



# Timeline Čelebonović Family

## Holocaust History

*Serbian Constitution grants full civil rights to Jews*

*Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes established*

*Interwar modernization of Belgrade*

*Growing instability in Europe*

*About 16,000 Jews are living in Serbia, of which 11,000 live in Belgrade*

*April 6: German invasion of Yugoslavia*

*April 29: Anti-Jewish decrees are issued; registration & Aryanization begins*

*June–July: Establishment of the Banjica concentration camp*

*August–November: Mass executions of Jewish men in Serbia*

*August 29: Serbia placed under direct German military rule relying heavily on the collaborationist government of Milan Nedić*

*Nearly all Jewish men in Serbia are murdered*

*August: Serbia is declared “Judenfrei” – almost 90% of Serbia’s Jewish population is eventually killed*

*The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) begins to loot cultural- and religious property*

*February: ERR begins its systematic operations in the Balkans under the internal name Arbeitsgruppe Südost and under the leadership of Dr. Kraft*

*November 6: The ERR Belgrade documents secured art object as Sicherstellte Kunstgegenstände bei der Hauptarbeitsgruppe Südosten, Belgrad*

*February 15: The ERR Belgrade office is officially renamed into Hauptarbeitsgruppe Südost*

*October 20: Belgrade is liberated by Partisans and the Red Army*

*May 8: End of World War II in Europe*

*Yugoslav war-damage claim period*

*Allied restitution enables the restitution of 175 objects to Yugoslavia*

*Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section Unit*

*Nationalization and reuse of confiscated property*

*State cultural consolidation*

1868

Birth of Jakov (Yakov) Čelebonović in Serbia

1888

Sephardic Jewish families, including the Čelebonović family, are fully integrated into Serbian civic life

1902

November 21: Birth of Marko (Mordehaj) Čelebonović in Belgrade

1917

December 29: Birth of Aleksa Čelebonović in Lausanne

1918

Family prospers in new Yugoslav state

1923

Marko Čelebonović settles in Saint-Tropez and devotes himself fully to painting

1927

Construction of the Čelebonović family palace

1929

1931

Marko paints major works later claimed as looted

1939

1939

Čelebonović artworks stored in Belgrade family residences

1941

April 6: The Čelebonović’ family life is disrupted by the occupation

April: The family palace at 18 Vuka Karadžića St. is confiscated

April–May: Jakov Čelebonović is barred from removing personal and cultural property

June–August: The Čelebonović family is increasingly at risk under the occupation

August–December: Morić Čelebonović, Jakov’s brother, is arrested

(late 1941) Morić Čelebonović is killed in the Jasenovac concentration camp

1942

The Čelebonović art collection is identified as Jewish property and subsequently looted

1943

February: The Čelebonović art collection is surveyed and catalogued

November 6: At least 29 works by Marko and Aleksa are confiscated

1944

February: The confiscation process is formalized

October: Part of the Čelebonović family return to a devastating postwar reality

1945

May: The losses of people, property, and artworks is confirmed

August 20–September 20: Jakov Čelebonović files claims for property of murdered brother Morić

1947

There are no confirmed Čelebonović artworks among the 175 restituted objects

1949

1948

May 31: Jakov submits detailed claim listing for 13 paintings by Marko Čelebonović

1950

Death of Jakov Čelebonović; family palace becomes Museum of Applied Arts

1957

The Painting “Interior” (1933) enters Pavle Beljanski Collection via donation

1986

Death of Marko Čelebonović

1987

Death of Aleksa Čelebonović