TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

T-454
#5

BASIC PRELIMINARY PLAN

ALLIED CONTROL AND OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

CONTROL COUNCIL PERIOD

-0-0-0-0-

US GROUP CC 15 FEBRUARY 1945

TOP SECRET

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SECTION IV

POLICIES AND PLANS

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18. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF PLANS. All plans prepared by Divisions and other agencies of the US Group CC will:

a. Be sufficiently flexible to meet various contingencies which may exist with reference to the German central administrative structures at the time of surrender or defeat. (See paragraph 23 below).

b. Give full consideration to the system of military government and administration which will have been established by the occupation forces before allied control begins (See paragraph 5 e, above).

c. Provide for the possibility that SHAEF may be terminated before allied control is established. (See paragraph 4 d, above).

d. Be explicit, practical and as brief as the subject will permit.

e. Conform to the provisions of paragraph 24 below with reference to preparation of plans.

19. DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS. In view of the fact that allied agreement on particular policies may not be reached for some time, even after American forces have occupied the U.S.

Zone in GERMANY, it is particularly important that adequate provision be made in the plans of the US Group CC for that contingency. In no case will they be left incomplete awaiting allied agreement on policy, even though they may later require modification in accordance with allied policy agreement.

20. POLICIES. a. In all planning by U.S. personnel for the allied occupation and control of GERMANY, plans will be formulated in accordance with such directives as may be issued as a result of recommendations made by the European Advisory Commission and other directives representing allied agreement. In the absence of such directives, full consideration will be given to such approved United States views as may be pending before the Commission.

b. In planning for the allied occupation and control of GERMANY full consideration will be given to the following:

(1) Terms of Unconditional Surrender of GERMANY.

(2) Agreement on the Control Machinery for GERMANY recommended by the European Advisory Commission.

(3) Agreement on Zones of Occupation in GERMANY recommended by the European Advisory Commission.

(4) United States views, including those set forth in:

(a) Draft directives approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(b) Other documents approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(5) Principles of the Yalta agreement.

c. Consideration should also be given to:

(1) Existing SHAEF plans and directives where consistent with approved US policy. (see b (4) above)

(2) Draft US Directives submitted by US Delegation EAC to higher US Authority.

21. DEMILITARIZATION. a. <u>SHAEF period of Responsibility</u>.

(1) Control over German units and static installations which are still cohesive will be established by control personnel under SCAEF command, either through German military ministries and command channels or by allied tactical commanders in their respective Zones of operation, or both, depending on the conditions existing at the time of surrender or collapse.

(2) Primary disarmament and demobilization of the German Army are responsibilities of Army Groups within their areas of responsibility, except that the Navy will effect the primary disarmament of combat vessels. Army Groups will be responsible for the safeguarding of enemy war material captured from or surrendered by the German Army within their areas until such time as it can be taken over by Communications Zone.

(3) The naval problems and responsibility in the tripartite period will be found principally within the BREMEN-BREMERHAVEN area.

(4) The functions of air disarmament and the disposal of German Air Force war materials other than common-user items will be the responsibility of Ninth Air Force and/or First Tactical Air Force (Provisional) under the direction of the Supreme Commander, AEF, through the Commanding General, US Strategic Air Forces in EUROPE. Commanding Generals, US Air Forces, will execute the functions of air disarmament, disposal, disbandment and gathering of intelligence by introducing into military districts appropriate units and detachments which will maintain close liaison with the Military District Commander.

(5) Communication Zone will take over as it is made available, captured and surrendered enemy war material from Army Groups and common-user items from the Air Forces, and will further assemble, segregate, report and dispose of this material in accordance with directives from SHAEF.

Control Council Period. (1) After allied control is established under the Control Council, the disarmament and demobilization of the German Armed Forces will be effected through the zone commanders and the BERLIN Komendatura. In the U.S. Zone, the Military District commanders and the commanders of the BREMEN-BREMERHAVEN area will carry out these functions under the instructions of the Zone commander. Appropriate use will be made of the Wehrkreis machinery and records, where still existing, but the Wehrkreis as such will be dissolved. If Wehrkreis Headquarters have disappeared, the Wehrkreis will not be reconstituted.

(2) Control of disarmament of the German air forces by the Air Force units will be organized along military district lines within Military District boundaries, rather than on Luftgau boundaries.

(3) If a French Zone of occupation is established which includes part of the planned U.S. Zone, arrangements for necessary transfers of responsibility and personnel will be made between the respective zone commanders subject to coordination by the Control Council.

c. Control Staffs. Nucleus Military District Control Staffs have been trained and will be available, within their appropriate territorial boundaries, to tactical commanders operating therein. Tactical commanders will also use their own means, including integral special troops and such reinforcements of this category as may be supplied to implement policies which will be enunciated to them.

d. Plans for disarmament and disposal of enemy equipment and for demobilization of German armed forces are shown in ANNEX IV and V, respectively, annexed hereto.

22. MILITARY GOVERNMENT. a. After the defeat of GERMANY, the primary objective of our armed forces is the occupation and administration of GERMANY as a conquered country, with only such military operations as are incidental to the complete elimination of all resistance and the security of the occupational forces. Pending the receipt of directives containing long range policies, objectives must be of short term and military character, in order not to prejudice whatever ultimate policies may be later determined upon. The aim is to prevent GERMANY from ever again becoming a military threat to the peace of the world. In the accomplishment of this objective, the elimination of Nazi and militarism in any of their forms and the immediate apprehension of war criminals are essential steps.

b. The establishment of military government and the provision and assignment of military government officers will be accomplished in the U.S. Zone, the U.S. Sector of Greater BERLIN and the BREMEN-BREMERHAVEN Area in the early post-surrender period, as directed by and on instructions from SHAEF. Upon termination of the combined command, the responsibility for military government in areas of U.S. responsibility will be vested in the Commanding General, ETO (who will also act as Commander of the U.S. Zone of Occupation), and by delegation from him to the Military District Commanders in the U.S. Zone, U.S. Sector of Greater BERLIN and the BREMEN-BREMERHAVEN Area, subject to such policy directives for the whole of GERMANY, as may be published by, or by authority of, the Control Council. In Greater BERLIN, the Inter-Allied Governing Authority (Komendatura) will be responsible for Control of the municipal government under the general direction of the Control Council. The U.S. member of the Komendatura will also have direct responsibility for local military government in the U.S. Sector of Greater BERLIN.

c. In case an Annex is divided in Appendices, the covering plan will consist essentially of an index and any general provisions applying to the Annex as a whole.

d. Appendices will be designated alphabetically (A, B, C, etc.) within each Annex. The body of the Appendix may be divided into Sections (I, II, III, etc.) as required. Paragraphs of Appendices will be numbered serially (1,2,3, etc.) without regard to division into sections.

e. Papers, draft instructions, charts, tables and maps showing additional details will be attached to the Appendix, (or the Annex, if there are no Appendices) as Tabs (A, B, C, etc.) or Inclosures (1, 2, 3, etc.).

f. Each Appendix, or each Annex in case it contains no Appendices, should include the following, normally in the order listed:

(1) Index

(2) References *

(3) Assumptions and Definitions * Delineation of the scope of the plan and of the terms employed therein.

(4) Mission * Objectives to be attained, policies to be carried out.

(5) Action to be Taken. The methods to be used and the steps to be taken to carry out the Mission; to cover fully but concisely the "how" of the plan.

(6) Inclosures or Tabs (e, above)

*Note. Items (2) (3) and (4) for an Appendix or Annex will include only the References, Assumptions and Definitions and the Missions, respectively, pertaining to that particular Appendix or Annex.

25. ADMINISTRATION. a. General. As soon as practicable the Combined Ministerial Control Group introduced into BERLIN (paragraph 4 c) will be administratively self supporting. The US Group CC will be serviced by its Headquarters service organization. (See paragraph 13 b). The Commanding General BERLIN District, however, will be responsible for the supply and safety of elements of the US and UK groups introduced into BERLIN during the SCAEF period of responsibility. When allied control under the Control Council is established, responsibility for the supply and safety of the US forces, including US Group CC, will devolve on the Commanding General, US Sector, Greater BERLIN.

b. Accomodations. During the period of allied control it is contemplated that the US, UK, USSR, and French elements of the Control Council and Staff will have their own separate ac-

commodations in BERLIN. In addition, accommodations will be provided for an Allied Headquarters, to include provision for:

(1) Meetings of the Control Council.

(2) Meetings of the Coordinating Committee.

(3) Meetings of Directors of Divisions or their representatives.

(4) The Allied Secretariat.

(5) Conduct of important business with the German authorities.

Since the German Ministries and central agencies will be dealt with on an Allied basis, principal business with officials of these Ministries and agencies will normally be conducted in the Allied Headquarters building.

c. Administrative Plan. See Annex XXXI for details pertaining to Administration.

For the Acting Deputy:

/s/ James L. Williams
/t/ JAMES L. WILLIAMS
Lt Col, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION "F"

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

SECRET
By Authority of
CG, USFET
Initials WPB
Date 20 October 1945

(Main) APO 757
20 October 1945

AG 007 GEC-AGO

8007

SUBJECT: Repositories of Berlin Museums

TO : Commanding General, Western Military District

Inclosed for your information are copies of carrier sheet Economics Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), dated 1 October 1945, with inclosure, and a list of "Paintings of the Prussian State Collections said to have been Evacuated by German Authorities from Potsdam to Kaiseroda".

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

W. L. STECK
Captain, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

2 Incls:
As stated.

Copies to:
O Mil Gov
AG Records

61

SECRET

104939

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

~~USFET, G-5~~

SECRET
(Classification)

FILE NO: GEC 007

SUBJECT: Repositories of Berlin Museums. Date 12 October 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly. Draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass	Date	Has this paper been coordinated with all concerned?
1.	Off of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone)	AG Opns	12 Oct 1945	1. It is requested that a letter ~~reading substantially~~ as follows, be reproduced, signed and dispatched:

"S E C R E T

SUBJECT: Repositories of Berlin Museums.

TO : Commanding General, Western Military District.

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. Your attention is invited to list of paintings of the Prussian State Collections said to have been evacuated by German Authorities from Potsdam to Kaiseroda, sent to your headquarters this date.

S E C R E T

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

H. H. NEWMAN
Colonel, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Carrier Sheet, MFA&A Branch, Office of Mil Govt. for Germany (U.S.), subj: as above, dtd 1 Oct 45, w/incl.

S E C R E T"

61

2. It is further requested that a letter ~~reading substantially~~ as follows, be reproduced, signed and dispatched:

SECRET
(Classification)

57 out

104940

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

USFET, G-5

SECRET
(Classification)

FILE NO: GEC

SUBJECT: Repositories of Berlin Museums. Date 12 October 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly. Draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass	Date	Has this paper been coordinated with all concerned?
1.	(continued)			

" SUBJECT: Paintings of the Prussian State Collections.

TO : Commanding General, Western Military District.

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. Your attention is invited to letter, this headquarters, AG 007 GEC-AGO, subject: Repositories of Berlin Museums, this date, inclosing a letter from the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) on the above subject.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

H. H. NEWMAN
Colonel, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl: List of paintings of the Prussian State Collections said to have been evacuated by German authorities from Potsdam to Kaiseroda, MFA&A Branch, Office of Mil Govt. for Germany (U.S.), dtd 1 Oct 45."

For the Director:

R. P. Rosser for
M. C. BAUER
Colonel, GSC
Executive

2 Incls:
Incl. 1 - as in par 1
Incl. 2 - as in par 2

6/6

SECRET
(Classification)

57 out

104941

NUMBER EACH ITEM IN LEFT COLUMN. USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF PAPER.

ITEM No.	TO	FROM	DATE	SUBJECTS: Repositories of BERLIN Museums. Enter AG File Classification:
1.	Chief MFA&A Sub-Section Econ Div Mil Govt US Zone	A/Chief MFA&A Sect Econ Div Mil Govt US	1 Oct	1. Transmitted herewith are five (5) copies of a letter from MFA&A Branch, Br. Element CC, dated 29 Sept 1945, in which inquiries are made: a. About a deposit of the Schlossmuseum of BERLIN at AROLSEN. b. About the inventories of the Schlossmuseum from KAISERODA, now supposed to be at WIESBADEN. 2. Requested that you make the investigations necessary to reply to these inquiries and report any information which may be forthcoming back to this Office for transmittal. 3. It is suggested that the inventories of the Schlossmuseum, if found, might properly be returned to BERLIN for any printing from the microfilms. If a copy is desired to check the collection at WIESBADEN, tbr that at MARBURG, it can be forwarded to you. Mason Hammond Mason Hammond Lt.Col. AC A/Chief MFA&A
	Incl.: Letter (5 cop.)			

61

HQ. USGCC FORM NO. 9 PAGE No.
REPRODUCED BY 669TH ENGR. TOP CO. LIFT HERE. USE OTHER SIDE.

Incl 1 (part)

57 cut

104942

HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

(s: 19 November 1945)

(Main) APO 757
17 October 1945

AG 00% GEC-AGO

SUBJECT: Authority for forwarding Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Field Reports to the War Department.

TO : Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S)

1. Your concurrence in the proposal of sending the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives field reports to the War Department is requested.

2. The distribution of such reports under Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, can be found in the June 1945 report addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

L. WURZEL
Captain, A.G.D.
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl: Internal Routing Slip, Economics Branch, Office of Mil. Govt. (U.S. Zone) this Hq. GEC-ECON-319.1 (MFA&A), subj: Authority for forwarding to WD MFA&A Field Reports, dtd 24 September 45, w/6 incls, w/2 minutes"

Distribution
O Mil Govt (2)
Suspense
Records

57

RECORDS

CAD 000.4 26 August 1944

Colonel Charles M. Spofford
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5
Allied Force Headquarters
APO 512, c/o Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

Dear Chuck:

We have been somewhat embarrassed recently because of our failure to receive copies of reports on monuments and fine arts which apparently have been forwarded to London. The American Commission asserts that the U.S. Army has not kept their members as well informed as their British counterparts.

Please arrange to have copies of all of DeWald's reports and other reports on monuments, fine arts and archives forwarded to us regularly.

Also please reply to my letter of 7 August requesting your views on a proposal of the Commission relating to publicity arrangements.

Kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

/s/ J. H. HILLDRING
J. H. HILLDRING
Major General
Director, Civil Affairs Division

CC: General Holmes

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division Forward

SHAEF/G-5(FWD)/751 26 September 1944

SUBJECT: Reports on Monuments and Fine Arts.

TO : Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, G-5 Main, Attention: Colonel Newton or Captain Ross.

It has come to General Holmes' attention that the War Department has failed to receive copies of reports on monuments and fine arts which have found their way to the War Office. There is no reason to believe that this Theater has offended in this regard, but I am addressing this memorandum to you to insure that we do not fail to keep the War Department fully advised of all monument and fine art operations. You should make certain that copies of all reports and other pertinent papers go to Civil Affairs Division, War Department.

For the DACOS, G-5:

/s/ M. C. BAUER
M. C. BAUER
Lt. Col., GSC
Executive, G-5, FWD

57

104945

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Division Forward

SHAEF/G-5(FWD)/751 27 September 1944

Major General J. H. Hilldring
Director, Civil Affairs Division
War Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

Reference your letter of 26 August inclosing a copy of your message to Spofford on the subject of monuments and fine arts reports, it is hoped that we have not offended in this regard.

You now should receive regularly the Civil Affairs summaries containing all monuments and fine arts reports from the field. In addition, I have given instructions that a voluminous monuments and fine arts report just completed by our people here be forwarded to you for your information. I have given instructions to the U.S. officers in the Monuments and Fine Arts Section that you are to receive copies of all such reports and other pertinent papers. I believe I can assure you that you will be kept fully informed in this field.

Sincerely,

/s/JULIUS C. HOLMES
JULIUS C. HOLMES
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

57

104946

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff
Civil Affairs Division
Washington 25

Refer to:
CAD 000.4

7 August 1944

Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes,
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5
SHAEF,
APO 757, c/o Postmaster,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Julius:

There is inclosed herewith for your information and recommendations, a copy of the letter of 1 August 1944 from Mr. David E. Finley, Vice Chairman of the American Commission.

The Commission feels rather keenly the obvious handicap imposed on American publicity pertaining to monuments and fine arts work under the present arrangements.

Your comments and recommendations on the Commission's proposals will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

/s/ J. H. HILLDRING
J. H. HILLDRING,
Major General,
Director, Civil Affairs Division.

incl.
cy of ltr.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

Office of the Secretary
National Gallery of Art
Washington 25, D. C.

August 1, 1944

Dear General Hilldring:

At a meeting of this Commission last week, Mr. Archibald MacLeish and Dr. William B. Dinsmoor, members of the Commission who have recently returned from a trip abroad, gave a report of their observations of the arts and monuments program. We were very glad to have Major Bush of your Division present for part of the meeting.

Among the matters discussed was the question of the availability to this Commission of the monthly reports of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives officers and the utilization of those reports for the preparation of public releases. Dr. Dinsmoor stated that he had discussed this problem with you and that you had assured him thatthese reports would be made available to the Commission with sufficient promptness to be of use to the Commission in its work. I am very happy to hear that we shall again be receiving these reports regularly.

Dr. Dinsmoor described to us the routing of the monthly reports of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives officers, and the way in which they are utilized in London. It seems that reports from the Italian Theatre are dispatched by the Director of the Sub-commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, in duplicate, directly to the War Department in Washington and the War Office in London. The French Theatre reports are being sent, I understand, by the arts and monuments officers to their respective Army Group Headquarters, and forwarded to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, from whence duplicate copies will be sent to the War Department and the War Office. When the reports arrive in London, they are immediately made available to the Archeological Adviser to the War Office, Lt. Colonel Sir Leonard Woolley, who prepares one or more articles for the British press, summarizing the factual material as a report from the British War Office. Special articles for British periodicals are similarly prepared; cabled verions of those articles are released to the American press by the British Library of Information in New York. Thus, the American art magazines and the American public generally get most of their information on this phase of the war through the British War Office, although the reports are, to a considerable extent, the work of American officers.

I should like to propose, therefore, that there be attached to Colonel Newton's staff in London an officer whose duty it will be to edit these reports and prepare releases or condensations of such facts as can be properly given to the American public. It may be that valuable technical assistance could be rendered by one of the young American museum experts and art historians now serving as privates in England and who apparently, from reports which I have had, cannot be utilized in the arts and monuments program because of their rank.

Records 67

Similarly, for the Italian Theatre, someone could be attached to Major DeWald's staff who could do this work. The alternative procedure would be to withhold the release of any of this material by American officers until it has reached Washington and then have it turned over to this Commission for treatment. The objection to that is, of course, that it unnecessarily delays the utilization of the material.

The Commission is very much concerned with this problem, and I would appreciate hearing your views on it.

Very truly yours,

/s/ David E. Finley

Vice Chairman

Major General J. H. Hilldring
Director, Civil Affairs Division
War Department
Office of the Chief of Staff
Washington 25, D. C.

57

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL TROOPS
FIFTEENTH US ARMY
APO 408

22 September 1945

SUBJECT: Purchase of Works of Art.

TO : Supreme Commander, United States Forces, European Theater, (Main) APO 757, US Army. (Atten: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Major Ricco)

1. Reference is made to Military Government Law No. 52, Article 2, paragraph 3, subparagraph d, which reads as follows:

3. Except as herein after provided, or when licensed or otherwise authorized or directed by Military Government, no person shall import, acquire or receive, de al in, sell, lease, transfer, export hypothecate or otherwise dispose of, destroy or surrender possession, custody, or control of property.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

d. which is a work of art or culteral material of value or importance, regardless of the ownership or control thereof.

2. The firm Kunst-und Kunstgewarbe Ausstellung Richard Banger, BAD NAUHEIM, has on hand a stock of pictures and objects of art (Inventory Incl #1), by sale of which has been forbidden, in accordance with reference above, by the Property Control Officer, Regional Military Government, Land Hessen, Detachment E-3, 2d Military Government Regiment, DARMSTADT, APO 758. It is understood this action has been taken in accordance with the policy of higher headquarters to prevent any disposition of works of art which might have been looted from United Nations Governments or nationals.

3. Exhibition of the objects of art listed in Incl #1 has aroused considerable interest among members of this command. Several General Officers have expressed a desire to purchase items included in the list.

4. It is requested that the sale of pictures and objects of art listed in the attached inventory be permitted, providing the dealer, Richard Banger, or his authorized agent, certify in the prescribed form that each object of art sold was not illegitimately acquired from the ownership or collection of any United Nations Government or National.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

RAY R. DONALD,
Capt Inf,
Executive Officer.

54

104950

(Basic ltr, Hq, Sp Trps, 15th US Army, APO 408, subject "Purchase of Works of Art", dated 22 September 1945)

AG 007 GEC-AGO 1st Ind
Hq, U.S. Forces, European Theater (Main), APO 757, 15 October 1945

TO: Commanding General, Fifteenth United States Army

1. The sale of any one of the cultural objects listed in inclosure is authorized, subject to the following conditions:

a. Your headquarters will first submit to this headquarters a properly certified statement from the dealer, Richard Banger, stating:

(1) The date of his acquisition of each object

(2) The person from whom or the organization from which acquired

(3) Its history since 1 November 1938

(4) A sworn statement to the effect that each object was not illegally acquired from the ownership or collection of any United Nations government or national, or from any German citizen as defined under existing military government laws

b. The dealer is to be impressed of the absolute truthfulness of his statements.

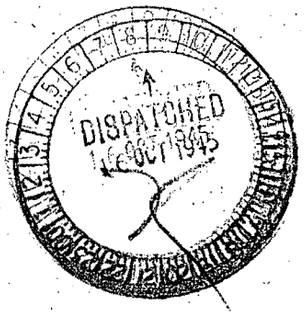
c. No other sale from his stock is authorized.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

W. L. STECK
Captain, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl: n/c

Copies to:
O Mil Gov (3)
AGR



O-1588

pjt

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: GEC-007
SUBJECT: Purchase of Works of Art. DATE October 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
1	Off of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone)	AG Opns	Oct 1945	It is requested that a 1st indorsement reading substantially as follows be reproduced, signed and dispatched and one copy distributed to Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), ~~one~~ two copies distributed to Economics Branch, this office; ~~and one copy distributed to Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-section, Economics Branch.~~

1st Ind.

Hq, U.S. Forces, European Theater (Main) APO 757, October 1945

TO: Commanding General, Fifteenth U.S. Army, APO 408.

1. The sale of any one of the cultural objects listed in inventory, the inclosure to the basic communication, is authorized, subject only to the following conditions:

a. You will first submit to this headquarters a properly certified statement from the dealer, Richard Banger, stating:

(1) The date of his acquisition of each object;

(2) The person from whom or the organization from which acquired;

(3) Its history since 1 November 1938; and

(4) A sworn statement that each object was not illegally acquired from the ownership or collection of any United Nations Government or national, or from any German citizen as defined under existing Military Government Laws.

b. The dealer is to be impressed of the absolute truthfulness of his statements.

c. No other sale from his stock is authorized.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

H. H. NEWMAN
Colonel, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

(Classification)

AGPD-535-7-48-75 M 32001

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: GEC-007
SUBJECT: Purchase of Works of Art. DATE October 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
1	(continued)			
	1 Incl: (Not previously listed). List of Art Objects in the possession of Richard Banger, Bad Nauheim.			For the Director: M. C. Bauer, M. C. BAUER, Colonel, GSC, Executive
	1 Incl: Ltr, Hq, Sp. Trps, Fifteenth U.S. Army, subj. as above, dtd. 22 Sep 45, w/incl.			

(Classification)

AGPD-535-7-48-75 M 32001

104953

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 007 GEC-AGO

(Main) APO 757
8 October 1945

SUBJECT: Removal of Art

TO : The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C.

Information is requested of the Roberts Commission as to whether objects referred to in inclosed copy of letter, were received by the Art Institute of Chicago and if so from whom, and on what date.

FOR THE THEATER COMMANDER:

Copies to:
O/Mil Gov - 2
AG Records - 1

L. WURZEL
Captain, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl: Ltr,
Hq Det F1A3, 3rd ECA Regt, subject as above, dtd 5 May 45, w/1 Ind.

50

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Removal of Art.

AG 007 - GNMCU 1st Ind
(5 May 45)
HEADQUARTERS THIRD US ARMY, APO 403, US ARMY, 20 August 1945.

TO: Commanding General, United States Forces European Theater (Main)
APO 757, US Army. (Attention: AC of S, G-5).

1. Further investigation by Monuments Specialist Officer, Military Government Detachment F1A3 revealed that the lost vases belonged to the Martin von Wagner Museum of the University of Wurzburg.

2. It is possible that the Art Institute of Chicago would be willing to return the materials since no proper authorization was given for their removal.

3. Another group of the same collection was found in a brewery at Thungen (N-5251), and has been returned to the University.

For the Commanding General:

/s/T/ R. W. HARTMAN
Lt. Col., AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Incls: n/c

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CONFIDENTIAL

104955

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT F[illegible]
3rd ECA Regiment

APO 658
5 May 1945

SUBJECT: Removal of Art

TO : Commanding General, Third US Army, APO 403, US Army
(Attn: AC of S, G-5)

1. Forwarded for information, Inclosure No. 1, is a report from Professor Dr. Gerstenberg, of the staff of the University of Wurzburg, relative to the removal of certain objects of art from the collection of the University by a Captain Alex Maley.

2. Capt Thomas Giuli, an officer of this detachment, who in addition to his other duties has been acting as Fine Arts, Monuments and Archives officer in this area, was approached by Capt. Alex Maley on or about the 15th April while making an inspection of Fine Arts and Monuments in Wurzburg.

3. Capt Maley identified himself as being interested in Fine Arts and Monuments and informed Capt Giuli of a collection of fine vases which were unprotected and needed immediate attention.

4. At the time Capt. Giuli was occupied with another important matter, the "Residenz", Capt. Maley therefore offered his services to attend to the protection of these vases until Capt Giuli could give it his attention.

5. On 18 April 1945 Capt Giuli received written report from Capt Maley relative to the completion of the operation. Inspection of the work was made by Capt Giuli with the presence of Capt Maley and Prof Schenk and the building and vault containing the vases were posted "Off Limits".

6. Capt. Giuli has no knowledge of any other facts mentioned in Inclosure No. 1.

7. Copy of Capt Maley's report attached with this report as Inclosure No. 2.

M. E. HENDERSON
Lt Col, Inf,
SMGO

2 Incls:
1 - Report from Prof. Gerstenberg
2 - Report of Capt. Maley

CONFIDENTIAL

104956

CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

TRACER
SUSPENSE

FILE NO:

SUBJECT: Removal of Art DATE 10 September 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
1.	AG Opns	G-5	10 Sept 1945	(S: 20 Sept45) LW/AG/2-1088/ rm 1. The following correspondence was referred to your office by internal route slip on 24 August 1945. File: Subject: as above Date: 5 May 1945 Source: Hq Det F1A3, 3rd ECA Reg 2. This correspondence bears a suspense date of 8 September 1945, which was established by this office. 3. Request this office be informed of disposition of this correspondence made by your office, or of date on which reply may be expected. 4. Please do not forward this tracer to another staff division. For the Adjutant General: L. WURZEL Captain, AGD 3155

8/9/1039

LCO-3D

IN 10 SEP 1945 AG

104957

(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

TRACER

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO:

SUBJECT: Removal of Art DATE 26 September 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
1.	AG Opns Main	G-5	26 Sept 1945	(S: 6 Oct 45) LW/AG/2-1088/ms 1. The following correspondence was referred to your office by internal route slip on 24 August 1945, and was previously traced on 10 September 1945. File: Subject: As above. Date: 5 May 1945. Source: Hq Det FLA3, 3rd ECA Regt 2. This correspondence bears a suspense date of 20 September 1945, which was established by this office. 3. Request this office be informed of disposition of this correspondence made by your office, or of date on which reply may be expected. 4. Please do not forward this tracer to another staff division. For the Adjutant General: L. WURZEL Captain, AGD 3155

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(Classification)

TRACER

AGPD-535-7-45-75 M 32001

104958

CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: USFET/GEC/ECON/ 007

SUBJECT: Removal of Art DATE 24 September 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
2	G-5	AG Opns	24 Sept 1945	1. Reply was made by minute #2, dated 30 August 1945 from G-5 to AG. Minute #2 was draft of 2nd Ind and Inclosure and addressed to Roberts Commission, War Department requesting information as to whether vases mentioned in basic letter and removed by Lt. Alex B. Maley, USNR, from Museum of Wurzburg were received by Art Institute of Chicago and if so, from whom. 2. Correspondence forwarded to AG from G-5 5 September 1945. For the AC of S, G-5: R. P. ROSSER, JR. Major, Infantry Secretary

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CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: GEC-EX 007
SUBJECT: Removal of Art DATE 27 Sept 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED? RPR/mtc
2.	G-5 Exec	AG Opns	27 Sept 1945	On 26 September a second minute was addressed to you reading as follows: "It is requested that a 2d Indorsement substantially as follows be reproduced, signed, and dispatched: D R A F T 2d Ind. GEC-EX Hq, U.S. Forces, European Theater (Main), APO 757, 31 Aug 1945 TO: TAG, War Dept ~~(Attention: Roberts Commission)~~ the Roberts Commission Information is requested as to whether objects referred to in ~~basic communication~~ were received by the Art Institute of Chicago and if so from whom, and on what date." For the AC of S, G-5: R. P. Rosser, JR. Major, Infantry Secretary, G-5

Microcopy copy of letter,

E|N|1|93

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(Classification)

AGPD-642-8-45-500 M 32064

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

SUSPENSE

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO:

SUBJECT: Removal of Art DATE 29 September 1945

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
3.	AG Opns (Main)	G-5	29 Sept 1945	(S: ~~8 Oct~~ 45) LW/GAL/21816/cld 1. With reference to preceding carrier note, there is no record of subject correspondence being received in this office. 2. Request further check and if statement is true, request that a copy of minute 2 which forwarded subject correspondence be furnished this office. 3. In this connection, attention is invited to Minute 2, your office, dated 24 September (Inclosure 1) in answer to first tracer from this office, which does not contain the same information as stated in preceding carrier note. For the Adjutant General: L. WURZEL Captain, AGD 1 Incl: As stated.
4.	O of Mil Gov't (U.S Zone)	AG	2 Oct 1945	1. Paragraph 2, minute 3 complied with. Date of 26 September shown on minute 2 is in error and should read 30 August. 2. Additional information in minute 2, 1st inclosure is correct and was given to assist in the tracing of correspondence concerned. For the Director: R. W. ROSSER, JR. Major, Infantry Secretary 2 Incls: (1 added) Incl 2: Copy minute 2 G-5 dated 30 Aug 45.

IN 30 SEP 1945 AG M&R USFET

IN 5 OCT 1945 AG M&R USFET

RECEIVED 1-847 HQ USFET AG OPNS

6 OCT 1945 HQ USFET AG OPNS

SUSPENSE

(Classification)

AGPD-642-8-45-500 M 32084

104961

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
(Main), APO 757
15 October 1945

AG 007 GBC-AGO

SUBJECT: Receipt and Agreement for Delivery of Cultural Objects

TO : Commanding Generals
Eastern Military District
Western Military District

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, AG 007 GBC-AGO, subject: "Return of Looted Works of Art to Owner-Nations", dated 15 September 1945.

2. Enclosed is the approved U.S. "Receipt and Agreement for Delivery of Cultural Objects", to be used for the restitution by owner-nations of all looted cultural materials.

3. Printed copies will be forwarded when ready, but the mimeographed copies already sent to you by hand are valid.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

H. H. MEYER
Colonel, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl: As stated

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - Each addressee
3 - Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
3 - U.S. Forces, Austria
3 - U.S. Allied Commission, Austria
1 - Political Advisor
1 - Allied Control Council
3 - Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone)
1 - AG Records
1 - AG Ops

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RESTRICTED

RECEIPT AND AGREEMENT FOR DELIVERY OF CULTURAL OBJECTS

(Place)_____
(Date)_____

1. Receipt of items described in Schedule "A," attached hereto, from the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, is hereby acknowledged on behalf of the Government of _____, by the undersigned _____, who is a duly accredited representative of the said Government, authorized to receive said items on its behalf and to execute this receipt and agreement.

2. The said Government hereby agrees that the items described in Schedule "A," attached, will be held by it as custodians pending the determination of the lawful owners thereof; that said items will be returned to their lawful owners within the territorial jurisdiction of said Government, as they may appear, except that:

a. if it shall appear that the lawful owner of any such item is the Government, or a public or private organization of any sort, or a national of another non-enemy state, the item in question will be turned over to the government of such state for holding on like conditions.

b. if it shall appear that the lawful owner of any such item is the Government, or a public or private organization of any sort, or a national of Germany or her allies, the item in question will be returned to the custody of the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

3. The said Government further agrees that within six (6) months from the date hereof, it will deliver to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, or to such person or authority as he may designate:

a. An estimate of the value of each item listed in Schedule "A" (based, if possible, on the insurance value of the item);

b. A statement of all the information available to it with respect to ownership, possession, seizure or transfer of each item since September 1, 1939;

c. A statement of all the information available to it as to the amount of any compensation paid in connection with the seizure or transfer of such item, whether such payment was made by the Government or a public or private organization of any sort, or a national of Germany or her allies, or by any person, firm or organization which was acting, directly or indirectly, for or on behalf of the Government or a public or private organization of any sort or a national of Germany or her allies.

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4. Said Government further agrees that any compensation paid by the Germans or others acting for them, as described in paragraph 3 c hereof, for any item on Schedule "A" may be considered as reparations payments to said Government if so decided by the Allied Reparations Commission or other competent authority.

5. Said Government further agrees that an authorized representative of the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, may photograph any item in Schedule "A" before or after delivery, and that permission will be secured from the lawful owners for the reproduction of any such photographs, provided that such reproductions will be used for scholarly and educational purposes only, under permission of such official institution as the United States Government may designate as the repository for the said photographs.

6. Said Government further agrees that the United States and all its agents and representatives shall be saved harmless from any claim for loss, damage or deterioration suffered by any item from the time of its removal from the jurisdiction or custody of said Government until its return thereto.

(Witness)	(Signature)
(Witness)	(Signature Typed)
	(Title or Capacity of Signer)

DISTRIBUTION:

Original and one copy - US Forces, European Theater
1 - Representative of receiving nation
1 - US Group Control Council, Germany
1 - Regional Military Government headquarters

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

AG 007-GNMCU 8 August 1945

SUBJECT: Hermann Göring Art Collection, Berchtesgaden.

TO : Commanding General, United States Forces European Theater (Main), APO 757, U.S. Army, (Attention: AC of S, G-5).

1. Reference is made to TWX S-12998, your Headquarters, 19 July 1945 requesting assistance of this Headquarters in evacuating subject materials including personal effects, silver and jewels from BERCHTESGADEN (UNTERSTEIN Z 5031), to Collecting Center, MUNICH.

2. For your information the last of such materials at UNTERSTEIN were evacuated to the Collecting Center, MUNICH, 4 August, by Monuments Specialist Officers, G-5 Section, this Headquarters, using trucks and drivers furnished by G-4 Section, this Headquarters.

3. A wooden box containing gold and silver plate decorative materials was evacuated. Major Harry ANDERSON, G-5 Section, 101st Airborne Division, under whose direction the materials were put in temporary storage at UNTERSTEIN, states that no jewels were found in the collection either on the railway cars or in Göring's bunker.

4. It is understood that the well known Reichsmarschall's baton was taken out of the collection by higher military authority before the area and collection became the responsibility of this Headquarters.

5. Andreas HOTER, curator for Göring, states that the two "Angel Musicians" by Hans MEMLING, from the GOUDSTIKKER Collection, shown on the attached color-reproduction, were formerly in the temporary storage at UNTERSTEIN. These paintings have not been seen by any representative of this Headquarters.

6. Edward S. PECK Jr., T/4, ASN 15076387, 101st Airborne Division, assistant to Major ANDERSON, state that "MELANCHTON" by Lucas CRANACH, a portrait on an oak panel, 15. X 18.5 centimeters, green-blue background, with no landscape or curtain, was lost from the collection 3 July. Extensive searching during evacuation failed to locate this painting.

For the Commanding General:

R. W. HARTMAN
Lt. Col. A. G. D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:
Color-print:
Memling angels

2nd shipment of Exceptional Returned Objects, including 10 items

RECEIPT OF EXCEPTIONAL RETURN OF CULTURAL OBJECTS

The following items are being returned to Italy by the direction of the Military Governor, authority: Classified letter NO AG 007 (PD), 19 July 1948, signed: G.H.GAUDE, Lt.Col.Adjutant General. as per Schedule "A"

Run.No.of 2nd except. returned shipm.	Run.Arr. No.	Author	Subject	Presumed owner	History
5.	1728/Aussee 1537	Lionardo da Vinci	Leda Spiridon	Italy	bought in Italy in 1941. Export license given
6.	2609/Aussee 1953/2	H.Memling	Portrait of a gentleman	"	bought in 1941 from Gall. Corsini, Florence (No.209), export license given
7.	4975/Aussee 3624	Bernardo Strozzi	St.Catherine	Italy, Turin, art-dealer	bought in 1941 from Accorsi, export license given
8.	4972/Aussee 3621	" "	St.Cecilia		"
9.	4591/Aussee 3240	Bern.Cavallino, 1645	St.Cecily	Italy	bought in 1941 from Italian art dealer (Peride Rosa), export license given
10.	5168/Berchtesgaden 130	School of Fontainebleau	Gabriele des Trés and her sister	"	bought in 1941/42 from Italian art dealer Bassi. Export license given
11.	5376/ " 331	Italian, Tintoretto?	Leda with swan	Cantini, Florence	bought from Cantini, Florence in 1941/42. Export license given
12.	5540/ " 495	Franc.Ubertini call.Bacchiacca	Portrait of a lady	"	bought from Cantini, Florence in Febr.1942. Export license given

Lun.No.of 2nd except. returned shipm.	Lun. Arr.No.	Author	Subject	Presumed owner	History
13.	5541/Berchtesgaden 496	Sebastiano Ricci	Diana and Calisto bathing	Cantini,Florence	bought from Cantini,Florence in 1941.Export license given
14.	5831/ " 586	Rubens ?	Judith with head of Holofernes	Italy	bought from Cantini,Florence in 1941.Export license given
15.	5835/ " 787	Canaletto	Italian landscape with view on a city	"	bought from Cantini,Florence in 1941/42. Export license given
16.	5849/ " 604	Th.Rombouts	Alexandre and Roxane	Italy	bought in Rome in Dec. 1942.Export license given
17.	5851/ " 606	Bordone	Venus and Amor	Italy	bought from Bellini,Florence in 1941/42,export license given
18.	6136/ " 1088	Sanchez Coello	Donna Isabel, Clara Eugenia	Italy	bought from Cantini,Florence in 1941/42.Export license given
19.	6777/ " 1727	Veronese	Mythological scene	Italy	bought from Cantini, Florence.Export license given
20.	7132/ " 2082	Canaletto	Heroic country scene with ruins	Italy	bought from Cantini, Florence in 1941.Export license given
21.	7702/Arcisstr.210	Rubens	Gentleman on horse-back	Italy	bought in Genua in 1941.Export license given
22.	37217/Kloster Reisach 30	Roman copy	Discobolus Lancelotti	"	bought in 1938 from the family Lancelotti.Export Licons given

The receiving Government undertakes to restore any object which has been delivered to it by mistake:

(witness)

STEPHEN P. LANSING
Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section
Director, Central Collecting Point Munich

(Capacity of signer)

Place: Munich, Germany

(Signature)

Representative for the Italian Government

(Capacity of signer)

Date: 10 November 1946

SECRET August 16, 1948

"You are right, this McJunkins is a smooth article, an operator with a record for efficiency in every field except that for which he has been responsible. It is a curious fact that none of the men in Reparations have any use for him. He is trying to make a reputation by 'cutting red tape' and 'getting things done', both phrases recur in his talk with the fine intonation and clenched fist of any Rotarian in good standing. He has not bothered to have his programs checked by the Legal Division and so we, here, are at an interesting impasse. I have a TWX signed by Clay directing that the CCP be turned over to the Minister-President by August 31st. A letter for the signature of the Director, OMGB, to the Minister-President of Bavaria has been prepared with the assistance of the Legal Division here. It provides that he has full control of all Bavarian publicly and privately owned material, that he is bailee for all other property and that he will make available to MFA&A such restitutable property as may be found. As bailee he is not fully responsible and since he is subject to further instructions from Military Government his authority is most limited.

"Now the Legal Division has prepared an opinion which will make it impossible for Governor Murray D. von Wagoner, Land Director (a damn good road builder in Michigan and a lousy Director) to sign. The legal problems are, basically, moral problems. It is easy to assume responsibility and very difficult to get rid of it, legally. The law provides that a trustee must be acceptable to the owner. We are trustees by force of arms on the one side and on the other, on behalf of our allies of the occupied countries and as allies we are 'approved.' But arbitrarily to make the M-P trustee for, say French-owned property may not please that Frenchmen at all as he would have preferred a red-headed Chinaman, and that is his perfect privilege. Should a painting be stolen from the M-P that Frenchman would, most likely, sue the US because we have money and not the M-P because the M-P has too few if any Deutsche Marks. And so, in effect, we are trying to go through an elaborate procedure involving quantitative receipts which, when all is done, will have accomplished nothing as the US is still responsible. I have argued with McJunkins and Phil Hawkins (Draper's son-in-law) that in another six months the whole thing could be done. Except for material being brought in on declarations which is a fairly automatic procedure, we have made the last shipments to the Belgians, the Dutch, the Austrians and the French. We can do nothing more here than work on the basis of study of internal evidence, new documentation and further interrogations. The German agencies here are, by and large, incapable of removing their stuff from the building. There is no place to go.

"We have the Reichs Kapelle here, the crown jewels of Bavaira in some sixty huge cases. This was the material some of which was exhibited in the Residenz. Tehy have lost their inventories and packing lists. Their personnel is incapable of inventorying the stuff. I asked McJunkins how to handle that problem. An he gave the answer typical of a higher headquarters guilty of bad planning. 'Oh, that is a local problem, a detail to be worked out.' Since

104969

there are about 100,000 details involved it will take some working. I will make a Leica film inventory of it and use Leica contact prints as the inventory.

"According to this grandiose plan of McJankins I am to keep physical control of restitutable property and of Jewish material. I feel sure that fellows more sapient than I can look at a painting and say that it was last owned by a Jew who lost it after 1 January 1933. I am at a loss. The Central Filing Agency in Bad Nauheim which will handle all internal restitution will not begin to adjucidate claims until after 1 January 1949 by which time all claims are supposed to have been filed. Then, I presume, I will get a notice of release from the Central Filing Agency and will then have to go to the M-P to get permission to pry it loose from that mass of so-called unidentified material which will than be in his custody. I daresay that Bavarian government will not be eager to find things which, God and Jehovah willing, will revert to them by default."

"Another and more serious problem has come up and about that I feel most concerned. It is, apparently, the policy of the Department of Army and of State to return to Italy those things wrongfully acquired. Thus the purchases made by Philip, Prince of Hesse, for Hitler, the Goering purchases, etc., made while they were still allies will be returned. Of the legal basis for this I can not speak. It would seem that the illegal acts, insofar as they were committed, were acts of the proper Italian authorities. The Italians claim that an export license was requested for, say, the Memling 'Portrait of a Man' from the Corsini collection and that there request was refused by the ordinary channels but that was overruled by higher authorities, specifically Mussolini. And so the thing was bought and paid for an removed. Now it is to be returned. Among the Italian claims for such works of art of national value are portraits by Waldmueller and Amerling who were, all their lives, rather fashionable portrait painters in Vienna. The subjects have nothing to do with Italian history or sentiment and the paintings in my opinion stuff typical of a decent art market. The Italians are, of course, pressing their advantage which is their weakness and ours. Now if these returns were to be made by the New German Government with the Italian government that would be a different story. And if those things which Hitler and Goering gave Mussolini and Ciano were to be returned, that might make a difference. Unfortunately I neither know nor can find out just what things Hitler and Goering removed from the museums for trans-Alpine presents. This return goes so far as to include the Lancelotti 'Discobolus' which has a most curious story. Money for the purchase of that was set aside by the Prussian State, the accession funds of the KWM and once, for a wonder of wonder, 5,000 RM from the city of Berlin. Kuemmel dispatched Weickert to go to Italy to arrange the purchase which was consumated early in 1938. The statue came to Germany and by Hitler's orders was placed in Munich to the great dispair and chagrin of Weickert and the Berliners. Kuemmel remarked that this never would have happened under Weickert's predecessor.

104970

"You may recall that the Nazis made great political progress out of their complaints about the return to Belgium of a wing from the Ghent Altar which had been in KWM since the Solly sale of 1821. This was returned by the Treaty of Versailles and was not 'restitution' or 'reparations' but just an act. Here we are about to perform an act which has as its basis only the fact that these things were illegally removed from Italy, but the illegality was performed by the Italians.

"What is so often forgotten is that Germany has no foreign representation and that OMGUS has that job. We have done it on a one-way basis and have done damn little on the other way which would secure German interests abroad. My heart is bleeding less for the Germans than for those who will have to fight another war - cold or hot - to rectify errors of rectitude in the very near future.

"McJunkins has thrown all of restitution into a moral tailspin. Now instead of saying that some object is 'essential for the minimum German economy' they say 'it was legally acquired' and thus cast doubt on the whole process whereby those things are claimed that have been listed on declarations filed by the Germans. Those things we have picked up on the basis of a paragraph in MGR Title 18 and not by virtue of any law published for the Germans. They have no recourse and so we pick up a baroque chest of drawers that someone bought from Berlheimer who had acquired it in Holland, etc. Despite the current waves of anti-Semitism that periodically sweep certain, and later all, communities here, I am not supposed to bring any Jewish property into the CCP, but merely to notify the Central Filing Agency in Bad Nauheim that such and such a piece is in existence now in some repository under somewhat uncertain custodianship."

"Why not send a small delegation of Kunsthistorikers and museum leute here to inspect the situation and to report on that to Clay, usw. They could find so much wrong and so much reason for MFASA that there could be no valid excuse to further emasculate it by stopping this function and preparing everyone for the next meat axe to follow."

104971

RG 260 ; BOX 62
ENTRY 1

I/14

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
PROPERTY DIVISION
RESTITUTION BRANCH MFA&A SECTION
MUNICH GERMANY APO 407-B US ARMY HSL/mw

AG- 007- MGBPR/B 24 August 48

SUBJECT: Italian Claims No. s 322o A and B

TO : Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
Property Division, Restitution Branch, MFA&A Section,
APO 403, U.S.Army (ATTN: Mr. Richard F. Howard)

1. None of the works in these claims is subject to restitution as defined in MGR Title 18 and elsewhere. The claims are based on the allegation that one group was removed illegally and the other group was removed clandestinely.

2. Unfortunately a copy of the Italian law for the protection of works of art of national importance dated 1 June 1939, No.1089, is not available in this office. It is known, however, from a commentary on it published in Le Arti 1938-1939, vol. 1, that it does not depart from the law of 1909 in substance. Among the paintings said to have been removed illegally are many for which full and proper licences were given, the export duties paid and the shipments were of common knowledge to the highest proper authorities, especially Bottai, the Minister of Education, who was condemned to death for anti-Fascist activities. Thus it would appear that the present Italian government is nullifying laws and procedures which were in force and effect since 1909. The illegality, if then there were such, would be in the Fascist application of those laws and procedures and if an illegality were committed it was of Italian origin. If these sales, then, were illegal so were all other sales to individuals of other countries. The question may rightly be asked whether or not the present Italian government has made claims for similar works which were exported to other countries and whether or not those claims have been allowed.

3. Under Italian law all works of art exported have to have a license. In case the seller has been notified that his work of art is of national importance it may still be sold for export provided that a license is granted and that heavier export taxes are paid. It is rather strange to find that the following paintings are said to have been works of art of national value since they are, with one exception, of non-Italian authorship and are of the type that constitutes the vast bulk of the normal commercial art market.

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(6) Copy after Guido Reni "Atlanata"

(8) School of Fontainbleu "Bathing Girls"

(12) Clouet, "Portrait of a Lady"

(13) Waldmueller,"Isabella Colibran at the Piano"

(15) Lemoyne, "The Three Ages of Man"

(16) Vouet, " Madonna and Child"

(26) French, 18 th cent.,"Bacchus and Ariadne"

(37) French,"Venus and Putti in Landscape"

(38) Amerling, "Mother's Delight"

(42) Floris, "Adam and Eva"

(44) Flemish, "Adoration"

(48) Januarius Zick, "Two Men and a Sick Man"

(49) Breughel School, "Winter Landscape"

(50) Floris, "Venus and Cupid"

It is even more curious to find a painting by J.H.Schoenfeld so claimed as he was a German painter of the 17 th century and was not a member of the Neapolitan School as is stated in the Italian claim and more tactfully omitted from the English translation.

4. Le Arti I, 1938-1939, p. 492 in commenting on the law of 1939 states as follows:

"L'esportazione é vietata solo nel caso in cui possa derivarne und danno ingente al patrimonio artistico e storico della Nazione".

(The export in only forbidden in such cases where an immense damage to the artistic and historic patrimony can be derived).

5. Guiseppe Bottai, the late Minister of Education, made an important public speech in 1942 in which he said that the following listed works of art were exported to Germany "with the consent of the Government" (for the speech of 9 May 1942 see Attachment I):

(8) School of Fontainbleu, "Bathing Girls". In Bottai's text this is referred to as French School, 16 th cent. "Two Women". According to Walter Andreas Hofer (Attachment II) was packed in one of the thirty-four (34) crates which are cla under No. 3220 B under No.5. These crates were given an export license as noted by Bottai,(See par. 6 below).

(11) Pedvanino, "Female Half-nude". This was also in the thirty-four (34) crates.

(12) Clouet, "Portrait of a Lady". Bottai referre this as spanish School of the 17th cent. Under this title,

104973

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COPY FROM COPY SECRET

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
PROPERTY DIVISION
RESTITUTION BRANCH
APO 403

PD 007 (RES/MFA A) Karlsruhe, Germany
22 Sptember 1948

SUBJECT: Exceptional Return of Works of art to Italy

TO : Restitution Branch
Property Division
Office of Military Government for Bavaria
APO 407, U.S.Army
ATTN: Mr.H.S.Leonard- MFA A Section

1. Reference your letters of the 24 th of August and 17 th of September and letter AG 007 (D2) 19 July 1948, subject: "Exceptiona". Return of Works of Art to Italy", signed by the Adjutant General, G.H.Garde.

2. As stated in the AG letter, this is not restitution. It is a policy of the United States determined in Washington and for which we have directives. Your arguments against fulfilling these directives are appreciated as an example of the conscientious defense of priciples constantly exhibited by MFA A officers. It is believed however, that these arguments represent a complete misunderstanding, that these argument of the nature and spirit both of the directive itself and of the transactions which it was calculated to correct.

3. Your constant reference to speech in "Il Giornale D'Italia made by the Facist Minister of Education, Bottai, failed to take into account the fact that this speech was made as a result of increasing scandal of the exports made at the demand of Fascist and Nazi official Bottai was defending himself and the administratic of the Fascist Government. The facts that he himself did not agree with the corrupt principles of his superiors, and that eventually he acquired sufficient courage to rebel, does not lessen the fact that in 1942 he was still obeying the orders of Foreign Minister Count Ciano.

4. With respect to the specific objections referred to in you letter of the 24 th August, the objects listed in para 3 are entirely outside the present directive. There is constant evidence, not only in the documentation presented by the Italians, but also in the report of the sub-commission of MFA A Headquarters Allied Commission for Italy, APO 394, dated the 5th of January 1946, that all transactions covering the objects on Schedule A, of the above mentioned AG letter, were accomplished to the accompaniment of tortuous and twisted offers and counter-offers, mostly intended

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to disuise the essential facts that objects of great worth and value were being removed from Italy contrary to the best interests of the country. The more facts that an object was at one time offered to a museum in the United States, does not signitfy that a license would have been granted for such export, and it only indicates a fact which is supported by entirely, different evidence, that that museum, with its great wealth, is most anxious to acquire European masterpieces. A recent suggestion by the director of that museum proposes the export of works of art from Germany, taking advantage of the condition of the German museum.

5. Concerning the Bernini "Veritas" there is evidence that it is still in Italy. This headquarters has been informed that the circumstances are as follows: At the last minute, after the export license hadbeen granted under pressure, it was possible for a devoted custodian to take advantage of the necessities of air-raid protection and to spirit the statue to a location unknown to the Germans, where it was hidden until the war was over. We have been informed that the reason it was included in the documentation was simply to make the lists complete. This is, obviously, a weak reasoning and the Italian representative have been informed that we do not look with favor upon such actions which simply gave everyone more work.

6. For your information an indenpendant examination of the entire file produces the following comments:

a. The evidence shows that all dealings were "extraordinary". There is no open evidence of corruption.

b. The evidence shows that official action had to be taken to cut off the exodus into Germany, which implies that something was wrong with operations under existing circumstances in May 1942.

c. The evidence shows that all items in Schedule A are of cultural importance. Works need not be by Italian masters to quality as part of the cultural heritage of Italy.

d. I believe international law recognizes the right of a new government to repudiate acts of its predecessor, especially where a revolution is involved. If so, the Italians have a good case under Schedule A.

e. The return is in line with the general spirit of "Restitution, i.e., to return whatever the Germans removed by purchase, duress, collusion or other means, while they were in another country.

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7. This letter is being written because of the understanding of the spirit of your objections to this action, and it is hoped that the points outlined above will give you a more correct interpretation of the entire matter than your letters indicate you have reached. Nevertheless the AG letter of the 19th of July is directive from the Military Governor in implementation of higher directives, and it is requested that you carry out these orders promptly.

FOR THE CHIEF:

RICHARD F HOWARD
deputy chief
for Cultural Restitution

Incl. AG letter (signed)
19 July 48, Schedule

104976

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ENTRY 1

COPY FROM COPY SECRET

I/13

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
APO 742

AG 007 (PD)

Berlin, Germany
July 19, 1948

SUBJECT: Exceptional Return of Works of Art Italy

TO : Director
Office of Military Government for Bavaria
APO 407, U.S.Army

1. In accordance with instructions received from the Department of the Army and the Department of State, a policy has been announced for the United States for the protection of the cultural heritage of all nations. We have been authorized to send the governments which claim them, any cultural objects which were purchased or otherwise acquired by the Nazi government of Germany, by its officers, soldiers or other personnel, whenever these acquisitions violated the laws for the protection of cultural objects or were unusual exceptions to such laws. The directive specifies that these violations would include the giving of special permits, licenses or making unusual exceptions to customary procedures, particulary in the case of personal friendships between the officials of the Existing governments and the Nazis, or because of evidence of political pressure, the exercise of treats, or bribery.

2. In implementation of these instructions, you will released and return immediately to the government of Italy the items included in Schedule A, attached hereto. The documentation for these items is on hand in this headquarters and careful study has indicated that all of them fall within the terms of the directive.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

G.H. GARDE
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl: a/s

104977

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ENTRY 1

COPY FROM COPY SECRET

Schedule A

LIST OF ITALIAN WORKS OF ART SOLD UNIAWFULLY TO GERMANY

A. RUBENS, P.P. - Equestrian Portrait of the Doria Family

B. 1. VAVALLINO, Bernardo - St.Cecilia
2. DA Vinci, Leonardo - Leda and the swan
3. Piero Della Francase (or FRA CARNOVALE) Madonna with child
4. Bernini - Statue "Veritas"
5. Ricci, Sebastiano - 9 allegorical compositions
6. Italian German School - Ressurection of Lazarus

C. ATHOZZI, Bernardo

1. St. Catherine
2. St. Cecilia

D. MAGNASCO - Landscape with Caravan

E. 34 Cases of Work of Art Exported by the Economical Section of the German Embassy at Rome:

1. DELLA ROBBIA - St. Lugy - figure in clay
2. CANALETTO - 2 Landscapes
3. PANNINI - 2 church interiors
4. VENECIAN MASTER - Venus - 16 th century
5. VENECIAN MASTER - Leda - 16th century
6. VERONESE School - Venus and Mercury
7. VERONESE School - Venus and Satyr
8. RUBENS School - Judith
9. RICCI, Sebastiano - Diana and Callistus
10. ROMANO, Antonio - Adoration of the Kings
11. BACCHIACCA - Portrait of a woman
12. VENETIAN MASTER - Portrait of a woman - 16th century
13. SPANISH MASTER - Portrait of a woman - 17th century
14. FLORENTINE MASTER - Portrait of a man - 16th century
15. ITALIAN Chest - 16th century
16. ITALIAN Table - 16th century
17. ITALIAN Table - 16th century
18. ITALIAN Bench - 16th century
19. ITALIAN Wardrobe - 16th century
20. ITALIAN Table - 16th century
21. ITALIAN Table - 16 th century
22. ITALIAN - Marble Relief - Madonna and child 19th century

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ENTRY 1

LIST OF ITALIAN WORKS OF ART SOLD UNLAWFULLY TO GERMANY (Cont'd)

23. FRENCH MASTER - Two women - 16th century
24. Th. ROMBOURS - Mythological Scene
25. CARACCI - Portrait of a woman
26. ITALIAN MASTER- Madonna and Child - 15th century
27. ITALIAN PAINTER- Venus and Jove - 17th century
28. FLEMISH PAINTER - Adam and Eve - 16th century

F. "DISCABOLUS" - copy of Myron (from Lancelotti collection)

G. MEMLIN - Portrait of a man (from Corsini collection)

RG 260 Box 62

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)
Office of the Economics Adviser
Berlin, Germany
APO 742

Telegram duplicate to Rome + Dept. Body 7. by

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : American Embassy, Rome, Telegrams Nos. 19 & 20 (8263)

TO : Mr. J. W. Gantenbein

1. This office undertook to determine the facts in connection with the matter referred to in subject telegrams. Information received from our field representatives shows that a Mr. Siviero, cultural expert for the Italian Government, who has been located in Munich for an extended period of time, appears to figure in an important capacity in a virulent press campaign in Italy. We are no longer considering Mr. Siviero as an accredited restitution representative inasmuch as there are two cultural restitution men presently attached to the Italian Consulate who are capable of handling cultural restitution matters.

2. There appears to be a misstatement of the State Department directive as summarized in telegram No. 19 which in fact is without question the instruction to return 19 properties known as the Memling works of art. Under existing restitution policy the mere cataloguing by the Italian Mission of works of art allegedly illegally acquired does not constitute in itself a basis for restitution. All claims for restitution of cultural properties presented by the Italian Government have been processed. Where such claims cover properties subject to restitution on the basis of information presented with the claim and where such properties have been located and identified, restitution has been effected. We recognize that there are undoubtedly many properties still extant in the U.S. Zone which have not as yet been located. Such properties as are located in the future and found to be restitutable will be restituted in accordance with existing policy.

3. In regard to the request in telegram No. 20 for a visit to Rome by Mr. Munsing, it is suggested that you advise the Embassy that Mr. Munsing is not available for such a visit. Should technical questions arise requiring the assistance of Mr. Munsing, it is suggested that a representative of the Italian Government be authorized to visit the U.S. Zone expressly for such a purpose; in any matters involving exception to the existing U.S. policy with regard to restitution, that the Italian Government be requested to bring such matters to the attention of our Government through political channels.

Phillips Hawkins
PHILLIPS HAWKINS
Deputy Economics Adviser

Tel: 45773

CONFIDENTIAL

236.3 Italian/Restitution Cultural Officer

104980

OMGUS CABLE FORM

FILE NO _____

CALL	CIRCUIT NO	PRIORITY	GR
	NR		

SPACES WITHIN HEAVY LINES FOR SIGNAL ONLY

FROM: OMGUS

ACTION TO: (1) AGWAR
( )

INFO TO: (2) ROME HQ
( )
( )

DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN

REF NO

CC- CC 8576

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

REURAD WILLIAM KRAY DASH RUHR SEVEN ZERO FOUR ONE SUBJECT RESTITUTION WORKS OF ART TO ITALY PD AUTHORIZATION FOR SHIPMENT WORKS OF ART RESTITUTABLE TO ITALY FROM MUNICH ART COLLECTING POINT HAS BEEN GIVEN AND ITALIAN RESTITUTION MISSION HAS BEEN SO ADVISED PD PARAS OMGUS SIGNED REACTING FOR ACHIR REPORTS OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS THIS HEADQUARTERS IN MAKING SIMILAR REPLY TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT VIA EMBASSY ROME IN REPLY TO RECENT INQUIRY CABLE SUBJECT RECEIVED HERE VIA EMBASSY ROME PD

CONFIDENTIAL

OMGUS INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION	CABLES REFERRED TO IN TEXT OF MESSAGE		COORDINATED WITH: ROME	MUST BE SENT IN CYPHER IF LIABLE TO INTERCEPTION
POL AFF FIN	REF NO	SCC IN	PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE	INITIALS:
	WX-97041	IS 56466	ORIGINATING DIV: ECONOMICS	MAY BE SENT IN CLEAR BY ANY MEANS
	_____	IS _____	JOHN H. ALLEN COL 42109 (TYPED NAME, RANK, TEL NO)	INITIALS:
	_____	IS _____	(AUTHENTICATING SIGNATURE)	

R6234
BOX 74

Translation/gdm, 17 June 1948

Commissariat
der Fuldaer Bischofskonferenz

Berlin W 30, 3 June 1948
Wichmann St. 14 Tel: 912915
Buero: W 30, Hohenstaufen St. 2
Tel: 247455

Office of Military Government for Germany
Economics Division
Restitution Branch
APO 742

In accordance with your request of 5 August 1946, the Prior of the Benedictine Monastery Scheyern, Bavaria, P. Johannes Hoeck OSB., forwarded a detailed inventory of the library of the late Prof. Ehrhard, Bonn, through the Chief, Signal Company, in Scheyern/Pfaffenhausen, to the Office of Military Government for Germany, Economics Division, Restitution Branch, with the request for transmittal to the Offenbach Archival Depot. According to this inventory, the Offenbach Archival Depot was to check whether any books, belonging to the Ehrhard Library, were stored there. We did not get any notice whether this inventory ever has been received in Berlin or Offenbach, neither have we ever received an answer to the inquiries made by the Commission of the Bishop's Conference in Fulda, on 31 March 1947.

Meanwhile, the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften (Academy of Science) informed us in a letter of 14 April 1948 that among the materials, they have got back from their evacuation places, they found part of the Ehrhard Library. The Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften asked for transmittal of the detailed inventory of the Ehrhard Library in order to seek out the respective materials and send them to us. I would be very grateful if you could let us have back the inventory which was sent in 1946 from Scheyern to Berlin and forward it either to the Commission of the Bishop's Conference in Fulda or to P. Prior Dr. Hoeck, for further transmittal to the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin.

We also want to draw your attention to the fact that the Ehrhard Library once was purchased by the Bishop of Passau. The library contains very valuable books, and was confiscated in Munich by the Gestapo and transported to Berlin. All efforts to trace this library were without result so-far.

sgd. Wienken
Bishop.

104981(A)

RG 260 BOX 61
ENTRY 1

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GREATER HESSE
LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICE
STADTKREIS AND LANDKREIS OFFENBACH
APO 633 US ARMY PS/WJH/ek

12 February 1947

SUBJECT : Storage of Museum Weapons

TO : Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse, APO 633 US Army
Attn: MFA & A Section

1. Approximately three weeks ago this office learned that various amounts of armament were located in museums in this Kreis.

2. Investigation at the museum in Steinheim Schloss revealed over forty firearms and an equal number of swords. It was learned that at various times troops making searches, and other troops, had entered the museum and had removed various items. Some weapons located there such as army rifles, carbines and shot guns were modern enough to be used should they fall into the hands of subversive elements. Furthermore inspections at the museum in Seligenstadt, Dreieichenhain and Langen revealed the existence of other collections of weapons. None of the buildings in which these weapons were stored were secure against burglary.

3. This office therefore decided that the best solution to the problem would be to order the weapons crated, labeled, and stored in their respective police stations. This office would then issue the police department certificates permitting them to hold the weapons at the police stations. In this way further removal of valuable items by troops would be prevented and the danger of the weapons falling into the hands of subversive elements would be greatly decreased.

4. As a result of this decision the weapons belonging to the museum are now located as follows :

a) Schloss Steinheim at Steinheim police department
b) Prälatur Museum at Seligenstadt police department
c) Langen Museum - transferred to Darmstadt five months ago by order of some other office,

RG 260 BOX 61
ENTRY 1

d) Schloss Dreieichenhain at the Gendarmerie Station Langen.

5. An excellent collection of oriental weapons is located in the Leathermuseum at Offenbach. However, since this building is used by the Army Exchange Service and has guards on it, and since the building is quite secure it was not deemed necessary to store these weapons with the police.

John C Rose
JOHN C. ROSE
Lt.Col. AGD
Senior Liaison and Security Officer

Telephone : Frankfurt 34861/62
Offenbach 81444/45

104983

RG 260 BOX 61
ENTRY 1

5-2-47. xyz.

Büdingen, Am Hain No.8. (Villa Alfred).

DIETHER PRINCE ZU YSENBURG'S COLLECTION OF WEAPONS.

1. Wall facing Entrance.

Two armours, 17 th century.
Two cuirasses with helmets. Regt. of von Pappenheim, 17 th cent.
One buckler (round with point.) 17 century.
Two steel caps (skullcaps). 17 th cent.
Four wheel-lock guns. 16 th cent.
Three ancient muzzle-loaders (guns). 18 th cent.
27 lances, halberds, and spontoons. (17 th and 18 th centuries.
Two minre's axes (picks ?tr.)
Two cross-bows. 16 th cent.
Flail and morning star (godendac, battle mace). 17 cent.
Three iron gloves. 17 th cent.
18 swords . 18 + 19 th centuries.
4 spurs . 18 + 19 th centuries.
2 flint-lock pistols.
4 Bavarian breast buckles . 19 th cent.
Two priming horns.
Two cymbals.
Diverse stirrups and horseshoes . 16 + 17 th centuries.
Flint hatchets . Stone Age.
Stone and iron balls and grenade splinters. 16 - 19 th centuries.

2. Wall beside the window.

24 sabres and swords, mostly family property from grandfather, father, and uncles.
12 ancient flint and percussion muskets . 18 + 19 th centuries.

3. Opposite wall.

19 sabres, swords, and heavy cavalry broadswords. 16-19 th cents.
A needle-gun.
4 flint-lock guns.
2 percussion guns. 9 of which with bayonet or side-arm fixed
2 tabatier guns.
2 chassepot guns.

4. Wall facing the window.

48 ancient pistols. Flint-lock, percussion, Lefaucheux, and central firing, among them three ancient drum revolvers.
Three priming horns.
Two dog's collars for bear-hunting. 15 + 16 th centuries.
A Bavarian breast shield.
Ig antiquarian guns. Flint lock, percussion, tabatier, chassepot, and Modell. Old horseshoes, swords, lance heads etc. (Found (dug out) in 1828, when the water main was built.)

5. Wall beside Entrance.

Old horseshoes, same as above.
Bavarian breast shield.
4 short swords. 16 + 17 the centuries.
1 short side-arm with trace (mark) of Russian foot shot.
8 ancient daggers, one of which a kris.
Shako with bayonet and cartridge box.
6 antiquarian muskets, among which an air-gun. 16 - 17 th cents.

6. Wall beside entrance.

Weapons from the South Sea.
9 arrows and arrow heads. (Probably poisoned ?)
Two brush-hooks (machetes).

104984

RG 260 BOX 61
ENTRY 1

Two hatchets.
8 spears.
22 long arrows with barbed hooks.
Two bows.
4 long and two short Japanese swords.
2 daggers.
1 dagger-like weapon with scabbard, also meant to be a weapon.
Two canteens.

7. Wall beside the window.

13 old guns (flint lock, percussion, Lefaucheux etc.)
1 bugle horn.
2 powder horns.
1 sword in sheath, from Wurttemberg.

8. Above the doors.

20 side-arms and cutlasses.
13 antiquarian helmets and chapkas.

9. In the arm-chest.

12 still usable shotguns, already delivered up.
2 repeating pistols, likewise delivered up.
1 gas-pistol (frightening pistol.Tr.), also delivered up.

On the arm-chest.

My steel-helmet from the war 14/18.
Two French cuirasses of the year 1870.

10. In the adjoining room.

Two cuirasses with German helmets dating from 1870.

104985

R6239
BOX 74

T r a n s l a t i o n . /Mk

Commissariat der
Fuldaer Bischofs-
Konferenz.

Berlin W 62, 8 July 1946

Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
Economics Division, Restitution Branch
Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Section
APO 742
Berlin - Zehlendorf

Subject: Return of confiscated libraries.

Owing to the cooperation of the US Military Government the rest of the books which are the property of catholic religious organizations were now handed over to the Commissariat of the Fuldaer Bishop-Conference from the repository Eisenacherstr. 11/13 in order to return them to the former owners.

For the cooperation I wish to express my very sincere thanks. Among the books which are transported from Berlin to a repository in the US-Zone by the US Military Government - according to your letter of 17 April - there are also some which were the former property of monasteries or church-organizations. Among other things we are still badly missing a library of the "Benediktiner-Kloster Scheyern"/Bavaria, the so-called "Ehrhard-Bibliothek".

After the death of Prof. Dr.Ehrhard - in Germany generally well-known - his library has been bought from his heirs by Bishop Dr. Simon Landersdorffer of Passau who handed it over to the monastery of Scheyern. This library contains books of ecclesiastical-historical and theological contents which represent a special value, because they deal almost exclusevely with questions of the Eastern Church. This library - packed in 48 cases - was seized in 1941 by the Geheime Staatspolizei and brought to the Eisenacherstrasse in September 1941. Unfortunately almost all books were neither signed with any name nor any stamp, so that they could not be indentified during the process of sorting the books.

By letter of 14 July 1946 the librarian of the Scheyern monastery P. Johannes Hoeck, informs the Commissariat of the Fulda Bishop-Conference of the existence of an exact inventory of the Ehrhard library which would be available for the indentification of the books in the new repository in the US-Zone. P. Hoeck would also be willing to help personally indentifying the books of the Ehrhard-Library.

The Commissariat of the Fulda-Bishop-Conference would be very grateful, if the US Military Government would pay special attention to the recovery of the very valuable Ehrhard-Library.

(S) Wienken

104986 Bishop

R6239
Box 74

Copy

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Economics Division
Restitution Branch
APO 742

5.August 1946

Commissariat der Fuldaer Bischofs-
konferenz
Berlin W.62. Wichmannstrasse 14.

My dear Bishop Wienken:

1. Reference is made to your letter of 8 July 1946, subject: Return of confiscated Libraries, in which you inquire about the "Ehrhard Library" of the Benedictine Monastery Scheyern.

2. Die director of the Offenbach Archival Depot, to which the materials stored at Eisenacher Strasse 11/13 were removed, informs us that the work of sorting books and papers is still in progress. At the present time, only a few pamphlets hearing the name "Ehrhard" have been found.

3. Although the system of sorting is such that it is quite likely to reveal the collection in which you are interested, it will be very useful to have on hand the detailed inventor of the "Ehrhard Library" which you offer to make available. It will not be necessary for the librarian of the Benedictine Monastery Scheyern, to which the collection belongs, to make a trip to Offenbach at this time.

4. Please have the inventory addressed to this office. We will forward it to the Offenbach Archival Depot.

Sincerely yours

C.M. Fleischner
for L.B. LAFARGE
Major AC.

104987

Outship 311

16, Wiesbaden, Landesmuseum
Property Division
Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point

June 12, 1951

STATEMENT

Herewith is certified that the shipment from the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc., Wiesbaden, destined for the Nueva Congregacion Israelita de Montevideo, Uruguay, consists of 5 boxes containing 918 books of non-commercial value.

These books are restitutable Jewish property.

Thomas C. Howe Jr.
Thomas C. Howe, Jr.
Cultural Property Adviser
HICOG

OFFICE OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

104988

Uruguay

OFFICE OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
PROPERTY DIVISION

RECEIPT FOR JEWISH CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Place Wiesbaden

Date May 31th 1951

1. The undersigned Mr. Saul Kagan authorized representative of Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc., hereby acknowledges on behalf of JCR Inc. from the United States High Commissioner in Germany receipt for the items described in Schedule A, attached hereto, which have this day been delivered to JCR from the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point-Archival Depot.

2. The Scheduled Jewish cultural properties transferred herewith to JCR Inc., in accordance with the Frankfurt agreement of 15 February 1949 between the Office of Military Government (U.S.) for Germany and Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc., were wrongfully separated from owning individuals and organizations in Europe during the period of Nazi rule and were subsequently taken into protective custody by Military Government.

3. JCR. Inc. in accepting custody therefor, certifies that individual ownership of subject items cannot be determined and undertakes to act as trustee for the Jewish people in the distribution of said property to such public or quasipublic religious, cultural or educational institutions as it sees fit, to be used in the interest of perpetuating Jewish art and culture, or to utilize them for the maintenance of the cultural heritage of the Jewish people, and to this end further undertakes to maintain the physical integrity of all such properties which had not been so damaged as to prevent normal use.

4. Properties transferred in the present receipt, unidentifiable and hence not the proper subjects of claims under Law 59, fall under one or more of the categories checked below:
   a. Jewish books, archives and miscellaneous documents in various languages.
   b. Torah scrolls and miscellaneous synagogue vestments, prayer shawls, etc.
   c. Jewish ritual objects of precious metals and including precious stones.
   d. Paintings and furnishings of previous but specifically unidentifiable Jewish ownership.
   e. Such other Jewish cultural properties as the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany shall agree to transfer to JCR, and which shall be transferred in accordance with special conditions.

(over)

Form HICOG - 47
(15 Feb 51)

104989

5. The receiving agency undertakes to restore to the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany for proper disposition any object which has been delivered to it by mistake and is not covered by the special provisions.

6. The receiving agency agrees that the occupying power and all its agents and representatives shall be saved harmless from any claim for loss, damage or deterioration suffered by any item from the time of its removal from the original owner to its transfer into custody of JCR Inc.

Thomas C Howe
Witness

Saul Kagan
Signature

Thomas C.Howe
Cultural Affairs Adviser
Property Division, O.E.A.
HICOG

Signature & Office typed

Mr. Saul Kagan
Signature typed

Wiesbaden, Central Collecting Point
APO 633
Place

Authorised Representative JCR
Title or Capacity of Signer

May 31st 1951
Date

Distribution:

Original and one copy — HICOG (Prop Div)
2 - OLCH
2 - JCR Inc.

HICOG 15 Feb 51 0310 5 C

104990

Uruguay

SCHEDULE A

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
5 boxes	containing 981 books with jewish contents
///// // //////////////	/Final Item/////// ////////// //////////////////

104991

JCR., N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
PROPERTY DIVISION

RECEIPT FOR JEWISH CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Place Wiesbaden

Date May, 31st, 1951

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   b. Torah scrolls and miscellaneous synagogue vestments, prayer shawls, etc.
   c. Jewish ritual objects of precious metals and including precious stones.
   d. Paintings and furnishings of previous but specifically unidentifiable Jewish ownership.
   e. Such other Jewish cultural properties as the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany shall agree to transfer to JCR, and which shall be transferred in accordance with special conditions.

(over)

Form HICOG - 47
(15 Feb 51)

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5. The receiving agency undertakes to restore to the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany for proper disposition any object which has been delivered to it by mistake and is not covered by the special provisions.

6. The receiving agency agrees that the occupying power and all its agents and representatives shall be saved harmless from any claim for loss, damage or deterioration suffered by any item from the time of its removal from the original owner to its transfer into custody of JCR Inc.

Witness

Signature: Saul Kagan

Thomas C. Howe

Signature typed: Mr. Saul Kagan

Thomas C. Howe
Cultural Affairs Adviser
Property Division, O.E.A.
HICOG

Signature & Office typed

Place: Wiesbaden
Central Collecting Point
APO 633

Title or Capacity of Signer: Authorized Representative J.C.R.

Date: May 31st, 1951

Distribution:

1 - Original and one copy — HICOG (Prop Div)
2 - OLCH
2 - JCR Inc.

HICOG 15 Feb 51 0310 5 C

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JCR., N.Y.

SCHEDULE A

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
3 boxes	conta ining 324 jewish books
//// /// ///// /// //////	Last Item ////// // ////////////// ////////// //

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Main (from Greg)

Mr. Simpson

MILITARY GOVERNMENT - AUSTRIA

AREA OF CONTROL, SUPREME COMMANDER, AEF

DECREE NO. 3

BLOCKING AND CONTROL OF PROPERTY

ARTICLE I
CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY

1. All property within the occupied territory of Austria owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any or the following is hereby declared subject to seizure of possession or title, direction, management, supervision or otherwise being taken into control by Military Government:

a) Austria, the German Reich, or any of the Lander, Gaue, or Provinces, or other similar political sub-divisions or any agency or instrumentality thereof, including all utilities, undertakings, public corporations or monopolies under the control of any of the above;

b) Governments, nationals or residents of countries other than Austria which have been at war with any of the United Nations at any time since September 1, 1939, and governments, nationals or residents of territories which have been occupied since that date by such countries;

c) The NSDAP, all offices, departments, agencies and organizations forming part of, attached to, or controlled by it; their officials and such of their leading members or supporters as may be specified by Military Government;

d) All persons while held under detention or any other type of custody by Military Government or the Allied Military Forces or by their order;

e) All organizations, clubs or other associations prohibited or dissolved by Military Government;

f) Owners absent from the Supreme Commander's area of Control and Nationals and Governments of United Nations and Neutral Nations;

g) All other persons specified by Military Government by inclusion in lists or otherwise.

2. Property which has been the subject of duress, wrongful acts of confiscation, dispossession or spoliation from territories outside Austria, whether pursuant to legislation or by procedures purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise, is hereby declared to be equally subject to seizure of possession or title, direction, management, supervision or otherwise being taken into control by Military Government.

ARTICLE II

PROHIBITED TRANSACTION

3. Except as hereinafter provided, or when licenced or otherwise authorized or directed by Military Government, no person shall import, acquire or receive, deal in, sell, lease, transfer, export, hypothecate

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or otherwise dispose of, destroy or surrender possession, custody or control of any property:

a) Enumerated in Article 1 hereof;

b) Owned or controlled by any Kreis, municipality or other similar political sub-division;

c) Owned or controlled by any institution dedicated to charity, education, the arts and sciences;

d) Which is a work of art or cultural material of value or importance, regardless of the ownership or control thereof.

ARTICLE III
RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROPERTY

4. All custodians, curators, officials or other persons having possession or control of property enumerated in Articles I or II hereof are required:

a) (1) To hold the same subject to the directions of the Military Government and, pending such direction, not to transfer, deliver or otherwise dispose of the same;

(2) To preserve, maintain and safeguard, and not to cause or permit any action which will impair the value or utility of such property;

(3) To maintain accurate records and accounts with respect thereto and the income thereof.

b) When and as directed by Military Government:

(1) To file reports furnishing such data as may be required with respect to such property and all receipts and expenditures in connection therewith;

(2) To transfer and deliver custody, possession or control of such property and all books, records and accounts relating thereto; and

(3) To account for the property and all income and products thereof.

5. No person shall do, cause or permit to be done any act of commission or omission which results in damage to or concealment of any of the properties covered by this decree.

ARTICLE IV
OPERATION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

6. Unless otherwise directed and subject to such further limitation as may beimposed by Military Government:

a) Any business enterprise subject to control under this decree may engage in all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of its business activities within the occupied area provided that such business enterprise shall not engage in any transaction which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminished or imperils the assets of such enterprise or otherwise prejudicially affects its financial position and provided further that this does not authorize any transaction which is prohibited for any reason other than the issuance of this decree;

b) Property described in Article I, 1 a shall be used for its normal purposes within occupied Austria except as otherwise prohibited by Military

Government.

ARTICLE V
VOID TRANSACTIONS

7. Any prohibited transaction effected without a duly issued license or authorization from Military Government and any transfer, contract or other arrangement made, whether before or after the effective date of this decree, with intent to defeat or evade this decree or the powers or objects of Military Government or the restitution of any property to its rightful owner, is null and void.

ARTICLES VI
CONFLICTING LAWS

8. In case of any inconsistency between this decree or any order made under and any other law, the former prevail. All other laws, decrees and regulations providing for the seizure, confiscation or forced purchase of property enumerated in Articles I or II hereof, are hereby suspended.

ARTICLES VII
DEFINITIONS

9. For the purposes of this decree:

a) "Person" shall mean any natural person, collective person and any juristic person under public or private law, and any government including all political sub-divisions, public corporations, agencies and instrumentalities hereof;

b) "Business Enterprise" shall mean any person as above defined engaged in commercial, business or public welfare activities.

c) "Property" shall mean all moveable and immoveable property and all rights and interests in or claims to such property whether present or future, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, land and buildings, money, stocks/shares, patent rights or licences thereunder, or other evidences of ownership, and bonds, bank balances, claims, obligations and other evidences of indebtedness, and works of art and other and other cultural materials;

d) A "National" of a state or government shall mean a subject, citizen or partnership and any corporation or other juristic person existing under the laws of, or having a principal office in the territory of, such state or government;

e) "GERMANY" shall mean the area constituting "Das Deutsche Reich" as it existed on 21 December 1937;

f) "AUSTRIA" shall mean the area constituting Austria within the frontiers existing on 31 December 1937.

ARTICLE VIII
PENALTIES

10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this decree shall upon conviction by a Military Government Court, be liable to any lawful punishment including death, the Court may determine.

ARTICLE IX
EFFECTIVE DATE

11. This decree shall become effective upon the date of its first promulgation.

By Order of MILITARY GOVERNMENT-AUSTRIA

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man government, or the Ruhr Control Authority. In fact, every issue has had attached to it French fear and apprehension, regarding security and commercial interest. This approach is inconsistent with our basic policy of reconstructing a peaceful and self-sustaining Germany and if it is continued it is doomed to failure for which the United States will be blamed and for which again the United States taxpayer will foot an enormous bill. I have never believed in reparations as a security measure nor do I believe in the theory of prohibited and limited industries as a means of obtaining security. As an analogy, there were ample provisions in the Treaty of Versailles which would have prevented Germany after the first World War from becoming again an aggressor nation but in the absence of a determination by the Western Powers to take the necessary security action those clauses fell to the ground. Thus again, tearing down factories and formulating control provisions will not provide security unless there is a continuing determination to prevent aggressive moves by prompt measures of intervention. Dismantling of plants producing consumers' goods will only succeed in delaying recovery and in defeating the underlying purposes of our European policy.

[The remainder of Ambassador Murphy's letter is devoted to proposed detailed revisions of various paragraphs of the Department's Policy Statement on Germany.]

Sincerely yours, ROBERT MURPHY

VII. DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICY STATEMENT ON AUSTRIA

Vienna Legation Files: Lot 55F74, Box 3160

Department of State Policy Statement on Austria

SECRET WASHINGTON, September 20, 1948.

A. OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of the United States with respect to Austria is the reestablishment of Austria as an independent and democratic country. The fulfillment of this objective has been the main consideration in determining US policy since the signing of the Moscow Declaration on November 1, 1943.[1] The principal means employed have been the military occupation of Austria, the conclusion of various international agreements designed both to establish and to enlarge the functions of the Austrian Government, and the negotiation of a four-power treaty terminating occupation and recognizing the full sovereign rights of the Austrian Government and people. To assure that the full intent of the Moscow Declaration is carried out, the US has extended economic assistance to Austria on a considerable scale, and in military occupation as well as international discussions has insisted that no action should be taken or rights be acquired by any foreign power in Austria which would prejudice independence following the termination of military occupation and the withdrawal of the military forces of the four powers.

B. POLICY ISSUES

The position of Austria with respect to the Allied Powers is unique in that Austria is still subject to military occupation and at the same time is recognized as a sovereign state by this government and treated in all political and economic matters as a liberated area. The legal rights of the United States as an occupying power, originally defined in the Agreements on Control Machinery and Zones of Occupation concluded by the European Advisory Commission in July 1945,[2] were

[1] *Foreign Relations*, 1943, vol. I, p. 761.

[2] For the text of the Agreement on the Control Machinery in Austria see *Foreign Relations*, The Conference of Berlin (The Potsdam Conference) 1945, vol. I, p. 351. For the text of the agreement on the Zones of Occupation and the Administration of the City of Vienna see Department of State, Treaties and Other International Acts Series (TIAS) No. 1600.

redefined in the new Control Machinery Agreement of June 1946.[3] These agreements assign to the US a zone of occupation in Austria, a zone in the city of Vienna including rights of transportation and free access, and membership, along with Great Britain, France, and the USSR, in the Allied Council which has general supervisory rights with respect to the Austrian Government. The Commanding General of the US forces in Austria represents this government in the Allied Council as the United States High Commissioner in Austria. In addition, as a result of the *de jure* recognition of the Austrian Government in January 1946, the United States and Austria have exchanged diplomatic representatives.

Through this mechanism of military and civilian administration, we have implemented in Austria our policy of enlarging progressively the sphere of authority of the Austrian Government and of giving such economic assistance, through UNRRA, army civilian relief, and various grants and credits as would provide for immediate relief needs and the reconstruction of the Austrian economy to meet the future requirements of national independence. In the international sphere, the US has taken the lead in pushing the conclusion of an Austrian treaty in the Council of Foreign Ministers and encouraging the Austrian Government to become affiliated with those international organizations which seek to attain common ends through the cooperation of independent national states.

1. POLITICAL

The implementation of the basic policy of fulfilling the intent of the Moscow Declaration by the conclusion of a treaty establishing and recognizing Austrian independence has to date been made impossible by the clash between the western states and the Soviet Union on both the content and purpose of the treaty. To the western states in general, and the US in particular, the ultimate fate of Austria is important not only from the point of view of its strategic location in Europe but more immediately to prevent the inclusion of Austria in the Soviet orbit.

The objective of the west has been to reestablish Austria as an independent state within the frontiers of 1937. To this end the United States has made a heavy investment in Austria, in the cost of military occupation and in the expenditures made for relief and economic reconstruction. However great the past and future investments may be in material terms, no accounting can be made of the political value of the successful opposition which the Austrian Government and people have,

[3] For the text of this Agreement, signed June 28, 1946, see *A Decade of American Foreign Policy, Basic Documents, 1941–49* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 614.

with the assistance of the western powers, made to the encroachments of the Soviet forces on their national sovereignty as well as the efforts of the Austrian Communist Party to disrupt internal order and stability. Any weakening of this opposition either by the Austrian Government or by the western powers to permit either outright or veiled Soviet control would have serious repercussions in European politics.

The Austrian Government, formed as a result of the elections of December 1945, is composed of a coalition of the Peoples' Party and Socialists. The Communists obtained approximately five per cent of the total popular vote in this election, and since that time such electoral tests as shop council elections in the factories show that the Communists have not increased their strength even in the Soviet zone of occupation. The government is staunchly anti-Communist by reason of the political orientation of its component parties and by reason of its experiences at the hands of the Soviet military authorities. All forms of coercion have been tried by the Soviets, including the kidnapping and arrest of government officials, but such pressure has not caused the Austrian Government to waver in its consistent support of western aims. Similarly, Austria has resisted all efforts by the Soviets to conclude a bilateral agreement settling the major issues which prevent the conclusion of the Austrian treaty.

The adherence of the Austrian Government and people to western aims is not solely the result of convenience arising from military occupation nor from fear of Soviet aggression in the event the Soviet [*Western?*] occupation forces were withdrawn. Historically, communism has had no roots in Austria and the Austrian people have always participated in western political movements. Since the liberation in 1945, no strikes or social unrest have hindered the operations either of the government or the occupation forces. The only strike of any consequence was in the Soviet zone in protest over the labor policies of the Soviet military managers. The Austrian Government has willingly participated in such United Nations activities as are permitted within the limitations of its sovereignty still remaining, and is a participating member in the organization for European Economic Cooperation.

In face of the overwhelming support of western aims, the Soviet Union has through its military occupation a formidable foothold in Austria which can nullify the fulfillment of the international agreements respecting the reestablishment of Austrian independence. The Soviet forces have in general pursued an arbitrary and unilateral policy in their zone and have impeded Austrian reconstruction. By means of the economic enterprises and resources held as German assets pending treaty settlement, the Soviets have, on the contrary, deprived the Austrian economy of necessary goods which would have been

utilized internally or exported. These enterprises have been operated by Soviet managers with no regard for Austrian law or for administrative control by federal or local government. Resources produced in the Soviet zone have been withheld from time to time from other zones, a practice which has seriously interfered with efforts to establish a unified Austrian economy.

While the ultimate objective of Soviet policy cannot be exactly surmised, it does not appear that the Soviets wish to irrevocably partition Austria. The eastern zone including Vienna would be an economic and political liability to the Soviets unless major changes were made in the political and economic organization of central and eastern Europe. It is more likely that the Soviets seek the withdrawal of western occupation forces from Austria, either through a treaty settlement or through threats, in hopes that through external pressure and internal disorder a government more amenable to Soviet objectives may be formed to replace the present coalition.

The central fact in western policy and for the future of Austria is the conclusion of the treaty discussions. Discussions have been held in the Council of Foreign Ministers on the treaty since June 1946.[4] The last session of the Deputies in London was suspended on May 6, 1948 as a result of fundamental disagreement on the two specific issues of rectification of the frontiers in favor of Yugoslavia and the payment of 150 million dollars in reparations to Yugoslavia.[5] In the treaty negotiations the issues have narrowed down to the following:

(*a*) German Assets.—Under the terms of the compromise French proposal, the problem is to determine the exact amount of properties to be turned over to the Soviets in satisfaction of their claims to German assets under Potsdam and the sum which Austria will pay to regain control over all properties now held by the Soviets which are not transferred to their ownership. The three western powers have insisted that any burden incurred by Austria in this settlement shall be within her ability to discharge without extensive foreign assistance, and, secondly, that any property or rights acquired by the Soviets shall be subject to Austrian law and not bear extraterritorial privileges.

(*b*) Frontiers.—The western powers insist that Austria shall possess the frontiers of 1937 and that no territory be ceded to Yugoslavia.

(*c*) Reparations.—The western powers insist that, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, no reparations be exacted from Austria.

(*d*) Military Defense.—The western powers insist that Austria be permitted to arm its military forces, the extent of which has been

[4] See *Foreign Relations*, 1946, vol. II, pp. 493 ff. and 1947, vol. II, pp. 139 ff. and pp. 676 ff.

[5] For documentation on the meetings of the Deputies for Austria, February–May 1948, see pp. 1466 ff.

agreed, with no restrictions on the source from which material is derived.

(*e*) Independence.—The western states insist that all four powers agree to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Austria.

The remaining unagreed articles in the treaty would be readily settled once agreement is reached on these basic issues. The resumption of discussions on the treaty, the determination of which is initially in the hands of the US Deputy as next Chairman, will depend on developments in western relations with the Soviets in central Europe as a whole. In the negotiations to date we have urged that the treaty contain adequate safeguards to enable the Austrian people to maintain their independence. Pending the conclusion of such a treaty the US will continue to maintain the authority of the Allied Council as the most effective means to oppose Soviet pressure on the Austrian Government, to press for greater autonomy and authority for the Austrian Government, and to concert with Austrian leaders to maintain the present government coalition and to assist its efforts in combatting communism and the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union.

2. ECONOMIC

The United States was mindful in adhering to the Moscow Declaration that an independent Austria could endure only if it were economically self-supporting. To achieve this result, Austria has to increase production, expand foreign trade, maintain internal financial stability and cooperate with all nations interested in the development of stable economic conditions.

At the end of the war Austria required outside assistance in order to make the structural changes in the Austrian economy required by its severance from Germany and to repair the severe damages and dislocations resulting directly from the war. The low level of economic activity and consumption prevailing in Austria at the end of the war, together with the disturbed conditions in Europe, prevented revival of the export and tourist trades and thereby made it impossible for Austria to finance even the most essential of its import requirements without outside assistance. Accordingly, the US has extended the major portion of all foreign aid received by Austria since the liberation in May 1945. As a result of this assistance, a gradual improvement has taken place in production and the level of consumption in Austria. By the spring of 1948, the average production of certain producers goods had practically attained the pre-war level. On the other hand, recovery in the field of agricultural production and consumers goods has lagged. A considerable degree of financial stability has been achieved as a result of two successful currency conversions taken by the Austrian Government since 1945 with the aid of the Allied Council.

The currency reform in December 1947 played a particularly important role in promoting financial stability.[6]

Full recovery and the reconstruction of a national economy capable of sustaining an independent state depends on further foreign aid, a more effective use of available resources and the right of Austria to take her place as an equal among nations working for the establishment of stable international economic relations.

From 1945 to the beginning of ECA operations in April 1948, the foreign grants and credits extended to Austria amounted to more than 600 million dollars. About 80 per cent of this aid came from the United States. Notwithstanding this assistance, Austrian recovery progressed at a very slow pace until late 1947, owing in part to the persistence of abnormal conditions in international trade and in part to the necessary concentration of outside assistance on relief rather than on recovery goods. In addition, indigenous resources could not be fully utilized because of the inadequacy of raw material and capital goods imports and the fact that the country was divided into four zones under military occupation. Unsettled world conditions, particularly the prolonged uncertainty as to the nature and extent of Germany's industrial reconstruction, have made it difficult for the Austrian Government to pursue a clear-cut policy of industrial reconstruction. In addition, the uncertainty of the status of "German assets" within Austria has proven to be psychologically as well as physically a disorganizing factor.

In order that outside assistance may not create a heavy debt for the Austrian economy, more than 90 per cent of the United States aid to Austria prior to ECA was extended on a grant basis. Because of the relatively slow recovery in Europe as a whole, and because it now appears that by the end of the European Recovery Program Austria may not achieve full recovery, it has been decided that ECA allotments for the present will be in the form of outright grants. We consider it important that the Austrian economy become self-supporting as quickly as possible. It is essential that recovery proceed at a more rapid pace. An increasing portion of the ECA allotments to Austria will have to be used for raw materials and capital goods rather than for food. With the 1948 harvest, food supplies in Austria should permit consumption at an average close to the pre-war level.

With respect to the control and utilization of Austrian resources, we view full Austrian sovereignty in these matters to be an essential concomitant of political independence. Although full sovereignty by Austria will not be realized until withdrawal of the occupation forces, we consider it of paramount importance that Austria be allowed to control its resources without interference. In accordance with this

[6] Documentation on the 1947 Austrian currency conversion is included in the compilation on problems of Quadripartite Control of Austria, *Foreign Relations*, 1947, vol. II, pp. 1167 ff.

view, the US has consistently advocated and supported in the Allied Council various measures tending to place upon Austria the responsibility for the direction and control of its economy.

In regard to Austrian imports, the question has arisen repeatedly whether imports financed by ECA or through other US grants or credits should be distributed throughout the four zones of occupation. The United States in all cases has urged that Austria should be treated as a unit and that discrimination among the different zones of occupation would result in a division of the country making impossible eventual establishment of a sovereign and independent state. The only limitation which we have placed upon the freedom of trade among the zones in Austria is that shipments to the Soviet zone of materials procured with US funds should not include materials of war potential of the classification now barred from shipment to countries in the Soviet orbit by US regulations.

Since full economic recovery in Europe can be achieved only through international cooperation, we have encouraged Austria to join the various United Nations bodies and other international economic organizations. We have also encouraged the Austrian Government to resume trade relations interrupted by the *Anschluss* with Germany and by the war. As Austria's economy complements those of its neighbors, and even though some of these countries are now in the Soviet orbit, it is not considered practical to attempt to persuade Austria to orient its trade primarily toward the OEEC countries rather than toward non-participating areas. Any trade relations beneficial to the Austrian economy should be encouraged provided they do not entail political ties or trade agreements of such a comprehensive nature as to limit its independence. In point of fact, Austria's trade until the present time has been mainly oriented to the west owing to difficulties the satellite countries have created rather than any unwillingness on the part of Austria.

C. Relations With Other States

With the exception of relations with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and other satellite states, Austrian relations with the European states in general are cordial and have been regularized through the interchange of diplomatic missions. Trade agreements have now been signed by Austria with most European states and the expanding commerce which has resulted from these agreements also effected the increased rate of economic recovery since 1947.

Great Britain and France are signatory to the same international agreements respecting Austria as the United States. On all major issues the British and French have made common cause with the US in opposing the encroachments of Soviet policy on Austrian independ-

ence and sovereignty. In many cases the British and French have taken the initiative either in the Allied Council or through diplomatic channels to establish principles of legal right respecting Austria. In economic matters, however, the initiative has been yielded to the United States since we can contribute a proportionately greater share of the assistance required for Austrian recovery.

Austria's relations with Italy and Switzerland are good and are nourished by a steadily expanding commerce. There are no issues affecting relations with these two states, particularly since the South Tyrol problem has been solved by an Austro-Italian understanding.[7] Relations with Germany are still subject to many military government controls and trade is hampered by the inability of the Austrian economy to provide dollars for the purchase of goods or services from the bi-zonal area. Relations between Austria and the satellite states of Czechoslovakia and Hungary are correct, with few outstanding issues affecting these relations which could not be solved by direct negotiation.

Austrian relations with the Soviet Union remain the paramount issue owing to the Soviet ability to block the conclusion of the treaty and to continue to maintain forces of military occupation within Austria. During the recent meeting of the Deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London (February–May 1948), the Soviets made ostensible concessions on the German assets issue. At the same time, Soviet policy within Austria did not succeed in imposing the same type of restrictions on free access as imposed on Berlin. After the suspension of the discussions in London, however, relations between the USSR and the Austrian Government deteriorated. The Soviets arrested two high-ranking Austrian officials on charges of espionage against the Soviet forces.[8] Within the Allied Council the Soviet High Commissioner vigorously denounced the agreement with the United States on ECA assistance.[9] The attitude of the Soviet delegate towards the Austrian observer at the Belgrade Conference on the Danube does not indicate any change in the Soviet policy.[10]

At this point it is not known whether Soviet support given to the Yugoslav claims for frontier rectification and for the payment of reparations will be continued in any treaty discussions in the future. The Cominform denunciation of Yugoslav policy specifically mentioned the nationalistic tendencies of the Yugoslav Government particularly with reference to Carinthia and Trieste. The Austrian

[7] For documentation on the Austro-Italian understanding on the South Tyrol see pp. 1352 ff.

[8] Regarding the Soviet arrests of Austrian officials see pp. 1433 ff.

[9] The text of the agreement under reference, signed July 2, 1948, is printed in the Department of State, Treaties and Other International Acts Series (TIAS) No. 1921.

[10] Documentation on the Danube Conference is included in volume IV.

Communist Party is opposed to any cession of territory to Yugoslavia, and the only support which frontier rectification finds in Austria is in the microscopic Slovene Communist Party in Carinthia itself. In as much as the Soviets apparently supported the Yugoslav claims in the London Conference only on a formal basis, the Soviet position may conceivably be changed in any future negotiations, thus creating a situation which could be used to advantage in the negotiations on the frontier.

Since the controversy between the Cominform and Yugoslavia began, Austrian relations with Yugoslavia have shown a perceptible change. Prior to that dispute Yugoslavia refused to exchange full diplomatic representation with Austria. In the Council of Foreign Ministers the Yugoslav delegation was vigorously outspoken in its denunciation of the present Austrian Government and its policy with regard to the frontier. Since the Cominform denunication, however, an Austrian trade delegation has successfully concluded the basic work on a trade agreement with Yugoslavia and discussions have been held concerning other problems affecting the relations of the two states, excluding the frontier issue and the demand for reparations. It is not impossible, therefore, that the Austrian and Yugoslav governments could reach an agreement in which Yugoslavia recognized the 1937 frontiers in return for a settlement of the economic problems between the two states.

D. Policy Evaluation

In general terms, US policy in Austria has been highly successful both in promoting economic recovery and in assisting the Austrian Government to pursue a policy of national independence. As a result of the popularity in Austria of the similar objectives of United States and Austrian policies, the efforts of the Soviets to include Austria in the orbit of satellite states have not succeeded, despite the military, political and economic pressure used by the Soviet forces to achieve that end. In the implementation of our policy toward Austria the following problems have arisen, particularly in relating the Austrian settlement to the European situation as a whole.

1. The primary question is the advisability of concluding a treaty and withdrawing the four-power occupation forces in the immediate future. Since the February 1948 coup in Czechoslovakia it has been felt that the presence of the US, British and French occupation forces in Austria provided a means of security against Soviet tactics, which if withdrawn would make Austria susceptible to Soviet aggressive aims. In view of this feeling the Department requested the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a decision whether it would be desirable to withdraw the occupation forces from Austria. The Joint Chiefs of Staff concluded that it was not desirable from a military point of view to

withdraw these forces unless such withdrawal was made necessary by overriding political and diplomatic factors. The delegation at the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers subsequently was instructed to continue negotiations in order to get the best treaty possible for Austria and the timing of a decision to withdraw forces was left to a later date in order to take into account general European developments. It has become increasingly clear that there is little possibility of the present Austrian Government being overthrown by a Communist coup unless great pressure is applied by the Soviets or unless one of the satellite states provokes a direct aggressive act against Austria. Nevertheless, in the event that a treaty is concluded, the western states will face the problem of providing safeguards for the maintenance of Austrian security after withdrawal of the occupation forces or of the timing that withdrawal in such a way as to enable Austrian security forces to assume responsibility.

2. The western states agreed, therefore, that it would be undesirable to withdraw the occupation forces until the Austrian security forces can be organized and supplied with arms. Discussions are now taking place among the western powers and Austrian officials concerning the arming of the Austrian police and the drawing up of plans for the organization and supply of the future Austrian army.[11] It is hoped that the police and army will be sufficiently prepared in Austria at the time of the withdrawal of the occupation forces to take over immediately the task of maintaining internal order and providing a formal border defense. It is recognized, however, that the Austrian army, as agreed in the treaty, would not be capable of withstanding any direct aggressive act on the part of the Soviets or any of the neighboring satellite states.

3. The apparent impossibility of the Austrian security forces to maintain national independence and territorial integrity raises the problem whether the western states should guarantee Austria against any unprovoked aggression. In the course of modern politics, a coup carried out by an armed minority can have the same effect as an aggressive war in overthrowing established governments and revolutionizing established societies. If any guarantee were given to Austria by the western states it would have to include both a pledge of protection against external aggression and have to take into consideration measures to be employed to prevent any internal coup. The problem of the guarantee of Austrian independence and territorial integrity is involved in Article 2 of the draft treaty. This problem will be discussed in any forthcoming negotiations and a decision will have to be reached

[11] For documentation on the problem of arming the Austrian police and organizing the future Austrian Army, see pp. 1356 ff.

either to drop this article from the treaty or to agree among the western states as to the exact form of the guarantee of Austria and the means whereby it is to be implemented.

4. In the event that the treaty is concluded and a compromise solution reached on the German assets question, care will have to be taken to provide Austria with such assistance as may be required to offset the economic advantages accruing to the Soviet Union through the control and ownership of former German assets in Austria. It may be necessary, therefore, to supply Austria on a commercial basis with economic products such as oil and other petroleum products to make up for any deficiencies from local production which will be drained off by the Soviets.

5. Austrian participation in the European Recovery Program gives renewed emphasis to certain problems with respect to the future of Austrian trade with Eastern European countries. Before the war Austria had strong trading ties with these countries, importing from them large amounts of such essential items as coal and foodstuffs. Since the war Austria has resumed its economic ties with the Eastern European countries on a reduced scale and in a somewhat changed pattern. Except for considerations of United States security objectives with respect to the export of items of a military nature, it is United States policy to encourage Austrian trade with Eastern Europe since such trade tends to lessen the need for making available essential items in short supply from the Western Hemisphere or from other participating countries and adds to the over-all pool of these items which can be made available to the participating countries. The possibility must be reckoned with, however, that the Soviets may demand trade arrangements of such a comprehensive nature as to give the Soviets opportunity to exert considerable influence in Austria's political and economic affairs. Austrian resistance to such an attempt should of course be encouraged and it may be necessary to consider what steps can be taken in conjunction with other interested countries to meet from other sources Austria's needs from Eastern Europe. Care should be taken, however, to insure that the Austrians are not led by a Soviet attempt at economic penetration to forego appropriate efforts of their own to achieve economic recovery and to increase unduly their dependence on economic assistance from the United States.

COPY SECRET

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
PROPERTY DIVISION
RESTITUTION BRANCH
APO 403

PD 007 (RES/MFA A)

Karlsruhe, Germany
22 September 1948

SUBJECT: Exceptional Return of Works of art to Italy

not in A. Hall Dec

TO : Restitution Branch
Property Division
Office of Military Government for Bavaria
APO 407, U.S. Army
ATTN: Mr. H.S. Leonard - MFA A Section

1. Reference your letters of the 24 th of August and 17 th of September and letter AG 007 (Dr) 19 July 1948, subject: "Exceptional Return of Works of Art to Italy", signed by the Adjutant General, G.H. Garde.

2. As stated in the AG letter, this is not restitution. It is a policy of the United States determined in Washington and for which we have directives. Your arguments against fulfilling these directives are appreciated as an example of the conscientious defense of principles constantly exhibited by MFA officers. It is believed however, that these arguments also represent a complete misunderstanding, that these arguments of the nature and spirit both of the directive itself and of the transactions which it was calculated to correct.

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3. Your constant reference to speech in "Il Giornale D'Italia" made by the Facist Minister of Education, Bottai, failed to take into account the fact that this speech was made as a result of increasing scandal of the exports made at the demand of Fascist and Nazi official Bottai was defending himself and the administration of the Fascist Government. The facts that he himself did not agree with the corrupt principles of his superiors, and that eventually he acquired sufficient courage to rebel, does not lessen the fact that in 1942 he was still obeying the orders of Foreign Minister Count Ciano.

4. With respect to the specific objections referred to in your letter of the 24 th August, the objects listed in para 3 are entirely outside the present directive. There is conclusive evidence, not only in the documentation presented by the Italians, but also in the report of the sub-commission of MFA Headquarters Allied Commission for Italy, APO 394, dated the 5th of January 1946, that all transactions covering the objects on schedule , of the above mentioned AG letter, were accomplished to the accompaniment of tortuous and twisted offers and counter-offers, mostly intended to disguise the essential facts that objects of great worth and value were being removed from Italy contrary to the best interests of the country. The more fcts that an object was at one time offered to a museum in the United States, does not signify that a license would

would have been grabbed for such export, and it only indicates a fact which is supported by entirely different evidence, that that museum, with its great wealth, is most anxious to acquire Euro European masterpieces. A recent suggestion by the director of that museum proposes the export of works of art from Germany, taking advantage of the condition of the German museum.

5. Concerning the Bernini "Veritas" there is evidence that it is still in Italy. This Headquarters has been informed that the circumstances are as follows: At the last minute, after the export license hadbeen granted under pressure, it was possible for a devoted custodian to take advantage of the necessities of air-raid protection and to spirit the statue to a location unknown to the Germans, where it was hidden until the war was over. We have been informed that the reason it was included in the documentation was simply to make the lists complete. This is, obviously, a weak reasoning and the Italien representatives have been informed that we do not look with favor upon such actions which simply gave everyone more work.

6. For your information an indenpendent examination of the entire file produces the following comments:

a. The evidence shows that all dealings were "extraordinary There is no open evidence of corruption.

b. The evidence shows that official action had to be taken to cut off the exodus into Germany, which implies that something was wrong with operations under existing circumstances in May 1942.

c. The evidence shows that all items in Schedule A are of cultural importance. Works need not be by Italien masters to qualify as part of the cultural heritage of Italy.

d. I believe international law recognizes the right of a new government to repudiate acts of its predecessor, especially where a revolution is involved. If so, the Italians have a good case under Schedule A.

e. The return is in line with the general spirit of "Restitution" i.e., to return whatever the Germans removed by purchase, duress, collusion or other means, while they were in another country.

7. This letter is being written because of the understanding of the spirit of your objections to this action, and it is hoped that the points outlined above will give you a more correct interpretation of the entire matter than your letters indicate you have reached. Nevertheless the AG letter of the 19th of July is a directive fe from the Military Governor in implementation of higher directives, and it is requested that you carry out these orders pro promptly.

FOR THE CHIEF:

RICHARD F HOWARD
deputy Chief
for Cultural Restitution

Incl. AG Letter (signed)
19 July 48, Schedule A

Statement of Dr. Kajetan M u e h l m a n n

Owing to the short time at my disposal I can only give a brief account. By the time you come here next time it is my intention to write down as many details as I can remember and perhaps you could give orders to the prison manegement to give me the possibility to write them down.

Dr. Muehlmann.

Unfortunately it was impossible to finish this task, for the gretater part it is still only put down in shorthand. I advise you to give orders to the effect that I shall be put in a position to finish it. It will take another 2 hours to write it in longhand.

Dr. Kaj. Muehlmann.

My activity as an art expert.

a)	In Austria	1938- 1939
b)	In Poland	1939- 1943
c)	In Holland	1940- 1944

a) Austria.

In my capacity as the head of everything connected with art matters in Austria, from April 1938 until June 1939, I was also responsible for all art collections. Thus I could avert two dangers which were threatening Austria: One of them was the splitting up of the Kunsthistorische Museum, which had been intended by the Gauleiters of the Ostmark, and the other one was the splitting up and shipping off the famous private collections of Alfons Rothschild, Lous Rothschild and Baron Gutmann.
I also refused an offer from an agent of Lord Duvine's as well as Goering's offer. In spring 1939, Haberstock, an art merchant from Berlin appeared on the scene and introduced himself as "Kommissar of Collections belonging to Jews in Austria", Although he was the personal representative of Hitler. I showed him the door. In June 1939 Hitler looked at these collections and again I most energetically pleaded for their remaining in Vienna. This was the reason that I was afterwards dismissed without notice by Gauleiter Buerckel. It must be pointed out, however, that by my decisive the collections remained intact and were not removed from Vienna. The fact that these collections have been confiscated by one of the occupation forces as "German Property" is in direct contradiction to the Potsdam Agreement. These collections never were German property. The attempt made by Berlin in 1939 to take them away was prevented by my interference, nor can it be said that they were removed under "druck".

./.

105006

b.) Poland.

At the end of September 1939, Goering, head of the German National Defense Council appointed me as special representative for securing Polish art treasures. In the first place it was my task to protect them from destruction, be it bomb damage or just careless storing in cellars. In the course of this undertaking I inventoried all the art treasures and deposited them in Warsaw and Krakow. By the end of 1939, 70% of the Polish art treasures had been brought into sfaety and were analized, pfotographed and restaurated. From 1939 to 1943, three-or four-hundred paintings, 70 altars and 60 tapestries were restaurated. I had 200 new, good frames made in Vienna. In Autumn 1943 I had finished my task and turned over each piece, according to the lists to Governor General, Dr.Franck in the Castle of Krakow. After the collapse of the third Reich all I know is that the greater part remained in Wawel.....11....

105007

Sammlung des Führers. Stand am 1.Febr. 1945

Z e l l e Nr. 3

3414	? Rahmen ?	
3648	Theobald Michau	Flusslandschaft mit Hirten und Vieh
3649	Rudolph Matth. Toma	Schloss und Mühle in der Wachau
3652	Julius v. Blaas	Ungarischer Pferdemarkt
3653	Frans Floris	Venus und Amor
3655	Laurent de la Hire	Opfer vor einer Statue des Merkur
3656	Eustache Lesueur	Die Bundeslade
3657	August Lucas	Italienische Landschaft
3658	Guercino zugeschrieben	Jael und Sisorra
3659	Abraham Mignon	Blumen und Früchte
3660	Simone Pignone	Die heilige Caecilie
3661	Karl Begas	Bildnis einer Dame in dunkelbl. Samtkleid
3662	Johann Bapt.Lampi d.Ä.	Junges Mädchen eine Opferkanne haltend
3664	Ludwig v.Hofmann	Nackter Hirtenknabe m. Schafen
3665	Frz.Xaver Winterhalter	Bildnis der Marquise de Villers
3666	Jakob Ochterfelt	Landschaft mit Jagdgesellschaft
3667	Abr.Hendr. Beyeren	Fischstilleben m. Taschenkrebsen
3668,	Jan Voorhout	Atelier-Szene
3669	Christian Ludwig Agricola	Nächtliches Krebsfischen
3670	Jan Maurits Quinckhardt	Familienbildnis
3671	Gerard Jacob v.d.Saude-Bakhuysen	Blumenstück
3673	Govaert Flinck	Bildnis eines Mannes
3674	Jakob Esselens	Die Angelpartie
3675	J.C.Vaarberg	Abendliche Marktszene
3676	Pieter Jacobsz Codde	Musikalische Gesellschaft
3677	Pieter Claehs	Stilleben mit zwei Schädeln
3678	Wouter Verschuur	Reiter mit 2 Pferden an der Tränke
3679	Toskanisch	Madonna mit Kind
3680	Ch.Guill.Henri Franc.Louis de Steuben	Tod Napoleons I.
3681	Francois Hubert Drouais	Dame mit ihrer Tochter am Toilettentisch
3682	Franz Xaver Winterhalter	Bildnis der Prinzessin O.Cantacuzine
3702	August Weber	Italienische Landschaft
3704	Pieter Gerardus van Os	Früchte-Stilleben
3705	Jan Havickszz Steen	Bildnis des Admirals Corn.Evertsen d.Ä.
3706	Peeter Bout u.Ad.Frs. Boudewyns	Südl. Meeresbucht m.Staffage
3707	" " "	Ital.Jahrmarktszene bei antiken Ruinen

Sammlung des Führers **Stand am 1.Febr. 1945**

Zelle Nr. 1

388	Wiener Strassen-Bilder (Einzelblätter)	
1064	Hans Makart	200 Handzeichnungen
1094	./.	Kästchen mit Porzellan
1674	Karl Holleck-Weithmann	1 Mappe mit 23 Zeichnungen Alt-Nürnberg
1707	Rubens-Schule (?)	Heinrich IV. schliesst Frieden
1985	Albrecht Dürer	Zeichnungen (24 Stck. Lichtdrucktafeln)
1986	./.	1 Katalog der Ausstellung "Friedrich der Grosse " (1912)
2241	./.	12 Stück Meissner Mokka-Tassen
2880	Pietro Muttoni	Die Astronomen
3240	Emil F.Scheibe	Die verschworene Gemeinschaft
3294	Frz.v.Stuck	Badende Nymphe von Faunen belauscht
3316	Jacomo Victor	Geflügelhof mit Kaninchen
3341	Anonym (P.Pannini) ?	Strasse mit Arkaden durch einen Berg
3342	" "	Römischer Triumpfbogen m. Staffage
3489	Frz.v.Lenbach	Porträt der Frau Cosima Wagner
3882	Walter Gotschke	Panzergrenadiere (15 Stck. Graphiken in einer Holzkassette.)

first continuation of Zelle 3

3712	Jan Olis	Drei Landsknechte trinkend u. rauchend
3713	Karel du Jardin	Bänkelsänger-Paar u. Zuhörergruppe
3714	Nicolaes Maes	Bildnis eines jungen Mannes
3717	Abr.Hendr.Beyeren	Stilleben mit Trauben, Austern
3718	Adriaen van Ostade	Sitzender Mann m. Weinglas und Kanne
3719	Lucas Cranach d.Ä.	Porträt Philipp Melanchthons
3720	Carl Chr.Vogel v.Vogelstein	Bildnis der Sängerin Henriette Sonntag
3721	Adolf v. Menzel	Bildnis des Malers Paul Meyerheim
3722	Hendrik van Averkamp	Winterlandschaft m. Eisläufern
3723	Louis Leopold Boilly	Selbstporträt
3724	Pieter Jansz Quast	Die Schornsteinfeger
3725	Hans Wertinger	Bildnis eines Mannes
3726	Francois le Moyne	Entwurf zu einem Deckengemälde
3727	Franz Barbarini	Gemüse-Markt in Wien
3728	L.R.Trinquesse	Kopf eines Mädchens in Rokoko
3729	Jos. Wopfner	Landstrasse mit Fuhrwerken
3730	Karl Blechen	Ital. Felsenlandschaft mit Kirche
3736	William Gouw Ferguson	Geflügel-Stilleben mit Hahn etc.
3738	Adriaen van de Velde	Landschaft mit Staffage
3739	Hendrik Goltzius	Männlicher Kopf (Pinselzeichnung)
3740	Reinier Nooms Gen. Zeeman	Küstenlandschaft m. Galeeren
3741	Jan van Goyen	Eislaufszene bei einem Schloss
3742	Jean Bapt. Boeschaert	Früchte-Stilleben m. Tulpen
3743	Allart van Everdingen	Norwegische Flusslandschaft
3749	Adriaen van der Werff	Mariae Heimsuchung
3750	Joh. Heinrich Roos	Hirt mit Schafen, Ziegen
3751	Nicolaes Molenaer	Eislauf vor den Mauern einer Stadt
3752	Joh. Georg Ziesenis	Bildnis einer Dame mit Hut
3756	Barend Vermeer	Stilleben mit chinesischer Vase,Laute,Kanne
3757	Kerstiaen de Coninck	Untergang von Sodom und Gomorrha
3758	Jakob Maris	Junger Mann u. Mädchen beim Wein
3759	Friedrich Voltz	Rinderherde u. Hirt in der Abendsonne
3761	Cornelis Saftleven	Reiter u. Schimmel u. Hund in einer Höhle
3762	Isaak van Ostade	Nächtlicher Halt eines Bauernfuhrwerks
3763	Cornelis Bega	Mädchen auf einem Hocker sitzend
3765	Corn.Sam.Stortenbecker	Vogelstilleben (3 tote Vögel)
3766	Friedr. Voltz	Alte Buche
3767	Friedr. Gauermann	Zwei Adler bei einem verendeten Hirsch
3768	Joseph Heicke	Stier u. Ziegen mit Hirtenknaben

second continuation of Zelle 3

3770	Ambros.Heinr. Eckert	Reiterüberfall auf ein Kloster
3776	Corn.van Haarlem	Gesellschaft im Freien
3777	Govaert Flinck (?)	Tobias und der Engel
3779	Bar.Corn.Koekkoek	Strasse mit Eichen und Viehtreiber
3884	Chr. Kröner	Winterlandschaft mit Wildschweinen
3885	Hans Leu	Norwegische Fjordlandschaft
3886	Charles Brias	Markt-Szene
3887	Henri van Assche	Gewitterlandschaft
3888	Jan Hals	Rommelspotspieler
3889	Palma Giovane	Bildnis eines alten Herrn
3890	Karl Hagemeister	Teich mit Fischkästen
3891	Philipps Wouwerman	Aufbruch einer Jagdgesellschaft
3892	Frans de Momper	Winterlandschaft
3893	Simon de Vliegor	Schiffe auf hoher See - rechts eine Mole
3894	Daniel Vertangen	Göttermahl
3897	J.E. Liotard	Stilleben mit Teegeschirr
3898	" "	Stilleben mit Karaffen
3899	Jakob van Ruysdael	Landschaft mit hohen Eichen und Bauernhaus
3900	Französisch um1770	Jagdstilleben mit Doppelflinte
3901	Dirk Maesy	Landschaft mit Hirschjagd
3902	Anne Vallayer-Coster	Atelier-Stilleben
3903	Jan de Bray	Kartenspieler
3904	Carl Blechen	Das Mühlental bei Amalfi
3920	Aug.Leonhardi 1858	Mühle im Loserwitzgrund ?
3923	J.H.Füger	Mythologische Szene
3924	Pieter Mulier	Strand und Schiffe auf bewegter See
3925	Joh.Heinr.Roos	Zug über das Gebirge
3926	Jakob Marrel	Blumen-Stilleben mit Kakadu
3927	D.Donny	Hafenstadt mit Turm im Mondschein
3928	Pieter Lastmann	Der Uriasbrief
3929	Jan Provoost	Grablegung
3930	P.C. von Slingelandt	Näherin und Knabe
3931	A.Cuyp	Flusslandschaft mit Kirchturm und Windmühle
3932	Unbekannt um 1640	Angler an einem See bei Abendstimmung
3933	Jan Siberechtz Mancadam	Flusslandschaft mit Felspartie und 2 Jägern im Boot

continued Zelle Nr. 6

3609	Gabriel v. Max	Affe mit Büchern
3611	Herman Frred.Kami ten Kate	Wirtshausszene
3621	Rudolf Alt	Motiv bei Grein an der Donau
3622	Anonym um 1800	Venus bei der Toilette
3623	Friedr. Gauermann (?)	Ansicht des Wolfgangsees bei St.Gilgen
3624	Joh.Bapt. Lampi d.J.	Portrait eines Diplomaten in Uniform
3627	Joh.Bapt.Lampi d.J. (?)	Bildnis einer älteren Dame m.weissem Schal
3628	Anton Hlavacek	Der Königssee mit Schöffeldspitze
3630	Rudolf Alt	Platz in Rom mit dem Senatorenpalast
3632	Bard.Corn.Keekkoek	Landschaft mit Staffage
3633	Ferd.C.Waldmüller	Bildnis des Erzherzogs Johann v. Oesterreich
3684	Aelbert Cuyp	Landschaft bei Sonnenuntergang mit Vieh
3687	Jean Baptiste Lallemand	Küstenlandschaft bei Sonnenuntergang
3688	" " "	Küstenlandschaft mit Turm, antiken Brunnen
3689	Jan Vermeer van Haarlem	Abendliche Landschaft mit Staffage
3690	Friedr.Aug.v.Kaulbach	Bildnis einer hessischen Prinzessin
3691	Jean Baptiste Huet	Landschaft mit Brücke und Staffage
3692	" " "	Landschaft mit " " "
3693	Nach Antoine Watteau	Löwenjagd
3694	Jean Baptiste Jos.Pater	Jagdfrühstück im Freien
3695	David Teniers d.J.	Hirt, zwei Rinder und Schafherde
3696	Aernout van der Neer	Winterlandschaft m.Schlittschuhläufer
3780	Domenico Feti	David
3781	Heinr.Wilh.Schweickhardt	Schaustellung eines Quacksalbers
3782	Bernaert Fabritius	Heimsuchung
3783	Hubert Robert	Austreibung der Händler a.d.Tempel
3784	Giacinto Brandi	Homer m.Lorbeerkranz u.Geige
3785	Hendr.v.de Sande-Bakhuyzen	Landschaft m.Vieh auf der Weide
3786	Peter Schotanus	Stilleben m.Folianten,Himmelsglobus
3787	Henri Jean Augustin Leys	Nähende Frau im Hof eines Hauses
3788	Nic.Pietersz Berchem	Südl.Landschaft mit Felsparthie
3789	Antonis de Lorme	Inneres einer Renaissance-Kirche
3790	Nicolas de Largillière	Portrait Jeanne van Robais
3791	Jan van de Capelle	Segelschiffe an der Küste
3801	Hendrik van Steenwisch d.J.	Inneres einer gotischen Kirche
3803	Francisco Zurbarau	Kreuztragung
3804	Daniel Seghers	Grosses Blumenstück

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Z e l l e Nr. 6

1771	Holländisch (17.Jahrh.)	Alte Frau mit Turban und Kneifer
3104	German v. Bohn	Gretchen am Brunnen
3202	Frans Francken d.J.	Die Bergpredigt
3270	Andreas Schelfhout	Winterlandschaft mit Pferdeschlitten
3271	Cornelis de Man	Bauerntanz in einer Schenke
3272	Jan Christiaen Schotel	Fischerboote an der Küste
3273	Jakob Phil.Hackert	Die Ebene von Capua
3274	Jakob " "	Kastel an einem See mit Staffage
3282	Anonym: Französisch 18.Jahrh.	Bildnis eines Herrn in Grau
3321	Karl Peter Burnitz	Waldbach
3322	Heinrich Bürkel	Gefangene auf einem Karren
3328	Franz v. Lenbach	Portrait Kaiser Friedrich III.
3330	Ludwig Voltz	Begegnung auf der Alm
3332	Frz.Xaver Winterhalter	Weibl. Bildnis mit rosa Schleife am Kleid
3339	Anonym 18.Jahrh.	Männliches Portrait mit Hermelinmantel
3390	Franz v. Stuck	Doppelbildnis zweier Mädchen
3404	- Gobelin -	1 Renaissance-Gobelin: Caesar empfängt das Haupt des Pompejus
3541	Adelaide Vincent geb.Guiard	Portrait der Mme Clodion geb. Pajou
3557	Heinrich Bürkel	Rast vor einem Tiroler Wirtshaus
3558	Thomas Ender	Berchtesgaden mit Watzmann
3559	Anonym	Gebirgslandschaft m.d.Salzkammergut-Seen
3563	Ernst Nowak	Pater Kellermeister
3565	Alois Greil	Inneres einer Kirche, ein Ritter m. Tochter
3569	Anonym (?)	Weidelandschaft mit Stier an einem Baum
3572	Karl Moll (nach Schindler)	Gebirgslandschaft bei Nebel
3573	Rosalba Carriera	Damenbildnis m. rotem Mantel
3576	Andreas Schelfhout	Landschaft mit 2 Personen
3577	Friedr.Aug.v.Kaulbach	Italienerin (Kopf)
3579	Frans Francken d.J.	Christus u. die Ehebrecherin
3580	Pieter Frederic van Os	Im Pferdestall
3581	Jan Mari ten Kate	Der Fotograf im Dorfe
3582	Bar.Corn.Koekkoek	Holländische Landschaft
3583	H.Savery	Kühe auf der Weide
3584	Andr. Schelfhout	Felsige Küstenlandschaft m. Segelbooten
3603	Friedr.v.Amerling	Schlafendes Kind
3606	Andr. Schelfhout	Holländ.Winterlandschaft m.Staffage

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Z e l l e Nr. 4

93	Rudolf Alt	Engelsburg (Aquarell)
2242	Rudolf Alt	Heuernte in Tirol
3184	Adriaen van Ostade	2 Männer und Frau mit einem Brief
3186	Adriaen Pietersz v.d.Venne	Dame vor dem Spiegel
3187	Ferdinand v. Rayski	Portrait der Baronin Malinka v.Heynitz
3195	Wilhelm Busch	Landschaft mit Wehr
3197	Adolf Lier	Kuh
3213	Wolf Traut	Weibliches Bildnis mit Haube
3265	Leopold Schmutzler	Mädchen am Brunnen
3278	Ambrosius Bensen	Madonna mit Kind an der Brust
3288	Gerard Dou	Stillleben mit Buch und Lederbeutel
3319	Friedrich Voltz	Kühe und Schafe am Isarufer
3335	Christian W.Ernst Dietrich	Hausierer und Kind
3336	Jan Jos.Horemans	Kartenspieler vor einem Bauernhaus
3344	Karel (Charles) Hendr.Jos.Leickert	"Am Stadtbach"
3345	Adrianus Eversen	Holländ. Stadtbild mit Kirche
3346	Dirk van Lokhorst	Rinder und Schafe auf der Weide
3347	Gregor v. Bochmann	Bauernfuhrwerke und Pferde a.d.Tränke
3348	Max Jos. Wegenbauer	Stier mit Hüterjungen und Hund
3349	Heinr. Bürkel	Rocca Priora
3351	Hugo Vogel	Portrait des General von Ludendorff
3385	— Gobelin	Einnahme von Babylon
3410	Hans v. Bartels	Holländische Wasserträgerin
3413	Bar.Corn.Kookkoek	Der Windsteg
3415	Heinr. Bürkel	Bergstädtchen im Schnee
3551	Ludwig v. Zumbusch	Bildnis eines Knaben m. Sweater
3631	Karl Bögler	Der Dechantshof am Dom in München
3643	Carl Spitzweg	Kellermeister bei der Weinprobe
3644	Carl Spitzweg	Ständchen in einer Gasse
3864	Joh.Wilh.Schirmer	Landschaftsstudie aus Hessen
3866	Ludwig Willroider	Tiroler Landschaft
3867	Hermann Saftleven	Flusslandschaft mit Bergen
3868	Joh.Samuel Bach	Ital. Landschaft mit Ruine
3905	Alfred Stevens	Felsentor bei Etretat
3935	(Silver jug) mit Schäfer-Gruppe und Schwan	Höhe=20 cm, ø = 14 cm

F. Mauch

continued second time Zelle 6

3805	Pieter Gerardus v. Os	Landschaft m. weidendem Vieh
3806	Joh.Barth.Duntze	Winterlandschaft m.Pferdeschlitten
3850	Gabriel Metsu	Stilleben mit Hering,Weinkrug u.Pokal
3851	Lorenzo di Credi	Brustbild eines jungen Mädchens
3852	Jan Griffier	Bergige Flusslandschaft
3853	" "	Flusstal im Hochgebirge
3854	Hans Baldung gen.Grien	Die Buße des hlg. Chrysostomus
3855	Edm.Friedr.Kanold	~~Schuppenxxxxxxbing~~ Südl.Küstenlandschaft mit Ölbäumen
3856	Friedr.Voltz	Schuppen i.Aubing
3857	Jan.Hendr.Verheyen	Holländ.Stadtbild mit Kirche
3858	Adriaen v.d.Velde	Vieh u.Hirt vor einer offenen Hütte
3862	Sir Nathanael Dance	Weibliches Bildnis m.Halskette aus künstl. Blumen

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Z e l l e Nr. 7

1093	Bronze Uhr	Ein Hirt findet Romulus
3173	Van Tiuus	Alte Frau mit Buch
3174	Philipp Röth	Eichbäume
3175	Izaak van Ostade	Bauern-Hochzeit
3176	Pieter van Wattig	Grottenlandschaft mit antikem Brunnen
3177	Joseph van Severdouck	Scene aus dem 7o er Krieg
3178	Aernout van der Neer	Landschaft bei Mondschein
3179	Anna Rosina Liszewska (De Gase)	Portrait Friedrich des Grossen
3180	B.Corn Koekkoek	Landschaft m. Schafherde - Kapelle
3207	Jan P. Schoeff	Landschaft mit Staffage
32o9	Wouter Verschuur	Pferde im Stall
321o	Adam Wolfg. Töpfer	Felsenlandschaft mit Staffage
3258	Friedrich Stahl	Paar am Teetisch
3295	Jos. Aug. Knip	Blick vom Tempel der Minerva Medica in Rom.
3296	Gerrit Willemsz Heda	Stilleben mit Silber-Gefässen
3297	Hendrik van Streek	Stilleben mit toten Vögeln u. Zitronen
3298	Cornelis van Spaendonck	Blumenstück mit Fruchtkorb
33o1	Petrus Joh. van Regemorter	Szene mit Quacksalber u. einem Bauernhaus
33o2	Giovanni Battista Tiepeho	Cincinnatus wird zum Diktator gewählt
33o3	Giovanni Paolo Pannini	Architektur-Phantasie (Römisches Forum)
33o4	Juriaen van Streek	Stilleben mit Früchten, Brot u. Weinglas
33o5	Hendrik Corn van Vliet	Inneres einer Kirche
33o6	Matthias Schmid	Jagdhütte im Paznauntal
33o8	David Teniers D.J.	Bauernschenke mit Lautenspieler
331o	Hendrik Gerritsz Pot	Herrenbildnis in schwarz mit Radkragen
3311	George Rummey	Portrait der Mrs. Beresford
3312	Joh. H. Wilhelm Tischbein	Grossvater u. Enkelkinder
3313	Angelo Jauk	Mädchenkopf
3314	Wjnand Jan Jos.Nujen	Hafenansicht
3561	Anton Hlavacek	Blick von der Feste Hohensalzburg
3585	Alois Schoenn	Alter Hof in Friesach
3586	Jos. Brunner	Gebirgslandschaft m. Bauernhaus
3587	Jan Pynas	Verstossung der Hagar
3591	Corn Bellekin	Interieur eines Holländ. Bauernhauses
3592	Jan Fyt	Jagdstilleben mit toten Vögeln u.s.w

continued Zelle Nr. 7

3593	Art des Watteau	Trinkgelage u. Tanz vor einem Wirtshaus
3597	Gerard de Laitresse	Allegorische Verlobungsszene
3598	Jan Weenix	Jagdstilleben mit Armbrust
3601	Aert de Gelder	Ahasver u. Esther
3602	Math. Withoos	Blumenstück mit Vögeln
3608	Rudolf Ribarz	Moorlandschaft
3610	J. van Danev	Pferdemarkt vor einer Stal.Schenke
3612	Jacob v. Strij (Stry)	Flusslandschaft mit Segelbooten
3613	Michiel Isz. Mierevelt	Bildnis eines Hern in Schwarz
3614	" " " "	" " einer Dame mit Spitzenhaube
3617	Flämisch	Die versuchung des Hl. Antonius
3620	Antonio Colli	Mädchen mit offenem Haar am Fenster
3625	Joh. Canon	Alter Mann im Schlafrock
3626	Ferd. Gg. Waldmüller	Bildnis einer Dame
3629	Gerard de Lairesse	Hektors Abschied
3697	Anonym (?)	Torbogen (ital) mit Frau im Vordergrund
3700	Petrus Joh. Hellemans	Hohlweg u. Staffage
3701	Aug. Weber	Vorgebirgelandschaft mit Angler
3703	Caspar Netscher	Bildnis eines jungen Mannes
3708	Heinr. Weber	Mädchen mit Korb
3709	Francesco Fontebasso	Beweinung Christi unter dem Kreuz
3710	Gerard Terborch	Bildnis eines älteren Mannes
3711	Jan Bosboom	Kircheninneres mit Staffage
3715	Philips Wouwermann	Reiter auf einem Schimmel
3716	Esaias van de Velde	Überfall auf einen Reisewagen
3731	Hendr. Gerritsz Pot	Bildnis eines jungen Mädchens
3760	Johann Hari	Köchin am Fenster
3763	Alexander Adriaenssen	Stilleben mit toten Vögeln
3792	Adam Pijnacker	Ital. Gebirgslandschaft
3793	Jan Anthonisz van Travesteijn	Brustbild eines Mannes mit Hut
3794	Ijaak Ouwater	Im Hafen von Amsterdam
3795	Abraham van Strij	Fau u. Mädchen im Keller beim Wein holen
3796	Barth, Joh.van Hove	Eislauf auf dem Staarne bei Haarlem
3797	Jan Bos Boom	Inneres der Nienwe Kerk im Haag
3798	Franz Jos. Navez	Italienisches Liebespaar
3799	Jan Hendr. Verheijden	Das alte Hospital im Haag
3907	P.C. van Slingeland	Drei Frauen in der Waschküche
3908	Jean Marc Nattier	Tochter Ludwigs XV Prinzessin Luise als Diana
3909	Adr. van Ostade	Vier trinkende u. rauchende Bauern
3910	F.A.v.Kaulbach	Die Geschwister

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second continuation of Zelle Nr. 7

3911	C. Hummel	Ansicht der Warburg
3912	W. Nabert	Heidelandschaft
3913	Adr. Piet. v.d.Venne	Noot Maeckt Blood
3914	Jan Bapt. Weenix	Sklavenhandel
3915	Andraa del Sellajo	Madonna mit 2 Engeln
3916	Rudolph de Jongh	Musizierendes Paar
3917	Hendrik van Streek	Früchte - Stilleben
3918	Caspar Netscher	Bildnis eines Geharnischten
3919	Salomon van Ruysdael	Der Maibaum
3921	Jan Liberethz Mancadam	Ruinenlandschaft
3922	Pieter Codde	eine Gefangene kniet vor einem Offizier

Sammlung des Führers | Stand am 1.Febr. 1945

Z e l l e Nr. 9

(g.?) (416) Jakob Phil.Hackert — Südl.Landschaft m.See u.Staffage

3108 ---- ? -----

3111 Claude Vignon — Anbetung der Hl. 3 Könige

retained Wiesbaden

105019

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Copy.

Betrifft: Gemälde-Einlagerung im Luftschutzkeller F.B.

(Zu den Zellen-Listen)

Zelle No.	Gefunden Stck.	Nicht gefunden Stck.	zus. Stck.
Zelle 1	43	16	59
Zelle 3	6	110	116
Zelle 4	59	35	94
Zelle 6	2	85	87
Zelle 7	1	86	87
Zelle 9	15	3	18
zus.	126	335	461
	22	Sam.Schloss 259	259
	148	Total 594	720

Schloss found 22
as of 15.XI.45
572

Missing pictures
as of 10.XI.45

note: Alt Aussee #11
and all pictures found
in Fürstenbrunn have been
subtracted.

105020

F e r n e r

Panzer-Schrank (Führerbau) **Luftschutzkeller**

No 3554 Lucas Cranach d.Ä. Porträt des Herzogs Georg v.Sachsen
No 3895 Francesco Guardi Antike Ruinen am Meer
No 3934 Pieter Gerritsz v.Roestraeten Tabakspot

Zelle No 7

No 3883 Negativ-Totenmaske von Richard Wagner
No 3637 Marmor-Büste Adalbert Stiefter

Zelle 8

No 209 a W.Leibl Kopfporträt eines jungen Mannes
No 398 F.K.Bamberger Meeresküste (Salerno)
No 389 Anonym (Fredem de Vries ?) Paläste u. Garten mit Säulengängen und Figuren.
No 400 F.A.Kaulbach Bacchantin
No 406 Anonym Landschaft m. See und Staffage
No 408 M.v.Schwind Männerporträt
No 415 Adolf v. Menzel Friedrich d.Grosse als Bauherr
No 715 Alexandre Calame Gebirgslandschaft mit See
No 716 Joh.Gottfr.Steffan Gebirgslandschaft

Untergeschoss (Führerbau)

No 3291 Antonio Zanchi Frauenraub
+ 1 Gemälde von Rahl (in einer grossen Kiste)

Verwaltungsbau (Luftschutzkeller)

No 2939 Sebastiano Ricci Die Olympischen Götter (9 Stck Deckenbilder)

Ferner in Zelle 1 Führerbau

Angekauft zur besonderen Verwendung

No 20847 M. Hartwig Landschaft
Gal.Zinkgraf

No 21443 I.L.Demarne Landschaft mit Kirchenruine
Gal.Zinkgraf

No 21450 A. Hoelzel Landschaft mit Feldweg
Gal.Zinkgraf

No. 3108

Auswahl für Lenz Nr. 1-259
Ausgeschieden Gem. Nr. 260-280
älte
Auswahl des Louvre
Anhang Nr. 1-48

(11)

V E R Z E I C H N I S

der Gemälde aus Sammlung Schloß

G e m ä l d e
der niederländischen Schule (Holland und Flandern)

1) ~~van~~ A s c h , Pieter J.
Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 1

2) B a c k e r , Jacob Adriaen
Frauenportrait
Schloss Nr. 4

3) B a c k h u y z e n , Ludolf
Seestück
Schloss Nr. 5

4) B e e l t , Cornelis
Eine Schmiede
Schloss Nr. 6

5) B e e l t , Cornelis
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 7

6) B e g a , Cornelis
Holländisches Interieur
Schloß Nr. 8

7) van B e i j e r e n , Abraham
Früchtestilleben
Schloss Nr. 9

8) van B e i j e r e n , Abraham
Bewegte See mit Blick auf Dordrecht
Schloss Nr. 10

9) B e r c h e m , Nicolaes
Landschaft mit Figuren und Tieren
Schloss Nr. 11

10) B e r c h e m , Nicolaes
Rückkehr vom Feld
Schloss Nr. 12

11) B e r c k h e y d e , Gerrits
Ansicht des Schlosses im Haag
Schloss Nr. 13

12) de B l i c k , Daniel
Kircheninneres
Schloss Nr. 15

13) de B l o o t , Pieter
Blick in eine Küche
Schloss Nr. 16

14) B o l , Ferdinand
Selbstbildnis
Schloss Nr. 19

15) van den B o s c h , Pieter
Blick in eine Küche
Schloss Nr. 20

16) B o s s c h a e r t , Ambrosius
Blumenstück
Schloss Nr. 21

17) B o s s c h a e r t , Ambrosius
Blumenstück
Schloss Nr. 22

18) B o t h , Jan
Italienische Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 23

19) B o u t , Peter und B o u d e w y n s , A.F.
Obstmarkt
Schloss Nr. 25

20) B o u t , Peter und B o u d e w y n s , A.F.
Fischmarkt
Schloss Nr. 26

21) B r a k e n b u r g , Richard
Der galante Spielmann
Schloss Nr. 27

22) de B r a y , Salomon
Sich kämmende junge Frau, Halbakt
Schloss Nr. 28

23) de B r a y , Jan
Alttestamentarische Darstellung
Schloss Nr. 29

24) de B r a y , Salomon
Portrait des Herrn Speytat de Woerden
Schloss Nr. 30

25) B r e k e l e n k a m , Quiryn
Ecke am Herd
Schloss Nr. 31

26) B r e u g h e l , Pieter d.J.
Christus und die Ehebrecherin
Schloss Nr. 34

27) B r o u w e r , Adriaen (?)
Bauerngruppe
Schloss Nr. 35

28) B r o u w e r , Adriaen
Bauernfest
Schloss Nr. 36

29) B r o u w e r , Adriaen (?)
Die Tabakgesellschaft
Schloss Nr. 40

30) B r o u w e r , Adriaen (?)
Brustbild eines Bauern
Schloss Nr. 43

31) B r o u w e r , Adriaen (?)
Der fröhliche Trinker
Schloss Nr. 43 bis

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32) B r o u w e r , Adriaen (?)
Selbstbildnis (?)
Schloss Nr. 46

33) B r o u w e r - Nachfolge
Häuslicher Streit
Schloss Nr. 37

34) B r o u w e r - Nachfolge
Der Dorfbader
Schloss Nr. 44

35) B r o u w e r - Nachfolge
Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 45

36) B r o u w e r - Nachfolge
Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 47

37) B u e s e m , Jan
Kartenspieler
Schloss Nr. 48

38) van der C a p p e l l e , Johannes
Stille See
Schloss Nr. 50

39) C a r r é, Franciscus
Fröhliche Gesellschaft
Schloss Nr. 51

40) C o d d e , Pieter
Die Kartenspieler
Schloss Nr. 54

41) C o q u e s , Gonzales
Bildnis der Lady Carlisle
Schloss Nr. 55

42) van der C r o o s t , Antonie Jansz.
Flußlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 58

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43) C u y p , Albert
Landschaft mit Tieren
Schloss Nr. 59

44) C u y p , Albert
Hühnerhof
Schloss Nr. 60

45) C u y p , Benjamin
Flucht nach Ägypten
Schloss Nr. 62

46) C u y p , Jacob Gerritsz
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 63

47) Decker, Cornelis
Das Getreidefeld
Schloss Nr. 64

48) D i e p r a a m , Abraham
Der fröhliche Trinker
Schloss Nr. 67

49) D o u , Gerard
Bildnis des Vaters von Rembrandt
Schloss Nr. 68

50) D o u , Gerard
Bildnis der Mutter von Rembrandt
Schloss Nr. 69

51) D o u , Gerard
Die Tric-Trac-Spieler
Schloss Nr. 70

52) D u b b e l s , Hendrik J.
Seestück
Schloss Nr. 71

53) D u s a r t , Cornelis
Der Zeitungsleser
Schloss Nr. 74

54) D u s a r t , Cornelis
Rommelpotspieler
Schloss Nr. 74

55) van D i j c k , Abraham
Die Heringsverkäuferin
Schloss Nr. 76

56) van D i j c k , Anthonis
Bildnis des Kupferstechers Paulus Pontius
Schloss Nr. 77

57) van D i j c k , Philippe
Der bevorzugte Liebhaber
Schloss Nr. 78

58) E s s e l e n s , Jacob
Strand bei Ebbe
Schloss Nr. 79

59) F a b r i t i u s , Bernaert
Bileams Esel
Schloss Nr. 81

60) van G e e l , Joost
Das Duo
Schloss Nr. 83

61) van G e e s t , Wybrandt
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 84

62) de G h e y n , Jacob d.Ä.
Der Schulmeister
Schloss Nr. 85

63) van G o y e n , Jan
Der Winter
Schloss Nr. 88

64) van G o y e n , Jan
Der Sommer
Schloss Nr. 89

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65) van G o y e n , Jan
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 89

66) - 77)
G r i m m e r , Abel
Folge von 12 Monatsbildern im Rund
Schloss Nr. 90

78) H a c k a e r t , Jan
Abendstimmung
Schloss Nr. 91

79) van der H a g e n , Joris
Waldstück
Schloss Nr. 92

80) H a l s , Dirk
Fröhliche Gesellschaft
Schloss Nr. 94

81) H a l s , Frans
Bildnis des Michiel Jansz. van Middelhoven
Schloss Nr. 96

82) H a l s , Frans
Bildnis des Predigers Adrianus Tegularius
Schloss Nr. 97

83) H a l s , Jan
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 101

84) van den H e c k e n , Abraham
Fröhliche Gesellschaft
Schloss Nr. 102

85) de H e e m , Cornelius
Früchtestilleben
Schloss Nr. 103

86) de H e e m , Jan Davidsz.
Ranken mit Früchten und Vögeln
Schloss Nr. 104

87) de H e e r , G.
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 105

88) H e e r e m a n s , Thomas
Flußlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 106

89) H e e r e m a n s , Thomas
Flußlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 107

90) van H e e s , Gerrit
Bewaldete Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 108

91) van der H e l s t , Bartholomeus
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 109

92) van der H e l s t , Bartholomeus
Weibliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 110

93) van der H e y d e n , Jan
Stilleben
Schloss Nr. 112

94) H o b b e m a , Meindert
Waldige Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 113

95) H o e t , Gérard
Wirtshausscene
Schloss Nr. 114

96) H o n d e c o e t e r , Gillis Claes d.Ä.
Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 115

97) H o n d e c o e t e r , Melchior
Jagdstilleben
Schloss Nr. 117

98) H o n d i u s , Abraham
Der Trompeter
Schloss Nr. 116

99) van H o n t h o r s t , Gerrit
Weibliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 118

100) de H o o g h , Pieter
Die Frau mit dem Papagei
Schloss Nr. 119

101) H o u b r a k e n , Arnold
Die Taufe des Centurionen
Schloss Nr. 120

102) van H u g t e n b u r g , Jan
Ausritt
Schloss Nr. 121

103) J a n s s e n s , Cornelis van Ceulen
Bildnis eines Mitgliedes der Familie Newdegate (?)
Schloss Nr. 123

104) H a n s s o n s , Pieter
Interieur
Schloss Nr. 124

105) du J a r d i n , Karel
Das Atelier des Malers
Schloss Nr. 125

106) de J o n g h , Ludolf
Sommerlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 126

107) J o r d a e n s , Jacob
Mädchenkopf (die Tochter des Künstlers ?)
Ausstellung: Antwerpen 1905, Nr. 85

108) K a l f f , Wilhelm
Küchenecke
Schloss Nr. 128

109) K i c k , Cornelis
Stilleben
Schloss Nr. 130

110) K o f f e r m a n s , Marcelius
Ruhe auf der Flucht nach Ägypten
Schloss Nr. 133

111) ten K o m p e (18. Jahrhundert)
Ansicht von Amsterdam
Schloss Nr. 134

112) de K o n i n c k , Philipp
Knabe, eine Kerze ausblasend
Schloss Nr. 136

113) K o n i n c k , Salomon
Greis, eine Schreibfeder zuschneidend
Schloss Nr. 138

114) K r a u s z , Simon-Andréas (18.Jahrhundert)
Die Mühle
Schloss Nr. 139

115) van der L a m e n , Christoffel
Interieur
Schloss Nr. 140

116) van L e y d e n , Lucas
Madonna mit Kind
Schloss Nr. 141

117) L e y s t e r , Judith
Männerbildnis
Schloss Nr. 142

118) L e y s t e r , Judith
Interieur mit Beleuchtungseffekt
Schloss Nr. 143

119) L i e v e n s , Jan
Kopf eines Greises
Schloss Nr. 144

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120) L i n g e l b a c h , Johannes
Ländliche Scene
Schloss Nr. 145

121) L o e d i n g , Hermann
Stilleben
Schloss Nr. 146

122) L u n d e n s , Gerrit
Der Chirurg
Schloss Nr. 148

123) Meister mit dem Papagei
Frau in halber Figur
Schloss Nr. 150

124) Vlämischer Meister des 16. Jahrhunderts
Madonna mit Kind
Schloss Nr. 151

125) Meister des 16. Jahrhunderts
Bildnis des Erasmus von Rotterdam
Schloss Nr. 152

126) Haarlemer Meister des 17. Jahrhunderts
Frauenportrait
Schloss Nr. 313

127) Holländischer Meister des 17. Jahrhunderts
Flußlandschaft, im Vordergrund rechts,
trinkender Jäger
Schloss Nr. 93

128) Holländischer Meister des 17.Jahrhunderts
Weibliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 154

129) Holländischer Meister des 17.Jahrhunderts
Männerportrait
Schloss Nr. 314

130) de M e y e r , Hendrik
Rastende Reiter
Schloss Nr. 153

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131) M e t s u , Gabriel
Junger Jäger
Schloss Nr. 155

132) M e t s u , Gabriel
Die Schlafende
Schloss Nr. 156

133) M e t s u , Gabriel (?)
Die eingeschlafene Klöpplerin
Schloss Nr. 157

134) M i e r e v e l t , Michiel
Bildnis eines Malteserritters
Schloss Nr. 158

135) van M i e r i s , Frans
Bildnis der Frau eines Künstlers
Schloss Nr. 159

136) van M i e r i s , Frans
Selbstbildnis des Künstlers
Schloss Nr. 160

137) van M i e r i s , Frans
Die Stoffverkäuferin
Schloss Nr. 161

138) van M i e r i s , Willem
Die Briefleserin
Schloss Nr. 162

139) M o l e n a e r , Claes
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 163

140) M o l e n a e r , Claes
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 164

141) M o l e n a e r , Jan Mienze
Der König trinkt
Schloss Nr. 165

142) M o l e n a e r , Jan Mienze
Gitarrespieler
Schloss Nr. 166

143) M o l e n a e r , Jan Mienze
Ein Trinker
Schloss Nr. 167

144) M o l e n a e r , Jan Mienze
Gemälde
Schloss Nr. 169

145) de M o l i j n , Anthony
Dorfstraße
Schloss Nr. 170

146) M o m m e r s , Hendrik
Landschaft mit Staffage und Tieren
Schloss Nr. 172

147) de M o m p e r , Frans
Landschaft
Schloss Nr. 173

148) de M a r n e , Jan Louis (?)
Die Fischverkäuferin
Schloss Nr. 174

149) M o n o g r a m m i s t , J.S.
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 175

150) M o n o g r a m m i s t , P.
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 3

151) de M o o r , Karel
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 176

152) M o r e e l s e , Paulus
Bildnis eines Herrn Tyman van Volbergen
Schloss Nr. 177

153) M o r e e l s e , Paulus
Weibliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 178

154) M u r a n t , Emanuel
Vorstadtgegend
Schloss Nr. 179

155) van M u s s c h e r , Michel
Die erste Pfeife
Schloss Nr. 180

156) N e e f f s , Peeter d.Ä.
Kircheninneres
Schloss Nr. 181

157) van der N e e r , Aert
Landschaft im Mondschein
Schloss Nr. 182

158) van der N e e r , Aert
Abendlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 184

159) van der N e e r , A.J.
Nachtstück
Schloss Nr. 186

160) N e t s c h e r , Gaspar
Die jungen Künstler
Schloss Nr. 187

161) N e t s c h e r , Gaspar
Familienportrait
Schloss Nr. 188

162) O c h t e r v e l t , Jacob
Interieur
Schloss Nr. 189

163) O l i s , Jan
Innenraum mit Soldaten
Schloss Nr. 190

164) van O r l e y , Bernard
Madonna mit Kind
Schloss Nr. 191

165) van O s t a d e , Adriaen
Scene im Bauernhaus
Schloss Nr. 192

166) van O s t a d e , Adriaen
Bauerntanz
Schloss Nr. 193

167) van O s t a d e , Adriaen
Der wandernde Musikant
Schloss Nr. 194

168) van O s t a d e , Isaac
Rastende Reiter
Schloss Nr. 195

169) O u d e n r o g g e , Johannes Dircksz
Flußlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 196

170) O u d e n r o g g e , Johannes Dircksz
Das Tischgebet
Schloss Nr. 197

171) P a l a m e d e s , Anthoine
Nach der Mahlzeit
Schloss Nr. 198

172) de P a p e , Abraham
Bildnis einer alten Frau
Schloss Nr. 199

173) de P a t e n i e r , Joachim
Ruhe auf der Flucht nach Ägypten
Schloss Nr. 200

174) van der P o e l , Egbert
Der Alchimist
Schloss Nr. 201

175) van der P o e l , Egbert
Winterliche Flußlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 202

176) van P o l, Christian
Blumenstück
Schloss Nr. 203

177) van P o l , Christian
Blumenstück
Schloss Nr. 204

178) P o t , Hendrick C.
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 205

179) P o t t e r , Pieter Symonsz.
Offiziere und Damen in einer Scheune
Schloss Nr. 208

180) van R a v e s t i j n , Jan Anthonisz.
Männliches Portrait
Schloss Nr. 209

181) Rembrandt van Rijn, Harmensz.
Bärtiger Greis mit Mütze
Schloss Nr. 210

182) R o e s t r a t e n , Pieter
Stilleben
Schloss Nr. 216

183) R o m b o u t s , Cilles
Waldlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 217

184) R o m b o u t s , Salomon
Die Schuhmacherwerkstatt
Schloss Nr. 218

185) R u b e n s , Peter Paul
Kreuzabnahme
Schloss Nr. 219

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186) R u b e n s , Peter Paul
Allegorie der Maria Medici
Schloss Nr. 221

187) R u b e n s , Peter Paul
Die Auferstehung des Lazarus
Schloss Nr. 222

188) R u b e n s s c h u l e
Mythologische Scene (Tritonen usw.)
Schloss Nr. 315

189) van R u y s d a e l , Jacob
Die abgestorbene Buche
Schloss Nr. 224

190) van R u y s d a e l , Jacob
Winterlandschaft
Schloss Nr. 225

191) van R u y s d a e l , Salomon
Blick auf Gorkum
Schloss Nr. 227

192) van R u y s d a e l , Salomon
Die Fähre
Schloss Nr. 228

193) R i j c k a e r t , David d.J.
Interieur
Schloss Nr. 230

194) S a n t v o o r t , Dirck
Junges Mädchen in Weiß
Schloss Nr. 233

195) van S l i n g e l a n d , Pieter
Strickende Frau
Schloss Nr. 235

196) van der S l u i s , Jacob
Kartenspieler
Schloss Nr. 236

197) S m i t s , T.
Stilleben
Schloss Nr. 237

198) S n y d e r s , Frans
Reiches Jagdstilleben
Schloss Nr. 316

199) S o r g h , Hendrick Martens
Bauernmahlzeit
Schloss Nr. 239

200) S t e e n , Jan
Die Folgen der Unmässigkeit
Schloss Nr. 240

201) S t e e n , Jan
Maitanz
Schloss Nr. 241

202) S t e e n , Jan
Junge Frau bei der Toilette
Schloss Nr. 245

203) van der S t o f f e , Jan
Rastende Reiter
Schloss Nr. 242

204) S t o p p , Dirck
Reiter beim Durchreiten einer Furt
Schloss Nr. 243

205) S w e e r t s , Michel
Kupferstecher im Atelier
Schloss Nr. 244

206) T e n i e r s , David d.J.
Männliches Bildnis
Schloss Nr. 247

207) T e n i e r s , David d.J.
Die Kartenspieler
Schloss Nr. 248

208) T e n i e r s , David d.J.
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