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3rd SS Division Totenkopf

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*Not to be confused with **SS-Totenkopfverbände**, the SS organization responsible for administering the Nazi concentration camps for the Third Reich.*



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The **SS Division *Totenkopf*** ("skull"), also known as 3. SS-Panzergrenadier-Division *Totenkopf* and 3. SS-Panzer-Division *Totenkopf*, was one of the 38 [divisions](#) fielded by the *Waffen-SS* during World War II. Prior to achieving division status, the formation was known as *Kampfgruppe* (battlegroup) "Eicke". The division is infamous due to its insignia and the fact that most of the initial enlisted soldiers were *SS-Totenkopfverbände* (SS [concentration camp](#) guards), and as such it is popularly referred to as the "Death's Head Division". Personnel from this formation participated in several known [war crimes](#).

The *Totenkopf* division was numbered with the "Germanic" divisions of the *Waffen-SS*. These included also the *Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler*, *Das Reich*, and *Wiking* divisions.

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Formation and Fall Gelb [edit]

The SS Division *Totenkopf* was formed in October 1939. The *Totenkopf* was initially formed from concentration camp guards of the 1st (*Oberbayern*), 2nd (*Brandenburg*) and 3rd (*Thüringen*) *Standarten* (regiments) of the *SS-Totenkopfverbände*, and soldiers from the *SS-Heimwehr "Danzig"*.

The division had officers from the *SS-Verfügungstruppe* (*SS-VT*), of whom many had already seen action in Poland. The division was commanded by *SS-Obergruppenführer* **Theodor Eicke**. Through the Battle of France, the division was generally equipped with ex-Czech weapons.^[1]

Having missed the [Polish campaign](#), *Totenkopf* was initially held in reserve during the assault into France and the [Low Countries](#) in May 1940. They were committed on 16 May to the Front in Belgium. The *Totenkopf* soldiers fought fanatically, suffering heavy casualties.

Totenkopf saw action a number of times during the French campaign. To the northeast of [Cambrai](#) the division took 16,000 French prisoners. Whilst subsequently trying to drive through to the coast they encountered a major Anglo-French force which they had a great deal of difficulty stopping and came perilously close to panic. *Totenkopf* had to resort to firing artillery pieces in an anti-tank role, and were saved only by the intervention of Luftwaffe dive-bombers. It then suffered heavy losses during the taking of the [La Bassée Canal](#). Further stiff resistance was then encountered at both [Béthune](#) and [Le Paradis](#).The [Le Paradis massacre](#) was a [war crime](#) committed by members of the 14th Company, *SS Division Totenkopf*, under the command of *Hauptsturmführer* **Fritz Knöchlein**. It took place on 27 May 1940, during the [Battle of France](#), at a time when the [British Expeditionary Force](#) (BEF) was attempting to retreat through the [Pas-de-Calais](#) region during the [Battle of Dunkirk](#).

The French surrender found the division located near the Spanish border, where it was to stay, resting and refitting, until April 1941. *Totenkopf* had suffered heavy losses during the campaign, including over 300 officers. Replacement personnel were supplied, this time via regular *Waffen-SS* recruitment as opposed to coming from the camps. Flak and artillery battalions were added to its strength. Local vehicles were also commandeered from the French, many of the division's soft-skinned transport during *Barbarossa* was of French origin.

Barbarossa and the Demjansk Pocket [edit]

In April 1941, the division was ordered East to join *Generalfeldmarschall* **Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb**'s

Third SS Panzer Division *Totenkopf*.



Insignia of the 3rd SS Panzer Division

Active	1939–1945
Country	 Nazi Germany
Branch	 Waffen-SS
Type	Armoured
Size	Division
Motto	<i>Meine Ehre heißt Treue</i> (<i>"My Honor Is Loyalty"</i>)
Engagements	World War II
Commanders	
Notable commanders	Theodor Eicke Matthias Kleinheisterkamp Georg Keppler Hermann Priß Heinz Lammerding Max Simon Hellmuth Becker



Army Group North. Leeb's force was tasked with advancing on **Leningrad** and formed the northern wing of Operation *Barbarossa*. *Totenkopf* saw action in **Lithuania** and **Latvia**, and by July had breached the vaunted **Stalin Line**. The division then advanced past **Demjansk** to Leningrad where it was involved in heavy fighting from 31 July to 25 August.



Motorcyclists (German: *Kradschützen*) from the SS Division "Totenkopf" during the invasion of Russia in September 1941

During the autumn and winter of 1941, the Soviets launched a number of operations against the German lines in the northern sector of the Front. During one, the Division was encircled for several months near Demjansk in what would come to be known as the **Demjansk Pocket**. During these *kessel* (cauldron) battles, *Totenkopf* suffered so greatly, that due to its reduced size, it was re-designated *Kampfgruppe* "Eicke". The division was involved in ferocious fighting to hold the pocket. SS-*Hauptsturmführer* **Erwin Meierdress** of the *Sturmgeschütze-Batterie* (Assault Gun) *Totenkopf* formed a *Kampfgruppe* of about 120 soldiers and held the strategic town of Bjakowo despite repeated determined enemy attempts to capture it. During these battles, Meierdress personally destroyed several enemy tanks in his *StuG III*. He was awarded the **Iron Cross** for his actions during this period. In April 1942, the division broke out of the pocket and managed to reach friendly territory.



Anti-tank unit of the 3rd SS Panzer, September 1941

At Demjansk, about 80% of its soldiers were killed, wounded or missing in action. The remnants of the Division were pulled out of the line in late October, 1942 and sent to France to be refitted. While there, the Division took part in **Case Anton**, the takeover of

Vichy France in November 1942. For this operation, the division was supplied with a **Panzer battalion** and redesignated *3.SS-Panzergrenadier-Division Totenkopf*. The division remained in France until February, 1943, when their old commander, Theodor Eicke, resumed control.

Kharkov – Kursk [edit]

In Early February 1943 *Totenkopf* was moved back to the **Eastern Front** as part of **Erich von Manstein's Army Group South**. The division, as a part of SS-*Obergruppenführer* **Paul Hausser's SS Panzer Corps**, took part in the **third Battle of Kharkov**, blunting the Soviet offensive. During this campaign, Theodor Eicke was killed when his **Fieseler Storch** spotter aircraft was shot down while on final approach to a front line unit. The division mounted an assault to secure the crash site and recover their commander's body, he was buried with full military honours. **Hermann Priess** succeeded Eicke as commander.

The SS Panzer Corps, including *Totenkopf*, was then shifted north to take part in Operation *Citadel*, the great offensive to reduce the **Kursk** salient. It was during February 1943 that the 3rd SS Panzer Regiment received a company of **Tiger I** heavy tanks (9th Company/3rd SS Panzer Regiment). This company was near full strength by the time *Citadel* commenced, having honed their tank-killing skills during the German counterstroke to recapture Kharkov and Belgorod during the spring of 1943.

The attack was launched on 5 July 1943, after a massive Soviet artillery barrage fell on the German assembly areas. The **II SS Panzer Corps** (renamed after the formation of the **I SS Panzer Corps** one month earlier), was to attack the southern flank of the salient as the spearhead for *Generaloberst* **Hermann Hoth's 4th Panzer Army**.

The *Totenkopf* covered the advance on the left flank of the II SS Panzer Corps, with the *Leibstandarte* forming the spearhead. 3rd SS Panzer Regiment advanced in a **panzerkeil** (wedge) across the hot and dusty **steppe**. Despite encountering stiff Soviet resistance and several **pakfronts** (anti-tank positions), the *Totenkopf's* panzers continued the advance, albeit at a slower pace than had been planned. Hausser ordered his II SS Panzer Corps to split in two, with the *Totenkopf* crossing the **Psel River** northwards and then continuing on towards the town of **Prokhorovka**.

In the early morning of 9 July, 6th SS *Panzergrenadier Regiment* "Theodor Eicke" attacked northwards, crossing the Psel and attempted to seize the strategic Hill 226.6, located to the east of the fortified village of Kliuchi. The attack was rebuffed by the defending Soviets. The failure to capture the hill meant that the drive along the north bank of the Psel was temporarily halted, forcing Hausser to also delay the Southern advance. In the afternoon, *regiment* "Eicke" managed to redeem itself by capturing the hill, but the northern advance slowed and the majority of the division was still south of the Psel, where elements of *SS-Panzergrenadier-Regiment 5 Thule* continued to advance towards Prokhorovka and cover the flank of the *Leibstandarte*.

By 11 July, SS-*Hauptsturmführer* **Erwin Meierdress** had led his 1st Company/3rd SS Panzer Regiment across the Psel on hastily constructed pontoon bridges, reinforcing the tenuous position. The forces in the bridgehead were subjected to several furious Soviet attacks, but with the support of Meierdress' panzers they held their ground and slowly expanded the bridgehead, securing Kliuchi. Strong Soviet opposition had severely slowed the division's advance along the north bank. In the afternoon of 12 July, near the village of Andre'evka on the south bank of the Psel, the Soviets launched a major counterattack against Regiment *Thule* and the division's *StuG battalion*.

SS-*Brigadeführer* **Hermann Priess**, the *Totenkopf's* commander, ordered Meierdress' *abteilung* (battalion) to advance and support the beleaguered forces. The *PzKpfw III*s and *IV*s of Meierdress' unit were supported by the *Totenkopf's* Tiger company, (9th Company/3rd SS Panzer Regiment). In ferocious combat with the lead units of the **5th Guards Tank Army**, Meierdress managed to halt the Soviet assault, destroying many Soviet **T-34** tanks, but at the cost of the majority of the division's remaining operational panzers.

While the II SS Panzer Corps had halted the Soviet counteroffensive and inflicted heavy casualties, it had exhausted itself and was no longer capable of offensive action. Manstein attempted to commit his reserve, the **XXIV Panzer Corps**, but Hitler refused to authorize this. On 14 July, Hitler called off the operation.

Battles on the Mius Front – Retreat to the Dniepr [edit]

Along with *Das Reich*, the division was reassigned to *General der Infanterie* **Karl-Adolf Hollidt's** reformed **6th Army** in the Southern **Ukraine**. The 6th Army was tasked with eliminating the Soviet bridgehead over the **Mius River**.

Totenkopf was involved in heavy fighting over the next several weeks. During the July–August battles for Hill 213 and the town of **Stepanowka**, the division suffered heavy losses, and over the course of the campaign on the **Mius-Front**, it suffered more casualties than it had during

Operation *Citadel*. By the time the Soviet bridgehead was eliminated, the division had lost 1,500 soldiers; the Panzer regiment was reduced to 20 tanks.

The *Totenkopf* was then moved north, back to Kharkov. Along with *Das Reich*, *Totenkopf* took part in the battles to halt Operation *Rumyantsev* and to prevent the Soviet capture of the city. Although the two divisions managed to halt the offensive, inflicting heavy casualties and destroying over 800 tanks, the Soviets outflanked the defenders, forcing them to abandon the city on 23 August.

By early September, the *Totenkopf* reached the Dniepr. Elements of the Soviet 5th Guards Tank Army had forced a crossing at *Kremenchug* and were soon threatening to break through the Dniepr line. *Totenkopf* was thrown into action against the bridgehead.

In October 1943, the division was reformed as 3rd SS Panzer Division *Totenkopf*. The Panzer *abteilung* was officially upgraded to a regiment, and the two *Panzergranadier* regiments were given the honorary titles "Theodor Eicke" and "Totenkopf".

After holding the Kremenchug bridgehead for several months, the Soviets finally broke out, pushing *Totenkopf* and the other axis divisions involved back towards the Romanian border. By November, *Totenkopf* was engaged fighting intense defensive actions against Red Army attacks over the vital town of *Krivoi Rog* to the west of the Dniepr.

Warsaw [\[edit\]](#)

In January 1944, *Totenkopf* was still engaged in heavy defensive fighting east of the Dniepr near *Krivoi Rog*, where a breakthrough nevertheless evaded the Soviets, due in great part to the actions of the *Totenkopf* and the *Heer's Panzergranadier-Division "Großdeutschland"*. In February 1944, 56,000 German troops were trapped in the *Korsun Pocket*. *Totenkopf* was sent towards *Cherkassy* to assist in the relief attempts. The division attacked towards the city of *Korsun*, attempting to secure a crossing over the Gniloy-Tilkich river. The *1st Panzer Division*, fighting alongside the *Totenkopf*, achieved a linkup with the encircled forces.

In the second week of March, after a fierce battle near *Kirovograd*, the *Totenkopf* fell back behind the *Bug River*. *Totenkopf* immediately began taking up new defensive positions. After two weeks of heavy fighting, again alongside the *Panzergranadier-Division "Großdeutschland"* west of *Ivanovka*, the Axis forces again fell back, withdrawing to the *Dniestr* on the Romanian border near *Iași*.

In the first week of April, *Totenkopf* gained a moment's respite as it rested in the area near *Târgu Frumos* in Romania. The division received replacements and new equipment, it's panzer regiment taking charge of a consignment of *Panther tanks* to replace some of the outdated PzKpfw IVs. In the second week of April, heavy Soviet attacks towards *Târgul Frumos*^[*disambiguation needed*] meant that *Totenkopf* was back in action, playing a role in the decisive defensive victory. By 7 May, the front had quietened and the *Totenkopf* went back to the business of reorganizing.

In a battle near *Iași*, elements of the division, together with elements of the *Panzergranadier-Division "Großdeutschland"*, managed to halt an armoured assault by the Red Army. The assault, which in many aspects bore similarities to those of the later British Operation *Goodwood*, was carried out by approximately 500 tanks.^[2]



Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of April–May 1943—among the SS units involved was the SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Reserve Battalion III Warsaw of the 3rd SS Division^[3]

In early July, the division was ordered to the area near *Grodno* in Poland, where it would form a part of *SS-Obergruppenführer Herbert Gille's IV SS Panzer Corps*, covering the approaches to *Warsaw* near *Modlin*.

After The Soviet Operation *Bagration* and the destruction of *Army Group Centre* the German lines had been pushed back over 300 miles, to the outskirts of the Polish capital. The *Totenkopf* arrived at the Warsaw front in late July 1944. After the launch of Operation *Bagration* and the collapse of *Army Group Centre*, the central-Eastern front was a mess; the IV. *SS-Panzerkorps* was one of the few formations standing in the way of the Soviet advance. On 1 August 1944, the *Armia Krajowa* (the Polish Home Army), *rose up* in Warsaw itself. A column of *Totenkopf Tigers* was caught up in the fighting, and several were lost. The *Totenkopf* itself was not involved in the suppression of the revolt, instead guarding the front lines, and fighting off several Soviet probing attacks into the city's eastern suburbs.

In several furious battles near the town of Modlin in mid August, the *Totenkopf*, fighting alongside the *5th SS Panzer Division "Wiking"* and the *Hermann Göring Panzer Division* virtually annihilated the *Soviet 3rd Tank Corps*, which had contained a division of communist Poles. The terrain around Modlin is excellent for armour, and *Totenkopf's* panzers exploited this to their advantage, engaging Soviet tanks from a range where the superiority of the German optics and the 75 mm high-velocity gun gave the Panthers an edge over the T-34s.

Budapest Relief Attempts [\[edit\]](#)

The efforts of the *Totenkopf*, *Wiking* and *Hermann Göring* divisions allowed the Germans to hold the *Vistula* line and establish *Army Group Vistula*. In December 1944, the *IX SS Mountain Corps* (Alpine Corps-Croatia) was encircled in *Budapest*. Hitler ordered the IV SS Panzer Corps to redeploy south to relieve the 95,000 Germans and Hungarians trapped in the city. The corps arrived just before New Year's Eve, and was immediately thrown into action.

The relief attempts were to be codenamed Operation *Konrad*. The first attack was *Konrad I*. The plan was for a joint attack by the *Wiking* and *Totenkopf* from the town of *Tata* attacking along the *Bicske*-Budapest line. The attack was launched on New Year's Day, 1945.

Despite initial gains, *Konrad I* ran into heavy Soviet opposition near *Bicske*, during the battle the 1st Battalion, 3rd SS Panzer Regiment's commander, *SS-Sturmbannführer* Erwin Meierdress was killed.

After the failure of the first operation, *Totenkopf* and *Wiking* launched an assault aimed at reaching the city centre. Named Operation *Konrad II*, the attack was launched on 7 January from just south of *Esztergom*. It reached as far as Budapest's northern suburbs, by 12 January *panzergranadiers* of the "*Wiking*" division spotted the church spires and turrets of the Hungarian capital's skyline. However, despite its success, Gille's corps was overextended and vulnerable, so it was ordered to fall back as part of a ruse to encircle Soviet units north of the city.

Operation *Konrad III* got underway on 20 January 1945. Attacking from the south of Budapest, it aimed at encircling ten Red Army divisions. However, the relief forces could not achieve their goal, despite tearing a 15-mile hole in the Soviets' line and destroying the *135th Rifle Corps*.



Soldiers of the 3rd SS Division *Totenkopf* break for a meal beside the wreck of a Soviet T-34 somewhere in Romania, 1944

Although they had been on the verge of rescuing the **IX SS Mountain Corps**, the encircled troops could not be reached and so therefore capitulated in mid-February. The division was pulled back to the west, executing a fighting withdrawal from Budapest to the area near **Lake Balaton**, where the **6th SS Panzer Army** under **SS-Oberstgruppenführer Josef Dietrich** was massing for the upcoming Operation *Frühlingserwachen* (Operation *Spring Awakening*).

Gille's corps was too depleted to take part in the assault, instead it provided flank support to assaulting divisions during the beginning of the operation.

Totenkopf, together with *Wiking*, performed a holding action on the left flank of the offensive, in the area between **Velenczesee-Stuhlweissenberg**. As *Frühlingserwachen* progressed, the division was heavily engaged, preventing Soviet efforts from outflanking the advancing German forces.

As the offensive stalled, the Soviets launched a major attack, the **Vienna Offensive**, on 16 March. Attacking the border between the *Totenkopf* and the **Hungarian 2nd Armoured Division**, contact was soon lost between the two formations. Acting quickly, the 6th Army commander, **Generaloberst Hermann Balck**, recommended moving the **I SS Panzer Corps** north to plug the gap and prevent the encirclement of the **IV SS Panzer Corps**. Despite this quick thinking, a Führer Order authorising this move was slow in coming, and when the divisions finally began moving, it was too late.

On 22 March, the Red Army encirclement of the *Totenkopf* and *Wiking* was almost complete. Desperate, Balck threw the veteran **9th SS Panzer Division "Hohenstaufen"**, into the area to hold open a route which could be used to withdraw - the Berhida Corridor. In the battle to hold it open, the "*Hohenstaufen*" bled itself white, but Gille's corps managed to escape.

On 24 March, another Soviet attack threw the exhausted IV SS Panzer Corps back towards **Vienna**, and all contact was lost with the neighbouring I SS Panzer Corps. This destroyed any resemblance of an organised line of defence. The remnants of the *Totenkopf* executed a fighting withdrawal into **Czechoslovakia**. By early-May, they were within reach of the American forces, to whom the division officially surrendered on 9 May. The Americans promptly handed *Totenkopf* back to the Soviets, and many *Totenkopf* soldiers died in Soviet **Gulags**.^[4]

War crimes [edit]

The division was involved in several war crimes, most notably a massacre of British soldiers during the **Battle of France**.

Poland [edit]

Theodor Eicke, who was the commandant of the **Dachau concentration camp**, inspector of the camps and murderer of **Ernst Röhm**, later became the commander of the **3 SS Totenkopf Division**. With the invasion of Poland, the *Totenkopfverbände* troops were called on to carry out "police and security measures" in rear areas. What these measures involved is demonstrated by the record of **SS Totenkopf Standarte "Brandenburg"**. It arrived in **Włocławek** on 22 September 1939 and embarked on a four day "Jewish action" that included the burning of synagogues and the execution en-masse of the leaders of the Jewish community. On 29 September the *Standarte* travelled to Bydgoszcz to conduct an "intelligentsia action". Approximately 800 Polish civilians and what the **Sicherheitsdienst** (SD) termed "potential resistance leaders" were killed. The *Totenkopfverbände* was to become one of the elite SS divisions, but from the start they were among the first executors of a policy of systematic extermination.

Le Paradis Massacre [edit]

The **Le Paradis massacre** was a war crime committed by members of the 14th Company, **SS Division Totenkopf**, under the command of **Hauptsturmführer Fritz Knöchlein**. It took place on 27 May 1940, during the **Battle of France**, at a time when the **British Expeditionary Force** (BEF) was attempting to retreat through the **Pas-de-Calais** region during the **Battle of Dunkirk**.

Soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, the **Royal Norfolk Regiment**, had become isolated from their regiment. They occupied and defended a farmhouse against an attack by *Waffen-SS* forces in the village of **Le Paradis**. After running out of ammunition, the defenders surrendered to the German troops. The Germans led them across the road to a wall, and machine-gunned them. Ninety-seven British troops died. Two survived, with injuries, and hid until they were captured by German forces several days later.

After the war, Knöchlein was located, tried and convicted by a war crimes court, the two survivors acted as witnesses against him. For his part in the **massacre**, Knöchlein was executed in 1949.

Commanders [edit]

- *Gruppenführer* **Theodor Eicke**, 1 November 1939 – 7 July 1941
- *Oberführer* **Matthias Kleinheisterkamp**, 7 July 1941 – 18 July 1941
- *Brigadeführer* **Georg Keppler**, 18 July 1941 – 19 September 1941
- *Obergruppenführer* Theodor Eicke, 19 September 1941 – 26 February 1943
- *Obergruppenführer* **Hermann Priess**, 26 February 1943 – 27 April 1943
- *Gruppenführer* **Heinz Lammerding**, 27 April 1943 – 15 May 1943
- *Gruppenführer* **Max Simon**, 15 May 1943 – 22 October 1943
- *Obergruppenführer* Herman Priess, 22 October 1943 – 21 June 1944
- *Brigadeführer* **Hellmuth Becker**, 21 June 1944 – 8 May 1945

Notable members [edit]

- **Horst Tappert** (1923–2008), actor

Order of Battle – As of 1943 [edit]

- Regimental Headquarters
- **SS Panzergrenadier Regiment 5 "Totenkopf"** (often incorrectly named "Thule") (Regiment 1 was redesignated Regiment 5 "Thule" on 22 October 1943, one of several redesignations.^[5])
 - I.Battalion



British prisoners of war with a PzKpfw
German tank in Calais in May, 1940

- II. Battalion
 - III. Battalion
- SS *Panzer*grenadier Regiment 6 "Theodor Eicke" (formerly Regiment 3 *Theodor Eicke*)^[6]
 - I. Battalion
 - II. Battalion
 - III. Battalion
- SS *Panzer* Regiment 3
 - I. Battalion
 - II. Battalion
- SS *Panzerjäger* (anti-tank) Battalion 3
- SS *Sturmgeschütz* Battalion 3
- SS Motorized Artillery Regiment 3
- SS *Flak* Battalion 3
- SS Motorized Signals Battalion 3
- SS Motorized Reconnaissance Battalion 3
- SS Motorized Pioneer Battalion 3
- SS *Dina* 3
- SS Field Hospital 3
- SS Combat Reporter Platoon 3
- SS Military Police Troop 3
- SS *Reserve Battalion* 3

See also [edit]

- Division (military), Military unit, List of German divisions in World War II
- Glossary of Nazi Germany
- List of Knight's Cross Recipients 3rd SS *Panzer* Division "Totenkopf"
- Panzer division
- Schutzstaffel* (SS)
- Totenkopf* (the skull symbol)
- War crime
- German war crimes

Notes [edit]

- ↑ Niehorster, Leo W. G. *German World War II Organizational Series, Vol. 2/II: Mechanized GHQ units and Waffen-SS Formations (10 May 1940)*, 1990
- ↑ Tamelander M, Zetterling, N, *Avgörandets Ögonblick*, p. 279.
- ↑ Axis History Forum
- ↑ "SS Division Totenkopf" . Archived from the original on 14 October 2008. Retrieved 14 October 2008.
- ↑ *Like a Cliff in the Ocean*, 2002, Karl Ullrich, page 231, J.J. Fedorowicz Publishing, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
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External links [edit]



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Panzer	1st SS Division <i>Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler</i> 2nd SS Division <i>Das Reich</i> 3rd SS Division Totenkopf 5th SS Panzer Division <i>Wiking</i> 9th SS Panzer Division <i>Hohenstaufen</i> 10th SS Panzer Division <i>Fruindsberg</i> 12th SS Panzer Division <i>Hitlerjugend</i> SS Heavy Panzer Battalions
Panzergrenadier	11th SS Volunteer Panzergrenadier Division <i>Nordland</i> 16th SS Panzergrenadier Division <i>Reichsführer-SS</i> 17th SS Panzergrenadier Division <i>Götz von Berlichingen</i> 18th SS Volunteer Panzergrenadier Division <i>Horst Wessel</i> 23rd SS Volunteer Panzergrenadier Division <i>Nederland</i>
	6th SS Mountain Division <i>Nord</i> 7th SS Volunteer Mountain Division <i>Prinz Eugen</i>

Mountain	13th Waffen Mountain Division of the SS <i>Handschar</i> (1st Croatian) 21st Waffen Mountain Division of the SS <i>Skanderbeg</i> (1st Albanian) 23rd Waffen Mountain Division of the SS <i>Kama</i> (2nd Croatian) 24th Waffen Mountain (Karstjäger) Division
Cavalry	8th SS Cavalry Division <i>Florian Geyer</i> 22nd SS Volunteer Cavalry Division <i>Maria Theresia</i> 33rd Waffen Cavalry Division of the SS (3rd Hungarian) 37th SS Volunteer Cavalry Division <i>Lützow</i>
Infantry	14th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS <i>Galizien</i> (1st Ukrainian) 15th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (1st Latvian) 19th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (2nd Latvian) 20th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (1st Estonian) 25th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS <i>Hunyadi</i> (1st Hungarian) 26th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (2nd Hungarian) 27th SS Volunteer Grenadier Division <i>Langemarck</i> (1st Flemish) 28th SS Volunteer Grenadier Division <i>Wallonien</i> 29th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS <i>RONA</i> (1st Russian) 29th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (1st Italian) 30th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (2nd Russian) 30th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (1st Belarussian) 31st SS Volunteer Grenadier Division 32nd SS Volunteer Grenadier Division <i>30 Januar</i> 33rd Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS <i>Charlemagne</i> (1st French) 34th SS Volunteer Grenadier Division <i>Landstorm Nederland</i> 36th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS 38th SS Division Grenadier <i>Nibelungen</i>
Police	4th SS Polizei Division 35th SS and Police Grenadier Division
Deception Divisions	26th SS Panzer Division 27th SS Panzer Division



VTE		German Armoured Divisions of World War II
Heer Panzer Divisions	Numbered Panzer Divisions	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 116th
	Named Panzer Divisions	Panzer Division Clausewitz Panzer Division Feldherrnhalle 1 Panzer Division Feldherrnhalle 2 Panzer Division Jüterbog Panzer Division Kempf Panzer Division Kurmark Panzer Lehr Division Panzer Division Müncheberg Panzer Division Tatra
	Reserve Panzer Divisions	155th Reserve Panzer Division 179th Reserve Panzer Division 233rd Reserve Panzer Division 273rd Reserve Panzer Division
Waffen-SS Panzer Divisions	1st "Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler" 2nd "Das Reich" 3rd "Totenkopf" 5th "Wiking" 9th "Hohenstaufen" 10th "Fruntsberg" 12th "Hitlerjugend"	
SA Panzer Divisions	Panzer Corps Feldherrnhalle	
Luftwaffe Panzer Divisions	Hermann Göring Division	

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