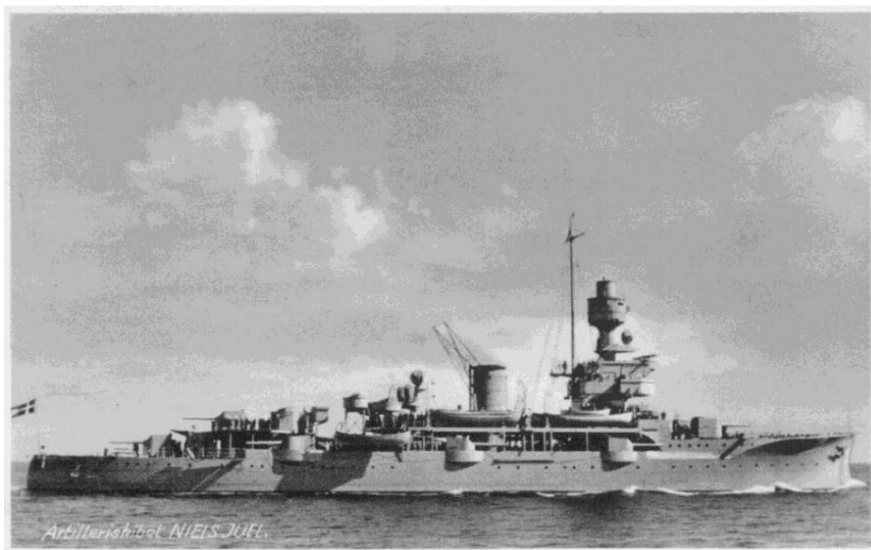


The artillery ship Niels luel 3.



Niels luel under Danish command.



Niels luel on land approx. 100m from land in Issefjorden.

After the battle in Issefjorden, the ship's history changed.

The Germans drag it off the lot, down to Kiel where it arrives at a shipyard and is repaired. It will also be rearmored primarily so that it can be deployed as a flak ship and training ship, the ship will be renamed NORDLAND.

Niels luel was originally planned when the keel was laid in 1914 as an armored ship, with a main armor of two pieces. 30.5 cm guns. After the First World War, when the building was resumed, it turned out that the quality of the armor steel that had been delivered from the USA was of too poor quality, the plans were then changed to a lightly armored version, at the same time the plans for the reinforcement were changed to 10 pieces. 15 cm guns.

The reason for this change in the reinforcement was that Krupp could not deliver. The solution was that the navy got the blueprints for the 15 cm Bofors guns in Sweden, which was then produced at

When the Germans re-armed Niels luel into a flak ship, the guns were supplied with new guns by Krupp so that they could be deployed in coastal defence.

The artillery ship Niels Iuel 3.

This coastal defense is known as "Atlantik Wall", four of the guns were deployed in "Stützpunkt Frederikshavn Süd", three in concrete bunkers and one in an open position.

Four other guns were deployed in a bunker facility 8 km south of Løkken. The last two cannons, there is no information about where they ended up.

In Frederikshavn, 69 bunkers were built, after the war from 1952 to 1962 this was used as a coastal fort by the Norwegian Navy under the name Bangsbo fort.



In open position, no side restrictions.



In piles.



In piles.

After the refit, NORDLAND was moved to Stolpmünde (now Ustka in Poland) in 1944, where it served as a flak ship and training ship until it was withdrawn in 1945, ending up in Eckernförde Bay at the end of the war.

Kriegsmarine 1940

In 1933 the covert rearmament of the Reichsmarine starts and on 1 June 1935 the Reichsmarine is renamed the Kriegsmarine, but already in 1934 it is ordered to put the Hoheitsabzeichen (popularly called "Nazi Eagle") on all uniforms and headgear.

Likewise, the swastika flag with the iron cross in the upper left corner, also called the "Reichskriegsflagge", is now flown on all vessels. This flag is shown in section 4.



Mannschaftsmütze: Hoheitsabzeichen, Kokarde

Hoheitsabzeichen for private hat
(Team cap)



Hoheitsabzeichen which is worn on
the right breast.
Here machine embroidered for blue uniform



Obermaat (Unterfeldwebel) Summer 1939

The Obermaaten is dressed in peacetime exit uniform (summer) with a jacket, this jacket was not to be worn after 6 September 1939 the beginning of the war. On the left sleeve is the service branch's insignia for teletypewriter (anchor with 2 lightning bolts over a cross), below which an angle which, in conjunction with the gold edges on the sleeve notices, shows his rank. That it is a summer uniform can be seen from the white hat cover and the white blouse. Note the blue shooting line 3 steps. The hatband has the ship's name printed on it, this was changed for security reasons at the beginning of the war, when everyone got a hatband with "KRIEGSMARINE" printed on it.

Marine units serving on land (coastal artillery, for example) were dressed in "feldgrau", but with marine rank insignia.



Sailor (war guest) summer 1939.

Parade uniform regulations for the summer period 20 April – 30 September.

The white cap cover was not worn during the war, only the cap without cover.

Equipment, cartridge pouches in belt with marine buckle in "gold", and rifle 98K.

Degree signs etc. on the white blouse are made of blue yarn.

The cap band has not been replaced with the "Kriegsmarine" type, otherwise the two ends of the cap band hung down the back approx. to the shoulder blades. It should be noted that the rules for wearing a white shirt and white hat cover during the war were administered differently and relaxed, including in the occupied countries.



Dienstanzug (service uniform)

The blue uniform was identical in cut to the white one shown above. It was worn until the start of the war in the period 1 October to 19 April.

The uniform shown here is without the jacket and with "Kriegsmarine" cap band. This dress is the basic uniform for all varieties of dress during the war.

Degree sign and Hoheitsabzeichen are in "gold".



Obermaat (unterfeldwebel) 1943

Dressed Bordmütze introduced in 1940 is worn for all duty except guard duty, where the normal round cap is regulations.

The tunic that Obermaaten is dressed in is called Überzieher, but went by the nickname Collani, nicknamed after the supplier Berger & Collani Berlin and Kiel.

Degree signs on Collanien were introduced in 1939.

Commanding Admiral

Marinegruppe-kommando Ost,

Rolf Carls (29.5.1885 – 15.4.1945)

Ritterkreuz 14.6.1940

White cap cover worn 20.4.- 30.9. wearing prohibited during the war. Dagger w/1938.

Sailor. Dienstanzug with equipment personnel waist belt with brass buckle, support straps and cartridge pouches, Mauser carbine M 98 k.