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 By *100* NARA Date *1/18/00*

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 Box *20*

*For info with
 to 3*

February 24, 1942

Secretary Morgenthau

Mr. White

Subject: The Census of Foreign-Owned Property

A. The Treasury's census of foreign-owned property is now nearing completion. The total number of reports on FFR-300 received by the Treasury is 565,000 with a few thousand still in the Federal Reserve Banks. Approximately 35,000 reports were lost when Manila was captured. Additional reports are being collected currently on property held in this country for nationals of the Philippine Islands, and on the property of all Japanese nationals in the United States.

These reports are being carefully edited to eliminate double counting and errors, and to detect evasions. More than 450,000 reports have already been edited. The information on the reports is punched on cards to make the data available for mechanical tabulation. We have 160 people working on the census, only six of whom are professional economists.

The entire process of editing and recording the census will be completed in about three weeks. We shall then have a complete account of all foreign-owned property in the United States by name of owner, type of property, location of property, and other pertinent information. The fullness of our present knowledge of such property contrasts very favorably with our meager knowledge during the last war.

B. Preliminary compilations on the reports indicate the following interesting items:

1. The total of all foreign-owned assets in the United States exceeds \$11 billion.

2. British-owned assets in the United States, not counting securities sold before June 1941, will probably exceed \$2.5 billion. This is \$500 million more than previous estimates.

3. Total property of blocked nationals, other than corporations, residing in the United States amounts to \$600 million.

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4. Many blocked nationals are hoarding large sums in currency. The largest currency hoard appears to be \$793,000 held by Samson Hansner. Henry Bernstein--French playwright--holds \$126,000 in currency.

5. Many companies thought to be American have been revealed as foreign owned.

C. While the census is being compiled, we are making use of the reports steadily for various purposes:

1. A list of material and equipment exceeding \$700 million in value held for nationals was submitted by you to Vice President Wallace. Foreign Funds Control is co-operating with BEW and WFB to make these goods available for our war effort.

2. A list of nationals with patent-pooling or profit-sharing agreements in this country is being prepared for use by the Treasury and the Department of Justice.

3. A list of companies apparently evading freezing regulations is being prepared and the companies are being investigated by Foreign Funds Control. A similar list of individuals will also be prepared.

4. A list of individuals and companies whose assets have shown material change between June 1, 1940 and June 14, 1941 has been compiled, and they are actively being investigated by Foreign Funds Control to determine whether there is a cloaking of foreign-owned property.

5. A list of individuals and companies, citizens of the United Kingdom and located in the United Kingdom, together with their property holdings, has been prepared to aid the British Government in requisitioning the dollar assets of its nationals.

6. Studies of the census reports have been used by Foreign Funds Control as a basis for amending General License 42 applying to blocked nationals resident in this country.

7. The Treasury's census of foreign-owned property is the most thorough and comprehensive undertaken in this country, and it is not unreasonable to state that it will prove to be extremely useful to a number of agencies of the Government.

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*in the
 w. B.*

February 6, 1942

Dear Mr. May:

This is in reply to your letter of February 2, 1942, addressed to Mr. Fehle, asking the dates on which the freezing order was extended to various foreign countries and their nationals, and an estimate of the amount of property of these foreign countries and their nationals subject to Foreign Funds Control.

The attached table gives the data you request. As some of the data on property holdings is of a confidential nature, it will be appreciated if you will restrict the dissemination of this information to persons requiring it for official use.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. White
 Assistant to the Secretary

Mr. Stacy May,
 Director, Statistics Division,
 War Production Board,
 Washington, D. C.

EMB/jm
 2/6/42

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**ASSETS IN UNITED STATES BELONGING TO
 COMPANIES AFFECTED BY THE FREEZING ORDERS**

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Date of Order	Estimated Investments	
		Long-term	Short-term
Norway	April 8, 1940	10	98
Denmark	"	17	31
Netherlands and Colonies	May 10, 1940	861	750
Belgium	"	147	282
Luxembourg	"	14	19
France	June 17, 1940	321	944
Ireland	July 10, 1940	1	10
Norway	"	1	2
Lithuania	"	1	4
Romania	October 9, 1940	1	21
Bulgaria	March 4, 1941	1	1
Hungary	March 13, 1941	1	1
Yugoslavia	March 24, 1941	1	73
Greece	April 25, 1941	5	41
Albania	June 14, 1941	1	1
Andovia	"	1	1
Austria	"	9	1
Czechoslovakia	"	3	1
Denzig	"	1	1
Finland	"	1	9
Germany	"	99	6
Italy	"	56	15
Liechtenstein	"	20	1
Poland	"	2	4
Portugal	"	2	169
San Marino	"	1	1
Spain	"	21	6
Sweden	"	51	291
Switzerland	"	713	703
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	"	1	35
China	July 26, 1941	58	160
Japan	"	48	69
Thailand	December 9, 1941	1	13
Hong Kong	December 26, 1941	1	57
Philippine Islands	January 5, 1942	28	28

* Estimated at less than \$500,000, middle of 1937.

** Included with China.

1/ Does not include the property of generally licensed nationals in the United States and certain miscellaneous types of property.

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April 4, 1941

Mr. White

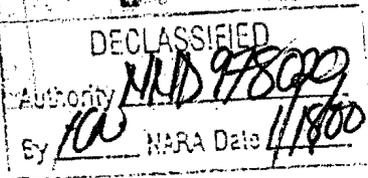
Mr. Hubbard

Subject: The Office of the Alien Property Custodian

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THE OFFICE OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

I. A Short History of the Office

Provision for an alien property custodian was made in the Trading With the Enemy Act, which was drafted by the Department of Justice and signed October 6, 1917. The Act provided for the delegation by the President of powers to take custody of and to administer enemy-owned cash and other assets in the United States and its territories. A detailed account of this enabling legislation will be found in the next section of this memorandum.

The task of discovering enemy property was pursued with great vigor. An intensive campaign of newspaper advertising was conducted to explain the legal necessity of reporting enemy property, and this was followed by direct correspondence with about 200,000 lawyers, postmasters, and other persons likely to be informed concerning enemy property. The campaign was continued after the armistice, and over 35,000 reports were received by February 1919. The custodian consequently held more than 32,000 trusts in February 1919, having a value exceeding \$502 million. He estimated the value of some unappraised items at an additional \$200 million.

A special investigating committee in New York spent 18 months uncovering German interests in the chemical industry.

The original act intended the custodian to be primarily a conservator of enemy property. He was not permitted to dispose of property except to prevent serious deterioration of its value. However the first custodian -- Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer -- succeeded in establishing the view that the larger German-owned industries -- particularly the chemical interests -- were "hostile industrial armies" in America, to which "no obligation was owed". He succeeded in modifying the spirit of the law by causing important amendments to be made to the Act. An amendment of March 28, 1918 gave the custodian the power of general sale of properties, and on November 4, 1918 he was given the power to seize patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.

Under the new powers the custodian proceeded to "capture and destroy the German industrial army on American soil" by disposing of large blocks of enemy property to Americans. By October 1921 over 6,000 patents and 1,000 trade-marks had been sold, of which 4,700 and 873, respectively, had been sold to The Chemical Foundation, (Inc.), which had been formed specifically to buy and hold them. The Chemical Foundation (Inc.) paid about \$270,000 for these acquisitions.

President Harding, on July 1, 1922, asked the third custodian (Thomas W. Miller) to order the Chemical Foundation to return its patents to the Government. Upon the Foundation's refusal

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The Justice Department contended in its evidence: that the orders to Frank L. Folk, who was delegated powers by the President and who delegated them to the Alien Property Custodian, were prepared by the Chemical Foundation, which misled Folk; that the 3,800 patents sold in April 1919 had an average life of 8 years, and the list was prepared by the Chemical Foundation; that the amendment of November 4, 1918 was rushed through after the armistice with Austria-Hungary on November 3, 1918, and resulted from a fear of the American chemical industry that post-war German competition would kill their monopoly on the market; that du Pont and National Aniline and Chemical each supplied a patent attorney, that these attorneys were placed in the patent office and obtained special permission to work nights and Sundays, compiling a list of patents desired by the American chemical industry; that this list was handed to the Alien Property Custodian, who used it as the basis of sale to the Chemical Foundation; that by 1925 the patents, etc., for which about \$271,000 had been paid were yielding an annual income of over \$300,000.

The so-called Winslow Act was passed on March 4, 1923, providing for the return of all unsold and unlicensed patents, trade-marks, etc., and for the return of all property to the extent of \$10,000 out of each trust, and for the payment, from March 4, 1923, of the income from the trusts (with some deductions) to an extent not exceeding \$10,000 annually per trust.

On April 10, 1925, two days after the resignation of Thomas W. Miller as custodian, President Coolidge requested an investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's office. The report of the investigation, which was undertaken by the Comptroller General's office, was submitted to the Senate on December 22, 1926. (Sen. Doc. No. 182, 69th Congress, 2nd session.) The report disclosed that: there was no accountant in an administrative position; cash accounts derived from two sets of books disagreed "by several millions of dollars"; funds were handled illegally or wastefully; the annual reports overstated the degree to which the trusts were being wound up; in general the office was not efficiently or capably run. This report is discussed more fully in another section of this memorandum.

The Settlement of War Claims Act was signed on March 10, 1928. It provided for a general repayment of the funds still held by the custodian (and not under litigation), except that 20 percent of every sum owing to former enemies was to be paid into the special deposit accounts set up by the Mixed Claims Commission. The value of the trusts held by the custodian was consequently reduced from \$263 million in December 1927 to \$82 million in December 1931.

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On June 30, 1934, the duties of the Alien Property Custodian were transferred to the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6694, dated May 1, 1934. The personnel and functions of the abolished office were transferred to an Alien Property Bureau of the Department of Justice, created by order of the Attorney General, July 2, 1934. This Bureau is under the direction of the Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division, and in January, 1941 Mr. Francis J. Mahanara was in charge.

By Executive Order No. 6136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President by the Trading with the Enemy Act were delegated to the Attorney General or to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Claims Division.

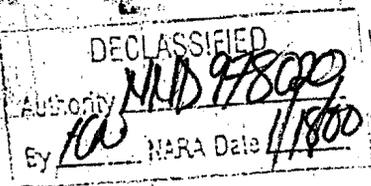
The 1940 report of the Attorney General showed that 16 cases were pending, involving "questions of citizenship, of jurisdiction, of res judicata, and of fraud. In case this nation should ever again have occasion to seize enemy property, the decisions in these cases will constitute important precedents. It may be remarked that these cases are even now a revealing commentary on the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act over the years; they show that there were far fewer irregularities in the seizure of property than in connection with its return after the war." In one of the cases, (Societe Suisse pour Valeurs de Metaux y Cummings) the Government was suing for \$6,967,000, acquired by the company under claims which were allegedly "false and that their allowances had been secured by the bribery of former Attorney General Harry H. Laugherty, and former Alien Property Custodian, Thomas E. Miller".

II. Authority for and Powers of the Office

1. American Policy Prior to 1917

Before 1917, the United States had taken the attitude that enemy property should be protected. In 30 treaties with foreign powers, entered into between 1778 and 1867, the United States had agreed to the principle of allowing enemy residents to pursue their business and be protected, or given ample time to liquidate their affairs. One such treaty with Prussia was in effect when we entered the war. But at that time all the major belligerents had taken custody of enemy property. (See Annex 1 to this report for further discussion of pre-1917 policy.)

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2. Authority Under the Original Trading With the Enemy Act

As was pointed out above, the original act intended the custodian to be a conservator of enemy property.

The salient points of sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 of the original act were as follows:

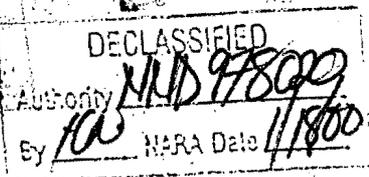
Section 6: "The President is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of, and fix the salary (not to exceed \$5000 per annum) of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all (enemy) money and property in the United States . . . and to hold, administer, and account for the same under the general direction of the President." A staff was provided for and an annual report required.

Section 7: "Every corporation . . . unincorporated association or company, or trustee . . . issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests shall . . . within 60 days . . . transmit to the alien property custodian a full list . . . of every officer, director, or stockholder known . . . (or thought) to be an enemy or ally of enemy . . . together with the amount of stock or shares owned by each such officer, director, or stockholder, or in which he has any interest." Similar reports were required of all persons holding any property for enemy aliens.

Section 9: Non-enemies who had claims against custodian-held property would be permitted to file these claims, and the President, "with the assent of the owner of said property and of all persons claiming any right, title, or interest therein" could satisfy the claim out of the property held.

Section 10: Enemies were to be allowed to obtain patents. The President could license Americans to use enemy-owned patents, and fix the terms of use. Five percent of the proceeds were to be paid into a trust fund. At the end of the war the owner of the patent could sue for recovery of royalties and these could be paid out of and to the extent of the trust fund established.

Section 12: "All moneys . . . paid to . . . the alien property custodian . . . shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and may be invested and reinvested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States bonds . . . All other property . . . shall be safely held and administered by (the alien property custodian) . . . and the President is authorized to designate as . . . depositaries . . . any banks or trust companies . . . (which) shall



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be empowered (to hold securities and properties and) to collect any . . . income that may come due. The alien property custodian shall be vested with all of the properties of a common-law trustee . . . (except as regards money) . . . and may manage such property, . . . and make any disposition thereof, by sale or otherwise, . . . if and when necessary to prevent waste and protect such property to the end that the interests of the United States . . . or of such person as may ultimately become entitled thereto, may be preserved and safeguarded."

"It shall be the duty of every corporation (etc.) . . . to transfer . . . shares . . . upon its books to the name of the alien property custodian upon demand, accompanied by the presentation of the certificates which represent such shares."

3. Amendments and Orders Relating to the Authority

a. The President issued an Executive Order (No. 2813) on February 26, 1918, declaring that any demand issued by the custodian for property, whether delivered in person or by mail, should "forthwith vest in the Alien Property Custodian such right, title, and interest, and estate as may be included within the demand". This made possible the seizure of property which was thought to be enemy-owned, but which had not been delivered up to the custodian.

b. On March 23, 1918, the Act was amended to allow sales of properties for reasons other than conserving their value. This was done by striking out the clause of Section 12 which provided that sales could be made ". . . if and when necessary to prevent waste and protect such property, and to the end that the interests of the United States in such property and rights or of such persons as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded".

The amendment placed limitations on the sale, however: ". . . any property sold under this Act . . . shall be sold only to American citizens, at public sale to the highest bidder, . . . unless the President stating the reasons therefor, in the public interest shall otherwise determine".

c. Five days later President Wilson issued an Executive Order (No. 2812, April 3, 1918) permitting the custodian to make non-public sales of seized merchandise and personal property to the extent of \$10,000 per sale. On July 15, 1918 this power was extended to include securities, real property, options, etc., by Executive Order No. 2914.

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d. An amendment to section 7(c) of the Act, approved November 4, 1918, added to the "money or other property" which could be seized, the following: "patents, copyrights, applications therefor, and rights to apply for the same, trade-marks, choses in action, and rights and claims of every character and description." It further provided that . . . "the sole relief . . . of any person having any claim to any . . . money or other property . . . delivered to the Alien Property Custodian . . . in the event of sale or other disposition . . . shall be limited to . . . the net received therefrom . . .". These provisions opened the path for a concerted effort to wipe out the German influence in the chemical industry.

e. By Executive Order No. 3016, dated December 9, 1918, the President assigned to Mr. Frank L. Polk (who was Counsellor for the State Department at that time) his power to permit sales without public notice or public auction. This is important in that it was Mr. Polk who authorized the sales of patents, etc. to The Chemical Foundation (Inc.), by an order of February 26, 1919.

4. Amendments and Orders Reducing the Amount of Property Held by the Custodian

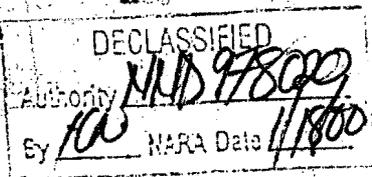
These amendments have been mentioned in the discussion of the history of the office. They were, in review:

- (1) The Winslow Act of March 4, 1923, which provided for the return to former enemies of property to the extent of \$10,000 per trust account.
- (2) The Settlement of War Claims Act of March 10, 1926, which provided for the return of 80 percent of all trusts not involved in litigation.
- (3) The Executive Order (No. 5694) of May 1, 1934, abolishing the office and transferring its duties to the Department of Justice.

III. Distribution of Functions Among Various Government Agencies

Various Government agencies shared with the Alien Property Custodian the task of acquiring, supervising and disposing of enemy property. This involved discovering the enemy property and establishing claim to it; maintaining custody over and managing the various parcels of property; hearing claims against the property; selling or returning the property.

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Securing information was done by a Bureau of Investigation of the Custodian's office, cooperating with the Secret Service, postmasters, internal revenue agents, etc. As was stated above, the Trading With the Enemy Act provided the power to claim the property, and an Executive Order of February 26, 1918 established that any demand delivered in person or by mail "shall forthwith vest in the Alien Property Custodian such right, title and interest, and estate as may be included within the demand."

The property was managed by any of several agencies, depending on its nature. Cash was delivered to the Treasury where it was invested in Government bonds. Ships were delivered to the Shipping Board and to the Navy and Army; they were carried on the custodian's books, but were not under his control. Insurance companies were regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the outbreak of war. Corporations, real estate, securities and miscellaneous properties were under the control of the custodian and were managed as shown in section IV.

Claims against property were reviewed by the custodian's office; however, in later years all suits by or against the Government for amounts exceeding \$10,000 were transferred to the Department of Justice.

Sale of property was undertaken by the custodian's office, under authorization of Section 12 of the act (as amended) as described above. The custodian acted on the advice of a Selling Advisory Committee of five men. At one time the President delegated to Frank L. Folk, then Counsellor for the State Department, his power to allow the custodian to make non-public sales.

Return of property was undertaken by the President through the office of the custodian.

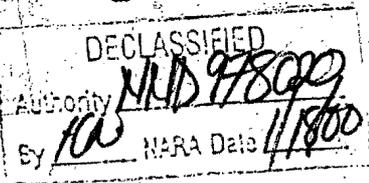
IV. Organization and Administration

Although organization could have been improved, irregularities in performance of duties were probably due more to lax administration than faulty organization.

The custodian was responsible directly to the President and reported annually to him. He could delegate powers. He had a staff of about 200 employees, varying downward as the burden became lighter in later years.

The first custodian divided his staff into the following bureaus: Investigation, Trusts, Sales, Law, Audits, Administration. In this earlier organization the Bureau of Investigation and the Advisory Sales Committee are of special interest.

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The Bureau of Investigation, dropped from later organization, was evidently vigorously administered. It was headed by Francis P. Garvan, and had the task of discovering enemy property which could be taken over. Newspaper publicity was used first, and was effective in the more populous areas. The policy was to explain the act, and show the legal necessity of reporting enemy property to the custodian. About two-thirds of the enemy property discovered was found through writing letters to persons who would most likely have information. A vigorous letter-contact campaign was undertaken, under which a letter was addressed to every lawyer in the country (100,000); selected patent attorneys, every probate judge, every banking institution, every building and loan association (8,000), every real estate title man (2,000), and every postmaster (56,000). Special investigations took place, mostly under Francis P. Garvan in New York and using the Secret Service. These were directed at discovering enemy property which had been concealed by special sales of majority holdings in corporations, etc. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., spent 16 months "unearthing and Americanizing the German-owned chemical industry".

As pointed out above, the acquisition of property which had been discovered was accomplished by a demand for the custodian to deliver the property to him. An Executive Order of February 26, 1918, established that the receipt of the demand was sufficient to vest the title in the custodian.

The first custodian maintained an Advisory Sales Committee, consisting of the following five men: George L. Ingraham (who had formerly been a member of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court); Otto F. Sannard (president of New York Trust Co.); Cleveland H. Dodge; Benjamin H. Griswold (senior partner of Brown Brothers, bankers, Philadelphia); and Ralph Stone (president, Detroit Trust Company). Their duty was to advise the custodian as to the propriety and profitability of contemplated sales, and to insure fairness in sales. The five men named above became the voting trustees of the Chemical Foundation when it was formed in 1919.

By 1925 the organization had developed into one containing the following divisions or bureaus:

- (1) Division of Administration (Personnel, purchasing, disbursing, etc.)
- (2) General Counsel
- (3) Managing Director (Supervised trusts, and passed on claims for return of small parcels of property.)
- (4) Bureau of Law (General litigation, property titles, etc.)

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- (5) Divisions of Trusts (Administered real estate, securities, etc. held in trust.)
- (6) Division of Claims (Passed on claims for the return of property; claims over \$10,000 were delegated to Justice Department.)
- (7) Division of Corporation Management (Represented the custodian on the boards of about 100 corporations. See below.)

The two most significant divisions were the Division of Corporation Management and the Division of Trusts. These handled, respectively, the corporations and the securities (and other property) held by the custodian.

The Division of Corporation Management administered about 500 companies, and left another 100, in which enemy interest was less than 15 percent, to the trust administrator. By 1926, the following disposition had been made of 458 of these 500 companies.

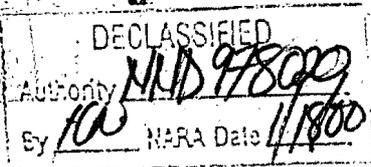
Sold	154
Liquidated	110
Returned to owners	112
Still "active"	<u>82</u>
Total	458

Where the enemy had a majority control the division assumed control of the corporation. The custodian appointed directors or managers, who were responsible for the general conduct of the enterprise and who were under the supervision of the chief of corporation management, in Washington. This chief reviewed records of directors' meetings and financial statements. The managers and directors were paid out of the profits of the corporations.

Where the enemy interest lay between 15 percent and 50 percent, the Alien Property Custodian was not represented on the board of directors, except by courtesy of the majority interests. Proxies were issued for the voting of the custodian's shares.

The Division of Trusts supervised securities which did not represent an interest of 15 percent or more in one corporation. This division also managed some real estate, and miscellaneous properties. These securities and other properties were placed with depositories — banks, usually — which were instructed to act as collecting agents for the Alien Property Custodian. They also paid expenses pertaining to the

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deducted their own fees from money received. The money delivered to the Alien Property Custodian was deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and all but a working balance was invested and reinvested in United States Government obligations by the Secretary of the Treasury.

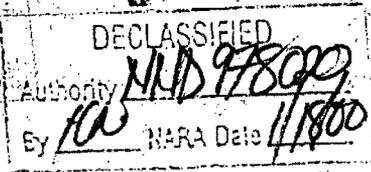
No definite rule for the sale of securities was worked out. As shown above, the original act made the custodian a trustee, with power to sell only to protect the principle of a trust, and requiring permission of the enemy owner before sale could be made. Later the power to make general sales was granted, and sales were made without enemy permission. Sales were made, generally, if the return on securities was less than 4 percent, but no fixed rule was established. Sales were of three types:

- (a) Private sales, directly to individuals. There seems to have been much irregularity in the manner in which these sales were carried on.
- (b) Sales at public auction. These were sales to liquidate the custodian's holdings in certain corporations.
- (c) Sales on the stock exchange. Stocks and bonds were transferred from the various depositories throughout the United States to Harriman and Company, or to Laird, Missell and Mead, in New York. These companies effected sales, and deposited the receipts in special funds in the name of the Alien Property Custodian.

In 1925 the Comptroller General drew up a new plan of organization. This plan is not available in the published reports, but should be obtainable from the Comptroller General. Its salient points were as follows:

- (1) All legal work was coordinated in one division.
- (2) All management of property was centralized in another division.
- (3) All filing, stenography, etc., was placed in the administrative division, and
- (4) The disbursing officer was separated from all other divisions.

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This plan grew out of an investigation of the administration of the custodian's office ordered by the President in April 1925. The investigation disclosed that there were faults both in the organization and the administration of the office.

As far as organization was concerned: (1) There was far too little importance attached to accounting procedure. There was no accountant in an administrative post. Consequently the accounting methods were lax; errors of "several millions of dollars" occurred. (2) There was generally a lack of coordination. There was not sufficient centralization for efficient administration. The divisions in Washington did not cooperate, and maintenance of control over the trustee administration scattered over the country was difficult and expensive.

Other faults were administrative, rather than organizational. There was general laxity in requiring accounts to be kept, in depositing funds with the Treasurer of the United States, in liquidating businesses and winding up their accounts, and in reporting accurately to the President. Some of these practices were made easier by the lack of sufficient organization.

On June 28, 1934, the duties of the Alien Property Custodian were transferred to the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6694, dated May 1, 1934. The personnel and functions of the abolished office were transferred to an Alien Property Bureau of the Department of Justice, created by order of the Attorney General, July 2, 1934. This Bureau is under the direction of the Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division, and in January, 1941 was in charge of Mr. Francis J. McManera.

By Executive Order No. 6136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President by the Trading With the Enemy Act were delegated to the Attorney General or to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Claims Division.

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V. The Record of Custodianship

Between 1919 and the abolition of the office in 1934, the trusts administered declined from 32,000, valued at \$500 million (20 percent in cash), to 4,731, valued at about \$66 million (almost entirely in cash).

In 1919 a staff of 500 was utilized, at a cost of \$900,000 per year. During the succeeding years the income from the trusts increased the total sum for which the custodian could be held accountable, but repayment and liquidation of some of the properties reduced both the number and value of the trusts held by the custodian. At the same time the staff of employees was decreasing and an increasing fraction of the expenses of the office was met from charges on the trusts, instead of from Congressional appropriations. When the office was abolished in 1934, the staff numbered 70, and was paid entirely out of receipts from the trust-administration fees. No Congressional appropriation was made after November 1, 1927.

The following table shows the important changes which took place between the origin and abolition of the office. Preparation of a satisfactory statement of the complete financial history of the office is complicated by the different reporting forms used by various custodians.

	<u>1916-1919</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1925</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1933</u>
Number of trusts administered	32,296	28,400	21,074	not reported	6,593	5,591	4,731
Total value (millions)	\$674	\$310	\$275	\$263	\$150	\$82	\$67
of which cash (millions)	\$87	\$179	\$184	\$184	\$109	\$74	\$64
Number of employees	549 ^{1/}	not reported	222	201	186	127	73
Appropriation (Thousands)	\$1,366 ^{2/}	\$370	\$280 ^{3/}	^{4/}	nil	nil	nil

^{1/} Of which 95 were in the Bureau of Investigation; 52 of these were in Washington.
^{2/} Of which only \$915 thousand was actually used during calendar 1918.
^{3/} 1924 appropriation.
^{4/} After February 1, 1928, all expenses were paid from trust-administration fees.

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It will be noted that the number of trusts administered, and their value, dropped substantially after the Winslow Act (1923) and especially after the Settlement of War Claims Act (1928).

The table on the following page shows the relative importance of the various types of property assigned to the office, up to 1933.

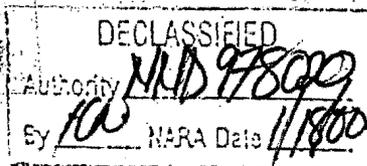
As the trusts were gradually liquidated, cash became the preponderantly important item.

It was pointed out in Section III above that the cash was delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, while most other forms of property remained under the management of the custodian. The composition of the "cash" fund deposited with the Treasury reflects the manner in which the alien property settlement had been merged into the general war claims settlement by the Act of 1928. As of December, 1933, the fund consisted of the following parts:

	(Millions)
1. Cash in trusts requiring active administration	\$ 8.7
2. Twenty percent withheld under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, from allowed claims:	
(a) Cash held subject to call by the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit into the German special deposit account	15.4
(b) Interest-bearing Treasury certificates evidencing deposits into the German special deposit account	17.6
3. Non-interest-bearing Treasury certificates representing the deposit into the German special deposit account of the estimated German portion of an unallocated interest fund	22.5
Total	64.2

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The German special deposit fund referred to above was created by section 4 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928. The fund



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was set up to provide a source of payments under the decisions of the Mixed Claims Commission which had been instituted in 1922. Many payments were due both to and from the governments and nationals of Germany and the United States. It was planned to make a partial settlement of all these types of claims out of the fund. The fund was to receive payments from:

(1) 20 percent of each parcel of property returned by the Alien Property Custodian to German nationals. It was estimated that this would amount to about \$40 million.

(2) The "unallocated interest fund" of about \$30 million. Under the Kinelow Act of 1923, the custodian had been directed to pay out the interest accruing after March 4, 1923 on custodian-held property. However, except in certain special cases, the interest which had accrued before that date was not subject to claim by the former enemies.

(3) Congressional appropriations for the payment of claims for seized ships.

(4) All United States Government receipts from the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.

These funds were to be paid out according to an elaborate system of priorities. This system provided, in short, that all American death and disability claims, and then 80 percent of other American claims against Germany were to be paid first, followed by the payment to Germany of 50 percent of the ship claims; after this the other 20 percent of American claims were to be paid, and then the Germans would receive the remaining amounts claimed against the unallocated interest fund and the 20 percent of alien property withheld.

To September 30, 1940, the German special deposit account had received over \$184 million and had paid out \$179 million, leaving \$4,673,855 in the account, of which \$4.5 million was invested in 2-1/4 percent Treasury bonds.

It is interesting to note that the office involved almost no net cost to the Government during the 27 years of its existence. Total costs of the office from October 1917 to December 1933 amounted to \$6,035,385.41. During this same period deductions from trusts to cover administrative fees had caused \$7,937,263.33 to be paid into the administrative expense fund — a sum which was smaller than the expenses by less than \$150,000. Consequently, when the office was abolished on June 30, 1934, the custodian turned over to the Attorney

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General a fund of \$4,037,278.77 which was only slightly smaller than the \$4,183,935.83 appropriated for the office from its origin in October 1917.

After 1934, when the functions of the office were transferred to the Department of Justice, the Treasury continued to receive the cash, which it invested for the Alien Property Bureau, and the Bureau managed the securities, real estate, mortgages, accounts receivable, etc.

The funds held by the Treasury in its Alien Property Trust Fund were as follows:

(September of each year. Million dollars, rounded)

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Treasury Bonds	27	28	30	31	31	21	nil
Participating certificates ^{1/}	39	39	39	39	39	39	37
Cash	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	68	69	69	70	70	74	73
of which							
Trusts	37	37	37	37	37	38	37
Earnings on investments	31	31	32	32	33	36	35

^{1/} Representing payments into the German special deposit fund described below.

^{2/} Less than one million dollars.

It will be noted that the accounts were relatively stable until 1939-40, when the Treasury bonds were turned into cash.

The non-cash items have practically all been liquidated by the Alien Property Bureau, so that the only item of importance is less than \$50,000 in real estate. During 1939-40, the Bureau liquidated the following items (in thousands): stocks \$88; bonds \$7; real estate \$146; mortgages, \$20; promissory notes, \$30.

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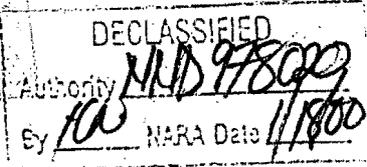
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A complete account of the record of custodianship should include an evaluation of the treatment accorded to the enemy-alien property owners. Without an appraisal of the individual trusts and their settlement, it would be impossible to state definitely the degree to which the enemy investors received less than a "fair" value for the property seized by the custodian. However, there is some evidence (quite apart from the fact that 20 percent of each trust was withheld for the settlement of war claims) that they received considerably less than the "fair" value. This opinion is supported by the contention of the Department of Justice in the Chemical Foundation suit that patents sold for \$270,000 had an annual income-value of more than \$300,000.

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ANNEX 1

American Policy Before the
Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917

A survey of American treaty policy relative to alien property* was compiled for Senator Knox of Pennsylvania and printed as Senate Document No. 181 of the 69th Congress, Second Session (December 22, 1926). It was presented as an argument for returning property to the Germans, on the ground that we abrogated a hundred years of policy in seizing it.

Some thirty treaties of the United States with other countries are cited, each containing some provision for the war-time protection of foreign merchants or alien property. These treaties were entered into over the period 1776-1887.

In addition, when the United States abrogated its treaty with France in 1798 due to shipping disputes arising out of the Napoleonic war, the Congress legislated that the provisions of the treaty providing protection for the foreigner should remain in force even though the treaty itself was considered non-operative. In part, the Act said:

" * * * aliens resident within the United States * * * shall be allowed, for the recovery, disposal, and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is * * * stipulated by any treaty * * * ."

Of special interest is a treaty with Prussia (1799) which stated in part that:

"If war should arise * * * merchants * * * shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects * * *; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, * * * shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, * * * nor shall their * * * goods be * * * destroyed * * * by the armed force of the enemy; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

"And it is declared, that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided * * * ."

* The survey was entitled American Policy Relative to Alien Enemy Property, and was written by Warren F. Martin, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General and J. Reuben Clark, former Solicitor of the State Department.

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This treaty was in effect when the United States entered the war against Germany in 1917.

The survey continues: "In the face of these provisions and in direct opposition thereto — uncensored, as it seems, by any previous legislation on the part of Germany against American citizens resident in Germany that might justify our own action as a matter of retaliation — Congress passed * * * the trading with the enemy act, which provided for the taking over of all German-owned property in the United States."

The survey concludes that the Act was a violation of our tradition and our treaty with Prussia, and that the only reparation could be the immediate return of the property.

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ANNEI 3

The Alien Property Custodians

The Trading With the Enemy Act was approved October 6, 1917. The following persons held the office of Alien Property Custodian during the indicated periods:

A. Mitchell Palmer	October 22, 1917 to March 3, 1919
Francis P. Garvan	March 4, 1919 to March 12, 1921
Thomas W. Miller	March 16, 1921 to April 8, 1925
Frederick C. Hicks	April 10, 1925 to December 14, 1925
Howard Sutherland	December 24, 1925 to , 1933*
Grey Woodson	April 24, 1933 to June 30, 1934

On June 30, 1934, the duties of the Alien Property Custodian were transferred to the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6694, dated May 1, 1934. The personnel and functions of the abolished office were transferred to an Alien Property Bureau of the Department of Justice, created by order of the Attorney General, July 2, 1934. This Bureau is under the direction of the Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division.

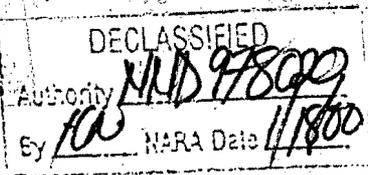
By Executive Order No. 8136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President by the Trading With the Enemy Act were delegated to the Attorney General or to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Claims Division.

In January, 1941, Mr. Francis J. McNamara was in charge of the Alien Property Bureau.

* Last report covered calendar year January to December 31, 1932.

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ANNEX 3

Abstract of the Trading With the Enemy Act
of October 6, 1917

Section 1 names the Act.

Section 2 defines the terms "enemy" and "ally of enemy", including corporations in the definition, and defines "trading" to cover many forms of business intercourse.

Section 3 makes it unlawful to:

- (a) Trade with the enemy, or for the enemy, without Presidential license.
- (b) Transport encials to or from the United States.
- (c) Send or receive letters, except through the mails, to or for or from enemies.

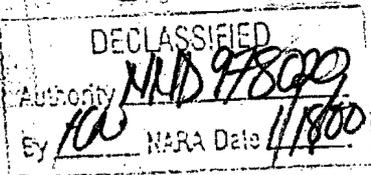
Censorship power is given to the President, and punishment is provided for evasions, codes, etc.

Section 4 permits enemy insurance companies to apply for licenses to continue business. Companies permitted to continue are not permitted to export funds or to establish credits here for the enemy. If a license once given is to be revoked, the President must inform American companies which are doing business with the enemy company; American companies need not fulfill contracts entered into with enemy companies before the outbreak of war.

Enemy companies are forbidden to change their names. The President may prohibit all enemy insurance company activity if he thinks it necessary.

Section 5 gives the President power to revoke or suspend provisions of the Act; he may delegate power, and may order postponement of future actions likely to violate the Act. The President may regulate foreign exchange dealings. (On September 24, 1918 the President was also given power to regulate transactions in U. S. bonds and certificates, but not to prohibit their sale.)

Section 6 authorizes the President to appoint an alien property custodian with a salary not over \$5,000, to receive, hold, administer and account for enemy property. Subsidiary employees are authorized under the Civil Service. The President is to cause a detailed report to be made to Congress each January, showing the personal appointments, with salaries, and giving an account of the kinds of property taken into custody, and the disposition of this property.



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Section 7 requires companies in the United States to submit lists showing the securities probably held by or for enemies, and such a list may also be required showing such ownership as of February 3, 1917. Persons holding the property of enemies or owing money to enemies are also required to register this fact, and a similar accounting as of February 3, 1917 may be required.

Payments to enemies are unlawful. Enemies may not bring suit during the war, except for actions involved in trading entirely within the United States and under license; but they may defend themselves in court. The fact that a person has been declared an enemy is to be admitted as evidence in suits charging non-fulfillment of contracts.

The President may require any money or property held by or for an enemy to be turned over to the alien property custodian. (An amendment of November 4, 1918 provides further that the custodian can seize enemy property, and that property represented by securities must be cancelled on the books of the company and replaced with certificates issued to the custodian. In addition, the enemy can have no claim against the custodian for more than the proceeds of the sale of the property.) Debts payable to unlicensed enemies may be paid to the custodian. The custodian and his accredited assistants may act for the enemy whose property is held, as though appointed by the enemy.

Section 8 provides that mortgages held against enemies or contracts with enemies may be foreclosed or completed through the custodian, but any surplus remaining after the fulfillment of such claims shall be held subject to the further order of the President.

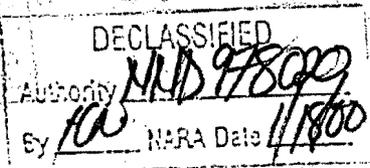
A contract made with an enemy and due to be completed during or after the war may be abrogated by an American. The statute of limitations is suspended to protect non-enemies whose obligation to non-enemies is secured by property in an enemy country.

Section 9 provides that the President may, "with the assent of the owner", order the custodian to pay a non-enemy claimant from enemy property. If such payment is not made, the non-enemy may sue for payment within six months following the end of war, and the property shall not be released by the custodian until a decision is handed down. Otherwise, custodian-held property shall not be subject to liens or court orders.

(A series of amendments provide that:

(a) The President may order payment to a non-enemy of a claim against custodian-held property; the words "with the assent of the owner" are stricken out.

(b) The President may order repayment to the former enemies of all properties up to \$10,000 per individual and to all persons not originally in enemy territory, or not in former enemy territory after the treaties of peace



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in Europe. But 20 percent of the payment is to be postponed. (1923)

(c) No such funds can be paid out to subjects of former ally countries unless those countries grant similar benefits to United States subjects.

(d) Patents, copyrights, etc., shall be returned, except as sold, licensed, etc.)

Section 10 makes legal the following:

(a) An enemy may apply for patents, etc. If application or fee-payment is impossible immediately following cessation of hostilities, nine months grace may be allowed, if the former enemy country makes the same concession to Americans.

(b) Americans may, with Presidential license, apply for patents, etc., in enemy countries, and pay fees on the same.

(c) The President may license Americans to use enemy processes, patents, trade-marks, etc., at a fee not exceeding \$100, and such license shall be full defense against property infringement suits by the enemy.

(d) Up to 5 percent of the value of or proceeds from such patents, etc., shall be paid to the alien property custodian, to be held in trust for the licensee.

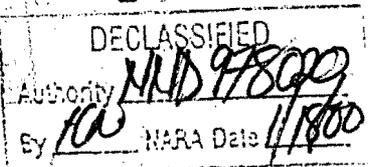
(e) Such licenses are to run the full term stated in the license, or if there is no such term, the full length of the patent (or copyright, etc.) term.

(f) Owners of patents may, after the war, sue the Treasurer of the United States and the licensee in the district courts, and damages may be paid out of the funds deposited by the licensee with the Treasurer. If the licensee has invested capital on the basis of the license, such license may be continued under a royalty, at the court's discretion.

(g) An enemy can sue a non-licensee as if no war were in progress.

(h) Powers of attorney granted by enemies remain valid.

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Section 11 gives the President power to prohibit imports of whatever goods from whatever countries he deems necessary, if no preference is given to certain importing ports of the United States.

Section 12 provides that money deposited with the alien property custodian shall be deposited with the Treasury of the United States, to be invested in Government bonds or certificates.

Securities may be deposited with designated depository banks, etc., which shall collect dividends, etc., and deposit them in the Treasury. The alien property custodian shall have common-law trustee power to manage, sell and dispose of such property. After the end of the war the Congress shall determine the disposition of the property except as otherwise provided in this Act.

(An amendment of March 25, 1918 provides that no property is to be sold except to American citizens, at public sale, after advertisement by the custodian. Violations are subject to fines of \$10,000 or ten years imprisonment.)

Section 13 requires that cargo ships carry papers showing they are not violating this Act.

Section 14 allows the President to refuse clearance for vessels thought to be violating the Act. The collector of customs shall report all coin and currency export shipments, and their consignees.

Section 15 appropriates \$450,000 to carry out the Act to June 30, 1918.

Section 16 provides personal punishment not exceeding \$10,000 or ten years imprisonment for violations of the Act, and forfeiture to the United States of any property concerned.

Section 17 designates the United States district courts as having jurisdiction.

Section 18 allows the district courts of the Canal Zone and Philippine Islands to have jurisdiction in cases originating in those areas.

Section 19 prohibits foreign-language printing which refers to the war, unless registered with the postmaster, and approved, before mailing. Transport of unapproved literature is prohibited, as is false translation, etc.

The Act was approved October 6, 1917.

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(Sections added by amendment.)

Section 20 prohibits lawyer's fees exceeding 3 percent of the sum involved in a case.

Section 21 provides that a naturalized citizen who has been abroad shall not be denied payments if his continued patriotism is established.

Section 22 prohibits returns of money and property to persons who are fugitives from justice of the United States (1928).

Section 23 directs the custodian to pay out the income from properties to the person entitled thereto (1923).

Section 24 directs the custodian to pay taxes and expenses out of the sum held by him and taxed on incurring special expense, and designates the manner of determining taxes.

Sections 25, 26 and 28 provide for the investment of funds, not paid out under section 9, in certificates issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 27 directs the custodian to return to the United States any money paid him by it in purchasing patents, etc.

Section 29 allows the custodian, with the approval of the Attorney General, to accept partial payment where seizure of property is still under litigation.

Section 30 declares that property held by the custodian can be subject to attachment under suits of law.

Section 31 defines what is meant by "member of the former ruling family" of enemy countries.

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ANNEX 2

Comparison of the Investments in the United States
 of the Central Powers in 1917 and of the Axis Powers
 in 1940

If the problem of seizing Axis investments in this country were to arise today, it would be much less difficult than the problem faced in 1917. There are two reasons: (1) the Department of Commerce studies have provided much better information than was available in 1917; also, (2) the investments themselves are much smaller than in 1917.

German investments in the United States were estimated at about one billion dollars in 1908 by Sir George Paish, and Cleona Lewis set them at \$950 million in 1914. Although they had shrunk to about \$500 to \$600 million by the time America entered the war, they were considerably more than the \$112 million estimated by the Department of Commerce as of August 1940.

Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian investments in the United States amounted to about \$150 million in 1914, according to Cleona Lewis. In the middle of 1937 the long-term investments of Bulgaria and Hungary were less than \$1 million each. In 1940, Italian investments were \$82 million, and Japanese investments are about \$150 million (\$48 million long-term in 1937, and \$103 million short-term in 1940).

The table below shows the comparison.

(In millions of dollars)

		<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
1914	Germany	950	small	950
1917	Germany	575	small	575
	Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria	<u>150</u>	<u>small</u>	<u>150</u>
	Total, 1917	725	small	725
1940	Germany	99	13	112
	Japan	48	103	151
	Italy	56	26	82
	Bulgaria and Hungary	<u>small</u>	<u>small</u>	(say) 2
		203	142	347

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The total investment is thus less than half those of the Central Powers in 1917, and a larger part of the total — \$140 million or more — is in short-term balances which are relatively easy to administer.

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WashingtonFOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Thursday, June 3, 1943.Press Service
No. 36-78

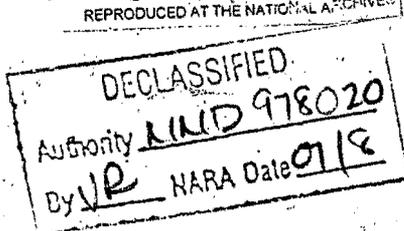
To give the Government complete and accurate information on American assets in foreign countries, a census will be conducted on Form TFR-500 with respect to all property in foreign countries in which any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States had an interest on May 31, 1943, the Treasury Department announced today. The information obtained from the census will be of assistance in the activities of the Foreign Funds Control division of the Treasury Department and in the work of other divisions involving economic, financial, and commercial relationships with foreign countries and their nationals. It will also be of aid to other departments and agencies in the performance of their wartime duties, protecting American interests abroad, and combating the economic strategy of the Axis.

The Government's need for detailed knowledge of American interests and relationships abroad has constantly increased since the war began. By means of this census of American property abroad, our armed forces occupying hitherto dominated Axis territory, and the civil authorities following in their wake, will be supplied with accurate information both for facilitating the occupation and for protecting American interests within the area.

Every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including American citizens in foreign countries, having an interest in any property in a foreign country on May 31, 1943, must file a report on Form TFR-500. Form TFR-500 and circulars of instruction for preparing reports are now being forwarded to the Federal Reserve Banks, where they will be available to the public. In foreign countries, where forms and instructions will be distributed to American citizens through United States Consuls, they will be issued somewhat later. Completed forms must be filed with the Federal Reserve Banks not later than August 31, 1943, or with Consuls not later than September 30.

The form is issued in three series, each adapted to a particular purpose. Two of the series are also divided into sub-series for further facility in reporting. Each person obliged to report will therefore be supplied with forms specially adapted to his circumstances for ease in reporting. For example, individuals will ordinarily be concerned only with Series A-I, a summary report of holdings in all foreign countries, and Series B, for detailed reports concerning property in each country. To assist persons reporting, and to assure accuracy and uniformity of the reports received, Public Circular No. 22, containing complete instructions, has been prepared. For the convenience of individuals with less than \$50,000 of foreign assets, a special abridged circular of instructions is provided.

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Citizens of the United States in enemy-occupied territory, and persons in the armed forces of the United States serving in foreign countries, are exempted from filing Form TFR-500. So too is any person whose property in all foreign countries had an aggregate value less \$10,000. In cases, however, of bonds payable by their terms in United States dollars, interests in allied foreign organizations, and certain agreements and contracts, a report must be filed even though the aggregate value of property interests is less than \$10,000. Notwithstanding the exemptions, any person may, if he so desires, report all of his property in foreign countries.

The method of determining values for the purpose of the report is set forth in the circular of instructions, and must be followed in all cases.

While the information obtained in this census will be of great importance in the formulation of policies respecting post-war financial and industrial relationships between this country and foreign nations, the census is not intended to constitute a registry of claims against enemy countries. Just as the information gained from the census taken in 1941 on Form TFR-300 is of the highest value to the war effort in giving the Government accurate and reliable information as to the foreign-owned property in the United States, so the information to be obtained on Form TFR-500 on American property abroad will enable this country to act with greater knowledge in all international, economic, and financial affairs.

The agencies of the United States Government particularly interested in the information to be obtained by the census were extensively consulted concerning the project. Technical aspects of the requirements were also discussed with representative persons within various groups most vitally interested, with a view of adapting the requirements to the convenience of the reporters as far as possible.

It should be noted that the reporting requirements apply not only to tangible property situated in foreign countries but also to all intangible property issued or created by foreign countries or by persons within such countries as, for example, bonds issued by a foreign government whether or not payable in dollars. Currency or coin, financial securities, and negotiable instruments issued or created by the United States or any agency or person in the United States also come within the scope of the census whenever such property was situated in a foreign country on the reporting date.

Failure of any person to file a report required of him will subject him to criminal penalties.

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RG 56
 Entry TFR 300-500 Memo
 File Acc. 66A-816
 Box 52

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 978020
 By VR NARA Date 01/8

MEMORANDUM

Census of American-Owned Property Abroad

1. The Treasury has undertaken the census of American-owned property abroad for the sole purpose of providing itself and other Government departments with information essential to the performance of their functions in connection with war and post-war problems. The fact is that this Government is not well informed on American-owned property abroad.

Quite obviously, the Treasury is not undertaking this census, involving a great deal of work for the Treasury staff and for the public, with any thought of surrendering the rights of American citizens. The census is necessary if the Treasury and other Government departments are to be in a position to deal intelligently with the problems they face. The census of American-owned property abroad has no other purpose than to provide the Government with information essential for dealing effectively with international financial problems during and after the war.

2. The most immediate use to the Treasury of the data on American-owned property abroad is in the administration of foreign funds control. There are now numerous applications that come to the Treasury for licenses to undertake transactions involving American-owned property abroad. Furthermore, such cases are invariably of tremendous importance, not only to the property owners but to the Government. While the number of such applications has been relatively large in the past, it is quite certain that they will be enormously increased when our armed forces liberate the areas now occupied by the enemy.

The Treasury has no other wish in such cases than to do justice to the property owners while protecting the urgent interests of this country. The expeditious and intelligent consideration of applications for such transactions depends upon the Treasury's having the necessary information on American-owned property abroad.

3. Another important use of the census is in connection with re-occupation problems. We have already had on a minor scale a preview of the nature of these problems in North and West Africa. On the continent of Europe, we shall have to deal with a large amount

Mr. EMB took to New York with him 6/30 for conference 71
 on TFR-500

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Authority NUMD 978020By VR NARA Date 9/18RG 56Entry TFR 300-500 MemoFile Acc. 66A-816Box 52

- 2 -

of American-owned property, some of which has probably been seized, and all of which has been removed from the control of the American owners. With the information provided by the census, American occupation authorities will be in a position to deal promptly and effectively with the problem of American property in such areas.

4. The census of American-owned property abroad would also be extremely useful in connection with our program of economic warfare. The effectiveness of our Proclaimed List in destroying, root and branch, the agents and sympathizers of the Axis ultimately depends upon completely cutting off such Axis-tainted firms from all materials and denying them completely a market for their products. With the cooperation of American-owned enterprises abroad and the foreign agents of American industry and commerce we can make our Proclaimed List more effective and drive out the blacklisted firms. The census of American-owned property abroad will provide important information for this purpose.

There is another way in which our program of economic warfare can be made advanced through a better knowledge of American interests and American connections abroad. This Government is engaged in a program of preclusive buying to provide ourselves and to deny our enemies the strategic materials of war. Preclusive buying is not merely a matter of outbidding the enemy. It involves the exploitation of the extensive influence and prestige of American commerce and industry in all of the neutral countries of Europe. That is the reason why the census of American-owned property abroad is interested in the manufacturing and selling connections of American industry and commerce in other countries.

5. There is an urgent need for full information on American-owned property abroad in connection with discussions with other countries on their wartime balance of payments problems. Recently the President of the United States and the President of Mexico arranged to have the experts of both countries study the effect of the war on Mexico's balance of payments position. The work of this group could have been done more effectively if the Treasury representative had been fully informed of American-owned property in Mexico.

Similarly, we have recently been told informally that the Government of Ecuador is interested in a study of its wartime

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Authority AND 978020
By VR NARA Date 07/8

RG

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- 3 -

balance of payments position, and probably we shall have similar requests from other American Republics. It is of the utmost importance to this Government that when participating in such discussions, we have available the information on American-owned property necessary for an intelligent study of our financial relations with these countries. Only in this way can the Government give the fullest consideration to the interests of American enterprises in these countries. The census of American-owned property would provide this information in the form in which it is needed.

6. There is finally the important problem of post-war monetary stabilization and the revival of foreign investment. If we are to avoid the deterioration of currencies after the war and the continuation and extension of such destructive practices as bilateral clearings, discriminatory exchange control, multiple currency practices, and other devices that hamper international trade and international investment, we must cooperate with other countries in the stabilization of currencies and in the restoration of trade and investment. Regardless of the precise form such cooperation may take, it is certain that the problem cannot be fully understood unless we have the necessary information on foreign property in the United States and American property abroad.

After the war, there will be a great need for capital for reconstruction and development in Europe and Latin America. Much of this capital may be sought in the United States, partly in the form of direct investments by American enterprises in branches and subsidiaries abroad. We shall certainly have to deal with this question in the period immediately after the war.

American investments abroad are enormous, amounting in all to some \$12 billion. They are of tremendous importance in the international economy and they will undoubtedly grow in importance. In order to formulate an intelligent policy on the protection and development of American investments abroad, it is essential that this Government be fully informed on American-owned property abroad.

7. Americans who are asked to report their property holdings abroad may be fully assured that the census is being taken for no other purpose than to provide the Treasury and other departments of the Government with information needed for the formulation of policy and its administration. The reports are handled as confidential documents of the Treasury and are not available except for use by responsible Treasury people.

EMB/jm
6/30/43

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Authority NND 978025
By SR NARA Date 1-7-88

RG 56
Entry 6944707
File GERMANY: DEPORTATIONS VOL. 1
Box 84

March 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM

Re: Authority of the Allied Military Government of Germany to expropriate specific property in Germany owned by American citizens or corporations.

In the Declaration which was issued as a result of the recent conference at Malta the three signatories agreed to "eliminate or control" all industry which could be used for war.

In view of the fact that there may well be foreign interests including American which own, directly or through equity control, factories and equipment which are subject to "elimination or control", it is useful to examine the legal bases upon which the Allied Military Government could predicate its action with respect to any such property.

It is hardly necessary to dwell at length on the nature of the authority that will be exercised by the Allied Military Government in Germany. Previous memoranda have demonstrated adequately and at length that under the principles of international law the Allied Military Government will have full authority to carry out its war objectives in Germany with or without a surrender agreement or peace treaty, 1/ and that it will possess all the powers of a de facto government. 2/

This memorandum is addressed to the narrower question of the legal authority for dismantling, destroying or otherwise disposing of properties which can be used for war. It is submitted

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Tco*

- 1/ Memorandum from Mr. O'Connell, General Counsel of the Treasury Department, to the Secretary of the Treasury, January 30, 1945, p. 9, et seq.
- 2/ 2 Oppenheim, International Law (6th Lauterpacht ed. 1943) 336-50; 2 Hyde, International Law (1922), 366-68; 1 Moore, International Law Digest (1906), 45-51; 7 Id. 257-315; Hall, International Law (6th Higgins ed. 1924) 553-76; Lawrence, International Law (7th Winfield ed. 1923) 408-30; Birkhimer, Military Government and Martial Law (3rd ed. 1914) 21-39; Spaight, War Rights on Land (1911), 320-216; Colby, Occupation under the laws of War (1926) 26 Col. L. Rev. 146.

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Authority NND 978025
By SR NARA Date 1-7-00

RG

Entry 694707
File GENERAL DEPARTMENTS
Box 84

- 3 -

to law'. The right of a government to requisition for public use private property within its jurisdiction, whether owned by nationals or by aliens, subject to the payment of just compensation, is not open to question." ^{5/}

The State Department gave an identical reply to the Italian Ambassador who had made a similar protest. ^{6/}

Moreover, the State Department has recognized this right of a foreign government even in cases of property owned by American citizens. In a note to the Minister in China on March 27, 1922, the Secretary of State said:

"Concerning the question of whether the Chinese authorities may exercise the right of eminent domain over property owned by American citizens in China, the Department may state that since the right is so essential to the existence of any sovereign state, the Department would not be inclined to question the exercise of the right by China in an appropriate case, that is, for a public purpose, but would of course be under the necessity of insisting that just compensation be made for any property taken or damaged, and that there shall be no discrimination in this respect against American citizens." ^{7/}

The United States Supreme Court has also recognized this principle. ^{8/}

The confiscation of private property by the Russian Communist Government after its rise to power affords an excellent illustration of the extent of the recognition afforded to foreign expropriatory measures. As soon as the State Department had recognized the new government as being the de facto Government of Russia, the Supreme Court gave full effect to its confiscatory measures, including those applicable to the property of aliens in Russia. ^{9/}

^{5/} Quoted in Hackworth, Digest of International Law, Vol. VII, pp. 540-541.

^{6/} Id., p. 541.

^{7/} Hackworth, op. cit. supra, Vol. III, p. 694.

^{8/} Georgia v. City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1923, 264 U.S. 472, pp. 479-481 and cases cited therein. See also, City of Morton v. Lowden, 1936, 84 F. (2d) 663, 665; Cy. Ct. of Wayne Cy., W.Va. v. Louisa and Port Gay Bridge Co., Inc., 1942, 46 F.S. 1, 2; United States v. Certain Lands in Town of Highlands, Orange Cy., et al., 1942, 48 F.S. 306, 308; Home Bldg. and L. Assn. v. Blaisdell, 1933, 290 U.S. 398, 435.

^{9/} United States v. Pink, 1942, 315 U.S. 203; United States v. Belmont (See following page).

R6239

Box 17

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY - FOGG MUSEUM OF ART

Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

November 15, 1944

Miss Elizabeth Mongan
National Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bet:

Do you get the releases of the Alien Property Custodian Sales? I don't generally, but this morning Mrs. Bisson, who used to be my secretary, sent me notice of a sale that is going to be held on Friday, December 8. Mrs. Bisson is now the office manager for the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, and the release came to her in her present position. On December 8th, 319 works of art, consisting of oil paintings, bronze and wood sculptures, drawings, lithographs, woodcuts, watercolors and etchings will be sold in 90 lots. Their former owner was Karl Buchholz of Berlin. I do not know the stories behind this sale. You may. Nor do I know in what way it affects Kurt Valentin. The list of artists is impressive: Chagall, Degas, Kollwitz, Lehmbruck, Franz Marcks, and others. I think I will write a letter to the Alien Property Custodian and ask him to send me any other such sale notices, and I shall take the liberty of giving him your name also. All bids must be received before 11:00 o'clock A.M. Eastern War Time on Friday December 8. All must be written and will be opened publicly. PJS thinks you should look into it. I think it might also be worth the attention of Mr. Scarff.

I don't remember the conditions under which you purchased the Matisse lithographs from Kleemann. Russell Allen, however, is of the opinion that his prices are high and bear watching.

(From Agnes Mongan)

*File
misc m
correspondence*

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APPENDICES

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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United States of America

APPENDIX A

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Public Law No. 91, 65th Congress, October 6, 1917, c. 106, 40 Stat. 411

The amendments prior to the beginning of World War II are printed in the text below. Since September, 1939, the Act was amended by Public Resolution No. 69, 76th Congress, May 7, 1940, 54 Stat. 179, amending subdivision (b) of sec. 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended; the first sentence of such subdivision was further amended by sec. 301 of Title III of the First War Powers Act, 1941, Public Law No. 354, 77th Congress-1st Session, December 18, 1941, c. 593, 55 Stat. 838.

AN ACT TO DEFINE, REGULATE, AND PUNISH TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known as the "Trading with the Enemy Act."

Sec. 2. The word "enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean, for the purposes of such trading and of this Act—

(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent, or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if

Sec 1+2 = 385
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Box 20

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Authority: 6880785068
By: SR, NARA Date: 10-21-99

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APPENDIX B

FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941

Public Law No. 354, 77th Congress-1st Session,
December 18, 1941, c. 593, 55 Stat. 838

AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR EFFORT

TITLE III TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

Sec. 301. The first sentence of subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(Complete text of sec. 301 is to be found in the reprint of the Act, p. 391.)

Sec. 302. All acts, actions, regulations, rules, orders, and proclamations heretofore taken, promulgated, made, or issued by, or pursuant to the direction of, the President or the Secretary of the Treasury under the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, which would have been authorized if the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by it had been in effect, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed.

Sec. 303. Whenever, during the present war, the President shall deem that the public safety demands it, he may cause to be censored under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time establish, communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country he may from time to time specify, or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place, or Territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country. Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and the officer,

director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States.

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Authority: E.O. 13526

By: SR NASA D-10-21-99

APPENDIX C

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389

REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY, PROVIDING FOR THE REPORTING OF ALL FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY, AND RELATED MATTERS

Exec. Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, 5 Federal Register 1400 (1940), as amended,¹ was amended by Exec. Order No. 8785, June 14, 1941, 6 Fed. Reg. 2897 (1940).

The new text printed below was further amended by Exec. Orders No. 8832, July 26, 1941, 6 Fed. Reg. 3715 (1941), No. 8963, December 9, 1941, *ibid.*, p. 6348 and No. 8998, December 26, 1941, *ibid.* p. 6785; these amendments are indicated in the notes below.

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency, and finding that this Order is in the public interest and is necessary in the interest of national defense and security, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do prescribe the following:

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, if (i) such transactions are by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any foreign country designated in this Order, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transactions involve property in which any foreign country designated in this Order, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of this Order had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect:

A. All transfers of credit between any banking institutions within the United States; and all transfers of credit between

¹ Sec. 2 of Public Resolution No. 69, May 7, 1940, 54 Stat. 179, provided: "Executive Order Numbered 8389 of April 10, 1940, and the regulations and general rulings issued thereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury are hereby approved and confirmed."

any banking institution within the United States and any banking institution outside the United States (including any principal, agent, home office, branch, or correspondent outside the United States, of a banking institution within the United States);

B. All payments by or to any banking institution within the United States;

C. All transactions in foreign exchange by any person within the United States;

D. The export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency by any person within the United States;

E. All transfers, withdrawals or exportations of, or dealings in, any evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property by any person within the United States; and

F. Any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions.

Section 2. A. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise:

(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof on which there is stamped or imprinted, or to which there is affixed or otherwise attached, a tax stamp or other stamp of a foreign country designated in this Order or a notarial or similar seal which by its contents indicates that it was stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached within such foreign country, or where the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that such stamp or seal may, at any time, have been stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached thereto; and

(2) The acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any security or evidence thereof if the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that the security or evidence thereof is not physically situated within the United States.

B. The Secretary of the Treasury may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such regulations, rulings, or instructions as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, the sending, mailing, importing or otherwise bringing, directly or indirectly, into the United States, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding

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in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof so brought into the United States.

Section 3. The term "foreign country designated in this Order" means a foreign country included in the following schedule, and the terms "effective date of this Order" means with respect to any such foreign country, or any national thereof, the date specified in the following schedule:

- (a) April 8, 1940—
Norway and Denmark;
- (b) May 10, 1940—
The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg;
- (c) June 17, 1940—
France (including Monaco);
- (d) July 10, 1940—
Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania;
- (e) October 9, 1940—
Rumania;
- (f) March 4, 1941—
Bulgaria;
- (g) March 13, 1941—
Hungary;
- (h) March 24, 1941—
Yugoslavia;
- (i) April 28, 1941—
Greece;
- (j) June 14, 1941—
Albania, Andorra, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- (k)² June 14, 1941—
China, and Japan;
- (l)³ June 14, 1941—
Thailand;
- (m)⁴ June 14, 1941—
Hong Kong.

The "effective date of this Order" with respect to any foreign country not designated in this Order shall be deemed to be June 14, 1941.

Section 4. A. The Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney

² Added by Exec. Order No. 8832, July 26, 1941, 6 Fed. Reg. 3715 (1941).

³ Added by Exec. Order No. 8963, December 9, 1941, 6 Fed. Reg. 6348 (1941).

⁴ Added by Exec. Order No. 8998, December 26, 1941, 6 Fed. Reg. 6785 (1941).

General may require, by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, or otherwise, any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, from time to time and at any time or times, complete information relative to, any transaction referred to in section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith, in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed; and the Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may, through any agency, investigate any such transaction or act, or any violation of the provisions of this Order.

B. Every person engaging in any of the transactions referred to in sections 1 and 2 of this Order shall keep a full record of each such transaction engaged in by him, regardless of whether such transaction is effected pursuant to license or otherwise, and such record shall be available for examination for at least one year after the date of such transaction.

Section 5. A. As used in the first paragraph of section 1 of this Order "transactions [which] involve property in which any foreign country designated in this Order, or any national thereof, has * * * any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect" shall include, but not by way of limitation (i) any payment or transfer to any such foreign country or national thereof, (ii) any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign country, and (iii) any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of such foreign country.

B.⁵ The term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and the term "continental United States" means the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska; provided, however, that for the purposes of this Order the term "United States" shall not be deemed to include any territory included within the term "foreign country" as defined in paragraph D of this section.

C. The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization.

⁵ This paragraph B was amended, see note 4, in order not to include into the term "United States" the Philippine Islands.

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BY SR NASA OIG 10-2-99

D. The term "foreign country" shall include, but not by way of limitation,

(i) The state and the government thereof on the effective date of this Order as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof or any territory, dependency, colony, protectorate, mandate, dominion, possession or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof,

(ii) Any other government (including any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof) to the extent and only to the extent that such government exercises or claims to exercise de jure or de facto sovereignty over the area which on such effective date constituted such foreign country, and

(iii) Any territory which on or since the effective date of this order is controlled or occupied by the military, naval or police forces or other authority of such foreign country,

(iv) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any of the foregoing.

Hong Kong⁶ shall be deemed to be a foreign country within the meaning of this subdivision.

E. The term "national" shall include,

(i) Any person who has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen or resident of a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of this Order,

(ii) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization, organized under the laws of, or which on or since the effective date of this Order had or has had its principal place of business in such foreign country, or which on or since such effective date was or has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of which, was or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, such foreign country and/or one or more nationals thereof as herein defined,

(iii) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any national of such foreign country, and

⁶ See note 4.

(iv) Any other person who there is reasonable cause to believe is a "national" as herein defined.

In any case in which by virtue of the foregoing definition a person is a national of more than one foreign country, such person shall be deemed to be a national of each such foreign country. In any case in which the combined interests of two or more foreign countries designated in this Order and/or nationals thereof are sufficient in the aggregate to constitute, within the meaning of the foregoing, control or 25 per centum or more of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of a partnership, association, corporation or other organization, but such control or a substantial part of such stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations is not held by any one such foreign country and/or national thereof, such partnership, association, corporation or other organization shall be deemed to be a national of each of such foreign countries. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power to determine that any person is or shall be deemed to be a "national" within the meaning of this definition, and the foreign country of which such person is or shall be deemed to be a national. Without limitation of the foregoing, the term "national" shall also include any other person who is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be, or to have been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or under the direction of a foreign country designated in this Order or national thereof, as herein defined.

F. The term "banking institution" as used in this Order shall include any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking, of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or broker; and, each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate "banking institution."

G. The term "this Order," as used herein, shall mean Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

Section 6. Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, shall no longer be deemed to be an amendment to or a part of Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934. Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, and the Regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified in so far as they are incon-

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sistent with the provisions of this Order, and except as so modified, continue in full force and effect. Nothing herein shall be deemed to revoke any license, ruling, or instruction now in effect and issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, as amended, or pursuant to this Order; provided, however, that all such licenses, rulings, or instructions shall be subject to the provisions hereof. Any amendment, modification or revocation by or pursuant to the provisions of this Order of any orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall not affect any act done, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal case prior to such amendment, modification or revocation, and all penalties, forfeitures and liabilities under any such orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall continue and may be enforced as if such amendment, modification or revocation had not been made.

Section 7. Without limitation as to any other powers or authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General under any other provision of this Order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe from time to time regulations, rulings, and instructions to carry out the purposes of this Order and to provide therein or otherwise the conditions under which licenses may be granted by or through such officers or agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and the decision of the Secretary with respect to the granting, denial or other disposition of an application or license shall be final.

Section 8. Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

Section 9. This Order and any regulations, rulings, licenses or instructions issued hereunder may be amended, modified or revoked at any time.

The White House,
June 14, 1941.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

APPENDIX D

REGULATIONS¹ UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, AS AMENDED²

RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY, THE REPORTING OF ALL FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY AND RELATED MATTERS

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (Sections 130.1 to 130.6), are amended to read as follows:

Section 130.1. *Authority for regulations.* These regulations are prescribed and issued under authority of Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, and Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order No. 8785 of June 14, 1941.

Section 130.2. *Definitions.*

(a) The term "Order" shall refer to Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

(b) The term "regulations" shall refer to these regulations.

(c) The terms "property" and "property interest" or "property interests" shall include, but not by way of limitation, money, checks, drafts, bullion, bank deposits, savings accounts, any debts, indebtedness or obligations, financial securities commonly dealt in by bankers, brokers, and investment houses, notes, debentures, stocks, bonds, coupons, bankers' acceptances, mortgages, pledges, liens or other right in the nature of security, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, bills of sale, any other evidences of title, ownership or indebtedness, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, real estate mortgages, vendors' sales agreements, land contracts, real estate and any interest therein, leaseholds, ground rents, options, negotiable instruments, trade acceptances, royalties, book accounts, accounts

¹ Code of Federal Regulations. Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury. Chapter I—Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury. Part 130.

² June 14, 1941; the further amendment, July 26, 1941, Amendment to Regulations under Exec. Order No. 8389, as amended, is reprinted below p. 443.

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payable, judgments, patents, trademarks, copyrights, contracts or licenses affecting or involving patents, trademarks or copyrights, insurance policies, safe deposit boxes and their contents, annuities, pooling agreements, contracts of any nature whatsoever, et cetera.

(d) Safe deposit boxes shall be deemed to be in the "custody" not only of all persons having access thereto but also of the lessors of such boxes whether or not such lessors have access to such boxes. The foregoing shall not in any way be regarded as a limitation upon the meaning of the term "custody."

(e) For the meaning of other terms reference should be made to the definitions contained in the Order. In interpreting rulings, licenses, instructions, etc., issued pursuant to the Order and regulations, particular attention is directed to the provisions of General Ruling No. 4, as from time to time hereafter amended.

Section 130.3. *Licenses.* Applications for licenses to engage in any transaction referred to in sections 1 or 2 of the Order shall be filed in triplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the District or the Governor or High Commissioner of the territory or possession of the United States in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency, or if the applicant has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a territory or possession of the United States then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Application forms may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Governor or High Commissioner of a territory or possession of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The original of each application shall be executed under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, or if executed outside of the United States, before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. The applicant shall furnish such further information as shall be requested of him by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Bank or other agency at which the application is filed. Licenses will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, acting directly or through any officers or agencies that he may designate, and by the Federal Reserve Banks, acting in accordance with such regulations, rulings, and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, in such cases or classes of cases as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. The Federal Reserve Bank or other agency at which an application is filed will advise the applicant of the decision respecting the application. Licenses for exports, withdrawals or imports, after having been cancelled by

the collector of customs or the postmaster through whom the exportation, withdrawal or importation was made, may be returned by such collector of customs or postmaster to the licensee. Appropriate forms for applications and licenses will be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Licensees may be required to file reports upon the consummation of the transactions. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to an application for license shall be final.

Section 130.4. *Reports of Property Interests of All Foreign Countries and Nationals Thereof.*

(a) On or before July 14, 1941, reports shall be filed on Form TFR-300, duly executed under oath, containing the information called for in such form, with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 1, 1940, and with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 14, 1941, in which on the respective dates any foreign country or any national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, regardless of whether a report on Form TFR-300 with respect to any such property shall have previous been filed. Such reports shall be filed by:

- (1) Every person in the United States, directly or indirectly holding, or having title to, or custody, control or possession of such property on either or both of the aforementioned respective dates.
- (2) Every agent or representative in the United States for any foreign country or any national thereof having any information with respect to such property.

Provided, That no report on Form TFR-300 need be filed where the total value of all property interests of any foreign country or national to be reported is less than \$1,000.

Without any limitation whatsoever of the foregoing, reports on Form TFR-300, filed as required above, shall be filed by every partnership, trustee, association, corporation, or other organization organized under the laws of the United States or any state, territory, or district of the United States or having its principal place of business in the United States, with respect to any shares of its stock or any of its debentures, notes, bonds, coupons or other obligations or securities or any equity therein, in which any foreign country or any national thereof had on either or both of the aforementioned respective dates, any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.

(b) Reports shall be executed and filed in quadruplicate with

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the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Governor or High Commissioner of the territory or possession of the United States in which the party filing the report resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency, or if such party has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a territory or possession of the United States, then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. A report shall be deemed to have been filed when it is received by the proper Federal Reserve Bank or other agency or when it is properly addressed and mailed and bears a postmark dated prior to midnight of the date upon which the report is due. Each Federal Reserve Bank or other agency shall promptly forward three copies of every report filed with it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) (1) All spaces in the report must be properly filled in. Reports found not to be in proper form, or lacking in essential details, shall not be deemed to have been filed in compliance with the Order.

(2) Where space in the report form does not permit full answers to questions, the information required may be set forth in supplementary papers incorporated by reference in the report and submitted therewith. Supplementary documents and papers must be referred to in the principal statement in chronological or other appropriate order and be described in such manner that they can be identified.

(d) A separate report under oath must be filed by each person required to file a report except that persons holding property jointly may file a joint report.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, grant such extensions of time or exemptions as he deems advisable for the making of any or all of the reports required by these regulations.

(f) Report Form TFR-300 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Governor or High Commissioner of a territory or possession of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Section 130.5. *Penalties.* Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or

agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

Section 130.6. These regulations and any rulings, licenses, or instructions issued hereunder shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any other law, proclamation, order or regulation.

Section 130.7. *Amendment, Modification, or Revocation.* These regulations and any rulings, licenses, instructions, or forms issued hereunder may be amended, modified, or revoked at any time.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: June 14, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (Sections 130.1 to 130.7), are hereby amended so that reports on Form TFR-300 shall be filed with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on July 26, 1941, as well as with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 1, 1940, and with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 14, 1941, in which on the respective dates China or Japan or any national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect. Such reports shall be filed by the persons specified in Section 130.4 of the Regulations and in the manner prescribed in the Regulations.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: July 26, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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APPENDIX E

GENERAL LICENSE UNDER SECTION 3 (a) OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

December 13, 1941, 6 Federal Register 6420 (1941).

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Sections 3 and 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do prescribe the following:

A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction or act prohibited by Section 3 (a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, provided, however, that such transaction or act is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses or otherwise, pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House
December 13, 1941

H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

Francis Biddle
Attorney General of the United States

APPENDIX F

GENERAL RULING NO. 11¹

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, Executive Order No. 9193,² Sections 3 (a) and 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, relating to Foreign Funds Control.

March 18, 1942, 7 Federal Register 2168 (1942).

[General Ruling No. 11 has been amended by sec. 6 of Public Circular No. 19, September 22, 1942, 7 Federal Register 7518 (1942), and by the amendment to General Ruling No. 11, November 8, 1942, 7 Federal Register 9119 (1942). These amendments are incorporated in the text printed below and indicated in the notes.]

(1) No license or other authorization now outstanding or hereafter issued, unless expressly referring to this general ruling, shall be deemed to authorize any transaction which, directly or indirectly, involves any trade or communication with an enemy national.

(2) As used in this general ruling and in any other rulings, licenses, instructions, etc.:

(a) The term "enemy national" shall mean the following:

(i) The Government of any country against which the United States has declared war (Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania)³ and any agent, instrumentality or representative of the foregoing Governments, or other person acting therefor, wherever situated (including the accredited representatives of other Governments to the extent, and only to the extent, that they are actually representing the interests of the Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan and Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania); and

(ii) The government of any other blocked country having its seat within enemy territory, and any agent, instrumentality, or representative thereof, or other person acting therefor, actually situated within enemy territory; and

(iii) Any individual within enemy territory and any partnership, association, corporation or other organization

¹ Issued by the Treasury Department. ² Reprinted *infra* p. 458.

³ As amended by Paragraph (6) of Public Circular No. 19, September 22, 1942, 7 Federal Register 7518 (1942), expressly including Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania in the countries upon which the United States had formally declared war.

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to the extent that it is actually situated within enemy territory; and

(iv) Any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and any other person acting therefor.

(b) The term "enemy territory" shall mean the following:

(i) The territory of Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.⁴

(ii) The territory controlled or occupied by the military, naval or police forces or other authority of Germany, Italy or Japan.

The territory so controlled or occupied shall be deemed to be the territory of Albania; Austria; that portion of Belgium within continental Europe; Bulgaria; that portion of Burma occupied by Japan; that portion of China occupied by Japan; Czechoslovakia; Danzig; that portion of Denmark within continental Europe; Estonia; that portion of France within continental Europe;⁵ French Indo-China; Greece; Hong Kong; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; British Malaya; that portion of the Netherlands within continental Europe; that portion of the Netherlands East Indies occupied by Japan; Norway; that portion of the Philippine Islands occupied by Japan; Poland; Rumania; San Marino; Thailand; that portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupied by Germany; Yugoslavia; and any other territory controlled or occupied by Germany, Italy or Japan.

(c) The term "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" shall mean "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" as amended and supplemented, promulgated pursuant to the President's Proclamation of July 17, 1941.

(d) The term "trade or communication with an enemy national" shall mean the sending, taking, bringing, transportation, importation, exportation, or transmission of, or the attempt to send, take, bring, transport, import, export or transmit

(i) any letter, writing, paper, telegram, cablegram, wire-any nature whatsoever, or
less message, telephone message or other communication of

⁴ See note 3.

⁵ As amended November 8, 1942, 7 Federal Register 9119 (1942), the phrase "that portion of France within continental Europe" being substituted for the phrase "that portion of France within continental Europe occupied by Germany or Italy."

(ii) any property of any nature whatsoever, including any goods, wares, merchandise, securities, currency, stamps, coin, bullion, money, checks, drafts, proxies, powers of attorney, evidences of ownership, evidences of indebtedness, evidences of property, or contracts

directly or indirectly to or from an enemy national after March 18, 1942; *provided*,⁶ *however*, that the date November 8, 1942, shall be substituted for the date of March 18, 1942, with respect to trade and communication with those enemy nations who became enemy nationals' only by reason of the amendment of this General Ruling on November 8, 1942.

(3) This general ruling shall not be deemed to affect any outstanding specific license in so far as such license expressly authorizes any transaction which involves trade or communication with any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

(4) Any transaction prohibited by section 3(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, is licensed thereunder unless such transaction is prohibited pursuant to section 5(b) of that Act and not licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In this connection, attention is directed to the General License under section 3(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act, issued by the President on December 13, 1941.

E. H. Foley, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

PUBLIC INTERPRETATION NO. 5

As to the application of General Ruling No. 11 to imports or exports insured with companies which are enemy nationals or through agents who are enemy nationals, Public Interpretation No. 5 (issued by the Treasury Department), July 31, 1942, Fed. Res. Bank of New York Circular 2469, reads as follows:

Inquiry has been made whether General Ruling No. 11 applies to imports or exports insured by insurance companies which are enemy nationals or through agents who are enemy nationals.

No Treasury license or other authorization, unless expressly referring to General Ruling No. 11 in respect to such insurance, is deemed to authorize any import (including any c.i.f. import) or export which is insured by an insurance company which is an enemy national or through an agent who is an enemy national, as defined in General Ruling No. 11.

⁶ Added by Paragraph (2) of the amendment, November 8, 1942, 7 Federal Register 9119 (1942).

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By SR NSA Date: 10-21-99

APPENDIX G

GENERAL RULING NO. 12

Under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

April 21, 1942, 7 Federal Register 2991 (1942).

(1) Unless licensed or otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, (a) any transfer after the effective date of the Order is null and void to the extent that it is (or was) a transfer of any property in a blocked account at the time of such transfer; and (b) no transfer after the effective date of Order shall be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to, or interest in, any property while in a blocked account (irrespective of whether such property was in a blocked account at the time of such transfer).

(2) Unless licensed or otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, no transfer before the effective date of Order shall be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to, or interest in, any property while in a blocked account unless the person with whom such blocked account is held or maintained had written notice of the transfer or by any written evidence had recognized such transfer prior to the effective date of the Order.

(3) Unless otherwise provided, an appropriate license or other authorization issued by the Secretary of the Treasury before, during or after a transfer shall validate such transfer or render it enforceable to the same extent as it would be valid or enforceable but for the provisions of section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Order, regulations, instructions and rulings issued thereunder.

(4) Any transfer affected by the Order and/or this general ruling and involved in, or arising out of, any action or proceeding in any court within the United States shall, so far as affected by the Order and/or this general ruling, be valid and enforceable

for the purpose of determining for the parties to the action or proceeding the rights and liabilities therein litigated: provided, however, that no attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process shall confer or create a greater right, power, or privilege with respect to, or interest in, any property in a blocked account than the owner of such property could create or confer by voluntary act prior to the issuance of an appropriate license.

(5) For the purposes of this general ruling:

(a) The term "transfer" shall mean any actual or purported act or transaction, whether or not evidenced by writing, and whether or not done or performed within the United States, the purpose, intent, or effect of which is to create, surrender, release, transfer, or alter, directly or indirectly, any right, remedy, power, privilege, or interest with respect to any property and without limitation upon the foregoing shall include the making, execution, or delivery of any assignment, power, conveyance, check, declaration, deed, deed of trust, power of attorney, power of appointment, bill of sale, mortgage, receipt, agreement, contract, certificate, gift, sale, affidavit, or statement; the appointment of any agent, trustee, or other fiduciary; the creation or transfer of any lien; the issuance, docketing, filing, or the levy of or under any judgment, decree, attachment, execution, or other judicial or administrative process or order, or the service of any garnishment; the acquisition of any interest of any nature whatsoever by reason of a judgment or decree of any foreign country; the fulfillment of any condition, or the exercise of any power of appointment, power of attorney, or other power; provided, however, that the term "transfer" shall not be deemed to include transfers by operation of law.

(b) The term "property" includes gold, silver, bullion, currency, coin, credit, securities (as that term is defined in section 2(1) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended), bills of exchange, notes, drafts, acceptances, checks, letters of credit, book credits, debts, claims, contracts, negotiable documents of title, mortgages, liens, annuities, insurance policies, options and futures in commodities, and evidences of any of the foregoing. The term "property" shall not, except to the extent indicated, be deemed to include chattels or real property.

(c) The term "blocked account" shall refer to a blocked account (including safe deposit box) of a party to the transfer and shall have the meaning prescribed in General Ruling No. 4 except that it shall not be deemed to include an account not

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treated as a blocked account by the person with whom such account is held or maintained.

(d) The term "effective date of the Order" shall have the meaning prescribed in General Ruling No. 4 except that the "effective date of the Order" as applied to any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals shall be the date upon which the name of such person first appeared on such list.

(e) The term "transfer by operation of law" shall be deemed only to mean any transfer of any dower, curtesy, community property, or other interest of any nature whatsoever, provided that such transfer arises solely as a consequence of the existence or change of marital status; any transfer to any person by intestate succession; any transfer to any person as administrator, executor, or other fiduciary by reason of any testamentary disposition; any transfer to any person as administrator, executor, or fiduciary by reason of judicial appointment or approval in connection with any testamentary disposition or intestate succession; and any transfer pursuant to (i) Netherlands Royal Decree of May 24, 1940, and (ii) Norwegian Provisional Decree of April 22, 1940, concerning the monetary system, etc.

(6) Nothing contained in this general ruling shall be deemed to affect in any way criminal liability for violation of the Order, or the regulations, rulings, circulars or instructions issued thereunder, or in connection therewith, or to otherwise modify any provision thereof.

By direction of the President:

H. Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX H

GENERAL RULING NO. 12A

FEBRUARY 9, 1943, 8 FEDERAL REGISTER 1833 (1943)

(1) Reference is made to transfers of property in a blocked account which are null and void, or unenforceable, by virtue of the provisions of General Ruling No. 12. Such transfers shall not be deemed to be null and void, or unenforceable, under General Ruling No. 12, as to the person with whom such blocked account was held or maintained (and as to such person only) in cases in which such person is able to establish each of the following:

(a) Such transfer did not represent a wilful violation of the Order by the person with whom such blocked account was held or maintained:

(b) The person with whom such blocked account was held or maintained did not have reasonable cause to know or suspect, in view of all the facts and circumstances known or available to such person, that such transfer was not licensed or authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or if a license did purport to cover the transfer, that such license had been obtained by misrepresentation or the withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained: and

(c) Promptly upon discovery that such transfer was in violation of the Order, or was not licensed or authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or if a license did purport to cover the transfer, that such license had been obtained by misrepresentation or the withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained, the person with whom such blocked account was held or maintained filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank a report on Form TFR-12A in triplicate setting forth in full the information called for therein, provided, however, that such report should not be regarded as evidence of compliance with subdivisions (a) and (b) of this paragraph.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by regulations, rulings, licenses, or instructions expressly referring to this general ruling, no license will be required to validate the authority of any person to act or purport to act in a transaction directly or indirectly for the benefit of or on behalf of any blocked country or any national thereof, provided, that the transaction in which such person acts

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By SR NARA Date 9-3-99

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U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC THREATS
9-3, Division
Financial Branch

(Main) APO 757
13 September 1943

SUBJECT: The Safetaven Program
TO: Files

1. Definition

"Safetaven" is a convenient term of reference used to describe a program designed to frustrate every attempt to find refuge for assets abroad or to perpetuate Nazi influence outside the boundaries of Germany. It is therefore concerned with German external assets wherever located, wherever acquired, and however held. Safetaven, however, is equally concerned with any other attempts to preserve Nazi or war potentials abroad, whether through propaganda activities, infiltration of technical personnel, or other techniques.

1.1. Basic pronouncements

The principles underlying the Safetaven program have been expressed in several public pronouncements, particularly the United Nations Declaration of January 3, 1943, the Gold Declaration of February 22, 1944, and Bretton Woods resolution VI.

1. In the Declaration of January 3, 1943 (Annex 20, 1), regarding forced transfers of property in enemy-controlled territory, the United Nations warned all nations and persons, particularly the neutrals, that they intended to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the aggressor nations, and to this end reserved the right to declare invalid any transfers of property consummated in occupied territory. This warning applied whether such transfers took the form of open looting or pillage or of transactions apparently legal in form, even when they purported to be voluntarily effected.

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2. The Declaration on Gold Purchases of February 22, 1944 (Annex No. 2), spelled out the application of the above policy with respect to looted gold. The United States Government declared that it would not recognize the transference of title to the looted gold which the Axis at any time held or had disposed of in world markets. It further declared that it was the policy of the United States Treasury not to buy any gold located outside the territorial limits of the United States from any country which had not broken relations with the Axis, or from any country which subsequently acquired gold from any country which had not broken relations with the Axis, unless and until the United States Treasury was fully satisfied that such gold was not acquired directly or indirectly from the Axis powers or was not gold which any such country had been or was enabled to release as a result of the acquisition of gold directly or indirectly from the Axis powers.

Similar declarations were issued by the United Kingdom Treasury and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

3. Resolution VI of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods (Annex No. 3) dealt with two classes of assets, loot and assets belonging to occupied territories on the one hand, and enemy assets on the other. The Governments of neutral countries were called upon to take steps to uncover loot and assets belonging to occupied territories and to hold them for the disposition of post-liberation authorities. The Governments of neutral countries were also called upon to take steps to prevent the fraudulent concealment of enemy assets and to facilitate their ultimate delivery to the post-war authorities.

III. Instructions to United States and British Missions

In order to implement the foregoing policies externally, American diplomatic missions were instructed in August 1944 (a) to prepare a register of enemy assets and (b) to report on all enemy persons and make a survey of their activities, giving particular attention to enemy technicians, financial experts, and scientists. These instructions were subsequently

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supplemented and amplified so that detailed reporting is now required of these Missions. With regard to enemy assets the following items have been designated as of particular interest:

1. Bank balances and gold holdings and transfers thereof, whether between central banks or otherwise.
2. Gems, gold privately owned, currency, art objects, stocks of merchandise, etc.
3. Real estate, including leaseholds (e.g., industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, and residential properties).
4. Securities, including investments in securities of central and other governments, as well as industrials.
5. Obligations owing to the enemy in the form of mortgages, bills of exchange, insurance policies, annuities, promissory notes or other evidences of indebtedness or bank credits of any kind.
6. Patents, trademarks and copyrights and transfers, assignments, licenses, etc., in connection therewith.
7. Beneficial interests under trusts or estates of deceased persons.
8. Commercial, industrial, financial or other enterprises which in any way represent enemy assets, located or otherwise. This item is broadly interpreted to include old as well as new investments of every kind in which an enemy has an interest. Attention is called to the fact that new investments, both open and closed, may represent flight capital or locked assets. Such investments might include holding companies and minority interests in established domestic firms.

With respect to persons, the Missions were requested in the following terms to report all available details concerning enemies, particularly with regard to persons and activities such as the following:

1. Enemy technicians, financial experts or managerial help, particularly recent arrivals, employed by any enterprises irrespective of nationality in your area, or evidence that such persons are attempting

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to place themselves in positions where they could assist in the development of the industrial and military potential of your territory. This could include persons who are being or may be used to develop such potential through the medium of partnership relations, employment connections or by serving in advisory capacities. You should also report on business enterprises with which these persons are associated and also those which have been or allied with the enemy's economic or military organization in the past that they may offer safe haven for enemy skills by providing opportunities for technical experience, research facilities, etc. It is predictable that the persons who are operating within the terms of this instruction will attempt to disguise themselves for a considerable period such as by posing as common laborers and refugees.

- *B. Careful attention should be given to enemy scientists engaged in private, governmental or university research since it is to be expected that such persons will want to maintain and improve their respective skills and keep abreast of any developments in their respective fields by engaging in research work in all countries affording these opportunities.

In September, 1944, instructions were sent to the British Missions regarding enemy assets similar to those mentioned above. The British instructions did not at first cover technicians, financial experts, scientists and the like but were subsequently amended to cover that aspect of activities as well.

IV. Negotiations with the Neutrals

Through diplomatic channels, the neutrals have been approached:

- a. To implement Bretton Woods resolution VI and the Gold Declaration.
- b. To freeze all enemy assets.
- c. To take a census of all blocked assets and to disclose the results of such censuses to the United States and the United Kingdom.

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While some progress has been made in obtaining the cooperation of the neutral nations toward these objectives, their wholehearted support in the implementation of the program has not yet been forthcoming. Negotiations with the neutral nations are continuing with a view toward obtaining their full assistance.

V. Relation of Washington and London to the Safelayer Project

Washington and London are the principal repositories of safelayer intelligence data, much of which were collected for other purposes, e.g., intelligence for economic warfare, intelligence involved in blackmail cases, financial intelligence, and the mass of intercepts which lie back of this material. Among the back files in Washington are the proclaimed list files of the former Division of World Trade Intelligence of the State Department, which are being reoriented as safelayer files and in which new information is incorporated. Among the Washington agencies actively interested are the State Department, Treasury Department, Department of Justice and FBI. Most of the synthesis, analysis, and recapitulation of basic data is being done in Washington.

The G-2, Embassy in London coordinates safelayer policies (as established in Washington) including negotiations with the neutrals, operating problems and information in the east in hemisphere with the British authorities. On 20 March 1940, an Enemy Assets Branch was established in the Economic Warfare Division of the London Embassy with responsibility for coordinating and analyzing intelligence on (a) all external enemy assets, including loot, in European countries, and (b) enemy personnel in such European countries, particularly commercial persons and experts who might help in building up Germany's post-hostilities economic and war potential. This Branch was also charged with coordinating with British authorities policies, problems, and flow of intelligence relating to such enemy assets and personnel.

VI. Relation of G-2 Group 33 and G-2 Financial Branch to the Safelayer Project

This relationship has been two-fold: (a) to insure that all external sources of safelayer information are utilized, coordinated, and made available for use within Germany, and (b) to exploit all available sources of information within Germany.

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In the furtherance of the first objective, beginning with February 1945, numerous meetings were held with representatives of the Economic Warfare Division, U.S. Embassy and with the U.S. Treasury to consider the handling of safehaven matters in London. These meetings covered the background of the safehaven project, the flow of safehaven information, and the functions of London in relation to the program. Agreement was reached on the mechanics of handling safehaven material and the type of servicing to be expected from the Economic Warfare Division. It was agreed that London should be prepared:

- a. To submit schedules of names of persons known or suspected of possessing assets outside of Germany, with a brief summary of pertinent information.
- b. To check names referred to them for further investigation.
- c. To prepare analytical studies.

The actual processing of safehaven material in accordance with the agreed procedure was started on 18 March 1945. On 20 March an office was established at 40 Berkeley Square for the use of Finance Division representatives. The representatives were given access to all safehaven files, all incoming and outgoing safehaven material, were consulted on questions of processing safehaven material, and participated in meetings dealing with safehaven problems. This office was maintained until 30 June.

In order to insure coordination and interchange of information with the British, meetings were held with various British agencies, culminating in a round-table conference on 23 May 1945. Present were representatives of the U.S. Embassy, including the Economic Warfare Division, U.S. Treasury, U.S. Group Control Council, OIG, Roberts Commission, U.S. Staff Operations, British Foreign Office, British Treasury, Trading with the Enemy Department, Control Commission, Germany (British element), Ministry of Economic Warfare, Economic Advisory Board (Foreign Office and EWC), and OIG.

This meeting established channels for the interchange of information between the British agencies and the U.S. Embassy. Furthermore, with respect to persons, concerning which there had been little or no liaison with the British, it was agreed that the American and British missions abroad should work

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together, and that the reports should be collected in London for final approval between the Americans and the British. As a consequence of this agreement, considerable work has been done on the preparation of lists of names of persons who might be covered by a repatriation program, the object of which would be to return to Germany from foreign countries German technicians, financial experts, scientists, propagandists and, in general, supporters of Nazism whose activities abroad might well be inimical to the interests and welfare of the United Nations.

The exploitation of sources of information within Germany has so far largely taken the form of the investigation of leading German industrial and financial concerns, such as I.G. Farben, Mannesmann AG, Metallgesellschaft, VAW, B. Borsig, Banket et al., Gutehoffnungshütte, Robert Bosch, Thyssen and Hoes, and Vereinigte Stahlwerke. The plan and current results of these investigations have been reported upon in detail elsewhere. A comparable program for investigating the external assets of financial concerns and leading Nazi figures has been initiated. In the conduct of these investigations extensive use is made of information available within Germany and made available from abroad through safehaven channels, using the machinery described above. Further use of this information will be made as it can be utilized for other purposes, e.g., in checking reports filed pursuant to the requirements of Law No. 85 against the results of the censuses taken in neutral countries. Conversely, the results of investigations here are promptly made available to Washington, to London, and to other Nations for action in mobilizing newly discovered enemy assets, for use in diplomatic negotiations and for other appropriate action. Liaison is also maintained with the British and other members of United Nations for the interchange of pertinent information.

VII. Spot Information Investigations

The program of the External Assets Investigations Branch calls for two major categories of investigations:

1. Investigations of a limited number of leading German industrial and financial concerns with international connections.
2. Investigations of the external asset holdings of leading Nazi personalities.

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This program leaves uncovered two large segments of unforfeited cases:

1. German firms with external assets which do not appear upon the target list.
2. Individuals with external assets who do not conform to the definition of leading Nazi personalities. This list includes many wealthy individuals, particularly those active in the field of finance, who are most likely to have substantial holdings abroad.

Furthermore, an increasing number of requests is being received for spot investigations. Recent examples include:

1. Three requests originating in Brazil. Two of the requests are for information confirming enemy ownership of firms in Brazil in order to insure that the proceeds of liquidation are deposited in the Brazilian indemnization fund (into which are deposited all enemy funds acquired as a result of action taken to eliminate enemy interests in Brazil) and do not find their way back into the hands of pro-German holders. The third is a request for further corroboration of the enemy ownership of a Brazilian concern in order to induce the Brazilian Government to support the firm to liquidation or forced sale and eliminate the enemy interest.
2. The United States Embassy in Madrid has submitted a lengthy list of firms in Spain reported to be under direct German control. These firms are being investigated in Spain and request has been made of the occupation authorities to obtain additional information regarding the German connections of these firms. The covering memorandum indicates that as the investigations in Spain continue additional requests for information will be made to the Political Advisor's Office. In the covering memorandum reference is made to the Department's circular telegram of July 9, 5 p.m., 1945, which stated that the Department and other interested civilian agencies will request the War Department to make available to AMEMB copies of material bearing on activities of Germans in certain neutral countries and the American Republics, and it was stated that the Mission would make requests for initial information directly to Ambassador Murphy.

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3. The Alien Property Custodian in Washington has submitted a list of targets in which he is interested for the purpose of proving enemy ownership of certain assets held in the United States.

In order to meet the problems outlined above, on September 3, 1945 a Safetaven Investigations Unit was set up in the Safetaven Section of National Assets Investigations Branch. This unit is charged with the responsibility for:

1. Servicing spot requests for information.
2. Following significant leads involving firms and individuals not on the target lists.

It is not contemplated that this unit will engage in major investigations comparable to those of I.O. Parbon or Verednigte Stalino. If a preliminary investigation indicates that such a comprehensive investigation may be desirable, the case will be referred back for decision and if decided upon affirmatively the investigation will presumably be undertaken by one of the teams equipped to handle such cases.

VIII. Relations with Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch

The arrangements referred to immediately above were worked out in coordination with the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch. However, it has been agreed that items in which the latter Branch has an enforcement interest should be forwarded to it through the Safetaven Section. In this connection the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch has requested that there be routed to it any documents or other material which refer to, or contain clues to, the following:

1. Property located in Germany owned or controlled by persons subject to E.O. Law No. 32 which does not appear to be blocked or which it is felt should be investigated to ensure that it is blocked.
2. Foreign Exchange assets which should be declared or delivered under the provisions of E.O. Law No. 33 when there is reason to believe that they may not have been so declared or delivered.
3. Any transactions which appear to violate the provisions of E.O. Law Nos. 32 or 33.

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In addition to the above, the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch is desirous of receiving the names and addresses of any person, enterprise or agency which is not presently subject to E.O. 12812, but which on the basis of the information available it appears desirable to add block.

Allan J. Fisher
Chief, Safeguard Section.

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ANNEX 3

CERTAIN WORDS RESOLUTION VI

Whereas, in anticipation of their impending defeat, enemy leaders, enemy nationals and their collaborators are transferring assets to and through neutral countries in order to conceal them and to perpetuate their influence, power, and ability to plan future aggrandizement and world domination, thus jeopardizing the efforts of the United Nations to establish and permanently maintain peaceful international relations;

Whereas, enemy countries and their nationals have taken the property of occupied countries and their nationals by open looting and plunder, by forcing transfers under duress, as well as by subtle and complex devices, often operated through the agency of their puppet governments, to give the cloak of legality to their robbery and to secure ownership and control of enterprises in the post-war period;

Whereas, enemy countries and their nationals have also, through sales and other methods of transfer, run the course of their ownership and control through occupied and neutral countries, thus making the problem of disclosure and disentanglement one of international character;

Whereas, the United Nations have declared their intention to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the enemy, have reserved their right to declare invalid any transfers of property belonging to persons within occupied territory, and have taken measures to protect and safeguard property, within their respective jurisdictions, owned by occupied countries and their nationals, as well as to prevent the disposal of looted property in United Nations markets; therefore

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference

1. Takes note of and fully supports steps taken by the United Nations for the purpose of:
 - (a) enquiring, ascertaining, controlling, and making appropriate disposition of enemy assets;
 - (b) preventing the liquidation of property looted by the enemy, locating and tracing ownership and control of such looted property, and taking appropriate measures with a view to restoration to its lawful owners.

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2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That all Governments of countries represented at this Conference take action consistent with their relations with the countries at war to call upon the Governments of neutral countries

- (a) to take immediate measures to prevent any disposition or transfer within territories subject to their jurisdiction of any
- (1) assets belonging to the Government or any individuals or institutions within those United Nations occupied by the enemy; and
 - (2) looted gold, currency, art objects, securities, other evidences of ownership in financial or business enterprises, and of other assets looted by the enemy; as well as to endeavor, wherever and hold at the disposition of the post-liberation authorities in the appropriate country any such assets within territory subject to their jurisdiction;
- (b) to take immediate measures to prevent the concealment by fraudulent means or otherwise within countries subject to their jurisdiction of any
- (1) assets belonging to, or alleged to belong to, the Government of and individuals or institutions within enemy countries;
 - (2) assets belonging to, or alleged to belong to, enemy leaders, their associates and collaborators; and
- to facilitate their ultimate delivery to the post-war authorities.

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File Ardelia Hall Coll.
Box 17

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October 30, 1945

TO: Mr. Lloyd L. Shaulis,
Secretary of the Alien Property Custodian,
Room 603, National Press Building,
14th & F Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

FROM: John A. Birch,
Acting Assistant Chief.

Mr. Charles H. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Roberts Commission has submitted to the Department the attached papers relating to three paintings now held temporarily by Mr. Siegfried R. Weng, Director, Dayton Art Institute, Forest and Riverview Avenue, Dayton 5, Ohio.

The paintings are described as follows:

- (1) Rembrandt, Self-portrait, Published as Plate 35 in Bredius' The Paintings of Rembrandt (Phaidon & Oxford, 1 Vol. ed.).
- (2) Ter Borch, Portrait of a man in a black hat. Almost half length. 11x14-1/2 inches.
- (3) Tishbein, Portrait of a young girl, apparently cut from frame. Now measures 11x18-1/2 inches.

The first two of the paintings have been identified by Dr. William R. W. Koehler, former director of the Weimar Museum Germany as objects which were stolen from that Museum on April 18, 1922. He could probably identify the third painting as having been stolen from the same museum, if a catalogue of the Museum were available.

It is probable that these stolen objects were brought to the United States by the thieves before the war. Since they have been identified as the property of the Weimar Museum

Museum

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+ 800-515/10-2245 CS/LE
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Museum in Germany, and are now in the United States, the Division of Economic Security Controls, Department of State submits the papers herewith to the Alien Property Custodian for such action as he may care to take.

This Division would be interested in being informed of any action taken in this case, and of any developments which might indicate that the paintings were brought to the United States during the present war by Nazi interests.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary, Roberts Commission.
Mr. E. W. O'Flaherty, Special Assistant to the
Director, Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Dept.

ES:RHStimson:ahh

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File Ardelia Hall Coll.
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TIMES HERALD WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 16, 1947 p. 7.
**U. S. Seizes Three Paintings
In Ohio as Alien Property**

By United Press
Attorney General Clark announced yesterday that three paintings, including a \$140,000 Rembrandt self-portrait, have been seized by the Government at Dayton, Ohio, where they were on exhibit at the Dayton Art Institute.
The seizure was ordered under the Trading With the Enemy Act. The announcement said the paintings had been stolen from

the Weimar Museum, Weimar, Thuringia, in 1922.
Clark said alien property investigations found that the paintings later had been sold to two German seamen who brought them to New York in 1934.
He said a Dayton resident, who was not identified, purchased them from seamen, knowing that they were stolen property.
Therefore, Clark said, the Weimar Museum still had full legal

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STANDARD TIME

SECRETSEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER
APO 758
US ARMY

16 August 1945

SUBJECT: LOCATION OF ART TREASURES**TO: A O of S, G-2, Seventh Army****1. SOURCE**

Friedrich WELZ was born in 1905, son of a SALZBURG art dealer. In 1934 he inherited his father's store, the GALLERIE WELZ. Four years later he purchased the firm of WURTHLE UND SOHN, renaming it GALLERIE WELZ, VIENNA. His official position as LEITER DER LANDESGALLERIE (director of the National Art galleries) began in 1939, and ceased when he was drafted into the Army in 1944.

Source was a Party member from 1938 until the end of 1943. He stopped paying his dues at that time, because of constant friction with the Party. He earned two severe reprimands by Party courts for failing to display the proper Nazi sentiments.

WELZ expressed his willingness to aid American military authorities in compiling a complete inventory of art treasures which were once under his jurisdiction.

2. ACQUISITION OF FRENCH ART TREASURES

In 1939 REICHSTATTHALTER DR RAINER ordered source to take charge of the selection and acquisition of art treasures for the decoration of the SALZBURG RESIDENZ (Castle), and for this purpose he was sent to occupied France in 1940. He was also given the task of furnishing KLESSHEIM castle, which was to be a luxurious hotel operated by the Reich Government. Source claims that he made all his purchases on the open market. These objects were brought to SALZBURG where they were distributed among various governmental buildings. Any articles which were not used in the two castles, nor considered suitable for the SALZBURG Art galleries had to be resold by order of the REICHSTATTHALTER. The proceeds of these sales were used to make further purchases for the museum.

None of the purchases made by WELZ under government orders were transacted in the name of his firm. He acted in his honorary position of LEITER DER LANDESGALLERIE, and consequently had governmental funds at his disposal. All transactions were recorded at the SALZBURG office of the REICHSTATTHALTER.

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Authority AWND 823527By [Signature] NARA Date 12/1/89RG 338Entry Adjutant General'sFile Section classified
correspondenceBox 326**CONFIDENTIAL****3. STORAGE PLACES FOR AIR RAID PROTECTION**

Because of the growing threat from aerial attacks, many art treasures were taken to the country in 1943-44, where they were stored in various public and private houses. A list of such storage places is given below:

- (a) House No 213, ST. GILGEN (near SALZBURG). This was used mainly for the storage of paintings, etchings, and engravings. (Home of Mrs WELZ; SALZBURG AMG has seized and sealed this house.)
- (b) LICHTENBERG Castle, near ZILL AM SEE. Paintings, COBELIN tapestries, and antique furniture dating back to the period of LOUIS XVI were stored here.
- (c) LEOPOLDSKRON Castle near SALZBURG. Storehouse for some eight large bronze sculptures by RODIN, MAILLOL, DESPIAN, JANOT, and POMESTIER.
- (d) Air raid shelter of the SALZBURG RESIDENCE. Most of the paintings stored here were done by Austrian artists.

4. RECORDS OF FURTHER LOCATIONS

Source emphasized the fact that above list of locations should not be considered complete. He believed that detailed inventories and records might be found either at the offices of the SALZBURG Art Galleries, or at Dept II-d of the HEINRICH-SPATHALTER's offices.

PAUL KUBALA
Major, MI
Commanding.

Distribution: 1 C of S, C-2, Seventh Army, 1 copy
C-5, Fine Arts and Documents Officer, 2 copies
File, 2 copies

108315

HQ USEA - USACA
RD&R DIVISION
Reparations & Restitutions Branch

Evelyn Tucker
MPA&A Representative

SUBJECT: Field Report
Period - 20 November to 21 November 1947 incl.

20 November 1947

1. Arrived in Salzburg on Mozart at 6:00 AM and was billeted at Bristol Hotel.

2. All morning I worked in FC&R Section, Zone Command Austria, consolidating and checking the Wels' inventory of purchases of fine arts during the war; checking paintings under our control; determining just where located; making notes of paintings still missing, etc.

3. Immediately after lunch went to Property Control Warehouse in Salzburg, accompanied by Frau Dr. Zente (who is chief MPA clerk in the Zone) and two Austrian civilians from Mr. Langer's office. Frau Zente and I went to check some paintings stored upstairs in the warehouse which I had been told on my last trip were "Wels paintings" and she had been told the day before were "paintings from Fischhorn". Mr. Langer made the arrangements for us to go out to inspect them and provided the transportation. Do not believe this was a deliberate deception on my first trip as "Wels paintings" and "paintings from Fischhorn" have both been shrouded in mystery and nobody knew just what came from where the personnel who did the initial work on both groups having gone back to the States long ago. We found 50 paintings - most of which had a Fischhorn number on the back of them. This confirms my suspicion that there exists somewhere an inventory of the paintings removed from Fischhorn Castle but to-date it has not been located. There were about 10 very fine paintings in this group - one or two, badly damaged that they can be considered ruined - the others in good condition believe these are from 17th and 18th century Flemish masters. We made a preliminary inventory and the paintings will be moved shortly to fine arts dump in the Residenz Palais. With these paintings we found the following note dated 4 December 1945, signed by Capt. Charles R. Sattgast, MPA&A Officer of Land Salzburg:

" TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SUBJECT: Identification German Paintings

1. The German paintings in this collection were found with the Polish Art at Schloss Fischhorn.
2. The ownership of these paintings is not known, but it is quite likely that they formerly belonged to Adolf Hitler. "

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Box: 160

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4. To the best of my knowledge, when the above group of paintings are removed, plus some objects of art and library books removed from the Wels villa in St. Gilgen in 1945 (which are presently being released) there will be no more property remaining in the warehouse which comes within my sphere of activity. The entire downstairs section is used for Werfen Train property. The upstairs is divided by a partition into two sections. One section is used by FC Section, Land Salzburg, and the other by FC&R Section, Zone Command. Heretofore we have allowed the Bundesdenkmalamt (Austrian Monuments & Fine Arts Office) to store property in the FC&R Section temporarily which we had restituted to them. They are moving all this property out now to their storage dump in the Residenz Palais. Would like to comment here that the upstairs of this warehouse is not now, nor has it ever been, a good storage for paintings. It leaks badly and anything not well covered and off the floor could be ruined - especially paintings.

5. Was advised in Salzburg that Ministerialrat Dr. Horner, President of Salzburg Landesregierung, had offered me half of Carabinierisaal (the Bundesdenkmalamt to use the other half) as a fine arts storage room, or another much smaller room to which only we would have the key. I told them I would like the smaller room - not that I would have any special worries about Austrian MFA people having access to it - but it will be more comfortable to work in this winter. Carabinierisaal is huge, with a stone floor and high ceiling and no heat. It is impossible to work in there more than an hour at a time. The smaller depot which I selected is on the same floor and the only entrance is through the Rote Saal (FC&R Section's former office). FC&R Section will start moving from the Carabinierisaal to the new depot the 1,182 paintings (from Fischhorn, etc.); some Dutch furniture and sculptures (some of which is alleged to be Queen Wilhelminia's); the 27 paintings belong to the Haus der Deutschen Kunst in Munich, and from the FC Warehouse the 50 paintings mentioned above. I do not know what financial arrangements, if any, were made for the use of this room. I was merely told that Dr. Horner said I could use this room, so I will not worry about this aspect of it unless someone presents me with the problem - in which case you will be advised. In another depot in Salzburg (that of a transport firm) I have stored a quantity of musical instruments belonging to the Ruck Musical Collection of Nurnberg. The FC&R Section seemed to think that the Art Collecting Center in Munich was going to make immediate arrangements for their transport to Germany. Will check this with Mr. Leonard at the Collecting Center and see if we cannot send back the Haus der Deutschen Kunst paintings at the same time.

6. At 8:00 PM (by appointment) Frau Dr. Zente and I met Frederic Wels at the Oesterreichischer Hof and went over various lists with him. I also wanted to meet Mr. Wels, talk to him for a long time, and try to evaluate him. I have done a certain amount of work on the Wels case in the past year and a half and for the past three days had worked almost incessantly on this one case alone. Briefly (for the sake of the record) Frederic Wels prior to the war was the owner of the Wels Gallerie in Salzburg. It was a rather modest gallery, but at the beginning of the war Wels (who was an early party member) branched out and was commissioned by the Landesregierung to establish a Landesgalerie in Salzburg. For this

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purpose he bought extensively in France. Wells appears to be a fairly cultured man, speaks English and French quite well - but is considered by both Austrian officials and American Military Government officials to be a very shrewd man. He was not completely trusted by the Nazis and in 1943 was subjected to a thorough investigation. (I secured the report of this investigation and am presently having it translated). I needed much information that I knew Wells possessed and I felt the only way to get this was to remove some of the cloak and dagger mystery that has always surrounded him, treat him with a little dignity and respect and try to gain his confidence. The confiscation of all of his property and the approximate two years he spent in Camp Marcus Orr has not endeared him to the Americans. He said he (and most other Europeans) think the Americans as a whole are the most immoral army of occupation the world has ever known. I told him that I had spent three years in the army and had seen no great sins committed, and if he was treated with no respect by his young American guards while a prisoner of the Americans it was probably because they looked upon him as a war criminal. His combined set of grievances are caused substantially by the following:

- a. He is considered a war criminal by the Americans because he purchased art in France while it was under occupation by the German Army. He said by the same token every American who purchased art objects in Austria now was a criminal;
- b. Complains of being mistreated in Camp Orr and subjected to many indignities;
- c. Says upon release from Camp he produced his receipt for personal items - such as watch, etc. and the American Captain tore it up in his face. Upon inquiring of the Captain how he could get his personal property without a receipt the Captain had replied "Oh, you want a receipt?" and without a word sat down, filled out a receipt form and handed it to him. Under the section covering personal property turned in the Captain had written "None";
- d. He was taken a prisoner immediately at the end of the war and spent 4 months in jail in Germany -- said he had most distinguished company -- Goering, etc. -- was then released and returned to Salzburg but was shortly arrested again and interned in Camp Marcus Orr, from which he was released four or five months ago.
- e. Shortly after he was arrested by the Americans for the second time and interned in Camp Orr a Fine Arts Officer from Salzburg went to his villa in St. Gilgen, where his wife was living, and hauled out not only his library, paintings, objects of art but fur coats, evening dresses and many other things. He said his wife went immediately into Salzburg and reported the matter to the Colonel who was then Military Commander of Salzburg. The Colonel said he would check into it. He advised her later she had nothing to worry about, ^{that} the property was merely taken into protective custody. He says since his release from Camp Orr he has been unable to get any accounting of his property. He has apparently been

3

RG 260
USACA Records
Reparations &
Restitution
Branch
Box: 160

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advised by someone unofficially that most of this property is not under property control and has disappeared, because he confronted me with this list and wanted to know what the Americans were going to do about it since we punished others rather harshly for looting.

Some of the above was very embarrassing to me and difficult to answer— especially since we have reason to believe there is some truth in Wels' statement — As we know, Bob Miller, former MFA&A representative, ran into many missing gaps between property taken over and that under property control, and in the summer of 1946 made a report on this which this office forwarded to the Provost Marshal, USEA, and requested an investigation be made in the States as the Lieutenant involved had been redeployed.

f. Would like to be advised as to what our attitude is going to be on cases I run into such as the above. Press of work will prevent me from running things down too minutely and investigations would probably produce little results without the assistance of trained intelligence personnel. If you concur, I will simply do the best I can with what I find now, assume that we sinned prior to 1 July 1947 and refer Austrian complainants of such sins by Americans to their own Government for redress. (I am under the impression that the \$ 30,000,000 we gave the Austrian Government when we ceased as an Army of Occupation and became paying guests was to be considered as indemnity for past sins — if I am wrong please correct me).

7. I learned from talking to Wels and various officials in Salzburg that the returning to France of art that was purchased there during the war makes them bristle with indignation. This is all a throw-back to 1813 when Napoleon thoroughly looted Salzburg - removing almost all its fine tapestries and paintings - and from then until the beginning of this last war Salzburg has been poor in fine arts. That was the reason Wels was commissioned to purchase fine arts in France and establish a Landesgalerie in Salzburg because the city had no gallery worth speaking of. Now they see this art returning to France (which they purchased - according to Wels - on the open market) and they feel very discouraged about it. The Austrians either do not know their history or they discount the indemnity (which France was forced to pay Austria at the Vienna Peace Congress) as not being comparable to their personal loss. All of the paintings, sculptures, tapestries and furniture purchased in France by Wels, which has to-date been located and identified has already been returned to the French Restitution Mission. Following are more particular comments in this connection:

a. Paintings

Am not sure yet if we have a complete list of Wels' purchases of paintings in France during the war. Wels saw the list in the office and said it was complete. I told him I had thought it was partial but he said "no, complete". This was on Friday, however, the evening before when we were sitting in the Oesterreichischer Hof lounge talking I noticed he kept looking towards the end of the room where a large painting was hanging. I said "do you like the painting, Mr. Wels?". He said "not especially but it

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RG 260 BOX 64
ENTRY 1

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
LIAISON SECTION
GERMAN SUBSECTION
APO 777, US ARMY
(Tel. Vienna B47 0 39)

TRANSLATION 455B

Date of original document: -
Date and time received in
this section: 27 1200 hrs Oct. 47
Date of finished transl.: 7 Nov 1947
Date out of this section: Nov. 1947

"GALERIE WELS"
SALZBURG

Manager Dr. Funke, Dreifaltigkeitsstrasse 19 Partial inventory of purchases during war

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measure (Height & Width)	Origin and Remarks
100	Incorrectly registered				
102					
103					
104					
105					
106	Rodin Auguste 12 Nov. 1840 Paris 17 Nov. 1917 Menden	Eve	Terra cotta sculpture	Height 70cm	Rudier, Paris Invoice 9 Oct. 1940 Document 13
107	Pannini; Giovanni Paolo 1691 Piacenza 1765 Rome	Ruin landscape with figures	Oil on canvas	181.5 x 260	Horst, Paris, 1940 Document 63
108	School of Mattier	Picture of a woman	Oil on canvas	40.5 x 32	Garnier, Paris Invoice 9 Oct. 1940 Document 5
109	Tamm, Franz Werner 1658 Hamburg 1724 Vienna	Hunting still life	Oil on canvas	14.5 x 21.5	Doucet, Paris Invoice 8 Oct. 1940 Doc. 4
110					
111	Bartholomaeus van der Holst 1615 Haarlem 1670 Amsterdam	Portrait of a lady	Oil on panel	59 x 48	Paris M. Burian, 1940 Document 19

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Loca- tion	Re- ceived on:	Origi- nal Val. & Rest. Expens.	Ap- prais- al	Photo	Frame	Lite- rature	Exhi- bitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
100 101 102 103 104 105	There is another catalogue containing objects of art and furniture of the "Landesgalerie" (Provincial Gallery). Same labels, but different numeration, 101, 105, 175, etc.							
106	8 Dec. 1942	4,000		Scherl 58838 58850		National Museum Rodin, Paris; numerous publications. Gallery Welz exhibition catalogue, No.70 summer 1941, Fig.	Lent to Residenz Library. Exhibition "French Art in the 19th century" Sals- burg, summer 1941	
107	"	400		Scherl	With frame gold, carved, Louis XIV "H INV 8"		Lent to Residenz Red Living Room	Stored in Lichten- berg 1943
108	"	250			Louis XV copy, gold, Frame Inv.No.7		Lent to Residenz, Red Living Room	
109	"	1,100		Scherl 58804	Gold, orig. Louis XVI Frame Inv. No. 9		"	Stored in Lichten- berg 1943
110								
111	"	500			Gold Louis XVI Frame Inv. No. 11		"	
112								

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Techniques	Measures (Height & Width)	Origin and Remarks
113	Willan van de Velde 1633 Leyden 1707 London	Navy, right bott. marked W.v. Velde 1685	oil on canvas	56 x 75	Destren, Paris Invoice 9 Oct. 1940 Document 18
114	Hubert Robert	Rocky landscape	oil on canvas	97 x 120	Gerard, Paris 1940 Document 32
115	Peter Paul Rubens (as- cribed to) 1577 Siegen (Westphalia) 1640 Antwerpen	Head of an Apostle	oil on wood	47 x 40	unknown 1941 document 118
116	School of Anton van Dyck 17th cent.	Portrait of a young man, left bottom marked "AETATIS" L.A.N. 1641 fet"	oil on wood (oak)	160 x 102.5	Garnier Paris Inv. 10 Feb 1941, doc.40
117					
118					
119					
R 120	Ragzuber Gersan XIX	Koenigsee			Austria
R 121	Hasslwander XIX	Dancing peasants			Austria
R 122	Cartier, Emil Victor, 1811 Versailles 1866 Paris	Landscape with cows	oil on Canvas	34 x 41	Legont, Paris, 1941 document 112
123	Claude Gehr called Lorrain 1600 Champaign/ Mirecourt 1682 Rome	Romantic Land- scape	oil on canvas	60 x 80	Holsappel, Paris Invoice 10 Nov 1940 document 7
R 124	Italian 18th cent.	Herd and shepherds	oil on canvas	33 x 43	Marinno Paris (No.1) Invoice 19 Feb.41 Doc.90
125					

Location	Received on:	Original val. & rest. expens.	Appraisal	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and other Remarks
113	8 Dec 1942	1,650		Scherl No. 58840	13		Lent to Residenz Gobelin Hall	Stored in Lichtenberg 1943
114	8 Dec 1942	6,000		Scherl No. 58820	14		"	"
115	8 Dec 1942	15,000		No. 15			"	"
116	8 Dec 1942	1,000		Scherl Orig. 58798	No. 16		" Dining Room	"
117								
118								
119								
120							Ladies' Chamber	
121							Ladies' Chamber	
122	8 Dec 1942	110		19th cent. No. 22			Lent to Residenz Ladies' Chamber	
123	8 Dec. 1942	2,500		Scherl Orig. 58822	No. 23		"	Stored in Lichtenberg 1943
124	8 Dec 1942	100		No. 24			"	
125								

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Width)	Origin and Remarks
126	Schwaninger Karl XII	Zell an See			
127	?				
128					
R 129 H.B.	Austrian painters XIX	Forest landscape and wood-cutters		large	?
R 130	School of Fontainebleau	Lady and dog	Oil on canvas panel	68 x 52	M. Berrian, Paris 1940, doc. 19
131	Dutch, 18th cent.	Navy	Oil on canvas panel	25 x 33	Josephine, Paris 1941, doc. 83
132	Dutch 18th cent.	Navy	Oil on canvas panel	25 x 33	Josephine, Paris 1941, doc. 83
133	Dutch mannerist style of van Balen	Judgment of Paris	Oil on copper	22 x 16	Holsapfel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 1941, doc. 82
134	P. Coquand about 1840-1890 born in Suresnes	Landscape right bottom marked "P.Coquand"	Oil on canvas	38.5 x 46.5	Marinno, Paris (No.2) Invoice 19 Feb. 41 Doc. 90
135	Italian 17th cent.	Praying Mary	Oil on panel	39 x 35	Josephine, Paris, Invoice 17 Oct 41, Doc. 84
136	Style of Ph.W. Neuvermann	Rest during harvest. Heavily sworn	Oil on canvas	25.5 x 25.5	Holsapfel, Paris, Inv. 24 Nov. 1940, doc. 68
137	Style of W. Roneyn	Resting herd Heavily damaged	Oil on panel	36 x 32	Holsapfel, Paris, Inv. 24 Nov. 40 Doc. 68
138	I.E. Heinsius (ascribed to) 1740 Weimar (or Hildburghausen) 1812 Orleans	Portrait of a gentleman	Oil on canvas	64 x 53	Holsapfel, Paris, Inv. 13 May 1941 Doc 67

RG 260 BOX 64
ENTRY 1

Location	Received on:	Original val. & rest. expens.	Appraisal	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and other Remarks
126							Lent to Residens Adjutant's office	
127								
128								
129							Office "Students Leader"	
130	8 Dec. 1942	300			No. 30		Lent to Residens Gauleiter, antechamber	
131	8 Dec. 1942	375			without frame			Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2, Jan. 1944, RM 2,000
132	8 Dec. 1942	375			without frame			Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan. 1944 RM 2,000
133	8 Dec. 1942	500			No. 33			Sold to H. Walesok, Vien- na, 15 Dec. 43 RM 3,000
134	8 Dec. 1942	150			No. 34			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
135	8 Dec. 1942	750			No. 35			Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan. 1944 RM 8,000
136	8 Dec. 1942	750			without frame			Sold to H. Walesok, Vienna 15 Dec. 1943 RM 3,000
137	8 Dec. 1942	1,250			No. 37			Sold to H. Walesok, Vienna, 15 Dec. 1943 RM 3,500
138	8 Dec. 1942	300			No. 38			Stored St. Gilgen 1943

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
152 W	D. Malbran	Winter landscape counterpart to 153	Oil on canvas	32.5 x 40.5	Marinno, Paris (No.11) Inv. 19 Feb.41 Document 90
153 W	D. Malbran	Winter landscape counterpart to 152	Oil on canvas	32.5 x 40.5	Marinno, Paris (No.10) Inv. 19 Feb 41 Doc. 90
R 154 R-M	School of Bertin	Mythological scene	Oil on canvas	50 x 26.5	Marinno, Paris (No.12) Inv.19 Feb.41, Doc.90
155	French 19th cent. (Dupre)	Landscape	Oil on canvas	37 x 50	Marinno, Paris (No.13), I.19 Feb. 1941, Document 90
156	Imitator of Guardi	Venice	Oil on canvas	19 x 26.5	Marinno, Paris (No.63) I.19 Feb 1941, Docum. 90
157	Swiss School	Water Fall	Oil on canvas	46 x 38	Marinno, Paris No.14, I.19 Feb. 1941, Docum. 90
158	Berthe Marin	Stilllife with violin	Oil on canvas	40.5 x 55	Douville, Paris Inv. 7 Feb. 1941 Document 54
R 159	Mariano Fortuny Torrero 1838 1874		Water color on paper	47 x 38	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct.1941 Document 70
R 160 RM	Giovanni Beldini 1645 Ferraro	Lady and fan	Oil on cardboard pasted on canvas	65 x 50	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 70
R 161 RM	Giovanni Beldini 1645 Ferraro/Antoine)	Lady and vase	"	65:50	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct.41 Document 70
R 162	I.A. Vallin (Jacques about 1760 Paris after 1831	Mythological scene	Oil on canvas	38.5 x 46.5	Garnier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct.1940 Dec. 5
163	Wunde ?	Still life on the pitcher marked "Wunde"	Oil on canvas	37.5 x 46.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 41 Document 67
164	Nicolas T. Charlet 1792 Paris 1845 Paris	The Card Player	Oil on canvas	46.5 x 38	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15. Oct. 41 Document 70

Location	Received on:	Original val. & Rest. expens.	Appraisal	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and Remarks
152	St. Peter Depot	8 Dec 1942	32			No. 52		
153	St. Peter, Depot	"	32			No. 53		
154	"	"	100			No. 54 No. see "Patel"	Lent to R.M. Rust, 14 Dec. 42	Beginning 1945 transferred to Residenz
155	"	"	100			No. 55 see P		Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin 2 Jan. 44, RM 4,000
156	St. Peter Depot	"	50			No. 56		Sold to Dosent ??? Salzburg, 29 Sep. 44 RM 1,500
157	"	"	50			No. 57	lent to R.M. Rust 14 Dec 1942	Beginning 1945 transferred to Residenz
158	St. Peter Depot	"	75			No. 58		
159	"	"	150			No. 59		Stored: Residenz air raid shelter
160	"	"	325	Scherl No. 58971	No. 60	Exhib. Catal. Wals Gal. Salzburg summer 41 No. 3	Exhib. French Art of Salzburg summer 41	Stored: Residenz air raid shelter
161	"	"	325	Scherl No. 58917	No. 61	As above, No. 4	As above	As above
162	"	"	225		No. 62		Lent to Residenz Gobelin Hall	
163	"	"	750		No. 63			Stored: Residenz air raid shelter
164	"	"	400	Scherl No. 58831	No. 64	Exhib. Catalog. Wals Gal. Salzburg summer 41 No. 9 "Abb."	Exh. French Art of Salzburg the 19th c. summer 41	Stored: St. Gilgen 1943 Exchanged for Inv. No. 556 April 1944

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
165	Paul Baudry 1828 Napoleon Vendes 1886 Paris	Standing nude (female)	Oil on canvas	73 x 42	Holzappel Paris Invoice 15 Oct. 41 Document 70
166	Henry Martin 5 Aug. 1860 Toulouse	Portrait of Emile Zola, left top marked: Henry Martin	Oil on canvas	54 x 41.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 70
167					
168	Dutch 17th c. style of Begeyn	Ruin landscape	Oil on canvas	85 x 118	Marinno, Paris (No. 15), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, Doc. 90
169	P. Poont ?	Flemish landscape	Oil on canvas	59.5 x 84	Marinno, Paris (16) Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Document 90
170	A. Vollen (Alexis) ? 1865 Paris, 19	Corn field, right bottom marked: A. Vollen	Oil on canvas	74 x 100.5	Heubert, Paris 1941 Doc. 44
171	Swiss School	Wilhelm Tell	Oil on canvas	81 x 100	Marinno, Paris (17) Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Doc. 90
172	Imitation of Carot Camille	Small landscape bottom right marked: Corot	Oil on panel	14 x 22	Duthie, Paris Inv. 14 Oct. 41 Document 86
173	Dutch Copy	Kitchen interior and woman	Oil on canvas	34.5 x 39	Pentalis, Paris Inv. 14 Oct. 41 Document 73
174	Eugene Bondin 1825 Houffleur 1908 Paris	Navy	Oil on panel	14 x 21	Duthie, Paris Inv. 14 Oct. 41 Document 88
175	French 18th century	Maria Antoinette	Oil on canvas	69.5 x 55	Henibert, Paris 1941, Doc. 44
176	Italian 18th century	Landscape with flying Mercur	Oil on canvas	75 x 97	Marinno, Paris (No. 18) Invoice 19 Feb. 41 Document 90
177	Dutch 18th century style of Arendingen	Stormy sea (coast)	Oil on canvas	60.5 x 84	Marinno, Paris (No. 19) Invoice 19 Feb. 41 Document 90

Location	Received on:	Original val. & rest. expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and Remarks
165	8 Dec. 1942	500		No. 65		Sold to Ge ?? 3 July 1944 5,000
166	"		Paris	No. 66		Stored in St. Gilgen 1943
167	"				Residents	
168	St. Peter Depot	100	Scherl 58861			
169	"	50		No. 67		10 May send to Vienna for restoration
170	"			No. 68		
171	"	50		No. 69		
172	"	500		No. 70		
173	"	250		No. 71		Sold to Dozent L??? wall, Salzburg 29 Sep. 44 RM 3,500
174	"	500		No. 72		Sold to Dozent ??? wall Salzburg, 29 Sep. 1944, RM 2,500
175	"	100		No. 73	Lent to R.M. Rust 14 Dec 42	Beginning 1945 transferred to Residents
176	"	200	Scherl 58952	No. 74	Lent to canteen of the "Reichs- statthalter" (High Com- missioner of Reich) 1943	
177	"	200	Scherl 58861	No. 75		

Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t -	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
178	School of Boucher	Decorative panel counterpart to 179	Oil on canvas	84 x 136	Marinno, Paris (No.20) Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
179	School of Boucher	Decorative panel counterpart to 178	Oil on canvas	84 x 136	Marinno, Paris (No.21), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D.90
R 180 R-3	Style of Bertin French Beginning 19th c.	Water fall	Oil on canvas	32.5 x 47	Marinno, Paris (No.22), Inv. 19 Feb 41, D.90
181	Flemish, 17th c.	Ruin landscape with sheep (rider in the center) heavily darkened	Oil on canvas	92 x 126.5	Marinno, Paris (No.23), Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
R 182	Bonvin Francois 1817. Vaugirard (Seine) 1887 St.Germain-en-Laye	Fighting peasants in front of an inn	Oil on canvas	75.5 x 115	Marinno, Paris (No.24) Invoice 19 Feb.41 Document 90
R 183	French, 18th cent.	Lady and dog	Oil on canvas	100.5 x 81.5	Marinno, Paris (No.25), Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
184	Italian 19th c. (French copy)	Woman and children	Oil on canvas	82 x 67	Marinno, Paris (No.26), Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
R 185	18th cent. copy after Leonardo's Mona Lisa	Mona Lisa	Oil on canvas	82 x 65	Mendon, Bondin Invoice 7 May 41 Document 71
186	Flemish school 17th century	Portrait of a lady, heavily damaged	Oil on canvas	81 x 65	Holsapfel, Paris Inv. 14 May 1941 Document 97
R 187	Ascribed to Jakob Jordaens 1593 Antwerp 1678 "	Bachanal	Oil on canvas	123 x 172	Loubeyre, Paris Inv. 11 Feb. 41 Document 42
188	Eugene Ginain 1818 Paris 1886	Italian battle scene	Oil on canvas	130.5 x 163	Marinno, Paris (No.27) Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
189	Rigilio	Still life with mask	Oil on canvas	104 x 157	Marinno, Paris (No.28) Invoice 19 Feb.41 Document 80
R 190	ANDREA DEL SARTO (school?) 1486 Florence 1530 Florence	Holy Family heavily damaged may be saved however	Oil on panel	142 x 108	Tulino, Paris Invoice 1941 Document 51

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Location	Received on:	Original val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
178	St. Peter Depot	8 Dec 1942	100		No. 76	
179	"	"	100		No. 77	
180	"	"	50		No. 78	Lent to Conference Room, Residenz
181	"	"	150		No. 79 without frame ?	
182	"	"	200	Scherl No.80 58916		Residenz, air raid shelter
183	"	"	100		No.81	Lent to Leopoldskron H.M. Rust 14 Dec.42
184	"	"	100		No.82	Beginning 1945 transferred to Residenz
185	"	"	600		No.83	Lent to Residenz Dining Room
186	"	"	-		No.84 (99)	Exchanged for Inv. No. 557 and 558, April 1944
187	"	"	400	Scherl No.85 58863		Stored in Residenz air raid shelter
188	"	"	100		No.86	
189	"	"	100		No.87	
190	"	"	1,000		No.88	Stored in the Residenz air raid shelter

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
191	Dutch, end of 18th century	Apollo (mytholo- gical scene)	Oil on canvas	178.5 x 100	Marinno, Paris (No.29), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, Doc.90
192	School of Goya	Portrait of a woman	Oil on canvas	32 x 24.5	Holsappel, Paris Invoice 24 Nov 40 Document 68
193	School of Manet	Young girl	Oil on canvas	55.5 x 45.5	Duthil, Paris Inv. 14 Oct. 1941 Document 88
194	Gentis	Alpine landscape	Oil on panel	32.5 x 51.5	Marinno, Paris (No.30) Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D.90
R 195	Italian, 19th cent.	Garden scene	Oil on canvas	38.5 x 46	Marinno, Paris (No.31), Inv. 19 Feb 41, Doc. 90
R 196	Italian 18th cent.	Shepherdess	Oil on canvas	46.5 x 55	Marinno, Paris (No.32), I. 19 Feb. 1941, Document 90
197	Adolph Hillairat	St.Nicolas bridge right, bottom marked: A. Hillairat 1913	Oil on cardboard	16 x 22	Marinno, Paris (No.62), Inv. 19 Feb 41, D.90
198	Giuseppe Nittis (ascribed to) 1845 Barlata 1884 St. Germain-en-Laye	Lady in the garden	Oil on canvas	55.5 x 38	Duthil, Paris 15 Oct. 1941 Document 88
199	Ascribed to Trouillebert (Beno Desire) 1829 Paris 1900 Paris	Sketch of landscape slightly damaged	Oil on	38.5 x 46.5	Marinno, Paris (No.64), Inv. 19 Feb. 41
200	School of Courbet	Maggie	Oil on canvas	38 x 36.5	Holsappel, Paris Present (without document)
201	Belina, 19th cent.	Floral picture left bottom marked "Belina", counter- part to 202	Oil on canvas	73 x 58.5	Tourguin & Gerd Leguay, Paris "Rest" Document 59
202	Belina 19th cent.	Floral picture left bottom marked "Belina" counter- part to 201	Oil on canvas	73 x 58.5	Tourguin & Gerd Leguay, Paris "Rest" Document 59
203	German school 17th century	Saint (male) heavily damaged	Distemper on panel	pointed arch	Bondin, Mendon Inv. 7 May 41 Doc. 71

Location	Received on:	Original val. & rest. expens.	Frame No.	Exhibitions and Loans	Changed and Remarks
191 St. Peter Depot	5 Dec 1942	50	No.	Sale annulled, amount returned to Singmayer	Sold to Linsmayr, Salzburg, 8 May 44 RM 3,500 To Vienna for restoration
192	"	1,000	No. 89		Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, RM 3,800 2 Jan 1944
193	"	500	No. 90		
194	"	50	No. 91		
195	"	50	No. 92	Lent to Leopoldskron, R.M. Rust	Beginning 1945 transferred to Residenz
196	"	50	No. 93	Lent to Residenz, Gobelin Hall	
197	"	50	No. 94		Sold to Dozent ??? Salzburg, 29 Sep. 44 RM 1,000
198	"	500			Sold to Dozent ??? Salzburg, 29 Sep. 44 RM 1,800
199	"	50			28 June 1946 to Vienna
200	"	Present			
201	"	110			Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan. 44 RM 2,800
202	"	110			Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan 44 RM 2,800
203	"	500			

Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
204	German School 17th century	Saint (male) heavily damaged	Distemper on panel	pointed arch	Boudin, London Inv. 7 May 1941 Document 71
205	School of Paulus Potu	Kitchen (youth work)	Oil on canvas	60 x 77.5	Leguay, Paris "Rest" Mannio, Paris (No. 65)
206	French 19th c.	Floral panel Counterpart to 207	Oil on panel	60 x 77.5	Tourguin, Sord Document 59
207	French 19th c.	Floral panel Counterpart to 206	Oil on panel	60 x 77.5	Leguay, Paris "Rest." Tourguin, Sord, Doc. 59
208	School of Willun Kalff	Kitchen still life / 209 counterpart to	Oil on panel	33 x 25	Mannion, Paris (No. 33) Inv. 19 Feb. 41, Doc. 90
209	School of Willun Kalff	Kitchen still life, counter- part to 208	Oil on panel	33 x 25	Marinno, Paris (No. 34), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D. 90
210	I. Sonje (Jan- Gabrielsz) 1625 Delft 1707 Rotterdam	River landscape right bottom marked: "I. Sonji"	Oil on canvas	45 x 55	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 24 Nov 1940 Document 68
211	French 18th c.	River landscape and fishers	oil on panel	38.5 x 51.5	Marinno, Paris (No. 35) Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Document 90
212	Renior copy	Madam Sisley	Oil on canvas	41.5 x 33	Duthil, Paris Inv. 14 Oct. 41 Document 88
213	E. Rossi (Enrico) 1856 Neapel	Venice, Canal grande, bottom right marked "E. Rossi"	Oil on canvas	55 x 65	Stassart, Paris 1941, Document 35
214	German 16th century	Portrait of Matthias of Habs- burg, marked: Aetatis XII 1572	Oil on canvas	60 x 48	Beaux Art, Paris Inv. 6 May 1941 Document 66
R 215	Dutch 18th c.	Floral picture	Oil on canvas	60.5 x 74	Gairac, Paris Inv. 11 Feb 41 Document 99
216	School of Claude Lorrain	River landscape	Oil on canvas	112 x 68	Tulino, Paris 1941, Doc. 51

RG 260 BOX 64
ENTRY 1

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
204	St. Peter Depot 8 Dec 1942	500				
205	" "	10				
206	" "	111				Sold to E. Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan 1944 RM 2,250
207	" "	111				Sold to E. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan 44 RM 2,250
208	" "	50		No. 95		10 May to Vienna for restoration
209	" "	50		No. 95		10 May to Vienna for restoration
210	" "	750		No. 97		Exchanged for stix Inv. No. 552, April 1944
211	" "	200		No. 98		
212	" "	500		No. 99		
213	" "	25				Sold to Kurt Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan 44, RM 2,500
214	" "	500		No.100		Stored in Residenz air raid shelter to Vienna on 28 Apr 1944
215	" "	125		No.101	Lent to Residenz, Library 20 Nov 43	Stored Residenz air raid shelter 1944
216	" "	250	Scherl 58913			

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
217	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Peils n. Veray	Forest landscape with roes; bottom left marked: G.Courbet	Oil on canvas	76 x 96	Holsappel, Paris Invoice 15 Oct 1941 Document 70
218	Copy after F.P. Rubens	Katherine de Medici large decoration	Oil on canvas	295 x 335	Nonglair, Paris Invoice 18 Feb 1941 Doc. 56
R 219	School of Anton van Dyck	Loth and His Daughters	Oil on canvas	133 x 184	Leonardi, Paris Invoice 6 May 41 Document 65
220	French 18th c.	Floral picture Counterpart to 221	Oil on canvas	85 x 104	Bayer, Paris Beaux-Art Inv. 11 Feb 41 Document 53
221	French 18th c.	Floral picture Counterpart to 220	Oil on canvas	85 x 104	Bayer, Paris Beaux-Art Inv. 11 Feb 1941 Document 53
R 222	School of Laueret	"Subrapporte" (Sopraporte?) counterpart to 223	Oil on canvas	22 x 116	Marinno, Paris (No. 36) Inv. 19 Feb. 41, Doc. 90
R 223	School of Laueret	"Subrapporte" (Sopraporte?) counterpart to 222	Oil on canvas	22 x 116	Marinno, Paris (No. 37), Inv. 19 Feb 41, D.90
224	Isaac de Jode (ascribed to)	Landscape	Oil on canvas	72 x 102.5	Marinno, Paris (No. 38), I. 19 Feb. 1941, Doc. 90
225	Italian 18th century	Loyers large decoration	Oil on canvas	249 x 172	Marinno, Paris (No. 39) I. 19 Feb 1941, Doc. 90
225/a	Italian 18th century	Girl and flowers large decoration	Oil on canvas	249 x 172	Marinno, Paris (No. 40) Inv. 19 Feb. 41, Doc. 90
226	Style of Monticelli	Decoration with cherub (cabinet door leaf)	Oil on panel	120 x 42	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67
227	Style of Monticelli	Decoration with cherub (cabinet door leaf)	Oil on panel	120 x 42	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Doc. 67
228	Ascribed to N. Veerendael (Nierlos van) 1640 Anvers 1691 Anvers	Floral study	Oil on canvas	52 x 42	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 9 Oct, 1940 Document

Location	Received on:	Original val. & rest. Expens.	Photo	Press	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
217	8 Dec 1943	3,500	Paris	102	Nels Gallery Exhibition Catal. No.22	Exhibition "French Art of the 19th cent." Salzburg, summer 1941	Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang 16 Oct. 44 for 10,000
218	St. Peter Depot 8 Dec 1942	60					
219	"	1,000	Paris	103		Lent to Residents, Bishop's Room	
220	"	150					
221	"	150					
222	"	200		104		Lent to Leopoldskron R.M. Rust	
223	"	200		105		Lent to Leopoldskron R.M. Rust	
224	"	200	Scherl 58955	106 missing			
225	"	250		170			
225/a	"	250					
226	"	375					
227	"	375					
228	"	1,000	Scherl 58809	108		Lent to Gauleiter apartment in Villa Wasberg	

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
229					
230					
231	School of Boucher	River landscape with figures	Oil on canvas	36 x 46	Garnier, Paris Invoice 9 Oct. 40 Document 5
232	School of Boucher	Counterpart to 232 Landscape with figures (Brinke) Counterpart to 231	Oil on canvas	36 x 46	Garnier, Paris Invoice 9 Oct 40 Document 5
233					
234	I.A. Vallin (Jacques Antoine) about 1760 Paris after 1831 "	Diana and Actaeon Marked "Vallin" 1810 bottom left.	Oil on canvas	112.5 x 150	Gallery Cambacere, Invoice 14 Feb 41 Doc 52
235	A.H. Dunouy (Alex.-Hyacinthe) 1757 Paris 1843 Paris	Italian landscape	Oil on canvas	100 x 137	Marinno, Paris (No.41) Inv. 19 Feb 1941 Doc 90
236	French 18th c.	Landscape with figures	Oil on canvas	100 x 137	Marinno, Paris (No.42) I.19 Feb 1941, Doc. 90
237	Flemish 18th cent.	Landscape and waterfall	Oil on canvas	113 x 159	Marinno, Paris (No.43) Invoice 19 Feb 41 Document 90
238	Ascribed to Pierre Mignard 1610 Troyes 1695 Paris	Madam Montespan and Children	Oil on canvas	248.5 x 100	Marinno, Paris (No.44) Invoice 19 Feb 41 Document 90
239	School of Nattier	Lady and pearl	Oil on canvas	116 x 97.5	Garnier, Paris Invoice 10 Feb 41 Document 40
240	Pierre Henry Valenciennes 1750 Toulouse 1819 Paris	Landscape with figures	Oil on canvas	114.5 x 136	Vavasseur, Paris Invoice 21 Feb 41 Document 57
241	Th. van Thulden (Theodor) (ascribed) to 1606 Bas-le-Duc 1676 Bas-le-Duc	Mother and Children	Oil on canvas	111 x 90	Marinno, Paris (No.45) Invoice 19 Feb 41 Document 90

Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
229						
230						
231	8 Dec. 1942	300	Scherl 58807	111	Lent to Galleiter apartment (cancelled) returned 1943, Residents library 20 Nov. 1943	Stored Residents air raid shelter On 27 June to Villa Wasburg
232	8 Dec 1942	300	Scherl 58812	112	Lent to Galleiter apartment (cancelled) ret. 1943 Residents library 20 Nov. 1943	Stored Residents air raid shelter On 27 June 44 to Wasberg Villa
233						
234	"	1,000	Scherl 58948 (Photograph of 271)		Lent to Klossheim Castle, summer castle Halle	
235	"	300	Scherl 58929		Lent to Klossheim Halle	
236	"	200			Lent to Klossheim Halle	
237	"	200	Scherl 58931		Lent to Klossheim Halle	
238	"	1,000	Scherl 58954		Lent to Klossheim ground floor, left drawing room	
239	"	500		114	Lent to Klossheim summer castle	
240	"	500		115	- " -	
241	"	150			- " -	

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
242	Flemish 18th c.	Party on Ferry	Oil on canvas	68 x 100.5	Marinno, Paris (No.46) Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D.90
243	Italian, end of the 17th c.	Mythological scene	Oil on canvas	218 x 144	Marinno, Paris (No.47), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D. 90
244	Sebastian Ricci? 1662 Civaldi di Belluno 1734 Venice	Alpine landscape (coast landscape)	Oil on canvas	153 x 115	Marinno, Paris (No.48), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D.90
245	Ascribed to Huyemaus	Landscape with large trees	Oil on canvas	186 x 120	Marinno, Paris (No.49), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D. 90
246	Ascribed to Zucharelli Francesco 1702 Pitigliano 1788 Florence	Italian harbor landscape with many figures	Oil on canvas	87 x 138.5	Terisse, Paris Cambaceres Gallery, Inv.19 Feb. 1941, Document
247	French 18th c.	Landscape and obelisque	Oil on canvas	69.5 x 95	Darquennes, Paris, Inv.17 Feb. 1941, Doc. 48
248	Paul Brill and Poelenburgl (ascribed to)	Women and Satyr	Oil on canvas	70 x 91.5	Marinno, Paris (No.58) Inv. 19 Feb.41 Document 90
249	French 19th c.	Landscape and figures	Oil on canvas	160 x 203.5	Garnier, Paris Inv. 10 Feb.41 Doc. 40
250	School of Mignard 1610 Troyes 1695 Paris	Lady and parrot	Oil on canvas	139 x 107	Hembert, Paris 1941 Document 44
251	Italian 18th c.	Large decoration, flowers and dog	Oil on canvas	250 x 249	Marinno, Paris (No.51), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D. 90
R 252	Bolognesian, 18th cent.	Women and Satyr	Oil on canvas	98 x 133.5	Marinno, Paris (No.52), Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
253	Italian 17th cent.	Winter landscape	Oil on canvas	101 x 172.5	Marinno, Paris (No.53) Inv. 19 Feb.41 Document 90
254	Ascribed to Coello (Claude) 1621 Madrid 1693 Madrid	Picture of a gentleman (with neck ruffle)	Oil on canvas	138 x 99	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
242	8 Dec. 1942	100		116	Lent to Klessheim	summer castle
243	"	100		117	"	"
244	"	100		118	"	"
245	"	100	Scherl 58866	119	Lent to Klessheim	
246	"	500	Scherl 58823	120	Lent to Klessheim	
247	"	135		121	"	"
248	"	200	Scherl 58867	122	"	"
249	"	500	Scherl 58953	123	"	"
250	"	300	Scherl 58889	124	Lent to Klessheim	
251	St. Peter Depot	100				
252	St. Peter Depot (cancelled)	300		125	Lent to Resident "Gl." office	
253	8 Dec. 1942	200		126	Lent to Klessheim	
254	"	1,750		127	Lent to Klessheim	

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height " Weight)	Origin and Remarks
R 255	School of Jacques d'Arthois	Draft for a tapestry	Oil on canvas	174.5 x 213	Marinno, Paris (No.54), Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
R 256	Gaspar Poussin (Dughet) 1615 Rome 1675 Rome	Wood landscape with brook and fisherman	Oil on canvas	178 x 133	Coll. Menchikoff Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67
257	French, 19th c.	Landscape and sailing boat	Oil on canvas	85 x 104	Donath, Paris Inv. 18 Feb. 1941 Doc. 47
258	French 19th c.	Landscape and cattle	Oil on canvas	66 x 98	Donath, Paris Inv. 18 Feb.41 Doc. 47
259	French, 18th c.	Ruin landscape Counterpart to 260.	"	98 x 133.5	Josephin, Paris 1941 Document 111
260	French, 18th Cent.	Alpine landscape Counterpart to 259.	"	98 x 133.5	Josephine, Paris 1941 Document 111
261	French, 18th cent.	Alpine landscape with Roman warriors	"	50 x 65	Marinno, Paris (No.56), Inv. 19 Feb.41, D.90
262	French, 19th cent.	Alpine landscape with bridge and horse	"	96 x 118	Marinno, Paris (No.57), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D.90
263	I.A. Vallin (Jacques-Antoine) about 1760 Paris after 1831 & another Vallin?	Landscape with shepherds and girls	"	82 x 99	Stamart, Paris Inv. 1941 Document 35
264	French, 18th century ("Sch." Vernit)	Alpine landscape	"	74 x 116	Tulino, Paris Inv.1941 Document 51
265	Style of D. Teniers	Landscape with herd of cattle and shepherds	"	61 x 87	Lombeyer, Paris Inv. 11 Feb.41 Doc. 42
266	Style of Francois Bertin	Landscape and tree	"	100.5 x 82	Tulino, Paris 1941, Doc. 51
R 267	Dutch, 18th c.	Flower still life	"	90 x 69	Gallery of Fine Arts, Paris Inv. 6 May 1941 Document 66

Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Charges and Remarks
255	8 Dec. 1942	520	Scherl 58932		Lent to Residenz Gobelin Hall	
256	"	750				Stored in Residenz air raid shelter
257	"	125				Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin 2 Jan 44, RM 1,500
258	"	125				Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan 44 RM 1,000
259	St. Peter Depot	125				
260	St. Peter Depot	125				
261	St. Peter Depot	100				Sold to Dozent Lundwall, Salzburg 29 Sep 1944, RM 2,00
262	St. Peter Depot	200	Scherl 58937	129		
263	"	400	Scherl 58842	130	20 Nov. 43 lent to Residenz library	Stored Residenz air raid shelter
264	"	75		131	Lent to canteen of the "R.St.?" 1943 Has holes	
265	"	155	Scherl 58860	132		Stored Residenz air raid shelter
266	"	290		133	Lent to Gobelin Hall	"
267	"				of the Residenz	

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
266	Dutch, 16th cent.	Landscape with castle	Oil on canvas	65 x 81.5	Marinno, Paris (No.58) Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Document 90
269	Vigeg-Lebrun Elizabeth 1755 Paris 1842 Paris	Self-portrait	Oil on canvas	106 x 83	Bondin, Mendon Invoice 7 May 41 Document 71
270	School of I. Koch	Alpine landscape	"	100.5 x 81.5	Donath, Paris Invoice 11 Oct.40 Document 20
271	I.A. Vallin (Jacques-Antoine) about 1760 Paris after 1831	Diana and Actaron	"	60 x 82	Marinno, Paris (No.59) Inv. 19 Feb.1941 Doc. 90
272	French, 16th c.	Flower still life Counterpart to 273	"	86 x 72.5	Donath, Paris Invoice 18 Feb.41 Document 47
273	French, 16th c.	Flower still life Counterpart to 272	"	86 x 72.5	Donath, Paris Inv. 18 Feb. 41 Doc. 47
274	School of Caspar Poussin	Washerwomen at a cistern	"	78.5 x 110	Marinno, Paris (No.61) Invoice 19 Feb.41 Doc. 90
275	W. de Heusch about 1610 Utrecht 1692 Utrecht	Landscape with figures	"	81 x 111.5	Holzappel, Paris Invoice 24 Nov. 40 Doc. 68
276					
277					
278					
279					
280					

	Location	Re- ceived on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
268	St. Peter Depot	8 Dec. 1942	100		135		
269	"	"	500				Stored St. Gilgen 1943
270	"	"	300				Sold to Dozent Landwall, Salzbg. 29 July 44 RM 4(??),000
271	"	"	350	Scherl 58948	136		Lent to Klesheim "Cav." house
272	"	"	225	Scherl 58873	137	Lent to Klesheim "Cav." House"	
273	"	"	225	Scherl 58945	138	"	
274	"	"	150	Scherl 58870	139	"	
275	"	"	2,000		140	"	

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
281					
282					
283					
284	Forestier Antonin Clair 1865 Cannes 1912 Paris	Snake trainer	Bronze sculpture	over- natural size	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Doc. 13
285	Traverse Pierre 1892 Saint- An-re-le-Outzac in living in Paris	Girl and Antelope	Bronze sculpture	Life size	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Doc. 13
286	French 18th cent.	Triton (cast from a copy)	Lead sculpture overlaid with patina	height	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Doc. 13
287	French, 18th cent. B-B	Head of a cherub (cast from a copy, from Versailles)	Lead sculpture overlaid with patina mounted on marble pedestal	Height 30 cm	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Doc. 13
288	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	The Philosopher (from "Entrance to the Hell")	Bronze sculpture	Height 73 cm	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 1940 Document 13
289	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	Torso, male nude (Citizen of Calais)	Bronze sculpture overlaid with patina	somewhat over- natural size	A. Rudin, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Document 13
290	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	Eternal Spring	Bronze sculpture (small)	Height small	Reyna, Paris In, 2 Oct. 1940 Document 12
291	French, 18th cent.	Eagle (remold, with swastika)	Bronze sculpture		Hallanger's Sons, Paris 1941, Doc. 33
292	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	"Age d'Airain" (Eternal age)	Bronze sculpture	life size	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 75
293	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	Eye	Bronze sculpture	life size	A. Rudier, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 75

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Location	Re- ceived on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
281 282 283 284	8 Dec. 1942	5,000	Paris			Lent to Leopoldskron (1942 garden Leopoldskron air raid shelter)
285	"	2,500	Paris Scherl 58860			Lent to Gauleiter apartment, Villa Wasburg, garden
286	St. Peter Depot	3,000	Paris Scherl 58838			Has been left in St. Peter (library)
287	"	500	Scherl 58918			Lent to Residenz, Adjutants office
288	"	4,000	"Rod." Museum			Lent to Leopoldskron Castle
289	"	10,000	Scherl Gallery 58881	Welts Salzburg Exhibition Catalogue Summer 41, No. 71		Lent to Leopoldskron, garden
290	"	400	Postal card			Lent to Residenz, Administration, Depot
291	"	1,400	Scherl 58887			Lent to Residenz, administration
292	"	7,500				Lent to Leopoldskron, garden
293	"	12,500	See No. 106			Lent to Leopoldskron, garden

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
294	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	Great Shadow (from the group: Three Shadows)	Bronze sculpture	Somewhat over natural size	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 75
295	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	Walking Man	"	Height 85 cm	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 75
296	Charles Despiau 1874 Mont- de-Marsan (Landes)	AKA (nude, girl)	"	Life size	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 76
297	Bordelle, Gaile 1861 Montanban	Fallas' Mask	"	Life size	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 1941 Doc. 75
298	Charles Dupian 1874 Mont-de- Marsan (Landes)	Torso, female nude	"	Life size	A. Audier, Paris Document 117
299	Aristide Mailliot 1861 Banyuli- sur-Mer	Three Nymphs (Three Graces) Group	"	Life size	A. Audier, Paris Document 117
R 300	Iran Baptiste Carpeux 1827 Valenciennes 1875 Courbevoie (Asnieres)	Eachante, bust	"	Life size	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 41 Doc. 67
301	Auguste Rodin 1840 Paris 1917 Mondon	Eve (small)	"	Height 70 cm	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Document 49
302	French, 18th c.	Three Cherubs (well)	Lead sculpture	Height	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Document 49
303	Alfred Auguste Janniot in 1892 Paris	Ball	Bronze sculpture	over natural size	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 14 May 41 Document 69
R 304	Aristide Mailliot	Nymph (single figure) (from a group as No. 299)	Bronze sculpture	Life size	A. Audier, Paris Inv. 14 May 41 Doc. 69
305	French, 19th c.	River landscape with rock temple	Oil on canvas	35 x 24	Garnier, Paris Invoice 9 Oct. 40 Document 5
306	Pierre Antoine de Machy 1933 - 1807 Paris	Bain landscape with figures	Oil on canvas	32 x 23.5	Garnier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Document 5

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Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and Remarks
294	8 Dec 1942	12,500			Lent to Leopoldskron, garden	
295	"	3,500				Stored St. Gilgen 1945
296	"	12,500			Lent to Leopoldskron, garden	
297	"	1,500				Stored in St. Gilg 1943
298	"	10,000			Lent to Austrian Gallery, Vienna	
299	"	40,000	Paris three times	Gal. Wetz Exhibit. Catal. summer 1941 No. 55 Fig.		
300	"	2,000				Stored in Residenz, air raid shelter
301	"	4,000	Scherl 58830 58850 (106)			Stored St. Gilgen 1943 Exchanged for Inv. No. 562, April 1944
302	"	6,000			Lent to Leopoldskron garden	
303	"	7,500	Paris The Artist While Working		Lent to Leopoldskron, garden	
304	"	12,500	Scherl 58834			Stored in Residenz air raid shelter
305	"	90		141		Stored in St. Gilgen 1943, Sold to H. Walosek, Vienna 15 Dec. 1943, RM 500
306	"	300		142		Stored in St. Gilgen 1943, sold to E. Dornbacher, Berlin 2 Jan 1944, RM 2,500

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
307	School of Mattier	Portrait of a lady	Oil on canvas	32 x 25.5 oval	Garnier, Paris I.9 Oct. 40, D.5
308	Copy after D. Teniers d.J.	Smoker	Oil on	23.2 x 20.4	Manaert, Paris Inv. 10 Oct. 40, Doc. 15
309	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Peits n. Verry	Torrent, left bottom, marked: G. Courbet	Oil on-card-board	24 x 337 26 x 34	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 1940 Document 6
310	Dutch, 17th c.	Flower still life	Oil on copper	37 x 26.5	Holzappel, Paris I.9 Oct. 40, D.6
311	Ascribed to Joos van Momper 1564 Antwerp 1635 Antwerp	Snow landscape	Oil on canvas	57 x 103	Holzappel, Paris Invoice 9 Oct. 1940, Doc. 6
312	Georges Michel 1763 Paris 1843 Paris	Landscape near Paris	Oil on canvas	26 x 34	Manaert, Paris Inv. 10 Oct. 1940 Document 15
313	Ascribed to Francisco de Goya "v. Lucientes" 1745 Fuendetodos (Aragon) 1828 Bordeaux	Wedding in village	Oil on canvas	34 x 52	O'Roosen, Paris Inv. 10 May 1941 Doc. 17
314	Ascribed to Francisco de Goya 1746 (Fuendetodos (Aragon) 1828 Bordeaux	"Caprichos" (ass)	Oil on copper wood grate	30 x 25.5	O'Roosen, Paris Inv. 10 May 1941 Doc. 17
315	"	Bull Fight I	Oil on canvas	62.5 x 84	O'Roosen, Paris Inv. 10 Oct. 41 Doc. 17
316	"	Bull Fight II	"	48 x 79	"
317	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Pils near Verry	The Brook of the black well. Right bottom marked: G. Courbet	"	60.5 x 81.5	Marie Burian Paris (Sogel) 1940, Doc. 19
318	Camille Corot (ascribed to) 1796 Paris 1875 Paris	Muse in evening landscape	"	46 x 38.5	Marie Burrian, Paris, 1940
319	School of Geanne	Portrait of a man	"	41 x 33	Moir Ducian, Paris 1940, Doc. 19

Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Acq. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
307	8 Dec. 1942	350		143			Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin 2 Jan 44, RM 2,500
308	"	450	Scherl 58826				Sold to H. Walczek Vienna, 15 Dec. 43 RM 1,000
309	"	1,250		144	Cal; Wels Salzb. Exhibit. Catal. summer 41 No. 24	Exhibition "French Art of the 19th century" Salzburg summer 1941	
310	"	1,250	Scherl 58936 Paris	145			Sold to H. Walczek Vienna, 15 Dec. 43 RM 8,000
311	"	2,500	Scherl 57391	146			Stored in St. Gilgen 1943, sold to Mrs. Taussings ?? RM 25,000
312	"	1,000	Paris	147	" No. 59	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
313	St. Peter Depot	7,500	Scherl 58947	148			Exchanged for Inv. No. 551, April 1944
314	"	500	Scherl 58784	149			Stored St. Gilgen 1943, exchanged for Inv. No. 490, Apr. 44
315	"	10,000	Scherl 58946	151			Stored in St. Gilgen 1943, sold to P.M. Padua, Wolfgang 4 Apr. 44, 60,000
316	"	10,000	Scherl 58958	150			Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 15 Oct 1944, RM 50,000
317	"	9,000	Scherl without No. Paris	152			Stored St. Gilgen 43 Exchanged for Inv. Nos. 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580 (April 1944)
318	"	5,000		153	No. 16	"	Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oct. 44, RM 30,000
319	St. Peter Depot	100					

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
320	Theodore Rousseau 1812 Paris 1867 Barbison	Swamp landscape	Oil on panel (mahogany)	34 x 42	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Feb. 40 Dec. 22
321	Theodore Rousseau (ascribed)	Landscape in moonlight	Oil on panel	38 x 55	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Feb 40 Dec. 22
322	Eugene Delaerrix 1798 Charenton- Salut-Maurice 1863 Paris	Battle scene	Oil on canvas	38 x 46? 37.5 x 47.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Feb. 40 Dec. 22
323	Joh. Bapt. Jongkind 1819 Latrop (Hol- land) 1891 Cote-Saint- Andre (Isere)	Harbour in moon- light (Rotterdam) left bottom marked: Jongkind 1873	Oil on canvas	34 x 55.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Feb. 40 Dec. 22
324	Jean Francois Millet 1814 Cruchy near Greville 1875 Barbison	Female nude, recumbent bottom left monogram L. I. F. M. (I & F joined)	Oil on canvas	21 x 41.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Feb. 40 Dec. 22
325	Auguste Renoir 1841 Limoges 1919 Cagnes near Nizza	Landscape with bather (female) (1880) bottom left marked: Renoir	Oil on canvas	38.5 x 46.5	Gerard, Paris Inv. 18 Feb. 40 Dec. 23
326	Maurice Utrillo 1883 Paris	Alley in Vincennes right bottom marked: Maurice Utrillo, V 25	Oil on card- board	38 x 52	Gerard, Paris Inv. 18 Feb. 40 Dec. 23
327	Theodule Ribot 1823 St. Nicolas d'attas 1891 Colomben (Seine)	Kitchen boy bottom left marked: t. Ribot	Oil on canvas	45.5 x 39	Gerard, Paris Inv. 18 Feb 40 Dec. 23
328	Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1696 Venice, 1770 Madrid	Drift for the ceiling picture in the royal castle of Madrid	Oil on canvas	65 x 49	Cailleyx, Paris Inv. 20 Feb. 40 Document 24
329	Alfred Sisley 1839 Paris 1899 Maret sur Loire	The Bridge of Maret. Right bottom marked: Sisley 1887	Oil on canvas	51 x 63	Gerard, Paris Inv. 1940, Dec. 32

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330	Paul Cezanne 1839 Aix en 1906 Provence	Wood landscape (early work)	Oil on canvas	24.5 x 31	Gerard, Paris 1940, Doc. 32
331	Maurice Utrillo 1883 Paris	Blind Alley Cottin in Montmatre Marked "M". Utrillo, V." left bottom	Oil on cardboard	61 x 46	Gerard, Paris 1940, Doc. 32
332	Auguste Renoir 1841 Limoges 1919 Caques near Nizza	"Antibes" left bottom marked: Renoir	Oil on canvas	19 x 32	Gerard, Paris 1940 Doc. 32

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Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expend.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and Remarks	
320	8 Dec. 1942	2,500	Scherl 58912 Paris	154	Gal. Wels, Salzburg Exhib. Catal. Summer 1941, No. 74 Fig.	Exhib. "French" Art in the 19th Cent." Salzb. Summer 1941	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
321	"	1,000	Scherl 58790	155	Gal. Wels, Salzburg Exhib. Catal. Summer 1941, No. 75	"	Stored Residen- dens air raid shelter
322	"	3,000	Paris Scherl 58855	156	" No. 39 Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
323	"	1,500	Scherl 58895 Paris	157	" No. 50	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943 exchanged for Inv. No. 588 April 1944
324	"	3,000	Scherl 58851 Paris	158	" No. 60, Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
325	"	7,500	Scherl 57954	159	" No. 67, Fig.	"	Sold to Reichsleiter B. v. Schirach
326	"	1,900	Scherl 58811	160	" No. 85	"	Stored in St. Gilgen 19 43 exchanged for Inv. No. 563, Apr 1944
327	"	300	Scherl 58819	161	" No. 69, Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
328	"	8,000	Scherl 57390	162	"Pompeo Molmenti Dedalo" Vol. VI/ 1925/26, Rome A Sketch by Tiepolo Colored reproduction by A. Schroll, Edition Vienna Gal. Wels, Salzburg Exhib. Catal. Summer 1941, No. 79	Stored St. Gilgen 1943	
329	"	8,750	Scherl 57395	163			Stored St. Gilgen 1943

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330	8 Dec 1942	2,500		164	"Verturi, P. Cezanni (Rosenberg Edition, Paris) Plate 7, No.30 Gal. Welz, Salz. Exhib. Catal. Summer 1941, No.84	Exhibit. "French Art in the 19th Cent. Salzb. Summer 1941	Stored St.Gilgen 1943 Sold to P.M. Fadus St.Wolfgang 16 Apr. 44 RM 25,000
331	"	2,250	Scherl 57384	165	Gal. Welz, Salz. Exhib. Catal. Summer 1941, No.84 Fig.	"	Stored in St.Gilgen 1943
332	"	3,000	Scherl 58893	166	" No.68, Fig.	"	Stored St.Gilgen 1943

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
333	Georg van Hausen (Haanen) 1807 (Utrecht) 1881 Aachen	Landscape and Hunter	Oil on canvas		Holzappel, Paris Inv. 24 Feb. 40 Doc. 33
334	Ascribed to van Thalen	Flower wreath with Madonna in the center	Oil on canvas	58.5 x 51	Douville, Paris 1941, Doc. 39
335	French, end of 17th cent. (style of H. Rignaud)	Portrait of the young Louis Alexander (Comte de Toulouse)	Oil on panel	23.5 x 18	Fabius, Paris 1941, Doc. 41
336	Imitator of Brueghel, perhaps M. van Cleve	Lame man and blind man	Oil on panel	24.5 x 34.5	Manteau, Paris 1941
337	German school 16th century	Adam and Eve (after an engraving of A. Duerer)	Oil on panel	29 x 24	Manteau, Paris 1941, Doc. 45
338	Jakob Grimmer 1525 - 1590 Antwerp	Landscape and figures, right bottom marked: I. Grimmer 1575	Oil on panel	85 x 128	Donath, Paris Invoice 18 Feb 41 Document 47
339	French, 19th c.	Little bull	Bronze sculpture		Darquennes, Paris Inv. 17 Feb. 41 Doc. 48
340	Inkas Cranach d.J. 1515 Wittenberg, 1586 Weimar	Madonna and Child Child	Oil on panel	13.5 x 19.5	Cambaceler Gallery Paris, Inv. 14 Feb 41 Doc. 52
341	Jean Marc Nattier jun. 1685 Paris 1766 Paris	Portrait of a lady	Oil on canvas	52 x 43.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 14 May 41 Doc. 58
342	M.A. Bilcoq (Marc Antoine) 1755 Paris 1838 Paris	Stable scene bottom right marked: M.A. Bilcoq Counterpart to 343	Oil on panel	23.5 x 30	Moulard, Paris Inv. 22 Feb 41 Document 60
343	M.Y. Bilcoq (Marc Antoine) 1755 Paris 1838 Paris	Stable scene Counterpart to 342	Oil on panel	23.5 x 30	Moulard, Paris Inv. 22 Feb. 41 RM 60

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344	Style of Honore Daubier	Theatrical Scene	Oil on canvas	35.5 x 47	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67
345	Ascribed to Claude Monet 1840 Paris 1926 Giverny (Seine)	In the Woods of Fontainebleau (about 1865)	Oil on canvas	58.5 x 81	Holsappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 41 Document 67

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	Location Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
333	St. Peter Depot 17 Jul 1944	8 Dec. 1942	500.00				Was damaged when it was shipped, and completely destroyed by the restoration by Alberto Susat.
334	"	"	140.00				Stored St. Gilgen 4 Sold to Döwent Landwall on 23 Jun. 1944, 3,000
335	"	"	250.00	Scherl 58901	167		Sold to H. Walecek, Vienna, 15 Dec. 43, RM 1,000
336	"	"	750	Scherl 58869	168		Sold to H. Walecek, Vienna, 15 Dec. 43 RM 5,000
337	"	"	400		169		Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan 44 RM 3,000
338	"	"	4,000	Scherl 58896			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
339	"	"	12.50				Lent to Gauleiter Office
340	"	"	4,000	Scherl without No., spoiled	170		Stored St. Gilgen 43 Exchanged for Inv. Nos. 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, Apr. 1944
341	"	"	8,000	Paris Scherl 58805	171		Stored St. Gilgen 43
342	"	"	52.50				Sold to H. Walecek, Vienna, 15 Dec. 43 RM 500
343	"	"	52.50				"
344	"	"	4,000		172	Exh. "French Art of the 19th c. Salzburg.	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
345	"	"	6,250.		173	Exh. "French Art of the 19th c. Salzburg. Summer 41, No. 62.	"

Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
346	Swabian, 16th c.	St. Anne "Selbdritt" (Mary's mother Anne, sculpture Mary and the Child Jesus)	Wood	Height: 48 cm	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Doc. 67
347	Copy after Lukas v. Leyden	Self-portrait	Oil on Panel	35 x 29.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13, May 41, Doc. 67
348	William van de Velde (II) 1633 Leiden 1707 London	Navy (heavily restored and overpainted)	Oil on canvas	35 x 49	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67
349	Henry de Toulouse- Lautrec 1864 Albi 1901 Malrome Castle	Portrait of Marcelli, right bottom marked: T. Lautrac (TL joined)	Benzine painting on paper	32.5 x 34	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67
350	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Peltz near Vevey	"La Mare" (Landscape) right bottom marked: G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	32.5 x 40	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Doc. 67
351	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Peltz near Vevey	Rocky land- scape and roe left bottom marked: G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	38 x 46	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 21 Nov 40 Document 68
352	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Peltz near Vevey	Lake of Geneva Landscape, left bottom marked: G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	50 x 61	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 1941 Document 67
353 354	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Peltz near Vevey	Wolf Gorges left bottom marked: G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	73 x 97? 73 x 92	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 70
355	Style of Alfred Sisley	Snow landscape	Oil on canvas	41 x 33	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 70
356	Ascribed to Edouard Manet 1832 Paris 1883 Paris	The Artist in the studio (Oil study)	Oil on canvas	38.5 x 24	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 70

397

397

Pierre des
Chavannes
1824 Lyon
1898 Paris

Mass in
Landscape
right bottom
marked:
Puis des
Chavannes

Oil on
canvas

40 x 28

Holzappel, Paris
Inv. 15 Oct. 41
Document 70

358

Ferdinande Roybet
1840 Uzès (Uzes)
1920 Paris

Dancing Child
left bottom
marked F.R.

Oil on
canvas

45 x 33.5

Holzappel, Paris
Inv. 15 Oct. 41
Document 70

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. expens.	Photo Frame	Literature Exhibitions and loans	Changes and Remarks
346 St. Peter Depot	8 Dec 1942	1.000	Scherl 61813		
347	"	2.000		without No.	Stored St. Gilgen 43 4 Apr 44, sold to Padua with Inv. No. 314 (only frame)
348	"	1.500		175	Sold to H. Walezok, Vienna, 15 Dec. 43 RM 15.000
349	"	4.000		176	Exh. Cat. of Wels Gal. Salzburg Summer 41, No. 83 1941 Exh. "French Art of the 19th cent." Salzburg summer 1941
350	"	1.750		" No. 19	Stored St. Gilgen 1943, exchanged for Inv. No.s 554, 555 April 1944
351	"	1.500		177 " No. 25	Sold to P. M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oct. 44, RM 10,00
352	"	3.000	Paris	178 " No. 26	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
354	"	5.000	Scherl 57386	179 " No. 17 Fig.	"
355	"	5.000	Paris	180 " No. 80	"
356	"	3.000	Paris	181 " No. 57	"
357	"	1.500	Scherl 58915 Paris	182 " No. 65 Fig.	"
358	"	600	Scherl 58976	183 " No. 77 Fig.	"

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Width)	Origin and Remarks
359	Adolphe Monticelli 1824 Marseille 1886 Marseille	Standing woman in Greek dress right bottom marked: Monticelli	Oil on panel	40 x 15	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 70
360	Ascribed to Camille Corot 1796 Paris 1875 Paris	Wood Study	Oil on canvas	29 x 21	"
361	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Pelts near Vevey	Snow Landscape and roes, left bottom marked: G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	58 x 80	"
362	Charles Francois Daubigny 1817 Paris 1878 Paris	Seine Landscape left bottom marked: Daubigny	Oil on panel	20 x 44	"
363	Carolus Duran Emile Auguste 1838 Lille	Portrait of Claude Debussy On reverse side dedication: V.A. Debussy	Oil on canvas	46 x 38	"
364	Charles Francois Daubigny 1817 Paris 1878 Paris	Small Meadow Landscape	Oil on canvas	22.5 x 32	"
365	Paul Gauguin (ascribed to) 1848 Paris 1903 Dominika (Marquesas- Jossabu)	Girl wearing head cloth	Oil on canvas	35.5 x 27.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 24 Nov 40 Doc. 68
366	Octave Tassaert? 1800 Paris 1874 Paris	The Shed	Oil on canvas	41 x 32.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 41 Document 67
367	Style of Gustave Courbet	Wood Interior	Oil on canvas	65 x 81	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 13 May 41 Document 67
368	Camille Corot 1796 Paris 1875 Paris	Fishing Harbor (early work Italian trip)	Oil on canvas	18 x 37	"
369	Ascribed to Camille Corot 1796 Paris 1875 Paris	Summer landscape and resting wanderer	Oil on canvas	38 x 46	"

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370	Ascribed to Eugene Delacroix 1798 Charenton- Saint-Maurice 1863 Paris	Roman Subject	Oil on canvas	40.5 x 32.5	Holzappel, Paris 13 May 1941
371	Jede Vigee Lebrun Custave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Pelta near Vevey	Picture of a girl and flowers	Oil on canvas	59.5 x 46.5	Municipal (Staedel?) Institution, Frankfurt. According to letter of 28 Nov 1941 Doc. 96

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Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
359 8 Dec. 1942	1,000	Scherl 58919	184	Exhib. Catal. of the Weis Gallery Salzburg Summer 41, No. 64	Exhib. "French Art of the 19th cent." Salzburg summer 1941	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
360 "	2,000	Paris	185	"No. 13	"	"
361 "	3,000	Scherl 58801	186	" No. 29 Fig.	"	"
362 "	1,250	Paris	187	" No. 35 Fig.	"	Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oct 1944, RM 5,000
363 "	1,000	Scherl 58833	188	" No. 6	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
364 "	750	Scherl 58824	189	" No. 36 Fig.	"	Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang 14 Oct. 44, RM 5,000
365 "	2,250	Scherl 588	199	" No. 46 Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
366 "	225	Paris		" No. 81	"	"
367 "	2,250		200 without frame	" No. 20	"	"
368 "	6,875	Paris	202	" No. 15	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943 Exchanged for Inv. Nos. 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, Apr 44
368 "	3,292	Paris	201	" No. 11	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
370 "	1,000		203	" No. 43	"	Sold to K. Dornbache Berlin, 2 Jan 44, RM 3,000
371 "	5,000		204	" No. 33	Lent to Gauleiter apartment Wasberg, Villa, 1943 Exhib. "French Art of the 19th c." Salzburg summer 1941	??

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & Weight)	Origin and Remarks
372	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 La Tour de Feltz near Vevey	Ornans land- scape right bottom marked: G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	60.5 x 60.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct 1941 Doc. 70
373	"	Navy and sailing boats left bottom marked G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	12 x 38.5	"
374	"	Picture of a girl (sketch)	Oil on canvas	40.5 x 30	"
375	"	"Kuisseau" second draft	Oil on canvas	60 x 100.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41, D. 81
376	Stanislaus Lepine 1835 Caen 1892 Paris	Kitchen still life left bottom marked S. Lepiere	Oil on panel	29.5 x 31	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 70
377	Stanislaus Lepine 1835 Caen 1892 Paris	Seine Landscape	Oil on canvas	13 x 33	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 70
378	"	Parisian Suburb left bottom marked: S. Lepine	Oil on canvas	26 x 43	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 24 Nov. 1940 Document 68
379	"	Small land- scape, right bottom marked: S. Lepine	Oil on canvas	20 x 15.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct 41 Doc. 70
380	Francesco de Goya Lucientes 1746 Puendetodos (Aragon) 1828 Bordeaux	"Kreuzel" woman ?	India ink brush, on paper	25.5 x 18	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 24 Nov 40 Doc. 68
381	Ascribed to Claude Monet, 1840 Paris, 1926 Giverny (Seine)	Mountain landscape (oil sketch) right bottom marked:	Oil on canvas	29 x 46.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Doc. 70
382	Georges Michel, 1763 Paris, 1843 Paris	Mill on the Montmatre	Oil on panel	43 x 52.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41, D. 7
383	Henry Regnault 1843 Paris 1871 killed in action at Busenval	"Ganymed" study	Oil on canvas	32 x 24	"
384	Octave Tassaert 1800 Paris 1874 Paris	Mourning Mother left bottom marked: Oct. Tassaert	Oil on canvas	44 x 36	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct 41 Doc. 70

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Received ent	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks	
372	8 Dec. 1942	4,000	Paris	205	Exhib. Catal. of the Wels Gallery Salzburg Summer 41, No. 18 Fig.	Exhib. "French Art of the 19th Century" Salzburg Summer 1941	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
373	"	1,000	Scherl 58785	206	" No. 34 Fig. "	"	Sold to Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan. 44 RM 8,000
374	"	2,000	Paris	207	" No. 28 Fig. "	"	Stored St. Gilgen 43
375	"	8,000		208			Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang 14 Oct. 1944, RM 45,000
376	"	400	Scherl 58806	209	" No. 52	"	Sold to Gurlitt Gallery Berlin 5 Apr 44, RM 3,000
377	"	350	Scherl 58786	210	" No. 53 Fig	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
378	"	500		211	" No. 54	"	"
379	"	150		212	" No. 51	"	Exchanged for Inv. No. 559, April 1944
380	"	1,500					Stored St. Gilgen 1943
381	"	1,000	Paris	213 without frame	" No. 63 Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
382	"	500	Scherl 61609	214			Stored St. Gilgen 1943 Exchanged for Inv. No. 561, Apr. 1944
383	"	300	Paris	215	" No. 66	"	Sold to Gurlitt Gallery, Berlin 5 Apr. 44, RM 2,500
384	"	200		216	" No. 82	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943

Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (height & width)	Origins and Remarks
385	Ascribed to Camille Corot 1796 Paris 1875 Paris	Wood landscape and berry gatherer (female)	Oil on panel	41 x 31.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 1941 Document 70
386	Ascribed to Richard Hackel Bonnington, 1801 Arnold near Nottingham 1828 London	The "Tuilleries" in Paris	Oil on panel	31 x 37	"
387	Narzisse Diaz de la Pena, 1808 Bordeaux, 1876	Wood landscape and fire-wood gatherer (female)	Oil on panel	32.5 x 24	"
388	Paul Huet, 1803 Paris, 1869	"Place de la Concorde	Oil on canvas	35.5 x 50.5	"
389	Jean Jacques Henner 1829 Bernweiler 1905 Paris	Small Venus left bottom marked: J. Henner	Oil on panel	10 x 14	"
390	"	Nymphs at the well	Oil on panel	35 x 26.5	"
391	"	Mythological Scene	Oil on canvas	32.5 x 24	"
392	Ascribed to Eugene Delacroix 1798 Charenton- Saint-Maurice 1863 Paris	Two Mounted Warriors (study)	Oil on canvas	40 x 50	"
393	"	Louis Philipp and Cardinal	Oil on canvas	36 x 27	"
394	Harry Cassatt 1855 Pittsburg	Sewing Woman	Oil on panel	23 x 17.5	"
395	Pierre Paris Chavannes 1824 Lyon 1898 Paris	Historiated study	Oil on panel	17 x 11	"
396	Imitator of Camille Corot	landscape in the Morning	Oil on canvas	45.5 x 37	"
397	Style of Edouard Manet	"La Brioche (a light cake)	Oil on canvas	25 x 54.5	"

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Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Exp.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks	
385	8 Dec. 1942	1,250		217	Exhibit. Catal. of the Wels Gallery Salzburg, Summer 1941, No. 12	Exhibit. "French Art of the 19th Century", Salzburg summer 1941	Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oct 1944, RM 7,000
386	"	1,500	Paris	218	" No.5	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943, sold to ?? 1 July 1947, 3,500
387	"	400	Paris	219	" No.44 Fig.	"	Stored St Gilgen 1943
388	"	600	Scherl 58818 Paris	220	" No.49 Fig.	"	Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan 44 RM 4,000
389	"	250	Scherl 58827	221			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
390	"	500	Scherl 58815 Paris	222	" No.48 Fig.	"	Sold to Gallery "Gurlitt," Berlin RM 3,800, 5 Apr 44
391	"	400	Scherl 58829	223	" No.47 Fig.	"	Stored St Gilgen 1943
392	"	800	Scherl 58939	224	" No.42	"	Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin 2 Jan 44 RM 4,000
393	"	750	Paris	225	" No.40 Fig.	"	Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan. 44 RM 3,800
394	"	250	Scherl 58958	226	" No.7	"	Sold to Gurlitt Gallery, Berlin RM 3,000, 5 Apr 44
395	"	200	Paris	227			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
396	"	5,000	Scherl 58832	228	" No.14 Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943, sold to P.M. Padua, St. Wolfgang 16 May 1944, RM 30,-
397	"	6,000	Scherl 58890	229	" No.56 Fig.	"	Stored St. Gilgen 1943

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height & width)	Origin and Remarks
398	Narrisse Diaz de la Pena 1808 Bordeaux 1876 Mentone	Flower still life	Oil on panel	22.5 x 33.5	Boudin, Mendon Inv. 7 May 41 Document 71
399	French, 17th cent.	Lady wearing hat (fragment) heavily damaged	Oil on panel	46.5 x 35	"
400	Siensian 15th c., style of Simone Martini	Crucifixion Group	Distemper on panel golden back ground	52 x 34	"
401	Jean Francois Millet 1814 Gruchy near Greville 1875 Barbizon	Landscape with resting farmer	Pastel on paper	37 x 51.5	"
R 402	Rudolf Ribarz 1848 Vienna 1904 Vienna (Lunatic Asylum)	Dutch Channal landscape right bottom marked: Ribarz	Oil on panel	30 x 45	Donath, Paris 1941 Document 78
403	Edgar Degas 1834 Paris	Ballet dancers (female) right bottom marked:	Pastel on paper	68 x 62.5	Marchand, Paris Formerly: Vollard collection. I.13 Oct. 41, Doc. 80
404	Theodore Rousseau (ascribed to) 1812 Paris 1867 Barbizon	Wood Landscape and Herd	Oil on canvas	48.5 x 65.5	Holzappel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Document 81
405	Thomas Couture 1815 Seulis 1879 Villers-le-Bel	Female half-length nude	Oil on canvas	65 x 54	"
406	Eugene Delacroix 1798 Charenton-Saint-Maurice 1863 Paris	Scene from Walter Scott (study)	Oil on Canvas	40 x 32.5	"
407	Richard Parker Bonington (ascribed to) 1801 Arnold 1828 London	The Love Letter right bottom marked: Bonington	Oil on canvas	25 x 19	"
408	Ascribed to Richard Parker Bonington, 1801 Arnold near Nottingham 1828 London	The Place of the Doges Venice (Study)	Oil on canvas	35 x 26	"
409	Theodule Ribot	Still Life of	Oil on	20.5 x 39.5	"

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- 47 a -

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------------------|-------------|---|
| 409 | 1823 St. Nivolas
d'Attes, 1891
Colombes (Seine) | Still life of
apples, left
top bottom
marked: T. Ribot | Oil on
canvas | 20.5 x 39.5 | " |
| 410 | Dutch, 17th cent.
(Incorrectly
Jan Steen) | Eating Man | Oil on
panel | 26 x 20.5 | " |

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	Location Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
398	8 Dec. 1942	750			Exhibit. Catal. of the Wels Gallery, Salzburg summer 41, No.45	Exhibit. "French Art of the 19th Century" Salzburg summer 1941	Stored St. Gilge 1943, exchanged for Inv. No. 560 April 1944
399	St. Peter Depot	250					
400	"	10,000	Scherl				Stored St. Gilge 1943
401	"	500			" No. 61	"	Stored St. Gilge 1943
402	"	300	Scherl				Stored Residents air raid shelter
403	"	18,000	Scherl	230	"E. Degas 98 reprod. 1914, A. Vollard, Paris pl. XCV		Stored St. Gilge 1943
404	"	2,500	Scherl	231			Stored St. Gilge 1943
405	"	7,500	Scherl	232			"
406	"	4,500	Scherl	233			"
407	"	3,000	Scherl	234			Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan 44, RM 10,000
408	"	2,000	Scherl	235			Stored St. Gilge 1943
409	"	750					"
410	"	4,000					Sold to H. Walczok, Vienna, 15 Dec 43 RM 4,000

Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height & width)	Origin and Remarks
411	Style of Honore Daumier	Female music player, incorrectly marked h.d.	Oil on canvas	25 x 29	Holzappel, Paris I. 15 Oct 41, D.81
412	Henry de Toulouse-Lautrec, 1864 Albi 1901 Malcome Castle	"Coquelin in Cyrano de Bergerac" Right bottom marked: T. Lautrec	Oil on cardboard	45.5 x 33	" D.82
413	Narzisse Diaz de la Pena, 1808 Bordeaux, 1875 Mentone	Flower still life (roses) Marked: Mentone	Oil on panel	34 x 24.5	" D.82
414	Isaac von Ostade 1621 Haarlem 1649 Haarlem	Farmer at the fence	Washed drawing on paper	11.8 x 17.7	" D.82
415	Honore Daumier 1810 Marseille 1879 Valmondois	Lawyers	Pen and ink drawing on paper	12.8 x 19.2	" D.82
416	Camille Corot 1796 Paris 1875 Paris	Landscape study	Brush and India ink drawing on paper	32 x 50	" D.82
417	Honore Daumier 1810 Marseille 1879 Valmondois	The Drinkers left bottom marked: h.d.	Oil on panel	20.5 x 42.5	Duthil, Paris I. 14 Oct. 41, D.85
418	Ascribed to Alfred Sisley 1839 Paris, 1899 Mont sur Loing	The Dam of Moret, marked: Sisley	Oil on canvas	38 x 47.5	" D.87
419	"	Houses in Moret marked: Sisley	Oil on canvas	45 x 35	" D.87
420	"	House in the Field, marked: Sisley	Oil on cardboard	22.5 x 29.5	" D.88
421	Marry Cassat 1845 Pittsburgh Pennsylvania	Woman knitting in the garden Left bottom marked: Mary Cassat	Distemper on paper	19 x 27	" D.88
422	Theodule Ribot 1823 St. Nicolas d'Attes 1891 Colombes (Seine)	Salad Cleaners (female), left bottom marked: t. Ribot	Oil on canvas	56 x 46.5	Gerard, Paris Inv. 11 Oct. 1941
R 423	"	Kitchen Boy right bottom marked: t. Ribot	Oil on canvas	46.5 x 38.5	"

Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Exp.	Appraisal	Photo Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and loans	Changes and Remarks
411 8 Dec. 1942	10,000		238			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
412 "	10,000		239			"
413 "	2,000		240			"
414 "	750					Stored St. Gilgen 1943, Sold to Miss Eva Peysers-Heinist, 11 Jul 4 2,000
415 "	1,500					Stored St. Gilgen 1943 Sold to Dr. Peyer-Heimstutz, 11 Jul 1944, 6,000
416 "	1,500		241			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
417 "	12,500		Scherl 242 61631a			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
418 "	1,250		253			Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oc 1944, RM 8,000
419 "	1,250		244			Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oc 1944, RM 12,000
420 "	2,500		245			Sold to P.M. Padua St. Wolfgang, 14 Oc 1944, RM 8,000
421 "	1,000					Sold to Gurlitt Gallery, Berlin RM 2,800, 5 Apr 4
422 "	400		Scherl 61615			Stored St. Gilgen 1943, exchanged for Inv. No. 553, Apr. 1944
423 "	225		Scherl 61612			Stored Residenz air raid shelter

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & width)	Origin and Remarks
424	Theodore Ribot 1823 St. Nicolas d'Attez 1891 Colombes (Seine)	Picture of a girl, right top marked: t. Ribot 1872	Brush and India ink on paper	20 x 16	Gerard, Paris Inv. 11 Oct. 41 Doc. 89
425	Armand Guillaumin (I.B.A.) 1841 Paris	Madam Guillaumier sewing, right bottom marked: Guillaumier 88	Pastel on paper	50 x 46	"
426 427 428	Charles Louis Malapeau 1795 Paris 1878	Landscape and Cows, left bottom marked: Malapeau	Oil on panel	38 x 61	Marinno, Paris (No. 61), Inv. 19 Feb. 41 Doc. 90
429	Style of Joos van Wemper	Snow landscape	Oil on canvas	52 x 68.5	Nieuport, Paris Inv. 14 Feb. 41 Doc. 46
430	Eugenio Lucas (y Padilla) 1824 Alcala de Henares 1870 Madrid	Spanish Festival	Oil on canvas	30 x 39.5	O'Rossen, Paris Inv. 10 May 41 Doc. 17
431	"	The Beauties on the Balcony	Oil on canvas	63 x 43	"
432	Henry Rousseau	Venus and Amor Marked: Henry Rousseau	Oil on panel	25 x 34	M. Burian, Paris 1940, Doc. 19
433	French, 19th c.	Flower picture	Oil on panel	45.5 x 61.5	Aizpiri, Paris 1941, Doc. 55
434	German, 17th c.	Descente from the Alpine pasture Descente of cattle	Oil on canvas	33.5 x 43.5	Garnier, Paris Inv. 9 Oct. 40 Document 5
435					
436					

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ENTRY 1

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Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
424 8 Dec. 1942	100		246		Stored St. Gilgen, 1943. Sold to ??? 1 Jul 1944, 600.00
425 "	600	Scherl 61627	247	Exhibition on the occasion of Gerard's centenary, Paris, 1941	
426					
427					
428 "	100		249		Sold to K. Dornbacher, Berlin, 2 Jan. 44, RM 6,000
429 "	125	Scherl 58935	250		Stored St. Gilgen, 1943
430 "	400	Scherl 58854	251		In Vienna sold to Weiss Gallery, 1943 for RM 2,500
431 "	500	Scherl 58957	252		Stored in St. Gilgen, 1943
432 "	100				Sold to K. Dornbacher Berlin, 2 Jan. 1944, RM 500
433 "	90		253	Lent to Leopoldskron, R.M. Rust 14 Dec. 1942	
434 "	100				Sold to Dr. A. Fellner, Linz
435					
436					

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Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & Width)	Origin and Remarks
437					
438	Chavannes ?	The Holy Wood?			
439	Stevens?	Woman at the window			
440	Style of loss V. Craasbeck	Genre scene	Oil on metal	36 x 47	Holsapfel, Paris Inv. 24 Nov 40 Dec. 68
441	Dutch, 18th cent.	Madonna and Child	Oil on panel	20 x 15	Lauvais, Paris Inv. 14 Feb. 41 Dec. 91
442	French, 19th c.	Farmer woman and hens	Oil on canvas	53 x 44	Mariano, Paris (No. 55), Inv. 19 Feb. 41, D. 90
443	Theodore Rousseau 1812 Paris 1867 Barlizon	Rocky land- scape, right bottom marked: Th. Rousseau	Oil on canvas	59 x 73	Holsapfel, Paris Inv. 15 Oct. 41 Dec. 70
444	French 19th cent.	Flower picture (oval)	Oil on panel	27 x 21	
445	Ascribed to Georges Seuret 1859 Paris 1891 Paris	The Singer (female)	Pastel	60 x 46	Holsapfel, Paris Present (without document)
446	Style of the early Vermeer (or French?)	Portrait of a young man	Oil on canvas	41 x 35.5	"
447	Gustave Courbet 1819 Ornans 1877 Le Tour de Plets near Vevey	Still life of apples right bottom marked: St. Pelagis 65 G. Courbet	Oil on canvas	27 x 41	"
R 448	I.B.D. Chardin (ascribed to) Jean Baptiste Simon 1699 Paris 1779 Paris	large still life with ray	Oil on canvas	115 x 145	"
449	Anton Doll 1826 Munich 1887	Harvest picture in Maxglau	Oil on panel	24.3 x 29	"R. St." Inv. No. 5001 (Sept. 1939)

Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
437							
438							
439							
440	8 Dec. 1942	1,000	Scherl 61624				Sold to H. Walcsok Vienna, 15 Dec 43 RM 5,000
441	St. Peter Depot	50					Sold to Waggerl on 12 June 1944 500.00
442	"	50					
443	"	900	Scherl 58800 61619	256			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
444	"			258 2851			Sold to Desent Landwall, Salzburg, 29 Sep. 44 RM 1,800
445	"		Paris	259	Exhib. Catal. of the Wels Gallery Salzburg summer 41, No. 78	Exhibit. "French Art of the 19th cent." Salzburg summer 1941	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
447	"			261	" No. 31		Sold to P.M. Padua. St. Wolfgang 17 Oct 44 RM 15,000
446	"		Paris Scherl 58900	260			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
448	"		Paris	262			Stored in Residents air raid shelter Picture damaged through shipment
449	15 March 1943	280	Scherl 58814	263	Exhibit. Catal. of the Wels Gall. No. 140 1939	Wels Gallery summer 1939 Provinc. Gallery summer 1943	Stored in St. Gilgen 1943

Inv.No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (Height & width)	Origin and Remarks
450	Anton Schiffer 1811 Graz 1876 Vienna	The Mountain Parting Line on the Radstätter Tauern Sign. dat. 18. Sep. 1857	Oil on panel	33.5 x 44.5	R.St. Inv. No. 5012 (Sep. 39) formerly Wels Gallery, Salzburg
451	Franz Alt 1821 Vienna	Morn Valley and fortification sign. right bottom	Water color on paper	23.5 x 18.5	R.St. without Inv. No. (former Ladies' Chamber Residenz)
452	Franz Barbarini 1804 Znaim 1873 Vienna	Zell am See and Kitastein horn. sign.	Water color on paper	25 x 22	R.St. Inv. No. 5006
453	Franz Alt 1821 Vienna	View from the Klessheim Castle	Water color on paper	29 x 38	R.St. without Inv. No. (former Chinesenhof)
R 454	Carl Wagner 1796 Rostdorf near Weiningen 1867 Weiningen	The Watzmann Right bottom lettered by the artist	Pen and India ink drawing	15 x 29.5 (summarized)	R.St. without Inv. No. (former Wels Gallery, Salzburg)
455	Rudolf Alt 1812 Vienna 1905 Vienna	View to Salzburg from the Stein	Water color on paper	39 x 28	R.St. without Inv. No. Sold by Gauleiter Dr. Rainer from the New Gallery
456	Thomas Ender 1793 Vienna 1875 Vienna	The Grossglockner with the Pasterze Glacier	Water color on paper	31 x 44	R.St. without Inv. No. former Wels Gallery Salzburg
457	Thomas Ender 1793 Vienna 1875 Vienna	Bad Gastein with Gamskarkogel	"	26 x 38	"
458	"	Badgastein	"	25 x 34.8	"
459	Gustav Reinhold 1798 Gera 1849 Koenigssee	St. Peter Cemetery	Pencil drawing	26 x 34.5	"
460	Thomas Ender 1793 Vienna 1875 Vienna	View from the Moenchsberg towards Imberg	Water color on paper	30 x 37	R.St. Inv. No. 5002, former Wels Gallery Salzburg

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461	Emil Kirchner (Albert Emil) 1883 Leipzig 1885 Munich	In the Berchtes- gaden Country	Brush India 36 x 48.5 ink drawing	R.St. without Inv.No. former Wels Gallery Salzburg
462	Friedrich Loos 1797 Graz 1890 Kiel	View to Salzburg and the Hober Goell	slightly toned pen and ink drawing	R.St. without Inv.No. formerly Wels Gallery, Salzburg

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DATE 11/19/00

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ENTRY 1

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Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expend.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
450 15 March 1943	850	Scherl 58813	264	Exhibit. Catalogue of the Wels Gallery No. 159, depicted Table 22	Wels Gall. summer 39 Prov. Gall. summer 43	Stored St. Gilgen 1945
451 "			265		Prov. Gall. summer 43	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
452 "			266		"	Stored Residents air raid shelter 11 July 1944
453 "			267		"	Stored St. Gilgen 43
454 "			268	" No. 127, depicted Table 7	Wels Gall. summer 1939 Prov. Gall. summer 43	Stored Residents air raid shelter 11 July 1944
455 "	5,000		269		Prov. Gall. summer 43	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
456 "			270	" No. 58	Wels Gall. summer 1939 Prov. Gall. summer 1943	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
457 "			271	" No. 56	"	"
458 "		Edlinger	272	" No. 55 depicted. Table 16	"	"
459 "			273	" No. 112	"	"
460 "			274		Prov. Gall. summer 1943	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
461 "		Edlinger	275	" No. 76 depicted Table 10	Wels Gall. summer 1939 Prov. Gall. summer 1943	"
462 "		Edlinger	276	" No. 90	"	Stored Residents air raid shelter 11 July 1944

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DATE 10/1/90

Inv.Nr.	Artist (Notes)	S u b j e c t	Technique	Measures (Height & width)	Origin and Remarks
463	Martin von Kalitor 1759 Vienna 1812 Vienna	View to Salzburg	Pencil drawing toned	30.5 x 41	R. 90. without No. formerly Gala Gallery Salzburg
464	Heinrich Otto 1032 Vienna 1902 Kloster- neuburg	Hohensalzburg Fortress	"	25 x 37	"
465	Franz Reinhold 1816 Vienna 1893 Vienna	Picture of Harvest with view towards the Watzmann sign. dat. 1859	water colored pen and ink drawing	15 x 20	"
466	Josef Schwen- minger 1804 Vienna 1895 Vienna	The Canteen Castle on the Moenchsberg	Water color	27 x 35	"
467	Carl Wagner 1796 Rostdorf near Weiningen 1867 Weiningen	Hohensalzburg	Water color study	26 x 41	"
468	Seven regions from Salzburg and Bechtegaden, arranged according to the seven days of the week, joined by two allegoric sheets, 9 tone lithographics 1823. Johann Heinrich 1795 Dessenau 1841 Munich	Dedication	Tone lithography	19.6 x 27.2	Loan of the NSDAP Can Management Salzburg formerly Hohenwerfen Castle
469	"	Sunday, Church Entrance in Berchtensgaden	"	19.6 x 27.2	"
470	"	Monday, Rosenecker- garten before Salzburg.	"	19.7 x 27.4	"
471	"	Tuesday, Alpine fortress Salzburg seen from the south	"	19.6 x 26.9	"
472	"	Wednesday, footpath to the Moenchsberg near Salzburg	"	19.9 x 27.7	"
473	"	Thursday, Berchte- gaden and the Watzmann	"	20.7 x 27.8	"
474	"	Friday, Meadows in front of Aigen near Salzburg	"	19.5 x 27.1	"
475	"	Saturday, St. Peter Cemetery in Salzburg	"	19.9. x 28	"

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ENTRY 1

Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Exp.	Photo	Frame	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
463 15 March 1943			277	Exhibit. Catalogue Wels Gal. No. 94	Wels Gal. sum 1939 Provinc. Gal. summer 1943	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
464 "		Edlinger	278	" 104	"	"
465 "		"	279	" 107 Table 15	"	"
466 "			280	120	"	"
467 "		"	281	128	"	"
468 5 March 1942			282	Salzburg and Salskammergut Publishing House A. Scholl, Vienna, Exhibit. Catalogue Wels Gal.	Provinc. Gallery summer 1943	Stored Residents air raid shelter 11 July 1944
469 "			283	"	"	"
470 "			284	"	"	"
471 "			285	"	"	"
472 "			286	"	"	"
473 "			287	"	"	"
474 "			288	"	"	"
475 "			289	"	"	"

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Authority *7ad 77565*

DATE *6/19/80*

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height & width)	Origin and Remarks
476	Johann Heinrich Ferdinand Olivier see above	Final piece to the week day series	Tone lithography	27.5 x 37.4	Loan of the NSDAP form, Hohenwerfen Castle
477	Josef Hoeger 1801 Vienna 1877 Vienna	Gastein Valley, left bottom marked J. Hoeger 1837	Water color	26.5 x 33	R. St. Inv. No. 5005
478	Heinrich Buerckel 1802 Pirmasants 1869	St. Peter Cemetery in Winter Right bottom marked: H. Buerckel	Oil on canvas	42.5 x 44	R. St. without No. formerly Ladies' Chamber Residents, former Ghiessehof
479	Jens Makart 1840 Salzburg 1883 Vienna	Portrait of the artist's first wife Annie nee Raitmayr made 1871?	Oil on mahogany panel	73.5 x 58.5	Residence Gallery No. 26
480	German about 1820	Romantic Landscapes	Oil on panel	40 x 48	R. St.
481	Johann Michael Rottmayr	Mourning of Christ right bottom marked Joh. M. Rottmayr	Oil on	136 x 170	Hirschsen, Berlin
482	Carl Spitzweg 1808 Munich 1885 Munich	Hohensalzburg Fortress marked: estate stamp	Pencil drawing	22 x 28	Dr. Kai Muhlmann
483	Hilbert Sattler (Sattler) 1817 Vienna 1904 Vienna	Dr. ifaltigkeitgasse in Salzburg, right bottom marked H. Sattler, 1833	Gouache	55 x 42	Dr. Kai Muhlmann
484	Anton Franz Haulbertsch 1724 Langmargen am Bodensee 1796 Vienna	Mary's Assumption Draft for an altar picture in the Cistercienser Cloister Cins in Western Hungary	Oil on canvas wood	77 x 43	Baroness Ludovica Hessler v. Kestenach, Altaussee
485	Anton Steinhart 1869 Salzburg	Alley after rain marked	Oil on canvas	A	Acquired from the artist
486	"	Potato harvest near the Grundlsee	"	36 x 50	"
487	"	Leopoldskron Castle marked	"	50 x 65	"
488	Wilhelm Kaufmann	Part landscape in Spring time	"	50 x 68.5	"

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ENTRY 1

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Items.	Photo	Press	Literature	Exhibitions and Loans	Changes
476	5 March 1943			290	See page 58	See page 58	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
477	St. Peter Depot					Provincial Gallery summer 1943	Stored St. Gilgen 1943; on 13 Jul 1944 St. Peter Depot; frame removed, new parts put out, added Salzburg collection room, 26 Jul 44
478	15 March 1943			292		"	Stored St. Gilgen summer 1943
479	6 Sep. 1943			293		Academy of Vienna 1942/1943; Makart Exhibition Salzburg No. 26 depicted in Table 16; Biennial, Venice 1934	
480	15 March 1943		Scherl	294		Wels Gallery Salzburg 39	Stored St. Gilgen 1943
481	31 March 1943	20,000 5,500	Erlinger Hinrichsen "El."	295			Stored Residents air raid shelter
482	15 March 1943			296			Stored St. Gilgen 1943
483	15 March 1943			297			"
484	14 Jan. 1944	60,000		298			"
485	16 March 1943	3,000	Erlinger	299		Prov. Gal. Sep/Oct 43 Exhib. of the A. St. Collect. Lent to Residents Library	Stored Residents air raid shelter
486	"	3,000	"	300		"	"
487	"	3,000	"	301 (without)		"	"
488	2 Apr 1943	Loan by "R. St." 500 Prov. Gal 350 850		302		Exhib.: Selected Works, Salzburg, Jan 44	"

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
489	Fédua Paul Matthias	Picture of a Girl	Oil on canvas		Exchanged for 59/E (tapestry)
490	"	Still life of meat and yellow pitcher			Exchanged for 314 G
491	Carl Moll	Forest Road	Oil on canvas	74x80	
492 492a	Daureiter Franz Anton	Series of copper engravings: The Churches of Salzburg Title sheet	Copper engraving	24.5x36	Wolz Gallery Salzburg Inv. 24 March 1944
493	"	Cathedral, front view	"	"	"
494	"	Cathedral, lateral view	"	"	"
495	"	St. Peter Church	"	"	"
496	"	Franziskaner Church	"	"	"
497	"	Dreifaltigkeits Church	"	"	"
498	"	The new or the University Church	"	"	"
499	"	St. Johannes or Hospital	"	"	"
500	"	Ursulin Cloister	"	"	"
501	"	Theatiner Church	"	"	"
501	"	Kapuziner Church	"	"	"

Location	Re- ceived on:	Origi- nal Val. & Rest. Expens.	Ap- prais- al	Photo	Frame	Lit- era- ture	Exhibi- tions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
489	4 Apr 1944	\$,000						Acquired for Inv. No. 59 E, Apr 1944 Left to Padua as a loan
490	"	\$,000						Left to Padua in St. Wolfgang as a loan
491	"							Stored air raid shelter of the Residenz, Apr 44
492	14 Apr 1944					Passe partout		Stored Residenz air raid shelter April 1944
492a								
493						"		"
494						"		"
495						"		"
496						"		"
497						"		"
498						"		"
499						"		"
500						"		"
501						"		"

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ENTRY 1

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
502	Daureiter Franz Anton	Series of copper engravings: The Churches of Salzburg	Copper engraving	24.5x36	Welz Gallery Salzburg, Inv. 24 March 1944
503	"	Benedictine Church (Nonnberg)	Copper engraving	"	"
504	"	Loretto Church	"	"	"
505	"	Bürgerspital Church	"	"	"
506	"	Sebastian Church	"	"	"
507	"	Small St. John Church on the Kapuzinerberg	"	"	"
508	"	Gabriel Chapel in the St. Sebastian Cemetery	"	"	"
509	"	Margareth Church in St. Peter Cemetery	"	"	"
510	"	Augustine Church in Mülln	"	"	"
511	"	Nonnthal Church	"	"	"
512	"	Pilgrimage Church at Plain	"	"	"
512	Richter Ludwig	Region near Aichen near Salzburg	Etching	16x20.7	Welz Gal. Salzburg, Inv. 24 March 1944
513	"	The Lattenberg near Salzburg	"	"	"
514	"	The Watzmann near Salzburg	"	"	"

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Appraisal	Photo	Frame	Lit-erature	Exhibi-tions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
502	14 Apr 1944					Passé partout		Stored Residenz air raid shelter April 1944
503	"							"
504	"							"
505	"							"
506	"							"
507	"							"
508	"							"
509	"							"
510	"							"
511	"							"
512	14 Apr 1944	300						Stored Residenz air raid shelter 11 July 1944
513	"	"						"
514	"	"						"

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
515	Richter Ludwig	The Königssee towards the Untersberg near Salzburg	Etching	18x20.7	Welz Gal. Salzburg I. 24 Mar 44
516	"	In the Ramsau near Salzburg	"	"	"
517	"	The Tennengebirge near Salzburg	"	"	"
518	Strüdt Johann Jakob	View from Werfen Castle	Red aquatint etching		Welz Gallery Salzburg Inv. 24 March 44
519	Runck-Ziegler	View from St. Wolfgang near Aberssee about 1820	Colored aquatint etching		"
520	Klein Johann Adam	"Under Way to Styria in the Eriel" sign. and dat. 1816	Pencil drawing	21x25.5	Welz Gallery Salzburg. Inv. 24 April 44
521	Klein Johann Adam	The Steinberg near Berchtesgaden dat. 1818, sign.	"	18x22.5	Welz Gallery Salzburg Inv. 24 Apr 1944
522	Makart Hans	Pestilence in Florence ("Variante")	Oil on canvas	345x180	"
523	Mandl Franz Xaver	View of Salzburg sign. dat. 1834	Oil on canvas	87.5x92	Welz Gallery Salzburg I. 24 Apr 44
524	Slevogt Max	Picture of a gentleman signed, dated 31	Oil on canvas	68x56.5	"
525	Zölw, Franz von	Spillern in Lower Danube (Lower Austria)	Oil on cardboard	52x38	"
526	Fausser Sergius	View of the City of Paris signed right bottom	Oil on canvas	73x99.5	"
527	Kolig Anton	Self-portrait 1941	Oil on canvas		Acquired from the artist

Loca- tion	Re- ceived on:	Orig- inal Val. & Rest. Expens.	Ap- prais- al	Photo Frame	Lit- era- ture	Exhibi- tions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
515	14 Apr 1944						Stored Residenz Air raid shelter 11 July 1944
516	"						"
517	"						"
518	"	300					Stored in St. Gilgen
519	"	300					"
520	"	400					Stored in Residenz air raid shelter 11 July 1944
521	"	150					"
522	"	25,000					Stored in Lichtenberg
523	"	2,500					Stored in St. Gilgen
524	"	15,000					Stored in St. Gilgen
525	"	2,000					Stored Residenz air raid shelter
526	"	3,000					"
527	"	2,000					"

Inv. Artist (Notes) No.	Subject	Tech- nique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
528 Kolig Anton	Large painted wall hanging Gothic spring	Oil on canvas	about 300 x 900	
529 Steinhart Anton	"Canal Grande" Venice, right bottom marked: Steinhart 41	water color	23x30	
530 "	Three fishermen with- drawing the net in Paraggi. Left bottom marked: Paraggi Sept. 41 right bottom: Steinhart	water color	23x30	
531 "	Two persons at the Footbridge in Paraggi right bottom marked Steinhart	water color	23x30	
532 "	Children on the Beach right bottom marked Steinhart	water color	23x30	
533 "	Morning Toilette left bottom signed Wagrain 41, right bottom Steinh.	Quill drawing	23x30	
534 "	Farrier's Shop in Wagrain, signed left bottom Wagrain, right bottom Steinh. 41	"	"	
535 "	Hut under Trees Right bottom signed Steinhart 1941	"	23x30	
536 "	Boats on the Beach of S. Margherita right bottom marked: Steinhart 1941	"	"	
537 Bekl Vilma	Slovakians (female)	Col. pastel	62x68	
538 "	Seamstress	Col. pastel	62x68	
539 "	Potatoe Planters (female)	"	60x58	
540 Kaufmann	Dientner Valley right bottom marked W.K. 1941	water color	47x60	

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Loca- tion	Re- ceived	Origi- nal Val. & Rest. Expens.	Ap- prais- al	Photo Frame	Lit- era- ture	Exhibi- tions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
528St. Peter Depot (case)	14 Apr 1944	8,000					
529	"	200					Stored Residenz air raid shelter
530	"	200					"
531	"	200					"
532	"	200					"
533	"	130					"
534	"	130					"
535	"	130					"
536	"	130					"
537	"	400					"
538	"	400					" Apr 1944
539	"	300					" "
540	"	180					" "

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
541	Kitt Ferdinand	At the Wolfgangsee Right bottom marked: F. Kitt	water color	41x53	
542	Böckl Herbert	Landscape Left bottom marked: Böckl 36	"		
543	"	Nude drawing	Drawing	56x37	
544	Klein Joh. Adam	Fair in Berchtesgaden	water color		
545	Schäffer Aug. von	The Watzmann	"		
546	Schlotterbeck F.	Hohenstaufen and Klessheim Castle	Red aquatint etching		
547	Nesselthaler F.	View of Salzburg	water- colored outline etching		
548	Faistaner	Landscape study with "Hoher Göll"	Oil on canvas	28x42	
549	Alt Rudolf, von	Apple trees in Gölsern (1902)	Gouache on paper	56.5x 78.5	
550	Faistauer Anton	Singer Richard Mayr			From the "Festspiel- haus"
551	Feid Josef	Large Traunsee land- scape with Orth Castle	Oil on canvas	105 x 157	
552	Schindler Jakob Emil	Mill in Planken- berg	Oil on canvas	33x40	
553	"	Fürstenbrunn Mill near Salzburg signed, (from the heritage)	"	31x39	

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Appraisal	Photo Frame	Lit-erature	Exhibi-tions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
541	14 Apr 1944	100			with-out		Stored Residenz air raid shelter April 1944
542	"	600			"		"
543	"	400			"		"
544	"	1,200					Stored Residenz air raid shelter 11 July 1944
545	"	400					Stored in St. Gilgen
546	"	70					"
547	"	2500					"
548	"	2,500					Stored Residenz air raid shelter
549	"	8,000					Stored St. Gilgen
550	"						Stored Residenz air raid shelter
551	"	7,500					Stored Residenz air raid shelter (in case); acquired for Inv. No. 313 Apr 44; to Vienna 28 Apr 1944
552	"	750					Stored St. Gilgen; acquired for Inv. No. 210
553	"	4000					Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 422

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	- 71 -	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
554	Löhr Emil	Ancient Church in Gastein sign.		Oil on metal	44x32.5	Welz Gallery Salzburg
555	Bühlmayer Konrad	Thunderstorm in the Tauern sign.		Oil on panel	37.5x	"
556	Ender Thomas	Loferer Steinberge sign. dat.		Oil on canvas	74x100	"
R557	Style of Magnasco	King Saul and the Witch of Endor		"	79x67.5	"
R558	Flemish, 17th century	Portrait of a distinguished gentleman with neck ruff		"	53.5 x 38.5	"
559	Hantsch Anton	Hintersee near Berchtesgaden		Oil on cardboard	33.5x39.5	"
560	Ender Thomas	Badgastein and Water Fall		Oil on cardboard	33x25	"
561	Faistauer Anton	Landscape near Maishofen, right bottom sign. T.F.13		Oil on canvas	63.5x79	"
562	Vienna School about 1840	Portrait of young girl in blue dress		Oil on canvas	about 100x80	"
563	Reitter Johann Baptiste	Mail Boy sign. dat. 846		Oil on canvas	40x30	"
564	Schindler	Gschwandt Mill		Oil on panel	36x26.5	"
565	Neder Michael	Shepherd and Sheep Right bottom on milestone signed "Neder 1837"		Oil on	38x48	"
566	Ender Thomas	Landscape near Lofer		water color	about	"

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ENTRY 1

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Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Appraisal	Photo Frame	Lit-erature	Exhibi-tions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
554	14 Apr 1944						Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 350
555	"						Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 350
556	"						Lent to Acquired for Residenz Inv. No. 164 Adjutant's Office
557	"						Lent to Acquired for Residenz Inv. No. 185 Red Living Room
558	"						Lent to Acquired for Residenz Inv. No. 185 Gobelin Hall
559	"						Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 379
560	"						Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 398
561	"						Stored Residenz air raid shelter acquired for Inv. No. 382
562	"						Lent to acquired for Residenz Inv. No. 301 Gauleiter's Office
563	"						Stored St. Gilgen acquir. for I.N. 326
564	"						Stored in St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 340
565	"						Stored in Residenz air raid shelter acqu. for Inv.N. 347
566	"						Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv.No. 340

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Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
567	Glanska Ludwig	Bad Ischl	Oil on canvas	35.5x46.5	
568	Haplwander Josef	Dancing Peasants	Oil on canvas	34.5x42.5	
569	About 1870	The Königssee	Oil on canvas	26.5x36.6	
570	Hinterholzer Franz	At the Salzach	Oil study on panel	14.5x40	
571	Hinterholzer F.	In the Salzburg Swamp	Oil study on cardboard	16 x 20	
572	Hinterholzer F.	Cloud picture and Salzach	Oil on cardboard	20 x 14	
<u>R573</u>	Schiele Egon	"VALLY" from Krumau sign. dat. E. Schiele 1912	Oil on panel	32 x 40	
574	Faistauer Anton	Forest Interior sign. left bottom?	Oil on canvas	68x55.5	
575	Dobrowsky Josef	Girl and Pitcher	"	95 x 75	
576	Huber Ernst	Winter Landscape 1925 Right bottom signed E. Huber	"	72.2x100	
577	Pauser Sergius	Half-length nude and tulips, left bottom signed: Sergius Pauser	"	109.5x83	
578	Gerstl Richard	Landscape near Vienna Not signed	"	50x63	
579	Kaufmann Wilhelm	Nonn Valley left bottom signed W.K. 1940	"	50x65	

Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo Frame Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
567	14 Apr 1944			Stored in St. Gilgen acquired for Inv.No. 340
568	"		Lent to Residenz?	Acquired for Inv. No. 340
569	"		Lent to Residenz Ladies' Chamber	Acquired for Inv. No. 340
570	"			Stored in St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 340
571	"			Stored in St. Gilgen Acquired for Inv. No. 340
572	"			Stored in St. Gilgen Acquired for Inv. No. 340
573	"			Stored Residenz airraid shelter, acquired for I.No.317
574	"		Lent to Residenz Library	Acquired for Inv. No. 317, Owner: Dr. Rieger
575	"			Stored Residenz air raid shelter, acquired for Inv.No.317 property of Dr.Rieger
576	"		Lent to Residenz, Library	Acquired for Inv. No. 317 Dr. Rieger
577	"		"	Acquired for Inv. No. 317
578	"		new Adehard	Stored Residenz air raid shelter, acquired for Inv. 317
579	"		"	Acquired for Inv. No. 317

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
580	Faustauer Anton	Wedding Roses	Oil on canvas	52x51	Welz Gallery Salzburg
581	Schiffer Anton	Laufen near Ischl	Oil on panel	23.5x31.5"	"
582	Schiffer Anton	Hallstatt	Oil on paper and cardboard	48x36	"
583	Schweninger Carl	Zell am See and Steinernes Meer	Oil on canvas	95x127	"
R584	Austrian painter about 1840	Antwerp, St. Jacob Church	Oil on canvas	72x57	"
585	Austrian painter about 1820	Forest landscape and woodcutters	"	79x95	"
586	Austrian painter about 1860	The Untersberg at the side of Berchtesgaden	"	40x50	"
587	Austrian painter about 1860	Loferer Steinberge	"	80x105	"
588	Klimt Gustave	Attersee, sign.	"	100x100	"
589	Böckl Herbert	Landscape	"	95x118	Acquired from the artist
590	Dies Albrecht Christoph	Landscape of Salzburg" seen in the direction Nockstein, 1797	"	118.5x 179.5	From the "Kunsthist." Depot in Vienna, I.No.127
591	Dies Albrecht Christoph	Landscape of Salzburg" towards Walserfeld with the Bavarian Alps during a thunderstorm 1797	"	118.5x 179.5	" 1793
592	Laske Oskar	Vineyards near Vienna left bottom marked: Sommerheldeweg, right bottom signed: O. Laske 1942	Gouache on paper	38x50.5	Acquired from the artist

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Loca- tion	Re- ceived on:	Origi- nal Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo Frame Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
580	14 Apr 1944	1,000	new Adlhard	Stored Residenz air raid shelter, acquired for Inv.No. 317, pro- perty of Dr. Rieger
581	"	1,500		Stored St. Gilgen acquired for Inv. No. 369
582	"	1,500		Stored St. Gilgen, acquired for Inv.No. 369
583	"	1,000	Lent to Residenz Adjutant's antechamber	Acquired for Inv. No. 369
584	"	1,000	Lent to Residenz, con- ference room	Acquired for Inv. No. 369
585	"	1,000	"	Acquired for I.No.369
586	"	375	Lent to Gau- leiter's apartment	Acquired for I.No.369
587	"	500	Lent to Ad- jutant's antechamber	Acquired for I.No.369
588	"	1,500		Stored Residenz air raid shelter, acquired for Inv.No. 323
589	"	5,000		Stored Residenz air raid shelter
590	29 Apr 1944	-		Stored St. Gilgen 1943
591	"	-		Stored St. Gilgen 1943
592	8 May 1944	270		Stored Residenz air raid shelter

Inv. No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
593	Fronius Hans, Graz	Russian Bath right bottom: H. Fronius 1943	water-colored pastel	43x61	Acquired from the artist
594	Fronius Hans,	Müllererstrasse left bottom: H. Fronius 1943	charcoal	33x47	"
595	"	Danton marked Büchner "Danton" right bottom: H. Fronius 1943	charcoal	30x21	"
596	"	Goya right bottom marked: H. Fronius 38	woodcut	40x48	"
597	Andersen R.C.	Still life, grapes	water color	44.5x63	"
598	Böckl Herbert	Still life, peaches and mussels	Oil on canvas	70x100	From Mrs. Nebe- hag, Vienna
599	Faistauer Anton	Landscape and Castle	"	52x92	On 23 May 44 ac- quired in an Art Auction No.489 of the "Dorotheum in Vienna
600	Fischbach Joh.	Chorus of a church and ancient houses	water color	23.5x29.5	Curlytt, Bad Aussee
601	"	Costume studies (Pinzgau)	"	18.5x24	"
602	"	"	"	11x11.5	"
603	"	" (double-sided)	"	26.3x18.6	"
604	"	" (hunter) double-sided	"	28.5x	"
605	"	" (blower).	Opaque	29x15	"

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Loca- tion	Re- ceived on:	Orig- inal Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo Frame Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
593	8 May 1944	500	with- out	Stored Residenz air raid shelter
594	"	250	"	"
595	"	300	"	"
596	"	50	"	"
597	"	300	"	Stored Residenz air raid shelter property of Dr. Rieger?
598	10 May 1944	7,500	395	Stored Residenz air raid shelter
599	1 June 1944	3,450		Stored Residenz air raid shelter
600	2 July 1944	2,500		Stored St. Gilgen, 1944
601	"	"		"
602	"	"		"
603	"	"		"
604	"	"		"
605	"	"		"

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No.	Artist (Notes)	Subject	Technique	Measures (height x width)	Origin and Remarks
606	Fischbach, Joh.	Costume Study	Opaque color	28.7x20	Gurlitt, Bad Aussee
607	"	"	water color	28.7x20	"
608	Diener Trude	Peasant Grib	Clay glazed	65x45	Acquired from the artist
609	"	"Advice"	Relief terracotta	80x100	"
610	"	"Expectation"	"	80x100	"
611	Zölzow, Franz von, born 15 March 1863 in Meidling near Vienna	Thunderstorm scenery in St. Gilgen	Oil on canvas	44x61	"
612	Josef von Führich	The lake of St. Wolfgang Sketch sheet with reverse side	pencil drawing	12.4x21	W. Kooberlin Prien
613	Florian Maximilian	Picture of an old woman	Oil	"	Acquired from the artist
614	Geigenberger Otto	Salzburg with Bridge	water color	"	Exhibition: German Artist and the ?? in Salzburg
615	Klimsch	Statue of a youth	Stucco	"	"
616	Thorak	Wilhelm v. Bode	wax bust	"	"
617	Schuster-Winkelhof	Europe	Oil	"	Acquired from the artist on the exhib. "SG"

Location	Received on:	Original Val. & Rest. Expens.	Photo Frame Exhibitions and Loans	Changes and Remarks
606	2 Jul 44			Stored in St. Gilgen July 1944
607	2 Jul 44	See page 78		Stored in St. Gilgen July 1944
608 St. Peter Depot	18 July	800		
609 "	"	700		
610 "	"	700		
611 St. Peter	26 Aug 1944	1,500		Stored Residenz air raid shelter
612 "	30 Aug 1944	250		Is in an envelope among the files, without passe port as yet
613	15 Sep 1944	2,500		Stored Residence air raid shelter
614	"	620	without	"
615	"	12,000		"
616	"	10,000		"
617	"	8,000	Chiemseehof "Gauhauptmann" (district governor) 28 Nov 1944	

Translated by: (Initials illegible)
Checked by:)
7 November 1947

GEORGE R. VON HALBAN
MAJOR CAVALRY
CHIEF