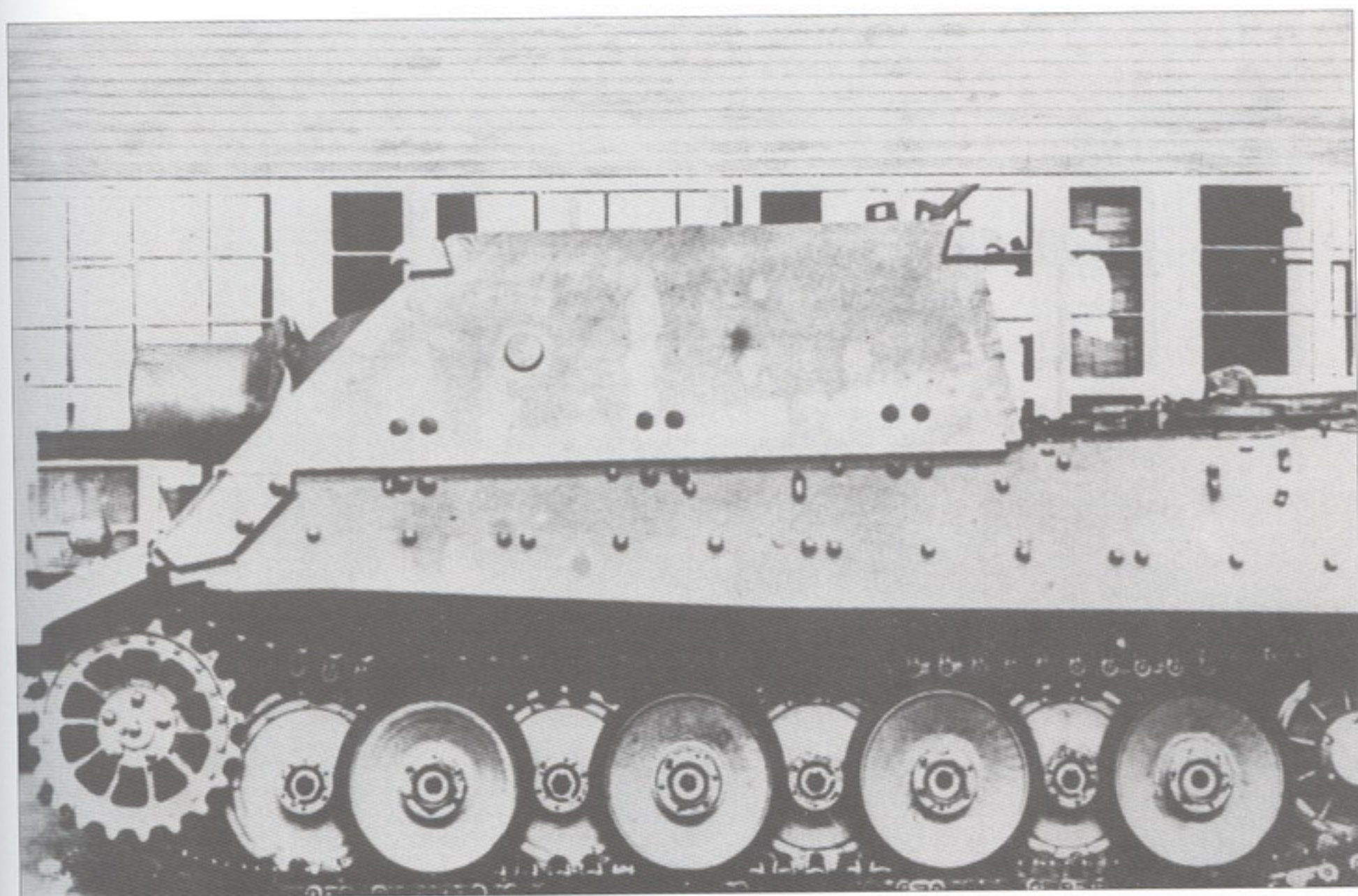
Tiger I, probably of **Pz.Ers.Abt.500**, powered by natural gas.



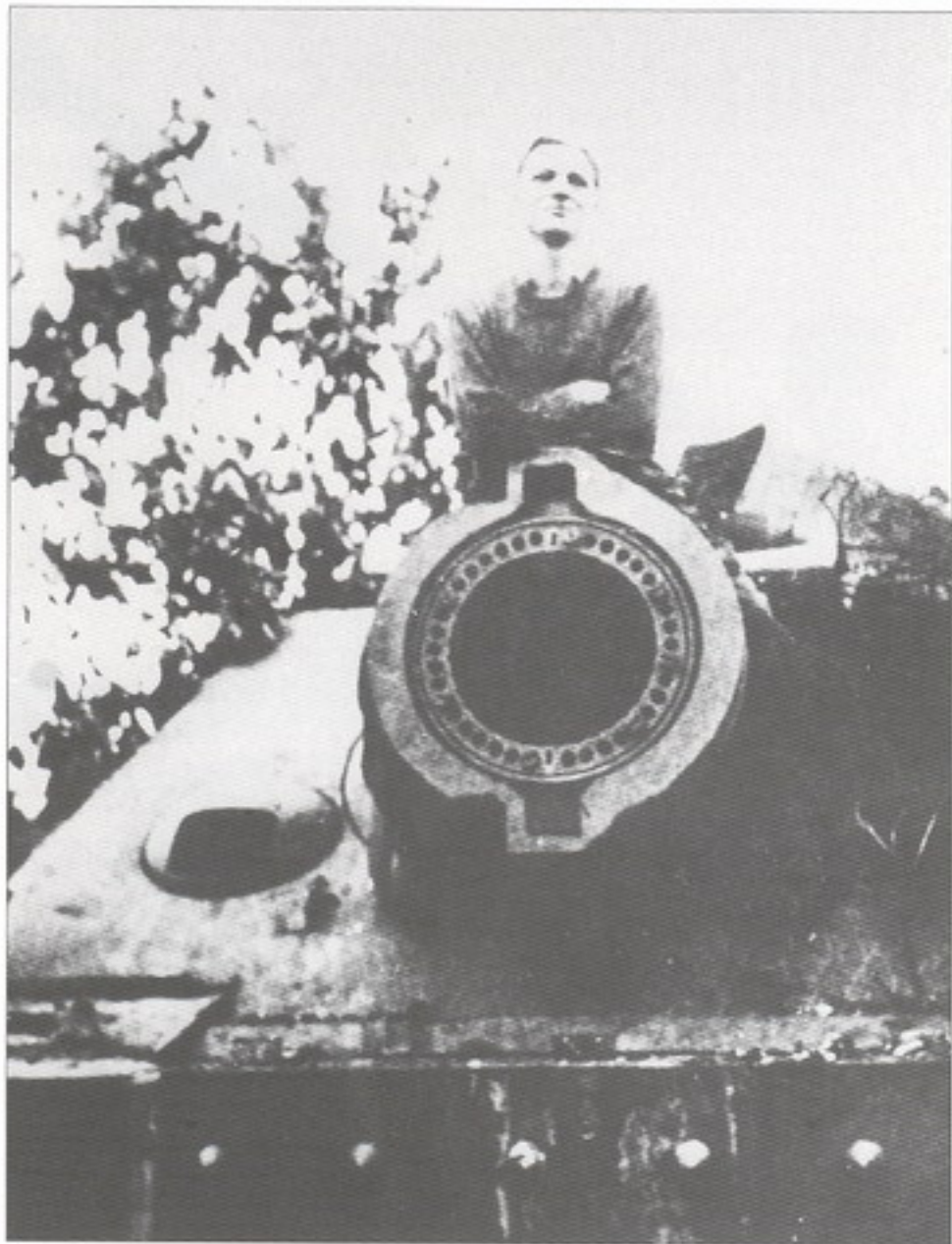
Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H, probably of **Pz.Ers.Abt.500**, also powered by natural gas.



A **Sturmtiger** of the **Stu.Mrs.Kp 1001** in March 1945.



A prototype vehicle of the **Sturmtiger**.



The last **Sturmtiger** (38 cm RW61 auf Sturmpanzer Mörser Tiger) of **Stu.Mrs.Kp.1001"** being transported by **MAL 45** of **3.T.FI.** across the Rhine (from Rodenkirchen to Westbooen) in March, 1945.

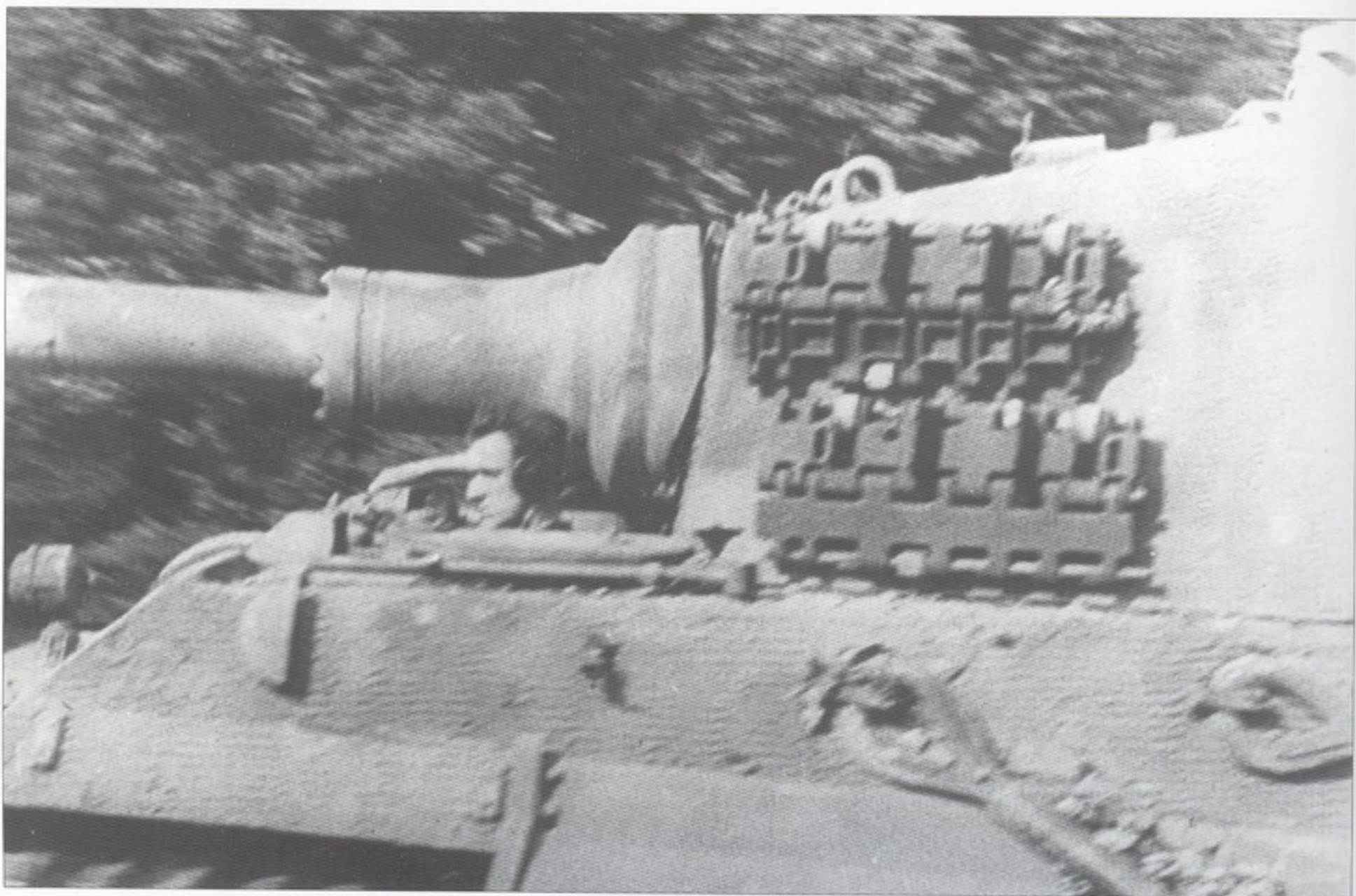




A Tiger II Ausf.B, tank "112", of s.SS Pz.Abt.101 (its unit insignia can be seen), Normandy, Aug 1944.

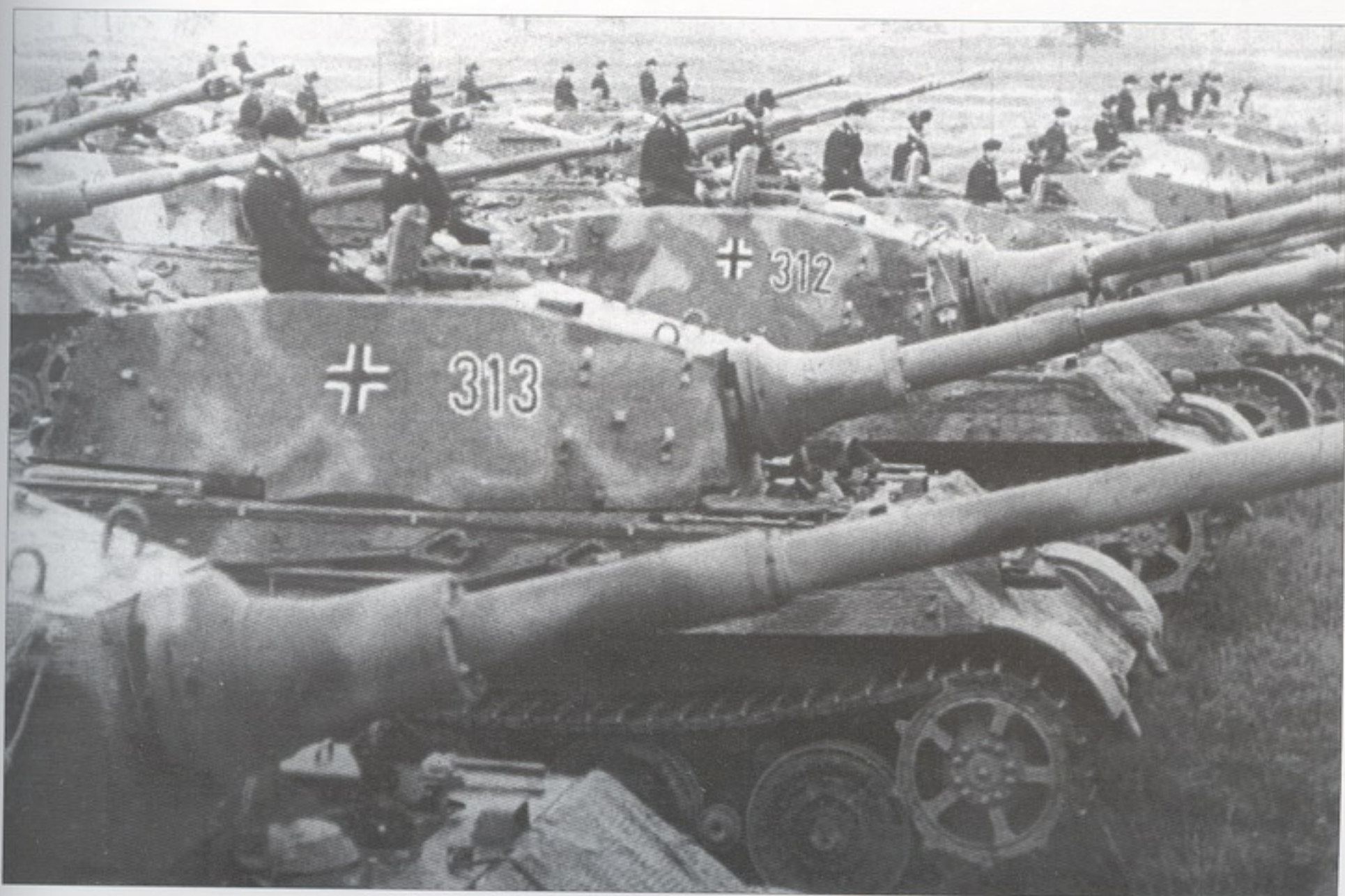


A Tiger II Ausf.B, tank "112", of s.SS Pz.Abt.101 (its unit insignia can be seen), Normandy, Aug 1944.





Tiger II Ausf.B's of the newly refitted 3rd company of s.Pz.Abt.503 in Padeborn, Germany, September 1944.

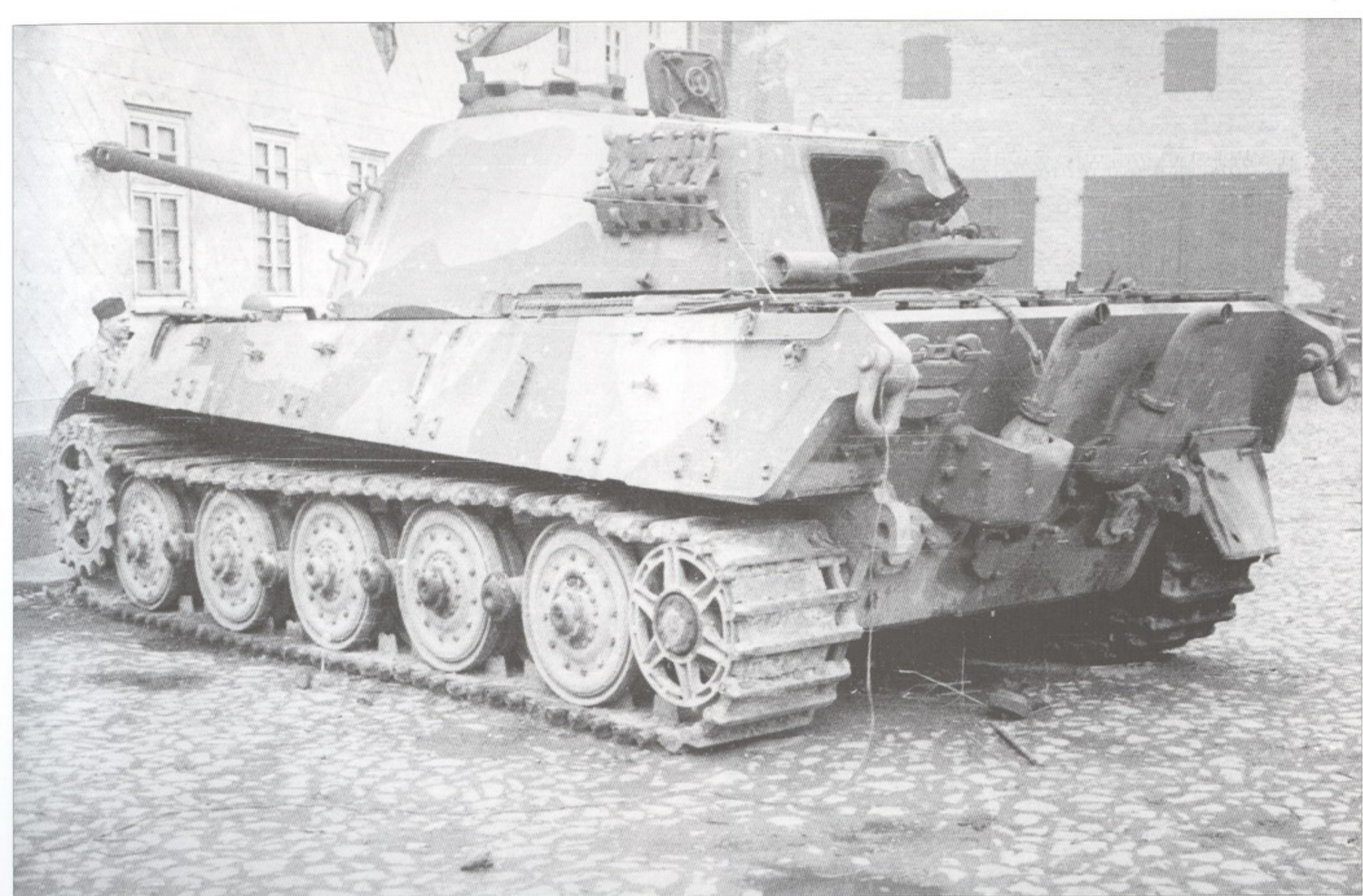




Tiger II Ausf.B's of the newly refitted 3rd company of s.Pz.Abt.503 in Padeborn, Germany, September 1944. →







↓ A **Tiger II Ausf.B** of the last batch manufactured at the Henschel factories (most probably at the beginning of March 1945), where its camouflage was probably applied. It was captured by the Americans in Germany, 1945.





The marks from hits on the front of the hull testify that this **Tiger II Ausf.B** took part in heavy actions.



A Tiger II Ausf.B produced in 1945. The camouflage, similar to that of the tank on page 236-238, Germany 1945.

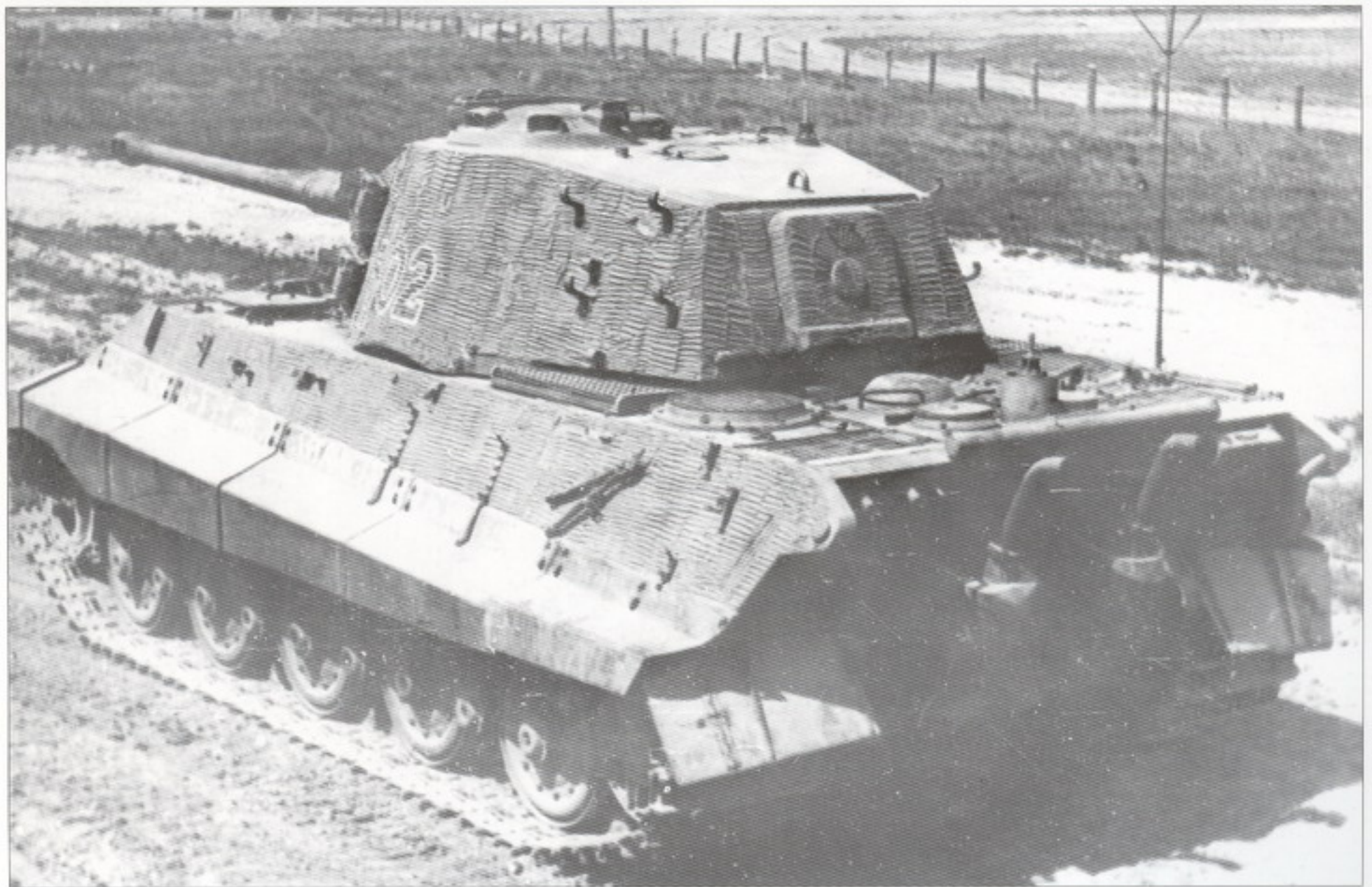


↓ A **Tiger II Ausf.B** produced in 1945. The camouflage, similar to that of the tank on page 236-238, has also been applied to the upper surfaces (see the turret roof), Germany 1945.





Polish soldiers posing with a **Tiger II Ausf.B** on the Oder River in 1945.



This **Tiger II Ausf.B (Befehlswagen)**, number "502", of **s.Pz.Abt.501**, was captured undamaged by the Russians on 13 August 1944. It is now on display at the Kubinka Tank Museum in Russia.



A Tiger II Ausf.B of s.SS Pz.Abt.503. It was photographed by a Russian war correspondent in 1945 after the capture of Danzig.



↓ A Tiger II Ausf.B of s.SS Pz.Abt.503. It was photographed by a Russian war correspondent in 1945 after the capture of Danzig.





↓ A **Tiger II Ausf.B** of **s.SS Pz.Abt.503** photographed at the end of 1945 by Polish engineers who were removing mines in the area. Most probably, this is not the tank of Untersturmführer Karl Bromann, an ace of the **s.SS.Pz.Abt.503**, who destroyed 66 enemy tanks.

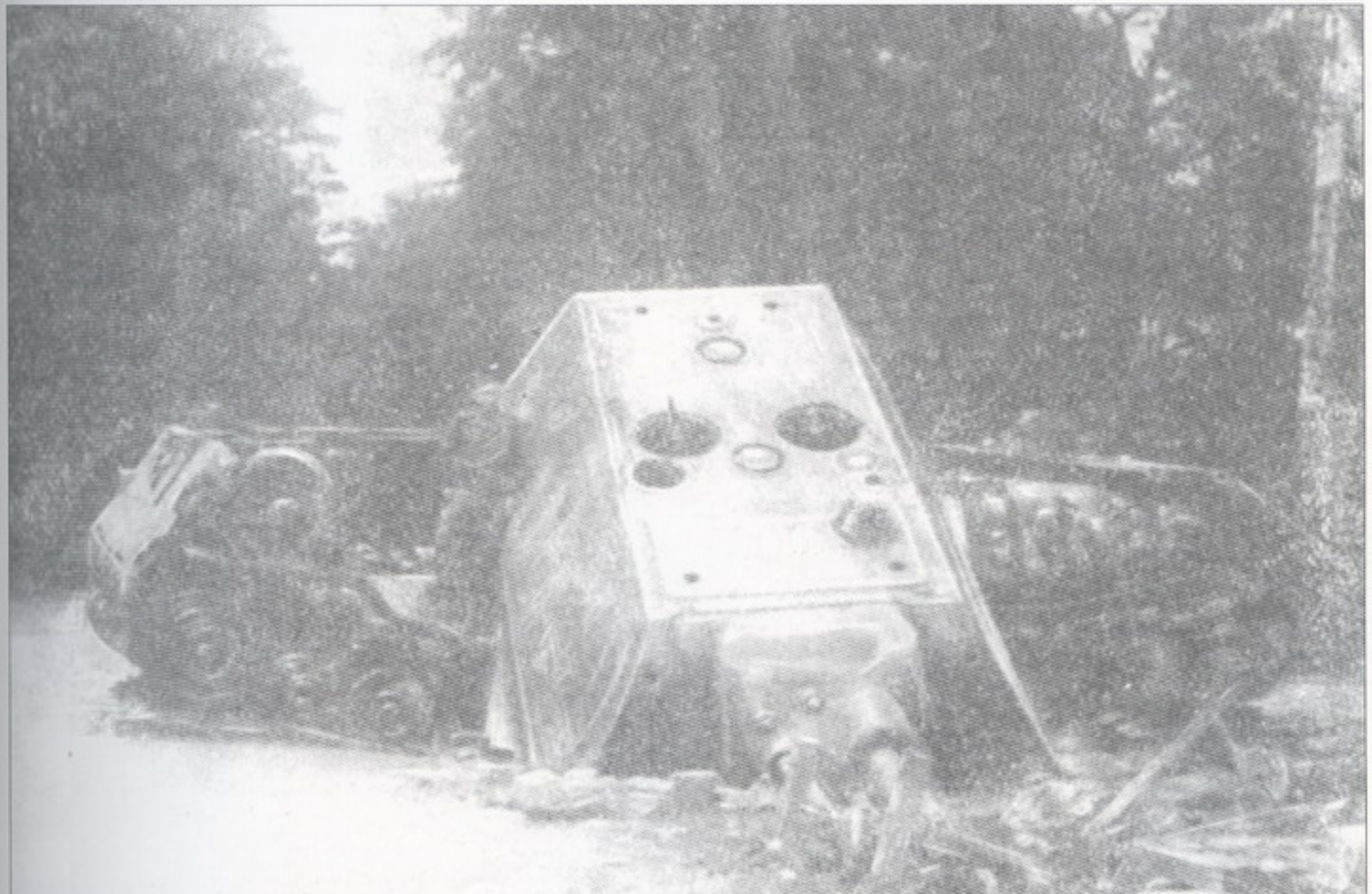




A Tiger II Ausf.B, a Wirbelwind and a Panther Ausf.G on a Berlin street after the capitulation, May 1945.

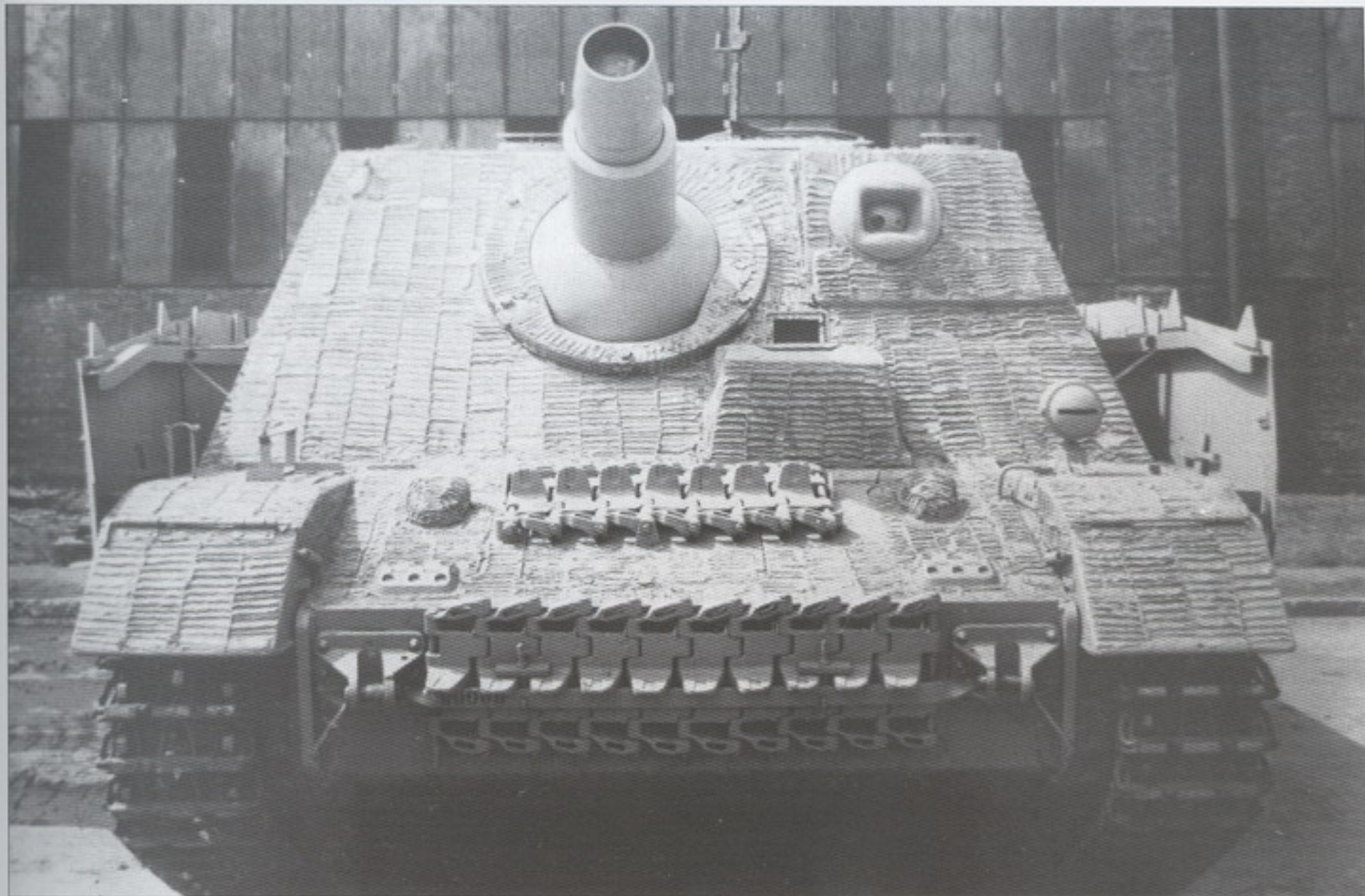


A tank of **Type 205**, also known as the **Maus**, destroyed near the Kummersdorf proving grounds, May 1945.

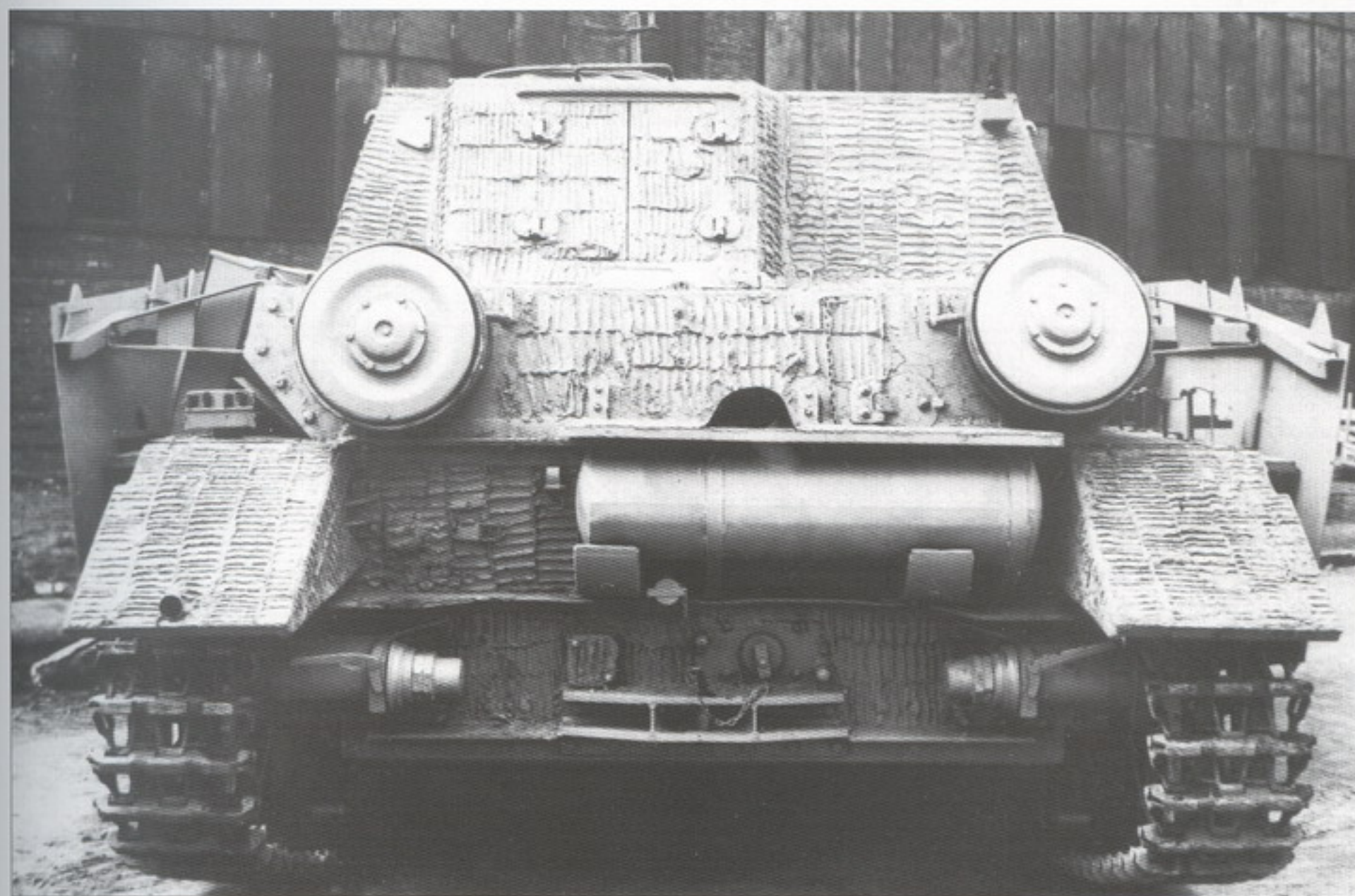




An Sd.Kfz.166 Sturmpanzer 43 from the last production series (the name **Brumbär** was never used by the Wehrmacht, just by the Allies) with added Zimmeritt.



A frontal view of an **Sd.Kfz.166 Sturmpanzer 43** from the last production series. It has the characteristic box-like addition with periscope for the driver and an installed MG 34 in the Kugelblende 50 on the front of the superstructure.



A rear view of an **Sd.Kfz.166 Sturmpanzer 43** from the last production series.



An **Sd.Kfz 166 Sturmpanzer 43** (last series production) of **Sturmpanzer Abt. 217** in the vicinity of Aachen, October 1944. In the background can be seen a **Pz.Kpfw.IV Ausf.H** and a **Drehkran 6 t.** installed on an **Sd.Kfz 9/1**. The field workshop set up at the edge of the forest is repairing the differential and drive sprockets of both vehicles.



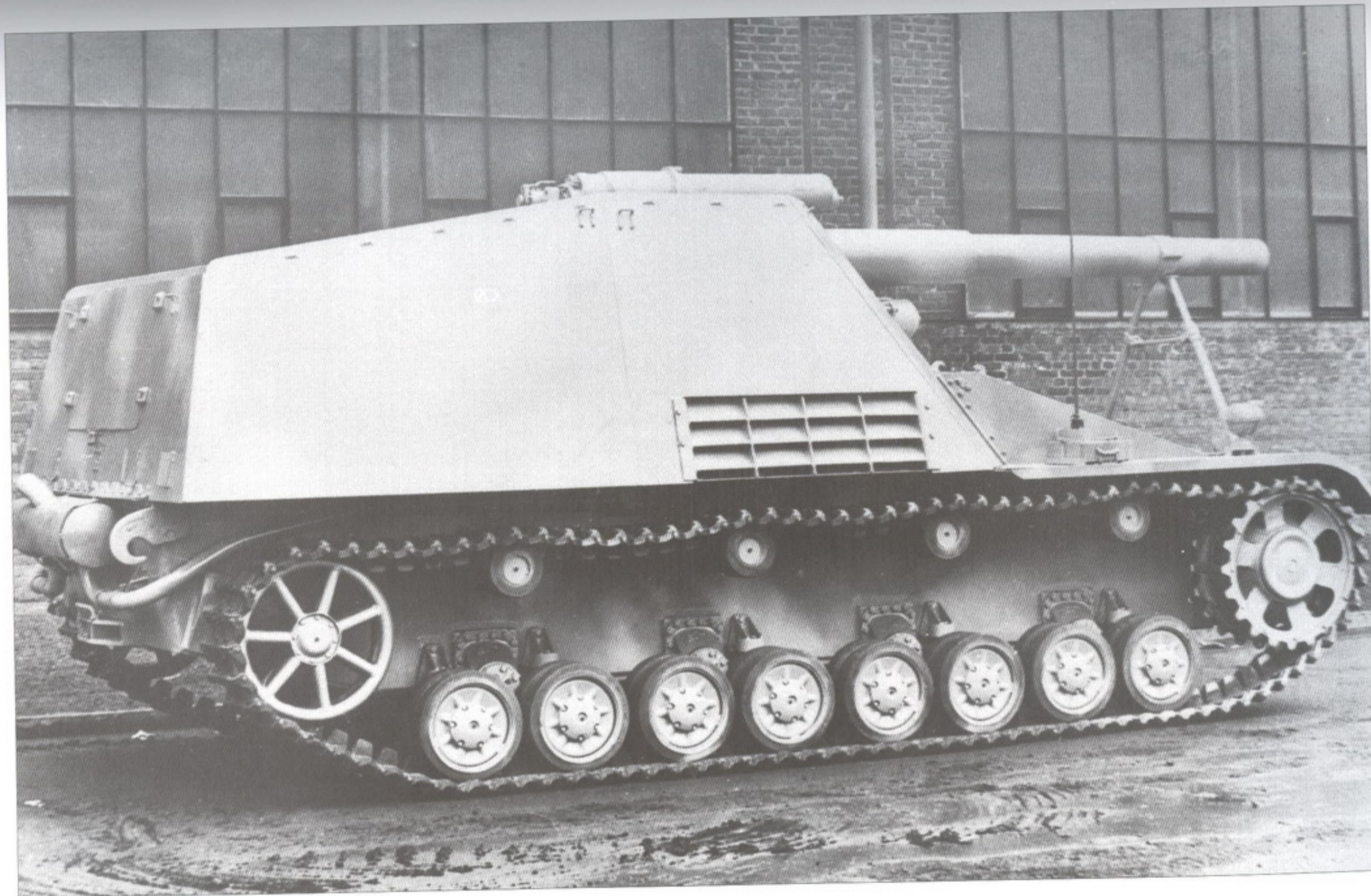
A Jagdpanzer IV of the Panzer Grenadier Division "Hermann Göring" passing a well-camouflaged battery of 8.8 cm Flak 36 anti-aircraft guns. The gun in the foreground has 18 victory rings painted on its barrel. Italy, August 1944.



An **Sd.Kfz.165 Hummel** on the Eastern Front in December 1943.



A line of completed **Sd.Kfz.165 Hummel's** on the grounds of the Deutsche Eisenwerke factory in Duisburg.



An **Sd.Kfz.165 Hummel** from the early production series. Undoubtedly, with its **15 cm schwere panzerhaubitze sFH 18/1** gun, it was the best German self-propelled artillery piece of WW II.



A battery of **Sd.Kfz.124 Wespe** (armed with a field howitzer **10.5 cm le.FH 18/2**) about to fire on the Eastern Front, February 1944.



An Sd.Kfz.124 Wespe on the Eastern Front, September 1943.



An **Sd.Kfz.132 Marder II** armed with a **7.62 cm Pak(r)**, built on a **Pz.Kpfw.II Ausf.D** (or **E**) chassis, testing the carrying capacity of a bridge built by German engineers in the Kuban in 1942.



A Marder II (Sd.Kfz.132 armed with a 7.62 cm Pak (r) on a Pz.Kpfw.II Ausf.D chassis) on the Eastern Front , 1942.



A Marder III (Sd.Kfz.138) of Pz.Jag.Abt. of 1.SS Panzer Division "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" in Kharkov, April, 1943.



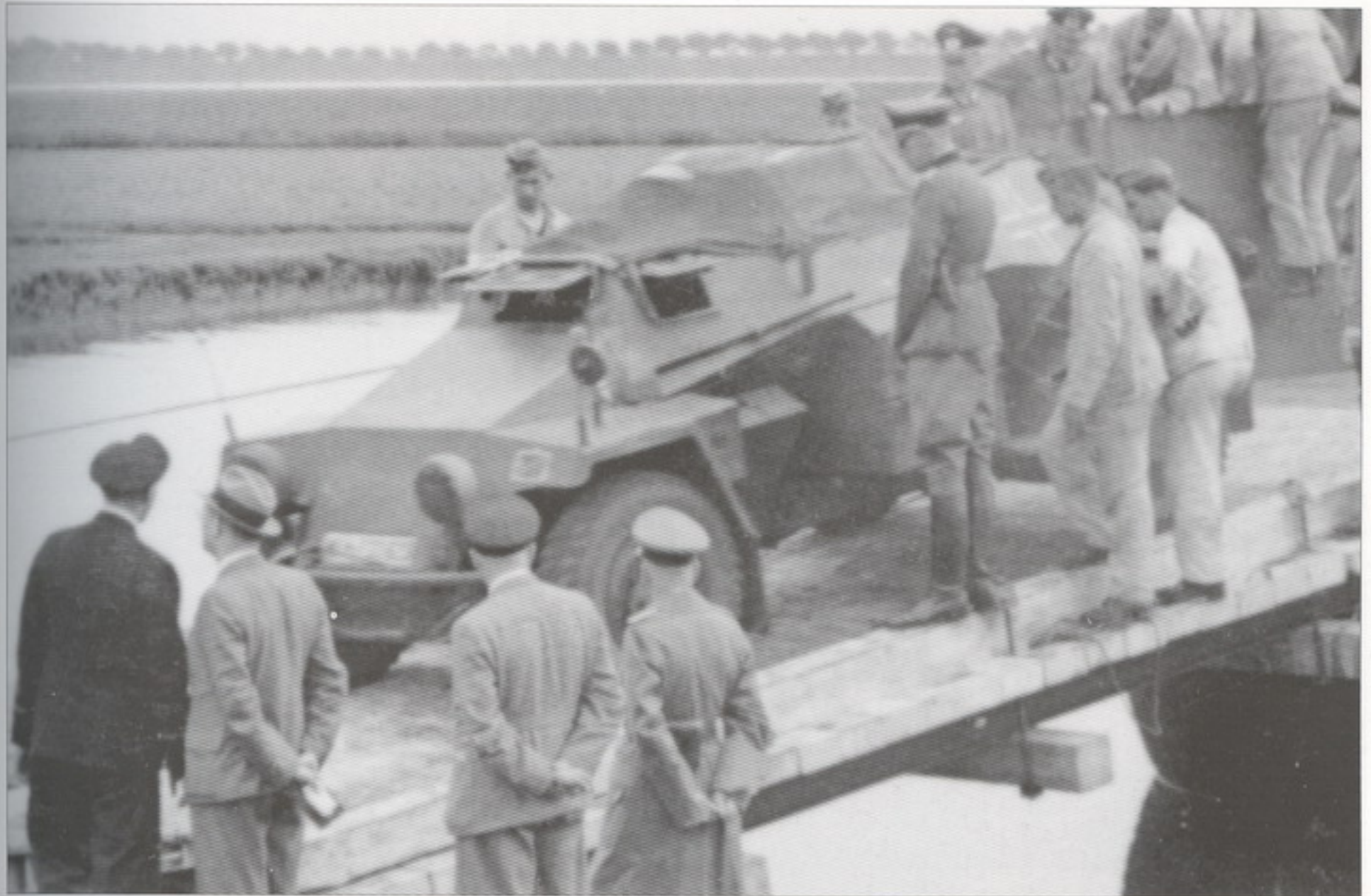
A Marder II (Sd.Kfz.132) 7.5 cm Pak 40 on a Pz.Kpfw.II chassis, on the Eastern Front, 1943.



A Marder II (Sd.Kfz.132) of a Pz.Jg.Kp. of a Jägerdivision on the Eastern Front, March 1943. It has mud applied on top of the white paint as temporary camouflage during the spring thaw.



An Sd.Kfz.221 training for Operation Sea Lion near Borkum-Emden on 15 August 1940.



Sd.Kfz.221 training for Operation Sea Lion with Pi.Lehr.Rgt.1 at Petkumer Siel near Emden in August 1940.



An Sd.Kfz.222 armored car from an early production series.



An Sd.Kfz.221 mit 2,8 schw. Panzerbüchse 41.



An Sd.Kfz.222 during the Polish Campaign in September 1939.





An Sd.Kfz.232.





An Sd.Kfz.263 of 13.Panzer Division. The "FuA" probably stands for "Funkwagen A".



An Sd.Kfz.232 (s.Panzerspahwagen (Fu)) crossing a marked ford.



An Sd.Kfz.263 (s.Panzerfunkwagen). Its almost 9-meter telescope antenna mast is folded and covered.





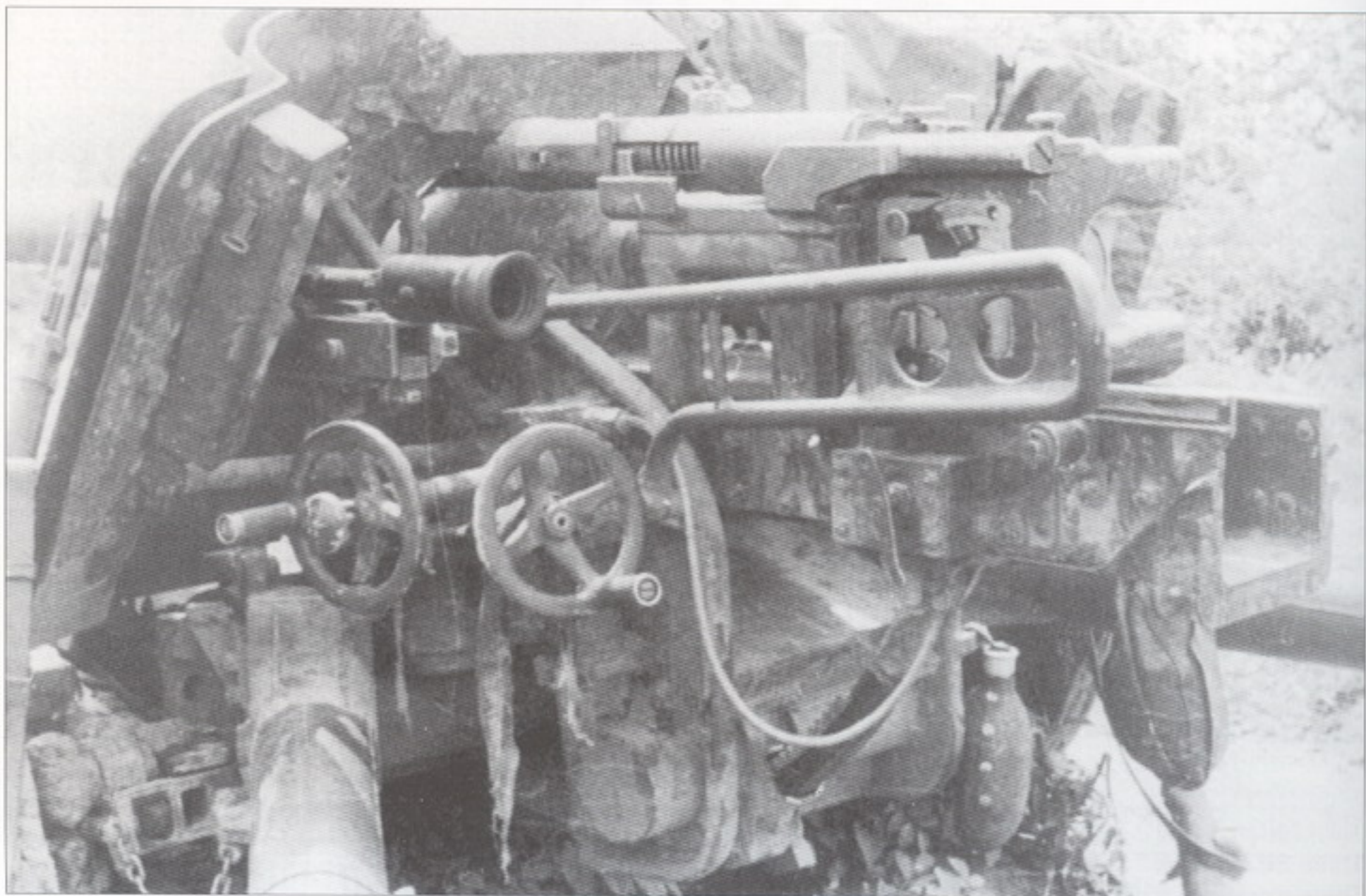
A column of armored cars during exercises. At the front is an **Sd.Kfz.231**, behind it an **Sd.Kfz.232**, an **Sd.Kfz.222** and an **Sd.Kfz.221**, with an **Sd.Kfz.222** bringing up the rear.



Three **Sd.Kfz.234/2** armored cars (the name "Puma" was never an official designation for this vehicle). There were only 100 produced.

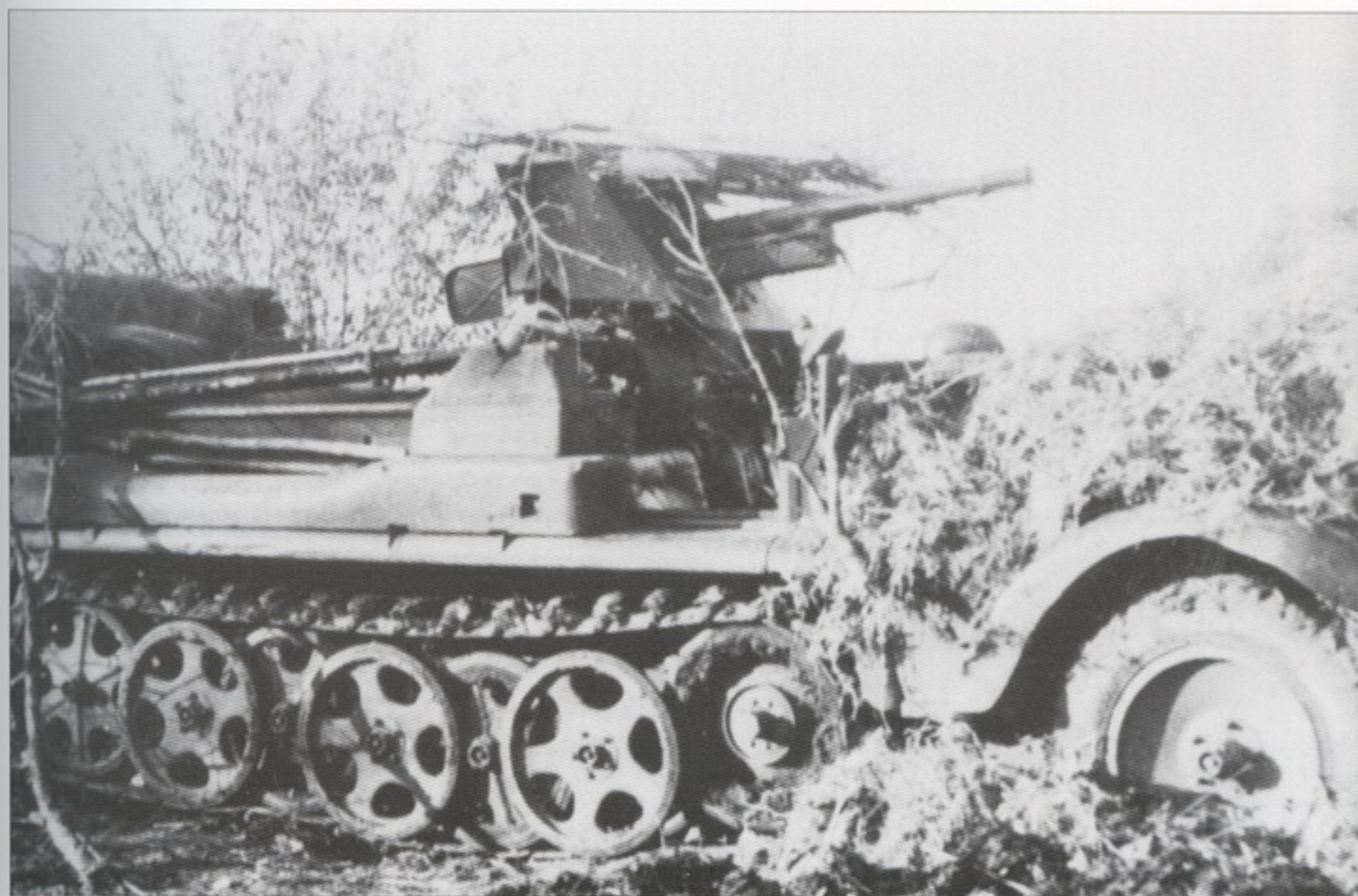


An **Sd.Kfz.10** of **13.Pz.Div.** with an expedient armament of a **5 cm Pak 38**, Eastern Front, probably 1942.





Two **Sd.Kfz.10s** of **13.Pz.Div.**, armed provisionally with **3.7 cm Pak**, crossing a river on a ferry, Eastern Front 1941.

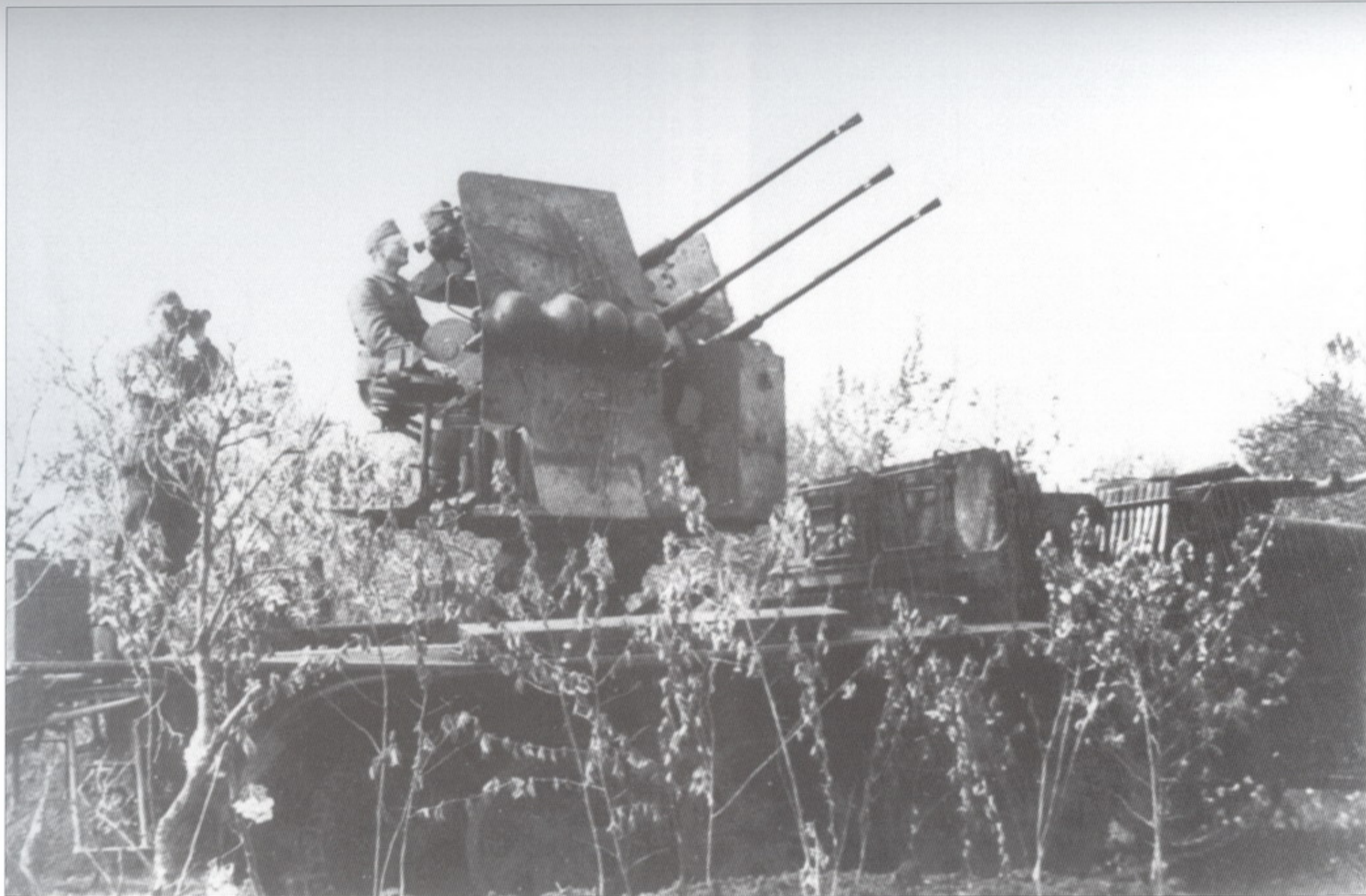


An **Sd.Kfz.10** armed with a **3.7 cm Pak** on an expedient basis.



An **Sd.Kfz.6** towing a **Sd.Ah.120** trailer, which is transporting a **Pionier-Schleppboot 250 PS**. The vehicle belongs to **Mbt.FI.Loeper** and is seen here during Operation "Otter" at the delta of the Dnepr in November 1943.





An **Sd.Kfz.7/1** (armed with a **2 cm Flakvierling 38**, in this case with three barrels installed) of **13.Pz.Div.** The crew's helmets hang from the gun shield.



An **Sd.Kfz.7** with a partially armored superstructure serving as a prime mover for a special version (socalled Bunkerflak) of an **8.8 cm Flak**. The Flak has an enlarged gun shield installed.



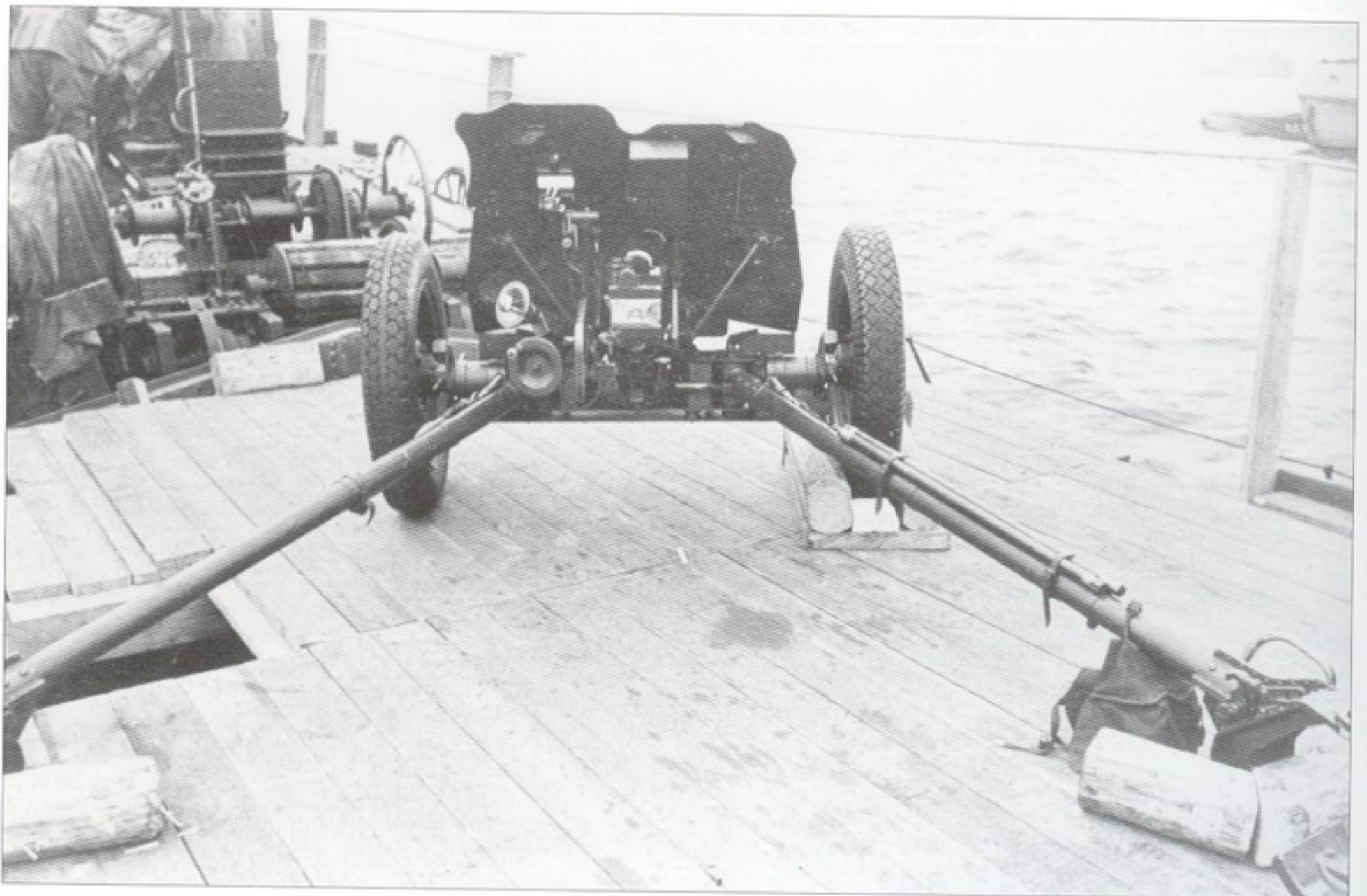


An **Sd.Kfz.6** with **15 cm s.FH 18** training for Operation Sea Lion with **Pi.Lehr.Rgt.1** (commanding officer OTL. Henke, on the ramp, first from right) at Petkumer Siel near Emden in August 1940.





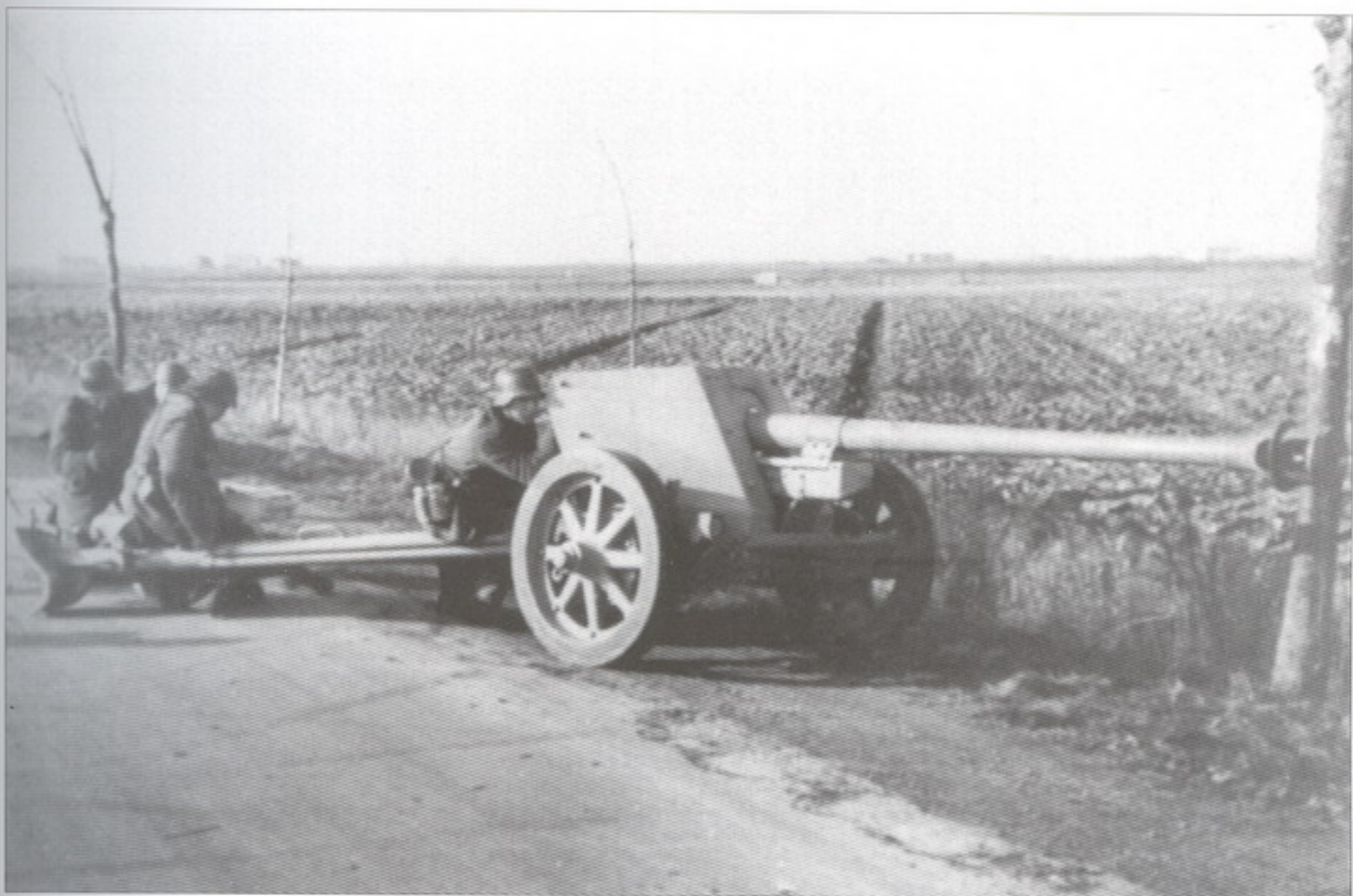
Details of an unloading ramp of an unidentified barge planned to be used for Operation Sea Lion.



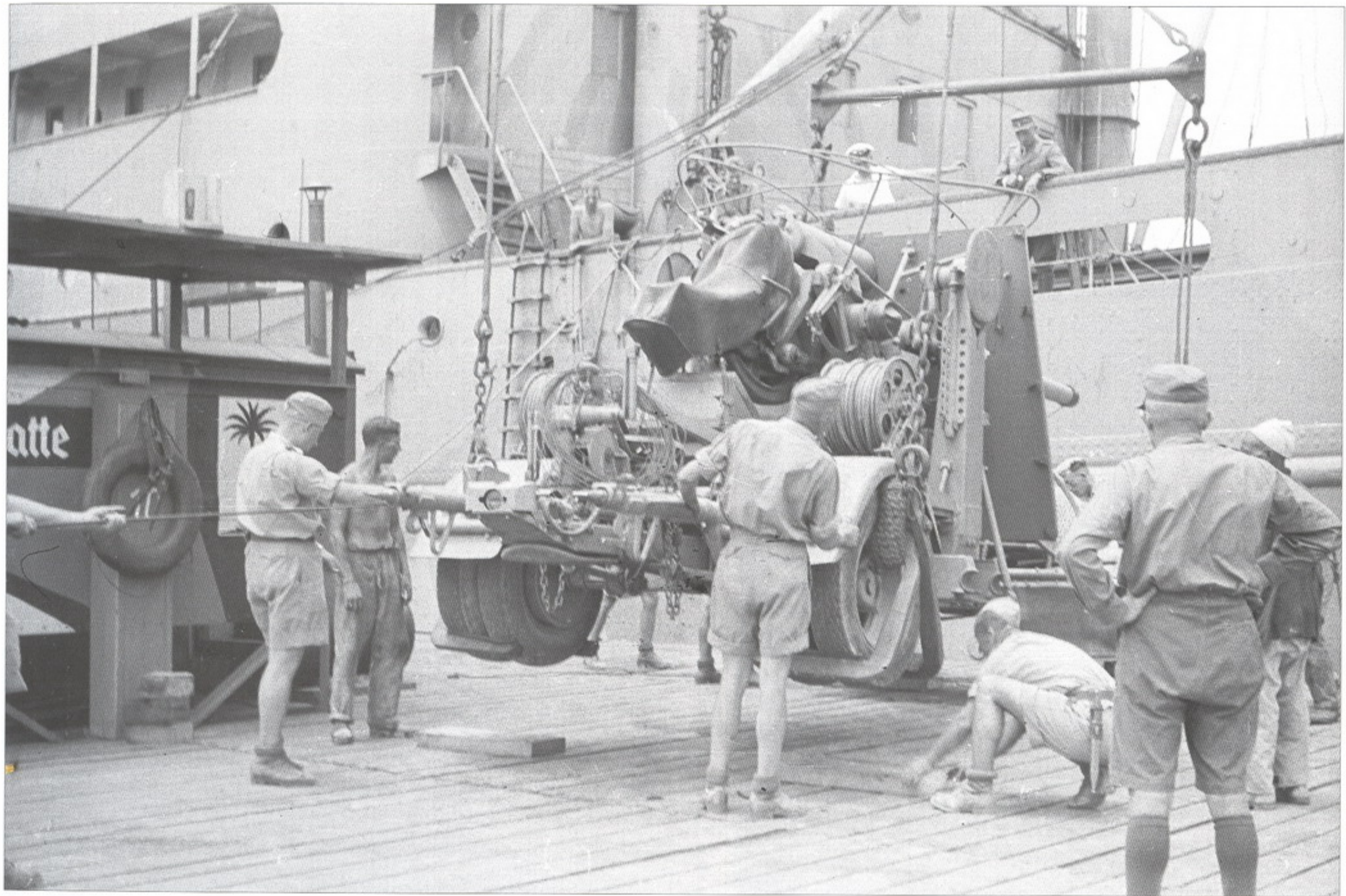
A photo of a barge armed on an expedient basis with a 3.7 cm PaK 35/36 anti-tank gun during preparations for Operation Sea Lion.



A 5 cm Pak 38 in position.



A 7.5 cm Pak 40 in position.



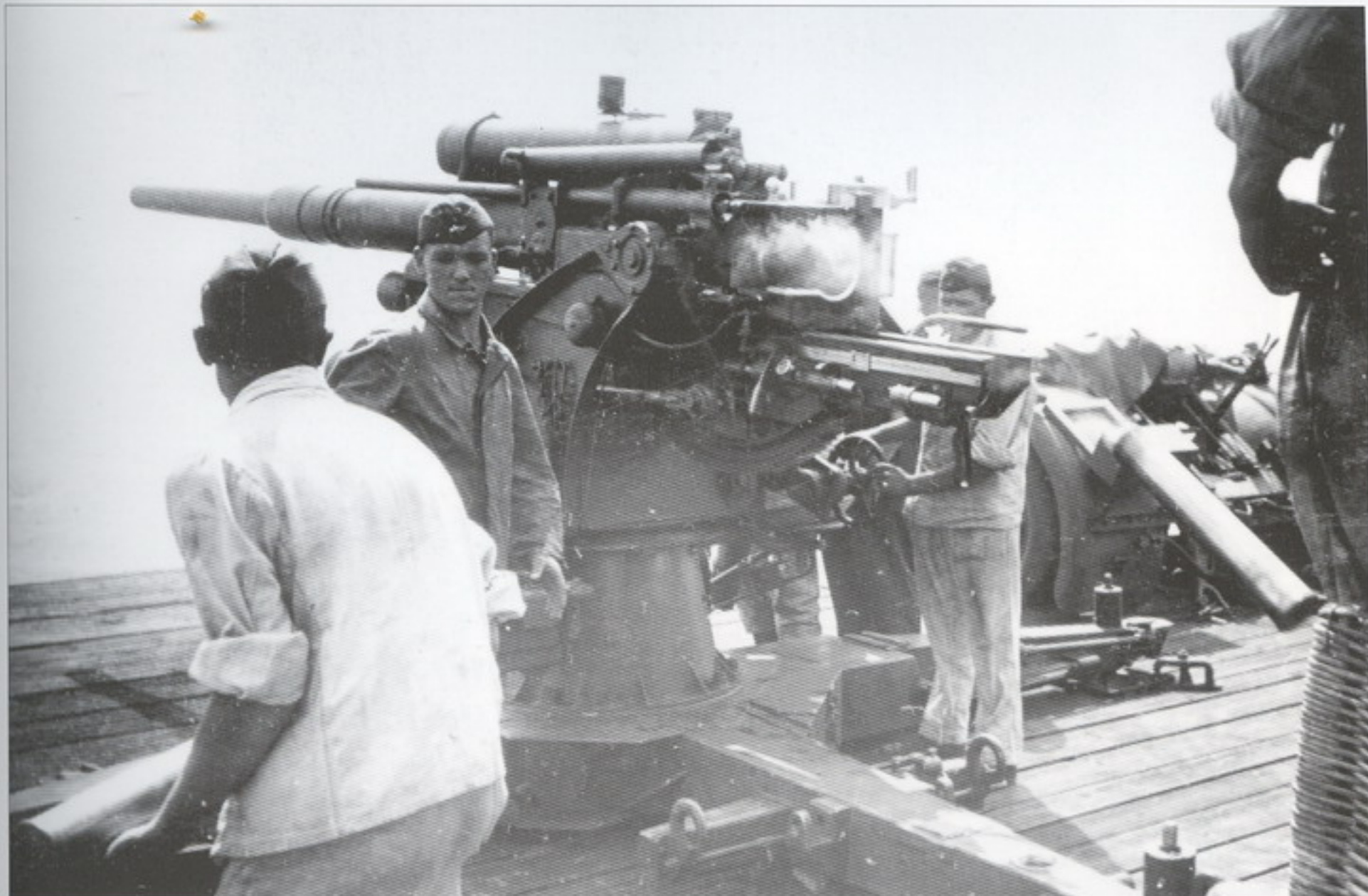
An 8.8 cm Flak 18 being unloaded.



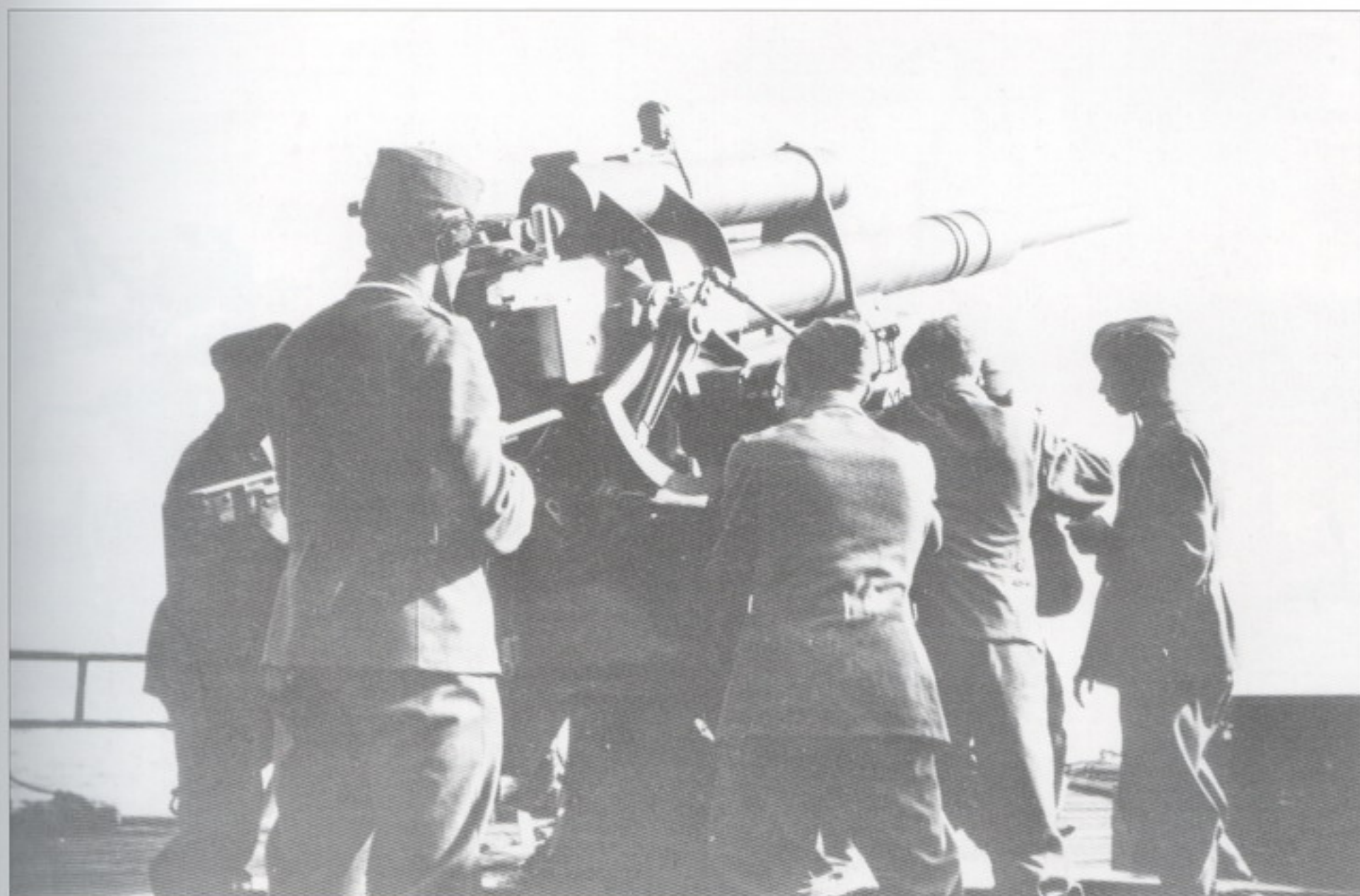
An 8.8 cm Flak 18, with an Sd.Kfz.7 in the background. This halftrack was commonly used to tow the 8.8 gun. The two barrels fastened on the rear of the superstructure are most probably filled with extra fuel.

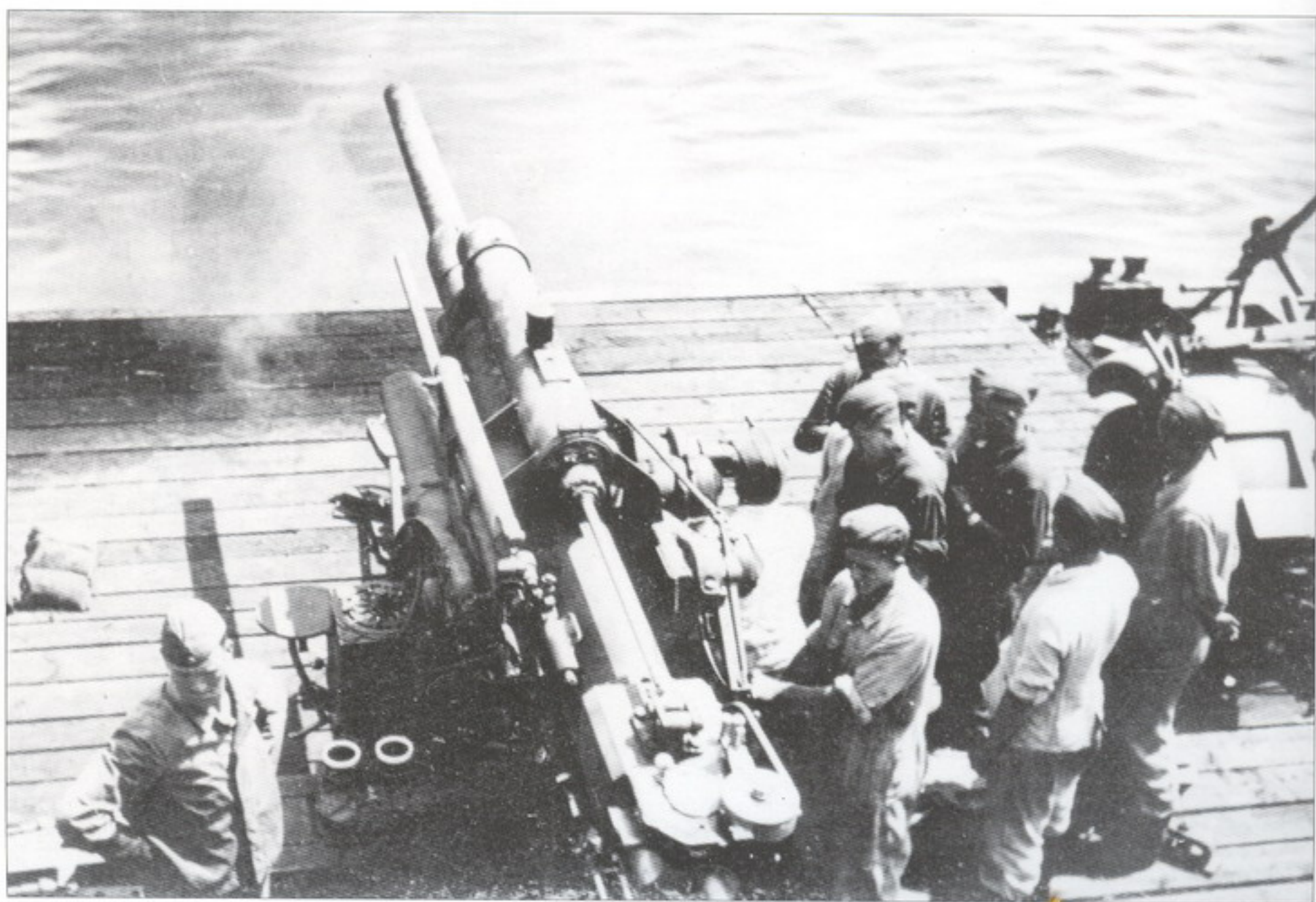
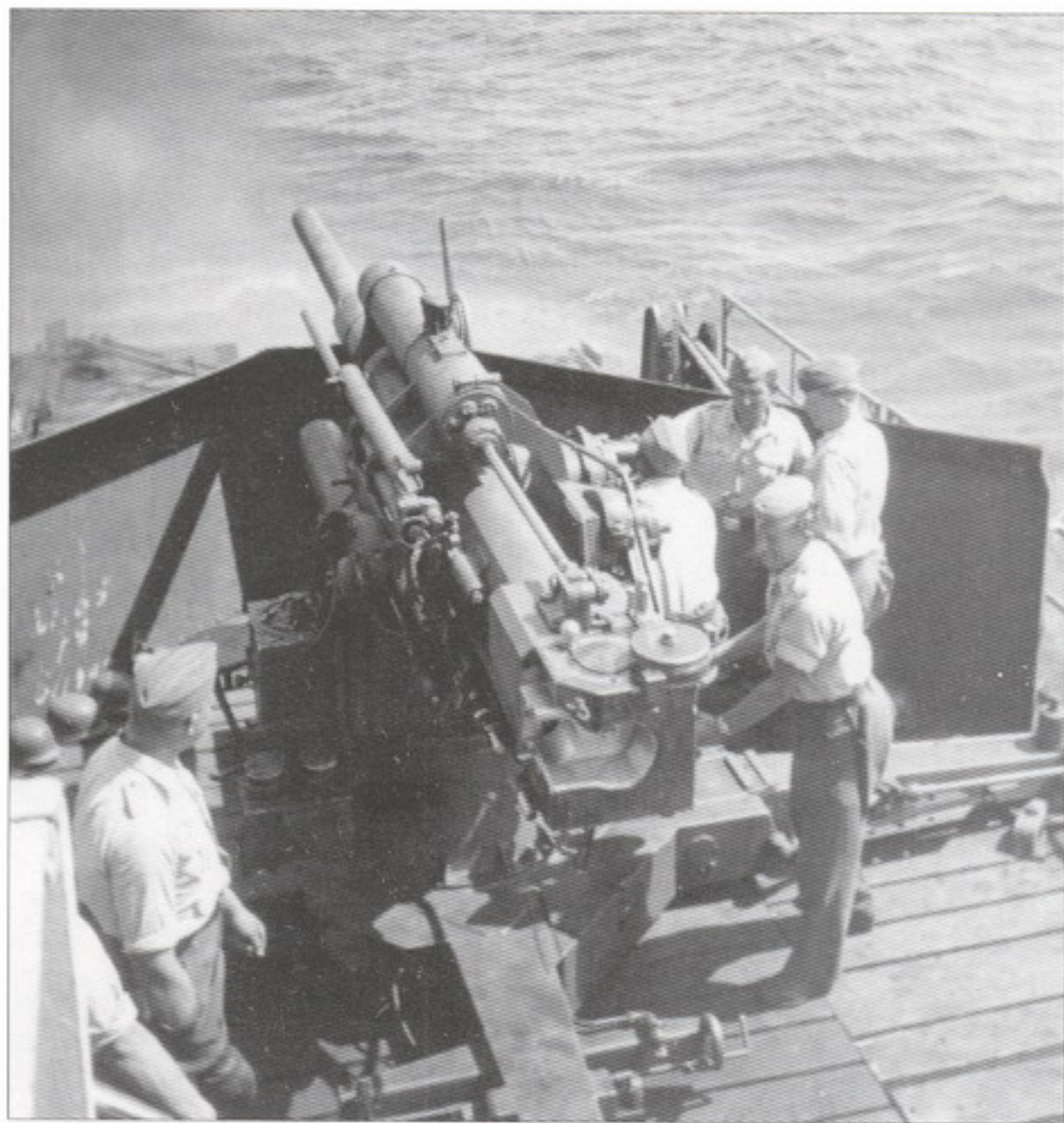


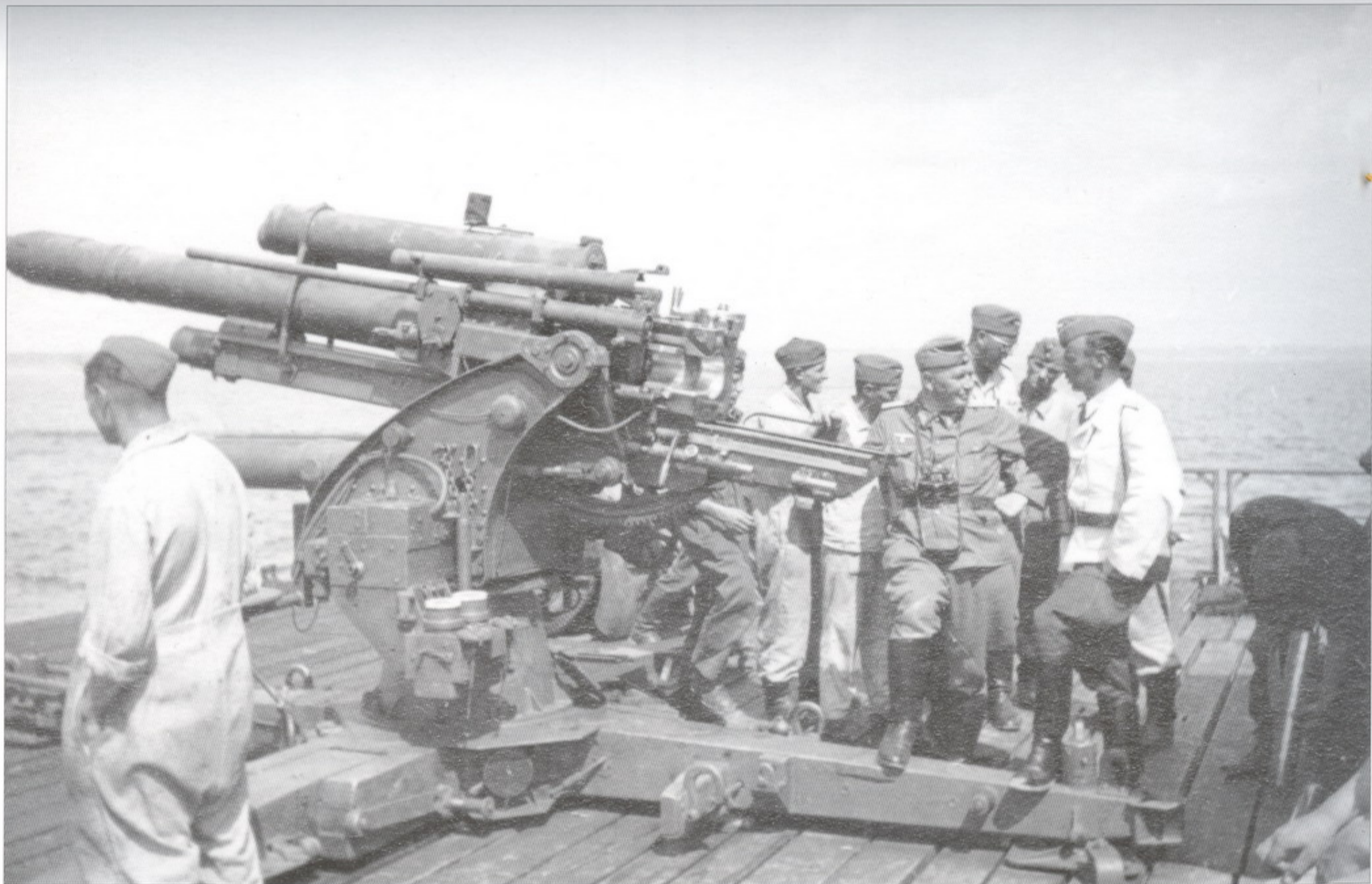
An 8.8 cm Flak 18 reinforcing the Deutsches Afrika Korps. This gun was considered by the Allies as the most dangerous weapon used against their armor. Note the arrangement above the protective shield which allowed for the attaching of camouflage netting.



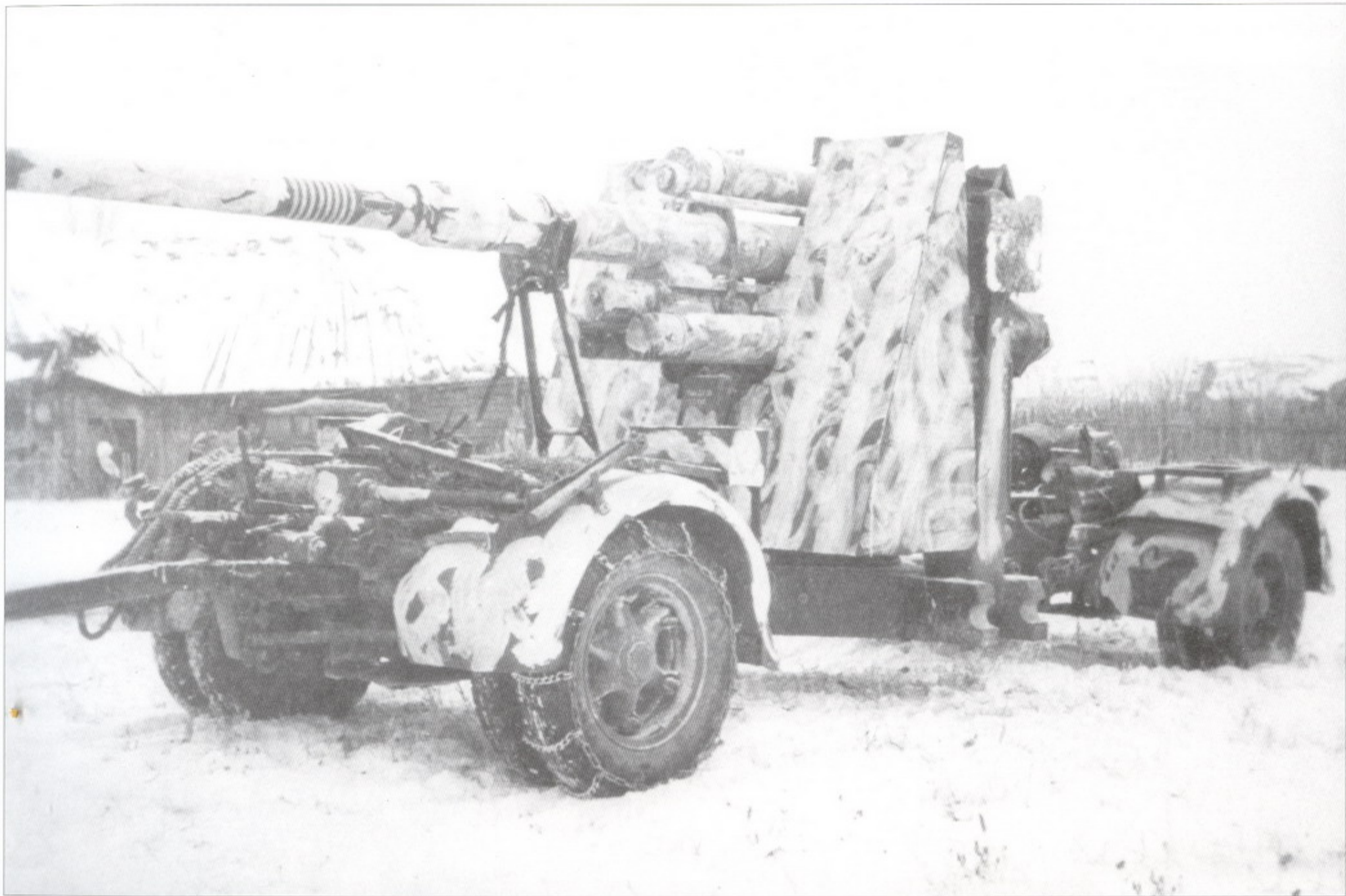
An 8.8 cm Flak 18 in the course of test firing from one of the **Siebelfähre** (ferries) on the Black Sea in July 1941.
(and next page)







An 8.8 cm Flak 18 on one of the **Siebelfähre**. This photo offers a clear view of (characteristic of 8.8 guns) a "Zünderstellmaschine" (fuse setter). This photo was taken on the Black Sea in July 1941.



An 8.8 cm Flak 36 in winter camouflage (the Panzergrau has been painted over with whitewash). It has 8 destroyed enemy tanks to its credit.



An 8.8 cm Flak 36 in position during winter on the Eastern Front.

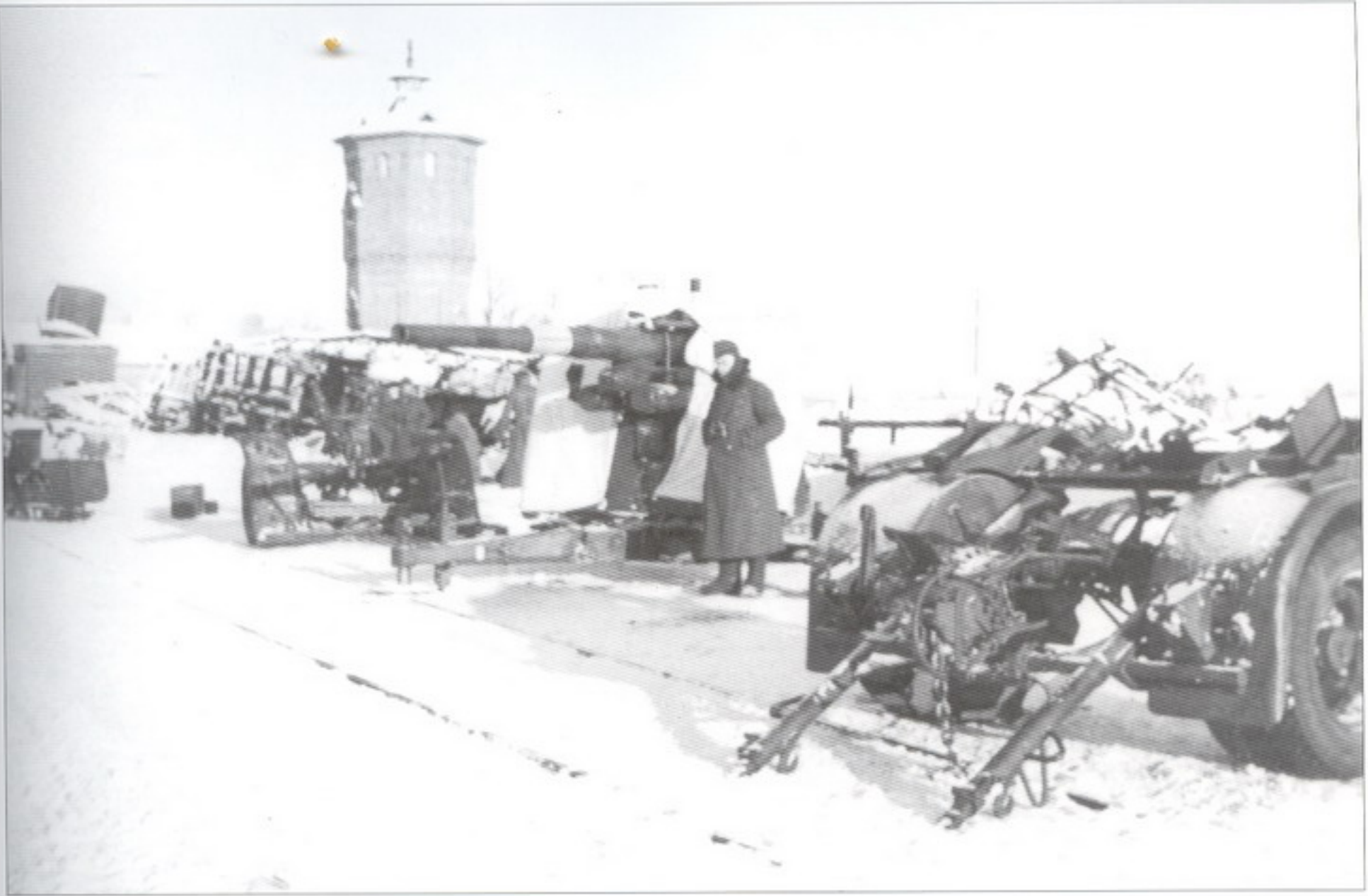




An 8.8 cm Flak 36 securing a crossroads. The road sign allows for the exact pin-pointing of where this photo was taken.



An 8.8 cm Flak 36 is just taking up a battle position on the Eastern Front, winter 1942.



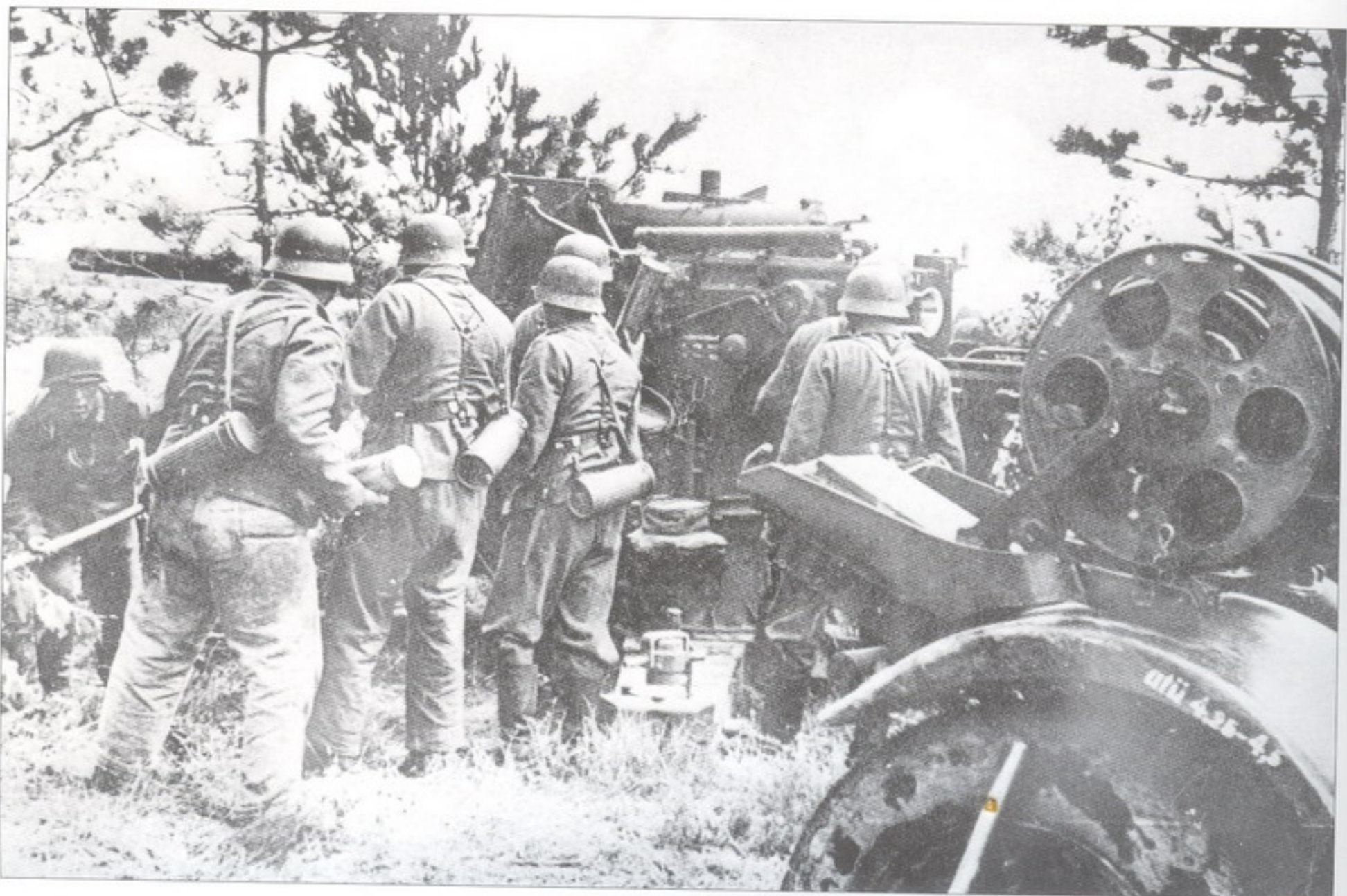
An **8.8 cm Flak 18** camouflaged with white material (perhaps captured bed sheets), most probably on the Eastern Front, 1941.

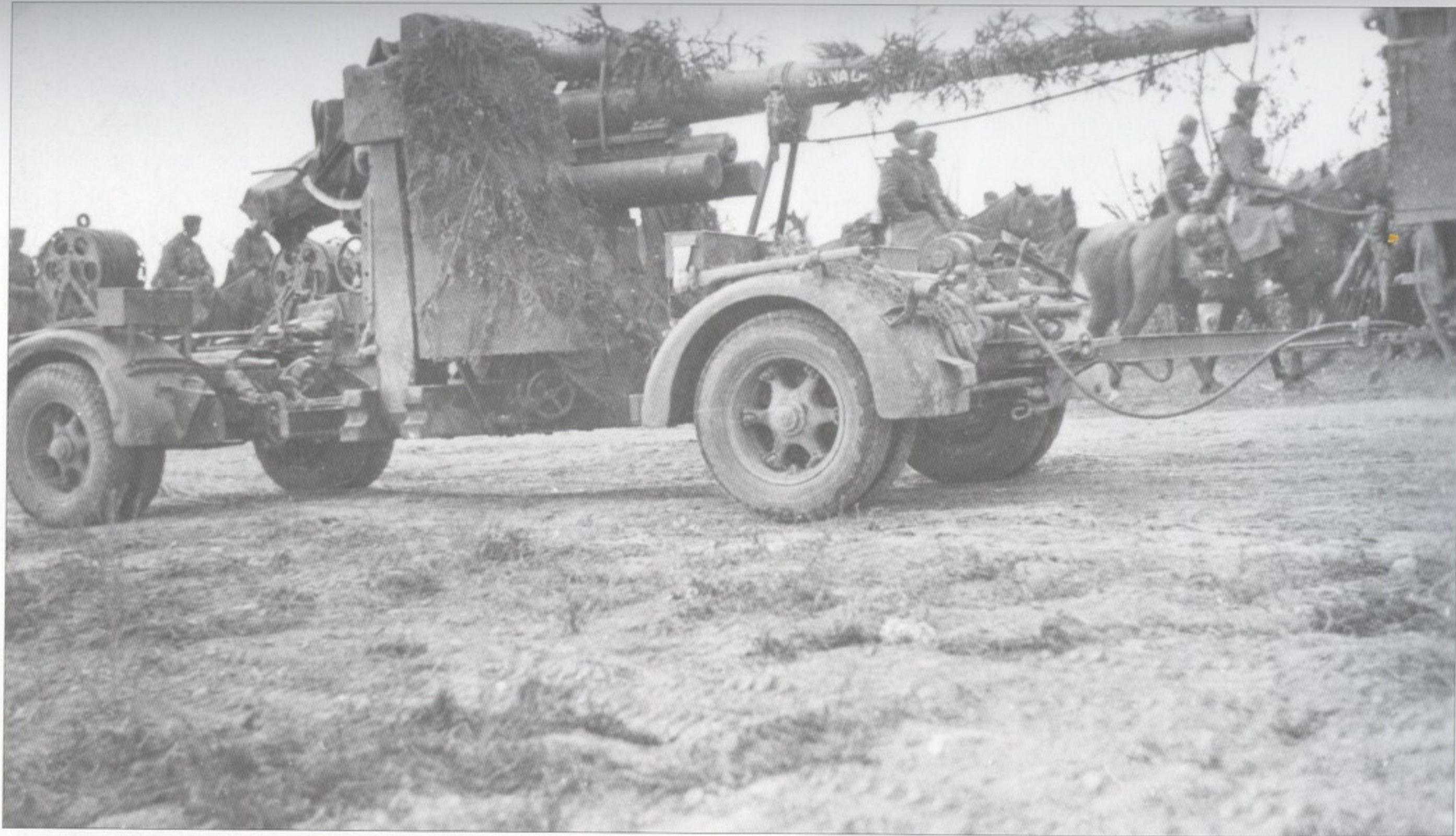


An **8.8 cm Flak 36** on the Eastern Front. Transport of ammunition to the combat position. Note the victory symbols on the gun barrel, especially the seven naval vessels. Presumably, they were river craft.

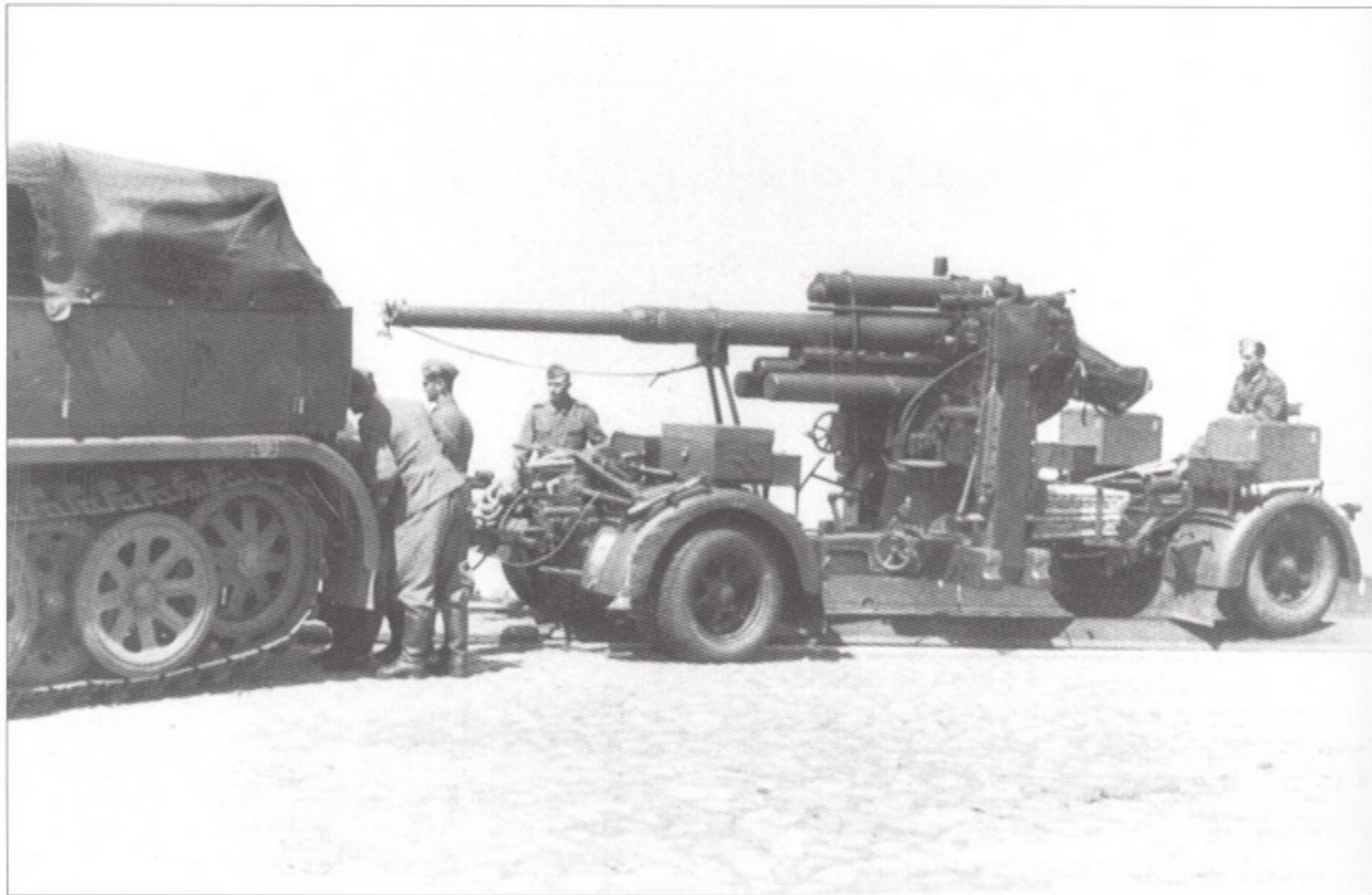


An 8.8 cm Flak 18 during march and then combat, probably on the Eastern Front, summer 1941.

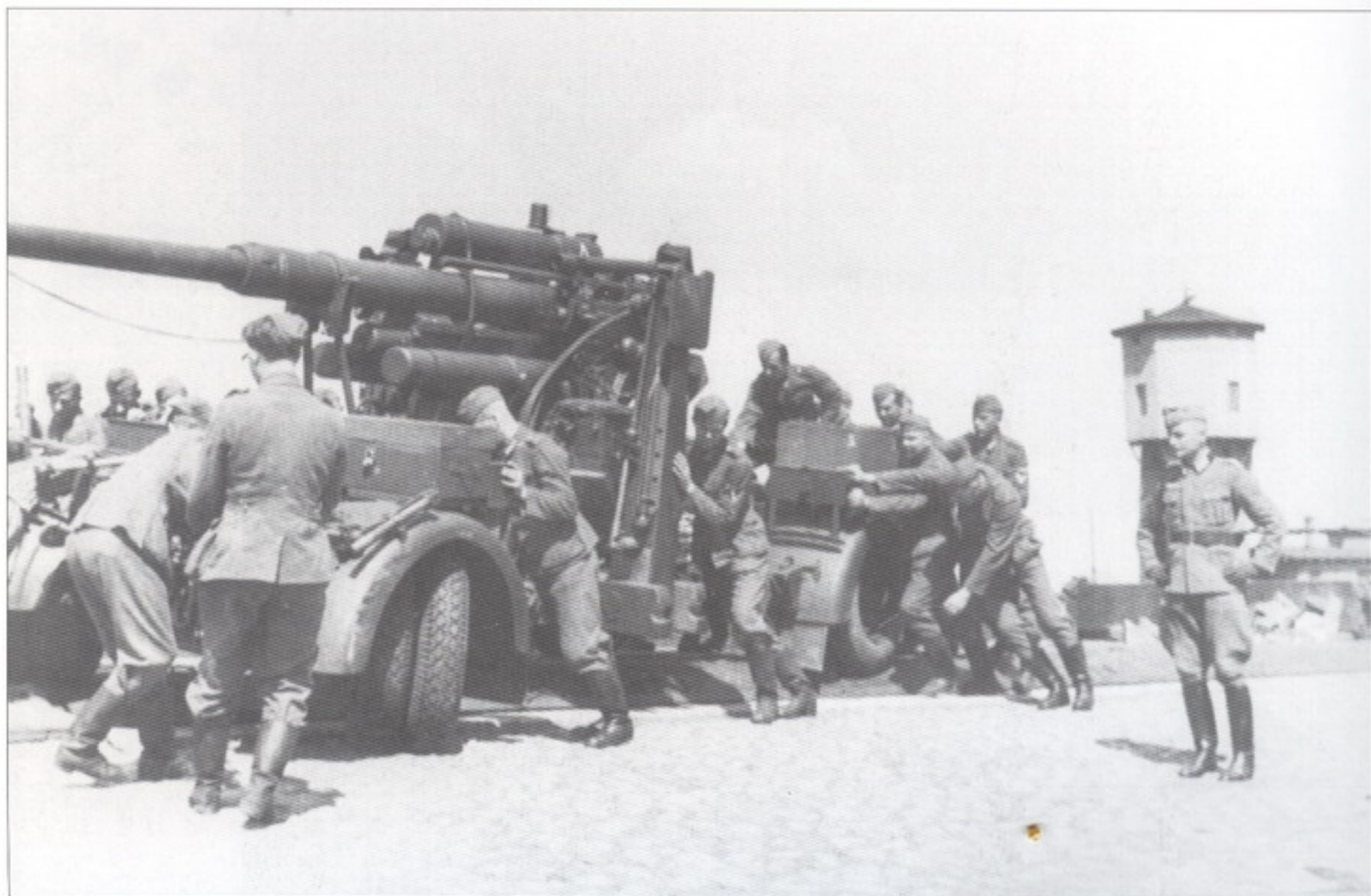


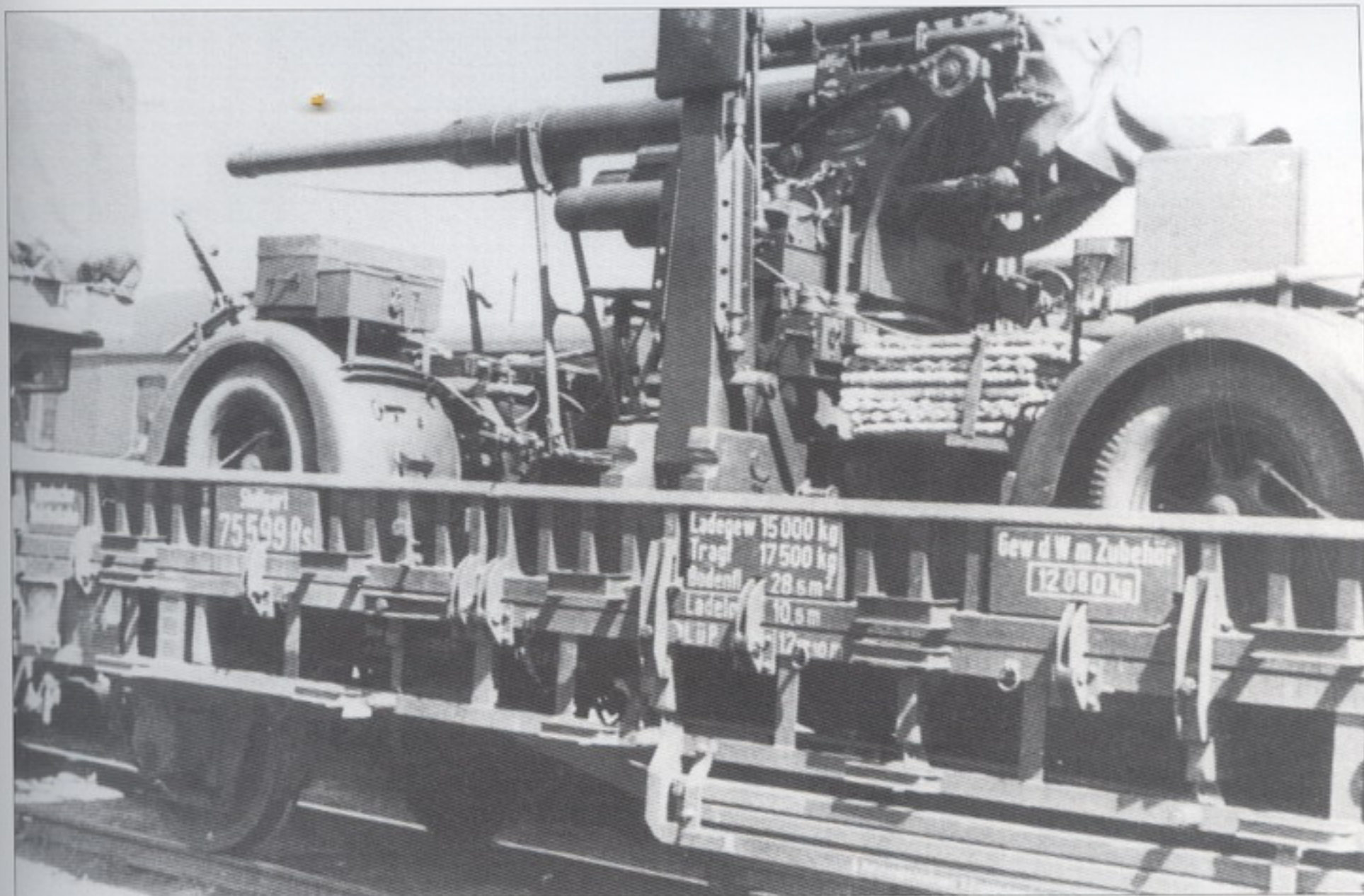


An 8.8 cm Flak 36 during change of position. Unfortunately, the camouflage has hidden the rather substantial number of victory rings on its barrel.

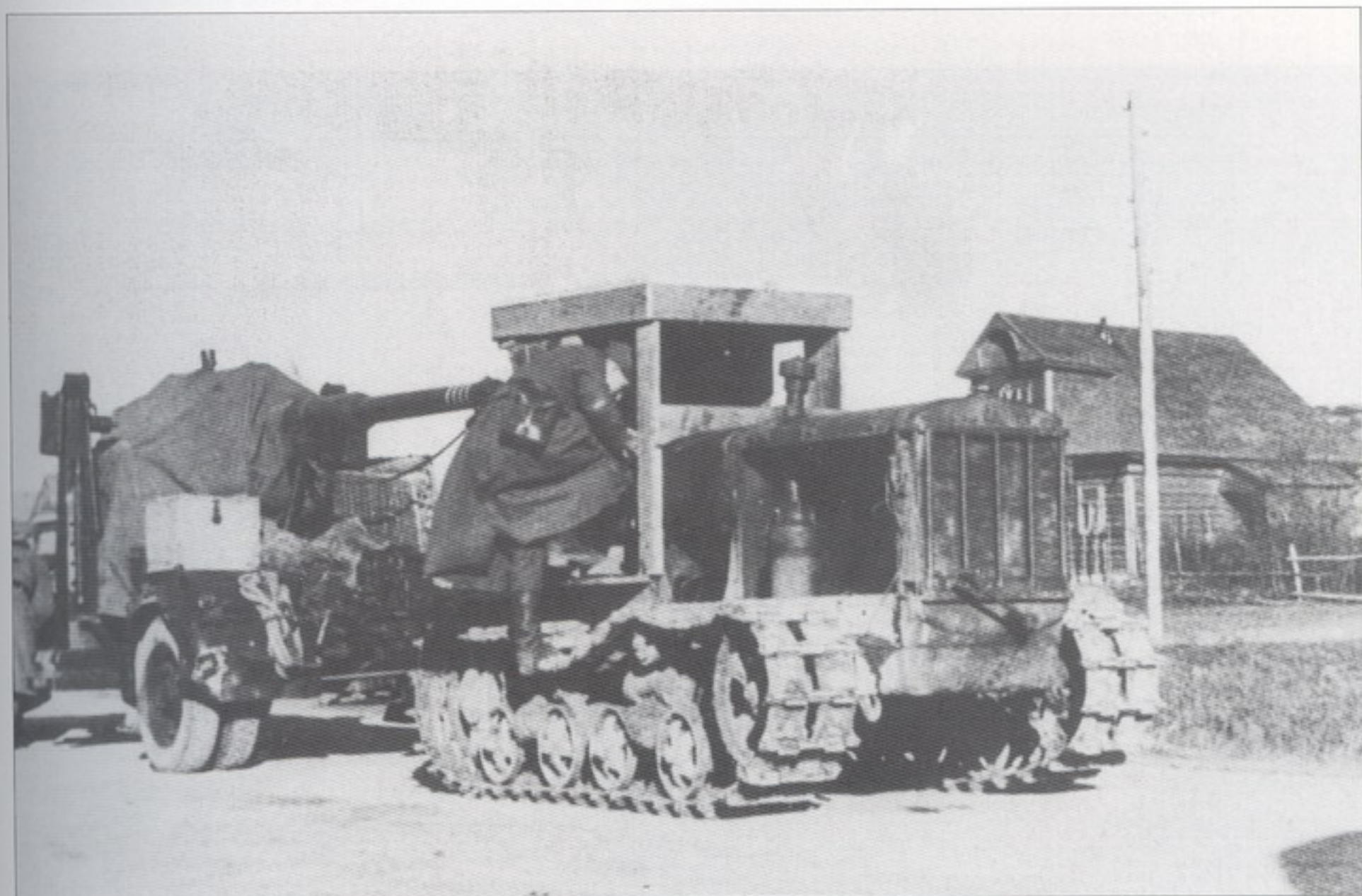


An 8.8 cm Flak 36.





An 8.8 cm Flak 36 during rail transport on the Eastern Front, 1942.



An 8.8 cm Flak 36 being towed by a captured Russian tractor, 1942.



The 8.8 cm Flak 36, in addition to the very limited number of **Tiger Is**, was the most dangerous foe of Allied armor in Africa.





The **8.8 cm Pak 43**, with its L/71 gun barrel, was the last version of the 8.8 cm gun. It had no equal when it came to destroying enemy armor at long distances. This one has 2 victories marked.





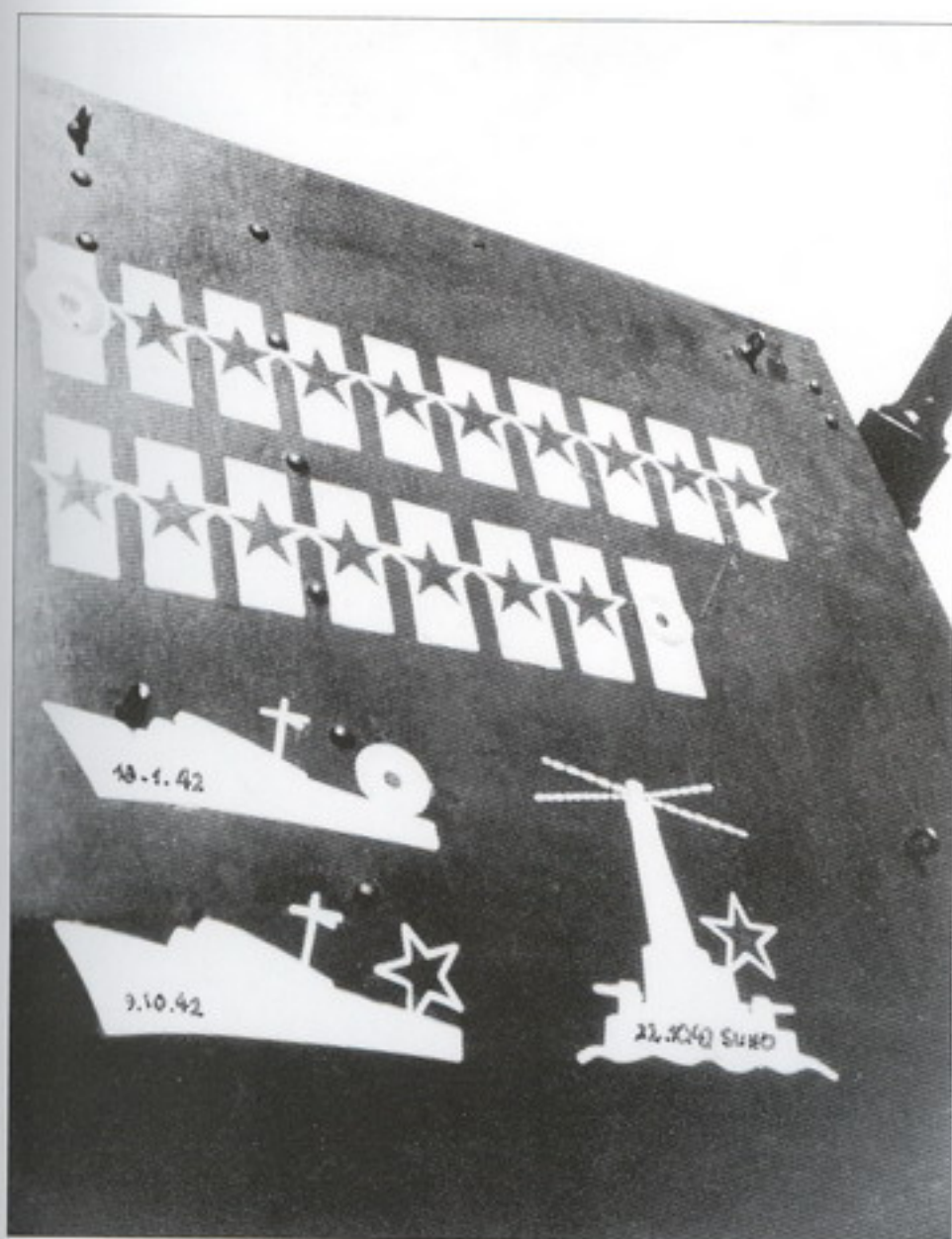
The **2 cm Flak 38** was used on a mass basis in the German Army during WW II. This one belongs to an unidentified **Pi.Ldgs.** unit and was photographed in Dalmatia in 1944.



A **2 cm Flak 38** guarding an 8 t. **Kriegsbrücke** on the Dniepr river near Lapoticha in winter 1943/44.

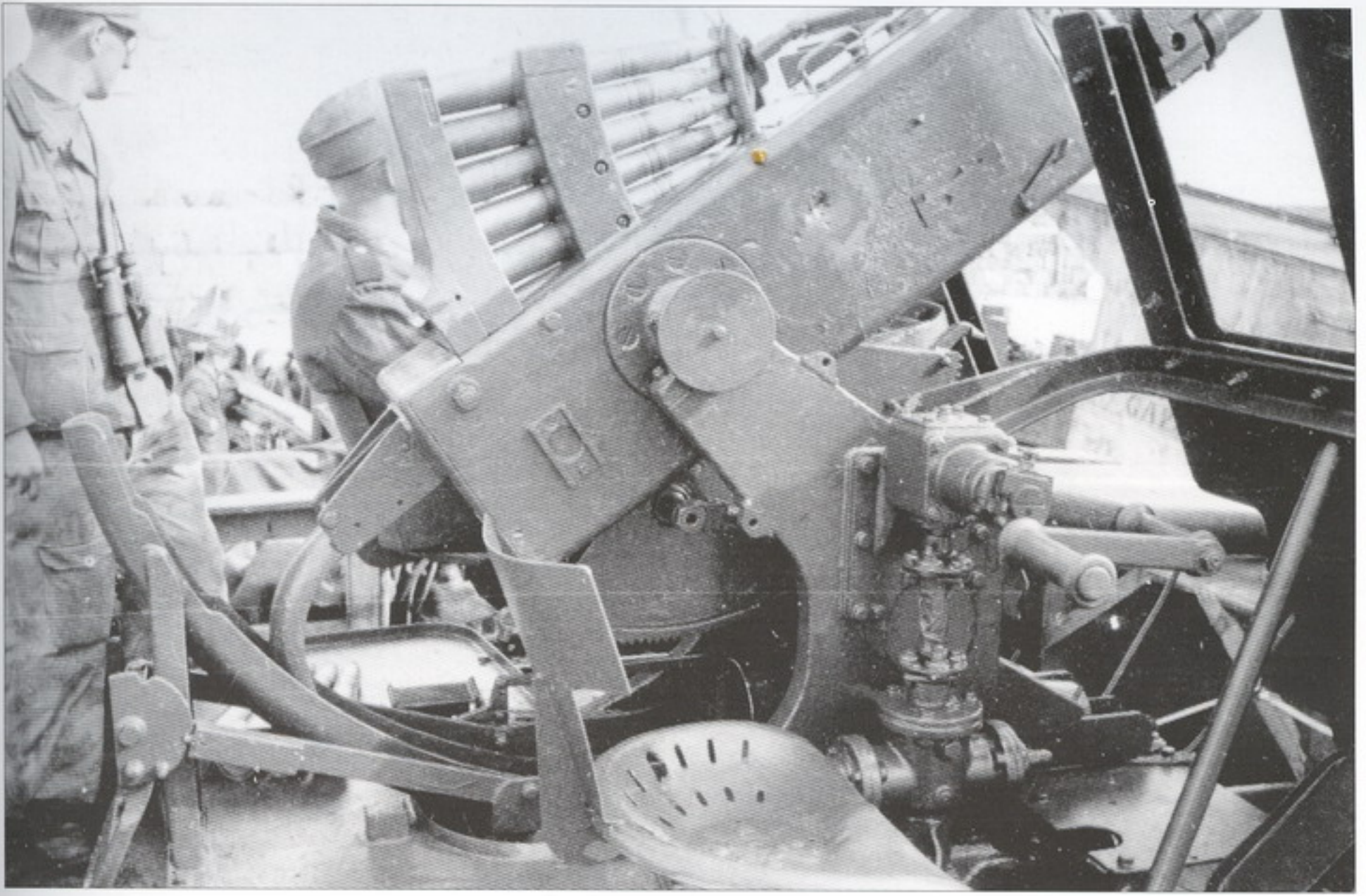


This **2 cm Flak 38 Vierling** on a **S.F. 110 (Siebelfähre – ferry)** has an impressive record of successes; 16 downed Russian planes, 2 British planes, one British naval vessel (18 Jan 1942), one Russian naval vessel (9 October 1942), as well as one destroyed Lighthouse (22 October 1942) on Suho Island on Lake Ladoga during Operation "Grosse Schlag". This photo was taken in April 1943.

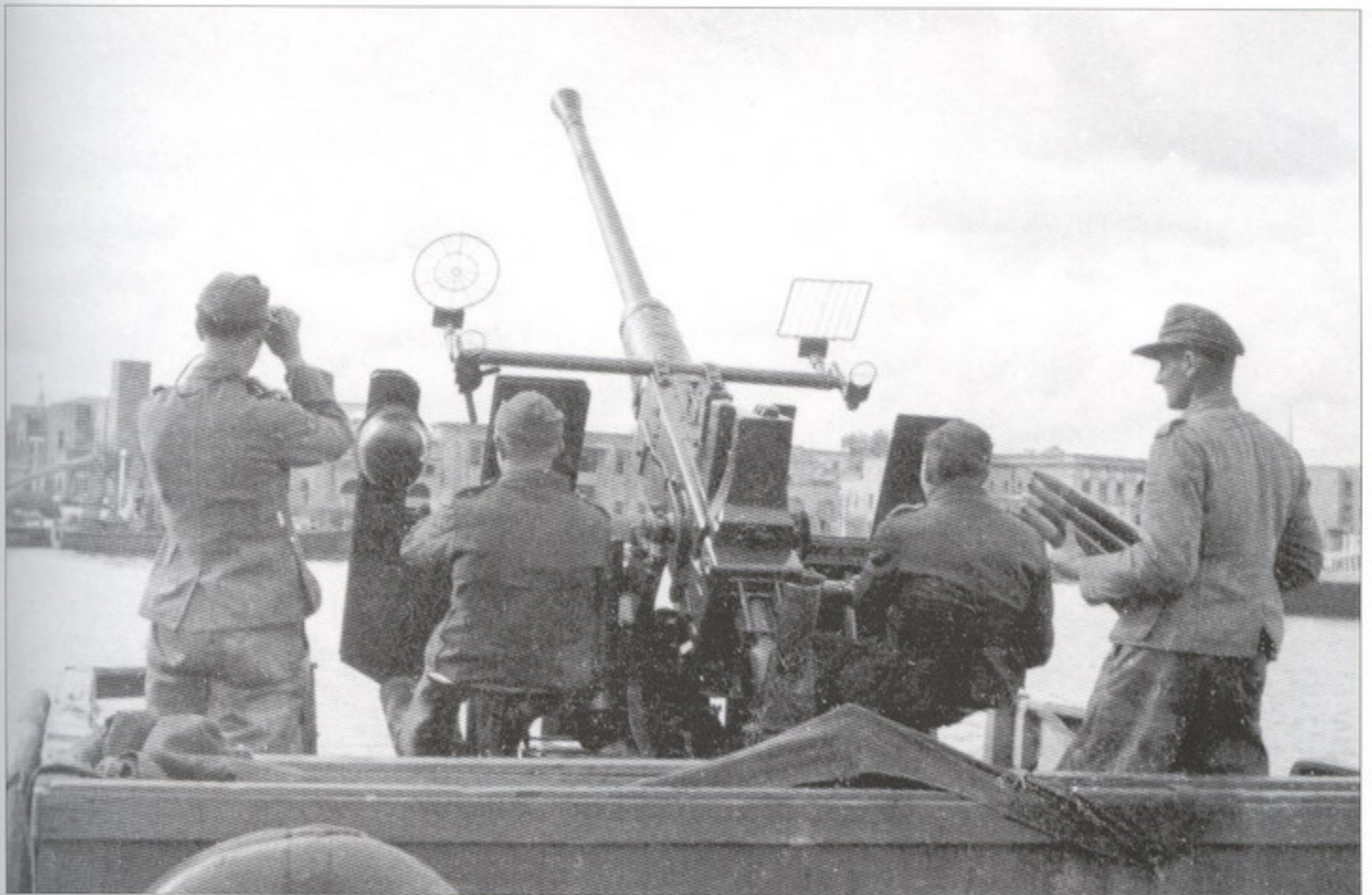




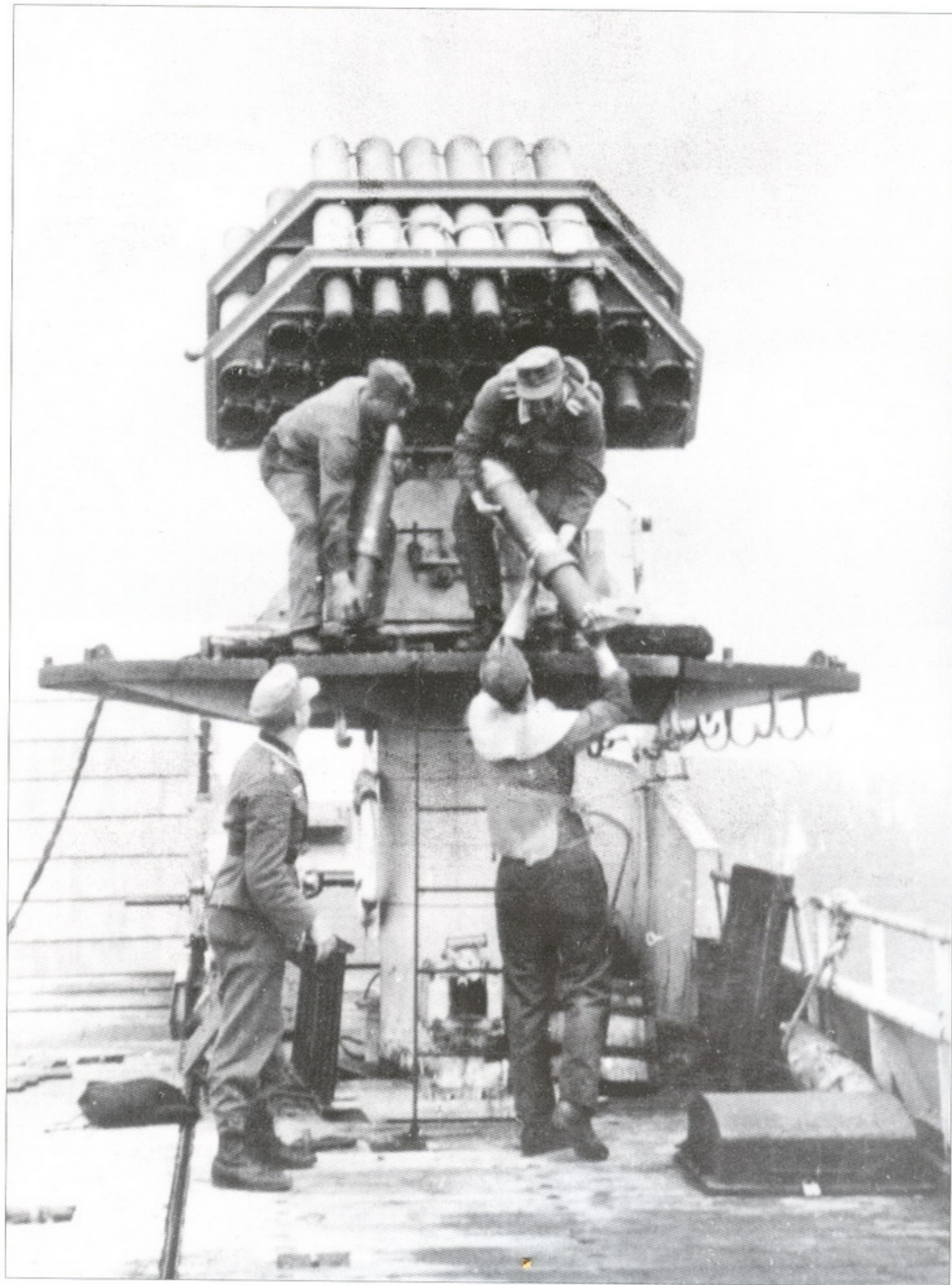
A 4 cm Bofors Flak gun.



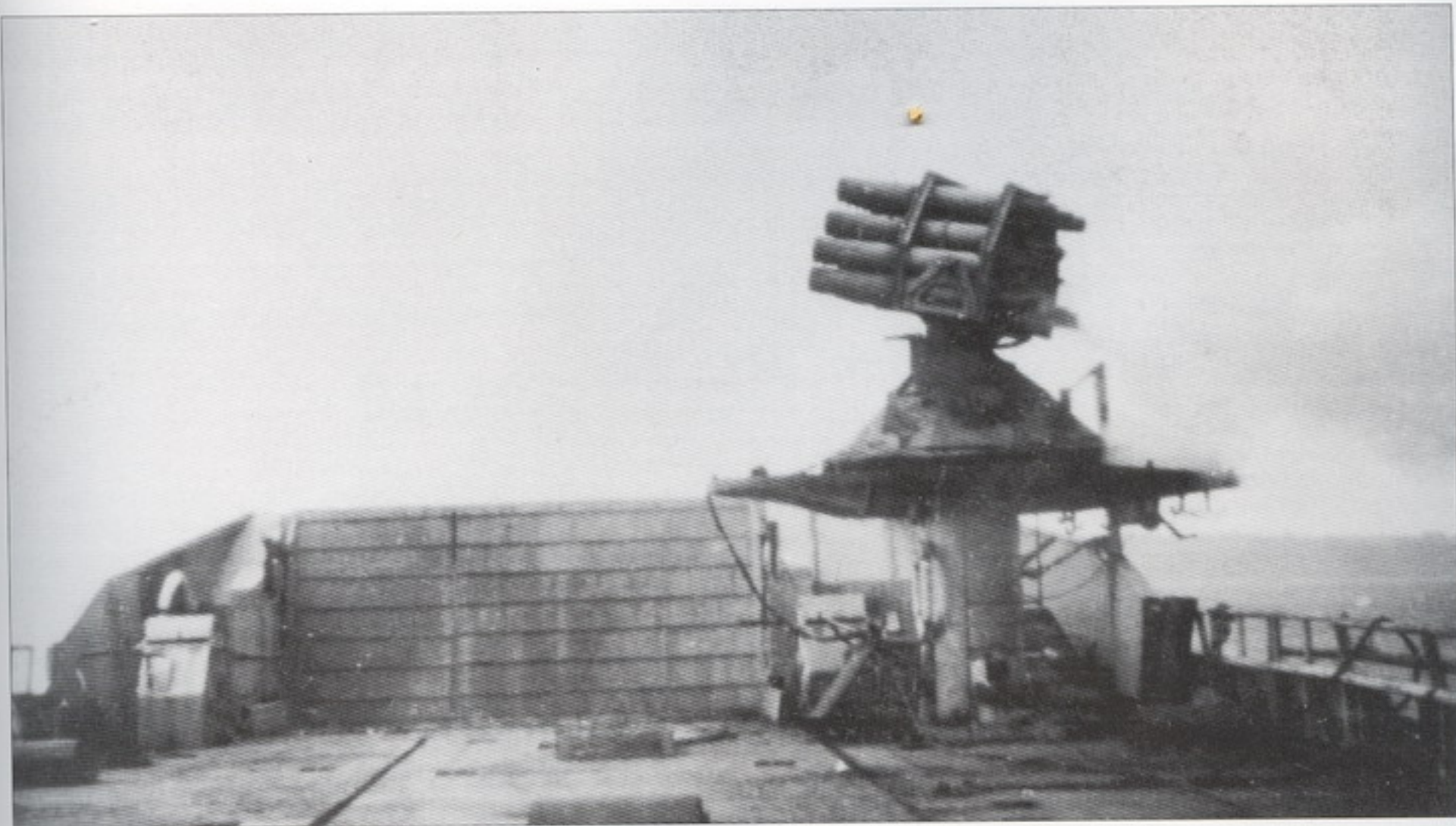
The mechanism for horizontal rotation of the 4 cm **Bofors Flak** gun is clearly visible in this photo.



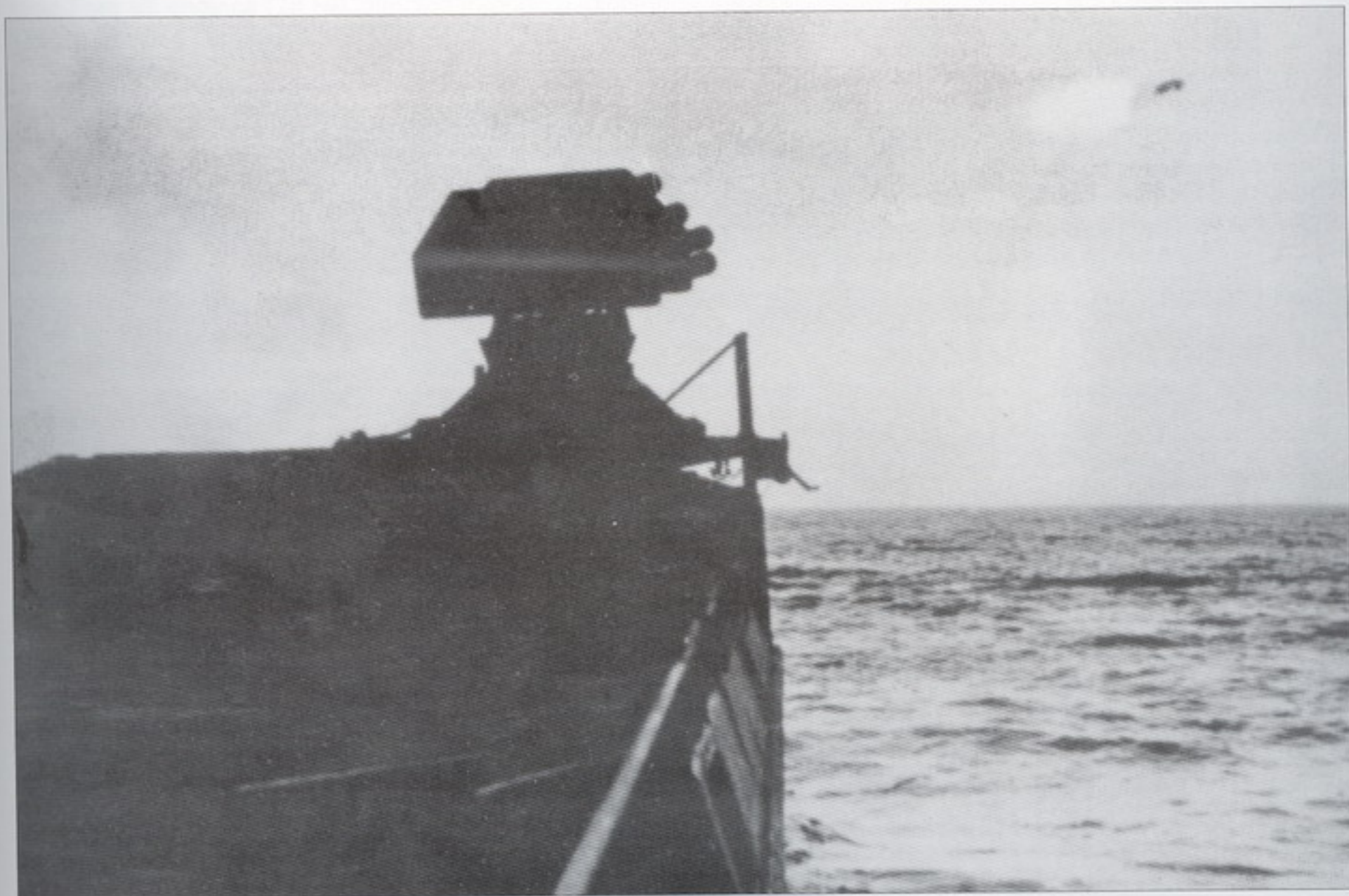
Note the shape and calibration of the ring sight (round and at a right angle to the barrel).



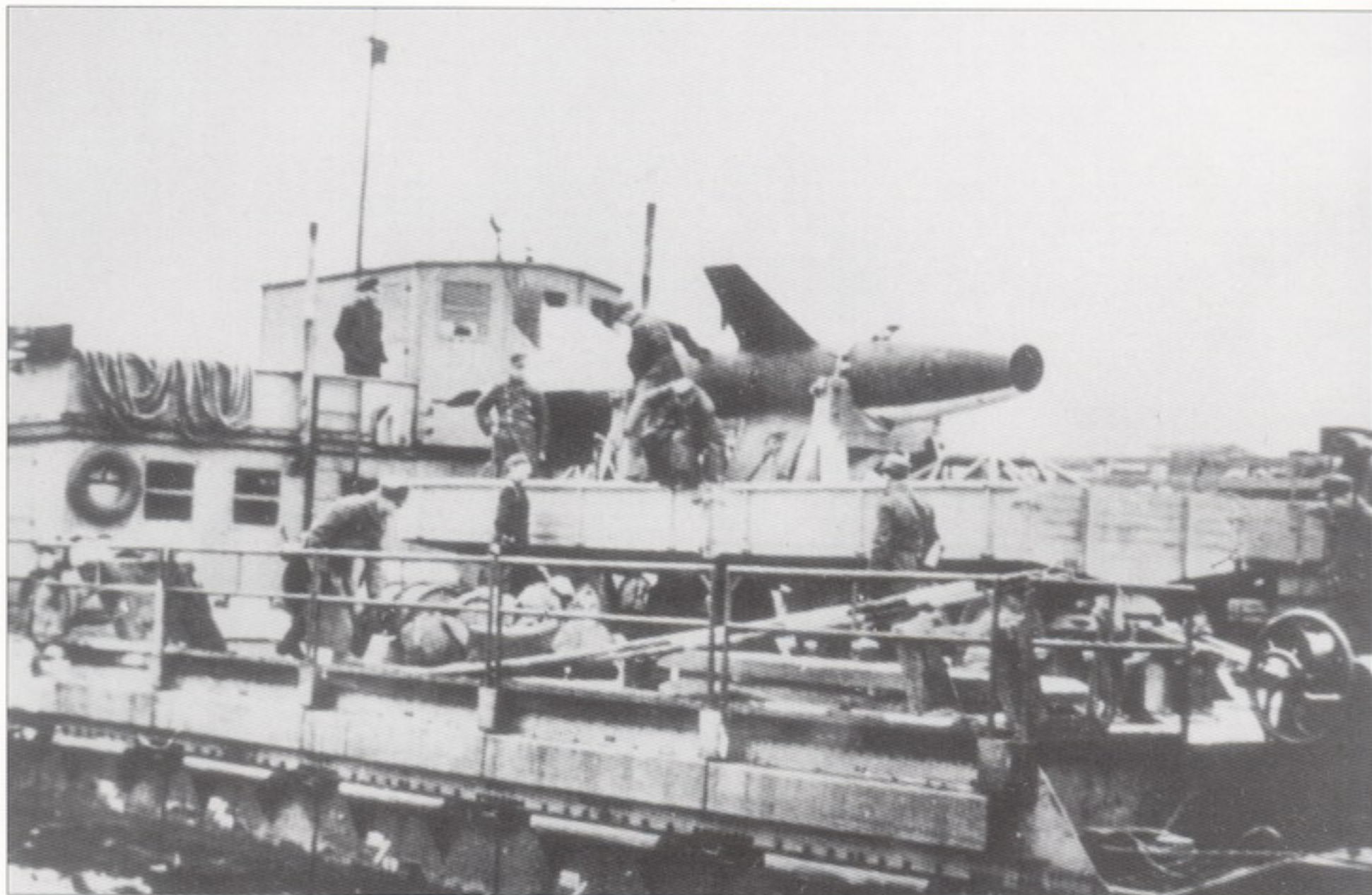
A 34 tube rocket launcher of the type **15 cm Wurfgranate 41**, mounted on a **PiLb 43/II (Pionierladungsboot)**, being loaded with rockets. This was probably the only such armament installed on a German surface vessel. Launchers with 86 mm, 150 mm, 210 mm and 300 mm rockets were tested on U-Boats.



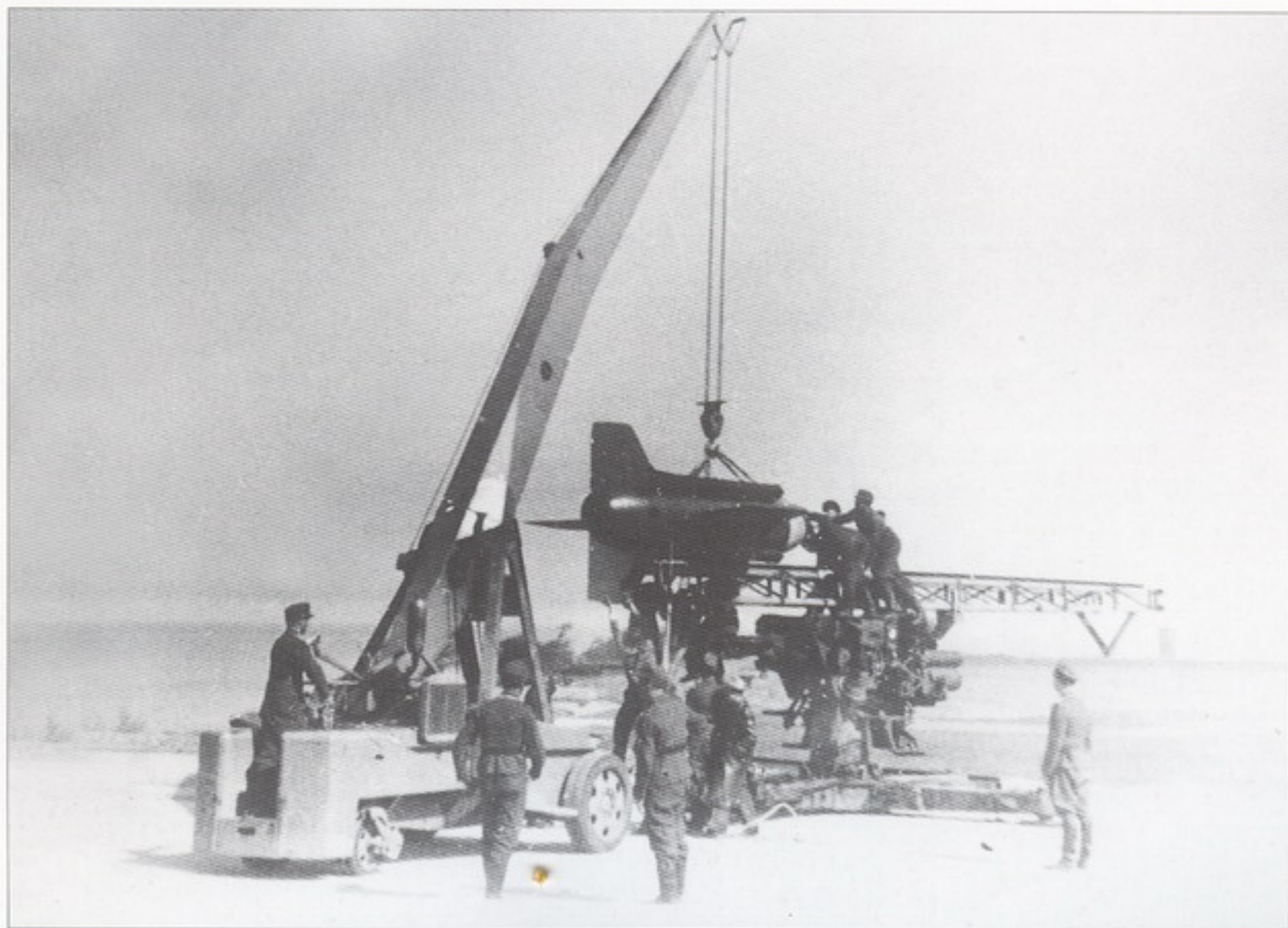
Pi.Lb 43/II with a 34 tube rocket launcher of the type 15 cm Wurfgranate 41.



Pi.Lb 43/II at the moment of firing the rockets.



A rocket (this was probably an early model of the **Wasserfall** anti-aircraft rocket) being transported on a **Pi.Fähre** (belonging to the **10.L-FI.**) for testing in the Adriatic Sea in 1944.

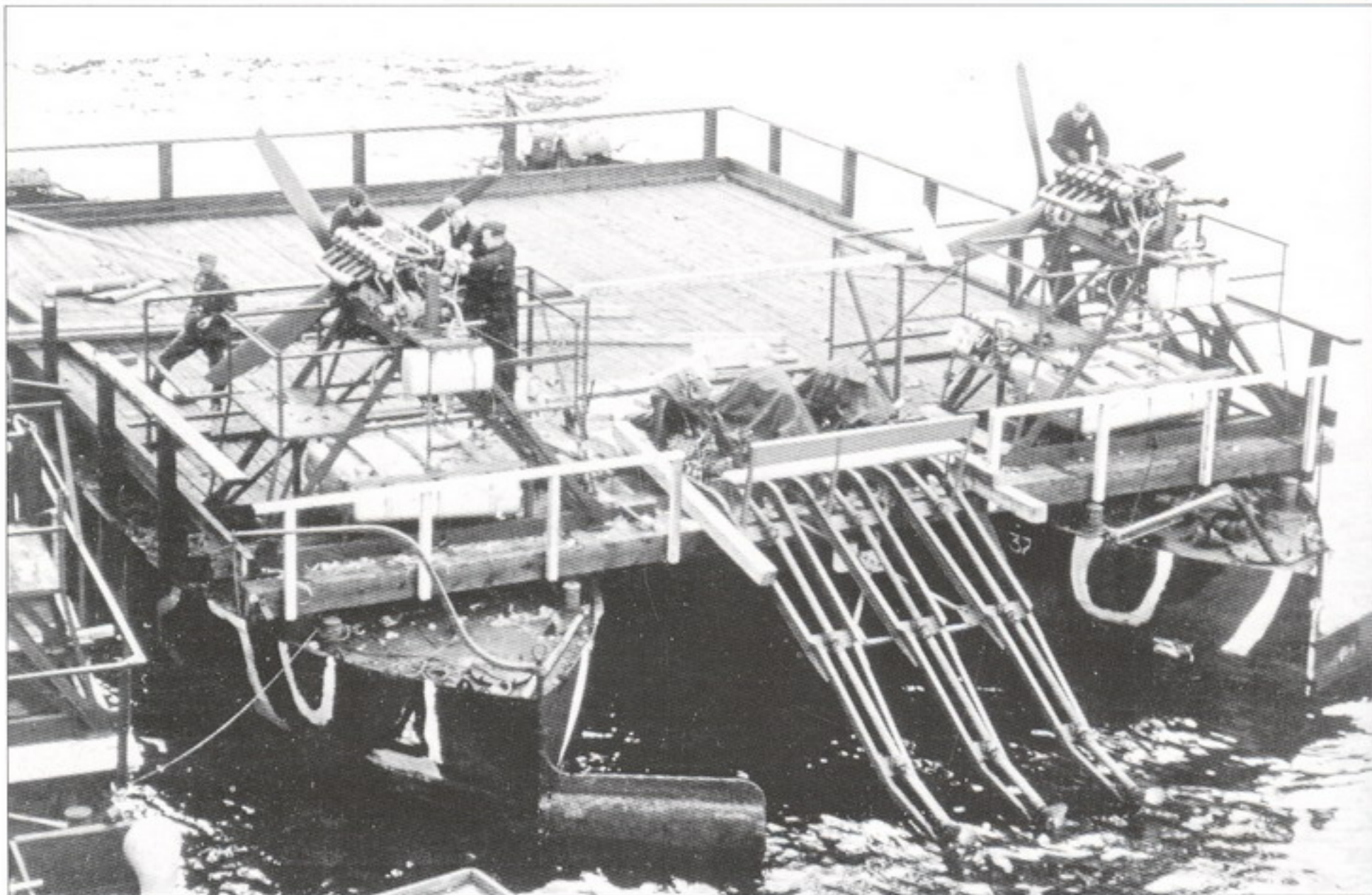


Preparations for the firing of an anti-aircraft rocket **Enzian** (there were four types numbered E1-E4). The base was probably a modified base from a 8.8 cm Flak 36.

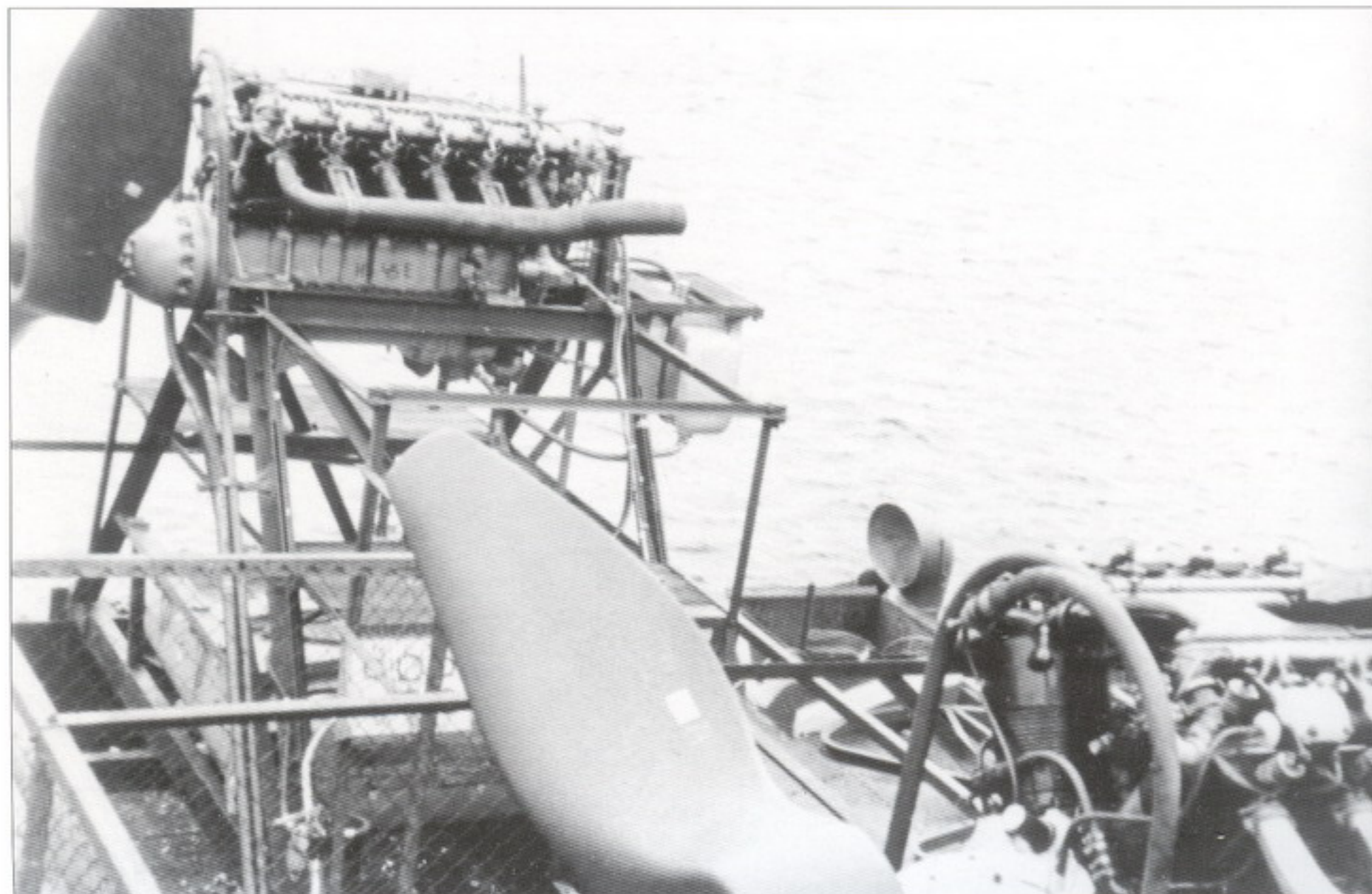


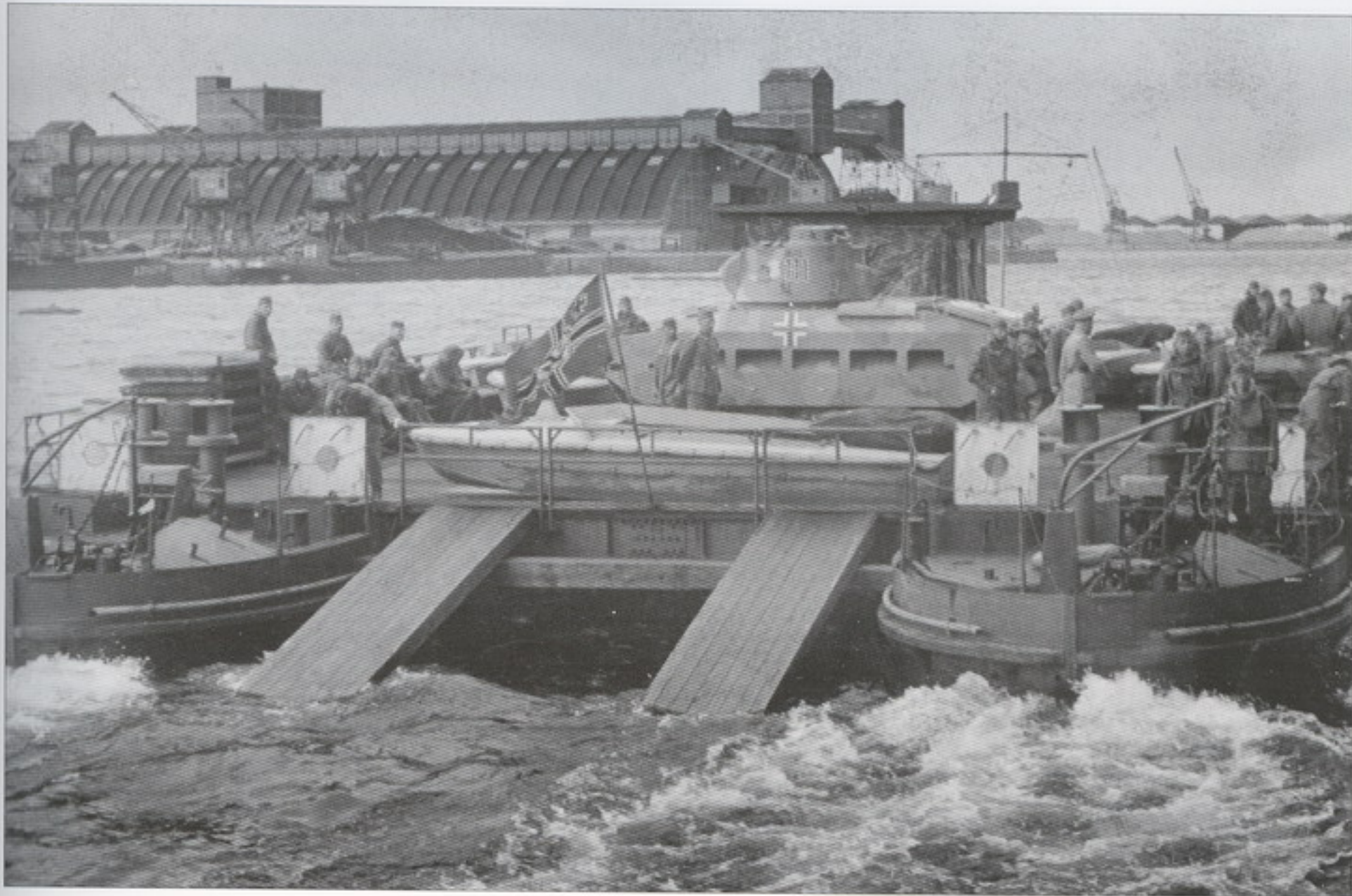
The **Herbert-Fähre** ferry (expedient transport for Operation Sea Lion) was built on the basis of ex-Austrian material for bridge building and had a temporary wooden deck. There were 14 such transports built. The prototype was built by **Pi.Btl.47** (Engineer Battalion) and was powered by 2 BMW VM airplane engines (660 HP, four-bladed propellers) and three Ford V8 engines (78 HP, directed through u-joints to propellers). Its armament was an **8.8 cm Flak 18** gun and it had a carrying capacity of 35, 000 Kg. This ferry was photographed in port Fecamps in 1940.



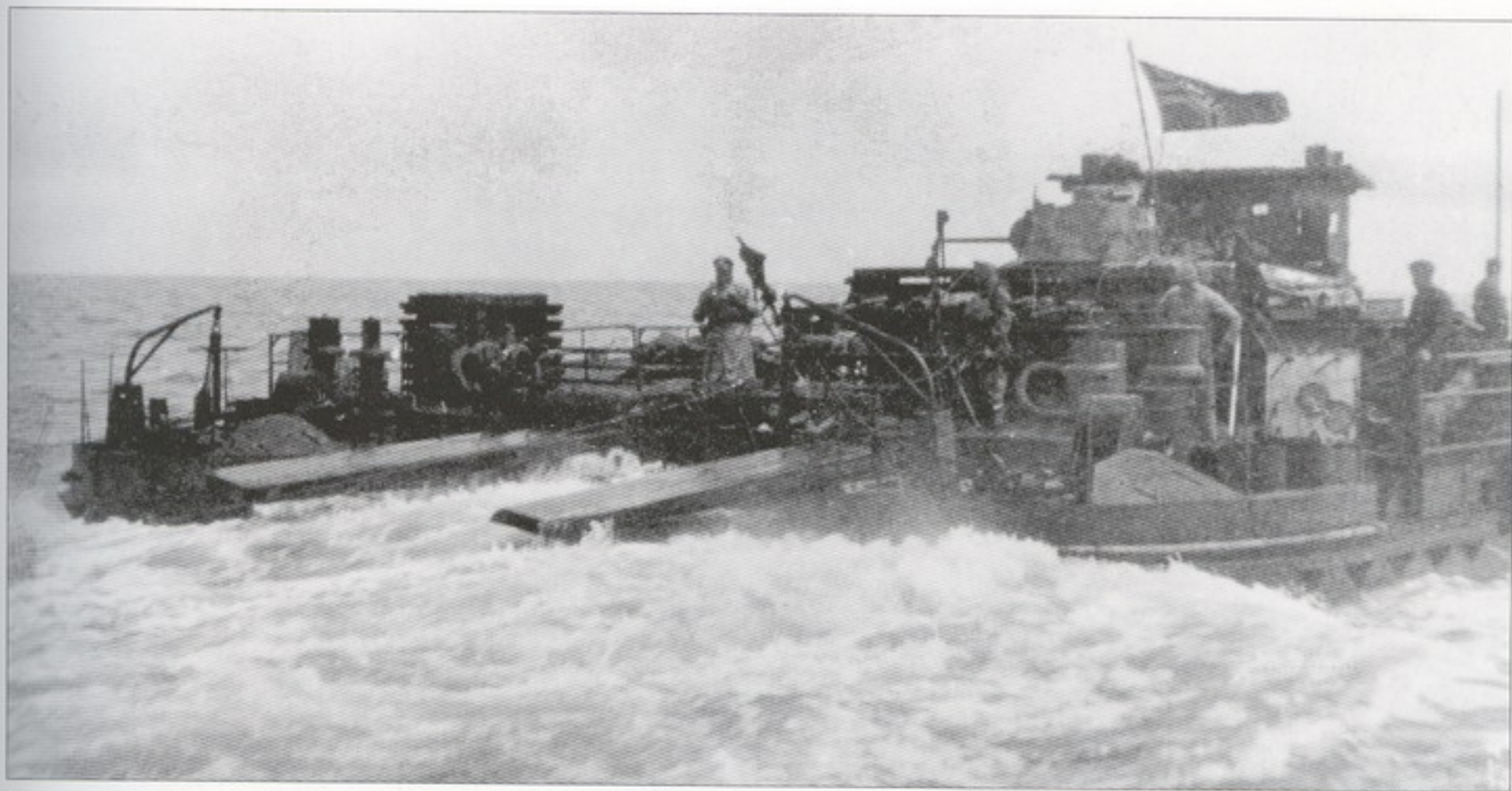


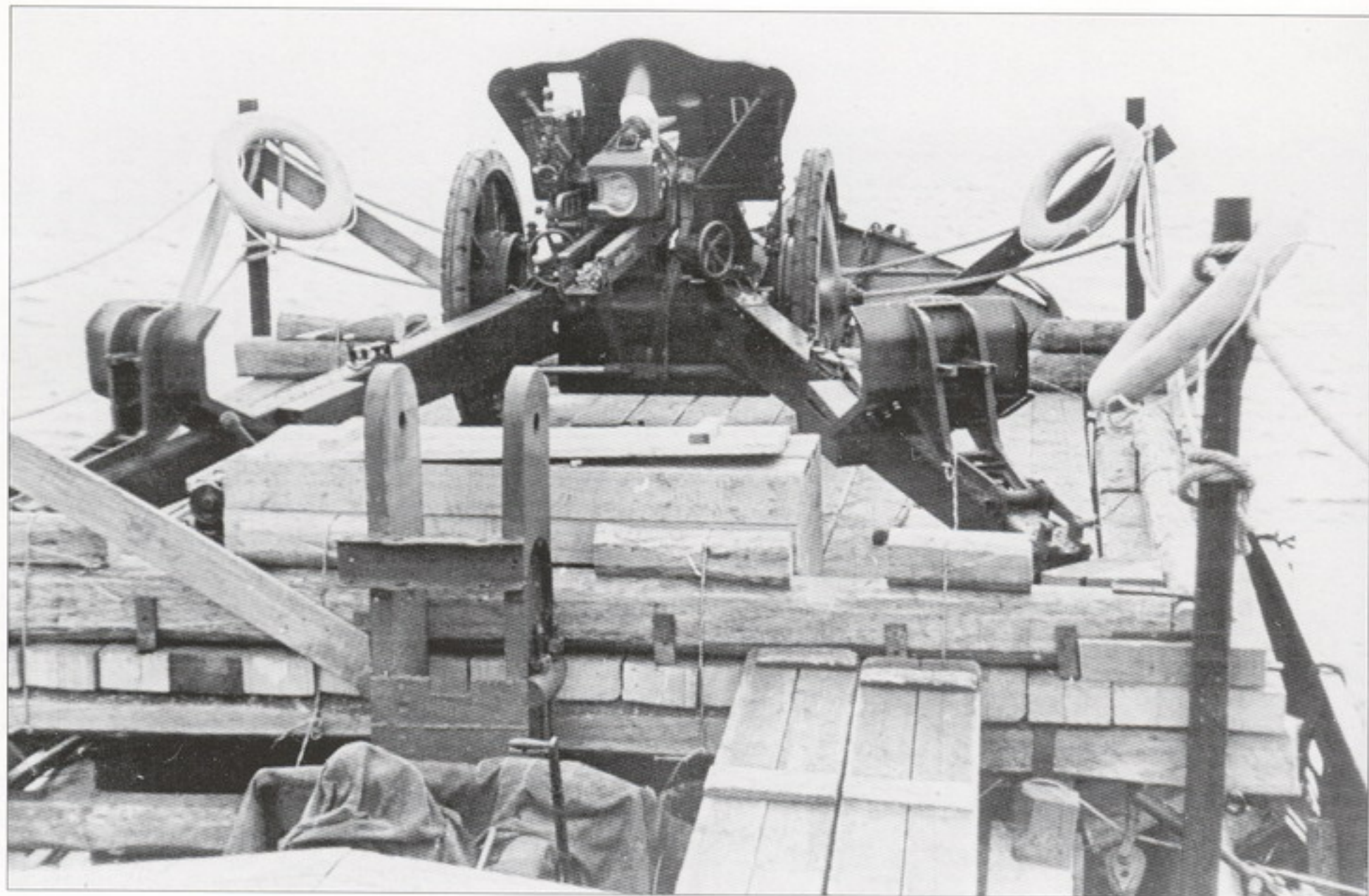
An **Herbert Fähre** ferry during construction in 1940.



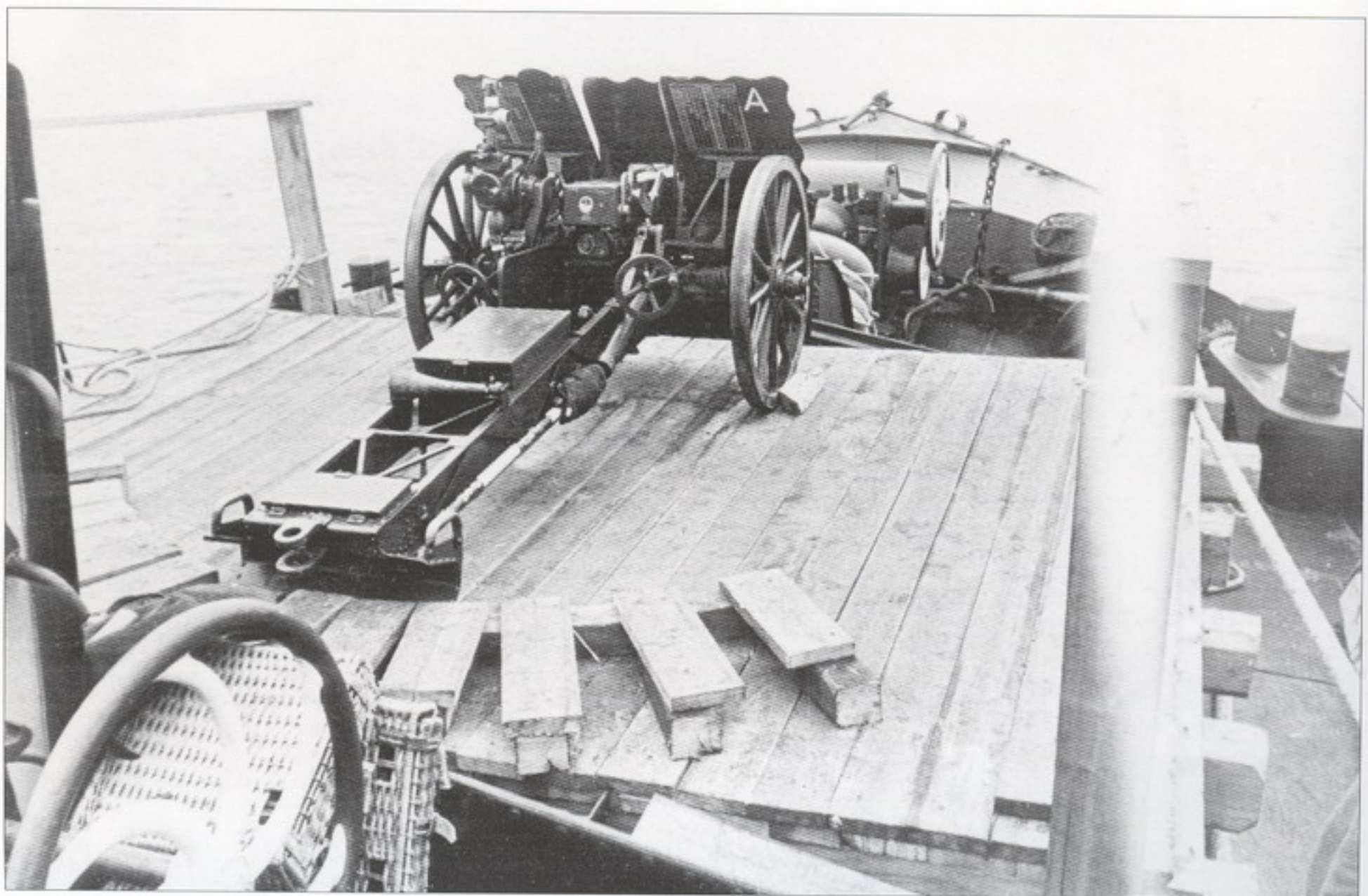


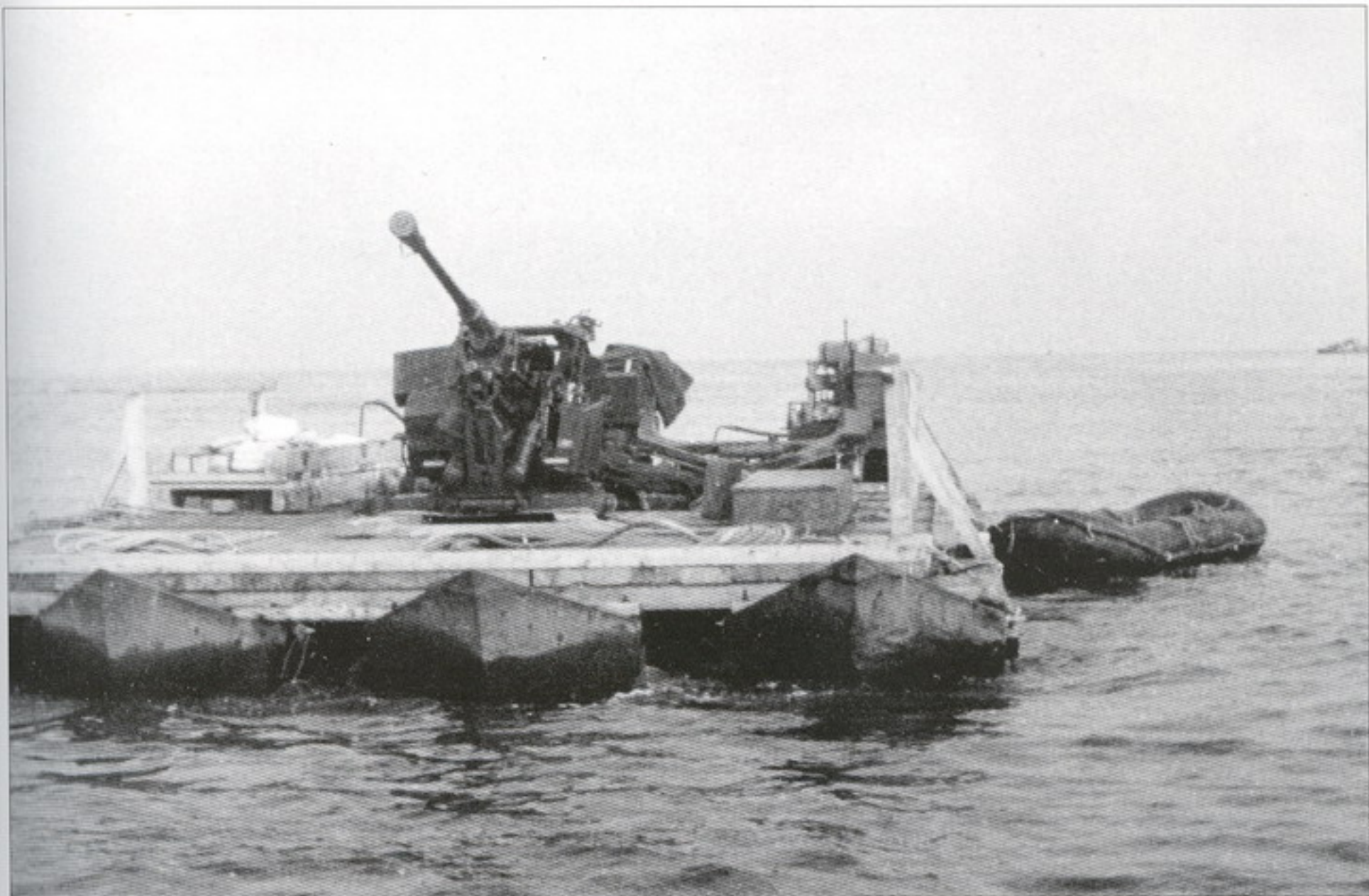
A **Büssing-Fähre** demonstrating the transport of a captured **Matilda** in front of a delegation of Japanese officers on 10 July 1942.



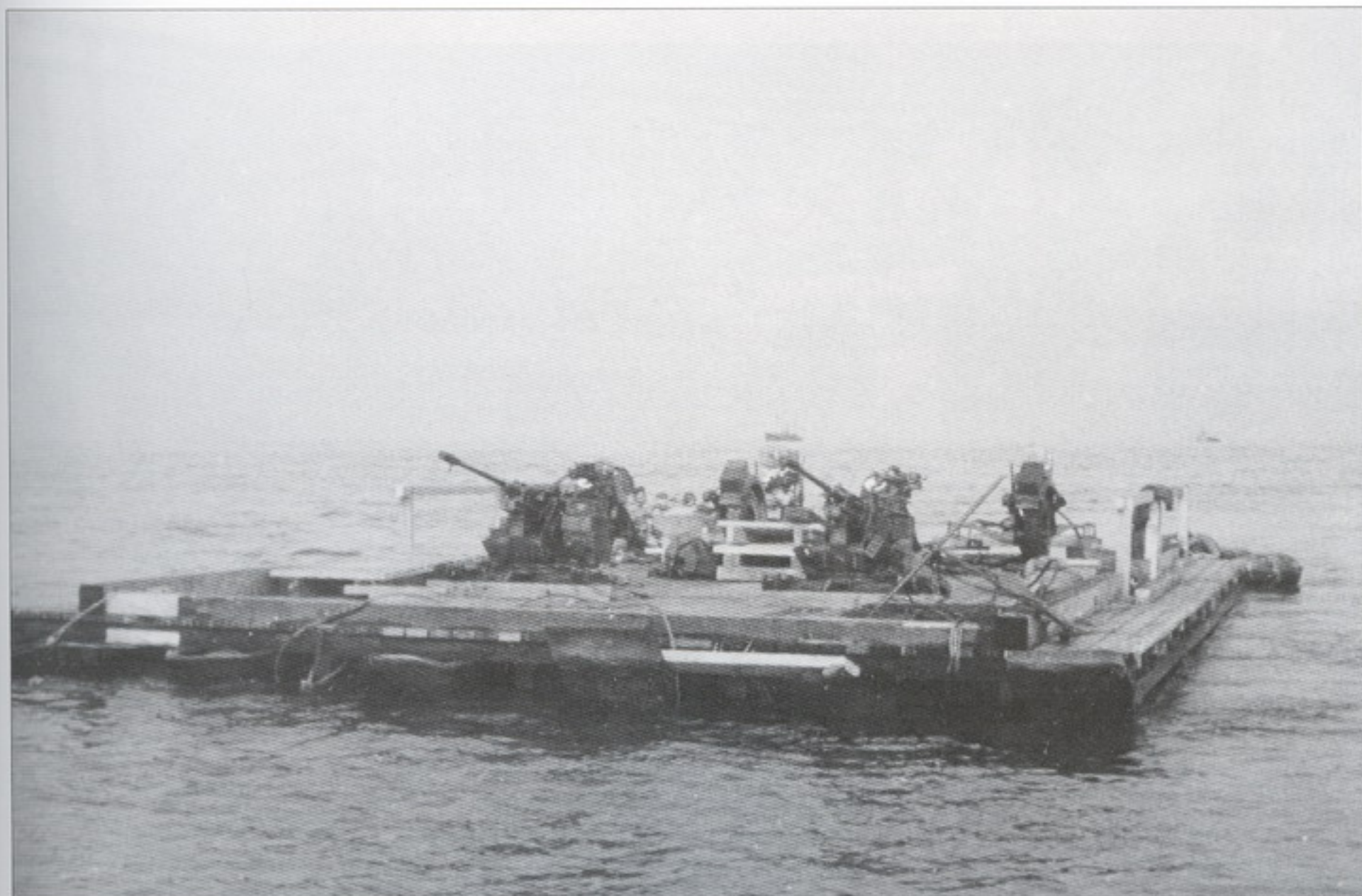


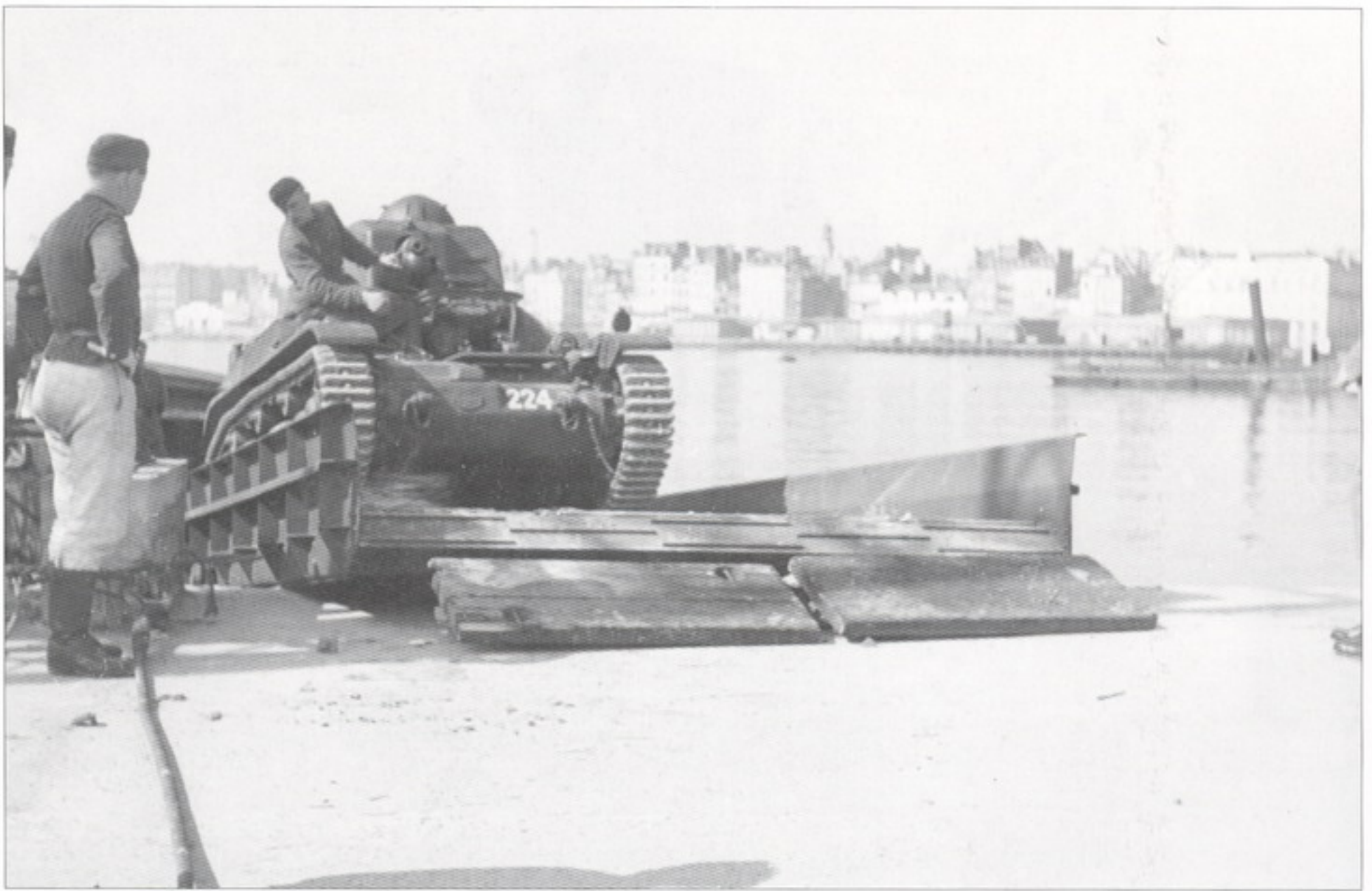
Expedient armament of a **Kahnes** for Operation Sea Lion.



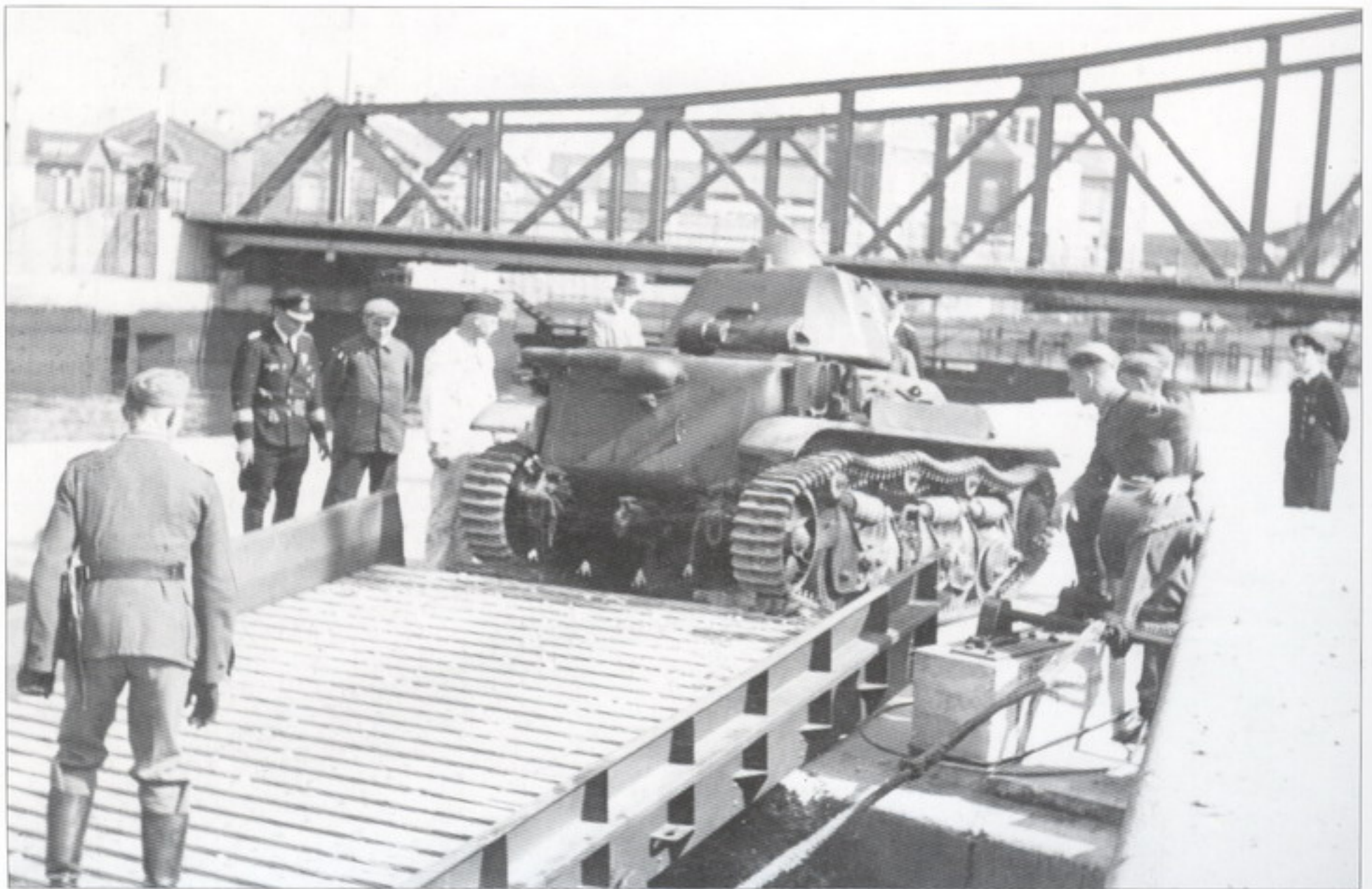


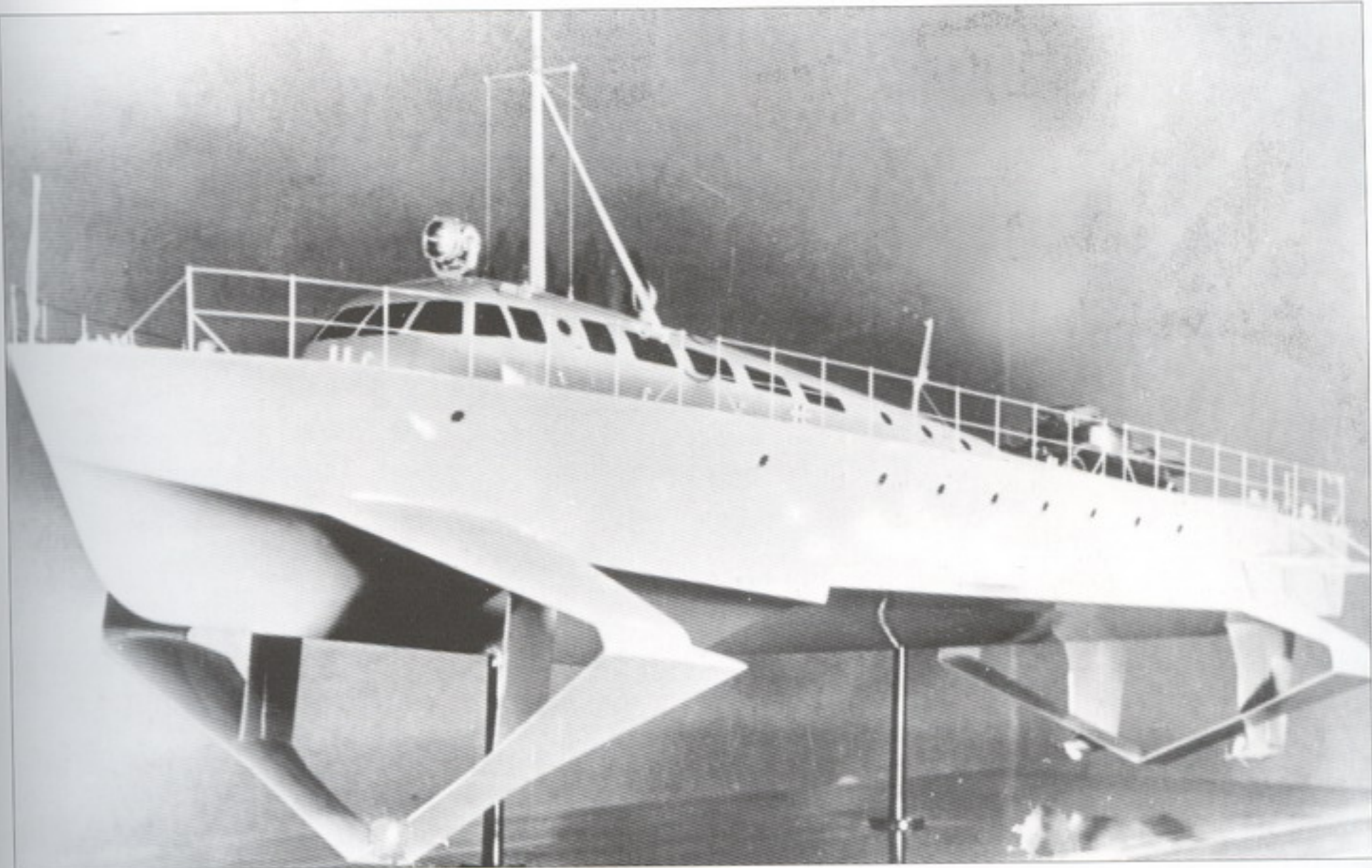
An expedient **Flak Behelfsfähre** (anti-aircraft barge) for Operation Sea Lion.



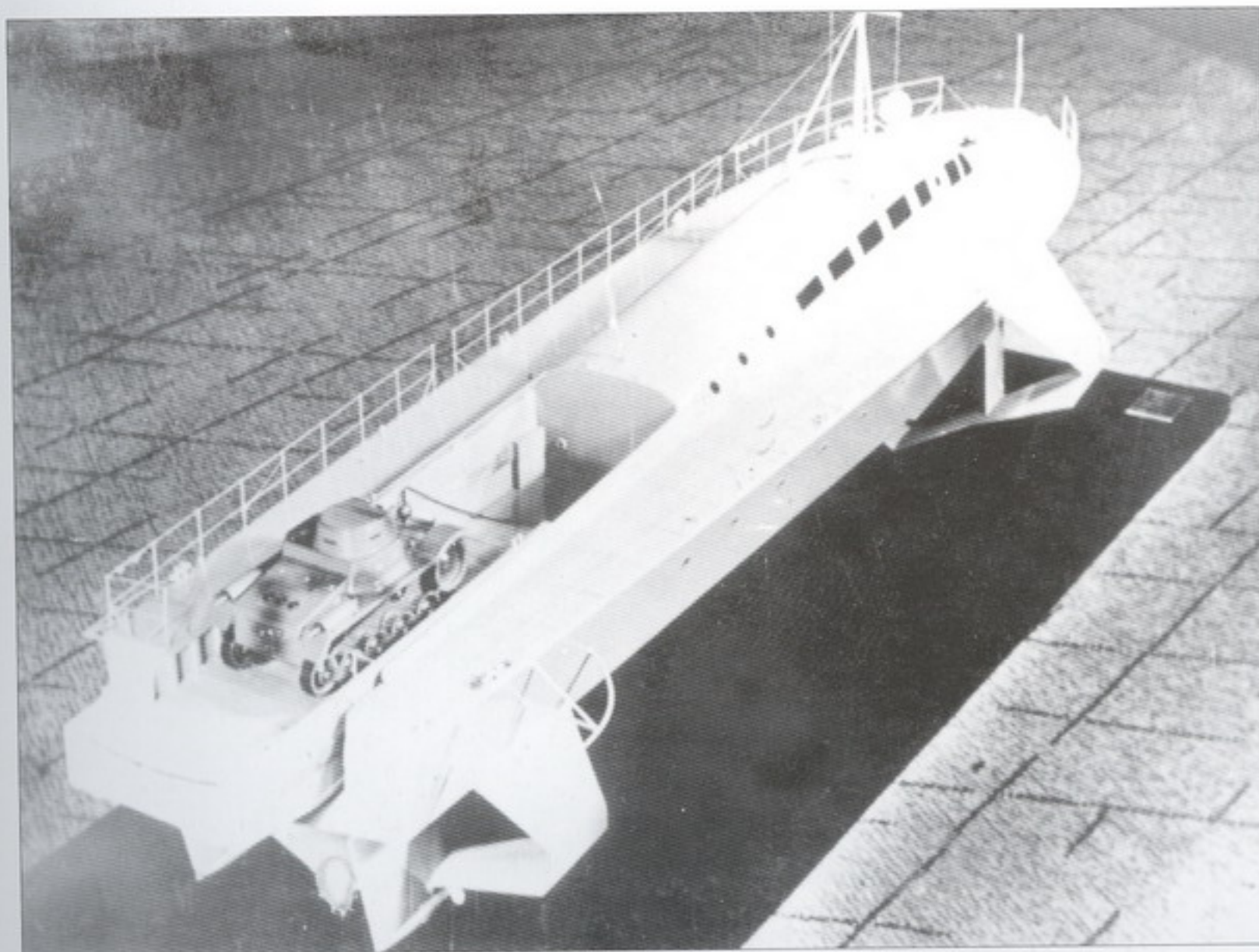


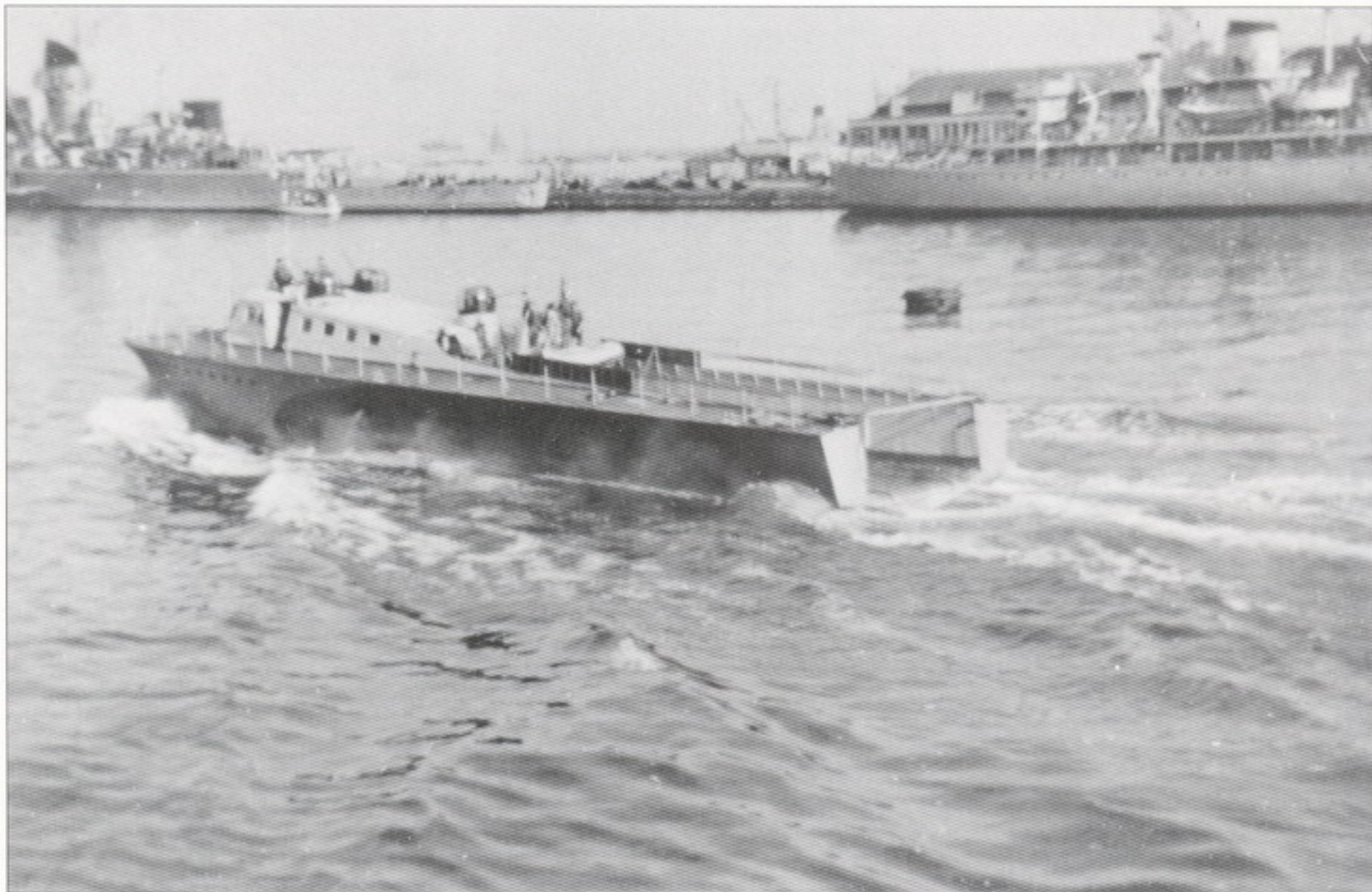
Exercises with R 35 tanks and barge during preparations for Operation Sea Lion.



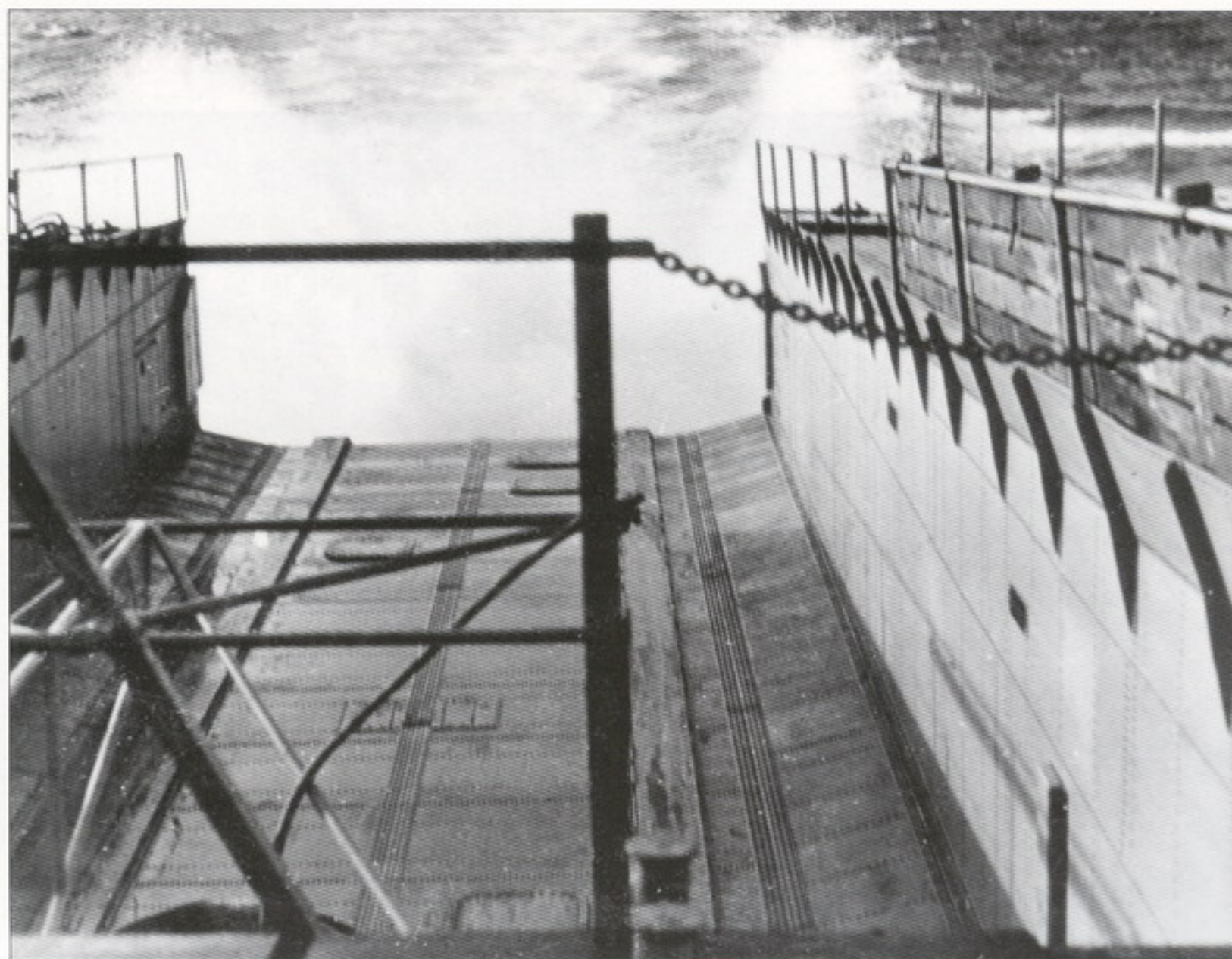


The **Schell I**, a prototype hydrofoil tank transporter for **Pz.Kpfw.II** tanks, was produced for Operation Sea Lion. The tank, which had a special pontoon around it, could be loaded or unloaded from the back of the hydrofoil transporter. When the transporter stopped moving it would settle into the water, making loading and unloading possible.





The **Schell I** in the service of the Kriegsmarine received the designation **VS 8**, Gotenhafen, July 1944.



The **VS 8** at top speed (41 knots) in the Baltic, 1944. The details of the tank transporter area can be seen clearly.



RSO (Raupenschlepper Ost), on a Pilabo.39), leaving Sorstrommen, Norway in October 1944.



A **New Tiger?**. This wooden mock-up was built onto a **Kübelwagen** and used by an **Ausb.Btl.** (Training Battalion) in Denmark in March of 1945.





The **le.Pi.Kp.Brdbg.** training on sturm boats (**le.Stubo.39**) at Osternothafen (eastern part of Swinemünde harbor) in May 1942.





le.Pi.Kp.Brdbg., supported by **H 39** tanks of **Pz.Kp.223**, in action in the region of Anapa (Crimea) in September 1942. Note the interesting unit insignia (half moon and star) on the truck.





Trop.Abt.Brdbg. securing captured equipment during Operation "Toten Mann".
In this case it is a British 25 pdr. field gun at Bir el Hacheim on 11 June 1942.





Lt. Otto Müller of **Tropen.Kp.Brdbg.** securing captured equipment during Operation "Toten Mann". Müller was killed on 10 July 1942.



The **Tropen.Kp.Brdbg.** escorting a column of captured equipment at Ain el Gazala in June 1942. Here a Chevrolet C60 truck is towing a damaged Bedford truck.

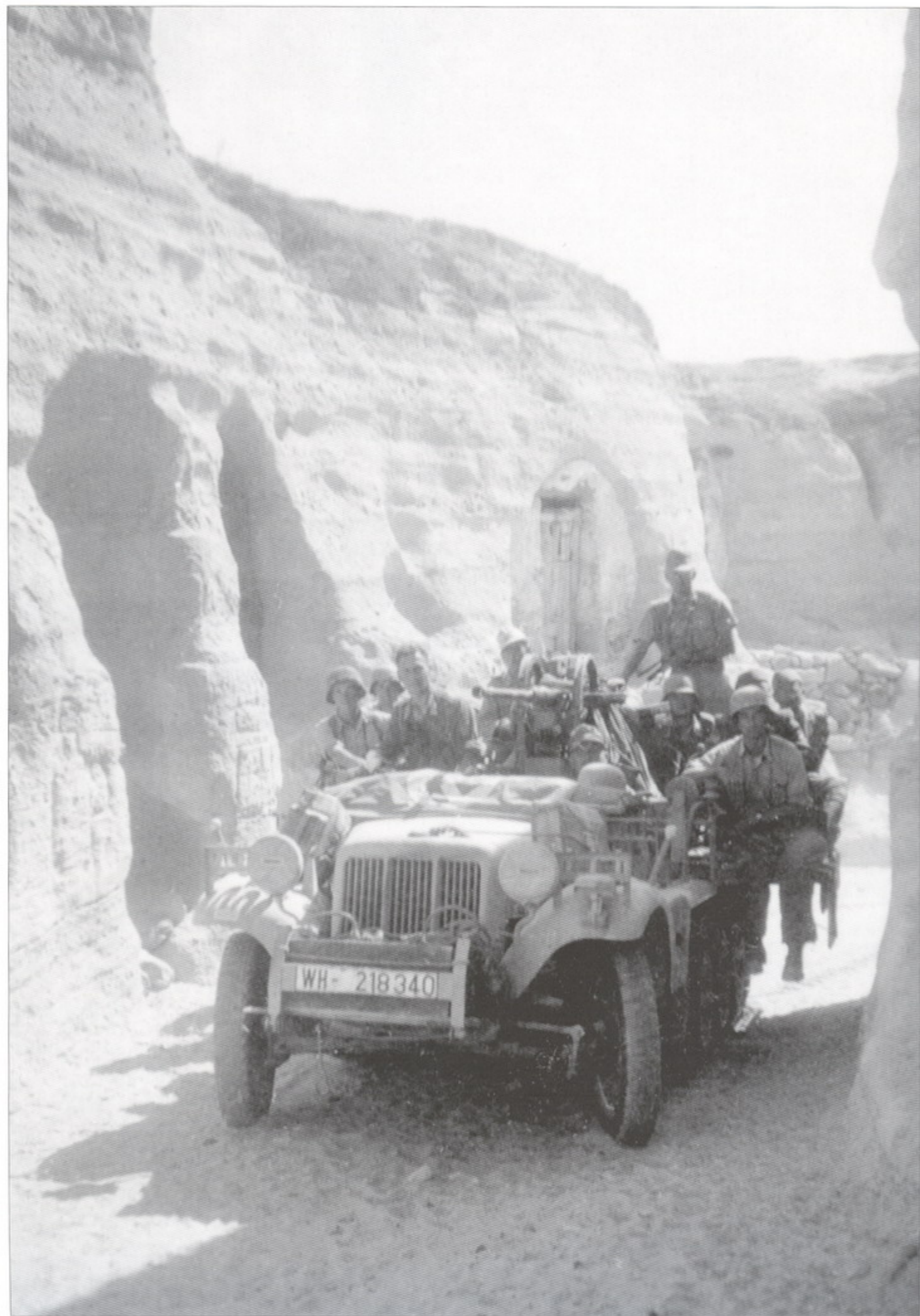


Trop.Abt.Brdbg. driving on captured vehicles in the direction of El Alamein in June 1942.





A series of three photos showing **Sd.Kfz.10/4's** with **2 cm Flak 38**, of **1. and 2./Trop.Abt.Brdbg.**, marching south-east to Hammamet, Tunis in December, 1942.







An **Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.B** of the "**Deutsches Afrika Korps**", Africa. An interesting detail is the way the frame antenna has been adapted to the additional antenna manufactured from a length of cable.



An **Sd.Kfz.251/3 Ausf.A** on the Eastern Front.