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Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI
Bundesamt für Kultur BAK

April 2020

Anhang zum Antrag um Erteilung einer Rückgabegarantie

von Museum Rietberg Zürich
vom 29. März 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 Kreationsdatum, 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	Uchikake Japan, 18th c. Silk, 180 x 124 cm inv. no. 1323/12760 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia	Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.	

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2	<p>Furisode Japan, 18th c. Silk, 124,5 x 98 cm inv. no. 1308/12735 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonde di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
3	<p>Utawaga Kunisada Bando Mitsugoro in the Role of the Third Princess Japan, c. 1850 Woodblock print, 38,4 x 25,7 cm inv. no. 3305/11273 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonde di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
4	<p>Kikugawa Eizan Parody of the chapter Azuma Kudan Japan, 2nd half 19th c. Woodblock print, 38,4 x 25,5 cm Inv. no. 3539 (part of a triptych) Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonde di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	

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5	<p>Kikugawa Eizan Parody of the chapter Azuma Kudari Japan, 2nd half 19th c. Woodblock print, 38,4 x 25,5 cm Inv. NO. 3540 (part of a triptych) Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
6	<p>Kikugawa Eizan Parody of the chapter Azuma Kudari Japan, 2nd half 19th c. Woodblock print, 38,2 x 25,5 cm Inv. no. 3536 (part of a triptych) Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
7	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 7,5 x 9,2 x 6 cm Inv. no. 16053/16858 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	




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8	<p>Painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 9,5 x 7 x 6 cm Inv. no. 16097/8092 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
9	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 9 x 7,5 x 6 cm Inv. no. 16056/16850 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
10	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 9 x 7,5 x 5 cm Inv. no. 16057 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	




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11	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 9 x 7,5 x 5 cm Inv. no. 16075/11134 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
12	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 9,3 x 7,3 x 5 cm Inv. no. 16067/11126 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
13	<p>One half of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 9,5 x 7 x 6 cm Inv. no. 16081/8087 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	

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14	<p>One half of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 10 x 7,5 x 7 cm Inv. no. 16083/8086 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
15	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 8,7 x 7,2 x 5 cm Inv. no. 16088/11132 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	
16	<p>Two halves of a painted shell Japan, 18th c. Shell, painted paper, gold foil, 10 x 8 x 6 cm Inv. no. 16094/1130 Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia</p>	<p>Until 1907, property of Prince Enrico di Borbone and Princess Aldegonda di Braganza. 1907 acquired by the company C. Trau in Vienna, but the collection remained in the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice. Franz Trau sold the artworks from Venice. When World War I started, Trau's properties – being an Austrian company – were seized in Italy. In 1924, after the Saint-Germain treatise, it was decided that the Trau properties would become Italian to repair war damages. Trau was compensated by the Austrian State. Since 1924, property of the Museo d'Arte Orientale di Venezia.</p>	

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