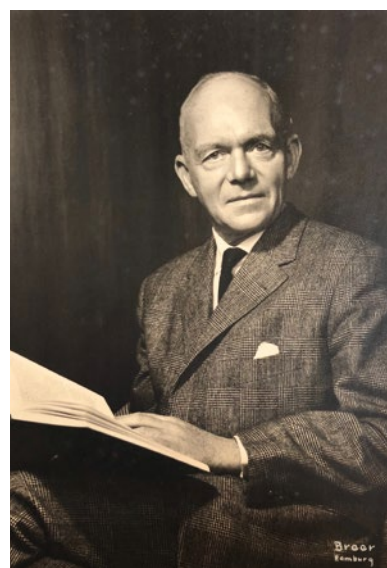


Collection Sonderhoff Part II

Dr. jur. Roland Sonderhoff was born in 1897 in Harburg. From 1916 he studied law in Munich and Jena, where he also received his doctorate early in 1920. In Hamburg, he worked briefly in the civil service at the court and began in the same year with the training at the Norddeutsche Bank. After three years he was appointed authorized officer and led the legal department from 1925 to 1929. When in 1927/28 the takeover of Norddeutsche Bank by a larger company with a well-equipped legal department became apparent, Sonderhoff saw for a new field of activity in his wide circle of acquaintances. Among others, he got in contact with the lawyer Dr. Karl Vogt via the Hamburg-based representative of the Yokohama Specie Bank Sonoda Saburo. Vogt was looking for a German lawyer for his law office, he had established 1912 in Japan. As early as 1929, March 1st Sonderhoff joined the office in Tokyo as an employee. At the beginning of 1932 he became a partner and from now on the office was run as Drs. K. Vogt and R. Sonderhoff. Through his studies of Japanese language and writing Sonderhoff gained a strong interest in Asian art and used his travels to acquire numerous works of art. In China, he visited Beijing, but also the city of Harbin, where Vogt maintained an office to serve the patent and trademark interests of German clients in Mandchukuo. Already in his time in Hamburg, Sonderhoff had come to know the bookseller Erna Kracht. In 1923 she had co-founded the Hamburger Buecherstube

Felix Jud & Co. in the Colonnaden as a partner. 1933 she followed Sonderhoff to Japan, where soon their two children Ursula and Hartwig were born. After the end of the war, most Germans living in Japan were expelled and the Sonderhoff family also had to travel to Germany with small luggage. The collection of artworks remained with trusted friends in Japan, who later returned them one after the other. Sonderhoff was exonerated and moved with his family to Hamburg. In 1952 Sonderhoff returned to Japan with the Japanese visa No. 1 to resume the operations of the lawyers office. Since his arrival in East Asia, Dr. Roland Sonderhoff bought bronzes, porcelains, scroll paintings, screens and other art - he assembled an important collection. In the period after 1952 it was supplemented only with a few more pieces in Hong Kong and Tokyo until about 1976. Sonderhoff meticulously documented his purchases in detailed descriptions with date, location and provenance as well as the prices paid. The documentation shows his broad interests. In addition to the East Asian works of art he also collected ceramics from Peru, Persian-Iranian objects, Khmer figures, Buddha from Thailand and works of art from Tibet. Unfortunately only the second volume of the records has been found so far. In this identical stickers with printed four-digit numbers are used as on the undersides of the porcelain. Additional information about the pieces could be found in a list written by Dr.



Roland Sonderhoff

Ursula Lienert, b. Sonderhoff after the handwritten notes of her father and supplemented by her immense expertise. Dr. Lienert worked in the Museum of East Asian Art in Berlin and later as a curator in the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Hamburg. Added to the objects are, as far as available, information sheets typed by the collector or his daughter. Also photos from the period and later. The photo above shows the chimney room of the villa in Hamburg, Alsterkamp 19, where the family lived from 1970 to 1981 at least six months a year.



法學博士羅蘭·桑德霍夫1897年於出生德國哈爾堡。從1916年起，他在慕尼黑和耶拿學習法律，並在1920年初獲得博士學位。之後他作為公務員在漢堡法院工作了一段時間，同年開始在北德意志銀行接受培訓。三年後，他被任命為授權代理人，並於1925年至1929年擔任法律部門領導。1927年至1928年當北德意志銀行即將被一家更大的企業收購時，他開始在朋友範圍內尋求新的事業機會，這期間他通過日本橫濱正金銀行駐漢堡的代表人園田佐武郎認識了律師卡爾·沃格特博士。沃格特博士於1912年在日本成立了一家律師事務所，正在尋找一位德國律師。1929年3月1日桑德霍夫開始在位於東京的這家律師事務所工作，1932年初就晉升到了合夥人位置，事務所也更名為兩人的名字。通過學習日語語言和文字，桑德霍夫對亞洲藝術產生了濃厚興趣，開始以旅行之便收集各種藝術品。在中國，他不僅去過北京，還到了哈爾濱，那裡有事務所一個辦事處，專門在滿洲國維護

德國客戶在專利和商標法方面的權益。早在漢堡生活期間，桑德霍夫就認識了圖書商人愛爾納·卡拉赫特女士。她在1923年作為股東創建了位於漢堡的Felix Jud & Co.書店。1933年她跟隨桑德霍夫去了日本，不久在那裡生下了他們的一雙兒女。二次世界大戰結束後，大多數居住在日本的德國人被驅逐，桑德霍夫一家也攜帶少量行李回到了德國。他們收藏的藝術品留在了日本的好朋友處，之後被逐漸全數歸還。桑德霍夫攜全家人搬到了漢堡，並在那裡完成了第二次國家考試，拿到了漢堡法院授權的律師資格。1952年正值德國欲重建被搶奪的資產之際，桑德霍夫持一號簽證重返日本，以恢復事務所的運作。自從他最初到東亞後，就開始收藏青銅器、瓷器、卷軸畫、屏風等藝術品，建立個人收藏。1952年以後直至1976年左右，他又在香港和日本補充了少量藏品。桑德霍夫以學術方式詳細描述了他的藏品，並記錄下購買日期、地點、來源與支付的價格。這足見他涉獵之廣泛。除

了東亞藝術品之外，還有來自秘魯的陶器、波斯伊朗地區的藝術品、紅棉造像、泰國佛像以及西藏藝術品。可惜迄今為止只找到了這些記錄的第二冊。這裡面貼有與瓷器底部相同的印有四位數字的標籤。他的女兒烏爾蘇拉·里內爾特（原名桑德霍夫）博士根據父親手寫的字條並憑著自己龐大的專業知識，建立了一份清單，裡面有關於這些藏品的更多信息。里內爾特博士履供職於柏林東亞藝術博物館，之後擔任過漢堡藝術和工藝博物館的策展人。這些藏品信息是用打字機寫成的，由桑德霍夫本人或其女兒完成，還配有當時及之後的照片。此處的照片顯示的是他們在位於漢堡Alsterkamp街19號別墅裡的一間有壁爐的房間，1970年至1981年間他們每年都會在這種住上至少半年。