

In accordance with Section 3 of the Federal Law on the Restitution of Art Objects from Austrian Federal Museums and Collections (Art Restitution Act), Federal Law Gazette (BGBl. I) No. 181/1998 as amended by BGBl. I No. 117/2009, at its meeting on 5 November 2021, the Art Restitution Advisory Board adopted the following

### **DECISION**

It is recommended to the Federal Minister of Defence that the works listed in the annexes A to E from the Art Restitution Advisory Board dossier “Dr. Hanns Fischl” (08/2021) be transferred from the Museum of Military History / Military History Institute to the legal successors *causa mortis* of Hanns Fischl.

### **FOUNDATIONS**

In its decisions of 27 January 2004, 29 March and 28 June 2006, 1 June 2007 and 24 June 2009, the Board already recommended the transfer of objects owned by the State and the Association for Folk Life to the legal successors of Han(n)s Fischl and Gertrude Fischl. In these decisions the Board considered objects from the collections of the Austrian National Library, the Technisches Museum Vienna, the Austrian Theatre Museum and the Museum of Folk Life and Folk Art. The Board now has to consider the Commission for Provenance Research dossier on objects in the Museum of Military History / Military History Institute (HGM/MHI) and has established the following facts.

Hanns Fischl was born on 8 July 1883 in Brünn (Brno) and lived from 1893 in Vienna. He completed his law studies on 23 June 1911 and worked thereafter as an articled clerk. After serving in the army during the First World War, he was registered on 23 August 1918 with the Vienna Rechtsanwaltskammer (bar association). Shortly afterwards he left the Vienna Jewish Community (IKG) on 16 September 1918. On 1 June 1927 he married Gertrude Theresia Gatscha in a ceremony according to the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession. The couple had two children, Erich Robert, who was born on 23 October 1929 and died after a long illness on 3 January 1943 at the age of 13 years, and Nora Maria, born on 22 May 1942. The family lived initially at Hardtgasse 6/7 in the 19th district and moved in October 1931 to Albertgasse 17/2/19 in the 8th district. That year Fischl opened a lawyer's office at Wallnerstrasse 6a in the 1st district.

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Apart from his work as a lawyer, Fischl was also a writer. He was already mentioned in that capacity in the *Lexikon sudetendeutscher Schriftstellerin* in 1929. He wrote several legal textbooks on temporary injunctions, rent control legislation and aviation law, and also published literary texts. For example, in 1914 and 1917 he published a collection of stories *Maréchal Niel und andere dumme Geschichten* and *Die Sühne der Annemarie*, and in 1918 short story collections *Sylvia* and *Die Sibylle des Josephus Flavius* appeared in the *Feldbücherei der k. u. k. 10. Armee* series. He was also associated with this through his diverse publications in the *Kriegszeitung der k. u. k. 10. Armee*. His regular contributions to this field newspaper can be seen as an expression of his attachment to the military milieu, which continued after the war. In March 1934, he wrote an appeal in the *Mitteilungsblatt des österreichischen Reichskameradschafts- und Kriegerbundes* concerning the founding of an association of members of the former k. u. k. Feldjägerbataillon No. 25. He was also active in the Reichskameradschafts- und Kriegerbund (Association of Comrades and Soldiers of the Empire). He intended, for example, to give a talk on 23 May 1935 on the planned transfer of the Museum of Military History to the Hofburg, with emphasis – given that he himself was born in Brno – on the units that had been in garrisons that were not on the territory of the now Republic of Austria. In that context, there is a photo in the HGM/MHI collection from 1934 showing Fischl in the uniform of a lieutenant of k. k. Landwehrinfanterieregiment No. 21.

After the annexation of Austria to the Nazi German Reich in March 1938, Fischl was persecuted as a Jew, despite having left the IKG in 1918. Pursuant to the Regulation on the Declaration of Assets of Jews of 26 April 1938, all persons regarded as Jews – and their spouses – were obliged to make a full declaration to the authorities of their assets, insofar as they exceeded 5,000 reichsmarks. Hanns Fischl did not declare his assets, but there is an asset declaration for his wife Gertrude. Dated 14 August 1938, it lists diverse securities, such as bonds and debentures worth RM 6,915.99, bank deposits of RM 400, a life insurance policy worth RM 4,733.34 and jewellery worth RM 200. Gertrude Fischl added that she had acquired the securities as a gift after the declaration deadline. It is conceivable that they originally belonged to Hanns Fischl, who transferred them to his non-Jewish wife to assure her financial security in this way and/or to protect them from being seized by the Nazi regime. This is also credible given the fact that already in early 1938 he was planning to leave the country to escape persecution.

On 24 May 1938 he submitted an emigration questionnaire to the Welfare Office of the IKG Vienna. As preferred destination he put “Eretz Israel”. He stated his profession as “lawyer” but expressed the wish for a military or police application. His intention was to “participate in the organization of the

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administration and defence”, and he mentioned under professional qualifications not his legal studies but “higher military knowledge, in particular organization of national defence, strategy, possibly diplomatic or administrative activity, political agitation, important missions, organization”.

Hanns Fischl attempted to flee in early 1939, albeit to a different destination than the originally intended one. On 14 March 1939 he applied for permission to export two oil paintings, a watercolour and five drawings worth RM 32 to Dijon, France, citing himself as recipient. The objects crossed the German border at Basel on 19 July 1939. Fischl himself apparently did not succeed in escaping and there is no record of his having arrived in France. Although his place of abode between July 1939 and autumn 1940 cannot be established, he was back in Vienna from autumn 1940 at the latest.

Although it was not Hanns Fischl himself but only his wife who had made an asset declaration and did not therefore have to pay the Judenvermögensabgabe (Jewish Asset Levy) – under the Implementation Regulation on the Reparation Payment by Jews of 21 November 1938, non-Jewish spouses were exempt from payment – Hanns Fischl was no longer able to earn a living on account of the Nazi persecution. The Fifth Regulation on the Reich Citizenship Act of 27 September 1938 stated that Jews were to be removed by 31 December 1938 at the latest from the list of lawyers. Hanns Fischl was thus prohibited from exercising his profession and lost his source of income to meet his family’s living expenses. He apparently sought to anticipate the inevitable striking off, however, on his own. At any event, he stopped working as a lawyer, as a comment in connection with the striking off from the “list of lawyers and legal trainees” of 8 November 1938 indicates.

Before his deportation, Fischl was initially protected by the fact that he was married to an “Aryan” woman and the children were not brought up Jewish. He was therefore deemed to be living in a “privileged marriage”. Despite this, the situation of the Fischl family continued to deteriorate. After Hanns Fischl had been targeted by the Gestapo in 1940 for the first time, resulting in the seizure of his library (see the decision of the Art Restitution Advisory Board of 27 January 2004), he was arrested on 6 September 1943. Applying for “protective custody”, the Gestapo accused him of having ordered the return of his transport goods from France and of selling them without official approval. It was claimed that he had “written begging letters to prominent foreigners”, had been a member of the Social Democratic Party and editor of a socialist magazine and had a previous conviction for insulting an official.

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It is unlikely, however, that Fischl was an active socialist. In his 1927 publication *Das Ende des Mieterschutzes* he had spoken clearly against the Social Democrat housing policy. He received media approval from the *Hausbesitzer-Zeitung*, which stated that he had “put paid to the popular Social Democrat slogans and clearly demonstrated their complete indefensibility”. On several occasions, he spoke against the rent control legislation and, in that context, against the SDAP (Social Democratic Workers’ Party), for example in a court case in 1929. It therefore seems plausible that the Gestapo had confused Hanns Fischl with the Social Democratic functionary and pedagogical reformer Hans Fischl, born on 16 July 1884, who had already managed to escape via Cuba to the USA in 1941.

The later persecution history has gaps and contradictions. Gertrude Fischl claimed in 1947 before the provincial court for civil law matters that her husband went to the Gestapo and never returned and, according to information from the Central Registry Office, was deported to Auschwitz on 16 October 1943. Although his name does not appear on any transport list, the inmate number 158643 in the records suggests that he did indeed arrive in Auschwitz in October 1943. He is documented as being a patient in the dental clinic of the inmate hospital in Auschwitz in February 1944. In contrast to what was assumed hitherto, he did not set off on one of the death marches to Mauthausen after Auschwitz was cleared by the SS. In reality, he was transported shortly before the liberation of Auschwitz to Buchenwald, where he is recorded as having arrived on 22 January 1945. It is interesting to note that he was entered there on a personnel file card as “political Jew” and also registered in the political department, which indicates that the confusion with the other Hans Fischl still existed. From there he was transferred on 24 January 1945 to satellite camp S III in Ohrdruf, where inmates were forced to work under the most arduous conditions in the construction of underground tunnels. On 13 March 1945, a few weeks before the end of the war, Fischl was once again sent on a death march to the “camp for the dying” Bergen-Belsen, where he is thought to have suffered a violent death shortly afterwards. The last news from Fischl to his wife came from Auschwitz and was dated 10 December 1944.

After the end of the Nazi regime, Gertrude Fischl applied for her husband to be declared dead, and on 2 July 1947 he was certified as no longer living on 8 May 1945. It was only in 1956 that his widow learned that her husband had been on a transport to Bergen-Belsen of inmates who were sick and no longer able to work. Gertrude Fischl, who made no claims for restitution, died in 1978.

Over the decades, Hanns Fischl had compiled a collection of several hundred lithographs, engravings, etchings, photogravures, photographs, picture postcards, maps, printed matter such as flyers and

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posters, and books, newspaper cuttings and watercolours, paintings and other objects. Apart from items with military themes, they included primarily topographical views and illustrations, objects referring to the history of theatre, opera and literature, and objects connected with India, and East and Southeast Asia.

He is documented as having been in contact since 1935 with the Museum of Military History and in the years up to 1938 he also consulted the director Alfred Mell repeatedly on his own initiative. In October 1935 he sold a coloured photograph by Georg Koberwein from 1850 to the Museum for 2 schillings. That same year, he donated a poster of the "Reunion Celebration in Graz 1935", followed in early 1937 by the donation of a photo of General Rieglhofer and a pencil drawing of Przemyśl Castle. In connection with a letter of 27 February 1938, Fischl gave the Museum a photograph of the band of an infantry regiment, for which the management thanked him "with an expression of its most eminent esteem". This marked the end of the first phase of Fischl's relationship with the Museum of Military History, less than two weeks before the Nazis seized power in Austria.

After the loss of his lawyer's office and income and in preparation for his flight, Fischl was obliged to give up large parts of his collection. Apart from a sale to the National Library and a donation to the Technisches Museum, in March 1938 he already sold an oil portrait to the Museum of the City of Brno. After initially attempting to sell some of his collection of printed matter to the military archive in Vienna, which referred him to the Museum of Military History, he wrote to the Museum on 11 December 1938 that he would be pleased to give some of his printed matter to "public collections for a very small consideration". In his constrained circumstances, he also made donations, presumably to gain the Museum's favour. He stated:

"As I have to get rid of my things as soon as possible, I request that a decision be made on the printed matter at your earliest convenience and also that the weapons are collected as possible."

The Museum of Military History thanked him for the donation of the three melee weapons referred to and asked him to submit the printed matter offered for sale for inspection. The receipt of 23 posters, a dozen emblems, a bread bag, a canvas bag and a mess bowl with lid and cover is recorded for 14 December 1938. Asked about the purchase of the posters, the art historian Bruno Wikingen, head of department 2 of the Museum and responsible for the art collection and First

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World War collection, noted disparagingly about the value of the objects: “Everything that comes from this side is in such dirty and unhygienic condition that even as unique items they are of no value to the Museum.”

In a letter to Fischl of 22 December 1938, the Museum gratefully returned the objects except for a few that it wished to retain.

Towards the end of 1940, Fischl’s situation must have taken a drastic turn for the worse. At any event, he began at this time to offer large parts of his collection to various Viennese collectors. After his failed escape, he also recalled the “removal goods” from France for sale, as the Gestapo was later to accuse him.

On the basis of notes in the accession files and correspondence, it may be concluded Fischl consulted the Museum of Military History several times from December 1940 and brought objects from his collection – mostly in person – for examination. The acquisitions were usually selected by the Museum staff at the discretion of the relevant experts, who were generally sceptical if not negative about the objects, even though director Mell and Géza Kövess von Kövesszhaza, head of the photo collection, were mostly in favour of purchase. The responsible experts usually suggested lower prices than those desired by Fischl. There are also some cases, however, in which Fischl did not accept the offered price and took the objects back with him or made a counter-offer by telephone. Payment was often very late in coming, with several offers being covered by one lump sum.

Forced into the role of a supplicant, Fischl sold at least 293 items between 1938 and 1943 to the Museum of Military History, mostly photographs, postcards, prints, lithographs, posters and books. The last purchase was in July 1943, almost two months before Fischl was arrested by the Gestapo on 6 September 1943. The whereabouts of 85 items is unknown at present, and eight objects are known to have been looted from the depot in Schloss Schönborn at the end of the war or shortly afterwards.

The Advisory Board considered the following:

As the Board already determined in its recommendations of 27 January 2004, 29 March and 28 June 2006, 1 June 2007 and 24 June 2009, the sales and donations by Hanns Fischl, who qualifies as

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having been persecuted by the Nazis, are invalid pursuant to Section 1 of the 1946 Annulment Act, regardless of whether Fischl instigated the sales himself or whether the price obtained was reasonable. While the sale of one photograph and the donation of five objects before the annexation were a result of his interest in the military milieu and the Museum of Military History of the time, the sales and donations of at least 293 objects from the end of 1938 were due to the political and economic penetration of the Nazis. As the objects are now owned by the State, the conditions of Section 1.(1).2 of the Art Restitution Act are met and it is therefore recommended to the Federal Minister of Defence that 200 objects be transferred. This also applies to the 85 listed but (currently) missing objects, should they be identified in the course of further research into the holdings of the Museum of Military History / Military History Institute.

Vienna, 5 November 2021

Univ. Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Clemens Jabloner (chairperson)

Members

Ministerialrätin Dr. Ilsebill Barta

Ltd. Staatsanwältin Hon.-Prof. Dr. Sonja Bydlinski

Assoz. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Birgit Kirchmayr

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Artur Rosenauer

Hofrat d VwGH Dr. Franz Philipp Sutter

Alternate

Hofrat Dr. Christoph Hatschek

## Annex./A – Objects from the book inventory

Inv. no.	Description
21016	[Joseph Clemens Lombeck-Gudenau], <i>Graf Carl Kurtzrock-Wellingsbüttel: Ein Jugendbild</i> , 2nd edition, Vienna 1868
I 21017	Konrad Jarz, <i>Die letzten Kämpfe um die Mexikanische Kaiserkrone</i> , Leipzig 1889
III 21018/1	Richard Harding Davis, <i>The Russo-Japanese War: A Photographic and Descriptive Review of the Great Conflict in the Far East</i> , New York [1905]
I 21019/1	K. u. k. Tiroler Kaiserjägerregiment Nr. 4, <i>Auszug aus der Regimentsgeschichte für die Mannschaft</i> , Innsbruck 1916
1941/41/21020/1	Poster: Appeal for donations to the inhabitants of Brandenburg
1941/41/21020/2	Publicity poster for Hansi - Schokolade und Kakao – Hersteller: Otto Rüger, Dresden and Lockwitzgrund
1941/41/21020/3	Poster: “Blutopfer, Heimatdank: Fürsorge für Kriegsinvalide und Hinterbliebene”
1941/41/21020/4	Poster: Appeal for donations “HEUTE! Kriegsspende Deutscher Frauendank GEBT!”
1941/41/21020/5	Publicity poster for Krietsch-Keks der Wurzener Kunstmühlenwerke und Biscuitfabriken vorm. F. Krietsch, Wurzen i.S.
1941/41/21020/6	Publicity poster for Marco Polo-Tee
1941/41/21020/7	Poster: “Kreisauskunftstelle und Kriegsgefangenenhilfe vom Roten Kreuz für Schwaben und Neuburg”
1941/41/21020/8	Publicity poster for Leibnizkeks (Kriegsware)
IV 21020/9	Object from the lot “Verschiedene Erinnerungen aus dem Weltkrieg 1914–1918, 10 Stück” [whereabouts unknown]
IV 21020/10	Object from the lot “Verschiedene Erinnerungen aus dem Weltkrieg 1914–1918, 10 Stück” [whereabouts unknown]
21021	Ten boxes with (charity) stamps from the years 1914–1918 [whereabouts unknown]
I 21482/4	Otto Hellinghaus, ed., <i>Bibliothek wertvoller Denkwürdigkeiten</i> , vol. 4: <i>Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Deutsch-Dänischen Krieg 1864</i> , Freiburg 1914
I 21483	Fritz Wilke, <i>Ist der Krieg sittlich berechtigt?</i> Leipzig 1915
I 21484	Generalleutnant Metzler, <i>Kriegskalender 1914</i> (= Reclams-Universalbibliothek no. 5739), Leipzig 1915
I 21485	Hans Bethge, <i>Kriegsnovellen</i> (= Universal-Bibliothek Nr. 5914: Kriegsnovellen, vol. 8), Leipzig 1917
I 21486	Beda [Fritz Löhner-Beda], <i>Bomben und Granaten, Sammlung satirisch-humoristischer Gedichte</i> , Vienna 1916
I 21487	Carl Bleibtreu, <i>Gravelotte: Die Kämpfe um Metz</i> , Stuttgart n.d. [c. 1900]
I 21488	<i>Sprachführer für den Verkehr des Arztes mit dem Kranken und dem Wärter in deutscher, böhmischer, italienischer, kroatischer [...] Sprache</i> , Vienna 1905
I 21489	<i>Gesammelte Kriegserklärungen zur Erinnerung an den Weltkrieg 1914–1915</i> , Vienna 1915
I 21490/14	Hermann Levy, <i>Unser tägliches Brot im Kriege</i> (= Schützengraben-Bücher für das deutsche Volk, vol. 14), Berlin 1918
I 21491	Michelangelo Zois, <i>Soldatenbüchlein dem österreichischen Heere in Italien gewidmet</i> , 1848 (= Feldebücherei der k.u.k. 10. Armee, vol. 2), Villach 1915
I 21492	Michelangelo Zois – Martin Wutte, <i>Kärnten im Kriege</i> (=Feldebücherei der k. u. k. 10. Armee, vol. 9), Villach 1915
I 21493	Anon., <i>Soldatenlieder für Gesang mit Gitarre- oder Harmonikabegleitung</i> (= Volksausgabe no. 969), Vienna 1940
I 21494	Salih asch-Scharif, <i>La Vérité au sujet de la Guerre sainte</i> , Bern 1916



Inv. no.	Description
I 21495	Anon., <i>Diaire de la Guerre: Lettres de Soldats en Campagne, Mois d'Août 1914</i>
II 21496	<i>Der freie Soldat: Sozialdemokratische Soldatenzeitung</i> year 1/nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, Vienna 1918.
I 21497	<i>Volk und Reich: Politische Monatshefte</i> , year 10/no. 8, Berlin 1934 [whereabouts unknown]
21498/1–9	Objects from the lot "9 Stück Drucksachen aus dem Weltkrieg (Militär-Konzert, Grenzüberschreitungsbewilligung für Wehrpflichtige u.a.) [sic!]" [whereabouts unknown]
II 21573	<i>Album Militaire (scènes de la vie du soldat)</i> , vol. 1 (= Lfg. 1–7), Paris after 1896 [whereabouts unknown]
I 21574	Fritz von Unruh, <i>Offiziere: Ein Drama</i> , Berlin 1912
I 21575	Fritz Oswald Bilse, <i>Aus einer kleinen Garnison: Ein militärisches Zeitbild</i> , Vienna 1904
I 22154	<i>Abschied für den Gemeinen der k. k. Hofburgwache Anton Ploschke ddo Wien 1. Febr. 1861</i> , 1st sheet

## Annex ./B – Objects from the picture inventory

Inv. no.	Description
1941/42/BI24056/1	Postcard: "FML Erwin Edler v. Mattanovich", 1917
1941/42/BI24056/2	Postcard: "FML Erwin Edler v. Mattanovich", 1917
1941/42/BI24056/3	Postcard: "FML Erwin Edler v. Mattanovich", 1917
1941/42/BI24056/4	Postcard: "FML Erwin Edler v. Mattanovich", 1917
BI25782	Pencil drawing by ? Stauber: "Beim Rapport um Menage-Geld", caricature from 1914–18 world war [confirmed war loss]
BI25783	Pencil drawing by ?Stauber: "Landsturmmann mit Waffe", caricature from 1914–18 world war [confirmed war loss]
BI25784	Pencil drawing by ?Stauber: "Ordonnanz", caricature from 1914–18 world war [confirmed war loss]
BI25785	Pencil drawing by ?Stauber: "Bewachung", caricature from 1914–18 world war [confirmed war loss]
BI26038	Watercoloured pencil drawing by Hermann Molzer: "Komitatschi Serbien 5. XII. 14." [confirmed war loss]
1942/16/BI26039	Pen drawing by Leopold Kupelwieser: "Vater Radetzky"
BI26040	Coloured etching by Otto Kalman: "Gefallener Reiter", 1916 [confirmed war loss]
1942/17/BI26041	Etching by August Schaeffer: "Der Militärfriedhof in Salzburg"
BI26042	Etching by August Steininger: "Bildnis eines k. (u.) k. Obersten" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/16/BI26253	Watercolour by Agujari Tito: "Schiffstaufer in Triest unter der Patronanz des Erzherzogs Friedrich und der Erzherzogin Isabella"
1942/16/BI26254	Pencil drawing by Fred Ceyka: "K.K. Reserve Spital N° I. (Stiftskaserne) Reitschule-Kanzleitrakt & Turnsaal"
BI26368	Lithograph after Carl Schindler: "Der Rekrut" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/17/BI25437	Anonymous print: "Erinnerungsbild mit dem Porträt eines Husaren" (Husar des k.u.k HR Nr. 3)
1942/18/BI25778	Anonymous miniature: "Porträt eines Oberarztes 1854–1860", c. 1860
BI25779	Watercolour by Wilhelm (?) Mayer: "Porträt eines jungen Ulanenoffiziers um 1842", 1842 [whereabouts unknown]
BI26369	Anonymous copperplate print: "Esatahépek" (Schlachtenbilder aus dem Weltkrieg 1914–18, Bildnis Kaiser Franz Joseph I.) [whereabouts unknown]
BI26370	Photogravure after an artwork by Hans Temple: "Kriegsmesse [?] im Wiener Künstlerhaus", 1915 [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26371	Photogravure after a photograph by E. Bieber: "Portrait August von Mackensen, GFM als General der Kavallerie"
1943/17/BI26372	Photogravure by Friedrich Bruckmann after a photograph by Frank Eugene Smith: "Portrait Rupprecht von Bayern"
1943/17/BI26373	Photogravure by Friedrich Bruckmann after an anonymous photograph: "Portrait: Prinz Albert Wilhelm Heinrich von Preußen"
1943/17/BI26374	Copy of a painting by August Strixner: "Offizierskorps des k. k. 8. Kürassier Rgt. 'Gf. Hardegg'" [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26375	Drawing by Moritz Coschell: "Portrait eines türkischen Soldaten aus dem Weltkrieg (1914–18)", 1916 [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26376	Drawing by Moritz Coschell: "Portrait eines Leutnants des DR Nr. 15", 1917 [whereabouts unknown]

Inv. no.	Description
1943/17/BI26377	Halftone after a drawing by Berthel Beham: "Vienna obsessa a Solimanno anno domini 1529" [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26378	Halftone after an anonymous copperplate engraving: "Der österreichische Einzug in Prag (28. Dezember 1743)" [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26379	Copy of an engraving by Richard Brend'amour: "Portrait Kaiser Franz Joseph I. Von Österreich"
1943/17/BI26380	Anonymous woodcut: "Portrait Erzherzog Albrecht von Österreich"
1943/17/BI26381	Copy of an etching by ? [illegible]: "Portrait Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand von Österreich-Este"
BI26382	Anonymous lithograph: "Gedenkblatt für Gefallene des Weltkrieges 1914/18" [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26383-1	Copy of a drawing by Willy Stöwer: "Die Seeschlacht vor dem Skagerrak"
1943/17/BI26383-2	Copy of a drawing by Moritz Ledeli: "Vergeblicher Angriff der Italiener unter dem Schutze ihrer Seestreitkräfte im Piave-Delta am 4. Juli 1918"
BI26384	Copy after Friedrich von Amerling: "Erzherzog Franz Joseph (später Kaiser Franz Josef I.) als 7jähriger Knabe (Sitzfigur)" [whereabouts unknown]
BI26385	Copy of a painting by Ludwig Koch: "Gedenkblatt für die Gefallenen der öster. ung. Armee in dem Feldzügen 1914/15" [whereabouts unknown]
BI26386	Lithograph after Rudolf Hanke: "Lagernde öster. ung. Truppen mit russischen Gefangenen (1916)" [whereabouts unknown]
BI26387	Lithograph after Berthold Löffler: "Straßenkampf 1916" [whereabouts unknown]
BI26388	Copy after Roland Strasser: "Waffenstreckung serbischer Truppen am Avalaberg" [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26389	Copy after Berthold Löffler: "Gefangene serbische Komitatschi"
BI26390	Copy after Alfred Wesemann: "Honvedtruppen marschieren auf Lubartow 1915" [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26391	Copy after Alexander Pock: "Unterstände am Krn im Feber 1915"
1943/17/BI26392	Photogravure by the k. u. k. Militärgeographisches Institut: "Portrait: Theodor Galgóczy de Galántha, FML"
1943/17/BI26393	Anonymous copy: "Kriegsgefangene Serben bei der Arbeit" (= Mappe 3, Blatt 27 des Werkes "Österreich-Ungarn im Ersten Weltkrieg")
1943/17/BI26394	Anonymous copy: "Luftaufnahme: Geschützfeuer nahe dem Flugzeug" (= Mappe 3, Blatt 28 des Werkes "Österreich-Ungarn im Ersten Weltkrieg")
1943/17/BI26395	Anonymous copy: "Im Drahtverhau (?) [illegible]" (= Mappe 2, Blatt 11 des Werkes "Österreich-Ungarn im Ersten Weltkrieg") [whereabouts unknown]
1943/17/BI26396	Copy after August Ritter von Maly: "Verteidigung eines Mayerhofes bei Magenta (1859)"
1943/17/BI26586	Lithograph by ? Ahrens: "Portrait Graf Julius von Andrassy"
1943/17/BI26587	Lithograph by Ignaz Eigner: "Portrait Erzherzog Albrecht von Österreich"
1943/17/BI26588	Lithograph by ? Appelwey [?] after an anonymous picture: "Portrait Erzherzog Heinrich von Österreich"
1943/17/BI26589	Lithograph by Vinzenz Katzler: "Portrait Johann Salvator, seit 1889 Johann Orth"
1943/17/BI26590	Lithograph by [Béla?] Ivanyi: "Portrait Erzherzog Josef"
1943/17/BI26591	Lithograph by Vinzenz Katzler: "Portrait Erzherzog Karl Ludwig"
1943/17/BI26592	Lithograph by Adolf Dauthage: "Portrait Erzherzog Karl Salvator"
1943/17/BI26593	Lithograph by Vinzenz Katzler: "Portrait Kronprinz Rudolf von Österreich"

**Annex./C – Objects from the photograph inventory**

<b>Inv. no.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1940/47/LBI6872	Photo, b/w, WWI, SW-Front VIELGEREUTH – im Hintergrund der CORNETTO
1940/47/LBI6873	Photo, b/w, WWI, 30.5 cm M.11 Mörser mit Munitionskarren
1940/47/LBI6874	Photo, b/w, before WWI, TRIENT, Kastell
1940/47/LBI6875	Photo, b/w, WWI, NO - Front, Beobachtungsstand
1940/47/LBI6876	Photo, b/w, WWI, TRIENT – Pökel und Räucheranlage
1940/47/LBI6877	Photo, b/w WWI, TRIENT – Pökel und Räucheranlage
1940/47/LBI6878	Photo, b/w, WWI, VIELGEREUTH, die ersten italienischen Gefangenen
1940/47/LBI6879	Photo, b/w, WWI, erbeutetes italienisches MG in österr.-ung. Verwendung
1940/47/LBI6880	Photo, Südwestlicher Kriegsschauplatz, Dezember 1916, ein Dorf nahe der Front, von ital. Art. Beschossen [whereabouts unknown]
1940/47/LBI6881	Photo, b/w, WWI., STERANIOLATAL, Stellungen an der Straße. Im Hintergrund Zugna Torta, links der Abhang von Col di Sando
1940/47/LBI6882	Photo, die Hinrichtung des Battisti
1940/47/LBI6883	Photo, b/w, WWI., Südwest-Front, Stellung im Gebirge (Schützengraben)
1941/47/LBI6884	Photo, badende Offiziere an einem See in Südtirol [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI6885	Photo, b/w, WWI, SW-Front, Dobritsch, Train
1941/47/LBI6886	Photo, b/w, WWI, DOBRITSCH – Deutsches Heldengrab, 1916
1941/47/LBI6887	Photo, b/w, WWI, Kriegsgefangenenlager K. u. K. Militär Bauleitung 1914–1915
1941/47/LBI7179/1	Photo, b/w, Das eiserne Kreuz 1870
1941/47/LBI7179/2	Photo from a painting, b/w, Französische Infanterie 1853–1859
1941/47/LBI7179/3	Photo from a drawing, b/w, Soldaten am Grab im Winter
1941/42/LBI7179/4	Postcard, “Weltkrieg 1914: Zugunsten der im Weltkrieg invalid gewordenen Kaffeehausangestellten”
1941/47/LBI7536/1	Photo from the lot “25 Fotografien aus dem Weltkriege” [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI7536/2	Photo, WWI, Infanterie, Sturmpatrouille Mudroch des I.R.15
1941/47/LBI7536/3	Picture postcard, WWI, kleiner/leichter Granatwerfer, System Technisches Militärkomitee in Verwendung beim IR 15
1941/47/LBI7536/4	Photo from the lot “25 Fotografien aus dem Weltkriege” [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI7536/5	Photo, WWI, Stellungen, NO-Front, Ukraine, Wolhynien, CZARTORYSK – Schützengraben des IR 15 im Sumpfwald
1941/47/LBI7536/6	Photo, WWI, 8 cm M.5 Feldkanonenstellung an der Nordostfront
1941/47/LBI7536/7–9	Photos from the lot “25 Fotografien aus dem Weltkriege” [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI7536/10	Photo, WWI, Artillerie, Zerstörte galizische Ortschaft
1941/47/LBI7536/11	Photo, WWI, Feldküche an der Nordost-Front
1941/47/LBI7536/12	Photo, WWI, v.HINDENBURG u. TERSZTYÁNSKY beim 3. AK (JR 69) 1917
1941/47/LBI7536/13–15	Photos from the lot “25 Fotografien aus dem Weltkriege” [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI7536/16	Photo, WWI., Nordost-Front, HAYASD, Karpathen, von den Russen gesprengte Eisenbahnbrücke
1941/47/LBI7536/17	Photo from the lot “25 Fotografien aus dem Weltkriege” [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI7536/18	Photo, WWI, Sanitätskolonne beim Passieren eines Flusses
1941/47/LBI7536/19	Photo, WWI, Sanitätskolonne beim Passieren eines Flusses

Inv. no.	Description
1941/47/LBI7536/20	Photo, WWI, Flammenwerfer in Aktion (Erprobung oder Übung)
1941/47/LBI7536/21	Photo, WWI, russische Gefallene
1941/47/LBI7536/22	Photo, WWI, Honvéd-Fahne
1941/47/LBI7536/23	Photo, WWI, Russische Kriegsgefangene, Honvéd-Fahne
1941/47/LBI7536/24	Photo, WWI, Bestatten Gefallener, Honvéd-Fahne
1941/47/LBI7536/25	Photo from the lot "25 Fotografien aus dem Weltkrieg" [whereabouts unknown]
1941/47/LBI7536/26	Photo, coloured, Portrait Franz Joseph I., Kaiser u. König
1941/42/LBI7536/27	Postcard, Portrait, Preußen, Kaiser Wilhelm
1941/42/LBI7536/28	Postcard, Portrait-Erz. Friedrich v.Österreich. – als Gen.
1941/42/LBI7536/29	Postcard, "Erzherzog Eugen", k. u. k. GdK, nach Oskar Bruch
1941/42/LBI7536/30	Postcard, Portrait, Erzherzog Josef Ferdinand – als G.d.I.
1941/47/LBI7536/31	Photo, coloured, Portrait Franz Joseph I., Kaiser u. König
1941/47/LBI7536/32	Photo, coloured, Portrait Franz Joseph I., Kaiser u. König
1941/47/LBI7536/33	Photo, coloured, Portrait Franz Joseph I., Kaiser u. König
1941/42/LBI7536/34	Postcard, Österreich, Habsburger, I.WK, Karl I. Kaiser v. Österreich
1941/42/LBI7536/35	Postcard, Portrait, Habsburger, EH-Thronfolger Franz Karl (Kaiser Karl I.)
1941/42/LBI7536/36	Postcard, Portrait, Habsburger, Karl I.
1941/42/LBI7536/37	Postcard, Portrait Mechmed V., Sultan
1941/47/LBI7536/38	Photo, b/w, WWI, Portrait Leopold von Bayern Prinz, GFM
1941/42/LBI7536/39	Postcard, Portrait, WWI Huber Georg, Oberjäger, 2.Rgt. Tiroler Kaiserjäger
1942/47/LBI7609/1	Photo b/w, Zur Ablieferung bereite Geschütze (Skoda-Werke): 7.5cm Gebirgskanone M15
1942/47/LBI7609/2	Photo b/w, Zur Ablieferung bereite Geschütze (Skoda-Werke): Mörser-Gruppe
1942/47/LBI7609/3	Photo b/w, Zur Ablieferung bereite Geschütze (Skoda-Werke): Gebirgskanone
1942/47/LBI7609/4	Photo b/w, Zur Ablieferung bereite Geschütze (Skoda-Werke): Gebirgskanone
1942/47/LBI7610/1	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Vor der Protze eingespanntes Pferd (Versuche für den Gebirgstransport der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze)
1942/47/LBI7610/2	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Protze für den Gebirgstransport der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze
1942/47/LBI7610/3	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Protze für den Gebirgstransport der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze
1942/47/LBI7610/4	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Offene Protze für den Gebirgstransport der 10cm M99 Feldhaubitze
1942/47/LBI7610/5	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Rohrkarren für die 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze
1942/47/LBI7610/6	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Lafette der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze
1942/47/LBI7610/7	Photo b/w, (before) WWI., Vienna / Arsenal, Einlegen der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze in die Gebirgslafette
1942/47/LBI7610/8	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Kombinationskarren (Versuche für den Gebirgstransport der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze)
1942/47/LBI7610/9	Photo b/w, (before) WWI, Vienna / Arsenal, Kombinationskarren (Versuche für den Gebirgstransport der 10 cm M99 Feldhaubitze)
1942/47/LBI7611/1	Photo, b/w, before WWI, k.u.k. Kriegsmarine, S.M.S. PELIKAN
1942/47/LBI7611-2	Picture postcard, b/w, before WWI, Radyacht FANTASIE

Inv. no.	Description
1942/47/LBI7611-3	Picture postcard, Deutschland, Schiff der kaiserlichen Kriegsmarine
1942/47/LBI7611-4	Picture postcard, Deutschland, Kriegsschiff der deutschen kaiserlichen Kriegsmarine
1942/47/LBI7611-5	Picture postcard, Deutschland , Marine, kaiserliche Kriegsmarine
1942/47/LBI7611-6	Picture postcard, Deutschland, Marine, kaiserliche Kriegsschiffe
1942/47/LBI7611-7	Picture postcard, Kriegsschiff [whereabouts unknown]
1942/47/LBI7611-8	Picture postcard, unbekannter Dreimaster vor Anker vor einer Mole mit Promenierenden
1942/47/LBI7611-9	Picture postcard, Ansicht eines deutschen (?) Hafenbeckens
1942/42/LBI7611-10	Picture postcard, WWI, 30.5 cm Mörser System Skoda
1942/47/LBI7611/11	Photo, b/w, Portrait: ENVER PASCHA
1942/42/LBI7611-12	Picture postcard, Portrait der Großfürstin Jelissaweta Mawzikiewna (1865–1927), geborene Prinzessin Elisabeth von Sachsen-Altenburg, Gemahlin des Großfürsten Konstantin Konstantinowitsch
1942/47/LBI7612	Photo, b/w, WWI, CASERTE, italienische Offiziere mit osmanischen Gefangenen und Waisenkindern
1942/47/LBI7642/1	Photo, Porträt Eugen Freiherr von Pillersdorff, Olt. Hr Nr. 4, 1866
1942/47/LBI7642/2	Photo from lot "5 Fotografien im Visitekartenformat a.d.Zeit von 1861–1868" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/47/LBI7642/3	Photo, Porträt unbekannter k. k. Hauptmann
1942/47/LBI7642/4	Photo b/w, CdV, 1861–1868, Porträt eines unbekanntes Leutnants
1942/47/LBI7642/5	Photo, Porträt Leutnant Detmers, 1870
1942/47/LBI7643	Photo, Graz, Eiserner Wehrmann 1916
1942/47/LBI7644/1	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung, PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/2	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/3	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/4	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/5	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/6	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k.Ul.Reg.Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/7	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/8	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7644/9	Photo, b/w, Ausbildung PARDUBITZ (Böhmen) – Pionier-Ponton Übungen mit k.u.k. Ulanenregiment Nr.11, 1904
1942/47/LBI7645/1	Photo, b/w, vor WWI., Übung einer 10 cm M.99 Feldkanonenbatterie
1942/42/LBI7645/2	Picture postcard, Militärische Objekte, Bruck a. d. Leitha – Hölzerne Offiziersbaracke

Inv. no.	Description
1942/47/LBI7645/3	Photo, b/w, WWI, österr.-ung. Militär-Lastautomobil am südwestlichen Kriegsschauplatz
1942/42/LBI7645/4	Picture postcard, WWI, Ostfront, Koniuchystellung. Rgts. Kmdt. Oberstlt. Wächter mit Offizieren des Rgts. vor dem Rgts.-Kommando.
1942/42/LBI7645/5	Picture postcard, WWI, NO-Front, Rumänien, SLONIM – Zerschossene Kirche
1942/42/LBI7645/6	Picture postcard, WWI. Russische Kriegsgefangenenlager, Sibirien- Kriegsgefangene und ihre Beerdigung, Juli 1919
1942/42/LBI7645/7	Postcard, Feldkurat Dr. Karl Drexel spricht am Grabe von 150 Kriegsgefangenen in Petropawlowsk, 1919
1942/47/LBI7645/8	Photo, b/w, Kriegerdenkmale/Museum, Wien, (Rochuskirche) Gedenktafel der ehem. Traintruppe
LBI7646/1–4	Picture postcard from the lot "6 Stk. Sonstige Ansichtskarten verschi. Größe u. div. Darstellungen" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/42/LBI7646/5	Postcard with a paper cut-out of an Austro-Hungarian officer stuck on it
LBI7646/6	Picture postcard from the lot "6 Stk. Sonstige Ansichtskarten verschi. Größe u. div. Darstellungen" [whereabouts unknown]
LBI7647	Photo, Gemälde von Hugo von Bouvard: "3. Tiroler Kaiserjägerregiment – Rast während des Vormarsches auf Limanowa, am 4. Dezember 1914", 1917 [whereabouts unknown]
1942/47/LBI7812	Photo, b/w, c. 1870, Portrait eines unbekanntes Einjährig Freiwilligen eines Ulanenregiments
1942/47/LBI7992/1–8	Photos from the lot "37 Fotografien im Visitekarten-Format; Offiziersbildnisse aus den Jahren 1860–1878" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/47/LBI7992/9	Photo, b/w, 1864–1867, Porträt eines kaiserlich-mexikanischen Offiziers
1942/47/LBI7992/10	Photo b/w, CdV, 1864–1866, Porträt eines unbekanntes Oberleutnants
1942/47/LBI7992/11–12	Photos from the lot "37 Fotografien im Visitekarten-Format; Offiziersbildnisse aus den Jahren 1860–1878" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/47/LBI7992/13	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1866, Porträt eines Oberleutnants
1942/47/LBI7992/14	Photo, b/w, Porträt – ein unbekannter Oberleutnant
1942/47/LBI7992/15	Photo, b/w, Porträt eines unbekanntes Artillerie-Majors, 1861–1868,
1942/47/LBI7992/16	Photo, b/w, Porträt – unbekannter Oberleutnant
1942/47/LBI7992/17	Photo, b/w, Porträt eines unbekanntes Leutnants, 1864
1942/47/LBI7992/18	Photo, b/w, Porträt ZIPPERER Edmund, Unterleutnant (1.Pionier-Baon)
1942/47/LBI7992/19	Photo, b/w, Porträt – unbekannter Oberleutnant
1942/47/LBI7992/20	Photo from the lot "37 Fotografien im Visitekarten-Format; Offiziersbildnisse aus den Jahren 1860–1878" [whereabouts unknown]
1942/47/LBI7992/21	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1860–1878, Porträt eines unbekanntes Offiziers mit Gemahlin
1942/47/LBI7992/22	Photo, b/w, Porträt – unbekannter Oberleutnant
1942/47/LBI7992/23	Photo b/w, CdV, 1869, Porträt eines unbekanntes Oberleutnants
1942/47/LBI7992/24	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1869, Porträt eines unbekanntes Oberleutnants
1942/47/LBI7992/25	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1870, Porträt eines unbekanntes Hauptmanns mit Gemahlin
1942/47/LBI7992/26	Photo, b/w, Porträt – unbekannter Major, um 1870
1942/47/LBI7992/27	Photo from the lot "37 Fotografien im Visitekarten-Format; Offiziersbildnisse aus den Jahren 1860–1878"
1942/47/LBI7992/28	Photo, b/w, Porträt – unbekannter Leutnant



<b>Inv. no.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1942/47/LBI7992/29	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1873, Porträt eines unbekanntes Soldaten
1942/47/LBI7992/30	Photo, b/w, Porträt eines unbekanntes Hauptmanns, 1874
1942/47/LBI7992/31	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1860–1878, Porträt eines unbekanntes Offiziers
1942/47/LBI7992/32	Photo, b/w, Porträt eines unbekanntes Hauptmanns
1942/47/LBI7992/33	Photo, b/w, Porträt eines unbekanntes Leutnants mit Gemahlin
1942/47/LBI7992/34	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1876, Porträt eines unbekanntes Obersts
1942/47/LBI7992/35	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1877, Porträt eines unbekanntes Oberstleutnants
1942/47/LBI7992/36	Photo, b/w, Porträt URRACA Joseph, Frh. von. – Oberst o, IR Nr.31
1942/47/LBI7992/37	Photo, b/w, Porträt eines unbekanntes Leutnants
1942/47/LBI8256/1	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1860s, Porträt: unbekannter Oberleutnant, IR 32 1863–1867, IR 52 1864–1866, IR 62 1867–1869 in Triest
1942/47/LBI8256/2	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1860s, Porträt: unbekannter Hauptmann
1942/47/LBI8256/3	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1862, Offiziers-Gruppenbild
1942/47/LBI8256/4	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1860s, Porträt: unbekannter Oberleutnant
1942/47/LBI8256/5	Photo, b/w, CdV, 1860s, Porträt: unbekannter Oberleutnant
LBI8321/1–5	Photos from the lot “5 Foto-Ansichtskarten: Gruppenbilder 1. Weltkrieg 1914–1918 (Kaisers Geburtstag [Feldmesse], Barackenlager)” [whereabouts unknown]



## Annex ./D – Objects from the supplementary inventory

Inv. no.	Description
NI17595	Pipe bowl and water bag, porcelain, with bust of “Oberst EH Franz Salvator zur Erinnerung an d. 200. jähr. Jubiläumsfeier d. K. & K. Drag. Reg. Albr. Prz. V. Preuss. N.6.”; on the water bag, front: “Erinnerung an meine Dienstzeit”, back: “Meines Lebens schönsten [sic!] Stunden sind beim Militär verschwunden” [whereabouts unknown]
1943/28/NI17795	Pipe bowl, porcelain, complete, with busts of the imperial couple Zita-Karl, Jägertruppe emblems, double eagle with inscription “Erinnerung an meine Dienstzeit”; back: “Österreichs Kaiserpaar” and “An Jäger an fischen/Mit dem Hahnbusch am Hut/Den lieben die Madel/Dem sein sie gut.”
NI17796	Pipe bowl, porcelain, complete, with picture of the hunter at the grave of Santa Lucia, Jägertruppe emblems, double eagle with inscription “Erinnerung an meine Dienstzeit”; back: “Das Grab von St. Lucia” and “Das Dirndrl is winzig u. kloan /lasst ihr beim stehn nise thoan/ oba beim niederlegen/ do bringt ma’s zwegn” [whereabouts unknown]
NI17797	Pipe bowl, porcelain without water bag, with coloured illustration of a Feldgeschütz in firing position with servants, c. 1900 [whereabouts unknown]
NI30717–R21	M.15 pioneer sabre (in file listed as “Fasching knife”) [whereabouts unknown]
NI30626–R9	M.1836 infantry sabre [whereabouts unknown]
0000/03/NI129003/1	Eating utensils/bowl for members of the Austro-Hungarian army M1851
0000/03/NI129003/2	Lid for eating utensils/bowl for members of the Austro-Hungarian army M1851
0000/03/NI129004	Bread bag for member of the Austro-Hungarian army (infantry)
0000/06/NI129005	Armband, medical orderly armband, for members of the Austrian Society of the Red Cross
NI129006	Armband (violet ribbon)
NI65817	Round metal badge: “Brustbilder Kaiser Franz Josefs I. und Wilhelms II. nebeneinander”, metal, dia. 27 mm [whereabouts unknown]
NI65818	Round badge, metal: “Spende für den Witwen u. Waisenfond. 1914–1915”, tin and paper, dia. 27 mm [whereabouts unknown]
NI65819	Oval badge: “Kaiserin Zita Kindertag, 9. Mai 1917”, paper, 42 x 33 mm [whereabouts unknown]
1941/08/NI65820	Oval badge: “P.H.V. v. Roten Kreuz N.Ö. – Für die lungenkranken Soldaten, 5./6. März”, paper, 41 x 28 mm
NI65821	Badge: Red Cross flag [whereabouts unknown]
NI65822	Pendant: “Soldaten Liederbuch für unsere brave Armee”, 36 x 24 mm [whereabouts unknown]
NI65892	Cap badge “Frieden 1918”, angel of peace and rising sun with inscription “BÉKE”, above “1918”; in foreground two men waving their caps; 34 x 36 mm [whereabouts unknown]

**Annex ./E – Objects without inventory categorization**

<b>Inv. no.</b>	<b>Description</b>
81941	Piece of iron from the Battle of Waterloo [whereabouts unknown]
97814	Fragment from Strasbourg, 1870, mounted on wood (fragment of an eccentric hollow sphere) [whereabouts unknown]
97815	4.5 cm grenade from a naval gun, 1914–17 [whereabouts unknown]