

- Museum guides: these may include descriptions of individual objects, photographs of the objects, and information on provenance.
- Museum catalogues: these were sometimes published several times. Descriptions may vary and sometimes give new information.
- Exhibition catalogues, such as of World Fair exhibitions, War metal exhibitions, national exhibitions, as well as internet exhibitions. Sometimes catalogues appeared in a luxury and commercial edition, the content of which may differ, therefore check both.
- Yearbooks and annual reports: these include new acquisitions, donations, loans, and purchases.

### *3.5 Publications of Jewish Communities*

Jewish communities may have published

- Newsletters and journals
- Yearbooks
- Anniversary publications
- Annual reports

### *3.6 Other Resources*

- Jewish and non-Jewish academic journals
- Jewish and non-Jewish magazines
- Jewish and non-Jewish Encyclopedias
- Auction catalogues
- Newspapers

### *3.7 Archives and Databases*

- National archives consisting of documents relating to the seizure of Jewish assets, like the *Vermögensverkehrsstelle* (Property Transactions Office) in Austria or the LIRO in the Netherlands.
- Vugesta (*Verwaltungsstelle für jüdisches Umzugsgut der Geheimen Staatspolizei* = Gestapo Office for the Disposal of the Property of Jewish Emigrants) archives, only in Austria.
- Photo archives. A photo may include an individual object or be part of a larger image, i.e. a photograph of an exhibition space or installation. A blow-up of a detail of an object may yield identification. It is recommended to look at the physical photograph and at its back as well, for it may include further information and clues.
- One should always check lost & found databases online, i.e. <http://www.imj.org.il/Imagine/irso/>, database of the Israel Museum Jerusalem; <http://www.lostart.de/Web/DE/LostArt/Index.html>.
- The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington D.C. (USHMM): <http://collections.ushmm.org/search>.