

Luftwaffe Airfields 1935-45

Luftwaffe Airfields 1935-45 The Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

By Henry L. deZeng IV



Key to Numbers:

- 1) Hangars (demolished in mid-July 1944 by the retreating Germans)
- 2) Barracks (demolished in mid-July 1944 by the retreating Germans)
- 3) Accommodations and Operations Buildings (demolished at the same time)

Edition: May 2020

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(1st Draft 2020)*

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Airfields

The Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

Introduction

Conventions

1. All spellings are as they appear in wartime German, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Allied documents with the addition of alternate spellings where known.
2. It is strongly recommended that researchers use the search function because each airfield and place name have alternate spellings, sometimes 3 or 4. A search is best done by downloading this .pdf document and then performing the search.
3. See the General Introduction to this series for matters concerning other conventions such as format, limitations of data, abbreviations, glossary, sources, etc.
4. The same holds for German military abbreviations. If you are one of the 99.9% of researchers who might have cause to use this monograph and have never taken the time to memorize the thousands and thousands of German World War II military abbreviations and acronyms, a word of caution: you would be well-advised to print the Glossary in the General Introduction and keep it handy as you use these monographs. Additionally, a special glossary of Soviet Air Force (VVS) wartime abbreviations that appear in this monograph has been provided below.
5. Attacks on Airfields: for the most part, only those airfield attacks that caused reportable damage are shown. Most other attacks were either not found or too insignificant to report.
6. Large Aerodromes: the Germans did not build from the ground up any large hub-type airfields with extensive hangars and workshops in the Baltic States, but rather repaired and improved existing ones that had been built by the Russians.
7. Large Airfield Complexes: in those cases of cities with a large complex of airfields in and around them, it has not always been possible to distinguish the principal airfield from the satellites and dispersal fields. Accordingly, the largest airfield or the one with the most infrastructure has been automatically chosen.

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8. Airfield Dimensions: it is not known whether the measurements given are the over-all size of the airfield property or of just the landing area. The original German source material rarely states which.

Preface

The objective of the preface is to provide some basic background for this subject, which is German-built airfields, German-occupied airfields or those that existed and could have been used and/or occupied in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from 22 June 1941 to the second half of 1944.

Estonia became independent on 23 February 1918 and signed the Treaty of Tartu on 2 February 1920 whereby Russia renounced all rights to the territory of Estonia. After c. 20 years of peace, Russia began stationing military forces in Estonia on 24 September 1939 following threats of invasion based on false accusations involving a Polish submarine. Political subterfuge and threats continued until 17 June 1940 when the Republic of Estonia was formally annexed to the Soviet Union. Military aviation began in Estonia at the end of 1918 when the first airfields and seaplane bases were set up at and around Tallinn. By 1939, the small Estonian Air Force of some 80 aircraft were deployed on military airfields at Tallinn, Rakvere and Tartu.

Latvia became independent on 18 November 1918 but two weeks later the Soviet Union attacked, leading to civil war which continued until 11 August 1920 when a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the now sovereign and independent Republic of Latvia brought an end to the civil war. A period of relative peace ensued until August/September 1939, when the Soviets demanded the right to station up to 25,000 troops in Latvia or the country would face invasion. The pressure increased, including the demand to station an unlimited number of troops in the country, until 17 June 1940 when the Republic of Latvia was formally annexed to the Soviet Union. Military aviation began in the Republic of Latvia on 7 June 1919 with just 2 aircraft and the first airfields and seaplane bases were gradually set up at and around Riga. By June 1940, the Latvian Air Force was somewhat larger than the Estonian Air Force with some 130 aircraft deployed on military airfields around Riga and a few other cities and towns.

Lithuania became an independent republic on 16 February 1918 with capital in Vilnius and then in Kaunas, although fighting among Lithuanians, Russians, Germans and Poles continued until October 1920 before it came to an end. A period of relative peace prevailed with occasional political turmoil

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until 10 October 1939 when the so-called Soviet-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Pact was signed and the Russians began moving 20,000 troops into the country. The Soviet annexation of Lithuania commenced between 14 and 17 June 1940 and included the immediate transfer of 150,000 Soviet troops into the country. Military aviation began in the Republic of Lithuania on 12 March 1919 with the formation of a single company (i.e., squadron) of aviation. By June 1940, the Lithuanian Air Force had grown to 117 aircraft with its primary all-weather bases at Kaunas, Šiauliai and Panevėžys. Palanga and Rukla (a small landing ground near Jonava/35 km NE of Kaunas) were also used but only in the summer.

Airfields Listed

A total of 269 airfields, operational airfields, landing grounds, airstrips, satellites, dispersal fields, auxiliary airstrips and emergency landing grounds are listed below along with 20 seaplane stations and anchorages for a total of 289. **Not** listed are the well over 100 additional airfields, operational airfields and landing grounds built by the Soviets between July 1944 and the end of the war in May 1945. None of these were ever used by the Luftwaffe, so they are not relevant to this monograph.

Glossary:

The main glossary for German abbreviations can be found in the "Terminology and Abbreviations" section in the *Airfields – General Introduction* to this series of monographs. The terminology and abbreviations listed here are those that are generally peculiar to this monograph only. Additional Soviet VVS abbreviations can be found in *Airfields Russia (incl. Ukraine, Belarus & Bessarabia) – Introduction* in this series.

- AE - Aviaeskadrilya (Aviation Squadron)
- AP - Aviapolk (Aviation Regiment)
- BAD - Bombardirovochnaya aviatsionnaya diviziya (Bomber Aviation Division)
- BAO - Batal'on aerodromnogo obsluzhivaniya (Airfield Servicing Battalion) with various types numbering between 764 officers and men and 360 officers and men with 70 motor vehicles.
- BAP - Bombardirovochnaya avia-polk (Bomber Aviation Regiment)

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- BBAP - Blizhnebombardirovochny avia-polk (Close Support Bomber Aviation Regiment)
- GvIAD - Gvardeyskiy bombardirovochnaya aviatsionnaya diviziya (Guards Bomber Aviation Division)
- IAB - Inshenerno-aerodromny batal'on (Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) with 350 to 500 officers and men equipped with 70 motor vehicles plus construction equipment.
- IAD - Istrebitel'naya aviatsionnaya divisiya (Fighter Aviation Division)
- IAK - Istrebitel'naya aviatsiya korpus (Fighter Aviation Corps)
- IAP - Istrebitel'nyy aviatsionnyy polk (Fighter Aviation Regiment)
- KAE - (Artillery Correction Aviation Squadron)
- KRAP - (Artillery Correction-Reconnaissance Aviation Regiment)
- MTAD - Minno-torpednyy aviatsionny diviziya ((Naval) Mine-Torpedo Aviation Division)
- NKVD - Narodny Komissariat Vnutrennikh del (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs)
- OAE - Otdelnaya avia-eskadrilya (Independent Aviation Squadron)
- OIAE - Otdelnaya istrebitel'naya avia-eskadrilya (Independent Fighter Aviation Squadron)
- OKAE - (Independent Artillery Correction Aviation Squadron)
- ORAE - Osobaya razvedyvatelnaya avia-eskadrilya (Reconnaissance Squadron for Special Employment)
- PVO - Protivovoydushaya oborona (Air Defense)
- RAB - Raion aviatsionnogo bazirovaniya (Airfield Regional Command) with c. 50 officers, 14 uniformed civilians, 14 NCO's and men.
- RAE - Razvedyvatelnaya avia-eskadrilya (Reconnaissance Aviation Squadron)
- RAP - Razvedchik aviapolk (Reconnaissance Aviation Regiment)
- SAD - Svodnaya (smeshannaya) aviatsionnaya diviziya (Mixed Aviation Division)
- SBAP - Skorostoi bombardirovochnyy avia-polk (Fast Bomber Aviation Regiment)
- ShAP - Shturmovoy aviatsionnyy polk (Ground-Attack Aviation Regiment)
- U - Uchebnyy (Training)
- VVS - Voenno-vozdushnyye sily (Air Forces)
- VVS-VMF- Voenno-vozdushnyye sily - Voenno-morskoy flot (Naval Air Force)

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- [U.S. Government] World War II Luftwaffe aerial photographs of airfields in Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia (Belarus) and Bessarabia extending to the most eastward point of German occupation. Nearly 1,000 of these were examined and they were obtained from the so-called *Dick Tracy* collection at the U.S. National Archives Cartographic and Photographic Division in College Park, Maryland, and from website wwii-photos-maps.com.

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img.ubBrJHNkWg8&ei=6-RjXrmRDYm0zQLa7pXoDA) [has 6 to 12 useful aerials for **Lithuania** and **Estonia**.].

<http://www.forgottenairfields.com/> [almost total coverage of the Lithuanian airfields (123), Latvian (76) and Estonian (23). Unfortunately, the site provides only sketchy coverage of the pre-WWII period and no coverage of the 1939-45 years.].

A

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Abbul (EST) (ZNr. 10-1800) (c. not found)

General: seaplane anchorage on the W coast of the island of Ösel (Saaremaa) off the W coast of Estonia 28 km NW of Kuressaare (Arensburg). Exact location not determined. History: an insignificant anchorage. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Anchorage: no details found. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

19 Aug 41: 4 single-engine and 5 multi-engine Soviet aircraft here (almost certainly seaplanes).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Alt Schwaneburg I (LAT) (a.k.a. Gulbene) (ZNr. 10-1842) (c. 57 09 55 N - 26 45 57 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NE Latvia 162.5 km E of Riga city center, 120 km SW of Pskov/Russia and 1.1 km SE of Gulbene town center. History: built in 1937 and used by Latvian Air Force units from its opening. Taken over by the Soviet VVS in 1940 and then by the Germans in 1941. It was mainly used as a transit field by Luftwaffe single-engine units and aircraft flying back and forth between the rear area and the front S of Leningrad. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface on solid, level ground measuring approx. 1100 x 820 meters (1205 x 895 yards). Infrastructure: no details found but had at least 1 hangar and a workshop. Some air crew personnel were accommodated in Gulbene castle. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Soviet 24 KAE here with 16 obsolete a/c.

3 Jul 41: Gulbene captured by German troops.

28 Aug 44: Gulbene retaken by Soviet forces.

Operational Units: II./JG 53 (Jul 41); I./JG 54 (Jul 41); I./SG 5 (Feb-Mar 44); 1./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Feb-Mar 44); 2./NSGr. 12 (let.) (Jul 44)?.

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 12/III (12/43, 3/44); Fl.Pl.Kdo. B 17/I (2/44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 205/I (Apr-Jul 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Feldwerft-Abt. V/60 (elements) (Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Alt Schwaneburg II (LAT) (a.k.a. Gulbene) (ZNr. 10-1986) (c. 57 10 N - 26 42 E)

General: civil sports aircraft landing ground (Landeplatz für Sportsflugzeuge) in NE Latvia 120 km SW of Pskov/Russia. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Probable satellite for Alt-Schwaneburg I.

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Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 300 x 150 meters (330 x 165 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Alytus I (LITH) (a.k.a. Olita) (ZNR. 10-897) (54 24 53 N – 24 03 24 E)

General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) in S Lithuania 55 km S Kaunas and located on the E bank of the Neman (Niemen, Nemunas) River 2 km NNE of Alytus town center. The airfield was surrounded by heavy forest on the N and E sides.

History: built by the Russians during the 1940-41 period, according to witnesses who lived in Alytus at the time.

Dimensions: 1500 x 1200 meters (1640 x 1310 yards) with an oval-shaped landing area.

Surface and Runways: grass surface. No paved runway.

Fuel and Ammunition: both available.

Infrastructure: had 2 large hangars at the NE corner, workshops, a flight operations building, and at least 25 admin, storage and barrack buildings. Except for the hangars, the airfield buildings were all along the E boundary. A sizable lumber mill was just off the SE corner.

Dispersal: no information found.

Defenses: undoubtedly had Flak defenses when in use but details lacking.

Satellites and Decoys:

Alytus II (ZNR. 10-2318) (c. 54 22 N – 24 04 E): separately listed landing ground (Landeplatz) and probable satellite of Alytus I. Located 5.3 km SSE of Alytus I airfield.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational airfield (E-Hafen) with just 2 unidentified Soviet aircraft seen on the ground.

22 Jun 41: all or part of Soviet 128 BAO and 130 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion) here.

22 Jun 41: Soviet fighter field occupied by 15 IAP and 31 IAP, and/or 236 IAP with 24 I-153s - 15 IAP/8 SAD was destroyed on the ground here during an early morning attack (between 0340 and 0400 hrs.) by 86 Luftwaffe light bombers, incl. 5./ZG 26, and claimed the destruction of 7 Russian bombers and 9 Russian fighters with another 20 to 40 probably destroyed or severely damaged. A second raid 4 hours later by 17 Luftwaffe bombers and a third raid an hour after that by 20 Bf 109Es from II./JG 26 did further damage to the airfield and finished off 236 IAP. After the airfield was captured by German ground forces from 7. Pz.Div. and other units 22-23 June, they also found some intact I-153s here.

Aug/Sep 41 – Jan 44: little of no activity here.

15 Jul 44: taken by advancing Soviet forces.

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21 Jul 44: with the exception of 1 hangar, the retreating Germans had demolished all of the buildings and left the landing area temporarily unserviceable.

Aug 44: taken over as an operational airfield by the Soviet VVS.

Operational Units: 2.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 33 (Jun 41); Stab/NAGr. 4 (Jul 44); 1./NAGr. 8 (Jul 44); 2./NAGr. 5 (Jul 44); Nahaufkl.St. 13./14 (Jul 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 40/IV (Feb – Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 203/I (Apr-Jul 44)?

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 298/VI (Feb, Mar 44 - ?); Lw.-Auffanglager für SS-Zöglinge (Russen) (Olita airfield as Flakhelfer, Apr 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web sites ww2.dk and wwii-photos-maps.com (21.7.44)]

Ämari (EST) (ZNR. 10-1867) (c. 59 15 56 N – 24 12 01 E)

General: airdrome (Fliegerhorst) and/or operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Estonia 14 km SE of Paldiski. History: early history not found but most likely Russian-built during 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1540 x 1190 meters (1685 x 1300 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: airdrome (Fliegerhorst) and probably unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

15 Sep 41: also shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos of this date as an airdrome.

1943-44: also shown on Luftwaffe Flugplatzatlas sheets, but now as a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Angersee (LAT) (a.k.a. Bérzciems?, Engure?) (ZNR. 10-951) (c. 57 14 N – 23 06 E)

General: seaplane station (Flughafen (See) on Lake Engure and alternate landing ground (Ausweichplatz) in N Latvia 70 km WNW of Riga. Exact location not determined. History: no information found. Anchorage: no details found. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on German maps as an operational seaplane station. Unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Antanawa (LITH) (a.k.a. Antanavas) (ZNR. 10-2355) (c. 54 42 11 N – 23 20 03 E)

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General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Lithuania 50 km WSW of Kaunas and 1.9 km E of Antanavas village center. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. No further information found.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Arensburg (EST): see Kuressaare/Estonia.

Ariogala I (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2556) (c. 55 17 36 N – 23 33 23 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 48.25 km NNW of Kaunas and 6.15 km NE of Ariogala village center. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 850 x 820 meters (930 x 895 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Ariogala II (LITH) (ZNR. 12448) (c. 55 15 46 N – 23 29 59 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 48.25 km NNW of Kaunas and 1.4 km E of Ariogala village center. History: believed to have been built by the Russians during the second half of 1944. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 850 x 820 meters (930 x 895 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Arroküll (EST) (a.k.a. (ZNR. 10-1870) (c. 59 10 14 N – 24 16 33 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) under construction in NW Estonia 49.2 km NE of Haapsalu and 40.3 km SW of Tallinn city center. History: construction still underway in June 1941, almost certainly by the Russians. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen) and unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Aste (EST): see Wantre.

Auz (LAT) (a.k.a. Autz, Auce) (ZNR. 10-1788) (c. 56 26 43 N – 22 54 05 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in south-central Latvia 55 km WSW of Jelgava (Mitau) and 1.65 km S of Auce town center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

26 Sep 37: existed as a civil landing ground.

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15 Jun 41: classified by the Germans as a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) and shown to be unoccupied on this date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

B

Bakusen (LAT) (a.k.a. Bakūži, Vībiņi) (ZNr. 10-2353) (c. 56 29 N – 21 53 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Latvia 52 km E of Liepaja (Libau) and c. 8.25 NNE of Vainode. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 2000 x 1500 meters (2185 x 1640 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Balberischki (LITH) (a.k.a. Balbieriškis) (ZNr. 10-1375) (c. 54 30 N – 23 53 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south central Lithuania 42 km S of Kaunas. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 890 x 620 meters (975 x 675 yards). Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Baltinawa (LAT) (a.k.a. Baltinava) (ZNr. not found) (c. 56 57 N – 27 38 E)

General: landing ground in E Latvia 104 km SSW of Pskov and 53 km NNE of Rezekne. Exact location not determined. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Bauske (LAT) (a.k.a. Bauska) (56 24 26 N – 24 11 14 E)

General: a large town and agricultural center in south-central Latvia 62 km S of Riga. Of the 4 airfields and airstrips around the town, only one of them existed prior to 22 June 1941.

Remarks:

17 Jun 35: aero club established and funds provided for building a small sports airfield. A single hangar was built in 1936.

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17 Jun 40: occupied by the Soviet Union.

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Bauska beginning in June with a 1941 completion date and by 1 June the laying of the concrete had begun.

28 Jun 41: Bauska taken by German motorized units.

14 Sep 44: captured by Soviet troops after a 6-week siege.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web siteww2.dk; www.latvianaviation.com/index.php?en/content/aero]

Bauske I (LAT) (a.k.a. Bauska) (ZNR. 10-1974) (c. 56 24 23 N – 24 12 39 E)

General: landing ground in south-central Latvia 62 km S of Riga and 1.5 km ESE of Bauska town center. History: shown as being under further construction, repair or refurbishment by the Germans in summer 1944 for the purpose of upgrading it to an operational airfield (E-Hafen). No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here. Possibly used as a satellite for Bauske II. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1500 x 1500 meters (1640 x 1640 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational landing ground.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates): 1e.Flak-Abt. 75 (Bauske, Sep 44); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 294 (Bauske, summer 44); Flak-Trsp.Bttr. 15/XI (Bauske, Sep 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Bauske II (LAT) (a.k.a. Bauska) (ZNR. 10-2303) (c. 56 25 30 N – 24 09 41 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) or operational airfield (E-Hafen) in south-central Latvia 62 km S of Riga and 2.6 km NW of Bauska town center.

History: no record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although it was used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength, especially between June and October 1944. Surface and Dimensions:

natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Bauske III (LAT) (a.k.a. Bauska) (ZNR. 10-2529) (c. 56 24 N – 24 11 E)

Luftwaffe Airfields 1935-45

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in south-central Latvia 62 km S of Riga. Exact location not determined. History: no record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 3500 x 2000 meters (3825 x 2185 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Bauske-Bornsmünde (LAT) (a.k.a. Bauska-? - possibly Bērzumuiža or Pilsmuiža, both just S of Bauske) (Z Nr. 10-2527) (not located with certainty)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in south-central Latvia 62 km S of Riga. History: no record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 3500 x 2000 meters (3825 x 2185 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Beisogala (LITH) (a.k.a. Baisogala) (Z Nr. 10-1146) (c. 55 38 N – 23 44 E)

General: satellite, dispersal strip or alternate landing ground (Ausweichflugplatz) in central Lithuania c. 40 km SE of Schaulen (Šiauliai) and c.40.4 km WSW of Panevėžys. History: prewar Soviet military airstrip. No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface originally measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters and later enlarged to 3500 x 2000 meters (3825 x 2185 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Birshe (LITH) (a.k.a. Birsche, Birshe, Birsche, Biržai): see Jakobstadt-Biržai.

Biržai (LAT) (a.k.a. Buschhof) (Z Nr. 10-2439 or 10-1391?) (c. 56 12 07 N – 24 45 19 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) or landing ground (Landeplatz) in S Latvia 77 km SW of Jakobstadt (Jēkabpils). Exact location not determined. Not to be confused with Jakobstadt-Biržai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Blome (LAT): see Smilten-Blome.

Botoki I (LITH) (a.k.a. Butkiškė?, Burbiškė?, Pakupriai?, Batakliai?)
(ZNR. 10-1401) (c. 55 35 N – 22 47 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in west-central Lithuania 50 km SW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Remarks:

10 and 15 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction by the Russians.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Burtnieki (LAT) (a.k.a. Burtnicki, Burtneck) (ZNR. 10-2173) (c. 57 41 N – 25 16 E)

General: seaplane station (Flughafen (See)) in N Latvia 115 km NE of Riga on the shore of Lake Burtnieks. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos as operational but unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Buschnik-See (LAT) (a.k.a. Būšnieki) (ZNR. 10-1958) (c. 57 26 N – 21 39 E)

General: seaplane station (Flughafen (See)) in NW Latvia 7.5 km NNE of Ventspils (Windau). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Butinge (LITH) (Būtingė) (ZNR. 10-1407) (c. 56 03 10 N – 21 07 46 E)

General: landing ground in NW Lithuania 51 km S of Liepāja (Libau)/Latvia and 15.3 km NNE of Palanga/Lithuania. History: built by the Russians 1939-41. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring 700 x 600 meters (765 x 655 yards). Infrastructure: unknown.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: under construction and unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: British National Archives, AIR 40/1967; chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

C

Luftwaffe Airfields 1935-45

Cēsis (LAT): see Wenden.

Cirava (LAT) (a.k.a. Sirava, Zirau, Zira) (ZNr. 10-888) (56 44 25 N – 21 21 20 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Latvia 31 km NE of Libau (Liepāja) and 1.5 km NW of the village of Cirava. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet military airfield and one of the 2 or 3 most important Luftwaffe airfields during the Oct 44 – May 45 defense of the Kurland (Courland) Pocket. Surface and Dimensions: grass surface measuring 1200 x 1200 meters (1310 x 1310 yards). Infrastructure: unknown.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Cirava beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on German maps as an airfield (Fliegerhorst) under construction. Unoccupied.

Summer 1944: listed in German airfield directories as an operational airfield (E-Hafen) under construction.

17 Oct 44: construction underway with a planned operational date for the airfield in 4 or 5 days.

22 Nov 44: airfield reported it was serviceable for Bf 109s and Fw 190s, and then on 28 Nov that it was now serviceable for all types.

24 Nov 44: 16 x Fw 190s from III./SG 3 at Cirava, one of which was under repair.

26-27 Feb 45: air attack – 1 x Fi 156 C-3 from 1./NAGr. 5, plus 1 x Bf 109 G-6 and 1 x Fw 189 from Stab/NAGr. 5 badly damaged on the ground.

6 Mar 45: reported that it had at least 2 runways and that one of these could handle Ju 188s provided they were unloaded.

8 Mar 45: air attack – 1 x Bf 109 G-6 from 2./NAGr. 5 damaged on the ground.

Operational Units: 7./SG 3 (Nov-Dec 44); Stab/JG 54 (Dec 44 – Mar 45); 5., 8./JG 54 (Jan-Mar 45); Stab, 1., 2./NAGr. 5 (Dec 44 – Apr 45); elements of 6./Minensuchgruppe 1 (Feb 45).

Station Commands: none identified (airfield probably managed directly by Koflug 4/I).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/Luftflotte 1 (Nov 44; Feb 45); Koflug 4/I (Oct 44 – May 45); Werftzug III./SG 3 (Nov-Dec 44).

[Sources: British National Archives, AIR 40/1967; chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk;

www.latvianaviation.com/index.php?en/content/aero.]

D

Daugavpils (LAT): see Dünaburg.

Dimanti (LAT) (ZNR. not found) (c. 56 13 49 N – 26 11 22 E)

General: improvised landing ground in S Latvia 35.75 km SE of Jekabpils and 2 km NW of the village of Dunava. Exact location not determined.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use until July 1944.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: elements of NSGr. 3 (Jul 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Doblen (LAT) (a.k.a. German name for Dobeles/Latvia) (ZNR. 10-557) (c. 56 37 N – 23 16 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in west-central Latvia 63 km SW of Riga that was under construction in 1941-42. History: no evidence found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dorbiany I ((LITH) (a.k.a. Darbėnai) (ZNR. 10-2309) (c. 56 03 15 N – 21 14 44 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 56 km SSE of Liepāja (Libau)/Latvia and 16.25 km NE of Palanga on the Lithuanian coast and 3.55 km NNW of Darbėnai town center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dorpat I (EST) (a.k.a. Tartu) (ZNR. 10-1876) (c. 58 24 05 N – 26 46 46 E)

General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) in SE Estonia 155 km SE of Tallinn and 5.55 km NE of Tartu city center. History: first mentioned when Russian fliers used it in 1912. Two hangars were later built and then the airfield was expanded in 1925 and 1930. It was a pre-June 1941 Soviet military airfield. Used by the Luftwaffe Aug 41 – Aug/Sep 44, during which time the Germans constructed or completed a concrete runway and built extensive maintenance and repair facilities. Surface and Dimensions: natural grass surface measuring 1200 x 1200 meters (1310 x 1310 yards) with a concrete runway. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

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Satellites and Decoys:

Dorpat (Tartu) II (ZNr. 10-2535). Hilfsflugplatz (auxiliary airfield) measuring 800 x 400 meters (875 x 435 yards). Exact location not determined. Not shown on a 10 November 1943 Luftwaffe map.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Tartu beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational bomber airfield occupied by 56 Soviet aircraft.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 65 KAE here with 9 a/c, and VVS ground support units here included HQ 8 RAB.

7 Jul 41: dusk attack by 9 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed numerous hits among parked aircraft and hangars with 15 planes destroyed and a hangar left on fire.

11 Jul 41: Dorpat taken by German forces.

26 Feb 44: attacked by Soviet IL-2s and Pe-2s - claimed 21 aircraft destroyed on the ground out of 46 seen on the airfield. The Luftwaffe reported 1 x Bf 109 G-6 from IV./JG 54 destroyed and 2 more damaged in this raid.

7 Mar 44: bombed - 1 x Bf 109 G-6 from IV./JG 54 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

15 Mar 44: total Luftwaffe personnel station strength this date on the airfield 750 and in the city 707 for a total of 1,457.

26 Mar 44: bombed - 1 x Bf 109 G-6 from IV./JG 54 damaged on the ground.

25 Aug 44: Tartu (Dorpat) taken by 4 Soviet rifle divisions after 15 days of heavy and costly fighting.

20 Sep 44: Luftwaffe gone and Soviet 159 IAP now here.

Operational Units: part of San.Flugbereitschaft 1 (1943); II./JG 5 (Feb 44); Stab/JG 54 (Feb-Jul 44); IV./JG 54 (Feb-Mar 44); Stab/SG 3 (Feb-Aug 44); I./SG 3 (Feb-Aug 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 3/XI (c.Dec 43 - Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 211/I (Apr - c. Sep 44).

Station Units (on various dates - not complete): Feldluftgaukdo. XXVI (small detachment) (Mar 44); le.Feldwerft-Zug 10/60 (Mar 44); Wintersondergeräte-Zug 6 (Feb/Mar 44 - ?); Wintersondergeräte-Zug 14 (Feb/Mar 44 - ?); Flak-Rgts.Stab 82 (Mar 44); le.Flak-Abt. (mot) 75 (one Batterie) (Mar 44); II./Flak-Rgt. 32 (1944)?; elements of le.Flak-Abt. 834 (Aug-Sep 44); Flak-Instandsetzungs-Abt./2. Flak-Div. (Mar 44); 1. and 4./Ln.-Betr.Abt. 10 (Mar 44); elements of Flugmelde-Funk-Kp. z.b.V. 21 (Mar 44); 4./Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 11 (Mar, Sep 44); 4./Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 12 (Feb, Mar 44 - ?); Kol./Ln.-Betr.Abt. 126 (Mar 44); Geräte-Kol./Lw.-Bau-Btl. 118/XI (Mar 44); Rollfeldherrichtungs-Kol. 1 (Mar 44); Flieger-Geräteausgabe- u.Sammelstelle 3/I (Mar 44); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw.

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10/VI (Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 103/IV (Dec 43, Mar 44); Traktorenzug 13/III (Mar 44); Kfz.Instandsetzungszug d.Lw. 3/XIII (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 85/VI (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 311/VI (Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dubeni (LAT) ZNr. 10-2319) (c. 56 28 N – 21 12 E)

General: probable operational airfield (E-Hafen) in W Latvia 13 km ESE of Liepāja (Libau). History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg (LAT) (a.k.a. Daugavpils, Dvinsk)

General: small city on the western branch of the Daugava River 180 km SE Riga, rail junction and yards, market for farm produce and timber and arguably the most important city in SE Latvia. Daugavpils was also the center of a complex of 8 airfields identified as: Daugavpils I (Daugavpils/City), Daugavpils II, Daugavpils III, Daugavpils IV, Daugavpils V, Daugavpils VI, Daugavpils VII and Daugavpils-Liksna.

Remarks:

World War I: Daugavpils airfield (Dünaburg I) was built before World War I and used by the Russians Air Service.

Aug 1921: Dünaburg II established by Latvian military aviation as a summer military aviation training camp, this continuing to the end of 1939. No units were permanently stationed here, but the airfield did have 4 wooden hangars and limited repair facilities. Personnel were accommodated off base.

21 Jun 41: Luftwaffe photo reconnaissance reports 4 airfields here: (1) an operational airfield (E-Hafen) just NW of the city; (2) a civil landing ground just SW of the city on the S side of the Daugava River; (3) a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) 6 km N of the city center; and (4) a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) 6 km E of the city center.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 31 SBAP and 49 IAP (38 a/c) here and 112 OKAE (15 a/c). All of the Dvinsk airfields came under the 107 BAO (or 127 BAO?) Airfield Bn.

23 Jun 41: Dünaburg III bombed by 5 Luftwaffe bombers with hits among parked aircraft according to the Ob.d.L. daily report - Soviet documents refer to "57th SAD at Dvina (airports Dvinsk large, Dvinsk small and Liksna)." This suggests 3 airfields here: a large one (Dünaburg/West Randene), a small one (Dünaburg II Rugeli) and an aux. field at Liksna/15 km NW of Daugavpils (Dünaburg-Liksna). The Russians claim one of these was a.k.a. Dvinsk-Randene, just 1 or 2 km W of Griva. The Daugavpils airfields are also mentioned in June 1941 as being "Randene (bombers), Rugeli (fighters), Liksna Station (fighters)."

26 Jun 41: city captured by elements of the German LVI. Panzerkorps.

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26 Jul 44: no longer able to hold against strong pressure from Soviet 6th Guards Army, 4th Shock Army and V Tank Corps, the Germans evacuated Daugavpils during the night after blowing up all installations of military value.

Operational Units (specific airfield identified where known):

Gruppenfliegerstab 23 (Jun/Jul 41); 1.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 12 (Jun/Jul 41)?; 8.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 32 (Jun/Jul 41); 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 33 (Jun/Jul 41); Stab/JG 54 (Jun/Jul 41); II./JG 54 (Jun/Jul 41); III./JG 54 (Jun/Jul 41); 2.(F)/Ob.d.L. (Jul 41); Gruppenfliegerstab 13 (Jul 41); 2.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 13 (Jul 41); Nachtaufkl.St. 3 (Jul 41); Wekusta 1 Luftflotte 1 (D/Ost, Jul-Aug 41); II./KG 77 (D/West, Jul-Aug 41); III./KG 77 (D/West, Jul-Aug 41); part of 6./Luftlandegeschwader 1 (Jul-Sep 41); KGr. z.b.V. 106 (Aug 41); Kurierstaffel 9 (D/West, Jan 42); KGr. z.b.V. 8 (Mar-Apr 42); 1. Ostfliegerstaffel (Russ.) (Feb-Mar 44); 3. Fliegerdivision (D/West, Nov 43 – Mar 44); Stab/NAGr. 5 (Jul 44); Stab/JG 54 (Jul 44); I./JG 54 (Jul 44); Stab/SG 4 (Jul 44); I./SG 4 (Jul 44); II./SG 4 (Jul 44); III./SG 4 (Jul 44); Nachtschlachtgruppe 3 (Jul 44).

City and Station Garrison (specific airfield identified where known – not complete): forward command post Luftflottenkdo. 1 (D-Waldlager, Jul/Aug 41); Stab/3. Fliegerdivision (Jul 44); Koluft Panzergruppe 4 (Jul 41); Luftgaustab z.b.V. 10 (Jul 41 - ?); Koflug 5/VI (D/West, Jul-Aug 41); Werft-Kp. 34 (Aug 41); Wintersondergerätetrupp 7 (D/West, Mar 44); I./Flak-Rgt. 51 (Jul 44); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 127 (Jul 44)?; elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 219 (Jan 44); le.Flak-Abt. 753 (D/West, Jun/Jul 44); III.(Funkh.)/Ln.-Rgt. 1 (Jul 41); elements of Ln.-Rgt. 10 (Jul 41); elements of Ln.-RV-Betr.Personal-Kp. z.b.V. 4 (1942-44); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 2/VI (D/Ost, ? – Apr 42); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 8/VI (D/Ost, Jul 41); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 10/XVII (Apr 42 - ?); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 144/III (D/West, Mar 44 - ?); Sanitätsbereitschaft (mot) d.Lw. 7/VII (fall 41); Sanitätsbereitschaft (mot) d.Lw. 2/XIII (D/West, Dec 43 – 1944).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; TsAMO 500/12476/Akte 37; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg I (LAT) (a.k.a. Dünaburg-Stadt, Dünaburg-City, Daugavpils, Dvinsk (ZNR. 10-947) (c. 55 52 55 N – 26 31 34 E)

General: prewar civil landing ground that was upgraded to an operational airfield (E-Hafen) by June 1941. Located in SE Latvia 180 km SE of Riga and located on the north-central edge of the city. History: see above under Dünaburg for further information, especially during the prewar period.

Surface and Dimensions: natural leveled and rolled surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: there were no organized dispersal facilities. Aircraft parked around the perimeter of the landing area.

Remarks:

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23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 25 single-engine and 30 twin-engine Soviet planes at Dünaburg I.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk;

Dünaburg II (LAT) (a.k.a. Dünaburg/Ost, Daugavpils/East, Dvinsk-Rugeli) (ZNR. 10-949) (c. 55 52 21 N – 26 36 36 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in SE Latvia 180 km SE of Riga, 4.65 km ESE of Daugavpils city center and paralleled the N bank of the Daugava River. Rated for and used by fighters. History: believed to have been established in August 1921 as a permanent military airfield but in actuality used as a summer aviation training camp. It was a Soviet airfield in June 1941 under the name Dvinsk-Rugeli. Used by the Luftwaffe beginning 28 June 1941 but to a much lesser extent than Daugavpils-Randene (Daugavpils/West). Surface and Dimensions: natural surface with a landing area measuring approx. 700 x 250 meters (765 x 275 yards). In Jan 44, the dimensions were given as 1350 x 250 meters (1475 x 275 yards) indicating that it had been lengthened by the Germans as well as artificially drained. Infrastructure: in the 1930's it reportedly had 4 old wooden hangars and a small workshop but by 1939-40 there were no hangars, no workshops, no barracks. Dispersal: aircraft parked in trees that bordered the N side of the airfield.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by Stabsstaffel/St.G. 1 shows a rectangular airfield with a prepared runway/landing area measuring 900 x 300 meters (985 x 330 yards) with an E/W alignment. A very long single hangar building was in the SW corner and this was probably built by the Russians after they invaded and occupied Latvia in June 1940. No other airfield buildings were seen in aerial photos but there were 25 to 30 civilian buildings in a row along and just off the S boundary. On this date there were 70 camouflaged single-engine Soviet aircraft parked on the field, nearly all of them in a row along a tree line just off the N side of the runway.

Jun-Jul 41: a Lw.-Bau-Btl. (construction battalion) spent 3 weeks working on this airfield before it was fully operational again.

2 Jul 44: airfield active and operational according to Luftwaffe maps and documents.

27 Jul 44: an interpreted Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date continues to show no hangars, no workshops and no barracks, so Dünaburg/Ost was never fully developed during the German occupation.

4 Aug 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 14 makes a few changes and additions to the information given above, namely the dimensions are given as 1450 x 165 meters (1585 x 180 yards) and a total of 10 open aircraft parking shelters are shown, the hanger building no longer exists and the runway has been plowed up and rendered unserviceable. The airfield was unoccupied on this date.

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Operational Units: see above under Dünaburg.

Station Commands: Flugplatzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E 44/XI (1943-44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Dünaburg.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (27.7.44); NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (22.7.41, 4.8.44)]

Dünaburg III (LAT) (a.k.a. Daugavpils, Dvinsk, Griva airfield) (ZNr. 10-2065) (c. 55 54 06 N – 26 26 22 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SE Latvia 180 km SE of Riga and 6.75 km NW of Daugavpils city center. History: no information found.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 800 x 800 meters (875 x 875 yards). Infrastructure: no details found.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 20 fighters and 20 bombers at Dünaburg III.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg IV (LAT) (a.k.a. Daugavpils, Dvinsk) (ZNr. 10-2066) (c. 55 52 11 N – 26 28 01 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SE Latvia 180 km SE of Riga.

History: no information found. Probable satellite and dispersal field.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg V (LAT) (a.k.a. Daugavpils, Dvinsk) (ZNr. 10-948) (c. ??)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) and probable satellite and dispersal field in SE Latvia 180 km SE of Riga. Not located, but listed in German

wartime airfield directories. History: no information found. Surface and

Dimensions: surface and dimensions unstated. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 10 Soviet bombers at Dünaburg V.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg VI (LAT) (a.k.a. Dünaburg/West, Dvinsk-Randene, Daugavpils) (ZNr. 10-1990) (c. 55 51 00 N – 26 28 31 E)

General: civil airfield (Zivilflugplatz) in SE Latvia 187 km SE Riga and 4.7 km SW of Daugavpils city center. By 1 July 1944, it was marked on

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German maps as now being a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz). History: almost certainly built and used by the Russians during the 1940-41 period as a bomber base. In Luftwaffe use since 25 Jul 41. Improved and expanded by the Germans in summer 1941. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 900 x 300 meters (985 x 330 yards) in June 1941. Infrastructure: had at least 1 large hangar with repair facilities. Numerous other buildings stretched along and parallel to the S boundary some 300-400 meters from the take-off and landing strip and of which c. 16 were large buildings. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities seen in aerial photos taken 13 June 1944. Aircraft parked in the open just off the N boundary. Additionally, there was ample parking for aircraft in the fields off the E, S and W boundaries.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: Dünaburg VI (Randene) was the Leithorst (controlling airfield for all Soviet aviation in and around Dünaburg (Daugavpils).

2 Jul 44: active, operational and occupied according to Luftwaffe maps and documents.

27 Jul 44: airfield taken by advancing Soviet tanks and infantry from 2d Baltic Front.

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 20 single-engine and 1 three-engine Soviet aircraft at Dünaburg VI.

1 Aug 44: demolition work by the Germans underway on the landing area - barracks and some other facilities already blown up.

Operational Units: see above under Dünaburg.

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 26/IV (to Feb 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E 44/XI (Feb-Mar 44); Flugplatzkdo. Dünaburg of Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 104/I Schaulen (Siauliai) (c. Apr-Aug 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Dünaburg.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (1.8.44)]

Dünaburg VII (LAT) (a.k.a. Daugavpils, Dvinsk, Zastenki, Dvinsk-Zastenki) (ZNr. 10-2584) (c. 55 57 02 N – 26 40 33 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in SE Latvia 194 km SE of Riga city center and 11.25 km NE of Daugavpils city center. History: said to have been built by the Russians, probably during the 1940-41 period, but no further information found. On 1 Jul 44, Luftwaffe airfield maps show it as being under construction at this time. It appears that it never became more than a satellite and dispersal field serving the operational airfields around Daugavpils. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.
Remarks:

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1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at D-Zastenki beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 12 Soviet bombers and 2 fighters at Dünaburg VII.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg-Liksna (LAT) (a.k.a. Līksna, Daugavpils, Dünaburg-Tilti, Dünaburg-Tilit, Dünaburg-Tilsit?) (ZNR. 10-2407) (c. 55 58 40 N – 26 24 36 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Latvia 178.5 km SE of Riga and 14 km NW of Daugavpils city center between the villages of Aužgulāni and Līksna; Tilti is 1 km SE of Aužgulāni. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield. Surface and Dimensions: surface and dimensions unstated. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 5 IAB (5th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 49 IAP (25 a/c) here. On the other hand, Luftwaffe aerial photos show 32 Soviet fighters here at this time.

26 Jun 41: attacked by 11 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed hits among parked aircraft and barracks; 7 planes were set on fire.

2 Jul 44: airstrip one of the 3 active and operational around Daugavpils.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Dünaburg/Ost (LAT): see Dünaburg II.

Durben (LAT) (a.k.a. Durbe) (ZNR. 10-891) (56 35 43 N – 21 21 26 E)

General: operational land and seaplane station (E-Hafen (Land- und See)) in NW Latvia 25 km ENE of Libau (Liepaja) at the S end of Lake Durbe and 1 km NW of Durbe town center. History: still under construction by the Germans in fall 1944. Not thought to have become operational.

Anchorage: no details found. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown on German aerial photos and maps as operational with 10 reconnaissance aircraft here.

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 10 reconnaissance aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

E

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Eckengraf (LAT) (a.k.a. Viesīte) (no ZNr. found) (c. 56 20 N – 25 33 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south-central Latvia 26.45 km SW of Jekabpils. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Edwahlen (LAT) (a.k.a. Edole) (ZNr. 10-946) (c. 57 01 N – 21 41 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NW Latvia 43 km SSE of Windau (Ventspils). History: under construction in summer 1944. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: no information stated. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Egvido (EST) (a.k.a. Aegviidu) (ZNr. 10-1861) (c. 59 17 N – 25 36 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in north-central Estonia 53 km ESE of Tallinn. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Eigirdžiai (LITH) (a.k.a. Eigirdžiai) (ZNr. 10-2402) (c. 56 00 N – 22 22 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 60 km W of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: believed to have been built by the Soviets during 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1200 x 700 meters (1310 x 765 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Erzwilki I (LITH) (a.k.a. Erzwilkas, Ersvilkas, Eržvilkas, Erzwilkas) (ZNr. 10-1439 or 10-1459) (c. 55 16 37 N – 22 42 53 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania c. 83 km SSW of Siauliai (Schaulen) and 1.5 km N of Eržvilkas town center. History:

according to German airfield directories, still under construction in October 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1150 x 1060 meters (1260 x 1160 yards) with an artificially drained take-off and

landing strip of 1300 x 220 meters. Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: under construction.

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Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Germans as being under construction by the Russians.

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational unoccupied landing ground.

24 Oct 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows the airstrip still under construction and no aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (24.10.44)]

Erzwilki II (or III?) (LITH) (a.k.a. Erzwilkas, Ersvilkas, Eržvilkas, Erzvilkas) (ZNr. 10-14068) (c. 55 13 45 N – 22 42 12 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 87.5 km SSW of Siauliai (Schaulen) and 3.75 km S of Eržvilkas town center. History: according to German airfield directories, under construction in October 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1150 x 1060 meters (1260 x 1160 yards) with an artificially drained take-off and landing strip of 1150 x 150 meters. Infrastructure: none specifically built for the airstrip but there were 6 farmsteads within the airstrip's boundaries, each of 3 to 5 buildings. Dispersal: under construction.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Germans as being under construction by the Russians.

24 Oct 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows the airstrip still under construction and no aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (24.10.44)]

Essern I (LAT) (a.k.a. Ezere) (ZNr. 10-567) (c. 56 24 N – 22 21 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) under improvement construction (Sep 43) in W Latvia 90 km WSW of Jelgava and directly on the border between Latvia and Lithuania. History: prewar Soviet military airfield. No evidence of Luftwaffe use found prior to 20 Aug 44 when fighters began operating from here. The Luftwaffe pulled out in early October and the landing ground was overrun by advancing Soviet forces shortly after that. Surface and Dimensions: grass surface measuring approx. 1440 x 1420 meters (1575 x 1555 yards). Infrastructure: had a few scattered buildings, probably civilian farm buildings. Dispersal: there were approx. 25 widely scattered aircraft blast bays, some of which had been destroyed by 21 Dec 44.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Ezere beginning in June with a 1941 completion date, and by 1 June the laying of the concrete had begun.

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15 Jun 41: occupied by 11 Soviet reconnaissance aircraft, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 239 IAP (10 a/c) and 10 KAE (12 a/c) here. Soviet VVS ground support and service forces here included 102 BAO.

23-25 Jun 41: bombed by III./KG 1 - results unstated but said to have been packed with Russian bombers.

26 Aug 44: bombed - 1 x unidentified aircraft from 13./JG 51 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

19 Sep 44: bombed - 1 x unidentified aircraft from Stab III./JG 51 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

21 Dec 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows 2 partially completed runways, one of 1250 meters aligned NE/SW and the other of 1150 meters aligned SE/NW. There were no aircraft here on this date.

Operational Units: Stab, II., III./JG 51 (Aug-Oct 44); elements of II./SG 1 (Sep-Oct 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Werft-Staffel 2/Feldwerftverband 30 (Oct 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (21.12.44)]

Essern II (LAT) (a.k.a. Ezere) (ZNr. 10-2321) (c. 56 24 N – 22 21 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Latvia 90 km WSW of Jelgava and directly on the border between Latvia and Lithuania. History: probable satellite and alternate landing ground for Essern I. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

F

Fellin-Koogla (EST) (a.k.a. Viljandi) (ZNr. 10-1855 and 14094) (c. 58 26 50 N – 25 31 30 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) later upgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Estonia 63 km E of Pärnu, 9.9 km NNW of Viljandi town center and 830 meters SW of the hamlet of Kookla. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 600 x 500 meters (655 x 545 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

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15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational but unoccupied landing ground.

10 Dec 44: a small unnamed landing ground (Z Nr. 1855) was located 2.85 km SW of Viljandi town center, and probably served as a satellite and alternate landing ground for the airstrip at Koogla (Kookla).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Finn (EST) (a.k.a. Vinni) (Z Nr. 10-921) (c. 59 17 10 N – 26 26 17 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NE Estonia 7 km SE of Rakvere (Wesenberg). History: no information found. No evidence found of any Luftwaffe units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied operational airfield (E-Hafen), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Frauenburg (LAT) (a.k.a. Saldus) (Z Nr. 10-2408?) (c. 56 40 12 N – 22 26 43 E)

General: landing ground and/or seaplane anchorage in W Latvia 103 km WSW of Riga and 70 km W of Jelgava (Mitau). Landing ground possibly located just W of Saldus near the village of Būtnāri and the anchorage in the vicinity of Brocēni just E of Saldus. History: no evidence found of German use of a landing ground here prior to October 1944. By 22 Dec 44, heavy fighting was raging around Pampāli, just 22 km SW of Saldus, and the landing ground was no longer viable as a base where units could be stationed. Surface and Dimensions: grass surface. Infrastructure: possibly a small hangar and a few huts at the most. Dispersal: no organized dispersal.

Remarks:

Apr 42: listed in German airfield directories as Saldus-See, a seaplane station (Flughafen (See-)) with no mention of the landing ground which doesn't appear in the directories until 1944.

19 Nov 44: many hits on taxiing area during heavy Soviet air raid.

22/23 Nov 44: 15 night harassment sorties against Frauenburg airfield, no damage caused.

23 Nov 44: 9 Pe-2s bombed Frauenburg airfield, causing no damage.

15 Dec 44: heavy bombing raid on Schruden and Frauenburg, hits on taxiing areas, and both airfields closed for time being.

20/21 Dec 44: 31 aircraft attacked Frauenburg airfield, damaging 10 aircraft.

Operational Units: Stab, 1., 2./NAGr. 5 (Oct-Dec 44); III./SG 3 (Oct-Nov 44); elements of I./JG 54 (Dec 44); 1./NSGr. 3 (Dec 44).

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Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/Flak-Rgt. 6 (mot) (Oct 44 - ?); Flugmeldemesszug (mot) z.b.V. 19 (1944-45); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 124/XVII (Mar 45)?

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; PRO/NA; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; web site ww2.dk]

Friedrichstadt (LAT): German name for Jaunjelgava/Latvia.

G

Gaishuny (LITH) (ZNr. 10-574) (not located)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in Central Lithuania 117 km SE of Schaulen (Siauliai). Exact location not found. History: prewar Russian airfield 1940-41. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring 800 x 600 Meters (875 x 655 yards). Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as a Soviet-built unoccupied operational airfield (E-Hafen).

22 Jun 41: attacked by 12 German bombers beginning at 0945 hrs.

Claimed hits on the landing ground and on barracks but the airfield was virtually unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Gluda I (LAT) (a.k.a. Glūda) (ZNr. 10-1971) (c. 56 36 53 N – 23 31 00 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in south-central Latvia 14 km WSW of Jelgava (Mitau) and 2.25 km NE of the hamlet of Glūda. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet military airfield. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1070 x 1030 meters (1170 x 1125 yards). Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Satellites and Decoys:

Gluda II (ZNr. 14110) (c. 56 35 15 N – 23 27 17 E): landing ground (Landeplatz) and satellite and alternate landing ground for Gluda I. Located 2.7 km WSW of Gluda.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Glūda beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Goldingen I (LAT) (a.k.a. Kuldīga) (ZNr. 10-2240) (c. 56 58 00 N – 21 57 00 E)

General: town in Courland (Kurland) NW Latvia 77 km NE of Liepāja (Libau), 53 km SE of Windau (Ventspils) and on the SW edge of Kuldīga. A small airstrip apparently set up here by the Luftwaffe in late 1944, but little information has been found about it. Not shown on Luftwaffe airfield maps dated summer 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Operational Units: 14. or 30./Fliegerverbindingsgeschwader 2 (Nov 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; PRO/NA; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; web site ww2.dk]

Goldingen II (LAT) (a.k.a. Kuldīga) (ZNr. 10-945) (c. 56 56 15 N – 21 59 11 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Latvia 77 km NE of Liepāja (Libau), 53 km SE of Windau (Ventspils) and 3.45 km SSE of Kuldīga town center and just WSW of the village of Ābele. History: dates from 1935, but no detailed information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1040 x 1010 meters (1135 x 1105 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on German maps as a landing ground. Unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Grinkiskis (LITH) (a.k.a. Grinkiškis) (ZNr. 10-2464) (c. 55 33 N – 23 38 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 45 km SSE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 800 x 800 meters (875 x 875 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Grobin (LAT) (a.k.a. Grobina): same as Liepāja-Grobina (Libau-Grobin)/Latvia.

Gruschlawki (LITH) (a.k.a. Grūšlaukė) (ZNr. 10-1453) (c. 56 04 N – 21 24 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 55 km SSE of Libau (Liepāja)/Latvia. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 900 x 600 meters (985 x 655 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found. Remarks: none.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Gruzdžiai (LITH) (a.k.a. Gruzdžiai) (ZNr. 10-1454) (c. 56 05 20 N – 23 13 30 E)

General: civil airport (Zivilflugplatz) in N Lithuania 69.7 km SSW of Mitau (Jelgava)/Latvia, 18 km NNW of Šiauliai and 800 meters WSW of Gruzdžiai town center. History: Soviet military airfield in 1940-41. No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although it was occasionally used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1180 x 1130 meters (1290 x 1235 yards). Infrastructure: see below under Remarks. Dispersal: see below under Remarks. Defenses: there were 4 Flak positions around the airfield, each with 4 to 6 gun emplacements, along with 6 single gun positions that may have been antitank guns or artillery (Aug 44).

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 14 IAB (14th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to upgrade this operational airfield.

22 Jun 41: part of Soviet 46 SBAP based here with 11 Ar-2 and 2 USB bombers. Low-level attack by 12 German bombers beginning at 0808 hrs. dropping 168 SD 50 and SD 250 bombs, but the results were not reported. Later, Soviet reports stated that 9 SBs and 1 Ar 2 were set on fire and destroyed while 9 more SBs were severely damaged. Personnel losses were 2 KIA and 6 WIA.

23 Jun 41: a glide attack by a single Luftwaffe bomber claimed 3 of 12 to 15 twin-engine Soviet aircraft seen on the ground.

24 Aug 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 3.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 shows a pyramid-shaped airfield with a prepared airstrip measuring 1300 x 220 meters (1420 x 240 yards). There was no infrastructure, but it was adjacent to the town on the NE side where several large buildings were located just outside the airfield boundary. The airstrip had been plowed to render unserviceable and the airfield was unoccupied.

Oct 44: occupied by HQ Soviet 190 IAD with 17 IAP and 821 IAP (Oct 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (24.8.44)]

Gubernia (LITH) (ZNr. 10-1455) (c. 55 58 N – 23 19 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 5 km N of Schaulen (Šiauliai). History: probable satellite and alternate landing ground for the main airfield at Schaulen (Šiauliai). Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Gulbene (LAT): see Alt-Schwaneburg.

Gulbinai (LITH) (ZNr. 10-2102) (c. 56 08 N – 24 36 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in north-central Lithuania 48.5 km NNE of Panevėžys. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

H

Hapsal (EST) (a.k.a. Haapsalu, Hatisal) (ZNr. 1661) (c. 58 54 41 N – 23 29 18 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) upgraded to an operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Estonia 87 km SW of Tallinn and 4.3 km SW of Haapsalu town center. History: built by the Russians in 1939 as a military airfield.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Satellites and Decoys:

Rohuküla (ZNr. 925) (c. 58 54 30 N – 23 25 34 E): a small auxiliary seaplane station on the coast 7.5 km WSW of Haapsalu town center and 3.6 km W of the airfield.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Soviet 35 SBAP (42 a/c) here.

1 Oct 44: Soviet 159 IAP (La-5) had just arrived and was still here in May 1945.

Operational Units: 2./Aufkl.Gr. 125 (seaplanes) (Sep-Oct 41); detachment of 9. Seenotstaffel (Sep-Oct 41).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Hasenpoth (LAT): German name for Aizpute/Latvia - no airfield is known to have been here but it did have a landing place for Fi 156 *Storch* and similar single-engine liaison aircraft. The Stab (HQ) of Luftflotte 1 was here.

I

Ilūkste (LAT) (a.k.a. ??) (no ZNr. found) (c. 55 58 N – 26 18 E)

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General: landing ground (Landeplatz) and/or emergency landing ground (Notlandeplatz) in SSE Latvia 174 km SE of Riga city center, 64 km SSE of Jacobstadt (Jēkabpils) and 18.3 km NW of Daugavpils city center. History: although very minor, in existence during the Soviet occupation of Latvia, 1940-41, but no units based here. Does not appear in German airfield directories and/or maps. No additional information found. No evidence found of any Luftwaffe units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: natural grass surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: M.Timin – *Air Battles Over the Baltic 1941*, map page vii.]

Irbes (LAT) (a.k.a. Irbe) (ZNR. 10-905) (c. 57 37 N – 22 07 E)

General: seaplane station (Flughafen (See)) in NW Latvia 140 km NW of Riga city center and 42 km NE of Windau (Ventspils). Said to be under construction in 1944. History: no information found. No evidence found of any Luftwaffe units being based here. Anchorage: located on a protected channel inlet where the Gulf of Riga exits into the Baltic Sea.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

J

Jagala (LITH? LAT?) (a.k.a. Yagoda?) (ZNR. not found) (not located)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) under construction (Jun 41) in south-central Latvia 62 km SSW of Riga, 20 km S of Jelgava (Mitau) and c. 2.75 km N of Lielplatone village, according to Soviet sources. Exact location of airfield not determined. Not to be found in Luftwaffe airfield directories, maps or sources on the internet. A prewar Soviet operational military airfield that was still under construction on 22 June 1941. History: no information found. Although it existed during the German occupation of this area, no evidence was found of any Luftwaffe air units being based here.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; website ww2.dk; Timin/p.139.]

Jakobstadt I (LAT) (a.k.a. Jēkabpils, Jakobstadt-Kreuzburg, Jēkabpils-Krustpils) (ZNR. 10-1844) (c. 56 32 22 N – 25 54 30 E)

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General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) in east-central Latvia 120 km SE of Riga; airfield 4.5 km NNE of the city. Prior to 2009, Krustpils was adjacent to Jēkabpils on its E side. History: in existence since July 1937 but early details not found. Surface and Dimensions: grass surface measuring approx. 900 x 600 meters (985 x 655 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

Aug 1919: Krustpils airfield was in use by Latvian military aviation.

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Krustpils beginning in June 1941 with a 1941 completion date.

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe air attack by 6 bombers - Soviet fighters (ex-Latvian AF Gloster Gladiators) at Krustpils and many destroyed on the ground. The airfield barracks were also hit.

Operational Units: 2.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 23 (Jul 41); 10.(Pz)/SG 3 (Feb-Mar 44, Jul 44); 1./NJG 200 (Feb-Apr 44); II./JG 54 (Mar 44); 12./JG 54 (Mar 44); 14.(Eis.)/KG 55 (Mar-Jul 44); 5./NJG 100 (Apr-May 44); II./SG 1 (May 44); II./JG 5 (Apr-May 44); part of 4./NJG 100 (Jun 44); II./SG 3 (Jun-Jul 44); NSGr. 3 (Jul 44); Stab/JG 54 (Jul-Aug 44); I./JG 54 (Jul-Aug 44);

Stab/NAGr. 5 (Jul-Aug 44); 1./NAGr. 5 (Jul-Aug 44); Stab/SG 4 (Jul-Aug 44); I./SG 4 (Jul-Aug 44); II./SG 4 (Jul-Aug 44); III./SG 4 (Jul-Aug 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. A 202/VIII (Jan 44)?; Fl.H.Kdtr. E 26/IV (Jan/Feb - Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 202/I (Apr-Sep 44).

Station Units (on various dates - not complete): Stab/3. Fliegerdivision (Jul-Aug/Sep 44); le.Feldwerft-Abt. I/30 (Mar 44); 138. Flgh.Betr.Kp. (Qu) (Mar 44); Wintersondergerätezug 2 (Feb 44 - ?); Flieger-Geräteausgabestelle (mot) 101/VII (Mar 44); Ln.-Techn.Arbeitsstab 22 (Jan, Mar 44); 2.Kp. Lw.-Bau-Btl. 4/I (Mar 44); Hallenbau-Kp. Ju 4/IV (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 95/XI (Feb-Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 157/XI (Mar 44 - ?). At nearby Kūkas: Feldluftmunitionslager 2/I (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 31/I (Jan 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 222/VI (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 288/VI (Mar 44). At nearby Plavinas: Flieger-Geräteausgabe- u.Sammelstelle 1/I (Jan, Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 85/VI (Mar 44 - ?); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 297/VI (Jan 41, Mar 44); Wetterberatungszentrale z.b.V. 1/I (Feb 44 - ?).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Jakobstadt II (LAT) (a.k.a. Jakobstadt-Purnini, Kreuzburg-Purnini, Jēkabpils-Purniņi, Kaupernicki, Kaupernieki) (ZNr. 10-2700) (c. 56 33 18 N - 25 55 10 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in east-central Latvia 120 km SE of Riga and 8.5 km NNE of Jēkabpils city center. History: still under construction in 1944. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

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Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Kaupernieki beginning in June with a 1941 completion date. [Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Jakobstadt-Birzai (LAT) (a.k.a. Kreuzburg/Süd, Jēkabpils- Biržai) (ZNr. 10-2439) (c. 56 24 29 N – 25 46 27 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Latvia 12 km SSW of Jēkabpils and 750 meters SE of the hamlet of Biržai, which at this time was little more than 10 buildings scattered about. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface initially measuring approx. 900 x 700 meters (985 x 765 yards) and later 1200 x 1000 meters (1310 x 1095 yards). No hardened or prepared runway. Infrastructure: there were 4 or 5 hangar and workshop buildings fronted by a servicing apron grouped at the SE corner and there were 3 or 4 clusters of farm buildings scattered around the airfield boundaries, these possibly used as accommodations. Dispersal: had 7 net-covered and camouflaged aircraft shelters and 13 open aircraft shelters. Defenses: 1 heavy, 1 medium and 2 light Flak positions on 22 Sep 44.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 5 IAB (5th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

15 Jun 41: built by the Russians and shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos.

23 Jun 41: Kreuzburg/Süd attacked by 6 Luftwaffe bombers - of 20 twin-engine Soviet aircraft parked on the ground, claimed 5 destroyed with certainty and others as probables.

16 Sep 44: Soviet 502 ShAP arrived here.

22 Sep 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 14 shows moderate to heavy bomb and demolition charge damaged to the infrastructure at the SE corner and along the N and NE perimeter where 3 of the open aircraft shelters were destroyed. The landing area had been plowed to make it unserviceable but the Soviets had repaired it by this date. A total of 86 single-engine Soviet aircraft were parked on the field on this date, all Il-2s and Yak fighters.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (22.9.44); NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (22.9.44)]

Janow (LITH) (a.k.a. Jonava) (ZNr. 10-2365) (c. 55 05 02 N – 24 16 28 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) upgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Lithuania 31 km NE of Kaunas and 1.35 km N of Jonava town center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and

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Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1200 x 1000 meters (1310 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Jeglecht (EST) (a.k.a. Jöelähtme) (ZNr. 10-1862) (c. 59 26 N – 25 07 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in north-central Estonia 24 km E of Tallinn. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1030 x 860 meters (1125 x 940 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) occupied by 28 unidentified Soviet aircraft, According to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Jelgava (LAT): see Mitau.

Jõhwi (EST) (a.k.a. Jewe, Jõhvi) (ZNr. 10-1875) (c. 59 21 N – 27 22 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NE Estonia 45 km W of Narva and 2.25 km WNW of Jõhvi town center and adjacent to the present-day hamlet of Edise. History: believed to have existed prior to the war. Surface and
Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found but presumably only a few buildings and huts specific to the landing ground because buildings in nearby Jõhvi could be used for offices and accommodations. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied Russian-built field airstrip (Feldflugplatz), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

4 Feb 44: activated and under construction to make it ready for Luftwaffe use.

26 Feb 44: bombed - 1 x He 50 belonging to 1./NSGr. 11 (est.) plus an unidentified aircraft from 1./NSGr. 11 (est.) destroyed or damaged on the ground.

18 Sep 44: no longer usable and presumably evacuated.

Operational Units: 1./NSGr. 11 (est.) (Nov 43, Feb-May 44); 3 ./NSGr. 11 (est.) (Nov 43, Feb-May 44); 3./NSGr. 11 (est.) (Dec 43, Feb-May 44); Stab/NSGr. 11 (est.) (Feb-May 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 19/VI (17 Jan - Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 210/I (c. Apr-Sep 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 303/VI (Jan, Mar 44 - ?).

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Jonischki (LITH) (a.k.a. Joniškis) (ZNR. 10-2310) (c. 56 14 N – 23 36 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 46 km S of Jelgava (Mitau)/Latvia and 38.5 km NE of Šiauliai (Schaulen)/Lithuania.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1500 x 1200 meters (1640 x 1310 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Joniskelis (LITH) (a.k.a. Joniškėlis) (ZNR. 10-1473) (c. 56 01 N – 24 10 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 75 km SSE of Jelgava (Mitau)/Latvia and 54.5 km E of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no

record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 750 x 500 meters (820 x 545 yards). Infrastructure:

no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: operational Russian airstrip but unoccupied according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

K

Kabeli (EST) (ZNR. 10-2736) (c. 58 47 N – 23 55 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Estonia c. 28 km SE of Haapsalu.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1200 x 770 meters (1310 x 840 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Käina (EST) (ZNR. 10-935) (c. 58 50 16 N – 22 46 26 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) on Hiiumaa (Dagö) Island off the NW coast of Estonia. History: existed on 15 June 1941 but it was unoccupied

by Soviet aircraft. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1200 x 850 meters (1310 x 930 yards). Infrastructure: no details

found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kampia (LITH) (a.k.a. Kampai II) (ZNR. 10-2545) (c. 55 10 N – 23 48 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in south-central Lithuania 17 km SSW of Kedainiai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kandau (LAT) (a.k.a. Kandava) (ZNR. 10-2077) (c. 57 02 N – 22 46 E)

General: field airstrip in W Latvia 80 km WNW of Riga. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kangari (LAT) (a.k.a. Ropaži) (ZNR. 12-159) (c. 56 57 13 N – 24 37 21 E)

General: planned for construction in the late 1930's as a large, fully equipped airfield (Fliegerhorst) but never started due to the arrival of World War II. Later, built by the Germans during the war as a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Latvia 31.15 km E of Riga city center and 2.1 km NE of the village of Kangari. History: used briefly by the Luftwaffe late summer/early fall 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: 10 to 15 buildings were grouped at the SW corner but it cannot be determined if these existed during the German occupation or were built by the Russians after the war. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: III./SG 3 (Sep 44); Stab and 1./NAGr. 5 (Sep-Oct 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Karmilowa (LITH) (a.k.a. Karmélava, Kowno II, Kaunas II, Kauen II, Kovno II) (ZNR. 10-1478 and 10-2052) (c. 54 57 39 N – 24 04 40 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) and later upgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in south-central Lithuania 13.9 km NE of Kaunas city center.

History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield under construction and a wartime satellite and alternate field for the main airfield at Kaunas.

Surface and Dimensions: circular in shape with a natural surface measuring approx. 800 x 750 meters (875 x 820 yards) in June 1941. Infrastructure: on 22 June 1941, had 3 buildings in the SW corner, 6 or 7 in the SE corner, 2 on the W boundary and 8 right in the middle of the landing area.

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Dispersal: there were still no organized dispersal facilities in Oct 44. Aircraft parked around the S, W and N perimeter. Defenses: protected by 1 heavy Flak position with 6 gun emplacements in mid-October 1944.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 12 IAB (12th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction with the landing area already cleared, leveled and rolled.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 129 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion) here with part of Soviet 31 IAP with 41 fighters. Airfield attacked mid-morning by 12 Ju 88 bombers as an alternate target during the late morning hours dropping 28 SC 250, 24 SD 250, 30 SC 50 and 20 SD 50 bombs. Claimed hits among the 20 fighters parked along the E and W airfield boundaries with considerable destruction and damage expected. Soviet records state that the only damage done here was to the landing area. German bombers with fighter escort returned in mid-afternoon and destroyed or severely damaged all but 12 or so of 31 IAP's remaining fighters.

Apr 42: still listed in Luftwaffe airfield directories and shown on maps as being under construction.

6 Aug 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo shows an oval-shaped airfield with a grass landing area measuring 1200 x 1100 meters (1310 x 1205 yards) and a circular road around it. There was no paved, prepared or marked runway in evidence. There were now quite a few buildings, including two large ones that were probably hangars, and these were grouped at the SW and ENE corners. The aerial photo also shows 5 Flak and searchlight positions on and near the airfield. The landing area had been thoroughly plowed up before the last of the Germans departed.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (6.8.44, 12.10.44)]

Karsau (LAT) (a.k.a. Karsava) – Latvia.

Kartena I (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2311) (c. 55 55 16 N – 21 34 06 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 25.25 km E of Palanga and 6 km E of the village of Kartena. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1060 x 1020 meters (1160 x 1115 yards).

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

15 Jun 41: construction completed but unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kartena II (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2536) (c. 55 55 N – 21 28 E)

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General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NW Lithuania 21.35 km ENE of Kretinga (Krottingen) and 6 km ENE of Kartena. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Probable satellite and dispersal field for Kartena I. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

15 Jun 41: unoccupied according Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kassi (EST) (ZNR. 10-1843) (c. 57 54 N – 26 28 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SE Estonia 110 km W of Pskov and 29.5 km NE of Valga (Walk). History: no record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Katzdangen (LAT) (a.k.a. Kazdanga) (ZNR. 10-944) (c. 56 44 N – 21 43 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) or Storch Platz in NW Latvia 48-49 km NE of Libau (Liepaja). Exact location of the landing ground not determined. History: under construction in summer 1944. No record found of any Luftwaffe combat air units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: no details found. Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/Luftflotte 1 (Oct/Nov 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kauen (LITH): see Kowno.

Kaunas (LITH): see Kowno.

Kaupernieki (LAT): see Jakobstadt II.

Kedainiai (LITH) (a.k.a. Kėdainiai, Kiejdany, Kedahnen) (c. 55 17 N – 23 57 E)

General: there was a small airfield complex around this large town in C Lithuania.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 85 Soviet aircraft, mostly fighters, on the ground here.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 61 ShAP (5 ShAP?) based at Kedainiai with 61 I-153s. Soviet 188 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion) here.

25 Jun 41: town taken by advancing German troops.

Oct 44: now occupied by Soviet bombers from 132 BAP.

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Operational Units: III./JG 54 (Jun 41); 8.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 32 (Kedainiai, Jun-Jul 41); elements of 5.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 122 (Kedainiai, Jul 41); Stab/KG 77 (Kedainiai, Jul-Aug 41); I./KG 77 (Kedainiai, Jul 41); III./KG 77 (Kedainiai, Jul 41); II./SG 1 (Jul 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kedainiai/Nord (LITH) (a.k.a. Kédainiai/North) (ZNR. 10-1482) (c. 55 18 41 N – 23 57 11 E)

General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) in C Lithuania 85 km SSE of Šiauliai (Schaulen), 44 km N of Kaunas and 2.5 km N of Kédainiai town center and adjacent to the Kédainiai train station. History: permanent runways built by the Germans 1941-44. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1240 x 1100 meters (1355 x 1205 yards). Had 2 paved or hardened runways in Jul 44, each approx. 1000 meters in length, one aligned N/S and the other SE/NW. Infrastructure: aerial photos show buildings along the W, S and SE boundaries. Dispersal: there were 30 aircraft shelters along the N, E and SE boundaries and these boundaries were also bordered by a line of trees that aircraft may have used for additional parking and concealment.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Kédainiai beginning in June with a 1941 completion date and by 1 June the laying of the concrete had begun. By 22 June, part of the N/S runway had been poured by the Russians and the Germans finished it off later and also built the SE/NW concrete runway.

22 Jun 41: at one point or another on this date, there were 75 single-engine Soviet aircraft parked at Kédainiai/North according to Luftwaffe aerial photos - bombed by elements of 11 Luftwaffe bombers dropping 3,960 SD 2 bombs from very low altitude beginning at 0315 hrs., but results could not be observed. A second wave of 12 bombers with 3,600 SD 2s attacked at 0930 hrs. and claimed hits among 10 parked single-engine double-decker aircraft resulting in a fire with clouds of heavy smoke.

31 Jul 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo states that the runway and taxiways have been rendered unserviceable by demolition charges and by plowing, and the barracks had all been blown up. There were no aircraft here on this date.

Operational Units: see above under Kedainiai.

Station Commands: see above under Kedainiai.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Kedainiai.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (31.7.44, 16.9.44)]

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Kedainiai/Ost I (LITH) (a.k.a. Kėdainiai/Ost) (ZNR. 10-1481) (c. 55 16 24 N – 23 58 50 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) and satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) in C Lithuania 85 km SSE of Šiauliai (Schaulen), 44 km N of Kaunas and 2.2 km SE of Kėdainiai town center. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 690 x 590 meters (755 x 645 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as still being under construction.

22 Jun 41: bombed by elements of 11 Luftwaffe bombers dropping SD 2 bombs beginning around 0930 hrs. Hits were observed among 12 parked single-engine double-decker aircraft.

Operational Units: see above under Kedainiai.

Station Commands: see above under Kedainiai.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Kedainiai.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (31.7.44)]

Kedainiai/Ost II (LITH) (a.k.a. Kėdainiai) (ZNR. 10-2504) (c. 55 16 29 N – 24 01 33 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) and satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) in C Lithuania 85 km SSE of Šiauliai (Schaulen), 44 km N of Kaunas and 4.6 km ESE of Kėdainiai town center. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 675 x 650 meters (740 x x 710 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

Operational Units: see above under Kedainiai.

Station Commands: see above under Kedainiai.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Kedainiai.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (31.7.44)]

Kedainiai-Sviliai (LITH) (a.k.a. Kėdainiai-Sviliai) (ZNR. 10-2460) (c. 55 15 N – 23 47 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in C Lithuania 84 km SSE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 11 km WSW of Kėdainiai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Keravere (EST) (ZNR. 10-2467) (c. 58 48 27 N – 23 45 56 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Estonia 18 km SSE of Haapsalu and 1 km SSE of Keravere. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1800 x 1700 meters (1970 x 1860 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kiekla (LAT) (a.k.a. Gāržde?) (ZNR. 10-1998) (c. 57 17 N – 21 43 E)?

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Latvia 15 km SE of Ventspils (Windau). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 900 x 800 meters (985 x 875 yards).

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 14 Soviet bombers here.

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 21 twin-engine Soviet aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kielmy (LITH) (a.k.a. Kielmy I, Kelmė) (ZNR. 10-1483) (c. 55 36 53 N – 22 55 24 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 43 km SW of Šiauliai (Schlaunen) and 2.1 km SW of Kelmė town center. History: almost certainly Russian built 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos. Unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kirchholm (LAT) (a.k.a. Salaspils) (ZNR. 10-1846) (c. 56 51 58 N – 24 19 45 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in C Latvia 20 km SE of Riga and c. 9 km ESE of the large airfield at Riga-Rumbula. Located between the Daugava River and a main rail line running just E of it 1.75 km NW of Salaspils town center. History: existed on 28 September 1936 but used only occasionally. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 450 x 200 meters (490 x 220 yards).

Infrastructure: none.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

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1936-44: situated in a geographical depression with hazards, e.g., church steeples, telephone poles, etc., on the high ground along both sides of the landing area making it dangerous for night operations.

Operational Units: elements of Nachtschlachtgruppe 12 (lett.) (Aug -Sep 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kiwischki (POL/RUSS/LITH) (a.k.a. Kyviškės) (ZNR. 10-1489) (c. 54 39 N – 25 30 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) in present day Lithuania 15.15 km E of Vilnius city center. Accordingly, it should actually be listed in the airfields monograph for Russia. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet dispersal field. No record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: part of Soviet 54 SBAP here with 12 Ar-2s.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Klaipėda (LITH) (a.k.a. Memel-Rumpischken) (55 41 50 N - 21 09 30 E)

General: emergency landing ground (Notlandeplatz) in present-day Lithuania on the Baltic coast and located 2 km SE of the city. History: 1927 listed as a civil/commercial landing ground (Verkehrslandeplatz).

Surface and Dimensions: drained grass surface measuring approx. 595 x 550 meters (650 x 600 yards). Infrastructure: no information found.

Operational Units: 4.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 21 (Jun 41).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/Flak-Rgt. 6 (mot.) (Dec 44); Stab III.(Flum.Mess)/Ln.-Rgt. 260 (Sep 44 – Jan 45)?; part of Lw.-Bau-Btl. 108/VI (K) (Oct-Nov 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 314/VI (Jun 41); elements of Sanitätsbereitschaft (mot) d.Lw. 7/VII (or 7/XVII?) (fall 44).

[Sources: AFHRA A5258 p.959 (1944); chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Klooga (EST) (ZNR. 10-631) (c. 59 18 41 N – 24 13 46 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Estonia 32.9 km WSW of Tallinn city center and just S of Klooga village. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks:

Luftwaffe Airfields 1935-45

15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen) and probably unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kloostri (EST) (ZNR. 10-1870) (c. 58 45 21 N – 23 49 33 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Estonia 93 km SW of Tallinn city center and 27 km SE of Haapsalu. History: built prior to June 1941, probably by the Russians. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen) and probably unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kokenhusen (LAT) (a.k.a. Koknese) (ZNR. 10-943) (c. 56 39 N – 25 25 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Latvia 30 km NW of Jakobstadt (Jekabpils). Exact location of the airstrip not determined. History: no mention of either Russian or German use prior to July 1944. Listed as under German construction as a military airstrip in mid-summer 1944.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 650 x 500 meters (710 x 545 yards.)

Infrastructure: none specific to the airstrip.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

12 Apr 20: first mention - in use as a civil landing ground and this continued to the Soviet annexation of Latvia in 1940.

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) under construction by the Russians. Unoccupied.

Operational Units: NSGr. 3 (Jul-Aug 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Koschedary (LITH) (a.k.a. Kaišiadorys) (ZNR. 10-1890) (c. 54 51 N – 24 25 E)

General: landing ground in SE Lithuania 57 km WNW of Vilnius. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kowno (LITH) (a.k.a. Kaunas, Kauen, Kovno) (c. 54 53 N – 23 53 E)

General: airfield complex in and around this large city in south-central Lithuania. There were 8 airfields listed in the wartime German airfield

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directories: Kaunas I (ZNr. 1347), Kaunas II or Kaunas-Karmilowa (ZNr. 2052), Kaunas-Freda (ZNr. 1502), Kaunas-Muraschki (ZNr. 2524), Kaunas-Noreikischi (ZNr. 2525), Kaunas-Olschany (ZNr. 2523), Kaunas-Sergiany (ZNr. 2526), Kaunas-Solomianka (ZNr. 2522).

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Soviet VVS ground forces here included HQ 8 RAB and all of part of Soviet 129 and 130 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion).

22 Jun 41: HQ Soviet 8 SAD (3 a/c), part of 15 IAP (4 a/c), 31 IAP (24 a/c), 312 RAP (8 a/c) and 15 KAE or 16 KAE (13 a/c) based at Kaunas.

Attacked by fighter-escorted Ju 88s with fragmentation bombs at dawn with returning crews reporting the destruction of 70 Soviet aircraft, mostly I-153s belonging to 15 IAP.

24-25 Jun 41: Kaunas taken by German troops.

26 Jun 41: became operational under the Luftwaffe.

27 Jun 41: according to the just arrived II./JG 54, a total of 86 destroyed, damaged and captured intact Soviet aircraft belonging to 8 SAD were found on the airfields in and around Kaunas.

17 Jul 44: low-level attack - 1 unidentified aircraft from Flugbereitschaft Feldluftgaukdo. XXVI (or XXVII?) destroyed or damaged on the ground.

17 Jul 44: airfield evacuated and infrastructure demolished by German personnel.

Operational Units (on various dates – not complete):

1.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 12 (Jun 41); Stab/JG 54 (Jun 41); II./JG 54 (Jun 41);
1.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 (Jul 41); Nachtaufklärungsstaffel 3 (Jul 44); II./KG 77 (Jul 44); KGr. z.b.V. 106 (Jul 41); KGr. z.b.V. Oels (Apr 42); Stab/KG 53 (Feb-Apr 44); I./KG 53 (Feb-Apr 44); III./KG 53 (Apr 44); 1./NSGr. 1 (May-Jun 44); 2./NSGr. 1 (Jun-Jul 44); elements of Transportfliegergruppe 10 (ital.) (summer 44); Stab, 2./NAGr. 4 (Jul 44); Nahaufklärungsstaffel 4./31 (Jul 44); Nahaufkl.St. 12./12 (Jul 44); III./JG 11 (K-Karmilowa, Jul 44); III./JG 51 (Jul 44); III./JG 52 (Jul 44); Stab/SG 10 (Jul 44); I./SG 10 (Jul 44); 10.(Pz)/SG 10 (Jul 44); I./SG 1 (Jul 44); elements of II./SG 1 (Jul 44); 10.(Pz)/SG 1 (Jul 44); 10.(Pz)/SG 3 (Jul 44).

School Units: Nachtfluglehrgang 3 (Kowno, Feb – Sep 43);

Nachtfluglehrgang 4 (Kowno, Jan - Apr 43); BFS 9 (Kowno, Apr – Sep 43); 3./Ers.Gruppe d. 2. Fliegerschuldivision (Jul 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Luftgaustab z.b.V. 10

(Kowno, Jun-Jul 41); Aussenstelle/Feld-Luftgaukdo. XXVI (1944); 1. Fluh.Betr.Kp. TG 5 (Kowno, Mar 44); Werft-Kp. 24/I (Kowno, Aug 41 - ?); Werft-Kp. 34/I (Kowno, Aug 41 - ?); Werft-Kp. z.b.V. (estn.) (Kowno, Mar 44); Werftzug 708 (Kowno, 1943 – Feb 44); Wintersondergerätezug 32 (Kowno, Mar 44); Frontreparaturbetrieb GL 2565 (Junkers) using 3 hangars (Kowno, c.Dec 43 – Jun/Jul 44); Stab/Flak-Rgt. 6 (Kowno, Jul 44); II./Flak-Rgt. 4 (Jul 44); I./Flak-Rgt. 64 (Jul 44); schw.Flak-Abt. 662 (Kowno, 1942-43); 8.(Tel.Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 10 (Kowno, Jan 42 - ?); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 16/IV

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(Kowno, Jul 41 – Jul 42); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 6/XI (Kowno, 1941 – Apr 42); Rohrleitungsbauzug 5/III (Kowno, ? – Jan 44); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 6/See (Kowno, Nov 41); Flieger-Geräteausgabestelle (Eis.) 51/IV (Kowno, Jan 44); Feldluftmunitionslager 2/I (Kowno, Mar 44); Ldssch.Kp. 1/I (1.Zug) (Kowno, Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 260/VI (Kowno, Dec 43, Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 11/XI (Kowno, Mar 44 - ?); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 216/XI (Kowno, Dec 43); Stab, 2./RAD-Abt. 56 with Luft-Versorgungsstützpunkt Kauen (Apr 42). [Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; aleksotasair.lt/en/history/]

Kowno I (LITH) (a.k.a. Kaunas, Kauen, Kovno, S.Dariaus ir S.Girėno Aerodromas) (ZNR. 10-1347) (c. 54 52 58 N – 23 52 43 E)

General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) 2 km SW of Kaunas city center on south bank of the Neman (Memel) River. History: built in 1915 by the Germans for primary use as a Zeppelin field with a huge Zeppelin hangar, 2 aircraft hangars and several buildings for admin and billeting. Became a joint civil airport and military field in the 1920's, 2 reinforced concrete hangars and a photo lab were added in 1929 and the airfield expanded and extended in 1930 to accommodate 4 squadrons of aircraft. More hangars, warehouses and other buildings were built during the 1930's. Surface and Dimensions: in 1915, 500 x 500 meters (545 x 545 yards); by 1943 had a natural surface measuring approx. 1060 x 960 meters (1160 x 1050 yards) and a concrete runway 1,200 meters in length with taxiways parallel to the runway on the N and S sides. The paved runway does not appear in aerial photos taken in June 1941. Infrastructure: there were 26 hangars, 15 of these for He 111 and Ju 88 bombers, with paved aprons for single aircraft along with numerous permanent buildings, huts and billets. See below under Remarks for further details. Dispersal: see below under Remarks for details.

Remarks: see above under Kowno. Also:

9 Jun 41: a Luftwaffe aerial photo this date shows 80 to 90 Soviet aircraft parked wing tip to wing tip along to N, NW and S boundaries.

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as being occupied by 147 Soviet aircraft.

22 Jun 41: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by Fliegerkorps VIII shows 30 single-engine and 1 twin-engine Soviet aircraft here. At 0320 hrs., Kowno I was attacked by 11 Luftwaffe Ju 88 bombers dropping 48 SC 250 and 60 SD 50 bombs - aircrew claimed the majority of Soviet aircraft parked along the W boundary were destroyed or damaged by direct hits; fires were seen among the parked aircraft, the landing and runway heavily cratered and a hangar on the N boundary was also on fire. Post raid photo reconnaissance showed 25 destroyed and 20 undestroyed, almost all single-engine.

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1941-44: the Germans built a concrete runway aligned E/W initially 800 meters (875 yards) in length with taxiways on both sides of it along with 15 new hangars for He 111 and Ju 88 bombers.

17 Jul 44: all buildings, aircraft shelters, runway, grass landing area and taxiways destroyed by the Germans and the airfield evacuated.

7 Aug 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date shows a square-shaped airfield with a landing area measuring 1100 x 900 meters (1205 x 985 yards) and a concrete runway 1,200 meters in length that was still unusable after being blown-up by the retreating Germans. The landing area, which had been plowed up, had been repaired and was again serviceable. The main complex of buildings was located on the SE boundary and consisted of 2 large hangars with servicing aprons plus at least 100 other medium-size and small operations, servicing and support buildings. A second group with 5 or 6 small operations buildings was on the NW boundary. The accommodations compound was just off the N boundary and looked like a city suburb with its own streets and 2 grassy parks with shade trees. It had 4 or 5 large barrack buildings along with some 230 hut-size structures, each about half the size of a modest residential home. There were 30 covered aircraft shelters (all destroyed), 1 open shelter and 50 aircraft parking hardstands, these located in small clusters and rows along the perimeter. Defenses seemed to be limited to 3 heavy Flak positions approximately 850 meters off the NW corner. On this date the airfield was occupied by 40 Soviet Yak fighters and Il-2 ground attack aircraft.

12 Oct 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 14 showed 7 heavy, 1 medium and 4 light Flak positions, all with 3 to 5 gun emplacements each, and 1 searchlight position. On the airfield were 164 single-engine Yak fighters, Il-2s and Po-2s (U-2s) along with 1 Li-2 (PS-84) transport.

Operational Units: see above under Kowno.

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. A 205/I (Jan 43 – Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 103/I (c. Apr-Jul 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Kowno.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (9.6.41, 22.6.41, 7.8.44, 12.10.44, 14.10.44)]

Kowno II (LITH): see Karmilowa.

Kowno-Freda (LITH) (a.k.a. Kaunas-Freda) (ZNr. 10-1502) (c. 54 52 36 N – 23 54 57 E)

General: factory airfield (Fabrikflugplatz) in S Lithuania 2.75 km SSE of Kaunas city center. History: established at the beginning of 1924 by moving the aviation park from Kaunas I to Upper Freda where extensive artillery workshops already existed. In addition to limited manufacturing, major overhauls and repairs were carried out here. Surface and

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Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 830 x 560 meters (910 x 610 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found. Remarks: see above under Kowno.

Operational Units: see above under Kowno.

Station Commands: see above under Kowno.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Kowno.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kowno-Muraschki (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2524) (not located)

General: satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) near Kaunas.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.5 sq.km.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kowno-Noreikischki (LITH) (a.k.a. Noreikiškės) (ZNR. 10-2525) (c. 54 53 N – 23 50 E)

General: satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) 4 km WSW of Kaunas city center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 700 x 600 meters (765 x 655 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kowno-Olschany (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2523) (not located)

General: satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) near Kaunas.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.8 sq.km.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kowno-Rokai (LITH) (ZNR. 12485) (c. 54 49 09 N – 23 56 13 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) 9.1 km SSE of Kaunas city center and 1.5 km SW of the village of Rokai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring 1300 x 250 meters (1420 x 275 yards). No runway, no buildings or huts, no aircraft shelters or hardstands. There were no aircraft here on 22 Aug 44.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (22.8.44)]

Kowno-Sergiany (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2526) (not located)

General: satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) near Kaunas.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kowno-Solomianka (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2522) (not located)

General: satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) near Kaunas.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.8 sq.km.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kraslau (LAT): German spelling of Kraslava/Latvia.

Krekenava (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2449) (c. 55 32 N – 24 05 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in C Lithuania 27.25 km SW of

Panėvėžys. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and dimensions not reported.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kreuzburg (LAT) (a.k.a. Krustpils): see Jakobstadt (Jėkabpils).

Kroki (LITH) (a.k.a. Krokų, Krakės) (ZNR. 10-1503) (c. 55 25 07 N – 23 44 52 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 63 km SSE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 1.6 km NE of Krakės village center. History: no record

found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1320 x 1170 meters (1445 x 1280 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 3 IAB (3rd Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kronavircava II (LIT) (a.k.a. Vircava) (ZNR. 10-2030 and 10-2354) (c. 56 32 N – 23 46 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south-central Latvia 11.75 km SSE of Jelgava (Mitau) city center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Most likely a satellite or alternate landing ground.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown in Luftwaffe aerial photos as a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kruopiai I (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2374) (c. 56 14 N – 23 00 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 39 km NNW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 800 meters

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(1095 x 875 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kruopiai II (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2444) (c. 56 14 N – 23 00 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in E Lithuania 39 km NNW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kshysaki (POL/RUSS/LITH) (a.k.a. Kryzhaki) (ZNR. 10-1980) (c. 54 48 N – 25 21 E)

General: dispersal strip for airfields in and around Vilnius/Lithuania 14 km NNE of Vilnius. Accordingly, it should actually be listed in the airfields monograph for Russia. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet military airfield. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: elements of Soviet 54 SBAP here with 3 USB bombers.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kuigaliai (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2450) (c. 55 11 N – 24 05 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south-central Lithuania 13 km SSE of Kėdainiai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kuressaare I (EST) (a.k.a. Arensburg) (ZNR. 10-932) (c. 58 13 N – 22 30 E)

General: operational airfield and seaplane station (E-Hafen (Land und See)) in SW Estonia on the south shore of Saaremaa (Ösel) Is. Both were located 3 to 4 km SE of Kuressaare town center on a small peninsula.

History: existed prewar. No record found of any Luftwaffe air or seaplane units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: the airfield had a natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 680 meters (1095 x 745 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Satellites and Decoys:

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Kuressaare III (ZNr. 11012) (c. 58 15 N – 22 27 E): a small landing ground (Landeplatz) 1.7 km WNW of Kuressaare town center.

Remarks:

Jan 41: Soviet 14 IAP and 15 IAP here.

15 and 23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 15 to 20 Soviet aircraft here.

12 Jul 41: part of Soviet 73 BAP Baltic Fleet aviation based here.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Flak-Abt. 253 (1944); le.Flak-Abt. 753(v) (1944); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 58/XI (Jan 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kursenai (LITH) (a.k.a. Kuršėnai) (ZNr. 10-2445) (c. 55 59 N – 22 56 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 15 km ENE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards). No permanent infrastructure noted.

Operational Units: III./JG 11 (Aug 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kurtna (EST) (ZNr. 10-1872) (c. 59 16 N – 27 30 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NW Estonia 40 km WSW of Narva.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kuse (LITH) (a.k.a. Kužiai) (ZNr. 10-1508) (c. 55 59 N – 23 08 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in north-central Lithuania 12 km NW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: probable satellite or alternate landing ground for the large airfield at Šiauliai (Schaulen), but no record found of Luftwaffe use under this name. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied field airstrip (Feldflugplatz), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion* OKL; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Kuusiku (EST) (ZNr. 10-931) (58 59 30 N – 24 42 57 E)

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General: operational airfield (Einsatzhafen) in NW Estonia c. 51 km S Tallinn and 2.25 km N of the village of Kuusiku. History: pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1170 x 2210 meters (1280 x 2415 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Kuusiku beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) for bombers occupied by 40 aircraft, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 63 SBAP (44 a/c) here.

Sep-Oct 41: used by Luftwaffe bombers during the German invasion of the islands off the W coast of Estonia.

Operational Units: elements of I./KG 77 (Sep 41); KGr. 806 (Sep-Nov 41).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 7/IV (Feb 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

L

Laatre (EST) (a.k.a. Tsirguliina, Tser Fyelk) (ZNr. 10-1850) (c. 57 51 N – 26 11 E)

General: landing ground/emergency landing ground

Landeplatz/Notlandeplatz in S Estonia 13 km NE of Valga (Walk) and 3.6 km E of the town. History: early history not found. Surface and Dimensions: had a grass surface on a clay foundation with unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: 2./NAGr. 5 (Jul/Aug 44).

Station Commands: Flugplatzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 212/I Pskov/West (Apr – summer 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Laokula (EST) (a.k.a. Laoküla) (ZNr. 10-930) (c. 59 19 15 N – 24 06 50 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Estonia 38.7 km WSW of Tallinn city center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks:

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15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen) and probably unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Letsi (EST) (a.k.a. Moiseküll, Mõisaküla) (ZNR. 10-1853) (c. 58 05 N – 25 10 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in S Estonia 52 km SE of Pärnu.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau (LAT) (a.k.a. Liepāja) (56 30 40 N – 21 00 39 E).

General: airfield complex and garrison in and around this principal city in SW Latvia. A total of 6 airfields identified here: Libau I (ZNR. 10-952), Libau II (ZNR. 10-781), Libau III (ZNR. 10-1786), Libau IV (ZNR. 10-892), Libau V (ZNR. 10-1959), Libau VI (ZNR. 10-2288).

Garrison and Ground Station Units (on various dates – not complete):

Soviet

22 Jun 41: 148 IAP (68 a/c), 101 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion).

Luftwaffe

Luftflottenkdo. 1 (Kazdanka/Aizpute, Oct 44 – Apr 45); Luftwaffenkdo. Kurland (Aizpute, Apr-May 45); Stab/Flak-Rgt. 43 (mot.) (1945); I./Flak-Rgt. 291 (gem. mot.) (1945); elements of schw.Flak-Abt. 218 (Eisb.) (1944-45); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 385 (Mar 45); gem.Flak-Abt. 645 (Mar 45); I.(Feldfern-kabel-Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 11 (? – Nov 44); 6.(Tel.Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 22 (? – Nov 44); 1./Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 11 (1944-45); elements of Ln.-Kp. z.b.V. 5 (Jan 45); Flugmeldemesszug (mot) z.b.V. 20 (1944-45); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 13/IV (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 126/IV (K) (1944-45)?; Lw.-Bau-Btl. 20/XI (Sep 41 – summer 42); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 6/XI (1944-45); Flieger-Geräteausgabe- und Sammelstelle 6/I (1944-45); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 3/I (1944-45); Kfz.Beständelager d.Lw. 11/I (Oct 44 – May 45); Kfz.Werkstattzug d.Lw. 102/I (Mar 44 - ?); Kfz.Werkstattzug d.Lw. 103/I (Mar 44 - ?); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 95/XI (? – Jan 44); Kriegslazarett d.Lw. 2/VIII (Mar 44 - ?); Transportstelle d.Lw. Libau (Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau I (LAT) (a.k.a. Liepāja I, Libau/Nord, Liepāja/North, Škēde) (ZNR. 10-942) (c. 56 34 46 N – 21 01 05 E)

General: satellite airstrip on the north side of Liepāja, c. 7.8 km N of Liepāja city center. History: started by the Russians and believed to have been improved and completed by the Germans in summer/fall 1944.

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Surface and Dimensions: grass on packed sand surface with overall dimensions of 850 x 850 meters (930 x 930 yards). Had two short prepared runways measuring 700 x 120 meters aligned E/W and 500 x 100 meters aligned NW/SE, but these could handle multi-engine aircraft including Ju 52s. Infrastructure: little if any.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown on German aerial photos and maps as an airfield of unknown type under construction by the Russians. Unoccupied.

15 Nov 44: being used by aircraft from NSGr. 3.

18 Nov 44: blast barriers and shelters ordered construction here to protect supplies and spare parts from enemy air attack.

24 Nov 44: occupancy this date - 1./NSGr. 3 (12 x Go 145s).

28 Nov 44: airfield now fully serviceable.

12 Dec 44: occupancy this date - Stab, 1./NAGr. 5, 7./JG 54.

Operational Units: no individual listings found other than those noted above under Remarks – see under Libau above and below under Libau-Grobin.

Station Commands: no individual listings found – subordinate to the airfield command at Libau-Grobin.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified - see above under Libau and below under Libau-Grobin.

[Sources: British National Archives, AIR 40/1976; chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau I (later II) (LAT) (a.k.a. Libau-Grobin, Liepāja II, Liepāja-Grobiņa) (ZNr. 10-781 as Libau II, 10-952 as Libau I) (c. 56 31 00 N – 21 05 36 E)

General: airfield on the Baltic coast in SW Latvia 5.65 km ENE of Liepāja city center. History: built prewar (beginning in 1926) as the airport serving the twin cities of Liepāja and Grobiņa, which are 10 km apart with the airport in the middle to serve both. Surface and Dimensions: had an irregular shape with a natural grass surface measuring approx. 850 x 650 meters (930 x 710 yards). There was no permanent runway in June 1941.

Infrastructure: in June 1941, the airfield buildings were grouped together on the N boundary and included a small terminal, a few hangars including one for the civil airline service and c. 20 large- and medium-size buildings, about 12 of which were stone or concrete barracks. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1940-41: major construction work by the Soviets to upgrade Liepāja-Grobiņa into a military airfield, primarily for fighters.

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe airfield directories and maps show Libau I (10-952) as an operational airfield (Einsatzhafen) occupied by 2 aircraft of an unknown type.

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22 Jun 41: Soviet 148 IAP/6 SAD based at Libau. Bombed in the pre-dawn hours beginning at 0305 hrs. by 34 Ju 88s from III./KG 1 dropping 952 x SD 50 bombs and catching the approx. 45 I-16 fighters (more likely I-153s) parked in rows on the airfield boundaries that resulted in heavy losses to them (German account). Soviet records state that just 7 planes actually bombed the fog-covered airfield and destroyed 4 Russian aircraft; two more (I-153s) were written off in related landing accidents. A follow-up attack 3 hours later by Ju 88s from the same Gruppe reported 11 I-153s destroyed while the Soviets admitted to 10 damaged, all in a row without engines and therefore unserviceable. The landing ground was also cratered. The third day attack by 6 Luftwaffe bombers came in mid-morning but the results were not given other than noting that most of the bombs fell on the landing area and the grass runway. An evening raid by 9 Luftwaffe bombers destroyed 3 I-153s on the ground and left 5 more severely damaged, all of these from 148 IAP.

24-28 Jun 41: captured by German 291. Inf.Div. which had been substantially reinforced with heavy artillery and Flak - the airfield was only half-finished and the Germans ordered 3,000 men brought in by truck to complete the construction work.

9 Oct 44: reported B4 and C3 on hand for aircraft refueling.

22 Oct 44: bombed - 1 x Fw 190 F-8 from II./SG 3 destroyed on the ground.

24 Oct 44: temporarily barred to aircraft from other airfields due to softened ground and pools of water.

10 Nov 44: Libau-Grobin being prepared for night ground attack operations with further arrangements for day ground attack operations planned.

24 Nov 44: occupancy this date - I./JG 54 (5 x Fw 190s); II./JG 54 (34 x Fw 190s and 1 x Fw 58); Stab/NAGr. 5 (3 x Fw 189s); 1./NAGr. 5 (4 x Bf 109s); Flieger-Verbindungsgeschwader 2 (4 x Fi 156s). Under repair were 3 x Fw 190s.

12 Dec 44: occupancy this date - Stab, II./JG 54, Stab, 2./NSGr. 3.

Operational Units: Stab/NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Feb-May 44); 1./NSGr 12 (lett.) (Feb-Mar 44); 2./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Mar-Jun 44); 3./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Jul-Aug 44); part of IV./JG 54 (Sep 44); Stabsstaffel/JG 51 (Sep-Oct 44); Stab/SG 3 (Sep-Oct 44); NSGr. 11 (est.) (Sep-Oct 44); Stab, II./SG 3 (Sep-Oct 44); II./JG 54 (Oct 44 - Mar 45); 1./NAGr. 5 (Nov 44); NSGr. 3 (Nov 44 - Apr/May 45); I./JG 51 (Nov 44 - Jan 45); part of 6./Minensuchgruppe 1 (Feb 45).

Reserve Training & Replacement Units: Erg.Nachtschlachtgruppe Ostland (Sep 43 - Oct 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. A 202/VIII (Feb-Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 252/III (Apr 44 - ?); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 204/I (May 44 - ?); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 209/I (c. Oct-Dec 44).

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Station Units (on various dates – not complete. Also see above under Libau.): le. I/Feldwerftverband 30 (1945); Werftzug I./JG 54 (Nov 44 - ?); Werftzug II./JG 54 (Nov 44 - ?); Flugzeugwartungs-Kp. 13 (Nov 44 - ?); Flieger-Wintersondergerätetrupp 44 (Jul 44 – 1945); elements of le.Res.Flak-Abt. 766 (Sep 44 – 1945); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 222/VI (? – Feb 44); Wetterberatungszentrale z.b.V. 23/I (1945)?

[Sources: British National Archives, AIR 40/1976; chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (8.6.41)]

Libau II (LAT) (ZNR. 10-781) (c. 56 23 06 N – 21 05 36 E)

General: an airfield (Fliegerhorst) and satellite dispersal airstrip (Ausweichflugplatz) in NW Latvia 14.3 km SSE of Libau (Liepaja) city center, 6.6 km E of the coastal village of Bernāti and 4.5 km S of the village of Otanki. History: used as an alternate airfield in 1940-41 while the Soviets rebuilt the primarily civil airport at Libau-Grobin (Libau I) to transform it into primarily a military airfield. As soon as this was completed, the aircraft moved back to Grobin. Surface and Dimensions: no details found.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe airfield directories and maps show Libau I (10-952) an operational airfield (Einsatzhafen) occupied by 72 fighter aircraft of an unknown type.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau III (LAT) (a.k.a. Liepāja III) (ZNR. 10-1786) (c. ??)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) at Libau. Specific location not determined. Not shown of Luftwaffe airfield map dated fall 1944. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: no details found.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: does not appear on Luftwaffe maps or in airfield directories.

1943-45: almost certainly a satellite strip of Libau-Grobin.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau IV (See) (LAT) (a.k.a. Liepāja IV (See), Libau (See)) (ZNR. 10-892) (56 32 43 N – 21 00 11 E)

General: seaplane station (Fliegerhorst (See)) in Libau (Liepāja) harbor on the Baltic coast in SW Latvia and 5 km N of Liepāja city center. History: used from 1941-45, but mainly during the summer of 1941 and then the fall of 1944. Anchorage: well protected from Baltic storms. Infrastructure: no details found but workshops, ramps, jetties, admin offices and perhaps a

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crane and a hangar or two would have been available. Personnel were probably billeted in the area around the station.

15 Jun 41: operational but Luftwaffe aerial photos show just 2 seaplanes moored here.

22 Jun 41: operational but Luftwaffe aerial photos show just 1 seaplane moored here.

Operational Units: 2.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 125 (Jul-Aug 41); 9. Seenotstaffel (Jul-Sep 41 – Sep 44?); 3.(Ausb.-u.Verb.)/Aufkl.Gr. 127 (Aug-Sep 43); 1./SAGr. 127 (Sep-Oct 44); 2./SAGr. 126 (Nov-Dec 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E (See) 5/III (1941-42).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Seenotbezirkstelle (L) Libau (Sep 41 – Jun 42); Kdo. of Seenotbereichskdo. VII (Jun 42 – 1944); Seenot-Verbindungskdo. 10 (Nov 44 - ?); Seenotkdo. 34 (Nov 44 - ?).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau V (LAT) (a.k.a. Liepāja V) (ZNR. 10-1959) (c. ??)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) at Libau and located 5 km S of Liepāja town center and just inland from the coastal village of Pērkone.

History: no information found - probable satellite and alternate landing ground for the main airfield at Libau-Grobin (Libau II). Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 470 x 250 meters (515 x 275 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: existed and shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos and maps.

Oct 44: not shown on Luftwaffe airfield map dated fall 1944.

1943-45: if it still existed, almost certainly a satellite strip of Libau-Grobin.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libau VI (See) (LAT) (a.k.a. Liepāja VI) (ZNR. 10-2288) (c. ??)

General: seaplane anchorage at Libau. No further information found. Not shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos, maps or in airfield directories of June 1941, or a Luftwaffe airfield map dated fall 1944.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Libischki (LITH) (a.k.a. Lybiškiai) (ZNR. 10-1350) (c. 55 20 N – 22 39 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in west-central Lithuania 77 km SSW of Schaulen (Siauliai) and 26 km NNE of Taurage. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 480 x 470 meters (525 x 515 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

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15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational unoccupied airfield (E-Hafen).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Lielplatone (LAT) (a.k.a. Platone) (ZNR. 10-2081) (c. 56 28 N – 23 39 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) under construction (Jun 41) in south-central Latvia 62 km SSW of Riga, 20 km S of Jelgava (Mitau) and just W of Lielplatone village. Exact location of airfield not determined. A prewar Soviet operational military airfield that was just being completed prior to 22 June 1941. History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 5 IAB (5th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

15 Jun 41: operational but unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 312 RAP here with 13 a/c, mostly U-2 (Po-2) reconnaissance biplanes. During the day, 39 SB bombers belonging to 35 SBAP transferred here from Haapsalu/Estonia, and 22 I-16s and 3 MiG-3s from 10 IAP arrived on transfer from Šiauliai.

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 80 Soviet bombers on the ground here.

24 Jun 41: attacked by 3 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed hits among parked aircraft with some 20 of them probably destroyed.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Liepaja (LAT): see Libau.

Lievenhof (LAT): German name for Livani/Latvia.

Ligumy (LITH) (a.k.a. Lygumai) (ZNR. 10-1513) (c. 56 00 N – 23 39 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 72 km S of Jelgava (Mitau)/Latvia and 23 km NE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 850 x 550 meters (930 x 600 yards). Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Linkaiciai (LITH) (a.k.a. Linkaičiai) (ZNR. 10-2507) (c. 55 46 N – 23 34 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz)) in north-central Lithuania 24 km SE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no information found. Surface and

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Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.4 sq.km. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

18 Apr 42: 2.Kp. from Lw.-Bau-Btl. 20/XI ordered from Libau-Grobin to Linkaiciai to do construction work for Feld-Luftmunitionslager 3/I.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Feld-Luftmunitionslager 3/I (1942 – Jul 44); Flieger-Geräteausgabestelle 1/I (Mar 44 - ?); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 2/VIII (Mar-Jul 44); 3.Zug of Ldssch.Kp. d.Lw. 4/I (c.1942 – Jul 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Linkuwa (LITH) (a.k.a. Linkuva) (ZNr. 10-2367) (c. 56 05 N – 23 58 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) or field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 44 km NE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Lipnischki (LITH) (a.k.a. Lipnischki) (ZNr. 10-1955) (c. 54 33 N – 23 15 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Lithuania 57 km SW of Launas and 6.5 km W of Marijampolė. Exact location not determined. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use - possibly built by the Russians between Sep/Oct 44 and May 45. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1585 x 1480 meters (1735 x 1620 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational unoccupied field airstrip.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Liwakant (EST) (Liivamäe?) (ZNr. 10-1866) (c. 59 26 N – 24 57 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in north-central Estonia 13 km E of Tallinn. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Lüdzen (LAT) (a.k.a. Ludza, Ludsen) (ZNr. 10-2078) (c. 56 32 N – 27 42 E)

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General: an improvised glider field that existed in 1935-36 and consisted of a single storage shed. Located 105 km NE of Dünaburg (Daugavpils) and 24 km E of Rēzekne. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Lukniki (LITH) (a.k.a. Luokė) (ZNr. 10-2404) (c. 55 53 N – 22 31 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 50 km W of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

M

Madon I (LAT) (a.k.a. Madona) (ZNr. 10-1961) (c. 56 51 N – 26 13 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in east-central Latvia 110 km NNW of Daugavpils and 2.5 km W of Madona town center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Madon II (LAT) (a.k.a. Madona) (ZNr. 10-2308) (c. 56 51 N – 26 13 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in east-central Latvia 110 km NNW of Daugavpils. Not shown on Luftwaffe airfield maps. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Makstawa (LITH) (a.k.a. Markshtava, Makštava) (ZNr. 10-2455) (c. 55 07 N – 24 25 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in Central Lithuania 27 km SW of Ukmergė and 8 km NE of Jonava town center. History: still under construction in spring 1944. Although it existed during the German occupation of this area, no evidence was found of any Luftwaffe air units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 900 x 670 meters (985 x 735 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 3 IAB (3rd Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

22 Jun 41: elements of Soviet 61 ShAP here with 5 Il-2 ground-attack aircraft.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Malpils (LAT) (a.k.a. Mālpils) (57 00 30 N – 24 57 26 E)

General: location of Stab/Luflotte 1 (Feb – Sep 44). There was no airfield here except for a very small landing ground or Storch Platz used by courier aircraft such as the Fi 156 Storch.

[Sources: Tessin – *Verbände und Truppen*, Band XVI, Teil 3, page 220.]

Mariampol I (LITH) (a.k.a. Marijampolė, Kapsukas) (ZNR. 10-1529) (c. 54 34 17 N – 23 24 25 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Lithuania 52 km SW of Kaunas and 3.35 km NE of Marijampolė town center. History: still under construction in spring 1944. Although it existed during the German occupation of this area, no evidence was found of any Luftwaffe air units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 900 x 670 meters (985 x 735 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 and 15 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

Aug 44: Soviet 46 IAP arrived here.

Oct 44: Soviet 117 KRAP (Artillery) Correction-Reconnaissance Aviation Regiment) here with c. 30 x IL-2s.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Mariampol II (LITH) (a.k.a. Marijampolė, Kapsukas) (ZNR. 10-2313) (c. 54 33 N – 23 21 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Lithuania 52 km SW of Kaunas. Exact location in respect to Marijampolė not determined. History: still under construction in spring 1944. Although it existed during the German occupation of this area, no evidence was found of any Luftwaffe air units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 800 x 600 meters (875 x 655 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Marienburg (LAT) (a.k.a. unknown) – in NE Latvia.

Marienhäusen (LAT) German name for Vilaka/Latvia.

Maschaiken (LITH) (a.k.a. Mazeikiai) - NW Lithuania (72 km NW Siauliai).

Meschkuzie I (LITH) (a.k.a. Meškuičiai) (ZNR. 10-1533) (c. 56 04 15 N – 23 33 33 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in north-central Lithuania 67 km SSW of Jelgava (Mitau)/Latvia, 18 km NNE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 5.2 km

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E of Meškuičiai village center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1500 x 1000 meters (1640 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

16 Sep 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows it unoccupied and still under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (16.9.44)]

Meschkuzie II (LITH) (a.k.a. Meškuičiai) (ZNR. 10-2314) (c. 56 05 10 N – 23 31 42 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 67 km SSW of Jelgava (Mitau)/Latvia, 18 km NNE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 3.75 km NE of Meškuičiai village center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: there were 5 or 6 farm buildings along the E boundary that may have been requisitioned for use by the airstrip. Dispersal: aircraft parked adjacent to a small stand of trees on the W boundary.

Remarks:

16 Sep 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows it operational with 9 single-engine Soviet aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (16.9.44)]

Meschkuzie III (LITH) (a.k.a. Meškuičiai) (ZNR. 14088) (c. 56 05 11 N – 23 36 10 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 67 km SSW of Jelgava (Mitau)/Latvia, 18 km NNE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 8.1 km ENE of Meškuičiai village center. History: quite likely this was built by the Russians right after the Germans had evacuated this area. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Meskasalis (LITH) (a.k.a. Meškasalis) (ZNR. 10-2315) (c. 54 17 N – 24 08 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in S Lithuania 15 km SSE of Alytus.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 2000 x 1000 meters (2185 x 1095 yards).

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Mitau (LAT) (a.k.a. Jelgava, Mitava) (56 39 05 N – 23 43 20 E)

General: small city in C Latvia 40.75 km SW of Riga.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: there were two airfields here according to Luftwaffe documents and aerial photos - **Mitau (Jelgava) I** (10-2159) located 6.2 km NE of Jelgava town center and under construction on this date, and **Mitau (Jelgava) II** (10-1789) located 3.5 km NW of Mitau (Jelgava) town center and fully operational at the time. At some unknown point after July 1941, these two airfields switched numbers: **Mitau I became Mitau II**, and **Mitau II became Mitau I**.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 241 ShAP here with a total of 256 a/c of 8 different types, mostly I-15bis, I-16s, I-153s and SB bombers.

26 Jun 41: a Luftwaffe recce flyover at 0600 hrs. showed 20 Soviet fighters and 50 bombers at Mitau.

27 Jun 41: Mitau airfields attacked by Luftwaffe aircraft - claimed 4 enemy planes hit and set on fire.

29 Jun 41: Jelgava (Mitau) captured by advancing German troops who found many abandoned Soviet aircraft of all different types, some wrecked and destroyed, some not. The airfield had been bombed earlier by II./KG 1.

3 Jul 41: airfield(s) bombed - 1 x Bf 109 F-2 from I./JG 54 destroyed on the ground.

27-28 Jul 44: airfield(s) bombed by 27 Soviet Tu-2s.

30-31 Jul 44: city and airfield(s) taken by Soviet 1st Baltic Front forces.

Operational Units: 3./JG 54 (Jul 41); III./KG 1 (Jul 41); 5.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 122 (Dec 43 - Jul 44); Wekusta 1 Luftflotte 1 (Feb 44 - c. Apr 44); II./SG 3 (Jul 44); elements of Transportfliegergruppe 10 (Ital.) (mid-1944).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 20/XI (Dec 43, to Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 201/I (Apr-Jul 44).

Station Units (on various dates - not complete): 135. Flugh.Betr.Kp. (Qu) (15 Mar 44); le.Flak-Abt. 720 (summer 44); Lw.-Bau-Kolonne (mot) 18 (Jun 44)?; Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 18/XI (Jul 44)?

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (3.8.44, 4.8.44)]

Mitau I (LAT) (a.k.a. Jelgava) (ZNR. 10-2159) (c. 56 40 18 N – 23 40 42 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) later downgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) 40 km SSW of Riga in C Latvia and 3.5 km NW of Jelgava town center and adjacent to the village of Vārpa. Some sources have this as Mitau II. History: existence mentioned in 1921 and by 1940-41 had become an operational Soviet airfield. Jelgava was captured by the Germans on 29 Jun 41 and used by the Luftwaffe until mid-July, after which

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it fell into disuse until late 1943. Surface and Dimensions: no information found, but see under Remarks. Infrastructure: no details found, but see under Remarks. Dispersal: no details found, but see under Remarks.

Remarks: see above under Mitau. Also:

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show Mitau I and/or II occupied by 20 Soviet fighters and 79 bombers. Of the bombers, 42 SBs belonged to 31 SBAP and 32 SBs and 5 Pe-2s to 50 SBAP which transferred here this date from Vaigode/Latvia and Ungru/Estonia, respectively.

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show Mitau I and/or II occupied by 40 to 50 Soviet planes.

3 Aug 44: captured by the Russians just 3 or 4 days earlier, a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 11 shows the primary airfield at Mitau to be square-shaped with a landing area measuring 1100 x 1100 meters (1205 x 1205 yards) and no runway. The airfield buildings were scattered about with 1 hangar on the N boundary and another on the S boundary, a cluster of 6 to 14 medium- and small-size operations, support and technical services buildings were together on the S boundary near the hangar, a barrack compound of 7 to 10 buildings was along the W boundary and next to it was a second barrack compound with 20 huts. About 400 meters behind the hangar and buildings on the S boundary were 2 more barrack compounds, one containing 12 huts and the other 1 permanent building and 42 tents. There were 42 open aircraft shelters dispersed in small groups around the perimeter as well as 3 light Flak positions, each for 5 guns, and 1 searchlight position. While the airfield operations, service and support buildings had been demolished by the Germans and the landing area partially plowed up, the hangars and barracks were untouched. Just 3 single-engine Soviet aircraft were parked here when photographed.

Operational Units: see above under Mitau.

Station Commands: see above under Mitau.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Mitau.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (3.8.44)]

Mitau II (LAT) (a.k.a. Jelgava) (ZNr. 10-1789) (c. 56 41 11 N - 23 48 01 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south-central Latvia 40 km SSW of Riga and 6.2 km NE of Jelgava town center. Most sources have this as Mitau I during 1941/42. History: shown as being under construction in 1944 but completed by the Russians by fall 1944. Surface and Dimensions: oval in shape with a natural surface. The landing area measured 1140 x 950 meters (1245 x 1040 yards). While there was no paved or prepared runway, there were 2 leveled and rolled airstrips in the shape of a "V" in Dec 44. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: see above under Mitau. Also:

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21 Dec 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 3.(F)/22 shows a number of buildings on airfield property, but nearly all of these appear to be farm buildings along with a tiny hamlet by the name of Meijas. Only 1 building is marked as the operations building. Also in the photo are 2 covered aircraft shelters and 20 open aircraft shelters. The landing ground was protected by 2 Flak positions, one with 3 Flak gun emplacements and the other with 5. There were numerous Soviet aircraft here on this date which may suggest that Mitau II was now fully operational, and these were parked at the NW corner and along the W boundary.

Operational Units: see above under Mitau.

Station Commands: see above under Mitau.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Mitau.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (21.12.44)]

Mitau III (LAT) (a.k.a. Jelgava) (ZNR. 10-2322) (c. 56 41 12 N – 23 39 13 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south-central Latvia 40 km SSW of Riga and 5.7 km NW of Jelgava town center. History: built by the Germans sometime after June 1941 as a satellite and dispersal field for Mitau I and II, and still identified as under construction in 1944. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use under this designation.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Moik (EST) (ZNR. 1865) (not found).

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in N Estonia c. 11.65 km SSE of Tallinn city center. History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found. Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Mönnuste (EST) (a.k.a. Mönnuste) (ZNR. 10-1804) (c. 58 19 N – 22 16 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) on Saaremaa (Ösel) Island off the west coast of Estonia and located 15 km NW of Kuressaare (Arensburg) and near village of Samera or Somera. History: this otherwise rather non-descript airstrip was using by the Russians as a forward field for flying bomber raids over East Prussia and the Reich during summer 1941.

Accordingly, it became an important target for the Luftwaffe. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1550 x 1200 meters (1695 x 1310 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

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Remarks:

15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen) and probably unoccupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

4 Aug 41: early afternoon attack by 4 German bombers - hits scored on aircraft parked along the airstrip boundaries but fog and clouds obscured the results.

5 Aug 41: Luftwaffe raid - parked aircraft hit by 4 x SC 250 bombs and machine gun fire.

6 Aug 41: noontime raid by 5 Luftwaffe bombers dropping 12 SC 250 and 40 SC 50 - results not observed.

9 Aug 41: late afternoon dive-bombing attack by 4 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed numerous hits among parked enemy aircraft with quite a few destroyed or damaged.

10 Aug 41: 2 Luftwaffe air attacks - (a) pre-dawn by 2 bombers and, (b) a follow-up raid around midnight by 8 bombers. Both reported hits among parked aircraft but thick smoke prevented observation of the results.

11 Aug 41: attacked at last light by 8 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed a building on the NW boundary of the airfield hit by an SD 500.

5 Sep 41: occupied by 16 Soviet aircraft in mid-morning, mostly twin-engine - 1 single-engine and 4 twin-engine planes destroyed in subsequent German air attack.

6 Sep 41: attacked by 19 Luftwaffe light bombers (probably Bf 110s or fighter bombers) - claimed 4 twin-engine and 3 single-engine Soviet planes destroyed and 9 more damaged on the ground; additionally, 3 enemy Flak batteries were silenced.

16 Jan 45: 128 single-engine Soviet aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Munischki (LITH) (a.k.a. Muniškiai) (ZNR. 10-2237, 10-2239) (c. 55 01 26 N – 23 48 32 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 15 km NW of Kaunas city center and 360 meters NE of Muniškiai village center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1600 x 900 meters (1750 x 985 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

19 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Musninki (LITH) (a.k.a. Musninkai) (ZNR. 10-1544) (54 56 45 N – 24 55 23 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Lithuania 60 km E of Kaunas, 40 km NW of Vilnius and 5.3 km E of the village of Musninkai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface

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measuring approx. 700 x 700 meters (765 x 765 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

N

Narwa (EST) (a.k.a. Narva, Narva-Olgina) (ZNr. 10-1831) (c. 59 23 N – 28 06 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NE Estonia 148 km SW of Leningrad and just 3.5 km from the Russian border and 3 km NW of Narva town center. History: no record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although it was occasionally used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength. Work underway in 1943-44 to develop and upgrade it into an airfield (Fliegerhorst) but there is little evidence that much of this was ever completed. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 600 x 500 meters (655 x 545 yards) before expansion.

Infrastructure: see entry for 9 Aug 44 under Remarks. Dispersal: had 6 aircraft parking shelters.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied operational airfield (E-Hafen) according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

17 Aug 41: Narva entered by the forward elements of a German infantry division.

26 Jul 44: seized by Soviet infantry after heavy fighting.

9 Aug 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows dimensions of 1100 x 240 meters (1205 x 260 yards), no hangars, no workshops, no barracks, unoccupied and the landing area cratered by bombs or demolition charges.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): one Zug of le.III/Feldwerftverband 10 (c.Apr-Aug 43); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 431 (Mar 42); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 517 (early 42 – 1943); gem.Flak-Abt. 617 (early 1944); le.Flak-Abt. 720 (fall 43); le.Flak-Abt. 833 (Nov 43, Jan 44); le.Hei.Flak-Btr. 31/I (Apr 43 - ?); Sanitätsbereitschaft (mot) d.Lw. 7/VII (Jan 42, Aug 43).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (9.8.44)]

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Narwa-Hungerburg (EST) (a.k.a. Narva-Jõesuu) (Z Nr. 10-3005) (c. 59 27 N – 28 02 E)

General: operational seaplane station (E-Hafen (See-)) in NE Estonia 12 km NNW of Narva town center. Located in Hungerburg (Jõesuu) on the W bank of the Narva River. History: no Luftwaffe or Estonian seaplane units are believed to have been based here, but individual seaplanes and small detachments of them made have used N-Hungerburg for short periods of time from 1941 to early 1944. Seenotkdo. 34 manned sea rescue boats here.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Seenotkommando 34 (summer 42 – Jan 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Nehatu (EST) (Z Nr. 10-2068) (c. 59 26 N – 24 56 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in N Estonia 12 km E of Tallinn city center. History: used as a civil airport from 1928 into the early 1930's. Believed to have served as a satellite field for Tallinn's two larger airfields during World War II. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1220 x 1100 meters (1335 x 1205 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) for fighters occupied by 10 aircraft, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Nemaksciai (LITH): see Nemokschtty.

Nemokschtty (LITH) (a.k.a. Nemakščiai, Segewald) (Z Nr. 10-1545) (c. 55 25 N – 22 46 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 94 km NW of Kaunas and 65 km SW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield under construction. Luftwaffe activity here limited to fall 1944 after it had been reactivated by the Germans in summer 1944.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1420 x 1350 meters (1555 x 1475 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 14 IAB (14th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational unoccupied field airstrip.

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16 Aug 44: bombed - 1 x Fw 190A from III./JG 11 destroyed on the ground.

17 Aug 44: low-level attack - 1 x Fw 190A destroyed and another damaged (60%) on the ground, both belonging to III./JG 11.

27 Aug 44: bombed - 1 x Fw 190A from III./JG 11 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Operational Units: III./JG 11 (Aug/Sep 44); 1./NSGr. 1 (Aug-Sep 44); NSGr. 3 (Sep-Oct 44); 1./NAGr. 5 (Sep-Nov 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Nikas (LAT) (ZNr. unknown) (57 02 13 N – 21 25 11 E)

General: an unconfirmed airstrip along the coast of NW Latvia 3.5 km NNE of Jūrkalne and about .5 km N of the tiny hamlet of Nikas. It is thought that this small strip was set up in Jan 45 and briefly used in Feb 45 by tactical reconnaissance aircraft. III./SG 3 used Nikas as its departure airfield for its over the Baltic Sea flight to Flensburg on 8 May 1945. No further information has been found.

Operational Units: 1./NSGr. 3 (Feb 45); III./SG 3 (May 45).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

O

Oberpahlen (EST) (a.k.a. Pöltsamaa) - C Estonia (60 km NW of Tartu): see under Pöltsamaa

Okte (LAT): see Talsi-Okte.

Olita (LITH): see Alytus/Lithuania.

Orany (LITH): see Varėna.

P

Palanga (LITH): see Polangen.

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Paldiski (EST) (a.k.a. Baltischport, Leetse?) (ZNR. 10-739) (c. 59 20 02 N – 24 04 49 E)

General: seaplane station (Seefliegerhorst) in north-central Estonia 40 km WSW of Tallinn city center. History: no record found of any Luftwaffe seaplane units being stationed here although it was occasionally used by seaplanes operating in less than Staffel strength.. Anchorage: small with very limited servicing facilities.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: seaplane station (Seeflughafen) probably occupied, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Panewisch (LITH) (a.k.a. Panevezys): see Poniewesch.

Papisaare (EST) (ZNR. 10-926) (c. 58 21 N – 21 59 E?)

General: seaplane station (Seefliegerhorst) on the W coast of Ösel (Saaremaa) 32 km N of Kuressaare (Arensburg) and 1.75 km W of the tiny hamlet of Rootsiküla off the W coast of Estonia. Specific location uncertain.

History: no information found. Anchorage: situated on a shallow inlet.

Infrastructure: said to be considerable but no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 4 Russian seaplanes here.

11 Aug 41: attacked at last light by 8 Luftwaffe bombers - bomb damage reported on the mole and among the 6 enemy seaplanes anchored here at the time.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Pärnu (EST): see Pernau.

Pernau I (EST) (a.k.a. Pärnu) (ZNR. 10-1842 or 1852) (c. 58 24 33 N – 24 28 00 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in W Estonia 115 km S of Tallinn and 3.1 km NNW of Pärnu town center. History: early history not found.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1070 x 900 meters (1170 x 985 yards). Infrastructure: no details found, but see below for 10 Oct 44. There was no rail connection to the airfield. Dispersal: no details found, but see below for 10 Oct 44. Defenses: see below.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial reconnaissance spotted 14 Soviet aircraft here.

22 Jun 41: 73 BAP/10 SAB Baltic Fleet based at Pärnu.

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 34 single-engine and 2 twin-engine Soviet aircraft here.

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7 Jul 41: mid-morning attack by 6 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed 6 single-engine and 4 twin-engine Soviet planes set on fire and damage to 8 more thought possible.

8 Jul 41: Pernau (Pärnu) captured by German troops.

23 Sep 44: Pärnu taken by Soviet forces.

10 Oct 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows landing area dimensions of 1600 x 1050 meters (1750 x 1150 yards) with a hardened runway (possibly paved) 1150 meters (1260 yards) in length and aligned NE/SW, a perimeter road encircling the airfield and a network of taxi tracks. There was 1 small hangar and a separate workshop building on the E boundary and 15 to 20 workshop, admin, barrack, support and service buildings in a group on the S boundary. At least 24 aircraft blast bays were scattered along the E, S and W boundaries and the airfield was protected by 18 Flak positions, some of which were had 5 or 6 guns. Occupancy this date: 225 Soviet Yak fighters, Il-2s and a few U-2s.

Oct 44: now occupied by 51 MTAP (VVS VMF) with A-20 bombers.

Operational Units: II./ZG 26 (Sep 41); part of 6./LLG 1 (Sep 41); Stab/Küstenfliegergruppe 506 (Sep-Oct 41); 1./Küstenfliegergruppe 506 (Sep-Oct 41); Stab/Aufkl.Gr. 125 (Sep/Oct 41); 1.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 125 (Sep/Oct 41); detachment of 9. Seenotstaffel (Sep-Oct 41); Wekusta 1 Luftflotte 1 (Aug 44); 5.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 122 (Sep 44); all or part of Aufklärungsstaffel 4.(F) Nacht (Sep 44).

Reserve Training & Replacement Units: 1./Erg/Gr. JG 54 (Sep 41).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 3/IV (from 30 Jan 44); Flugplatzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 209/I Wesenberg (Rakvere) (Apr-Oct 44).

Station Units (on various dates - not complete): Stab/Fliegerführer Ostsee (Aug-Oct 41); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 127 (? - Sep 44); I.(Feldfern-kabel-Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 11 (two Kp.) (Mar 44); elements of III.(Tel.Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 21 (Aug 41); Ln.-Telegraphen-Bau-Kp. z.b.V. 1 (Mar 44); Ln.-Abt. z.b.V./I. Fliegerkorps (Sep 41); Ln.-Betr.Abt. (mot) z.b.V. 10 (Sep 41); 3./Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 12 (Feb-Mar 44 - one Trupp); Ln.-Kp. z.b.V. 5 (Sep-Oct 41); Ln.-Kp. z.b.V. (mot) 16 (Sep-Oct 41); Feldbauleitung d.Lw. 16/I (Mar 44); 2.Kp. Lw.-Bau-Btl. 118/XI (K) (Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 108/IV (Dec 43, Mar 44); Aussenstelle Pernau/Beschaffungsamt d.Lw. (Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (22.8.44)]

Pernau II (EST) (a.k.a. Pärnu) (ZNR. 10-1932) (c. 58 24 N - 24 28 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Estonia 115 km S of Tallinn.

History: probable satellite and/or alternate landing ground for Pernau I.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Pernau III (EST) (a.k.a. Pärnu) (ZNR. 10-2473) (c. 58 24 N – 24 28 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Estonia 115 km S of Tallinn.

History: probable satellite and/or alternate landing ground for Pernau I.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Perloja (LITH) (a.k.a. Perjola) (ZNR. 10-1561) (c. 54 12 N – 24 22 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in S Lithuania 75 km SW of Vilnius

and 32 km SE of Alytus. History: a pre-war Soviet military airfield. No

record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface

measuring approx. 1350 x 900 meters (1475 x 985 yards). Infrastructure:

none. Dispersal: no details found, but see below for 19 Jul 44.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

22 Jun 41: elements of Soviet 42 IAP here with 2 I-16 fighters. Airfield strafed during mid-morning by Bf 109s from III./JG 53 but, according to Russian reports, there were no losses and little damage.

19 Jul 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows dimensions of 1350 x 1000 meters, grass surface, no hangars, no workshops, no barracks and no rail connection. Aircraft parked in the open along the N and NE boundary of the airstrip. There were 38 LaGG fighters and 2 U-2s here on this date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (19.7.44)]

Petersfelde (LAT) (no ZNR. found) (no coordinates found)

General: World War I German airfield in the Dobeles area/SW of Riga.

Existed until summer 1921 and then fell into disuse. Not reactivated for World War II.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Petschory (EST/RUSS): see airfields monograph for the Soviet Union.

Piltene (LAT) (a.k.a. Piltn) (ZNR. 10-941) (c. 57 13 N – 21 39 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NW Latvia 20 km SE of Ventspils.

History: under construction in summer 1944. Surface and Dimensions:

natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found, but very doubtful if there was any. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: 3 Soviet USB bombers from 40 SBAP here.

Nov 44: some 20 Luftwaffe aircraft here, nearly all Fi 156 liaison planes.

Operational Units: Verbindungsstaffel Luftflotte 1 (Nov 44 - ?).

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Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Pitrag (LAT) (a.k.a. Pitrags) (ZNR. 10-911) (c. 57 42 N – 22 22 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Latvia 127 km NW of Riga.

History: no information found. No evidence found of any Luftwaffe air units being based here.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Pluki (LITH) (a.k.a. Plukiai) (ZNR. 10-2380) (c. 55 45 N – 24 20 E)

General: landing ground in east-central Lithuania 66 km ESE of Šiauliai and 3.25 km NNW Panevėžys.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 600 x 400 meters (655 x 435 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Plunge I (LITH) (a.k.a. Plungė) (ZNR. 10-2270) (c. 55 54 N – 21 50 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 50 km E of Palanga on the Baltic coast.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Plunge II (LITH) (a.k.a. Plungė) (ZNR. 10-2271) (c. 55 54 N – 21 50 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NW Lithuania 50 km E of Palanga on the Baltic coast.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Pojeschmen (LITH) (a.k.a. Pajiesmeniai) (ZNR. 10-1566) (c. 56 06 N – 24 29 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 46 km N of Panevėžys.

History: believed to have served as a dispersal field for Soviet aircraft based in the Panevėžys area during 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:
23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 10 Russian bombers here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Pokroi (LITH) (a.k.a. Pakruojis) (ZNR. 10-1567) (c. 55 59 20 N – 23 51 47 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Lithuania 34 km ENE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 800 yards NNE of Pakruojis town center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos but unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Polangen (LITH) (a.k.a. Palanga) (ZNR. 10-954) (c. 55 58 23 N – 21 05 36 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) on the Baltic coast in NW Lithuania 213 km NW of Kaunas, 22 km N of Memel (Klaipeda) and 6.15 km NNE of Palanga town center. History: a prewar landing ground used by the Lithuanian Air Force for summer training. No Luftwaffe activity here prior to April 1944 and it appears likely that the airfield was not built until spring-summer of that year. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 435 meters (1095 x 475 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Polangen (Palanga) captured by German forces.

10 Oct 44: taken by Soviet troops.

27 Oct 44: now occupied by VVS ground attack aircraft.

Operational Units: Stab/NAGr. 4 (Sep-Oct 44); Nahaufklärungsstaffel 11./12 (Sep-Oct 44); 4.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 31 (Sep-Oct 44); 1./NAGr. 8 (Sep-Oct 44).

Station Commands: Flugplatzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 204/I (Apr-Jul 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 103/I (26 Jul – Oct 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/Ln.-Rgt. 1 (Sep 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Pöltsamaa (EST) (a.k.a. Oberpahlen) (ZNR. 1856) (58 39 26 N – 25 56 49 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) later upgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Estonia 54 km NW of Tartu and 2.15 km WNW of Pöltsamaa town center. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

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20 May 41: Soviet 5 IAB (5th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

17 Aug 44: bombed - 1 x Fw 190 F-8 from Stab/SG 3 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Operational Units: Stab and III./SG 3 (Aug-Sep 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates - not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Poniewesch (LITH) (a.k.a. Ponjewitsch, Ponyevezys, Panevėžys) (ZNr. 10-955) (55 43 47 N - 24 27 36 E)

General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) in C Lithuania 61 km NW of Ukmerge, 69 km ESE of Siauliai and approx. 6.5 km E of Panevezys city center. History: a prewar Soviet airfield. Used very little by the Luftwaffe until summer 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 850 meters (1095 x 930 yards). Infrastructure: see below under Remarks. Dispersal: there were no organized dispersal areas. Aircraft parked on the field or along the perimeter.

Remarks:

Jan 41: Soviet 5 ShAP here.

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Panevėžys beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

15 Jun 41: Soviet bomber base shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos with 76 aircraft counted on the ground.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 100 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion) (or 110 BAO?) here with Soviet 238 IAP (30 a/c) and 9 SBAP (55 a/c); Luftwaffe aerial photos, on the other hand, show just 28 Soviet fighters and 11 bombers here at some time during the day.

22 Jun 41: the first attack on 22 June at 0348 hrs. consisted of 10 Luftwaffe bombers dropping 3600 SD 2 bombs which landed among the parked aircraft resulting in 6 aircraft bursting into flames according to air crew. Post raid Luftwaffe aerial photos show 50 destroyed, 5 multi-engine planes damaged and 25 single-engine planes unaffected. Soviet records seem to confirm 46 aircraft destroyed or damaged on the ground.

23-24 Jun 41: of the Soviet Tupolev SB bombers belonging to 9 SBAP that were based here, nearly all were destroyed in the initial Luftwaffe bombing raids on Soviet airfields. The next day, 23 June, 6 Luftwaffe aircraft attacked in the first raid of the day and 11 in the second raid with total claims of 3+ set on fire and destroyed.

25 Jun 41: airfield captured and cleared of aerial mines dropped by the Luftwaffe by 1./Pz.Pi.Btl. 37 (1. Pz.Div.) suffering heavy personnel losses in the process.

22 Jul 44: taken by forces from Soviet 2d Guards Army. The Soviet 4 GvIAD arrived and based here before the end of July.

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25 Jul 44: an aerial photo taken by 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 14 that lacks details shows an oval-shaped airfield with a permanent hard-surfaced runway aligned NW/SE with a prepared strip half the length that connected with the runway at mid-point. Taxiways connected both ends of the runway to the W, N and E boundaries where the airfield buildings were scattered about.

Aug 44: now occupied by Soviet VVS units, including 8 MTAD and its subordinate components.

Operational Units: 2.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 23 (Jun/Jul 41).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 7/IV (Feb - May/Jul 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 104/I (Jun/Jul 44)?

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Werft-Abt. 21/I (? - Jul 44); Flieger-Wintersondergerätetrupp 61 (c. Mar-Jul 44); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 214 (1944); Lw.-Schnellbau-Kp. (mot) 2 (Mar 44); Feldlufttanklager 3/I (1942-44); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 3/I (Jan, Mar 44); and 1/VI (c. Feb-Jul 44); Flug-Betr.St.Kol. 512/VI (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 18/VI (Mar-Jul 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 171/VI (Feb-Jul 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 155/XI (Mar 44 - ?).

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; Stoves: *Die 1. Panzer Division*, p.196); web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (25.7.44)]

Poniewesch-Pniewo (LITH) (Panevėžys-Pnievo?) (ZNr. 10-2269) (c. 55 43 N – 24 27 E?)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in east-central Lithuania 69 km ESE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). Exact location not determined. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Prekuln (LAT) (a.k.a. Preekuln, Priekule) (ZNr. 10-940) (c. 56 26 N – 21 34 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SW Latvia 37 km ESE of Libau (Liepaja). History: under construction in summer 1944. No record found of any Luftwaffe units being based here. Surface and Dimensions: no information found. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Preli (LAT): German name for Preili/Latvia.

Preny III (LITH) (a.k.a. Prienai) (ZNr. 10-1984) (54 39 11 N – 23 55 49 E)

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General: airfield (Fliegerhorst or E-Hafen) in S Lithuania 28 km S of Kaunas and 2.15 km NNW of Prienai. Under construction or refurbishment in fall 1944. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being fully operational.

15 Jun 41: 8 Soviet aircraft seen here, but type unidentified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Prienai-Pociunai (LITH) (a.k.a. Prienai-Pociūnai, Potsunai) (no ZNr. found) (c. 54 39 N – 24 03 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in in south-central Lithuania 29 km SSE of Kaunas city center and 7.4 km ENE of Prienai. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield that was being used as a dispersal field pending completion. Not mentioned in Luftwaffe airfield directories or maps. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 12 IAB (12th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

22 Jun 41: all or elements of Soviet 15 IAP here with 57 MiG-3 fighters.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

R

Rahkla (EST) (Z Nr. not found) (c. 59 21 N – 26 34 E)

General: landing ground in NE Estonia 12 km E of Rakvere. Exact location not determined. History: no record found of early history. Probably built by the Luftwaffe during 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: Stab, 1., and 2./NSGr. 11 (est.) (Jun – Sep 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Rakvere (EST): see Wesenberg.

Raudone (LITH) (a.k.a. Raudonė) (Z Nr. 10-2520) (c. 55 05 N – 23 07 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in west-central Lithuania 92 km S of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.8 sq.km.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Reshiza (LAT): see Rositten.

Retowo (LITH) (a.k.a. Rietavas) (ZNR. 10-1586) (c. 55 43 N – 21 55 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 50 km E of Klaipeda (Memel). History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Retowo-Girenai (LITH) (a.k.a. Rietavas-Girdvainiai) (ZNR. 10-2366) (c. 55 41 N – 21 49 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 43 km E of Klaipeda (Memel) and 7.5 km WSW of Rietavas. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield under construction. No record found of Luftwaffe use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1480 x 920 meters (1620 x 1005 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 14 IAB (14th Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Reval (EST): for all entries see under Tallinn.

Rezekne (LAT): see Rositten.

Riga (LAT) (c. 56 57 00 N – 24 06 18 E).

General: large city and capital of Latvia. Had a total of 8 identified airfields: Riga I (a.k.a. Riga (See-)), Riga II (see Riga-Skulte), Riga-Boldera, Riga-Dreilini, Riga-Priedaine, Riga-Skirotawa, Riga-Spilve, Riga-Skulte (a.k.a. Riga II) and Riga-Suschenhof. Only Spilve, Skulte, Skirotava and Riga (See-) (a.k.a. Riga I) were used by the Germans.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Soviet air units here - HQ 6 SAD (2 a/c), 21 IAP (67 a/c) and Flight Commander's Training Courses (277 a/c). Soviet VVS ground support and service forces here included HQ 9 RAB and all or part of 100 BAO.

Lw. Garrison and Station Units (on the airfield, in the city or nearby on various dates – not complete):

Commands (Kommandobehörden, Stäbe): Luftflottenkdo. 1 (OQu., R-Spilve, - Jul 41 – Sep 44); Gefechtsstab/Befehlsstelle d. Luftgaukdo. I Riga

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(Jul 41 – Mar 43); Stab/Luftgaukdo. XXVI (Apr 43 – Sep 44); Koflug 4/I (Jul 41 – Oct 44); Jagdabschnittsführer Ostland (R-Spilve, Apr-Sep 44); Stab/3. Fliegerdivision (R-Spilve, Sep-Oct 44).

Antiaircraft (Flak): I./Flak-Rgt. 30 (gem. mot.) (Jun 44); schw.Flak-Abt. 215 (1942-44); gem.Flak-Abt. 385(o) (Jun 41, 1944); two batteries of Res.Flak-Abt. 613 (Jul-Aug 41); part of gem.Flak-Abt. 617(v) (1944); Flak-Trsp.Abdt. 4 (Jul-Aug 41).

Air Force Signals (Luftnachrichten): Stab/Ln.-Rgt. 1 (Apr 42); III./Ln.-Rgt. 1 (Dec 41 – Jun 44); Horch-Leitstelle W 1/Ln.-Rgt. 1 (Dec 41 – Fall 42); II./Ln.-Rgt. 21 (Mar 44); elements of 8.(Tel.Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 21 (c.Jan-May 42); Ln.-Abt. 73 (Sep-Oct 44); Stab/Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 12 (Dec 43 – Sep 44); Ln.-Fernsprecher-u.Fernschreiber-Betr.Pers.Kp. 301 (Jul 41); Flugmelde-Verfügungs-Kp. z.b.V. 2 (Aug 41); Flugmelde-Verfügungs-Kp. z.b.V. 3 (Aug 41); Ln.-Ausbau-Stab 1 (Aug-Sep 41); Ln.-Ausbau-Kp. 1 (Aug-Sep 41); Ln.-Frontreparaturbetrieb 5/XII (c.1942-44); Luftgaubereichswerkstatt (N) 2/I (c.1942-44); Ln.-Reparatur-u.Sammelstelle für Bordfunkgerät Riga (Mar 44).

Construction (Bau): Stab/Lw.-Bau-Rgt. 3/VII (Jan-Dec 42); Stab/Lw.-Bau-Rgt. 1/XI (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 6/I (Jul-Dec 41); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 22/III (Apr 42); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 18/XI (Jul 41 – Nov 42); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 15/XIII (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 20/XVII (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 5/III (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 7/III (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 11/XI (Nov 41); Rohrleitungsbauzug 5/III (Mar 44).

Supply Services (Nachschubdienste): Feldluftzeuggruppe 1 (1941-42); Feldluftzeuggruppe Ostland (1942-43); Feldluftpark 1/I (c. Apr 42 – Oct 44); Nachschubbezirk d.Lw. 2/I (1943)?; Feldlufttanklager 2/I (1941-44); Feld-Luftmunitionslager 4/I (Aug 44); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 15/III (Aug 41 - ?); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 10/IV (Dec 43)?

Ground Transport (Transportkolonnen): Nachschub-Kol.Abdt.Stab 2/VI (Nov-Dec 43); Kdr.d.Kraftfahrtruppen d.Lw. 1/I (Jan 44); Kdr.d.Kfz.Instandsetzung d.Lw. 1/I; Kfz.Beständebezirk d.Lw. 2/I (1943-44)?; Kdr.d.Kfz.Beständelager d.Lw. 11/I (Jan-Sep 44); Kw.Betr.St.Ausgabestelle 1/I Riga and 5/I Riga (1943-44); Flug-Betr.St.Kol 520/III (Mar 44); Flug-Betriebsstoff-Kolonnen 511/XI (Sep 44); Flug-Betriebsstoff-Kolonnen 518/XI (Sep 44); Flug-Betriebsstoff-Kolonnen 507/XII (Sep 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 1/I (Raupenschlepp) (Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 107/VI (Dec 43, Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 109/VI (Dec 43, Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 116/VI (Aug 41 - ?).

Ground Defense and Security, etc. (Landeschützen, usw.): elements of Wach-Kp.d.Luftflottenkdo. 1 (Jan 42); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 45/VI (Jan 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 295/VI (Dec 43)?; Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 107/XI (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 180/XI (Dec 43)?

Medical Services (Sanitätsdienste): Lw.-Sanitäts-Abt. 4/I (Jul 41 – Oct 44).

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Other (sonstige, verschiedene): Luftzeugstab 3 (Aug 41); Bergungskdo. d.Lw. I/Gen.d.Fl.Ausb. (Jan 44); Verbindungsstelle GL Russland (Mar 42 - ?); Lw.-Kriegsberichter-Kp. 4 (Jun 41 - Mar 43); Lw.-Kriegsberichter-Abt. Luftflottenkdo. 1 (Jun 43 - ?);Transportstelle d.Lw. Riga (Mar 44); Lw.-Verbindungsoffizier beim Frontleitstelle 21 Riga (Aug 42, Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Riga-Boldera (LAT) (a.k.a. Bolderāja) (ZNr. 10-1962) (c. 57 01 N - 24 02 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Latvia in the immediate vicinity of the city and 4.5 - 5 km NNW of Riga-Spilve. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Riga-Dreilini (LAT) (a.k.a. Riga-Rumpmuiza) (ZNr. 10-2351) (c. 56 56 N - 24 15 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) 9 km E of Riga city center and 1.5 km NNW of the suburb of Dreilīni. May have been a tiny strip on the outskirts of the city that was used occasionally by single-engine liaison aircraft.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Riga-Priedaine (LAT) (ZNr. 10-1975) (c. 56 58 N - 23 56 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in north-central Latvia 10.5 km WNW of Riga city center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Riga-Rumbula (LAT): see Riga-Skirotawa.

Riga-Skirotawa (LAT) (a.k.a. Riga-Skirotava, Riga-Rumbula) (ZNr. 10-2089) (c. 56 53 00 N - 24 13 35 E).

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in north-central Latvia 10.5 km SE of Riga city center, 2.25 km WNW of Rumbula. History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet military operational airfield. Initially a Luftwaffe satellite and dispersal field said to have been occasionally used when Spilve became too jammed with aircraft. Still under construction in 1944 as it was being transformed from a satellite landing ground into an operational airfield.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Rumbula beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

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22 Jun 41: at least 20 SB and Ar-2 bombers belonging to 46 SBAP transferred here from Šiauliai this date. Soviet 312 RAP here with 6 SB twin-engine reconnaissance aircraft, while Luftwaffe aerial photos showed Skirotawa occupied by 9 Soviet fighters and 17 bombers.

Operational Units: III./SG 3 (Sep-Oct 44); Stab and I./SG 4 (Sep 44); III./SG 4 (Oct 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Riga-Skulte (LAT) (a.k.a. Riga II, Kalnciems) (ZNR. 10-1841) (56 55 15 N – 23 58 15 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz), later operational airfield (E-Hafen), 8.5 km WSW of Riga city center. History: originally laid out in the 1930's for use by Latvian civil aviation and eventually the Latvian Air Force. The Soviets took possession in fall 1940 but did little or nothing with it. It appears that Skulte was not developed as an independent landing ground by the Luftwaffe until late 1943 or the beginning of 1944, although it may have served as a satellite for Riga-Spilve during 1942-43. Skulte, after a great deal of construction, became Riga International Airport in 1973. Surface and Dimensions: grass surface measuring approx. 1200 x 1200 meters (1310 x 1310 yards). Infrastructure: see below under Remarks.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

25 May 39: existed with 1 concrete hangar and was the location of the Riga and Jelgava combined glider pilots' school.

4 Jul 39: now with 2 hangars with asphalt aprons, a workshop, a motor pool with garages and a landing ground drainage system.

13 Oct 44: Riga taken by Soviet forces.

Operational Units: Verbindungsstaffel 5 (Jan-May 44); Stab, I./JG 54 (Aug-Sep 44); Stab, 1./NAGr. 5 (Aug-Sep 44); Stab, 2., 3./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Aug-Oct 44); 1./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Aug-Sep 44); Stab, I./SG 4 (Sep 44).

Station Commands: Fl.Pl.Kdo. B 17/I (Oct 43 - Mar 44);

Flugplatzkommando Skulte of Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 101/I (Apr-Oct 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Kraftfahr-Ausbildungsstelle d.Lw. 17 (1942-44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 298/VI (Mar 44 - ?).

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk;

http://www.latvianaviation.com/Aero_Riga.html]

Riga-Spilve (LAT) (ZNR. 10-1351) (56 59 16 N – 24 04 17 E)

General: major airfield in Latvia 5 km NNW of Riga city center and situated on the west bank of the Daugava River. History: dates from 1915 during World War I and became the main base for the fledgling Latvian Air Force in November 1919 and the international airport for Riga beginning in 1937 when it added a terminal/administrative building with a control tower, 3

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hangars and 7 smaller workshop and storage buildings. Two more hangars and some additional buildings were built right after that. Spilve became a major Soviet air base on 17 June 1940 when the USSR occupied Latvia. Luftwaffe attacks on the airfield in late Jun 41 destroyed the fuel dump and fire from that destroyed the admin/control tower building. Rebuilding and other construction on the airfield during the occupation was carried out by 1,000 prisoners (mostly Jews, according to some sources). Surface and Dimensions: grass surface with an early history of flooding when the Daugava River frequently overflowed its banks. A comprehensive drainage system with pumps and sluices was constructed to overcome this problem (in the early 1920's?). Had at least 2 runways (concrete?), one or more of which may have been built by the Germans. The overall dimensions of the airfield are said to have been extended by 800 x 800 meters by the Germans during the war. Infrastructure: no information found other than that noted above.

Remarks:

Jan 41: Soviet 21 IAP based at Riga.

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Riga (Main) beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 6 SAD based at Riga - Luftwaffe aerial photos show 66 Soviet fighters and 16 bombers here this date.

26 Jun 41: attacked by 11 Luftwaffe bombers - strong AA defenses over the target forced the bombers to climb to a much higher altitude before dropping their loads. Three large fires were claimed, including a fuel dump on the W boundary of the airfield which in turn ignited the main admin building and control tower, both burning to the ground.

1 Jul 41: Riga captured by German forces.

11 Oct 44: Spilve airfield completely demolished by the retreating Germans using mines buried every 20 meters along the runways and explosive charges on the hangars and other buildings.

13 Oct 44: Riga taken by Soviet forces.

Operational Units: 1.(Eins.)/JG 54 (Jul 41); Geschw.Stab, II./KG 1 (Jul 41); Verbindungsstaffel 1 (Jul 41); Flugbereitschaft Luftflotte 1 (1941-44); Sonderstaffel (G.S.) 1 (Jul-Nov 41); KGr. 806 (Aug-Oct 41); I./KG z.b.V. 1 (Sep-Oct 41); part of KGr. z.b.V. 172 (Oct 41 - Jun 42); I./KG 53 (Jan-May 42); KGr. z.b.V. 211 (Feb-Apr 42); San.Flugbereitschaft 1 (Feb/Mar 42 - c. Sep 44); KGr. z.b.V 6 (Mar 42); KGr. z.b.V. 102 (Mar-Apr 42); Stab, I., II./KG 4 (Mar-May 42); KGr. z.b.V. 4 (Mar-Apr 42); KGr. z.b.V. 5 (Mar-Apr 42); II./KG 27 (Apr-May 42)?; Stab/Verbindungskdo. (S) 1 (May 42 - May 43); 1.(DFS)/Verbindungskdo. (S) 1 (Jun-Oct 42, Dec 42 - May 43); 1.(Go)/Verbindungskdo. (S) 1 (Jun-Oct 42); part of KG 1 (Aug-Nov 42); KGr. z.b.V. 500 (Aug-Nov 42); Luftdienstkdo. Ostland (Oct 42 - May 44); 2.(DFS)/Verbindungskdo. (S) 1 (Dec 42 - Feb 43); III./LLG 1 (Jan-Mar 43); Verbindungsstaffel 51 (Jan-May 43); 2./Fliegergeschwader z.b.V. 7 (Mar 43,

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Jun 43, Feb 44); Flugbereitschaft Feldluftgaukdo. XXVI (c.Apr 43 – Sep 44); IV./TG 1 (Nov 43 – Jan 44); 3.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 (Jan-Oct 44); detachment of 4./NJG 100 (1944); Aufkl.St. 3.(F) Nacht (Jan-Jul 44); Stab/FAGr. 1 (Feb-Oct 44); Wekusta 1 Luftflotte 1 (c.Apr/May – Jul 44); Fliegerzielstaffel 10 (Jun-Oct 44); 5.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 122 (Jul-Oct 44); Aufkl.St. 4.(F)/Nacht (Apr-Oct 44); Stab/SG 2 (Aug 44); 10.(Pz.)/SG 2 (Aug 44); II./SG 3 (Aug-Oct 44); II./SG 4 (Aug-Sep 44); 14.(Eis)/KG 55 (Jul-Sep 44); 10.(Pz.)/SG 3 (Sep-Oct 44); Stab, I., II./JG 54 (Sep-Oct 44).

School Units: Stab, I. and II./KG 102 (Jun 43 – Aug 44).

Reserve Training & Replacement Units: 11./KG 100 (Dec 41 - Apr 42); IV./KG 1 (Aug 42).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. A 201/I (1943-44); Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 101/I (Apr-Oct 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/3. Fliegerdivision (Sep-Oct 44); Jagdabschnittsführer Ostland (c.Dec 43 – Sep 44); V/Feldwerftverband 60 d.Lw. (c. Feb-Oct 44); Werft-Abt. 20/I (Apr, Aug 44); Werft-Kp. 24 (Feb 44 - ?) and 25 (Feb 44 - ?); Werftzug 100 (Mar 44); Werftzug 705 (Mar 44); Flieger-Wintersondergerätetrupp 62 (1944); Lufttorpedo-Betr.Kp. 3 (Sep 43 - ?); Lufttorpedo-Betr.Kp. 6 (Jun 43)?; Frontreparaturbetrieb GL 2771 (1942-44); Frontreparaturbetrieb GL 2772 (Espenlaub) (? - Sep 44). Also see under Riga, above. The majority of these ground support units were stationed at or in the immediate vicinity of Riga-Spilve airfield.

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk;

<http://www.latvianaviation.com/AeroRiga.html>; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD ()]

Riga (See) (LAT) (a.k.a. Riga (Sea), Riga I, Riga-Stintsee) (ZNr. 10-1791) (c. 56 59 N – 24 10 E)

General: operational seaplane station (E-Hafen (See-)) 6.75 km NE of Riga city center on the SW shore of Lake Kīšezers. History: no information found. Anchorage: no information found, but station dimensions were said to be 1500 x 800 meters (1640 x 875 yards). Infrastructure: no information found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 4 Soviet fighters and 11 bombers here?

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 15 seaplanes here.

Operational Units: Stab, 3./Aufkl.Gr. 125 (Jul, Sep-Oct 41); detachment of 9. Seenotstaffel (Sep 41 – Sep 44?); Stab/Küstenfliegergruppe 506 (Sep-Oct 41); 2./Küstenfliegergruppe 906 (Sep-Oct 41); 1./Aufkl.Gr. 127 (See) (Sep 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 13/I (See) (Jul 41 – Jan 42).

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Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Fliegerführer Ostsee (Aug-Sep 41); Seenotflotille Riga (Jul 41 – May 42); Seenotflotille 7 (Jun 42 – ?); Seenotzentrale (L) Ostsee (Sep 41 – May 42); Seenotbereichskdo. VII (Jun 42 – Aug 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903 and OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Riga-Suschenhof (LAT) (a.k.a. Zušu) (ZNr. 10-1989) (c. 57 01 N – 24 08 E)

General: operational seaplane station (E-Hafen (See)) 8.5 km NNE of Riga city center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 2 Soviet fighters and 3 bombers here?

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 15 seaplanes here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Risti (EST) (ZNr. 10-2293) (c. 58 59 N – 24 03 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Estonia 63 km SW of Tallinn and 39 km S of the port of Paldiski. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Roja (LAT) (ZNr. 10-2171) (c. 57 30 N – 22 48 E)

General: seaplane station (Flughafen (See)) in NW Latvia 93 km NW of Riga. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Ropaži (LAT): see Kangari.

Rositten (LAT) (a.k.a. Rezekne, Reshiza, Rēzekne, Ryejitsa) (ZNr. 10-1836) (c. 56 30 38 N – 27 20 38 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) then upgraded to an operational airfield (E-Hafen) in E Latvia 85 km NNE of Daugavpils and 800 meters ENE of Rēzekne town center. History: an operational military landing ground that existed here as early as April 1920 and became a Soviet VVS air base in 1939. No evidence found of use by air units of the Luftwaffe. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: very little if any as it bordered a town and could use the buildings and houses there for admin and accommodations. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen) shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos but unoccupied.

Apr 45: a Soviet PVO air division with two IAPs were based here.

Operational Units: none identified.

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Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Lw.-Kriegsberichterzug 2 (Mar 44); Lw.-Verbindungsoffizier beim Frontleitstelle 62 Rositten (Mar 44).
[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Rossienie (LITH) (a.k.a. Raseiniai) (ZNr. 10-1588) (c. 55 22 N – 23 06 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 70 km NW Kaunas.

History: a pre-June 1941 Soviet dispersal field. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1100 x 1000 meters (1205 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Raseiniai beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

15 Jun 41: now operational, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 117 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion) here with part of Soviet 240 IAP with 13 I-15bis.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Rubule (LITH) (a.k.a. Rubuliai) (ZNr. 10-1591) (c. 55 54 N – 21 23 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 19 km E of Palanga on the Baltic coast. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Rujen (LAT) (a.k.a. Rūjiena) (ZNr. 10-1849) (c. 57 53 N – 25 20 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in N Latvia near the border with Estonia and 44 km WNW of Walk/Estonia. History: existence first mentioned in July 1938 when it was used as a summer training and practice field. No record found of Soviet or Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 500 x 250 meters (545 x 275 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied operational landing ground, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Rumsiski (LITH) (a.k.a. Rumšiškės) (ZNr. 10-2316) (c. 54 52 N – 24 13 E)

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General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in S Lithuania 19 km ESE of Kaunas city center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.
[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Sabile (LAT): see Zabeln.

Sala (LAT) (a.k.a. Salas) (ZNr. not found) (c. 56 47 N – 27 35 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in Latvia 35 km NNE of Rēzekne and 6.85 km SW of Latvia's border with Russia. Exact location not determined.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: elements of Nachtschlachtgruppe 12 (lett.) (May-Jul 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Salantai (LITH) (ZNr. not found) (56 03 27 N – 21 35 55 E)

General: airfield (Flugplatz) of unknown type under construction in NW Lithuania 36.5 km NE of the port city of Palanga and 1.8 km E of the town of Salantai. No additional information. Shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos of 15 June 1941 but not in airfield directories and maps dated later than that.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Saldus (See) (LAT) (a.k.a. Frauenburg) (ZNr. 10-2408) (c. 56 40 N – 22 30 E)

General: seaplane anchorage in W Latvia 70 km W of Jelgava (Mitau) and located 1 km NE of Saldus (Frauenburg) at the S end of Lake Saldus.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Sandla (EST) (ZNr. 10-1794) (c. 58 17 59 N – 22 49 02 E)

General: airfield (Flugplatz) under construction on the E coast of Saaremaa (Ösel) Island off the NW coast of Estonia (June 1941). History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Sauginiai (LITH): see Sawginie.

Saukenai (LITH) (Šaukėnai) (ZNr. 10-2448) (55 48 42 N – 22 51 40 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Lithuania 30 km SW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1200 x 1200 meters (1310 x 1310 yards).

Remarks:

23 Dec 44: after the departure of the Germans in summer 1944, the Russians took over this inactive landing ground and rebuilt it into a large field airstrip with no infrastructure, not even aircraft shelters. On this date there were 84 P-39 Airacobras and 3 Po-2s here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Sawginie (LITH) (a.k.a. Sauginiai) (ZNr. 10-1600) (55 55 20 N – 23 06 53 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in north-central Lithuania 12 km W of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 2.4 km N of Sauginiai village center. History:

still noted as being under construction in mid-1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1500 x 1500 meters (1640 x 1640 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

15 Jun 41: operational, but unoccupied field, airstrip (Feldflugplatz), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Schadow I (LITH) (a.k.a. Seduva) (ZNr. 1601) (c. 55 44 N – 23 45 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 35 km SE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions:

natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied field airstrip (Feldflugplatz), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: Platzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 104/I (Schaulen) (Jul 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Schadow II (LITH) (a.k.a. Seduva) (ZNr. 2446) (c. 55 44 N – 23 45 E)

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General: probable satellite or dispersal field for Schadow I. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Schaulen (LITH) (a.k.a. Schaulen-Soknizi, Schaulen-Sokniai, Šiauliai, Šiauliai-Zokniai, Shavli) (ZNR. 10-957) (55 53 37 N – 23 23 41 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) updated to a full airfield (Fliegerhorst) in north-central Lithuania 130 km NE Taurage and 6.9 km SE of Siauliai city center. History: prewar history not found. During the war years it was a major logistical center for the Luftwaffe. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1200 x 970 meters (1310 x 1060 yards). An aerial photo from early 1944 shows a prepared runway some 950 meters in length and aligned NE/SW. A perimeter road encircled most of the airfield. Fuel and Ammunition: 2 separate dumps with approx. 21 large storage bunkers and sheds were located on the E side of the landing area. Infrastructure: had at least 13 hangars, 2 of which were fronted with large servicing hardstands, possibly 14 separate workshop buildings and 60-65 other buildings of various sizes for accommodations, admin, supply and storage facilities. A railway line paralleled the W boundary. Dispersal: aircraft parked in front of the hangars and along the perimeter of the landing area, but by summer 1944 there were two dispersal areas.

Remarks:

Jan 41: occupied by Soviet 10 IAP and 46 SBAP.

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 118 Soviet aircraft here.

22 Jun 41: Soviet VVS air units here according to Soviet documents: HQ/7 SAD (2 a/c), 10 IAP (55 a/c) and 46 SBAP (45 a/c), 11 KAE (12 a/c); Soviet VVS ground service and support units here included HQ 8 RAB, 111 BAO and 112 BAO.

22 Jun 41: according to Luftwaffe aerial photos, a total of 18 fighters and 5 bombers were on the ground here. The first raid by 9 Bf 109s arrived at dawn and strafed the air traffic control building and infrastructure along the S edge of a forest adjacent to the airfield. A second raid in mid-morning by 12 German bombers hit the airfield but results not stated. Subsequently, Soviet fighters (ex-Lithuanian AF Gloster *Gladiators*) at Siauliai were hit and 5 of them were destroyed on the ground along with a four-engine aircraft by a single Ju 88 from II./KG 76 that dive-bombed the airfield at 1200 hrs. German reports referred to the *Gladiators* as an "unrecognized type".

26 Jun 41: Siauliai captured by German troops.

1941-44: Luftwaffe rear area overhaul and repair workshops located here. Some 500 Jews worked at the airfield as forced laborers.

21 Jul 44: bombed - 2 x Fw 190 F-8 from II./SG 3 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

28 Jul 44: taken by Soviet forces driving rapidly toward the Baltic.

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4 Aug 44: now occupied by 68 single-engine Soviet aircraft.

16 Aug 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo revealed landing area dimensions of 1500 x 1200 (1640 x 1310 yards) with a 1350 meter (1475 yard) paved runway aligned NE/SW, a perimeter road around all four sides of the airfield and a network of taxiways. The main building area was at the NW end of the airfield and included 30 aircraft hangars, 1 large workshop hangar with 12 detached smaller buildings, 5 operations buildings, 104 admin, barracks, support and service buildings and 13 open aircraft shelters. The airfield was protected by 9 heavy, medium and light Flak positions with mountings for 34 guns. Remarkably, the Germans had abandoned Siauliai airfield without first destroying it, except for planting hundreds of small, ineffective explosives on the runway, and on this date there were some 35-50 single-engine Soviet aircraft parked around the W and N sides of the field.

Operational Units: (probably not complete):

I./JG 54 (Jun 41); Stab/KG 76 (Jul 41); I./KG 76 (Jul 41); II./KG 76 (Jul 41); III./KG 76 (Jul 41); KGr. z.b.V. 8 (Apr 42); KGr. z.b.V. 800 (Apr 42); KGr. z.b.V. 900 (Apr 42); Stab/KG 53 (Jan-Apr 44); II./KG 53 (Jan-May 44); III./KG 53 (Feb-Apr 44); III./TG 4 (Apr-May 44); Transportfliegergruppe 10 (Ital.) (May-Jul 44); II./SG 3 (Jul 44).

Reserve Training & Replacement Units: IV./KG 1 (Aug 42 – Feb 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 19/IV (Jul 41) or Fl.H.Kdtr. e 19/VI (Jul 41); Fl.H.Kdtr. E 27/XI (fall 41 – Jan 43); Fl.H.Kdtr. A 203/I (Jan 43 – Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. A 202/I (Mar 44)?; Fl.H.Kdtr. A(o) 104/I (Apr-Jul 44)?

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/I. Fliegerkorps (Jul 41); Werftzug 707 (1943 – Mar 44); 4. Flugh.Betr.Kp. KG 1 (Jan 43 – Mar 44); 2. Flugh.Betr.Kp. TG 5 (Mar 44); 122. Flugh.Betr.Kp. (Qu) (Jun-Jul 44); Wintersondergerätezug 22 (Mar 44); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 214 (1944); le.Flak-Abt. 833 (Jul 44); 12./Ln.-Flugmelde-Rgt. 91 (1943 – Jul 44); elements of Lw.-Bau-Btl. 4/I (1944); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 8/III (Jan-Feb 44); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 4/IV (Nov 41); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 126/IV (K) (Mar 44); Lw.-Bau-Btl. 118/XI (K) (summer 44); 1.Kp. Lw.-Bau-Btl. 227/XI (Lett.) (Mar 44); Lw.-Bau-Gerätezug 5/XI (Nov 41); Flieger-Geräteausgabe- und Sammelstelle 3/I (Jul 44); Flug-Betr.St.Kol. 521/III (Mar 44); Feldluftmunitionslager 3/I (S-Linkaiciai, Mar 44); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 2/VIII (S-Linkaiciai, Mar 44); 3.Zug Ldssch.Kp. 4/I (S-Linkaiciai, Mar, Jul 44); 3./RAD-Abt. 56 with Luft-Versorgungsstützpunkt Kauen (Apr 42).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk and wwii-photos-maps.com (3.8.44, 4.8.44, 16.8.44), 27.10.44.]

Schkeden (LAT) (a.k.a. Skēde) (ZNR. 10-942) (c. 57 36 N – 21 05 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Latvia 11 km N of Libau (Liepāja). Exact location not determined but known to be 2 to 3 km E of the village of Skēde. History: built during the war by the Germans as a satellite for Libau I (Libau/Nord). Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring

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approx. 1250 x 1070 meters (1365 x 1170 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Schrunden (LAT) (a.k.a. Skrunđa) (ZNr. 10-1973) (c. 56 41 N – 22 00 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Latvia 63 km ENE of Liepaja and 2.5 km N of Skrunđa and adjacent to the hamlet of Smilgas. History: first mentioned in connection with an aviation festival on 26 July 1936, and then again in July 1937 and July 1938. Reactivated in Oct 44 following years of disuse. No units were based there after early Dec 44. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 350 x 150 meters (385 x 165 yards). Infrastructure: no information found but few if any permanent structures specific to the landing ground. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

Operational Units: Stab and 1./NSGr. 3 (Oct-Dec 44); Stab, I./JG 54 (Oct-Dec 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab/3. Fliegerdivision (Oct 44); 135. Flgh.Betr.Kp. (Qu) (Nov 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Schwanenburg (LAT): see Alt Schwaneburg.

Seda (LITH) (ZNr. 10-2356) (c. 56 10 N – 22 05 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 75 km SE of Liepāja (Libau)/Latvia and just N of Užėžerė. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Possibly built by the Russians between Sep/Oct 44 and May 45.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Seta (LITH) (a.k.a. Šėta) (ZNr. 10-2462) (c. 55 16 N – 24 15 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 93 km SE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 700 x 700 meters (765 x 765 yards).

Remarks:

25 Aug 44: now in Soviet hands, a Luftwaffe aerial photo shows landing ground dimensions of 1260 x 200 meters (1380 x 220 yards) with the original 700 meter airstrip still in use. There were no aircraft shelters or parking hardstands and a few scattered farm buildings comprised the only infrastructure. No aircraft were present on this date.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (25.8.44)]

Sigulda (LAT) (ZNr. – not listed) (c. 57 08 N – 24 51 E)

General: a World War I bomber airfield 51 km ENE of Riga city center that was first mentioned in 1916 and used by both Russian and Latvian aircraft until November 1919. Shortly after that it was inactivated and does not reappear in the literature until summer 1944. No further information found.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: elements of NSGr. 3 (Sep 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Sinalepa (EST) (ZNr. 10-0924) (c. 58 48 N – 23 35 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Estonia c.15.65 km S of Haapsalu. History: prewar Soviet military airfield. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1250 x 1160 meters (1365 x 1270 yards).

Infrastructure: none identified. Dispersal: none identified.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos, with 16 unidentified Soviet aircraft here.

22 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 12 multi-engine Soviet aircraft here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk.]

Skangali (LAT) (a.k.a. Skangaļi) (ZNr. 12-162) (c. 56 32 N – 27 35 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in E Latvia approx. 8 km ENE of Rezekne (Rēzekne) according to the OKL 903 Luftwaffe airfield gazetteer. However, the OKL *Flugplatzatlas* shows it to be 16.5 km NE of Cēsis and 600 meters SW of the hamlet of Skangali at (c. 57 23 32 N - 25 29 14 E). In any event, there was no Luftwaffe air unit activity here that could be found.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Skrudaliene (LAT) (a.k.a. Skrudaliena) (ZNr. 10-2528) (c. 55 48 N – 26 42 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Latvia 8 km SE of Daugavpils (Dünaburg). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 3000 x 3000 meters (3280 x 3280 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Skulte (LAT): see Riga-Skulte.

Skulte (See) (LAT) (a.k.a. Ligavas?) (Z Nr. 10-938) (c. 57 22 N – 24 24 E)

General: seaplane station (Flughafen (See)) in north-central Latvia 52 km NE of Riga. History: early history not found. No record found of any Luftwaffe units being based here, although it was certainly used by Luftwaffe seaplanes operating in Latvian waters. Anchorage: had a sheltered harbor off the Gulf of Riga that provided ample protection during storms. A present-day breakwater with a N and S arm may have existed in some form during the war years. Take-offs and landings would have been in the Gulf of Riga as the harbor was too small for this. Infrastructure: buildings on the S side of the harbor may have included seaplane station facilities during the war. Dispersal: the harbor was too small to accommodate more than a few seaplanes at a time.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Skworby (LITH) (a.k.a. Skvorbai, Skvarbay, Skverbai) (Z Nr. 10-1607) (c. 55 46 N – 24 46 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in E Lithuania 27 km ENE of Panevėžys town center. History: still under construction by the Russians in June 1941. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

20 May 41: Soviet 3 IAB (3rd Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

22 Jun 41: 24 SB bombers from 9 SBAP transferred here from Panevėžys as a dispersal measure.

24 Jun 41: attacked by 21 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed hits among parked aircraft but details not observed.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Slapaberzis (LITH) (a.k.a. Šlapaberžė) (Z Nr. 10-2461) (55 24 55 N – 23 55 58 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in C Lithuania 69 km SE of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 1 km SSE of Šlapaberžė. Noted as being still under construction in fall 1944. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1900 x 1300 meters (2080 x 1420 yards).

Remarks:

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1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Šlapaberžė beginning in June with a 1941 completion date and by 1 June the laying of the concrete had begun.

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Smilten-Blome (LAT) (a.k.a. Smiltene-Blome, Blome) (ZNr. 10-1968 and 12-161) (57 26 21 N – 25 46 45 E)

General: landing ground in NE Latvia 115 km NE of Riga, 41 km SW of Valga (Walk) and 300 meters N of the village of Blome. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

Aug-Sep 44: hastily provisioned by the Luftwaffe for use as a fallback LG along the line of retreat from Estonia into C Latvia.

Operational Units: NSGr. 3 (Aug-Sep 44); 2./NAGr. 5 (Sep 44); I./SG 5 (Sep 44); NSGr. 11 (estn.) (Sep 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Sredniki (LITH) (a.k.a. Seredžius) (Z Nr. 10-1620) (c. 55 05 08 N – 23 23 16 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 95 km S of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 38 km NW of Kaunas and c. 37 km SE of Raseiniai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1300 x 1100 meters (1420 x 1205 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

1941-44: it seems apparent that Sredniki was inactivated by the Germans without any further work being done on it and then reactivated and completed by the Russians in late summer 1944.

24 Oct 44: now in Soviet hands. Luftwaffe aerial photo shows a rectangular airfield measuring 1300 x 380 meters (1420 x 415 yards) with a prepared runway. There was no infrastructure specific to the airfield but the adjacent villages of Motiškiai and Belvederis had buildings that could be used. Laborers had just completed 26 new open aircraft blast bays along the two opposite lengths of the airfield. It was unoccupied at the time the photo was taken.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Stint (LAT) (e. Stint): see Riga-Stint.

Stockmannshof (LAT): German name for Plavinas/Latvia (see under Jakobstadt I).

Subotsch (LITH) (a.k.a. Subotuch, Subačius) (ZNr. 10-1983) (c. 55 44 N – 24 51 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in E Lithuania 30 km E of Panevėžys.

History: believed to have served as a dispersal field for Soviet aircraft based in the Panevėžys area during 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1300 x 1100 meters (1420 x 1205 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 10 Russian bombers here.

24 Jun 41: attacked by 21 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed hits among parked aircraft but details not observed.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Surviliskis (LITH) (Surviliškis) (ZNr. 10-2463) (c. 55 26 N – 24 02 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Lithuania 70 km SE of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 800 x 800 meters (875 x 875 yards).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Tallinn (EST) (a.k.a. Reval) (c. 59 25 N – 24 43 E)

General: Luftwaffe units stationed in and around the capital city of Finland on a specific date including at the airfields:

Lw. Garrison (on various dates): Aussenstelle/Feld-Luftgaukdo. XXVI (1943-44); Koflug 8/VI (Feb, May 44); Werft-Abt. 101/I (1944); Frontreparaturbetrieb GL Reval (Espenlaub) (1943, 15 Mar 44); gem.Flak-Abt. 341 (Feb/Mar 44); gem.Flak-Abt. 431 (Jun 44); 6./Flak-Abt. 517 (15 Mar 44); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 617 (1944); 1./Ln.-Rgt. 11 (15 Mar 44); Stab/Ln.-Betr.Abt. (mot) z.b.V. 10 (Nov 41); elements of Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 12 (Sep 44); Flugsicherungs-Kp. 12/I (15 Mar 44); Lw.-Vermittlung (15 Mar 44); Lw.-Schlacht-Kp. 9 and 12 (15 Mar 44); Flug-Betr.St.Kol. 511/XI (T-Laksberg, Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 12/III (T-Laksberg, Dec 43, Feb 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 171/III (T-Laksberg, Mar 44);

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Kfz.Instandsetzungszug d.Lw. 3/IV (? - May 42); Kfz.Werkstattzug d.Lw. 102/I (? - May 42); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 2/III (T-Laksberg, Feb-Mar 44); Lw.-Verbindungsoffizier beim Frontleitstelle 22 Tallinn (15 Mar 44).

Remarks:

Jan 41: Soviet 63 BAP and 312 RAP here.

22 Jun 41: Soviet - HQ/Air Forces of the Baltic Special Military District (5 a/c), HQ/4 SAD (2 a/c), Flight Commander's Training courses (213 a/c), 38 IAP (65 a/c) and 13 IAP/61 IAB Baltic Fleet at Tallinn-Laksberg, 96 BAO.

12 Jul 41: 71 IAP, 41 ORAE, 44 ORAE and part of 81 OAE Baltic Fleet aviation here.

19 Jul 41: Reval airfield attacked just before dawn by 5 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed hits on hangars, barrack compounds, other accommodations and the motor pool garages.

25 Jul 41: bombed by the Luftwaffe - returning crews reported numerous losses among aircraft on the ground.

2 Aug 41: Tallinn (almost certainly T-Laksberg) attacked by 24 Bf 110s from ZG 26 - claimed approximately 40 Soviet aircraft destroyed on the ground. Russians admitted to 18 destroyed.

28 Aug 41: Tallinn captured by German forces.

9 Mar 44: bombed - 1 unidentified aircraft from 1./NSGr. 11 (est.) destroyed or damaged on the ground.

15 Mar 44: total Luftwaffe garrison strength in Tallinn this date: 197.

22 Sep 44: Tallinn taken by elements of Soviet 2nd Shock Army/3rd Baltic Front.

Oct/Nov 44: once again occupied by Soviet aviation.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tallinn-Laksberg (EST) (a.k.a. Reval-Laksberg, Tallinn-Lasnamäe) (ZNr. 10-1864) (59 26 47 N - 24 51 13 E)

General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) in N Estonia 6.85 km E of Tallinn (Reval) city center. History: Tallinn's first airport. Replaced by T-Ülemiste during the first half of the 1930's. Surface and Dimensions: irregular-shaped airfield with a natural surface measuring approx. (1440 x 1140 meters (1575 x 1245 yards) while the landing area alone measured 1150 x 700 meters (1260 x 765 yards). There was no paved runway. While it was possible to drive around the airfield using taxiways, roads and dirt tracks, there was no formal perimeter road. Infrastructure: see below under Remarks.

Dispersal: see below under Remarks.

Remarks: see above under Tallinn. Also:

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) occupied by 46 unidentified aircraft, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

23 Oct 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 3.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 shows the airfield buildings divided into two equal groups: in the SE corner were 3 large hangars with aprons and 16 to 20 workshop, operations,

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technical services and support buildings, and in the NW corner were 1 very large and 2 large hangars with aprons, 20 to 25 workshop, operations, technical services and support buildings along with 7 barrack and supply buildings. Aircraft parked in 19 open shelters, in front of the hangars and along the landing area perimeter. There were 6 Flak positions with 2 to 4 gun emplacements each. The airfield had a rail connection. All infrastructure was destroyed by the retreating Germans in late September 1944. T-Laksberg had an occupancy of at least 20 Soviet aircraft on this date, including 2 x Li-2s (PS-84s).

Operational Units: Aufkl.St. (F) Ostsee (Oct/Nov 42 – May/June 43); 1./NJG 200 (Jan-Feb 44); 4./NJG 100 (Jan-June 44); II./SG 1 (Apr 44); I./JG 54 (Mar 44, June 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 19/I (c. Nov 42 – Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 208/I (Apr-Sep 44).

Station Units (on various dates): see above under Tallinn.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (23 10.44)]

Tallinn-Ülemiste (EST) (a.k.a. Reval-Ülemiste) (ZNr. 10-2067) (59 24 48 N – 24 49 57 E)

General: combined airport and seaplane station (Zivilflugplatz (Land- und See-)) in Estonia 5.25 km ESE of Tallinn city center. History: construction of T-Ülemiste airport began in late 1931 and was completed in September 1936, although it was serviceable and in use for several years before that. It replaced the airport at Lasnamäe (Laksberg) which then became a secondary airport. The seaplane station was on Lake Ülemiste adjacent to the airport (see below under Tallinn (See)).

Surface and Dimensions: a square-shaped airfield with a grass surface measuring approx. 930 x 720 meters (1015 x 785 yards). The 3 concrete runways built in 1935-36 were laid out in the form of a triangle, each 300 x 40 meters (330 x 45 yards).

Infrastructure: had hangars, some repair facilities and a combination admin and terminal building. A much larger and improved terminal building was built in 1938-39. See under Remarks for additional details. Dispersal: no details found, but it is doubtful if any military-type dispersal facilities and/or aircraft shelters existed as none was seen in the aerial photo of 23 Oct 44.

Remarks: see above under Tallinn. Also:

15 Jun 41: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) occupied by an unknown number of aircraft, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

23 Oct 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by 3.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 shows T-Ülemiste to now have 4 concrete runways, all connected by taxiways: 830 meters (910 yards) aligned SW/NE, 630 meters (690 yards) aligned NW/SE, 610 meters (665 yards) aligned E/W and 600 meters (655 yards) aligned N/S. The airfield buildings were grouped together on the N boundary and consisted of some 15 structures including 10 permanent

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barrack buildings, large, medium and small, as described above. The Ülemiste passenger and freight station was immediately behind the airfield buildings and there were 3 Flak positions protecting this and the airfield, each of 3- to 8-gun emplacements. All of the buildings were destroyed by the retreating Germans in late September 1944. No aircraft were visible on the airfield when the photo was taken.

Operational Units: Sonderstaffel Buschmann (15./Aufkl.Gr. 127) (Feb 42 – Mar 43); Stab/Aufkl.Gr. 127 (Apr-Oct 43); 1./Aufkl.Gr. 127 (Apr-Oct 43, Feb-Sep 44); 2.(Aufkl.Gr. 127 (Apr-Jun 43); 3./Aufkl.Gr. 127 (Apr-Oct 43); 6./Fliegergruppe z.b.V. 7 (1943); detachment of 4./NJG 100 (Jan-Jun 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 13/IV (Sep 41); Fl.H.Kdtr. E 4/III; Fl.Pl.Kdo. A 18/I (1943 – Mar 44); Flugplatzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 208/I Tallinn-Laksberg (Apr-Sep 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see above under Tallinn.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web sites ww2.dk and wwii-photos-maps.com; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (23 10.44)]

Tallinn (See) (EST) (a.k.a. Reval (See), Reval-Minenhafen) (ZNr. 10-2273 and/or 10-1863) (59 27 14 N – 24 44 09 E)

General: seaplane station at Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, and located 2.5 km NW of Tallinn city center. History: the first seaplane facilities at Tallinn were built 1928-29. Anchorage: seaplanes used both Lake Ülemiste and Tallinn's main harbor on the Baltic. Infrastructure: a large permanent hangar plus additional buildings, a concrete ramp and other facilities existed. Dispersal: buoy, pier, jetty and other tie-up details lacking.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: seaplane station (Seeflughafen) occupied by an unknown number of aircraft, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

Operational Units: Stab/Aufkl.Gr. 125 (Oct 41); 1.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 125 (Sep/Oct-Nov 41); detachment of 1./Bordfliegergruppe 196 (May-Jun 42); 1./SAGr. 127 (Oct 43 – Oct 44); detachment of 9. Seenotstaffel (Aug-Sep 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E (See) 4/III (1941-42).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Seenotbereichskdo. VII (Aug 42 – Aug 44); Seenotkdo. 11 (Aug 42 – Aug 44); Seenotflottille 7 (fall 42 – Aug 44); Seenotkdo. 34 (Jan-Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Talsen (LAT): German name for Talsi/Latvia.

Talsi-Okte (LAT) (a.k.a. Talsi-Okte) (ZNr. 10-1792) (c. 57 14 N – 22 35 E)

General: Talsi was an operational airfield (E-Hafen) on the S side of Talsi in NW Latvia 97.5 km WNW of Riga city center. Okte was a satellite and

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dispersal field 95 km WNW of Riga city center and 17 km ENE of Talsi.

History: Talsi existed during an aviation competition held on 26 September 1937 and again on 1 October 1938. Reactivated and became operational at the end of Sep 44. Surface and Dimensions: no information found.

Infrastructure: no information found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: Stab/NAGr. 5 (Sep-Oct 44); elements of NSGr. 3 (Oct 44); III./SG 4 (Oct 44); 2./NAGr. 5 (Oct 44 – Mar 45).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Werft-Staffel

12/Feldwerftverband 60 (Oct 44); Flugmeldemesszug (mot) z.b.V. 6 (Valdgale, 17 km W of Okte, 1945).

[Sources: BA-MA; NARA; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tapa I (EST) (ZNR. 10-1860) (59 14 23 N – 25 57 13 E)

General: operational airfield in north-central Estonia 75 km ESE of Tallinn and 2.7 km S of Tapa town center. History: dates from 1932 and a pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield since 1939. No record found of

Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1740 x 1700 meters (1905 x 1860 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

14 Aug 41: Tapa taken by German forces.

10 Dec 44: the Luftwaffe *Flugplatzatlas* shows it to be a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in Soviet hands and under construction this date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tapa II (EST) (ZNR. 10-1929) (c. 59 15 N – 25 57 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in north-central Estonia 75 km ESE of Tallinn. History: built by either the Estonians or the Russians prior to

June 1941. Listed as being under rehabilitation and improvement construction in 1944 (by the Germans during the first half of 1944 and/or by the Russians in late 1944). However, no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied operational airfield (E-Hafen), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tapa III (EST) (ZNR. 10-2542) (c. 59 15 N – 25 57 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in north-central Estonia 75 km ESE of Tallinn. History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe

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occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tarelki (LAT) (a.k.a. Kruopiai Highway Strip) (no ZNr. found) (56 16 05 N – 22 59 24 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) or operational airfield (E-Hafen) under construction by the Soviets during the first half of 1941. Located in west-central Latvia 42.65 km NW of Šiauliai (Schaulen), 1.65 km NNW of the hamlet of Gembūtēs and 1 km SSE of the hamlet of Pleikiai. History: never completed and no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: no details found. Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Tarelki beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

[Sources: Timin, p.127. Not found in any other source.]

Tartu (EST): see Dorpat.

Tauroggen (LITH) (a.k.a. Tauragė) (Z Nr. 10-1349) (c. 55 15 N – 22 17 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in W Lithuania 130 km NW of Kaunas, 32 km NE of Tilsit/East Prussia and 20 km N of the border between Lithuania and East Prussia. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 480 x 470 meters (525 x 515 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1940-41: there were no Soviet VVS units based here as it was too close to the border.

15 Jun 41: shown by Luftwaffe aerial photos as an operational unoccupied airfield (E-Hafen).

Jan/Feb 45: Soviet fighters based here after the airfield had been enlarged and built-out by the Soviets during the second half of 1944.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Lw.-Bau-Btl. 26/IV (Nov 41).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Telsche I (LITH) (a.k.a. Telšiai) (Z Nr. 10-1883) (55 59 05 N – 22 12 16 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Lithuania 73 km E of Palanga (Polangen) and 2.75 km W of Telšiai town center. History: largely inactive through most of the war and then pressed into service during the German

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retreat from Russia. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.
Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Telšiai beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 10 IAP and 10 KAE based at Telšiai.

Nov 44: elements of Soviet XI IAK (Fighter Aviation Corps) now here.

Operational Units: NSGr. 3 (Oct 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Telsche II (LITH) (a.k.a. Telšiai) (ZNR. 10-2384) (c. 55 59 N – 22 14 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 73 km E of Palanga (Polangen). Exact location not determined. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Telsche III (LITH) (a.k.a. Telšiai) (ZNR. 10-2317) (c. 55 59 N – 22 14 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 73 km E of Palanga (Polangen). Exact location not determined. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tilit (LAT) (ZNR. not found) (c. 56 01 N – 26 42 E?)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Latvia 20 km NE Daugavpils. Exact location not found but possibly 4 or 5 km SW of Špogi. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Remarks:

Feb 44: listed as operational.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tirksliai (LITH) (ZNR. 10-2376) (c. 56 13 N – 22 15 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania c. 82.75 km ESE of Libau (Liepaja) and 4.75 km SW of Tirkšliai town center. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1.3 square kilometers (130 hectares).

Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities or aircraft shelters.

Remarks:

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Feb 44: listed as operational.

27 Oct 44: in Russian hands and unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tore (LAT) (ZNR. 10-2320) (c. 56 31 N – 21 14 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Latvia 16 km E of Liepāja (Libau) and 8.75 km E of Grobina airfield. Probable satellite of Grobina.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Törva (EST) (a.k.a. Törva) (ZNR. 10-1851) (c. 58 00 N – 25 55 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in south-central Estonia 24 km N of Walk (Valga). History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Traschkuny (LITH) (a.k.a. Troškūnai) (ZNR. 10-1644) (55 34 54 N – 24 53 59 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in E Lithuania c. 35 to 38 km ESE of Panevėžys and 1.8 km ESE of Troškūnai village center. History: shown on Luftwaffe maps dated December 1943 as in the process of being upgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) with construction work underway at that time. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1500 x 750 meters (1640 x 820 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

29 Jul 44: in Russian hands - 50 LaGG fighters and 1 U-2 here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tryskiai (LITH) (a.k.a. Tryškiai) (ZNR. 10-2447) (c. 56 03 N – 22 34 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NW Lithuania 47.5 km WNW of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Tschorna (EST) (a.k.a. Torma, Mustvee) (ZNR. 10-1877) (c. 58 50 N – 26 56 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in east-central Estonia 54 km NNE of Tartu. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Tukkum (LAT) (a.k.a. Tuckum, Tukums) (ZNR. 10-1790) (56 56 39 N – 23 13 15 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Latvia 60 km W of Riga and 5 km SE of Tukums city center. History: mentioned in 1935-36 in connection with aviation festivals and competitions. Following years of little use, it was reactivated and refurbished by the Germans and became operational in Sep 44. No units stationed there after Oct 44. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 450 x 230 meters (490 x 250 yards) in spring 1942. Infrastructure: no information found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on German maps as a landing ground. Unoccupied.

8 Oct 44: bombed - 1 x Fw 190 F-8 from Stab III./SG 4 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Operational Units: 2./NAGr. 5 (Sep-Oct 44); 1./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Sep-Oct 44); II., III./SG 4 (Sep-Oct 44); Stab, I./JG 54 (Oct 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Werft-Staffel 3/30 (Oct 44); Flugmeldemesszug (mot) z.b.V. 3 (Sep-Oct 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 179/XI (Oct 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Turgel (EST) (a.k.a. Türi) (ZNR. 10-1858) (58 46 51 N – 25 24 49 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in C Estonia 70 km NNE of Pärnu and 3.15 km SSW of Türi town center. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: Nahaufklärungsstaffel 1./31 (Sep 44); II./JG 54 (Sep 44); I./SG 5 (Sep 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

U

Ubiske (LITH) (a.k.a. Ubiškė) (ZNR. 10-2403) (c. 55 59 N – 22 29 E)

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General: a relatively small field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania 52 km W of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Uddofer (EST) (a.k.a. Uduvere?) (ZNR. 10-922) (c. 58 20 N – 22 34 E)
General: airfield (Fliegerhorst) on the island of Ösel (Saare) off the W coast of Estonia 11 km NNE of Kuressaare (Arensburg). History: no details found. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

5 Jul 41: a single Luftwaffe aircraft made a low-level pass over the airfield at 40 meters (44 yards) and reported hits on the landing ground and a barracks camp.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Ungru (EST) (ZNR. 10-1661) (c. 58 54 N – 23 29 E)
General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in W Estonia 4.5 km SW of Haapsalu. History: prewar Soviet military airfield. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Re-built by the Russians in late 1944 – early 1945. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1300 x 900 meters (1420 x 985 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

Jan 41: Soviet 50 BAP here.

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Ungru beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

16 and 22 Jun 41: Soviet 50 SBAP (38 a/c) here; Luftwaffe aerial photos show 28 Soviet aircraft here, almost all bombers. Soviet VVS ground forces here included 90 BAO.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Upina (LITH) (a.k.a. Upyna) (ZNR. 10-2405) (c. 55 56 N – 22 38 E)
General: large field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in W Lithuania 42 km W of Šiauliai (Schaulen). History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Utena I (LITH) (a.k.a. Utena) (ZNR. 10-1662) (c. 55 30 N – 25 36 E)
General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in E Lithuania 83 km ESE of Panevėžys and 70 km SW Daugavpils/Latvia. History: Luftwaffe airfield maps dated December 1943 do not show any airfields at Utena. Surface

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and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1300 x 700 meters (1420 x 765 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

12 Jul 44: Utena liberated by Soviet forces.

Operational Units: 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 33 (Jun/Jul 41)?

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Koluft Panzergruppe 4 (Jun-Jul 41).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Utena II (LITH) (a.k.a. Utena) (ZNr. 10-2508) (c. 55 30 N – 25 36 E)

General: satellite and alternate landing ground (Ausweichflugplatz) for Utena I in E Lithuania 83 km ESE of Panevėžys and 70 km SW

Daugavpils/Latvia. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.4 sq.km.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Üxkül (LAT) (a.k.a. Üxküll, Ikšķīle) (ZNr. 10-1845) (c. 56 50 N – 24 29 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in C Latvia 23 km SE of Riga.

History: no record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although it was occasionally used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found but probably none specific to the landing ground. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Uzkapiai (LITH) (a.k.a. Užkapiai) (ZNr. 10-2451) (c. 55 14 N – 24 09 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SE Lithuania 11 km SE of Kėdainiai.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

V

Vabalninkas (LITH) (ZNr. 10-2101) (c. 55 58 N – 24 45 E)

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General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NE Lithuania 37 km NE of Panevėžys. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use - possibly built by the Russians between Sep/Oct 44 and May 45. [Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Vainoden (LAT): see Wainoden.

Valmiera (LAT): see Wolmar.

Varena I (LITH) (a.k.a. Orany, Senoji Varėna) (ZNr. 10-1663) (54 15 36 N – 24 27 41 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in S Lithuania 71.3 km SW of Vilnius city center, 31 km ESE of Alytus and 5.8 km WNW of Senoji Varėna town center. History: prewar Soviet military air base. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

10 Jun 41: noted by the Luftwaffe as being under construction.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 125 BAO (Airfield Servicing Battalion), 126 BAO and part of 127 BAO here along with Soviet 54 SBAP/57 SAD and 237 IAP (being formed – 13 I-153s on hand) and part of 42 IAP (21 a/c). Strafed just after dawn by Bf 109 fighters and, according to Soviet sources, 8 or 9 Russian fighters were damaged on the ground, some on fire. Several return raids later in the morning by elements of JG 52 and III./JG 53 all but destroyed the Soviet aircraft based at Varena and nearby Perloja, some 20 of these on the ground and 10 more I-15s were claimed shot down in the vicinity of the two airfields. At 1645 hrs., 6 German bombers swept in and claimed 12 to 15 single-engine Russian aircraft destroyed, several more damaged and a fuel dump set on fire.

Jul-Aug 41: Luftwaffe aircraft salvage troops brought in to work on dismantling the many wrecked Russian aircraft scattered about the airstrip.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Flugzeug-Bergungstrupp 5/VI (Jul-Aug 41).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Varena II (LITH) (a.k.a. Orany, Senoji Varėna) (ZNr. 12085) (54 16 21 N – 24 29 38 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in S Lithuania 68 km SW of Vilnius, 32.45 km ESE of Alytus and 4.4 km NW of Senoji Varėna town center.

History: almost certainly Russian built but no specific information found.

Probable satellite and dispersal field for Varena I. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of

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unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: none specific to the airstrip.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Vecumi (LAT) (ZNr. 10-14002) (c. 57 13 N – 27 46 E)

General: landing ground in NE Latvia 224 km E of Riga city center, 74 km SSW of Pskov and 3.4 km W of the Latvia-Russia border. History: no information found but it was still under construction in summer 1944 and noted as being unoccupied on 26 Jul 44. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface with a landing area of 1200 x 200 meters (1310 x 220 yards) and a hardened runway measuring 750 meters (820 yards) that was aligned SSW/NNE. The airfield was covered with narrow roads and taxi tracks (possible camouflage). Infrastructure: no hangars, no permanent workshop facilities, no permanent accommodations; there was a small group of operations buildings and temporary huts used for accommodations on the E boundary, 4 dispersed fuel dumps at the N end, a depot for construction equipment and material and possibly a rail spur running to a siding on the airfield. Dispersal: 20 aircraft shelters were built and completed by summer 1944.

Remarks:

c. 1 Aug 44: evacuated as Soviet forces approached.

Operational Units: Stab, 1., 2., 3./NSGr. 3 (Feb-Jun/Jul 44); 1./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (Feb-Jun/Jul 44); Stab and 2./NSGr. 12 (lett.) (May-Aug 44).

Station Commands: Fl.Pl.Kdo. B 17/I (Oct 43 – Jan 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E 32/VI (Jan-Feb 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Wintersondergerätezug 60 (elements) (Mar 44); Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 105/VI (Dec 43, Mar 44); 2. Zug of Ldssch.Kp. d.Lw. 4/I (Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (2.8.44)]

Ventspils (LAT): see Windau.

Vepriai (LITH) (a.k.a. Risgonis, Rizgonys) (ZNr. 10-1327) (55 08 15 N – 24 33 16 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) in E Lithuania 16 km SW of Ukmerge (Wilkomir) And 2 km SW of the village of Vepriai. History: Russian built. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: none specific to the airstrip. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

20 May 41: Soviet 3 IAB (3rd Airfield Engineer Construction Battalion) had just started work to build this operational airfield.

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22 Jun 41: part of Soviet 61 ShAP here with 5 I-15bis.

Jul 44: German airfield directories and maps still show it as being under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Veselawa (LAT) (a.k.a. Veselava) (ZNR. none) (57 17 19 N – 25 28 37 E)

General: not an airfield but rather a tiny hamlet in NE Latvia 91.75 km NE of Riga and 12.7 km E of Cēsis. Stab/3. Fliegerdivision was located here for almost all of September 1944.

[Sources: Tessin – *Verbände und Truppen*, Band XVI, Teil 3, page 223.]

Vilani (LAT): see Welonen.

Vindava (LAT): see Windau.

Vinschai (LITH) (a.k.a. Vinciai, Vinčai, Kuzai) (ZNR. 10-1328) (c. 54 40 N – 23 25 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Lithuania 39.75 km SW of Kaunas, 3.32 km NW of Sasnava town center and probably 1.9 km ESE of Vinciai. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1450 x 1250 meters (1585 x 1365 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: in use by the Russians as a satellite and dispersal field (Ausweichflugplatz) for part of 15 IAP (27 a/c).

22 Aug 44: 55 Il-2s and Yak fighters here.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Vöhma (EST) (a.k.a. Võhma) (ZNR. 10-2555) (58 39 42 N – 25 34 42 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Estonia 66 km ENE of Pärnu (Pernau) and 3.85 km NNE of the village of Vöhma. History: pre-June 1941 Soviet operational airfield. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1450 x 1250 meters (1585 x 1365 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Vöhma beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

10 Dec 44: noted as being still under construction on this date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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W

Waigowo (LITH) (a.k.a. Kražiai) (ZNr. 10-1982) (55 36 11 N – 22 42 08 E)

General: satellite, dispersal strip or alternate landing ground (Ausweichplatz) in west-central Lithuania 53 km SW of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 780 meters E of Kražiai. History: almost certainly laid out by the Russians 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no information found. Dispersal: no information found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos. Unoccupied. [Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wainoden I (LAT) (a.k.a. Vaijnode, Vaiņode) (ZNr. 10-862) (56 24 24 N – 21 53 20 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) later upgraded to an operational airfield (E-Hafen) in SW Latvia 160 km SW of Riga, 53 km ESE of Liepaja (Libau) and 2.5 km SE of Vaiņode. History: built by the Germans during World War I and had an extensive World War I history as a German airship station with 2 huge sheds but was then dismantled and abandoned by 1924. Taken over by the Russians in 1940 and became a prewar Soviet military airfield. Became active for Luftwaffe operations only in Sep 44. No Luftwaffe units were based there after Oct 44. After the war, the Soviets turned it into a major, modern air base. Surface and Dimensions: grass surface measuring 1300 x 900 meters (1420 x 985 yards). Infrastructure: considerable, but all or most of this was built by the Russians after the war ended in May 1945. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

Jan 41: Soviet 31 BAP here.

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Vaiņode beginning in June with an end of 1941 completion date and by 1 June the laying of the concrete had begun.

15 Jun 41: occupied by just 3 Soviet bombers parked at Wainoden, according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 31 SBAP with 63 a/c here - attacked by 8 German bombers dropping 34 SD 250 bombs beginning at 1000 hrs. - claimed hits on a parking area where 12 well-camouflaged and 3 uncamouflaged Soviet aircraft were sitting as well as hits on a hangar that was left on fire.

Jul-Oct 44: hastily built out by the Germans following the Soviet Belorussian offensive that opened on 22 June 1944 but then abandoned in

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mid-October as Soviet forces advanced across the border between Lithuania and Latvia.

Operational Units: II. and III./SG 4 (Sep/Oct 44); Stab/SG 3 (Sep/Oct 44); III./SG 3 (Sep/Oct 44); 1./NSGr. 1 (Sep/Oct 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): 1. Zug of I. le.Abt./Feldwerftverband 30 d.Lw. (Oct 44).

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wainoden II (LAT) (a.k.a. Vainode) (ZNr. 10-1996) (c. 56 26 N – 21 51 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in SW Latvia 50 km SE of Libau (Liepaja) and just to the W of Wainoden I airfield. History: built by the Russians 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Probable satellite of Wainoden I.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wainoden III (LAT) (a.k.a. Vainode) (ZNr. 10-1997) (c. 56 26 N – 21 51 E)

General: small landing ground (Landeplatz) in SW Latvia 50 km SE of Libau (Liepaja) and just NW of Vainode. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Probable satellite of Wainoden I. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 300 x 250 meters (330 x 275 yards).

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Walk I (EST) (a.k.a. Valga) (ZNr. 10-1847) (c. 57 46 23 N – 26 05 38 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in S Estonia 140 km W of Pskov and 3.75 km E of Walk (Valga) town center. Not to be confused with Walk's present day airfield which is 4.85 km NE of the town. History: prewar VVS air base. No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although it was occasionally used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: landing ground shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos but unoccupied.

13 Aug 44: Valga taken by forces from Soviet 3d Baltic Front.

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21 Sep 44: 254 IAP here a few weeks after the Germans departed.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): 1.(Fernsprech)/Luftgau-Nachr.Rgt. 1 (? – Jan 44); 2. and 3.(Feldfernkabel-Bau)/Ln.-Rgt. 11 (Mar 44); Luftgau-Nachr.Rgt. 1 (one Kp.) (Mar 44); 2./Ln.-Betr.Abt. 10 (Mar 44); elements of Flugmelde-Funk-Kp. z.b.V. 22 (Aug 44); Lw.-Nachschub-Kp. 2/VIII (Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 7/XI (Feb-Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 77/XI (Feb-Mar 44); Lw.-Feldlazarett Terwa (Mar 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.de]

Walk II (EST) (a.k.a. Valga) (ZNR. 10-1848) (c. 57 46 N – 26 02 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in S Estonia 140 km W of Pskov.

History: probable satellite or alternate landing ground of Walk I. No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although, as with Walk I, it was occasionally used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: landing ground shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos but unoccupied.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wantre (a.k.a. Vantri, Aste) (ZNR. 10-2098) (c. 58 21 N – 22 26 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) on the island of Ösel (Saare) off the SW coast of Estonia 12 or 14 km NNW of Kuressaare (Arensburg). History:

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring 1620 x 1300 meters (1770 x 1420 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: operational airfield (E-Hafen), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos. Unoccupied.

7 Sep 41: attacked by 12 Luftwaffe light bombers - reported 1 twin-engine enemy plane destroyed on the ground, an aircraft towing vehicle shot into flames and 6 Flak positions silenced.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Warklany (LAT): German name for Varaklani/Latvia.

Warnolawki (LITH) (a.k.a. Varlaukis) (ZNR. 10-1669) (c. 55 19 N – 22 40 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in W Lithuania 80 km SSW of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 25.5 km ENE of Tauragė. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx.

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1000 x 1000 meters (1095 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found.
Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Weissenstein (EST) (a.k.a. Paide) (ZNR. 10-1857) (c. 58 53 N – 25 34 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in C Estonia 82 km NNE Pärnu.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found.

Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Welonen (LAT) (a.k.a. Vilani, Vilāni) (ZNR. 10-2307) (56 31 50 N – 26 59 25 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in east-central Latvia 21 km W of Rēzekne and 4.75 km SE of Vilāni. History: built by the Russians as an operational airfield during the Soviet occupation of Latvia, 1940-41. Taken over by the Germans in July 1941. Had relatively heavy use during summer 1941 and summer 1944, but otherwise it was inactive. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 4000 x 4000 meters (4375 x 4375 yards) boundary-to-boundary. Infrastructure: none specific to the airfield. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

c. 1 Aug 44: airfield thoroughly plowed by the evacuating Germans and rendered unserviceable, according to an eyewitness. The Russians arrived a short time later and used local forced labor to repair and refurbish the landing area.

10 Aug 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo taken a week or two after the Germans abandoned Welonen shows a landing area of 1200 x 300 meters (1310 x 330 yards), numerous civilian buildings and houses scattered about within the boundaries of airfield property, 2 unoccupied heavy Flak positions, but no hangars, workshop buildings, barracks or rail connection. No evidence of destruction appears in the photo. It was unoccupied on this date.

Operational Units: elements of 3.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 (Jul 41)?; all or elements of I./KG 76 (Jul 41); elements of II./KG 76 (Jul 41); Stab/KG 76 (Jul 41); 1./NAGr. 5 (Jul 44?); all or elements of NSGr. 3 (Jul 44); III./SG 3 (Jul 44).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (10.8.44)]

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Welonen-Malta (LAT) (a.k.a. Vilani-Malta, Vilāni-Malta) (ZNR. 10-14043) (56 33 55 N – 26 54 00 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in east-central Latvia 28 km W of Rēzekne. History: no information found but possibly built by the Russians only after they retook this area in mid-summer 1944. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use using this designation. Surface and Dimensions: landing area measured 1150 x 150 meters (1260 x 165 yards). Infrastructure: no hangars, no workshops, no accommodations, no rail connection. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

17 Aug 44: in Russian hands but unoccupied on this date. Said to be under construction.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (17.8.44)]

Welonen/Süd (LAT) (a.k.a. Vilani/South, Vilāni/South) (ZNR. 10-14018) (56 31 20 N – 26 56 05 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in east-central Latvia 24 km W of Rēzekne. History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use using this designation. Probably built by the Russians only after they retook this area in mid-summer 1944. Surface and Dimensions: landing area measured 500 x 300 meters (545 x 330 yards). Infrastructure: no hangars, no workshops, no accommodations, no rail connection. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

2 Aug 44: 13 Il-2s and 1 LaGG fighter here on this date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (2.8.44)]

Welonen/West (LAT) (a.k.a. (a.k.a. Vilani/West, Vilāni/West) (ZNR. 10-14017) (56 34 10 N – 26 51 45 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in east-central Latvia 30 km WNW of Rēzekne. History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use using this designation. Probably built by the Russians only after they retook this area in mid-summer 1944. Surface and Dimensions: landing area measured 1260 x 250 meters (1380 x 275 yards). Infrastructure: no hangars, no workshops, no accommodations, no rail connection. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities seen - aircraft were concealed in bays cut into the edge of woods on the N and E boundaries.

Remarks:

2 Aug 44: 63 single-engine Soviet aircraft here on this date.

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (2.8.44)]

Wenden I (LAT) (a.k.a. Wenden/Süd, Cēsis) (ZNr. 10-1963 and 14-086) (57 17 46 N – 25 16 28 E)

General: emergency landing ground (Notlandeplatz) in C Latvia 80 km NE of Riga and 1.45 km SSE of Cēsis town center. History: may also have served as a satellite for Wenden II. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 350 x 200 meters (385 x 220 yards).

Infrastructure: none. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities - aircraft parked around the perimeter.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: spotted and identified on Luftwaffe aerial photos.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wenden II (LAT) (a.k.a. Wenden/Nord, Cēsis) (ZNr. 10-2379) (57 19 35 N – 25 19 08 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Latvia 83 km NE of Riga, 4.7 km NE of Cēsis town center and 600 - 700 meters SE of the suburban village of Jaunkalni. History: prewar Soviet airfield that was little-used for most of the wartime German occupation, but did serve as an occasional practice field by NSGr. 12 (lett.). Wenden then became an important German fighter and ground-attack base from July to September 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 2000 x 2000 meters (2185 x 2185 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities - aircraft parked around the perimeter and adjacent to 3 small groves of trees which afforded some concealment.

Remarks:

26 Sep 37: existed as a civil landing ground.

21 Sep 44: bombed - 1 x unidentified aircraft from Stab I./JG 54 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

22-23 Sep 44: German forces began withdrawing from Cēsis.

Oct 44: Soviet fighters, incl. 161 IAP, now here.

14 Oct 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo shows an irregular shaped airstrip with a landing area of 1250 x 350 meters (1365 x 385 yards), a network of taxi tracks but no prepared or hardened runway. There was no group of buildings specific to the airstrip nor did it have a rail connection, but numerous farm homesteads of 3 or 4 buildings each were scattered about on all 4 sides of the airstrip. The Germans plowed up the landing area before departing but by this date repairs had been completed by the Russians and there were 48 single-engine and 2 two-engine Soviet aircraft here.

Operational Units: III./SG 3 (Jul-Aug 44); Stab/SG 4 (Aug-Sep 44); I./SG 4 (Aug-Sep 44); II./SG 4 (Aug-Sep 44); III./SG 4 (Aug-Sep 44); II./JG 54 (Aug-Sep 44); I./JG 54 (Sep 44).

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Station Commands: Platzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 204/I (Apr 44 - ?).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Flieger-

Geräteausgabestelle (Eis.) 52/VII (C-Lode – Jan 44 - ?).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk;

latvianaviation.com/index.php?en/content/aero]; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (14.10.44)]

Werro (EST) (a.k.a. Voru, Võru) (ZNR. 10-1840) (c. 57 50 N – 27 01 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SE Estonia 80 km W of Pskov.

History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface

and Dimensions: natural surface with landing ground dimensions of 510 x 500 meters (560 x 545 yards). Infrastructure: none specific to the landing ground. A few farm houses and barns were just off the NW and SW corners. Dispersal: no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: landing ground shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos but unoccupied.

20 Aug 44: occupied by 2 Soviet U-2s.

Operational Units: 30./Fliegerverbindingsgeschwader 2 (c. Feb/Mar – Apr/May 44);

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Sanitätsbereitschaft (mot) d.Lw. 4/IV (Jan 44).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (20.8.44)]

Wesenberg (EST) (a.k.a. Rakvere) (ZNR. 10-1868) (59 22 00 N – 26 21 30 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz), then from late spring 1944 an operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NE Estonia 105 km W of Narva and 2.5 km N of Rakvere adjacent to the present-day hamlet of Papiaru. History: built in the 1920's and in use as a military airfield for reconnaissance aircraft by 1925. Taken over by the Russians in 1939. One of the Luftwaffe's most important airfields in Estonia from Jan to Sep 1944. Surface and

Dimensions: natural surface measuring 800 x 800 meters (875 x 875 yards) in 1941, but also see under Remarks. Infrastructure: see below under Remarks. Dispersal: there were no organized dispersal facilities in 1941.

Defenses: there were 2 and possibly 5 multi-gun Flak positions in Sep 44.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: unoccupied operational airfield (E-Hafen), according to Luftwaffe aerial photos.

31 Jul 41: evening raid by 4 Luftwaffe light bombers - 2 Russian planes about to land were shot up and damaged.

7 Aug 41: town and surroundings taken by advancing German troops.

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26 Feb 44: bombed and strafed by 55 Soviet ground-attack planes and fighters – claimed 8 aircraft destroyed of the 33 seen on the ground. No losses were reported by the Germans.

7 Apr 44: bombed - 1 x unidentified aircraft from 2./JG 54 destroyed or damaged on the ground.

25 May 44: bombed - 1 unidentified aircraft from Flugkommando/Gen.Qu. Ob.d.L. destroyed or damaged on the ground.

20 Sep 44: Rakvere captured by Soviet 8th Army/3rd Baltic Front.

21 Sep 44: a Luftwaffe aerial photo taken this date by FAGr. 1 shows a rectangular airfield with a long oval-shaped landing ground, the latter measuring 1350 x 520 meters (1475 x 570 yards). Had a prepared or semi-hardened runway 800 meters (875 yards) in length with a slight SW/NE alignment. A combination of taxiways and dirt tracks encircled the airfield, and the taxiways also connected both ends of the runway to the hangar/workshop area. The main concentration of buildings was in the SW corner and along the S boundary and consisted of 2 large hangars with 6 or 7 workshop-type buildings adjacent to them in the SW corner while an attractive headquarters building with offices and 30 to 35 technical services, support, warehouse and accommodation buildings were along the S boundary. There was also a small group of 5 or 6 medium and small buildings at mid-point along the E boundary that were probably for aircraft servicing and maintenance. A multi-track rail line with sidings that originated in Tallinn (Reval) paralleled the S boundary of the airfield. Aircraft parked in c. 34 open blast-proof shelters scattered around the perimeter, in a remote dispersal area off the E boundary that had two rows of hardstands each row 150 meters (165 yards) in length, and in the open around the airfield. Nearly all of the infrastructure was destroyed or damaged by the retreating Germans, the runway pockmarked with 131 craters from demolition charges, and the landing area and taxiways cratered. There were no aircraft here on the date photographed.

Operational Units: III./JG 54 (Aug 41); I./JG 54 (Jan-Jun 44); Stab/JG 54 (Feb 44); Aufklärungsstaffel 4.(F) Nacht (Feb-Mar 44); elements of NSGr. 11 (estn.) (Feb 44)?; II./SG 1 (Feb-Mar 44); 3./NAGr. 13 (Feb-Mar 44); 4.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 33 (Feb-Mar 44); 1.(H)/Aufkl.Gr. 31 (Feb-Sep 44); 10.(Pz.)/SG 3 (Aug 44); I./SG 5 (Sep 44);

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr/ E 3/VI (Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 209/I (Apr-Sep 44).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Trsp.Kol. d.Lw. 111/III (Dec 43, Mar 44); elements of Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 11 (Mar, Sep 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 56/III (Dec 43, Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 56/VI (Mar 44); Feldluftmunitionslager 4/I (W-Tamsalu, Mar 44); Nachschub-Kp. d.Lw. 12/XVII (W-Tamsalu, Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 58/XI (W-Tamsalu, Mar 44); Ldssch.Zug d.Lw. 224/XI(W-Tamsalu, Mar 44).

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; NARA Aerial Photographs at College Park/MD (21.9.44)]

Widukle (LITH) (a.k.a. Viduklė) (ZNR. 10-1979) (c. 55 20 N – 23 18 E)
General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in central Lithuania c. 65 km SSW of Šiauliai (Schaulen) and 17 km WNW of Raseiniai. Exact location not determined, but possibly on the NE side of the town. History: probably built by the Russians 1940-41. No record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wilkomir (LITH) (a.k.a. Wilkomierz, Vilkomir, Ukmerge) (ZNR. 10-1674 and 10-2583) (55 13 14 N – 24 46 47 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in E Lithuania 68 km NE of Kaunas and 2.75 km S of Ukmerge town center. History: shown of Luftwaffe airfield maps dated December 1943 as in the process of being upgraded to a field airstrip (Feldflugplatz). No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here although it was occasionally used by aircraft operating in less than Staffel strength during the first half of 1944. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Soviet 29 KAE based at Ukmerge with 22 old recce a/c.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wilna (LITH, RUSS) (a.k.a. Vilnius, Wilno, Vilna, Vilno): see monograph *Airfields - Russia (incl. Ukraine, Belarus & Bessarabia)* in this series.

Vilnius had a complicated history from World War I through World War II as it passed back and forth between Germany, Russia, Poland, Russia again, Germany again and finally Lithuania.

Windau I (LAT) (a.k.a. Ventspils I, Buschnik-See, Būšnieki, Būšnieku ezers.) (ZNR. 10-1958 and 10-1784) (57 26 03 N – 21 39 29 E)

General: seaplane station (Fliegerhorst (See)) on a lake in NW Latvia 110 km NNE of Liepāja (Libau) city center and 7.5 km NNE of Windau (Ventspils). History: no information found. Anchorage: Windau (Ventspils) had an ice-free inner harbor protected by breakwaters, but Lake Būšnieku iced up in the winter months forcing seaplanes to operate from Ventspils harbor. Infrastructure: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: identified and shown on German maps, but unoccupied at this time.

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Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E (See) 5/III (1941-42).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see under Windau II.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Windau II (LAT) (a.k.a. Ventspils II, Vindava, Pautskule) (ZNr. 10-937) (c. 57 21 N – 21 34 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Latvia 165 km NW of Riga and 104 km NNE of Liepaja (Libau) and 3.5 km SSW of Ventspils directly between the Cirspenes and Kuldiga roadways. History: built 1935-36 on Ventspils city-owned land. In Luftwaffe service from Jul 41 to May 45, although from fall 1941 to mid-1944 it had very little use. Surface and Dimensions: on a natural surface so level and even that very little work was needed before it was declared operational. The landing ground measured approx. 1200 x 1000 meters (1310 x 1095 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

1 Mar 41: Soviet plans (approved 24 March) called for building a concrete runway at Ventspils beginning in June with a 1941 completion date.

15 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 28 Soviet bombers here.

22 Jun 41: Soviet 40 SBAP here with 54 a/c. Luftwaffe aerial photos show 8 single-engine Soviet aircraft here. Soviet VVS ground support and service forces here included 103 BAO.

22 Jun 41: attacked by 15 German bombers beginning at 0305 hrs. dropping 80 x SD 250 bombs - claimed hits among 25 Soviet aircraft parked along the airfield boundary with all being destroyed or damaged. A fuel dump on the N boundary was also hit and destroyed. In mid-morning, 7 Ju 88s paid a return visit to the airfield. In all, according to Soviet sources, 40 SBAP lost 4 SB bombers destroyed on the ground and 6 more damaged on the ground at Ventspils this date.

24 Jun 41: attacked by 2 German bombers - claimed 4 Soviet aircraft destroyed on the ground.

Operational Units: 1.(Eins.)/JG 54 (Jul 41); 3./JG 53 (Oct 44); 1./TG 1 (Oct-Dec 44); 2./JG 54 (Nov 44); Stab and I./JG 54 (Nov 44 - Mar 45).

Station Commands: Flugplatzkdo. of Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 204/I (Apr-Sep 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E 20/I (Sep 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 206/I (Jul 44 - 8 May 45).

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Werft-Abt. 20/I (1944-45); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 127(v) (1945); elements of gem.Flak-Abt. 214 (Aug 44); part of Flakscheinw.Abt. 618(v) (c. 1944-45); elements of le.Flak-Abt. 833(v) (c. Aug 44 - 1945); le.Flak-Abt. 834(v) (Aug 44); Feld-Flakartillerieschule 42 (Ost) (Jul, Sep 44); Flak-Trsp.Bttr. 27/XIII (Aug 44); 2./Flugmelde-Abt. z.b.V. 11 (1944-45); Flugmeldemesszug z.b.V. 23 (? - Sep 44); Flugmeldemesszug (mot) z.b.V. 32 (1944-45).

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[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Windau III (LAT) (a.k.a. Ventspils III, Vindava, Pautskule) (ZNR. 10-1785) (not located)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Latvia 165 km NW of Riga and 104 km NNE of Liepaja (Libau). Exact location not determined. History: no information found. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1460 x 1110 meters (1595 x 1215 yards). Infrastructure: no details. Dispersal: no details.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: operated by the station command at Windau II.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): see under Windau II.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas d. Sowjetunion*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Windau-Tärgale (LAT) (a.k.a. Ventspils-Tärgale, Vindava, Pautskule) (ZNR. 10-2393) (c. 57 19 N – 21 38 E)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Latvia 165 km NW of Riga and 104 km NNE of Liepaja (Libau). Tärgale is 8.5 km SE of Ventspils. Under construction in fall 1944. History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1280 x 1200 meters (1400 x 1310 yards). Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

Operational Units: none identified.

Station Commands: would have been operated by the station command at Windau II if and when it became operational.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): if any, see under Windau II.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wirballen (LITH) (a.k.a. Virbalis) (ZNR. 10-2513) (c. 54 37 N – 22 48 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SW Lithuania 77 km WSW of Kaunas. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 0.55 sq.km.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wojsek (EST) (a.k.a. Oberpahlen, Võisiku?) (ZNR. 10-1856) (58 39 35 N – 25 56 30 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in C Estonia 87 km ENE of Pärnu.

History: no record found of Luftwaffe use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1590 x 610 meters (1740 x 665 yards).

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Infrastructure: no details found, but see below. Infrastructure was mainly in the SW corner but a few buildings were on the E boundary. There was no rail access. Dispersal: there were no organized dispersal facilities.

Remarks:

23 Sep 44: Luftwaffe aerial photo shows landing area dimensions of 1300 x 500 meters (1420 x 545 yards) but plowed up and unserviceable, hangars and workshops (3 large and 3 small buildings) along with a barracks compound of several large and several smaller buildings blown up by demolition charges and destroyed. Wojsek (Oberpahlen) was unoccupied on this date.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk; web site wwii-photos-maps.com (23.9.44)]

Wolde (EST) (a.k.a. Wolde auf Ösel) (ZNr. 10-1795) (c. 58 25 58 N – 22 42 17 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) under construction in the center of Sarremaa (Ösel) Island off the NW coast of Estonia 25 km NE of Kuresaare (Arensburg). History: no information found. No record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions. Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Wolmar (LAT) (a.k.a. Valmiera, Brenguli) (ZNr. 10-1854) (57 31 57 N – 25 31 40 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in NE Latvia 95 km NNE of Riga, 6.15 km E of Valmiera town center and 1.9 km SW of the village of Brenguli.

History: built in the mid-1930's by the local aero club and the Aizsargi (Latvian national guard paramilitary organization) complete with a few hangars and workshops.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 600 x 500 meters (655 x 545 yards). Infrastructure: no details found other than it had hangars and workshops. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

15 Jun 41: shown on Luftwaffe aerial photos as operational but unoccupied.

23-25 Sep 44: Valmiera taken by Soviet forces from 3rd Baltic Front.

Operational Units: 10.(Pz.)/SG 3 (Aug/Sep 44); III./SG 4 (Sep 44).

Station Commands: Fl.H.Kdtr. E 13/IV (Feb – Mar 44); Fl.H.Kdtr. E(v) 212/I (Apr-Sep 44)?.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): Stab V./Luftgau-Nachr.Rgt. 1 (1941/42 – Oct 42); 6.(Ers.)/Luftgau-Nachr.Rgt. 1 (Aug-Sep 43).

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

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Wyssoka-Ruda (LITH) (a.k.a. Višakio Rūda) (ZNR. 10-2519) (c. 54 49 N – 23 26 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) in SW Lithuania 33 km WSW of Kaunas. History: no record found of Luftwaffe occupation or use. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 2 sq.km.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Y

Yagoda (LITH or LAT) (a.k.a. ??) (ZNR. ?) (not located)

[A big mystery – see Timin/p.139 and Jagala airfield, above. Two hours of concentrated research turned up nothing. “Yagoda” must be typo or translation error so ignore it as it does not appear again in Timin’s book.]

Remarks:

22 Jun 41: Soviet 22 KAE here with 20 a/c, all of British and German manufacture.

[Sources: M.Timin – *Air Battles Over the Baltic 1941*.]

Z

Zabeln (LAT) (a.k.a. Sabile) (ZNR. 10-2093) (c. 57 02 N – 22 34 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Latvia 90 km WNW Riga and 70 km SE of Ventspils. Exact location of airstrip in relation to Sabile not determined. History: German built and operational from Dec 44 to the end of the war. Surface and Dimensions: no information found.

Infrastructure: no information found.

Remarks:

26 Feb 45: bombed – 1 x Fw 190 F-8 from III./SG 3 destroyed on the ground.

Operational Units: detachment of 3.(F)/Aufkl.Gr. 22 (Dec 44 – Mar 45); part of III./SG 3 (Dec 44 – Apr 45); Stab and I./JG 54 (Jan-Mar/Apr 45).

Station Commands: none identified.

Station Units (on various dates – not complete): none identified.

[Sources: chronologies; BA-MA; NARA; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Zasa (LAT) (ZNR. ??) (c. 56 17 N – 25 59 E)

General: landing ground (Landeplatz) and dispersal field (Ausweichplatz) under construction (Jun 41) in south-central Latvia 137 km SE of Riga, 24.5

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km SSE of Jēkabpils (Jacobstadt) and c. 13.5 km SW of Līvāni on the Daugava River. Exact location of airfield not determined. A prewar Soviet operational military airfield that was still under construction on 22 June 1941. History: no information found. Although it existed during the German occupation of this area, no evidence was found of any Luftwaffe air units being based here.

Surface and Dimensions: natural surface of unstated dimensions.

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks:

23 Jun 41: Luftwaffe aerial photos show 3 Soviet fighters and 24 bombers here.

24 Jun 41: attacked by 3 Luftwaffe bombers - claimed hits among parked aircraft with some 20 of them probably destroyed.

24-29 Jul 44: brief use by elements of NSGr. 3.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Ziliai (LITH) (a.k.a. Žiliai) (ZNR. 2278) (c. 56 05 N – 22 51 E)

General: field airstrip (Feldflugplatz) in NW Lithuania c. 29.3 km NW of Siauliai. Exact location of airstrip in relation to the tiny hamlet of Žiliai not determined. History: thought to have been little more than an undeveloped dispersal field prior to summer 1944. No record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here. Re-built and/or refurbished by the Russians and then operational from Dec 44 to the end of the war. Surface and Dimensions: no information found. Infrastructure: no information found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]

Zirau (LAT) (a.k.a. Zira): see Cīrava.

Zusukrogs (LAT) (Vērgale? Medze? Levkalni?) (ZNR. 10-2480) (c. 56 41 N – 21 11 E?)

General: operational airfield (E-Hafen) in NW Latvia 21 km NNE of Libau (Liepāja). Not located with certainty but believed to have been in the flat farm country just S of the village of Vērgale. History: noted as being still under construction in late fall 1944. no record found of any Luftwaffe air units being stationed here. Surface and Dimensions: natural surface measuring approx. 1520 x 1220 meters (1660 x 1335 yards).

Infrastructure: no details found. Dispersal: no details found.

Remarks: none.

[Sources: chronologies; AFHRA, BA-MA; NARA incl. T-321 roll 239/OKL 903; OKL *Flugplatzatlas*; PRO/NA; web site ww2.dk]