page 2 of 2



THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON

ACC: 61-71 Cont.

Artist:BERNARDO BELLOTTO

Title : The Marketplace at Pirna

MARKS: ovenance:

- Catherine II of Russia
- Frederick II of Russia
- Prussian Royal Collections
- Niederlandisches Palais, Berlin
- Hugo Moser, New York, 1919
- Samuel H. Kress, New York
- The Samuel H. Kress Foundation, New York

ferences:

- G. F. Waagen, Preussiche Koenigskrone General Katalog, Berlin, No. 8350 (destoyed).
- William E. Suida, The Samuel H. Kress Collection at The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, 1953, No. 31.
- Fern Rusk Shapley, Paintings from the Samuel H. Kress Collection III Italian Schools XVI-XVIII Century, pp. 165-166.
- Stefan Kozakeiwicz, Benardo Bellotto II Catalogui, 1972, p. 173, no. 215, ill. p. 171.

ions:

- Venice 1700-1800, Detroit, The Detroit Institute of Arts and Indianaplois, John Huron Art Museum, 1952, no. 6.
- Art Treasures for America, Washington, D.D., National Gallery of Art, 1961 -1962, no. 6.
- USSR Exchange 1976.
- Loan LN:94.5 to A Gift to America:...from the Samuel H. Kress Collection, from Feb. 5, 1994 to Mar. 4, 1995. See loan info for venues.

ach 1754, I, no. 546; Hübner 1856, no. 2193, Woermann 1908, no. 623; Porse 1929, pp. 295-6 no. 623, ill.; Posse 1930, p. 13, no. 623; B) other publications: Matthäy 1834, no. 50; Parthey 1863, p. 90, no. 24; Pirna 1901, pl.; Pirna 1924, pl. after p. 20, Bachmann-Hentschel 1929, pp. 179, 183, 189; fig. 247; pls 8, 50; Fritzsche 1936, VG 85; pp. 54, 103, 113, 157; fig. 67; Lippold-Hälssig 1957, p. 7, pl. 6; Lippold 1963, pl. 41; Valsecchi 1968, [p. 5,] pl. 7.

The original and principal painting of the group Bellotto did of the same view. For a preparatory drawing see No. 216. On the dating see Vol. I, p. 101.

212 Moscow, A. S. Pushkin State Museum of Visual Arts, 271. Oil on canvas. 136 x 249 cm., 53.5 x 98 in. 1753-5. Prov.: as No. 174. Exhib.: Warsaw 1964-5 (not in cat.); Essen 1966 (cat. no. 17, fig. 25). Lit. A) catalogues of the Hermitage collection: Minich 1773-83, I, pp. 209-10, no. 652; catalogue 1774, p. 57, no. 652; catalogue 1797, I, no. 2040; B) other publications: Stübel 1911, p. 476; Fritzsche 1936, p. 113, note under VG 87 (erroneously identified with No. 215); Fomicheva 1959, pp. 20, 23 (fig. 15), 28; Lippold 1963, p. 11; cat. Dresden exhib. 1963-4, p. 85, no. 21b; cat. Warsaw exhib. 1964-5, p. 94, no. 21b; cat. Vienna exhib. 1965, p. 108, no. 28b.

For a preparatory drawing see No. 216. There are fewer figures than in No. 211; the stallholders and their customers in the background have gone.

213 Formerly Berlin, Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum, 50 B (lost 1945). Oil on canvas. 46 x 78 cm., 18-1 x 30-7 in. Signed bottom left: B. B. DE CANALETTO FEC. C. 1756-66. Prov.: acquired by Under-Secretary of State von Grüner in Berlin in 1878. Lit. A) publications of the Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum or the Königliche Museen in Berlin: Meyer 1883, pp. 38-9, no. 503 B; Gemälde-Galerie der Königlichen Museen 1888, p. 57, no. 503 B; Muther-Hirth 1889, pp. 117 (Ili.) 118, 347; Berliner Galleriewerk [c 1900], pl.; Katalog 1904, pp. 27-8, no. 503 B. Schubring 1905, pp. 191-2; Bode 1906, pp. 54-5, no. 503 R; Posse 1909, pp. 226-7, no. 503 B, ill.; Posse 1913, pp. 231-2, no. 503 B, ill., Katalog 1921, p. 66, no. 503 B; Katalog 1930, pl. 107; Katalog 1931, p. 43, no. 503 B; Kunze 1934, pp. 63-4, no. 503 B; B) other publications: Meyer 1885, p. 441; Buscaroli 1935, p. 421; Fritzsche 1936, VG 86; pp. 54, 113; Berliner Museen 1952, p. 17; Norris 1952, p. 339; Catalogue Museum Houston 1953, p. 68; cat. Dresden exhib. 1963-4, p. 85, no. 21c; cat. Warsaw exhib. 1964-5, p. 94, no. 21c; cat. Vienna exhib. 2:965, p. 108, no. 28c; Verlorene Werke 1965, p. 14.

Regarded as the companion piece to Pirna from the south, with the Obertor (No. 209); cf. note on No

209. For a preparatory drawing see No. 216. The figures are very nearly identical to those in No. 211.

New York, coli. Mrs J. F. McGuire (1940). Oil on canvas. 47 x 78-3 cm., 18-5 x 30-9 in. C. 1756. Prov.: coll. Emile Pereire; coll. Willard; at some date with Knoedler, London; to Mrs McGuire's coll. before 1940. Exhib.: New York 1938 (cat. no. 8); New York 1940 (cat. no. 36, fig. p. 27). Lit.: Catalogue Museum Housion 1953, pp. 68-9; cat. Dresden exhib. 1963-4, p. 85, no. 21e; cat. Warsaw exhib. 1964-5, p. 94, no. 21e; cat. Vienna exhib. 1965, p. 108, no. 28e.

For a preparatory drawing see No. 216. To judge from the reproduction the painting appears to be in Bellotto's own hand and to date from the end of the first Dresden period. The figures are particularly close to the original painting, No. 211. This may be identical with the painting that was auctioned by Charpentier of Paris, 24-25 May 1955 (No. Z - 503).

Houston, Texas, Museum of Fine Arts. Oil on canvas. 49 x 80 cm., 19.3 x 31.5 in. C. 1760. Prov.: coll. Empress Catherine the Great, who gave it to Frederick the Great of Prussia; remained in the royal Prussian coll. - 1919 to coll. H. Moser; coll. Duke of Anhalt-Dessau; 1930 in stock at Caspari. Munich, later at K. Haberstock, Berlin; 1951 to Samuel H. Kress coll., to the Houston Museum before 1953. Exhib.: Munich II 1930 (cat. no. 5, ill.); Detroit 1952 and Indianapolis 1953 (cat. no. 6, fig. p. 15). Lit.: Pantheon October 1930, p. 483, ill.; Fritzsche 1936, VG 87 (erroneously identified with No. 212 in this catalogue); pp. 54, 113; Catalogue Museum Houston 1953, pp. 68-9, ill.; cat. Dresden exhib. 1963-4, p. 85, no. 21d and f (as separate items, although possible identity admitted); cat. Warsaw exhib. 1964-5, p. 94, no. 21d and f; cat. Vienna exhib. 1965, p. 108, no. 28d and f; Album Galerie Haberstock 1967, no. 66,

For a preparatory drawing see No. 216. The figures are closest to the original painting, No. 211, and the replicas, Nos 213 and 214. Two excellent photographic reproductions, that by Caspari in the Witt Library, London, and that of the Galerie Haberstock, In the possession of Frau Magdalene Haberstock, Munich, made possible the identification of the Houston painting as the one handled at different times by Caspari and Haberstock.

216 Warsaw, National Museum, Rys. Pol. 2044. Pen drawing, brown ink: 37.7 x 65 cm., 14.8 x 25.6 in. 1753-4. A detail of the same view on the reverse. Prov.: as No. 78. Exhib.: Venice 1955 (cat. pp. 56

R. Longhi (in ms. opinion), dating it c. 1750; B. Berenson ms. opinion); Suida (loc. cit. in note 6, below), accepting ghi's date, c. 1750; V. Moschini (Canaletto, 1954, pls. 18 f.), grouping it with paintings of c. 1740, and tentatively by L. Puppi (The Complete Paintings of Canaletto, 1970, no. 181). W. G. Constable (in ms. opinion, 1954, and Canaletto, vol. II, 1962, no. 61) considers it studio work and favors a date in the 1740's. (3) See note 2, above. (4) Reproduced by Constable, vol. 1, no. 58, pl. 22 of op. cit. in note 2, above. (5) The Robinson ownership, which is cited in the catalogue of the 1929 sale listed under Provenance, has not been traced; Constable (loc. cit. in note 2, above) asks whether J. C. Robinson is indicated. (6) Paintings and Sculpture from the Kress Collection, 1951, p. 162 (catalogue by W. E. Suida), as Canaletto, c. 1750.

BERNARDO BELLOTTO

Bernardo Bellotto, sometimes called Canaletto, his uncle's nickname. Venetian School. Born 1720; died 1780. He was a pupil of his uncle Antonio Canal (Canaletto), with whom he seems to have been closely associated in Venice, also probably for a short period in Rome (c. 1742), and then until his (Bellotto's) final departure from Venice, in 1744. After brief periods of work in other Italian cities, he went, in 1747, to Dresden, where he became court painter. For

fer periods of activity he was in Vienna and Munich, id finally he was very active in Warsaw, where he remained from 1767 until his death. From the beginning, the great influence in his development was that of his uncle, from whom he is distinguishable by a more objective, realistic presentation of his subjects. His contrasts of light and shadow are sharper than Canaletto's, his fusion of colors less subtle, and the general effect of his views more panoramic and less atmospheric. Yet the quality of his paintings reaches such a high plane that some of them – especially from his early, Italian period – have until almost the present been catalogued among Canaletto's characteristic ocuvre.¹

K1919: Figure 318

VIEW ON A CANAL. Notre Dame, Ind., University of Notre Dame, Study Collection (61.47.16), since 1961.³ Canvas. 23½×52½ in. (60×132.4 cm.). Good condition.

The style of K1919 would seem to permit its tentative classification within the ocuvre of Bellotto, with a date about 1740. Even the peculiar clouds at the right are fairly closely paralleled in the View of the Tiber and Castel Sam' Angelo, now in the Detroit Institute of Arts, which is

rpted as an excellent example of Bellotto of about this. The title under which K1919 was acquired by the ress Foundation, Venice near Santa Maria Maggiere, is incorrect, as proven by an examination of the church and

adjacent buildings in this location in Venice; the view in K1919 has not yet been identified.4

Provenance: Spink and Son's, London. Paul Drey's, New York, 1952. Kress acquisition, 1952.

References: (1) See T. Pignatti, in Arte Veneta, vol. XX, 1966, pp. 218 ff. (2) Caralogue, 1962, unnumbered p., as Bellotto. See in Art Journal, vol. XXI, Summer 1962, p. 259 and fig. 15, as Bellotto. (3) The Detroit painting is reproduced in color by R. Pallucchini, Vedute del Bellotto, 1961, pl. 11. (4) Proof of the inaccuracy of the former title has been kindly conveyed to me by Dr. Pallucchini (letter of Jan. 16, 1971), who has examined the preserved façade of Santa Maria Maggiore and the adjacent buildings and is continuing his search for the actual view represented in K1919.

BERNARDO BELLOTTO

K1914: Figure 319 ACC: 0/-7/

*MARKET PLACE AT PIRNA. Houston, Tex., Museum of Fine Arts (61-16), since 1953. Canvas. 19×313 in. (48.3×79.1 cm.). Good condition; cleaned 1952.

In the 1750's, chiefly between 1752 and 1755, Bellotto painted ten large views of Pirna (a few miles from Dresden), each measuring approximately 135 ×240 cm, and all now in the Dresden Gemäldegalerie. As with other series of views by Beliotto, smaller replicas exist of the more popular of the scenes. Thus, several repetitions of the Market Place at Piena are now known. The extent of Bellotto's part in the execution of the replicas has not been determined, but no doubt seems to have been raised as to his authorship of K1914, which may well date before the end of the 1750's. It follows the Dresden composition remarkably closely, and almost identical with K1914 in both composition and size is a painting which was at Knoedler's in 1953.2 Some other Pirna views in the Dresden series are known in replicas of the same size as K1914, notably a view of the Fortress of Sonnenstein, one version at the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, and another in the collection of Frank C. Petschek, New York.3

Provenance: Hugo Moser, New York (sold to the following). Kress acquisition, 1952 – exhibited: 'Venice 1700–1800,' Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, Mich., and John Herron Art Museum, Indianapolis, Ind., 1952, no. 6 of catalogue, as Bellotto; after entering the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston: 'Art Treasures for America,' National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1961–Feb. 4, 1962, no. 6, as Bellotto.

References: (1) Catalogue by W. E. Suida, 1953, no. 31, as Bellotto. (2) Photograph in National Gallery archives.

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VERBLIAN: XVIII CENTURY

Froo Stroom The Knoedler version was reproduced in Pantheon, vol. vs. 1930, p. 483, when it was shown in an exhibition of Italian paintings at the Caspari Gallery, Munich. It was exhibited anonymously in 'Masterpieces of Art,' New York World's Fair, 1940, no. 36 of catalogue, as Bellotto. (3) Seen here in 1952. (4) In a letter of Feb. 28, 1952, to Dr. Suida, Moser writes of having bought x1914 at the Niederländisches Palais, Berlin; he says that on the back of the painting was the label 'Preussische Koenigskrone' and the number. 8350 of the 'General-Katalog,' a catalogue prepared by G. F. Waagen in the middle of the nineteenth century and destroyed by fixe during the Second World War. Suida (op. cit. in note 1, above) adds that K 1914 had been a personal gift of Catherine II of Russia to Frederick II of Prussia and remained in the Prussian royal collection until the revolution, 1919, when it was sold to Moser.

BERNARDO BELLOTTO

K 1691 : Figures 324-325

ENTRANCETO A PALACE. El Paso, Tex., El Paso Museum of Art (1961-6/42), since 1961. Canvas. 60} ×44\$ in. (153-6×113-6 cm.). Signed at lower right: Bernard. BELOTTO. DE. CANALETTO. Very good condition.

Both the signature and composition class K1691 with an architectural captice now in the Nationalmuseum, Warsaw, in which a splened figure in the costume of a Venetian nobleman has been identified as a portrait of Bellotto himself.2 The Warsaw picture, along with several other fanciful architectumi paintings, is believed to date from Bellotto's late Dresien period K1691 may be later, after the artist's establishment in Warsaw, in 1767. The figures here are in Polish costume, and the large man with arm akimbo has been the tified from an engraving as Count Franciscus Salesius Petocki, while the young man in front may be his jam. Stanislaus Felix, fifteen years of age in 1767, who was to become more famous than his father, but as traitor to Poland.3 A pertinent stylistic parallel to the portraits in K1692 is offered by those in the Election of Stanislaus Augustus, a large canvas in the Nationalmuseum, Warsaw, painted by Bellotto in 1776/78. Aside from #1691 and the painting with the self-portrait referred to above, Bellotto painted a considerable number of architectural caprices, often with compositions very similar to K1691, views through an archway to a monumental staitway and a columned hemicycle beyond, features that would seem to be based on the artist's memoriles of architecture by such Roman artists as Bernini.6 In K1691 Bellotto has frankly copied his fountain sculpture from Bernini's Apello and Dapline. However fanciful his caprices may be, Bellotto usually studied his architecture so carefully from actual buildings that his paintings were followed in the restoration and relatifying of Wassaw after the Second World War.

Provenance: Colonel Robert Adeanse, Babraham Hall, Cambridge, England (sold, Christie's, London, May 13, 1949, no. 31, as Bellotto; bought by Spiller). David M. Koetser's, New York. Kress acquisition, 1950 – exhibited: National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., 1951-56; Chattanooga Art Association, George Thomas Hunter Gallery of Art, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 12-Aug. 3, 1952, unnumbered p. of catalogue, as Bellotte: after entering the El Paso Museum of Art: 'Art Treasures for America,' National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1961-Feb. 4, 1962, no. 5, as Bellotto.

References: (1) Catalogue by F. R. Shapley, 1961, no. 42, 25 Bellotto. (2) The Warsaw painting is reproduced by T. Borenius, in Dedalo, vol. m. 1922, p. 103. See the recent discussion by W. Schumann, in the catalogue of the Bellotto exhibition in Vienna, 1965, no. 43. The identification of the portrait is noted by S. Lorentz in a letter of Nov. 16, 1955, to W. E. Suida. (3) These identifications were suggested by Lorentz (in the letter cited in note 2, above), who kindly sent to the Kress Foundation a copy of Cunego's engraving of a portrait of Potocki after a painting by Bacciarelli, an Italian painter in Warsaw who encouraged Bellomo to take up residence there. Dr. Lorentz comments that Potocki could have been easily included in a painting by Bellotto, even before the artist came to Poland, since Potocki, with his immense land holdings, had associations with the minister Brühl and was often in Dresden. Cunego's engraving is dated 1781 (or 1782) but Bacciarelli's portrait, Dr. Lorentz comments, was probably painted more than a decade earlier. (4) Details of some of the portraits in the Election . . we reproduced by Lorentz in catalogue of the exhibition of Bellerto and Gieryman, Palazzo Grassi, Venice, 1955, figs. 252, 5. c, d. (5) Several of these are reproduced by H. A. Fritzsche, Bemardo Bellette, 1936, Egs. 73 ff. (6) See Lorentz, p. 9 of ep. cit. in note 1, above. (7) Pointings and Sculpture from the Kress Collection. 1951, p. 166 (catalogue by Suida), as Bellotto.

BERNARDO BELLOTTO and Assistant

K 1882: Figure 322

Dresden Looking Upstream from the Right Bank of the Elbe. Tulsa, Okla., Philbrook Art Center (3576), since 1953. Canvas. 36×48\(\frac{1}{2} \) in. (91-5×123 cm.). Good condition.

Most popular of Bellotto's views of Dresden, to judge from the number of replicas, were two designed as a pair, both views taken from the right bank of the river Elbe, one looking downstream toward the Augustas Bridge, the other looking upstream toward the same bridge (the view in K1882). Both show a panorable of spiral buildings on the opposite bank of the riversible great complex at the last

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Bernardo Bellotto

Venico 1720-Wareaw 1780

Market Place in Pirns an der Elbe, Sexony

In the center, in full sunlight, is the city ball; in the background, the Marien Birche; in the far distance, the fortress of Connenstein. On the back of the painting there is still a label with the crown of the kings of Prussia and the inscription "General Katolog No. 3350." referring to the estalogue made by G. F. Wangan about 1850, which was destroyed by fire during the second world war.

This is historically the most interesting of saverel paintings Beliotto made of the same scene. One version, of approximately the same size as ours, was in the Emiser friedrich Hussum, Berlin, and was destroyed in 1945 in the Flack was friedrichemin (see Berlington Magazine, vol. XGTV, Dec. 1952, p. 339). Another larger painting (52-3/4: 2 92-1/6:) was in the Dreeden Gallery, No. 623. It was painted soon after 1752 and is listed in the inventory of 1754. A third torsion was exhibited in the Masterpieces of Art exhibition, World's Fair, Sav York 1960, satalogue No. 36 (formerly in the Persire and Willard collections).

denvas, H. 19" V. 31-3/8"

This pointing was the personal gift of Repress Catherine II of Russia to King Frederick II of Prussia. It remained in the collection of the Fresian kings, who because Emperors of Germany, until the revolution of 1919. Then it was sold in the Michael mendisches Palais, Unter den Linden 36, to E. Moser, who in 1951 sold it to the Semisl E. Eress collection.

Symbols in "Vanios 1700-1800," at the Detroit Institute of Arts, catalogue No. 6, 1952, and at the John Herron Art Hussum, Indianapolis, Ind.

X 1914

Museum of Fine Arts of Houston

MARKET PLACE IN PIRNA ON THE ELBE, SAXONY

Catalogue 1953

BERNARDO BELLOTTO

Venice 1720-Warsow 1780

IN THE CENTER, IN FULL SUNLIGHT, IS THE CITY HALL, IN THE BACKGROUND, THE MARIEN KIRCHE, IN THE PAR DISTANCE, THE FORTRESS OF SONNEN. STEIN, ON THE BACK OF THE PAINTING THERE IS STILL A LABEL WITH THE CROWN OF THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA AND THE INSCRIPTION "GENERAL KATOLOG NO. 8350," REFERRING TO THE CATALOGUE MADE BY G. F. WAAGEN ABOUT 1850, WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

THIS IS HISTORICALLY THE MOST IN TERESTING OF SEVERAL PAINTINGS BEL-LOTTO MADE OF THE SAME SCENE, ONE VERSION, OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE AS OURS, WAS IN THE KAISER FRIEDRICH MUSEUM, BERLIN, AND WAS DESTROYED IN 1945 IN THE PLACKTURM FRIEDRICHSHAIN (SEE - BURLINGTON MAGAZINE, VOL. XCIV, DEC. 1982, P. 339). ANOTHER LARGER PAINTING (52%" × 92%") WAS IN THE DRESDEN GALLERY. NO. 623. IT WAS PAINTED SOON AFTER 1752 AND IS LISTED IN THE INVENTORY OF 1754. A THIRD VERSION WAS EX-HIBITED IN THE MASTERPIECES OF ART EXHIBITION, WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK 1940, CATALOGUE NO. 36 (FORMERLY IN THE PEREIRE AND WILLARD COLLEC-TIONS).

Canvas, H. 19", W. 31%".

This pointing was the personal gift of impress Catherine II of Russia to King Fractional of Prussia, it remained in the collection of the Prussian kings, who become Emperors of Germany, until the revolution of 1919. Then it was sold in the Niederlandisches Patels, Unter den Lindon, 36, to it. Maner, who in 1951 sold it to the Sement it. Krest collection.

exhibited in "Venice 1790-1800," or the Detroit Institute of Arts, concloque No. 6, 1952, and of the John Harron Art Museum, indianapolis, ind.



Case 4:21-cv-03348 Document 13-2 Filed on 12/17/21 in TXSIx Frage 7 of 237



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The images for & 214 and 215 have seen mistakenly Switchael Helganishing (HA)





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36 × 2,37. Von der Elbfront nit länd-

ck auf ie VG 50 ler Feste Elbe, am 5ssischen 2 Söhne), 1-London 2 Pirnaer Juni an! 84. — Der Sonnenstein über Pirnalandwärts. 1,32×2,35. Dresden wie VG 50 Nr. 620. Vorbild für Radierung VR 27. Zwischen 1758 und 59. Der äußere Festungsring wurde nach der preußischen Beschießung 1758 geschleift. Die Reste an der sog. Schaflücke in dem Gemälde erlauben, auf seine Entstehungszeit nach der Schleifung zu schließen. — Zwei männliche Figuren fliskutieren vor dem zerstörten Festungstor, die eine zeigt mit dem Stock darauf. Auf der Königsteiner Landstraße ein Postwagen, in der gen. Radierung durch Reiter ersetzt. Die große Grasfläche des VGr etwas leer trotz Staffage (Vieherden). Der Blick über die Dächer der Stadt führt zum Horizont, wo die Türme Dresdens sichtbar werden. Landschaftliches vorherrschend. Aus der zeitgenöslischen Serie B eine Kopie in Sammlung Sir Godfrey Baring-London, 1927 bei G. Nebehay in Wien, 1929 in Galerie Arnold Gutbier-Dresden, 0,55 × 100, Gegentück von VG 79.

85. — Marktplatz. 1,34 × 2,38. Dresden wie VG 50 als Nr. 623. 1753—54. 18,67 nv. 1754 I 546. Aus der Serie A eine Kopie 0,59 × 0,85 Nr. 354 des Kat. 2000 ei Lepke-Berlin, Sowjet-Auktion, 6./7. XI. 1928. Vorzeichnung VZ 108.

86. — 1. kl. Wiederholung von VG 85. 0,46 × 0,78, sig. B. B. DE CANA-ETTO. Berlin, Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum, Nr. 503 B. 1878 erworben von Untertaatssekretär von Gruner-Berlin. Verminderte figürliche Staffage.

87. — 2. kl. Wiederholung von VG 85. 0,48 × 0,80. Kunsthandel, 1930 bei aspari-München zur Settecento-Aust. Kat. Nr. 5. Früher im Besitz des Herzogs on Anhalt-Dessau. Dieses wie VG 61 ff. in Ermitage-Kat. als Nr. 6/652: "Vue u marché de la ville de Pirna", haut 1 arch. 14 verch., large 3 arch. 5½ verch., ann als Geschenk der Zarin an ihre Verwandten denkbar. Ciampi nennt als r. 64 den Markt von Meißen, wohl Pirna gemeint, also eines der VG. 85—87. bb. Katalog Caspari 1930, 483 und Pantheon, Oktober 1930.

88. — Breitegasse. 1,345 × 2,345. Dresden wie VG 50 als Nr. 622. 1752 latiert, mit VG 85 und zwei anderen bis 1754 zur Galerie laut Inventar. Das bekret an den Pirnaer Amtmann allerdings erst 1753 ausgestellt; s. o. S. 54, da lis Ansicht das Stadtinnere noch nicht zur Bannzone der Festung gehörig? Das Motiv wenig reizvoll, fetter Auftrag der Farben, wattiges Laub der Bäume, gelangweilte Mache der Dächer — in allem wenig erfreulich im Gegensatz zu den anderen Pirnaer Arbeiten. Vielleicht unter Zuziehung eines Helfers entstanden?

VG 89. — Die obere Elbbatterie der Festung Sonnenstein mit 114 Blick auf die Stadt. 2,04 × 3,21 (das größte Format in Belottos Werk). Dresden wie VG 50 als Nr. 628. 1753 ff. Der Blick geht von hier, dem "Oberen Werk", über das "Mittlere" und "Niedere Werk" auf Pirna und verliert sich in Richtung der Elbekrümmungen am Horizont mit den Türmen Dresdens. Ein reizvoller Naturausschnitt: Aus dem großteiligen Vordergrund geht es unvermittelt in die Tiefe, zur Stadt aus der Vogelperspektive im MGr und dem fernen Hintergrund, ähnlich Breughels Winterlandschaft in Wien, ein Ausschnitt mit großen VGr-Figuren, wie sie seit dem Wiener Aufenthalt des Künstlers allenthalben wiederkehren. S. o. S. 64.

VG 90—92. — Drei Ansichten. Verbleib unbekannt. Ehemals Petersburg, Ermitage, s. o. VG 61 u. a. Der Ermitage-Katalog, Duodez-Druck, von 1778—80 erwähnt eine Folge von 8 Pirnaer Ansichten, aus der die 5 Nummern VG 77, 78, 81, 86 und 87 rühren könnten. Die restlichen drei zur Zeit nicht identifiziert, aber vermutlich waren es noch mehr, s. o. S. 82. 2 Pirnaer Bilder nennt Ciampi im Besitz des Grafen Ossolinski in Lemberg, s. o. S. 94 und Anm. 128. Zwei Pirnaer Bilder wurden im Mai 1866 mit dem Rest der Slg. Fürst Sigismund Radziwill in Paris versteigert, s. Z. f. b. K. Jahrg. I Beiblatt S. 72.

THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON POST OFFICE BOX 6826 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77265-6826

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To

Melissa deMedeiros

Archives

Knoedler &. Co., New York

FAX:

212 570 6616

FROM

George T. M. Shackelford Curator of European Painting and Sculpture

DIRECT LINE:

713 639 7343

FAX:

713 639 7399

DATE

October 28, 1992

NUMBER OF PAGES

A 5

Dear Ms. deMedeiros:

Thanks for agreeing to help me track down a Bellotto painting that may have belonged to Knoedler in the 1950s or so.

I am working on cataloguing our Bellotto, the Marketplace at Pirna, which came to us from the Kress Collection. This is a painting that exists in many different versions, and these have repeatedly been confused. If you look at the provenance for our painting (attached) you'll see mention of the picture being with Caspari in Munich and with Haberstock Bellotto catalogue raisonné, was confirmed by close comparison of the photos of the Houston painting and photos in the Caspari and Haberstock files.

But at the National Gallery, I found a galley proof of Kosaciewicz's entry annotated with information that the painting formerly with Caspari and Haberstock was not the Houston painting, but "another very similar version [now?] at Knoedler's."

Can you clarify for me whether Knoedler's indeed owned a version of the painting, and if so, when? If a photograph is available, could I see it to compare it to our painting, and to other versions?

The principal book on the subject is Kosakiewicz's catalogue, but you might also want to refer to Fern R. Shapley's 1973 catalogue of the Kress Collection Italian Schools.

If I need to give you any further information, please let me know. I'm grateful for your help.

Sincerely yours,

George T. M. Shackelford

Curator of European

Painting and Sculpture

C: Emily B. Neff, Curatorial Assistant

M. KNOEDLER 19 EAST 70TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

> TEL: 212-794-0550 FAX: 212-772-6932

November 2, 1992

Mr. George T.M. Shackelford Curator of European Painting and Sculpture The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston PO Box 6826 Houston, Texas 77265-6826

Deat Mr. Shackelford:

Thank you for your fax of October 28th. The Bellotto painting to which you refer was at Knoedler's twice. The first time, under our stock number A 1709, it was purchased from Mr. E. Ader in June 1936 and sold in September 1938 to Miss Dorothy Willard in Snieders Landing, New York. Subsequently it was purchased back from Miss Willard in December 1950 and sold to Hirschl & Adler Gallery in January 1956.

I have enclosed our file notes on the painting as well as a photograph. I do hope this information will assist in clarifying the record.

Sincerely,

Melissa De Medeiros

Melinga De Mallernos

Librarian

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Case 4:21-cv-03348 Document 13-2 Filed on 12/17/21 in TXSD Page 109 of 23

Görnandt, Angelika

Von:

Soekeland, Jasper [Jasper.Soekeland@sothebys.com]

Montag, 31. Januar 2005 13:12 Gesendet:

An: Betreff: Görhandt, Angelika

Max Emden

Sehr geehrte Frau Görnandt,

wie eben besprochen, schicke ich Ihnen mit dieser Mail die Informationen zu der Sammlung Max Emden, die wir kürzlich erhielten.

Tatsächlich ist in den Archiven der Gallerie Arthur Tooth & Sons für den 13. Juni 1939 der Verkauf eines Gemäldepaares von Canaletto ("Ansicht von Pirna" und "Italienisches Architektonisches Capriccio") an Haberstock vermerkt. Zwar ist uns über ein "Italienisches Capriccio" im Besitze des Max Emden nichts bekannt, wir glauben aber, dass mit dieser Umschreibung tatsächlich das Gemälde der Karlskirche in Wien gemeint ist. Davon gehen wir aus, da die Werke ausdrücklich als Paar verkauft wurden und die Maße der "Karlskirche" mit denjenigen der "Ansicht von Pirna" identisch sind. Die außergewöhnliche Architektur der Karlskirche erklärt wohl, warum die Galleristen damals von einem Capriccio anstelle einer realen Stadtansicht ausgingen.

Herr RA Stotzel ist bereits informiert.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen.

Jasper Sökeland

Sotheby's Restitution Department 34-35 New Bond Street London W1A 2AA Tel +44 207 293 6195 Fax +44 207 293 5965

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www.sothebys.com

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Hans Thoma

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"Soldatengesellschaft mit Trompe ter*

Bernardo Belletto "Der Zwingergraben in Presden".

"Karlekirche in Dresden"

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Anton Graff

*Junger Kavalier in rotem Rock mit Degen#

Bruegnel-Baalen

"Die Jagdbeute der Diana"

"Knabe am Bach"

"Henernte"

Adolf Lier

"Ausblick auf den Starnberger See"

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erworben von Paffrath in Düsseldorf, Königsallée

aus einer Drendner Privatsammlung erworben maammen mit mehreren Anton Graffs

All the second

wahrscheinlich erworben im Tauschweg aus der \$ Schleiesheimer Galerie

aus deutschem Besits

Marie Me West at

erworben von Heinemann, Milnohen.

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This list belongs to the affidevit made by Mr. Haberstock on 27 September 1946

"Königin Anna von England"

stammt vermutlioh aus der Galerie in Schleiß-

heim

Kneller

Diess Liste gehört zu der eidesstattlichen Erklärung, die en Herrn Haberstock am 27. September 1946 abgegeben wurde.

Terbrugghen 1461; "Blumenstück" eroneseschule. "Venezianischer Admiral" r. Aertzen "Verkaufer auf dem Markt" Antonio Canaletto "Venedig" E. Schleich "FluBlandschaft am Abend" "Zwei kletternde Känner" Böcklin t 186 Huysum LAOL "Blumenstück" Jordaens 1-1603 "Liter Mann u. junge Frau" "Plors" Thoma 4405 Phorfkirene! Yeack v.Octader Pannini L 594 "Kolosseum Rom" Menzel 1 904 "Gormania" gen. Tiepolo Lie Maskerade" "Serenade" Spitzweg L440 Leibl L 87 "Knabe" (Zeichnung) "Frauenportrait" tensel - 4590 "Landschaft und Herde" Berchem) "Karlskirche, Wien" Belotto Lul Leibl L751 "Familie im Zimmer" C. Netscher L 456 "Dame und Fruchtkrug" "Portrait eines jungen Leibl Marnes" LSYT "Mädschen-Portrait" gen, E. de Witte "Kirchen-Inneres" Bertycken LASAB Deutsch, 18. Jhd. ? "Damenpertrait mit Blumenkette" "Mädehen-Portrait" Boticelli - 743 "Frauen Portrait" F. Bol "Damen Portrait" N. Maes L 1614 "Mondsichel nach Dürer "Stilleben" Fyt L 672 "Diana" Limind suerbach L692 O. Frohlich L 908 "Madchan, Knabe u. Hirsch"

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gekauft in London von Auktion Weißenberger vom First Schaumburg-Lippe gekauft in London von Heinemann, Wünchen oder Paffrath H. verkaufte es an Tannhauser 1926 gekauft in London von Lindpaintner ? Berlin von Heinemann, Eunchen Wahrsch. Elldertensch wit Honnhoim von Legett, London v. Wendelsohn, Berlin wahrsch. von Dermstedt 1936 in Prag gekauft Haberstock-Besitz vor dem Krieg von Mendelsohn, Berlin vor dem Krieg aus deutschem Besitz von Cooth, London von Tölle, Eberfeld aus dautschem Besitz wahrsch. aus Kölner Sammlung von Tölle, Elberfeld in Haberstock's Besitz vor den Krieg Voss von Böhter (aber ohne Bezahlung Bornneim kaufte es von Berliner Rachtsanwalt von L'Androx, Paris von Poliacoff, Paris Posse kaufte es von Hugo Engel, Paris von Rosenberg & Co, London aus Privatbesitz, Murnberg von Geh. Rat Duisberg, von Paffrath, Dusseldorf

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Herkunft:

30.6.1938 von Tooth und Son, London an Galerie Haberstock, Berlin; 30.6.1938 von da an Reichskanzlei.

(Haberstock-Inventurbuch 1938/125 Liste Haberstock pa. 1947/8 Nr.44 und Liste Haberstock 27.9.46 Nr.4 457-B-99 Haberstock)

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perlin, W. Bachstitz (1928)

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o.6.1938 erworben von Galerie Haberstock, Berlin

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(Haberstock-Inventurbuch 1938/125, Liste Haberstock Nr. 3 und Aussage Haberstock 10.4.51 457-B-99

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BERNARDO BELLOTTO

Der Marktplatz in Pirna

Inv. K.: Canaletto

Lw., 49: 80 cm

Kleinere Wiederholung des Exemplars der Dresdner Galerie Nr.623. Eine weitere kleine Wiederholung in Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich-Museum Nr. 503 B (eigniert B.B.DE CANALETTO).

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München, Führerbau Nr.35. Erwerben von K. Haberstock, Herkunft: Berlin früher Anhalt, Schloss, Herzog von Anhalt-"Zwinger-Dessau graben" auegestellt 1930 in der Kunsthandlung Caspari-Minchen Nr.5 (Abb.Pantheon VI, 1930, 3.483)

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Lt. Haberstock-Inventurbuch 1938/125 am 30.6.38 an Reichskanzlei (Einkauf 30.6.38) et. Aussafe tales nock 10.3.49 : aus Dres Den

Himpsl Phot.:

Literatur: Hellmuth Allwill Fritzsche, Bernardo Belotto, Burg 1936, 3.113 (VG 87).

> 15. TV. 46 nacos Amober Dam (Rangiper form. 7056). Derua o von alucas - Dietrico actualien von Condribles am 4. VII. 42. Richforderung les rest. Mileles ares tealland with mofer, da durathellan Mr. Moser (New york) ses ville 6 27 aus-celiefut wurde. Dieser leat es 1939 oct. Down: 1940 per Restaurie ung nava Brushevanu ge pe seu, weres wirt bekannt. ver uteeliselung proisèren dem Mosy orten mud dem Cing view diept abo vor. (side aun 457-08 E Moser)

Hugo Moser, Art Collector And Dealer, is Dead at 90

Hugo Moser, an art collector and former dealer, who helped dispose of the art collection of Kalser Wilhelm II when the German emperor abdicated to Doorn, the Netherlands, in 1918, died yesterday at his home, 120 Central Park South, His age was 90.

Mr. Moser came to the United.
States from Germany in 1933.
Surviving are his widow,
Maria; two sons, Dr. Hugo
Moser Jr. and Henry Moser;
six grandchildren, and two
great-grandchildren.

The New Hork Times

Copyright © The New York Times Originally published January 23, 1972 EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT ON A WORK BY WATTEAU (relating to Hugo Moser):

Im Zusammenhang mit den Vermögensauseinandersetzungen infolge der Abdankung des Kaiserhauses war das Werk dem Hause Hohenzollern zugesprochen worden, denn es war bei seinem Verkauf im Jahre 1941 Bestandteil der Sammlung des ehemaligen Kaisers Wilhelm II., der es zu einem nicht näher bekannten Zeitpunkt mit in das niederländische Exil nach Schloss Doorn genommen hatte. Das Gemälde sollte bereits Ende der 1920er Jahre auf Wunsch des Kaisers veräußert werden. Der beauftragte Kunsthändler, Hugo Moser aus Berlin, hatte aus diesem Grund das Gemälde auf der großen Retrospektive französischer Kunst in London im Jahre 1932 ausstellen lassen, um das Watteau-Werk bei den Sammlern bekannt zu machen.3 Moser hatte dem Kaiser als erzielbaren Preis die Summe von 1,3 Millionen RM genannt. Da sich kein Käufer für diese hohe Summe fand, inzwischen aber bereits Reisespesen in Höhe von RM 60.000 durch Moser angefallen waren, zog der Kaiser 1934 das Gemälde vom Verkauf zurück.⁴ Möglicherweise gelangte es zu diesem Zeitpunkt nach Schloss Doorn. Aus dieser Sammlung, die aufgrund des Todes des Kaisers im Jahre 1941 in den Besitz des preußischen Kronprinzen übergegangen war, wünschte Hitler das Gemälde noch im selben Jahr für das geplante "Führermuseum" in Linz zu erwerben.⁵ Im Auftrag des Kronprinzen trat der Referent der "Generalverwaltung des vormaligen regierenden Preußischen Königshauses", L. Müldner von Mülnheim, auf. Aus dem Briefwechsel Müldners geht deutlich hervor, dass der Kronprinz den Verkauf des Bildes zwar nicht beabsichtigt hatte, er sich aber bereit erklärte, das Werk für RM 900.000 an Hitler zu verkaufen.⁶ Allerdings knüpfte der Kronprinz daran die Bitte, den Kauferlös in land- beziehungsweise forstwirtschaftlichem Grundbesitz anlegen zu dürfen. 7 Obwohl dies von Hitler abgelehnt wurde, blieb der Kronprinz bei seiner Zusage, obgleich er bedauerte, dass ihm der Erwerb von Grundbesitz versagt wurde. 8 Dass er dennoch dem Verkauf zustimmte, hängt möglicherweise mit der fälligen hohen Erbschaftssteuer zusammen.9 Für den endgültigen Verkaufsabschluss trat Karl Haberstock als Vermittler zwischen dem Verkäufer in Gestalt der Generalverwaltung und dem Käufer, dem "Sonderauftrag Linz", auf. Im Schreiben vom 16. Dezember 1941 an Posse erwähnte Müldner, dass Haberstock ihm die

³ Im Folgenden vgl. den Brief von Dr. Walter Weidmann, ohne Adressat, Berlin, 9.2.1948. Vgl. Städtische Kunstsammlungen Augsburg, Haberstock-Archiv, HF/XVIII/23,3.

¹ Brief von Posse an Lammers, Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei, Dresden, 29.12.1941. Vgl. BArch, B323/101, LF Ia/1/3.

² Exhibiton of French Art 1932, Nr. 167. Als Besitzer wurde fälschlicherweise Hugo Moser genannt.

⁴ Schreiben von Alfred Gold, Galerie Eug. Blot, an Haberstock, Paris, 19.12.1934. Vgl. Städtische Kunstsammlungen Augsburg, Haberstock-Archiv, HF/XVIII/23,1.

⁵ Brief Müldners, Referent der Generalverwaltung des vorm. regierenden Preußischen Königshauses an Posse, Direktor der Staatlichen Gemäldegalerie Dresden, Berlin, 14.11.1941. Vgl. BArch, B323/145, LF XXIII/20/126.

⁶ Briefe von Müldner an Posse, Berlin, 14.11.1941, 16.12.1941 und 22.12.1941. Vgi. BArch, B323/145, LF XXIII/20/126-128.

⁷ Brief von Müldner an Haberstock, Berlin, 14.10.1941. Vgl. BArch, B323/135, LF XVIII/45/222 bzw. B323/135, LF XVIII/46/224.

⁸ Brief von Müldner an Posse, Berlin, 14.11.1941. Vgl. BArch, B323/145, LF XXIII/20/126.

⁹ Diese Vermutung äußerte Weidmann in seinem Schreiben vom 9.2.1948. Vgl. Städtische Kunstsammlungen Augsburg, Haberstock-Archiv, HF/XVIII/23,3.

geforderte Kaufsumme in Höhe von RM 900.000 durch den "Sonderbeauftragten des Führers", Posse, bestätigt hatte. 10 Wenige Tage später, am 22. Dezember 1941, erklärte sich von Müldner mit Posses Vorschlag einverstanden, der vorsah, zunächst RM 100.000 als Anzahlung an die Generalverwaltung und nach Übergabe des Gemäldes die restliche Kaufsumme zu überweisen. ¹¹ Dem überlieferten Briefwechsel konnte entnommen werden, dass sich das Gemälde zum Zeitpunkt der Übernahme auf Schloss Doorn befand. 12

Brief von Müldner an Posse, Berlin, 16.12.1941. Vgl. BArch, B323/145, LF XXIII/20/128.
 Brief von Müldner an Posse, Berlin, 22.12.1941. Vgl. BArch, B323/145, LF XXIII/20/127.

¹² Brief von Brandt an Müldner, Haus Doorn, 26.1.1942. Vgl. Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz Generalverwaltung des vormals regierenden preußischen Königshauses, BPH, Rep. 100 A, Nr. 334, Bl. 191.

K. 1914

Apt. 6D 120 Central Park South New York 19, N. Y.

February 28th, 1952

Professor Dr. W. Suida c/o Kress Foundation 221 West 57th Street New York-City

Dear Mr. Suida: .

I would like to give you some more information concerning the Belotto.

I bought the painting at the "Niederlaendisches Palais" Unter den Linden 36 in Berlin, where all the paintings from the different Hohenzollern castles were stored after the revolution in 1918.

Besides the label "Preussische Koenigskrone" which is still on the back of the painting it had the "General-Katalog" No.8350. This Katalog was made by Waagen in the middle of the XIX.century.

yours very truly,

I hope this additional information will be of value to you and I remain

Hugo Moser

