




## Anhang zum Antrag um Erteilung einer Rückgabegarantie

von Museum Rietberg Zürich

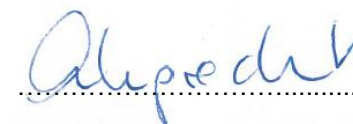
vom 20. Mai 2021

### Beschreibung und Herkunft der Kulturgüter

Nr.	Beschreibung Erforderliche Angaben: Objekttyp, Material, Masse bzw. Gewicht, Motiv, Inschrift, Markierung, besondere Merkmale (namentlich Schäden und Reparaturen); Epoche oder Kurationsdatum, Urheber oder Urheberin, Titel, soweit diese Angaben bekannt sind oder mit vertretbarem Aufwand festgestellt werden können. Rahmen, Sockel oder andere Support sind Bestandteil der Werke.	Herkunft Möglichst genaue Angaben zu Herkunft (Voreigentümer) sowie Herstellungsort oder, wenn es sich um ein Ergebnis archäologischer oder paläontologischer Ausgrabungen oder Entdeckungen handelt, Fundort. Privatsammlungen müssen namentlich genannt werden.	Abbildung Farbige Abbildungen der Werke (inkl. ev. Rahmen, Sockel oder andere Supporte)
1	<p>薩摩焼富士の巻狩り絵扁壺 <b>Lidded Flask with Design of “The Grand Hunt at Mount Fuji”</b> Japan, Meiji period, 1880s–1890s Satsuma ware (Yokohama); earthenware, gilded polychromatic overglaze painting H. 61 cm, Diam. 33 cm The State Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg (ЯК-2058)</p>	<p>Transferred from the Winter Palace Old Collections to the State Hermitage Museum in 2006</p> <p>Comments of the conservator Anna Savelieva: "I am almost 100% sure that both vases were brought to Russia before 1904. But I can't document it. The first vessel may have been brought by Tsarevich Nikolai Alexandrovich from a trip to the East in 1890/1891. He spent several days visiting Prince Satsuma and brought back a number of vases from there. Several vases can be identified from the catalog of the exhibition that was held in the palace in 1892. But not all of them. Then this vessel was stored in the Winter palace, and according to the documents, it was accessioned only in 2006. But, I repeat, we do not have any documents for that period by which it would be possible to identify the vases."</p>	

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<p>2</p>	<p>伝六代目・七代目錦光山宗兵衛作 薩摩焼酒呑童子絵花瓶  Attributed Kinkōzan Sōbei VI (1824–1884)  or Kinkōzan Sōbei VII (1867–1927)  <b>Vase with Design of Shuten Dōji</b>  Japan, Meiji period, 1870s–1890s  Satsuma ware; earthenware, gilded polychromatic overglaze  painting, H. 91 cm, Diam. 30 cm  The State Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg (ЯК-1700)</p>	<p>Transferred from the Ethnographic Department of the Russian Museum (now: The Russian Museum of Ethnography) to the State Hermitage Museum in 1931</p> <p>Comments of the conservator Anna Savelieva:  "I am almost 100% sure that both vases were brought to Russia before 1904. But I can't document it. (...)</p> <p>The second vase comes from the Ethnographic Department of the Russian Museum, which until 1917 was under the patronage of the royal family (founded by Nicholas II in memory of his father). The Romanovs participated in the replenishment of the department's collections. There is some possibility that the vase also came to the museum from the collections of the emperor or the grand dukes.</p>	
<p>3</p>	<p>ハツ橋図鍔  <b>Sword Guard (tsuba) with Design of the "Eight Bridges"</b>  Japan, Edo period, mid-19th century  Copper alloy (<i>sentoku</i>), copper-silver alloy (<i>shakudō</i>), and copper, 6.5 × 6.1 cm  The State Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg (ЯМ-1582)</p>	<p>Formerly in the collection of Sergei Petrovich Varshavsky (1906–1980, St. Petersburg). Writer, editor, author of books about the history of The State Hermitage Museum.  Until 2000 in the collection of Dmitry Sergeevich Varshavsky (1934–2007, St. Petersburg), son of S.P. Varshavsky.  Acquired by Evgeny Borisovich Skralivetsky (from St. Petersburg, collector of tsuba) in 2000.  Acquired by The State Hermitage Museum from E.B. Skralivetsky in 2015.</p>	

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