Section 2 (3) of the Federal Statute of 4 December 1998 on the Restitution of Art Objects from the Austrian Federal Museums and Collections provides for an annual obligation to inform the Nationalrat of restitutions of art objects effected during the reporting period. The first report covered restitutions effected during the period from 19 December 1998 to 18 August 1999, the second report covered restitutions effected during the period from 27 October 1999 to 28 November 2000, and the third one covered the period from 23 January 2001 to 1 October 2001. All three reports were acknowledged by the Nationalrat.

Investigations regarding art objects that passed into the ownership of the Republic of Austria in the course or as a consequence of Nazi tyranny are being continued. The originally estimated number of restitution cases was exceeded by far. The present report to the Nationalrat also includes a presentation of the current status of provenance research.

Co-ordination and management of the Commission for Provenance Research has been established at the Federal Monuments Office, where the most extensive archive material on art theft and restitution is available. Members of the Commission work in the federal
museums and collections and in the Austrian National Library [Österreichische Nationalbibliothek] and search and study the inventories and relevant archives.

The results are being co-ordinated at the Federal Monuments Office and if restitution cases result therefrom, they are compiled in dossiers on the historical facts and circumstances. Subsequently, those dossiers are forwarded to the Advisory Board established at the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture according to Section 3 of the Restitution Act, which makes recommendations to the Federal Minister for National Defence, the Federal Minister for Economy and Labour and to the Federal Minister for Education, Science and Culture on transfer of title.

Upon the Advisory Board's recommendation and the restitution decision the search for the legal successors to the former owners of the art objects to be restituted in most cases is extraordinarily difficult and time-consuming because mostly the entitled persons are already the grandchildren of the former owners and almost all of the legally relevant acts took place abroad.

Successes in those investigations were, above all, made possible by the support provided by the contact office of Israelitische Kultusgemeinde [Jewish Community]. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire staff of the contact office very much.

**REVIEW OF THE ACQUISITIONS MADE BY THE MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE NAZI REGIME 1938-1945**

The purpose of the Restitution Act is to restitute art objects from Austrian federal museums and collections which passed into the ownership of the Republic of Austria in the course or as a consequence of Nazi tyranny to the original owners or their legal successors. Thus, provenance research, i.e. a complete review of all acquisitions made during the time of the Nazi regime from 1938 to 1945 as well as in the Post-War Era, became a prerequisite and complementary task of this purpose of the Act. The Commission for Provenance Research has been working under these premises since its establishment in 1998.
Various Restitution Acts of the Post-War Era have covered the restitution obligations of the Republic of Austria. However, facts and circumstances remained open in two directions, which led to the legislative initiative of 1998:

On the one hand, those are restitution obligations according to Section 1 (2) of the Restitution Act, i.e. art objects which, according to the current status of provenance research and on the basis of archival and historical material made accessible recently, which can be critically reviewed, were provably acquired during the period of the Nazi regime, which acquisition is to be considered "null and void". Mostly, investigations are made even more difficult by the fact that the source situation is almost always a very complex one: the facts and circumstances are not clearly defined or not obvious (in those cases restitutions have already taken place in the past on the basis of the Restitution Acts) but there are only indications and leads on the basis of which a sound assessment of the historical facts and circumstances has to be compiled within the scope of targeted research projects in various archives in Austria and abroad. The reasons given for the decisions of the Restitution Advisory Board at the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture reflect the usually complex historical background which has to be reconstructed and interpreted in the dossiers on the results of provenance research.

However, it goes without saying that those efforts are directed not only towards actual restitution cases but also towards all other acquisitions which, according to relevant indications, seem to require clarification, and they constitute a much larger number. That means that provenance research has to present and comprehensively document results even if they do not lead to any consequences according to the Restitution Act in the end. Experience has shown that the efforts and expenses of necessary research and the significance of the art objects concerned are in most cases disproportionate to each other: the necessity and the volume of provenance research is in no case assessable on the basis of the cases that are noticed by the public, which mostly concern important art objects, because the restitutions actually resulting from the investigations of provenance research only constitute a small fraction of the investigations and examinations which are necessary to ensure that the obligations of the Republic under the Act are fulfilled in accordance with the purpose of the law.
Since the beginning of provenance research, insight into the events between 1938 and 1945 has continuously grown by gradually consolidating the historical and archive materials. Extensive and important new sources were only opened up in the course of that work. They not only give a better and deeper insight into that chapter of contemporary history but also extend the range of tasks of the Restitution Act so that currently the Commission for Provenance Research is unable to predict when research on the events during the Nazi period can be concluded.

PROBLEMATIC ACQUISITIONS AFTER 1945

The task of the Restitution Act goes even further. It has turned out that also acquisitions made in the decades after 1945 may be subject to nullity, which means that the scope of necessary systematic reviews has to be extended far beyond the time schedule fixed in the past. Meanwhile quite a number of cases have evidenced that fact.

All indications of questionable provenance in the sense that the prerequisites of Section 1 (2) of the Restitution Act are fulfilled lead to the range of tasks of the Commission for Provenance Research, which has recently been assigned more and more work in this respect. Since, in general, purchasing objects from art dealers made in second half of the 20th century still involved the risk of questionable provenance, the said problem does not only concern Austrian museums but equally collections all over the world, which leads to the fact that the Commission for Provenance Research also faces inquiries about archival and historical indications from abroad.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN RESTITUTION PROCEDURES OF THE POST-WAR ERA

The dimension of the Commission's third area of responsibility within the scope of the Restitution Act is slightly more restricted, namely the cases stated under Section 1 (1), i.e. "dedications" made in the Post-War Era until the 1970s in conjunction with proceedings under the Prohibition of Exports Act. Such cases can be evidenced and/or reconstructed by
examining the acquisitions made by the museums and by analysing the archive materials of the Federal Monuments Office at the same time. The facts and circumstances are more recent, but usually not less complex for provenance research from a historical point of view. Due to the fact that such "dedications" had no legal basis and were never determined by an official decision or in clear agreements but the relevant information was passed on from negotiations on which hardly any records exist, time-consuming research is required to be able to prepare dossiers which are sufficient for the Restitution Advisory Board to make its recommendations in cases where the Restitution Act applies or, otherwise, to confirm correct acquisition.

STATUS OF PROVENANCE RESEARCH IN MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS

The "Third Report of the Federal Minister for Education, Science and Culture to the Nationalrat 2000/2001" includes a summarizing overview of the status of provenance research in the museums and collections of the Republic of Austria. The situation at the end of 2002 is as follows:

(1) Systematic examination of acquisitions of art objects according to the criteria of the Restitution Act has already been concluded in the following institutions:


(3) Larger areas still to be examined:

It is expected that, in 2003, the Commission for Provenance Research will also present lists of art objects from museums and of books from the Austrian National Library regarding which it has not been possible to find owners or legal successors to date. So far the Advisory Board has not dealt with a case that would have had to be assessed in accordance with Section 1 (3) of the Restitution Act.

CURRENT APPLICATIONS / INQUIRIES REGARDING CONFISCATED ART OBJECTS

The cited Restitution Report for 2000/2001 already stated that the Restitution Act and Austria's initiative to deal with/ the subject of art theft and restitution, which became internationally known as a result of the same, led to a large number of inquiries and applications from all over the world concerning art objects confiscated in the past. This resulted in another task to be accomplished by the Commission, which, although related to the obligations provided for by the Restitution Act in terms of the subject, constitutes a considerable additional area of responsibility in practice. Targeted investigations, mostly based on scarce information, are necessary because usually it is already the descendants who search for art objects confiscated from their parents, grandparents or relatives.

By the end of 2002, 350 inquiries or applications of that kind were submitted to the Commission for Provenance Research. Processing them requires investigations in the archives as well as in the museums of the Republic of Austria and of the Austrian Provinces. They are usually time-consuming and difficult because mostly documents and indications are not sufficient for the Commission to identify the art objects in question. In a number of cases the investigations were successful nevertheless and it was possible to find and restitute art objects from Austrian museums and, subsequently, also from foreign collections. In other cases it was at least possible to trace their fate. With respect to most confiscated art objects, however, traces are lost upon their sale to art dealers or after auctions at the Dorotheum [auction house].
Irrespective of the above, in view of the broad and also international interest in these issues, this part of today's provenance research constitutes an important aspect of the mission, which is being fulfilled and which is appreciated and respected by the persons concerned even if no useable results are achieved. It constitutes an essential contribution to information about the events of the past - to the extent that is still possible - and fulfilling of the mission of the Restitution Act.

DEALING WITH AND ANALYSING OF ARCHIVE MATERIAL AND DOCUMENTATION MATERIAL AT THE FEDERAL MONUMENTS OFFICE

An important task, which has only been completed in part, is the systematic processing of "personal archive material" concerning the subject of art theft and restitution. Those files and documents (extensive records on approximately 1,250 restitution cases passed on according to names) are not only important sources when processing individual restitution cases that result from reviews of acquisitions in the museums. Systematic processing of the data - 20% of which has been completed so far - makes it also possible to clarify whether and to what extent restitution obligations have already been fulfilled in the past or whether from today's point of view and on the basis of the present source situation the Restitution Act still requires action in individual cases. Thus, this work constitutes an important contribution to a comprehensive documentation of restitution matters after 1945, which is still an important desideratum of research on contemporary history.

Another important task in this context is to develop the "export material", i.e. those extensive records which originated from implementation of the Prohibition of Exports Act and are available at the Federal Monuments Office. The Prohibition of Exports Act of 1918, which continued to be applicable during the time of the Nazi regime, also constituted an indirect instrument of art looting at that time. In the Post-War Era the said Prohibition of Exports Act - in conjunction with an Export Tax Act dating back to the period between the Wars (1922) - served the purpose of the mentioned practice to grant export permits for restitution objects in exchange for dedications of art objects to museums and collections.
Apart from such direct indications of applicability of the Restitution Act (Section 1 (1)), the very extensive export material is also an important source to trace the tortuous ways of confiscated works of art. In numerous cases the material contained valuable information on present restitution cases and confirmed restitutions that had already been effected in the past.

Export files from the period between 1938 and 1945 include more than 19,000 documents. For the period from 1945 until the end of the 1960s 60,000 documents are available, which have now been entered into a computer database and made accessible up to the year of 1966. This now allows a quick overview of art objects which had been released for export or banned from export according to the Prohibition of Exports Act. Completion of this database for the years after 1966 is in progress.

The photo archive of the Federal Monuments Office keeps an extensive inventory of photo negatives, which contains most informative documentation material concerning the current tasks of provenance research, which, so far, has only been analysed selectively but never completely. The inventory includes 5,600 pictures taken of confiscated art objects by the Central Office for the Preservation of Monuments or the Institute for the Preservation of Monuments, as they were then called, by its own photographic service as of 1938. Obviously, the pictures were to serve "utilisation" purposes, i.e. they were intended to facilitate the object-related but also hierarchical allocation of art objects among the museums, from the "Führer Museum" to the provincial museums. Apparently, photos were never produced from the negatives but only the first step of documentation was taken by taking the pictures. As a graphic supplement to the lists documenting the seizures and confiscations, those pictures constitute both illustrative and valuable documentation material for provenance research.

The up-to-date basis for an evaluation, namely scanning of the negatives, has already been completed for the major part. However, no file documenting the art objects shown, their provenance and their further fate, as far as it can be reconstructed. From the inventory enclosed with the negatives, which unfortunately only contains very scarce information, it can be seen, however, that the major part of the works of art shown are objects from great renowned collections which were already restituted in the past.
After processing, the extensive photo documentation, which for reasons of expedience will now also be made accessible via the internet, will not only constitute illustrative documentation material on the subject of art looting between 1938 and 1945 and restitutions immediately after the War, but individual sections thereof will probably provide current provenance research with material within the scope of the Restitution Act.

CO-OPERATION WITH RESTITUTION ACTIVITIES IN THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES

Also the Federal Provinces responded to the call to join the activities of the Republic (provenance research and Restitution Act). As is known, also provincial museums and town museums were involved in the distribution of confiscated art objects during the Nazi period. Thus, they were also involved in the restitution activities after 1945. Also in their case obligations have not been fulfilled yet, which become evident only now in the course of a systematic processing of the archive material. Since distribution of confiscated art objects was directed centrally from Vienna at that time, essential parts of the pertinent historical material are kept at the Federal Monuments Office. Accordingly, the Commission for Provenance Research is inevitably involved in the investigations carried out in the Federal Provinces as well. Vice versa, the Commission for Provenance Research has to continuously include provenance research of the Federal Provinces, in particular that of Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien [Historical Museum of the City of Vienna], in the handling of applications/inquiries regarding wanted art objects and ask for assistance in this respect.

The Leopold Museum-Privatstiftung asked for co-operation with the Commission for Provenance Research on its own initiative. Also in this case such co-operation works at the level of reciprocal assistance in relevant investigations.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN PROVENANCE RESEARCH

International co-operation within the scope of provenance research takes place at two levels: on the one hand, it is again and again necessary to search foreign archives for questionable acquisitions by Austrian museums because important documents or information regarding
present restitution cases can also be found there. Consequently, targeted investigations by the Commission in foreign archives have been necessary on a regular basis, so far in particular in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic.

On the other hand, within the scope of the manifold activities of provenance research, which has developed at an international level in recent years, the Commission has to make available information and documents in particular from the archive material of the Federal Monuments Office. Museums and collections all over the world examining the provenance of their acquisitions expect assistance within the meaning of the Washington Principles. Those are, above all, international institutions of provenance research, such as the Art Loss Register in London, the Oberfinanzdirektion [Regional Finance Office] Berlin, which is responsible for restitution matters in the Federal Republic of Germany, the recently established restitution department of the Ministry of Culture in the Netherlands, and others. In this connection, the Commission's work concept which, first of all, focuses on the creation of indexes, registers and files for the purpose of ensuring a quick overview of and access to the extensive archive material has proven to be successfully, which follows the order to open and make accessible archive material which was issued by Federal Minister Gehrer in 1998.

At the Washington Conference on Holocaust Era Assets 1998 the Austrian initiatives for establishing a systematic provenance research and the Restitution Act were appreciated. Austria contributed to the foundations of the Washington Principles, which were adopted on that occasion, and has fully taken account thereof since then, i.e. the demands and the mission expressed therein have continuously been followed since then.


In the meantime, most European countries have established institutions to solve open problems concerning the issue of art looting by the Nazi regime. They are usually subsumed under the general subject of restitution. The Austrian regulation of a Restitution Act on art looting and related provenance research constitutes a unique solution to date.
Recently, results of foreign provenance research and in some cases also restitutions from individual museums have become known. Compared thereto the Austrian activities stand out because of the general perspective of the mission, i.e. the complementary combination of provenance research and an up-to-date Restitution Act within the scope of a systematic check of all State museums and collections, which was also joined by the Federal Provinces.

COSTS OF PROVENANCE RESEARCH

The achievements and results of provenance research within the scope of the Restitution Act involved the following costs:

Since 1998 the acquisitions made by the museums and collections of the Federal Republic have been examined and the archival and historical materials at the Federal Monuments Office have been processed and analysed by 32 staff (some full-time, some part-time staff), mainly from the fields of history and art history (some of them government officials/employees, several freelance staff working on the basis of contracts for work). To date staff costs have amounted to EUR 1,462,744.97, operating expenses to EUR 85,250 (as of 31 December 2002).

The fact that after five years of work in this field the original cost estimate of the task has been exceeded by far with respect to dimension and difficulty is one argument for the fact that the concept is right and is being implemented conscientiously.

The systematic review of the acquisitions made during the time of the Nazi regime is expected to be completed within the next two years. However, processing and analysing all pertinent archival and historical materials which are relevant in this connection will require more time. In this connection relevant research projects could provide substantial relief and assistance. The flood of inquiries and applications, i.e. the search by children and grandchildren for art objects looted from the homes and collections of their parents, grandparents and relatives will, however, require the attention and interest of the Republic of Austria for a longer period of time.
The following persons have been appointed members and substitute members of the Advisory Board as per Section 3 Restitution Act for the period of office from 5 December 2001 to 4 December 2002:

**Chairwoman:**

*Sektionschefin* [head of section]
Dr. Brigitte BÖCK  
Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture

**Members:**

*Ministerialrat* [title]
Dr. Peter PARENZAN  
Federal Ministry for Economy and Labour

*Generalanwalt* [Attorney General]
Dr. Peter ZETTER  
Federal Ministry of Justice

Vice President  
Dr. Manfred KREMSER  
*Finanzprokuratur* [Office of State Attorneys]

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Artur ROSENAUER  
University of Vienna

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Helmut KONRAD  
Karl-Franzens University of Graz

**Director**  
HR Univ.-Prof. Dr. Manfried RAUCHENSTEINER
Heeresgeschichtliches Museum [Museum of Military History]

Substitute Members:

Oberrätin [title]
Mag. Dr. Verena STARLINGER
Federal Ministry for Economy and Labour

Oberstaatsanwältin [title]
Dr. Sonja BYDLINSKI
Federal Ministry of Justice

Oberrat [title]
Dr. Gottfried TOMAN
Finanzprokuratur [Office of State Attorneys]

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Götz POCHAT
Karl-Franzens University of Graz

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Ernst BRUCKMÜLLER
University of Vienna

Mag. Christoph HATSCHEK
Heeresgeschichtliches Museum

Ministerialrat [title]
Dr. Georg FREUND
Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture
(also head of the office as defined by Article 3 of the Internal Rules of the Advisory Board)

The Advisory Board fulfilled its duty of deliberation in the course of four meetings. It thoroughly examined the dossiers on the individual cases prepared by the Commission for
Provenance Research and then made respective recommendations to the competent Federal Ministers. Apart from a few art objects and cultural assets which were retained in the course of proceedings under the Prohibition of Exports Act and passed into the ownership of Austrian museums and collections as "donations" or "dedications", the restitutions during the reporting period concerned, above all, objects title to which lawfully passed to the Federal Republic, which, however, had previously been the subject-matter of a legal transaction which is null and void according to the provisions of the Federal Statute of 15 May 1946 on the Nullity of Legal Transactions and other Legal Actions under German Occupation of Austria. As already reported, the Advisory Board has dealt with no case under the third defined set of facts of Section 1 of the Restitution Act so far, which concerns ownerless property that passed into the ownership of the Federal Republic.

In the cases listed below authorization according to Section 2 (1) Restitution Act was made use of (as of 3 December 2002):

**I. TO THE HEIRS OF EMMA SCHIFF-SUVERO:**

*from MAK – Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst*

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<td>Mustertuch, engl., 17. Jh.</td>
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<td>T8851</td>
<td>Mustertuch, engl., 17. Jh.</td>
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<td>Nr.</td>
<td>T8852</td>
<td>Mustertuch, engl., 1739</td>
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<td>T8854</td>
<td>Mustertuch, engl., 1813</td>
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<td>T8856</td>
<td>Mustertuch, engl., 1782</td>
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<td>T8857</td>
<td>Mustertuch, engl., 1790</td>
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<td>Nr.</td>
<td>T8860</td>
<td>Mustertuch, engl., 1772</td>
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<td>Nr.</td>
<td>T8861</td>
<td>Mustertuch, wohl engl., 18. Jh.</td>
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28.885  T8862  Mustertuch, D.o., engl., 1764
28.887  T8864  Nähfleck m. Knopflöchern, 1788
28.888  T8865  Nähfleck m. Knopflöchern, 1791
28.889  T8866  Nähfleck m. Knopflöchern, 1800
28.890  T8867  Nähfleck m. Knopflöchern, 1833
28.891  T8868  Nähfleck m. Knopflöchern, um 1800
28.892  T8869  Mustertuch, ER 1725
28.893  T8870  Stopfmustertuch, 1728
28.894  T8871  Stopfmustertuch, 1750
28.895  T8872  Stopfmustertuch, 1764
28.896  T8873  Stopfmustertuch, 1789
28.897  T8874  Stopfmustertuch MCB 1791
28.898  T8875  Stopfmustertuch EMHT geg.1800
28.899  T8876  Stopfmustertuch 1796
28.900  T8877  Stopfmustertuch 1819
28.901  T8878  Stopfmustertuch ICSM 1822
28.903  T8880  Kissenbezug, in Rot, geg. 1600
28.904  T8881  Kissenbezüge, Schachfelder, rotbestickt, 16./17.Jh.
28.905  T8882  Grospointstickerei, Rautenfelder, um 1600
28.906  T8883  Grospointstickerei, Rautenfelder, um 1600
28.907  T8884  Grospointstick., Schale, Frucht u. Blumenzweige, um 1600
28.908  T8885  Grospointstickerei, Baum, Affe, Ziege, Vogel, um 1600
28.910  T8887  Bildstickerei, Frau m. Blumen u. Tiere, 1678
28.916  T8893  Bildstickerei, Bergpredigt, 17.Jh.
28.923  T8900  Manielfragment, Blumenornament, 18./19.Jh.
28.928  T8905  Filettstickereistreifen, 17.Jh.
(2) Porcelain and glass objects:

29.053 Ke7542 Teebecher (Landschaft und Kamelkarawane) u. UT (sitzende Türken), Hausmalerarbeit, Wappensignatur, um 1730
29.054 Ke7543 Schokoladebecher m. Landschaftsminiaturen, Wien, um 1735/40
29.055 Ke7544 Schokoladebecher m. Vierpassfeldern in "grain de riz"-Art, Wien, um 1730
29.056 Ke7545 3 kl. Apothekergeräße, Wien, um 1720
29.057 Ke7546 Teekanne m. bunten Chinoiserien, Wien, um 1750
29.058 Ke7547 bauchige Vase m. Reliefblattfriesen u. ostas. Dekor, Meißen, um 1720
29.059 Ke7548 Spucknapf m. "deutschen" Blumen, Wien, um 1725/30
29.060 Ke7549 gebuckelte Schale m. Laub- u. Bandelwerk, Wien, um 1725/30
29.061 Ke7550 gr. Deckelbecher m. "dt.en" Blumen, Zinkhenkel, Wien, um 1730
29.062 Ke7551 fassförmiger Krug m. bunten Chinoiserie, Wien, um 1730
29.063 Ke7552 viers seitige Teetöpfchen m. Deckel, bunte indische Blumen,
Wien, um 1730

29.064 Ke7553 Kümme, bunte Frucht- und Blumenmalerei, Wien, gegen 1740

29.065 Ke7554 Deckelpfanne mit Griff, Imaridekor, Wien, um 1740

29.066 Ke7555 ovale Zupfkassette, Hausmalerdekor, Figuren aus der ital. Komödie, Augsburg, J. Anfenwerth, um 1725

29.067 Ke7556 Dose, achtseitig, bunte Früchte und Blumen, Bildnis der Maria Theresia, Goldmontierung, Wien, um 1740

29.068 Ke7557 Dose m. bunten Reiterdarstellungen, Silbermontierung, Wien um 1730/40

29.069 Ke7558 7 Täfelchen m. Farbproben, Wien, DuPaquier

29.070 Ke7559 Porzellan-Ei, kobaltblauer Fond, Golddekor, wohl Meißen, 1780/90

29.071 Ke7560 bunte Porzellanstatuette: Schnapshändler, Wien, um 1750/55

29.072 Ke7561 bunte Statuette: Savoyardenknabe m. Affen, Wien, um 1750/55

29.073 Ke7562 Weihwasserbecher, Veronika mit Schweißtuch, Wien, um 1760

29.074 Ke7563 bunte Statuette: Jägerin, Wien, um 1760

29.075 Ke7564 bunte Porzellanstatuette: Tanzendes Mädchen, Meißen, um 1760

29.076 Ke7565 bunte Statuette: Sitzender Kavalier an Muschelwerken m. Delphin, Wien, um 1755/60

29.077 Ke7566 bunte Gruppe: Besuch (Kavalier u. sitzende Dame), Wien, um 1760

29.078 Ke7567 bunte Gruppe: Schlittschuhläufer, Wien, um 1760

29.079 Ke7568 bunte Gruppe: Kinder am Guckkasten, Wien, um 1760

29.080 Ke7569 bunte Gruppe: Stubenmädchen u. junger Mann, Wien, um 1760

29.081 Ke7570 bunte Gruppe: sitzende Mutter m. Knaben, Wien, um 1770

29.082 Ke7571 weiße Gruppe: Jäger u. Gärtnerin, Wien, um 1760

29.083 GI2837 Kothgasser Glasbecher mit reichen Kornblumen, Schmetterlinge, Wien, um 1820

II. TO THE HEIRS OF LOUIS
(DE)ROTHSCHILD (SUPPLEMENT):

from Österreichisches Theatermuseum

541 historical photographs of stage artists

Eing Nr. 130.549 ff

III. TO THE HEIRS OF OTTO AND LIVIA BRILL (SUPPLEMENT):

from Albertina

Albin Egger-Lienz
Bildnis der Mutter Maria Trojer, Kohle (Z)
Albertina Inv. No. 28031
Albin Egger-Lienz  
recto: Studienkopf zu dem Gemälde "Auferstehung" (1924);  
verso: Kopfstudien zu einem Jungen von hinten (Z)  
Albertina Inv. No. 28032

IV. TO THE HEIRS OF  
GOTTLIEB KRAUS:  

from Österreichische Galerie Belvedere  
Carl Markó:  
Seestück mit Ino und Melikertes,  
29 x 40 cm,  
Inv. No. 5606

August von Pettenkofen:  
Zigeunergespann an einer Furt,  
39.5 x 58 cm,  
Inv. No. 3886

and from Albertina  
Rudolf von Alt:  
Pilgromorgelfuß in der Stephanskirche, Aquarell (Z)  
Inv. No. 29567

V. TO THE HEIRS OF  
WILHELM FREUND:  

from Österreichische Galerie Belvedere  
Anselm Feuerbach  
Medea an der Urne, 1873  
190 x 125 cm  
Inv. No. 3704

Anton Romako  
Ungarischer Bauernhof  
oil on cardboard, 20.3 x 33 cm  
Inv. No. 3683
VI. TO THE HEIRS OF LEO AND
ELISE SMOSCHEWER:

from Österreichische Galerie Belvedere

Max Slevogt
"Conrad Ansorge am Klavier", 1912
60.5 x 81 cm,
Inv. No. 3794

VII. TO THE HEIRS OF
OTTO KLEIN:

from Österreichische Galerie Belvedere

Moritz Michael Daffinger:
"Der Schauspieler Josef Koberwein als Herzog Alfons in Goethes Tasso"
oil/canvas,
56 x 42.5 cm,
Inv. No. 4319

VIII. TO THE HEIRS OF
LEO HEYMANN:

from Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien

26 coins from the Middle Ages and modern age,
Inv. No. 203.260 A to 203.285 A

IX. TO THE HEIRS OF
JACQUES ZIEGLER:

from MAK – Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst

Salznäpfchen,
Barockdeckeldose, MB, Augsburg 17. Jh.
H.I. 29.866, Go 1856

Deckelhumpen,
Deckelkrug, 1733, GV
H.I. 29.872, Go 1862
Most of the cases the Commission brought before the Advisory Board were concluded by positive recommendations for restitution. Those cases in which it was not possible to recommend restitution since the Advisory Board's establishment have been listed in full on pages 10 et seq. of the Third Restitution Report.

During the present reporting period restitution was not recommended in the following cases:

On 10 April 2002 the Advisory Board was not able to recommend restitution of four porcelain flacons from the Dr. Paul Cahn-Speyer collection from *MAK - Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst* because those objects had been purchased from the rightful owner, Dr. Cahn-Speyer, only in the year 1953, i.e. long after the end of the Nazi tyranny at a price negotiated between him and the *MAK - Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst*.

Likewise the Advisory Board was unable to recommend the restitution of a watercolor by Friedrich Schilcher depicting a sketch of a curtain for the *Theater an der Wien* to the heirs of Luise Simon. Also that object had been sold by the rightful owners to the *Albertina* only in 1950.

On 19 June 2002 the Advisory Board was not able to recommend restitution of three gold coins and seven silver coins from the Menziles collection: those coins had been dedicated to *Kunsthistorisches Museum* in 1949 by the rightful owner. With respect to the donation no lack of will could be ascertained, which would have caused the transaction to be void.

After each Advisory Board meeting the cases in which it was not possible to recommend restitution were announced through the APA news service, including the reasons for the decision.