

# AKTION STOLPERSTEINE

In remembrance of the victims of National Socialism



**AKTION STOLPERSTEINE** ('stumbling - blocks') is a project initiated by the municipality of Moedling and inhabitants of Moedling in cooperation with sculptor Gunter Demnig.



On the occasion of its 1100th anniversary, celebrated in 2003, the town of Moedling invited their former Jewish citizens to their old home town. At that time the idea of setting a visible sign commemorating those victims of National Socialism who were displaced, persecuted and killed came up.

This idea was realized on August 14, 2006 when the first STOLPERSTEIN was laid in Moedling by German sculptor Gunter Demnig. The realization of this project has been made possible by a unanimous resolution of the municipal council of Moedling and by private sponsors. In the years that followed additional STOLPERSTEINE were laid, partly financed by private sponsors.

Since the first initiative of this kind took place in Berlin in 1997, Gunter Demnig has already laid several thousand STOLPERSTEINE on the pavements in front of NS victims' houses in Germany and other European countries. In 2005, Federal President Horst Koehler awarded the artist with the order of Merit of the German Federal Republic.

The laying of the STOLPERSTEINE in the town of Moedling in the year 2006 was the first initiative in Lower Austria and - together with a similar project in Upper Austria only a few days before - the first of this kind in Austria.

Moedling, October 2008

# BIOGRAPHIES

## An attempt at documentation

On the occasion of a reunion of the former Jewish citizens, a group of dedicated citizens of Moedling teamed up with the project's initiators, former municipal councillor Bernhard Knipel and local councillor Gerhard Wannenmacher.

This group of people, in cooperation with two classes of the grammar school BGRG Untere Bachgasse, has made the attempt to research the life-stories (or, in cases where it was not possible, at least collect the most significant data of the lives) of those citizens of the town who died a violent death because of racial, political or religious persecution during the National Socialist regime.

The material available for each individual person varies in detail and volume. What all these life - stories have in common is that they all ended up in tales of woe whose dimensions can only be guessed.

The following pages, together with AKTION STOLPERSTEINE, are an attempt to give back to these former citizens of Moedling a place in their home - town's history.

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**VERSION June 2011**

# Alphabetical Order

Surname- First name (Year of Stone - Laying)

BLUM Hedy (2006)

BLUM Sidonie (2007)

DASCHE Hermann (2006)

DIAMANT Ferdinand (2006)

ECKSTEIN Helene (2006)

FISCHER Ida (2011)

KAFKA Helene (2006)

KARPFEN Ferdinand (2007)

KOHN Adolf (2006)

KOHN Norbert (2006)

KOHN Rosa (2006)

KOPPEL Adolf (2007)

KOPPEL Gisela (2007)

MOSER Alfred (2011)

NEURATH Isidor (2007)

NICHTENHAUSER Alfred (2007)

PASTERNAK Julius (2011)

PASTERNAK Margarethe (2011)

SCHWARZ Henriette (2011)

SCHWARZ Moritz (2011)

SCHWEIGER Albert, Dr. (2006)

SCHWEIGER Elza (2006)

STÖSSEL Emanuel (2006)

STÖSSEL Valerie (2006)

STÖSSLER Pauline (2007)

TAUSSIG Adele (2006)

TAUSSIG Konrad (2006)

TRITSCH Emil Arthur (2011)

TRITSCH Franziska (2011)

TRITSCH Susanne (2011)

TSCHÜRTZ Ferdinand (2007)

WELTSCH Irma (2011)

Post script: The translation regards the non- existence of umlaut letters and 'Scharfes S' in the English language. Translation by Anita -Therese Kollmitzer, October 2009

# Hauptstrasse 79

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited  
by Hedy Blum  
Year of birth 1931  
Died in Maly Trostinec,  
August 23, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

She was born in Vienna on August 23, 1931, as daughter of Sidonie and Heinrich Blum (merchant).

Hedy Blum started primary school in Atzgersdorf in September 1939. On November 15, 1938 Hedy 'was expelled from school because of being Jewish' (as remarked in the class register).

Today a commemorative plaque in the primary school Atzgersdorf (see picture next page) reminds us of the pupil Hedy and her fate.

Only a few days before, on November 11, her father was arrested and detained in Dachau. The family Blum had to leave Moedling and move to Leopoldstadt where Hedy had to attend a so-called 'Judenschule'. Her last address was in 2, Vienna 15/17 Czerningasse.

On August 18, 1942 Hedy was deported to Maly Trostinec on transport No.780 together with her mother.

[illegible]

Only 17 out of the nearly 9,000  
Austrian Jews deported to Maly  
Trostinec are reported as survivors.....

Hedy's father Heinrich and her  
brother Natan (Hans) survived  
the Shoa.

Her father died in Israel in 1947,  
her brother, who was able to escape  
to Switzerland via France, lived in  
Tel Aviv until August 3, 2007.



*Commemorative plaque in Hedy Blum's  
school (above).*



*Peter Blum, a second cousin to  
Hedy Blum at the laying of the  
STOLPERSTEIN for her.*

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Sidonie Blum, nee Kornitzer  
Year of birth 1898  
Assassinated in Maly Trostinec  
on August 22, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

BIOGRAPHY

Sidonie Blum, nee Kornitzer, was born in Atzgersdorf on January 6, 1898 and married to Heinrich Blum, born on May 28, 1894 in Edlitz, Lower Austria (Bucklige Welt). The family owned a small shop in Breitenfurterstrasse No.76 (today No.320), where Sidonie's sister Grete also used to live. Their mother Berta lived next door.

Sidonie and Heinrich Blum lived on the first floor in Beethovenhaus in Moedling (today Hauptstrasse No.79). The flat comprised only one room, a hall and a kitchen. The only water-tap was in the kitchen and the toilet was on the corridor.

Both of their children, Hans (later Natan) on November 17, 1927 and Hedy Judith on August 23, 1931, were born in this flat.

On November 11, 1938, in the course of November Pogrom, Sidonie's husband Heinrich was arrested and deported to Dachau. He was later released on condition of immediately leaving the 'Ostmark'.



*Sidonie's daughter Hedy (see above) was also deported to Maly Trostinec where she died at the age of 11. She was already laid a stone in 2006.*



Hans (Natan) was sent to France by the Rothschild Foundation. After the German occupation he went into hiding and after the war he went to Palestine where he was reunited with his father, who died in 1947.

Until their deportation to Maly Trostinec (near Minsk), where they were finally assassinated, Sidonie and her daughter Hedy had lived in the second district of Vienna.



*STOLPERSTEINE for mother Sidonie and daughter Hedy Blum.*

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Hermann Dasche  
Year of birth 1910  
Died on October 12, 1941  
in Zasavica

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

BIOGRAPHY

Hermann Dasche was born in Hohenau on February 23, 1910 as son of Bernhard Dasche, a salesman, and his wife Gisela, nee Schnabel.

He was married to Felicia Winter and carried out the job of a debt collector.

Hermann Dasche had to move from Moedling to Vienna, Sperlgasse No.1 to a so-called 'Sammelwohnung' on March 20, 1939.

While his wife could manage to flee to the USA, Hermann tried to escape to Palestine on a so-called 'Kladovo - Transport'.

In spring 1941 these transports fell into the hands of the Germans.



*Children of the kindergarten Rumpel-Pumpel at the Stolperstein for Hermann Dasche.*



## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Ferdinand Diamant  
Year of birth 1872  
Deported to Theresienstadt  
on July 14, 1942  
Died in 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

He was born in Felsoe Locs, Slovakia,  
on July 10, 1871(1872?) and in 1900  
he married Lotte, nee Lichtblau, who  
died from appendicitis in 1930.

First the family owned a shop in  
Hauptstasse No.37, called 'Bazaar',  
later they ran a department store in  
Hauptstrasse No.25, which was opened  
in 1913.

The former telephone connection with  
the number 206 reminds us of the  
department store in Moedling.  
(see picture on the right).

From 1915 to 1920 Ferdinand  
Diamant was deputy chairman of  
IKG (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde)  
Moedling).

He was deported to Theresienstadt  
on June 14, 1942, where he arrived  
as number 804 of 1,000 people and  
transferred to Maly Trostinec as  
number 575 of 2,020 people on  
September 21, 1942.



Excerpt of the telephone directory  
of 1938.



You can find the family grave of  
family Diamant on the Jewish cemetery  
of Moedling.

# HELENE ECKSTEIN

# Hauptstrasse 25

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited  
by Helene Eckstein, nee Diamant  
Year of birth 1901  
Deported to Theresienstadt  
???

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

Helene Eckstein was the daughter of  
Ferdinand Diamant. She was born in  
Vienna on January 26, 1902 (1901?)  
and was married to lawyer Paul  
Eckstein.

She was deported to Theresienstadt  
on September 5, 1942.

**YAD VASHEM**  
The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority

**יד ושם**  
רשות הזיכרון לשואה ולגבורה

**Page of Testimony** דף עדות

דף עדות לזכרון ההשואה של הנספים בשואה; או למי דף עדות כל נספה בגטו, ככתב ברור ובאותיות דפוס.  
Page of Testimony for commemoration of the Jews who perished during the Holocaust; please fill in a separate form for each victim, in block capitals.

Name: <b>DIAMANT</b> Hidden name:		Name: <b>ECKSTEIN</b> Hidden name:	
Victim's photo: Please write victim's name on back. The next glue:		First name (also nickname): <b>HELENE</b> Last name:	
Approx. age at death: <b>41</b> Date of birth: <b>1901</b> Gender: <b>M / F</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		Place of birth: <b>2/1</b> Region:	
Nationality: <b>אוסטריה</b> Country: <b>אוסטריה</b> Region:		Place of birth: <b>2/1</b> Region:	
Victim's family name: <b>DIAMANT</b> Maiden name:		First name: <b>FERDINAND</b> Last name:	
Victim's wife: Name: <b>PAUL</b> Maiden name:		First name: <b>PAUL</b> Last name:	
Address: <b>HAAPTSTR. 25, MOEDLING</b> Number of occupants: <b>4</b> Date of death: <b>1942/9</b>		Permanent residence: <b>MOEDLING</b> Place of death: <b>2/1</b> Region:	
Address: <b>2/1</b> Country: <b>אוסטריה</b> Region:		Residence before deportation: <b>2/1</b> Region:	
Circumstances of death: <b>נשלח לאושוויץ / 1942/9</b> I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.			
Pre-nomination name: <b>4/1</b> Family name:		First name: <b>4/1</b> Last name:	
Date of death: <b>4/27/42</b> Country: <b>אוסטריה</b> Region:		Date of death: <b>4/27/42</b> Country: <b>אוסטריה</b> Region:	
Date: <b>13.4.06</b> Place: <b>2/1</b> Signature:			

וְנִתְּתִי לָהֶם בְּכֵינִי וּבְחֻסּוֹתַי יֵד וְשֵׁם. אֲשֶׁר לֹא יִכָּרֵת.  
And I shall give them in My house, and within My walls a memorial and a name, that shall not be cut off.



STOLPERSTEINE for Helene Eckstein and Ferdinand Diamant.

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Ida Fischer  
Year of birth 1863  
Deported to Theresienstadt  
on July 10, 1942  
Assassinated on August 23, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

BIOGRAPHY

Ida Fischer, nee Wolff, was born in Prague on March 3, 1863. Her father was Leopold, her mother Henriette, nee Lederer. There is not a lot more known about her.

On July 10, 1942 on transport No.30 she was deported out of a 'Sammelwohnung' (collection flat) in Vienna (15 Esslinggasse, Inner City) to Theresienstadt.

Her Prisoner Number on this transport was 153.....

*To be continued on the next page..*



*Pictures of Ida Fischer as a child.*

# Ida Fischer

(born in Prague in 1863, died in  
Theresienstadt in 1942)

*An outline of a life  
by Dr. Jakob Eisler*

She was born on March 3, 1863 as the eldest daughter of Leopold (1831-1876) and Henriette Wolff in Prague.

Her father was a learned man who had studied and then became a historian. Leopold Wolff wrote various studies on the history of the Jewish People during the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. Among these were articles about Lessing and the Jewish People, about the Jewish People in Bohemia and a lot more.

He was aspiring to a position in research but due to his religious belief was not admitted to. Therefore he mainly wrote for Jewish newspapers and magazines in German.

Ida's mother died on June 10, 1873 when Ida was 10 years old. Three years later she also lost her father. Ida and her sister Helene were then accommodated and brought up by their uncle Joachim Wolf(f?).

At the age of 20 she met Friedrich Fischer (1859-1923) who was from Furerth and owned a paper mill in Bohemia where rags for further processing were collected.

They got married on September 23, 1883 and one year later Grete, their first child, was born. They had three more children: Robert, Ernst and Trude. Their lifestyle was the one of the middle - class; they owned a house and had domestic servants.

After loosing its competitive position the paper mill went bankrupt and at around the turn of the century together with her family Ida went to Vienna. There Friedrich Fischer opened a shop for leather goods in Kaerntnerstasse where Ida was working until 1923.

The parents made it possible for both of their sons to study at the University of Vienna and to become physicians. Robert Fischer became a cardiologist and Ernst, also known as Ernie, later was a physician at the 'Behindertenanstalt (institution for disabled people) in Ybbs'

To be continued on the next page.....



*Only a few pictures like this have outlived the war and the escape.*



*In the family picture from left: Friedrich Fischer, Ida Fischer, Peter Klein (child), Dr. Arthur Pollacsek, (in the background) Grete Klein, nee Fischer; Lisl Klein (child), Trude Pollacsek, nee Fischer, (in the background) Karl Klein and another female cousin. The picture was taken in August 1919 in 5 Richard Wagner - Gasse, Moedling.*



In 1912 the eldest daughter Grete married Karl Klein in Moedling and one year later they got a child named Lisbeth (Klein), then Lisl Eisler, my grandmother.

This was the time when the contact to Moedling was established. Every year family Fischer used to stay for some months at their eldest daughter's (Grete Klein) villa in Moedling, 5 Richard Wagner-Gasse.

When in 1923 Ida's husband Wolfgang died he was buried on the Jewish cemetery in Moedling where Ida also wanted to be buried. After her husband's death she many a time dwelled in Moedling which she was more and more regarding as her new home town and was especially appreciating staying with her three grandchildren Lisl, Peter and Hanna. Her youngest daughter Trude, married to the lawyer Dr. Arthur Pollacsek, lived in the second next house. The couple had two children: Hans (Johnny) and Eva. Thus Ida had five grandchildren around her being able to see them growing up.

After the Anschluss in 1938 the family had to leave Moedling. At that time Ida was 75 years old. Grete and Karl Klein had to move to Vienna and then on December 13, 1939 fled into the mandate to Palestine.

Arthur and Trude Polacek fled to the USA as Arthur's brother had already been living there since 1924.

Robert Fischer together with his wife managed to flee via Switzerland to Palestine.

In 1940 Ida was waiting for a transport, too. She was not awarded a visa and had to move to a house ('Juden-Sammelhaus') in Vienna where Jewish people were collected. At the age of 79 she was deported to Theresienstadt where she died on August 23, 1942.

Her eldest daughter Grete Klein, who in 1956 revisited Moedling for the first time, added according to her mother's wish, Ida's name on the grave stone in Moedling.



*It has not yet been possible to lay the stone for Ida Fischer as the construction site had not been completed in time. The stone was handed over to Eva Maier and Mr Eisler, Ida Fischer's great grandson.*



*Friedrich Fischer's grave stone with Ida Fischer's epitaph on the Jewish cemetery in Moedling.*

# HELENE KAFKA SEL. RESTITUTA

Sr. M. Restituta-G. 12  
formerly Weyprechtgasse

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited  
by Helene Kafka  
Year of birth 1894  
Executed in Vienna on March 30, 1943

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

Sr. Restituta was born in Hussowitz (today Bruenn) on May 1, 1894. When she was still a child she and her family moved to Vienna, where they settled in Brigittenau, a working - class district with a strong Czech population.

After 'Buergerschule' ( Secondary School) she earned her first money by working as a housemaid and selling tobacco. At that time she already felt the desire to become a nun.

Working as an assistant nurse at a Viennese hospital, the Krankenhaus Lainz, she finally joined the Franciscan Order of Christian Love, which since 1865 had been running the 'Hartmannspital', where the poor were treated free of charge.

On October 1915 Helene Kafka joined the order as a novice. In 1919 Sr. Restituta volunteered to work as a surgical nurse at Moedling hospital.

Her commitment to the poor and the sick, by far exceeding professional requirements, gained her the appreciation of the residents of Moedling. Because of her resolute and determined air, she soon became known as 'Sr. Resoluta'.



*Sr. Restituta as nurse*



*A sculpture in the church of Klein Mariazell reminds of Sr. Restituta and her life.*



The National Socialists' coming into power did not change her attitude.

She made no secrets of her disapproval of this inhuman regime and had crucifixes remounted in hospital rooms where they had previously been demounted, and distributed copies of a 'Soldatenlied' (a soldier's song) speaking up against the war and in favor of independent Austria, among patients.

On February 18, 1942 after having been denounced by an SS-doctor Sr. Restituta was arrested out of the surgery. On October 29, 1943 she was sentenced to death for favoring the enemy and preparing high treason.

On March 30, 1943 Restituta was beheaded, just as her name patron martyr Restituta Sora had been in the year 272. This was the only case of a nun actually being executed in a German - speaking country during the NS - era.

Maria Restituta was beatified by Pope John Paul II in Vienna on June 21, 1998.

In the same year the town of Moedling established the 'Sr. Maria Restituta Jugend Friedenspreis'.

According to a resolution of the municipal council of May 19, 1995 the street along the south side of the Landeskrankenhaus (Provincial Hospital) was renamed 'Sr. Maria Restituta - Gasse'.

During the 1100-year-celebrations on the occasion of the first documented mention of Mödling in 2003 the carillon of St. Othmar was completed again. The fourth bell, which had been melted in the 2nd world war for the use of weaponry and was not replaced until 2003, was named „Restituta Bell" after the murdered nun.

Source material: [www.restituta.at](http://www.restituta.at)  
„Schwester Maria Restituta Kafka. Märtyrin aus dem Widerstand", edited by Franziskanerinnen von der christlichen Liebe, Wien, 1998



Superior General Hilda Daurer of Hartmannschwesteren at the STOLPERSTEIN for Sr. Restituta.



The Restituta-Bell was consecrated on November 16th 2003.

On May 27, 2009 a sculpture of the nun was unveiled.

**Below the report  
on [www.orf.at](http://www.orf.at):**

**Sculpture of nun Restituta Kafka  
(Local News, May 27, 2009)**

Hrdlicka Sculpture Unveiled in  
Saint Stephen's Cathedral

A sculpture of nun Restituta Kafka, beatified in 1998, has been unveiled in the Barbara Chapel of Saint Stephen's Cathedral. It is a work of art by Alfred Hrdlicka. The 81 year old artist, who calls himself an atheist, was present at the ceremonial act. It took him, together with Ben Siegel, a former student of his, weeks to create this sculpture.

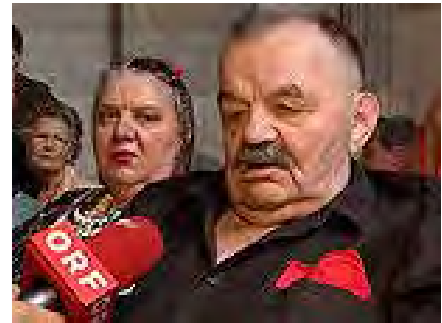
The sculpture is cast in bronze, 150 kilograms heavy, 130 centimetres high - and just how Hrdlicka imagined Sr. Maria Restituta.

Memorial Against NS - Terror

Dompfarrer Toni Faber called the new piece of art a great chance for the dialogue between the Church and contemporary art. According to Faber with this work of art of 'Hartmannschwester' Restituta, who was executed for preparing high treason and favoring the enemy, another strong memorial against the NS - terror has been set.

You can find the sculpture in Barbara Chapel on the north side of the dome.

This chapel serves as a meditation room. Ashes from the concentration camp Auschwitz and soil from the concentration camp Mauthausen are kept there in the axis of one of the crucifixes.



Fotos: ORF

# FERDINAND KARPEN F. Schiller-Str. 70

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Ferdinand Karpfen  
Year of birth 1880  
Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on June 2, 1942  
Assassinated

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007



## Biography

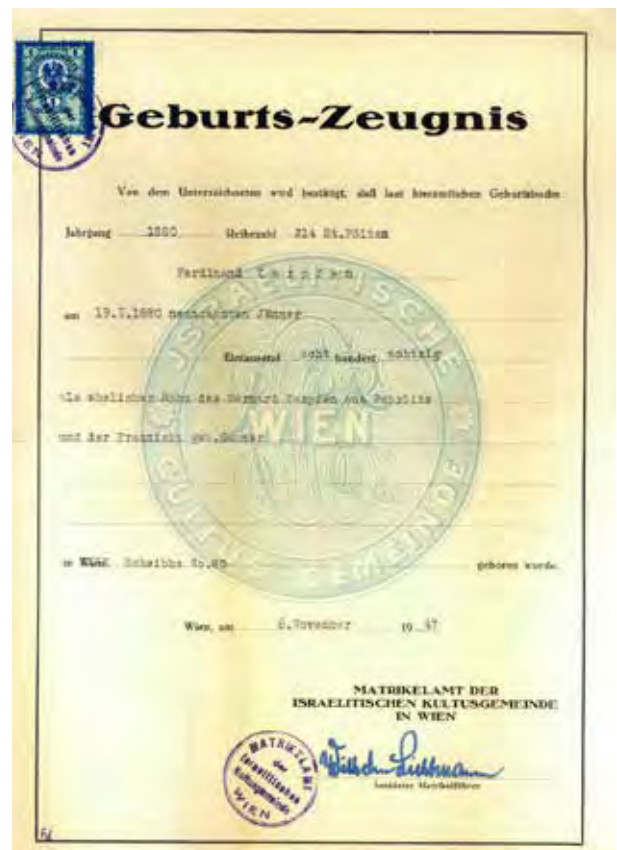
Ferdinand Karpfen was born in Scheibbs as son of Bernhard and Franziska (nee Sommer) on January 19, 1880

First he was an accountant with the shoe factory BEKA (the company was located on today's 'Leiner - Grundstueck' in Gabrieler Strasse).

Then he established a men's fashion shop in the lower part of Hauptstrasse (at about as far as today's No.3 or 5), which he ran together with his brother-in-law Hermann Rosenzweig.



*Ferdinand  
Karpfen*



*Ferdinand Karpfen's registration form of IKG.*

His sons Erwin, Rudolf and Robert were offspring of his marriage with Gisela Rosenzweig, who died young and already before NS - era.

Ferdinand Karpfen was deported to Maly Trostinec at the beginning of June 1942 with no further sign of him ...

Ferdinand Karpfen's sons had very different biographies. His son Robert died young and Rudolf emigrated to Israel and died there in 1965.

On November 10, 2008 the municipality of Moedling received a letter from Amos Karpfen-Keidar, a son of Rudolf Karpfen, with further information on the fate of his family.

Thus Rudolf and his wife Rosa (nee Epstein) emigrated to Israel shortly before the takeover of the National Socialists. He worked as a dressmaker for nearly 30 years and his son Amos - Ferdinand was born there in 1947.

Amos - Ferdinand lives in Tel Aviv, where he worked as a confectioner, and has, with his wife Ruth, three children and two grandchildren.

Thanks to a lot of 'fortunate' circumstances and coincidences Ferdinand Karpfen's son Erwin managed to survive the NS - period in Moedling.

After the atrocities of the persecution of WW II he remained in Moedling and he and his wife Charlotte established an installer's company.



*Picture of the family: Rudolf, Gisela, Erwin, Ferdinand and Robert Karpfen (from left).*



*The brothers Rudolf, Erwin and Robert (from left).*



Charlotte's and Erwin's children were entrepreneurially and politically active. Daughter Eva (born in 1946), married Maier, and her husband founded an installer's company. Son Robert (born in 1934) continued the parental business.

Along with economic impulses and an active commitment for various organisations, brother and sister Karpfen have influenced the political development of Moedling.

For many years KommRat Robert Karpfen used to be a part of the municipal council where he held the office of Municipal Councillor for Sports and Culture and Deputy Mayor of Moedling.

After a long illness Robert Karpfen passed away too early on May 15, 2005.

Eva Maier has been part of the town parliament since 1995 and held the office of Municipal Councillor for Tourism and Marketing for two years.



*Eva Maier in her thirties and Robert Karpfen with his Maxl.*



*Ferdinand Karpfen's great - great - granddaughter Viola (2nd from right) with her great - grandmother Charlotte (on the left), grandmother Hannelore (2nd from left) and grand - aunt Eva.*



*Family and friends at the STOLPERSTEIN for Ferdinand Karpfen.*

**ADOLF KOHN**

**Enzersdorfer Str.44**

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Adolf Kohn  
Year of birth 1869  
Transported to Theresienstadt  
on July 14, 1942  
To Treblinka on September 21, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

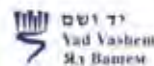
He was born on October 6, 1869 in  
Graz and was married to Rosa, nee  
Sprinzeles.

He became Temple Secretary, after his father-in-law Adolf Sprinzeles, and held the office until 1938.

The family Kohn had six children, three girls and three boys. Except the eldest, Irma, all of them were born in Moedling and except Norbert, all of them could emigrate to Australia.



Gunter Demnig (right side) and Peter Gieler, from London, for whose grandparents and uncle three stones were laid.



[The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names](#)

[illegible]



## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Norbert Kohn  
Year of birth 1903  
Deported to Opole  
on February 15, 1941

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

He was born in Moedling as son of Rosa and Adolf Kohn on October 25, 1903 and was a civil servant. He was married to Martha Tauber who died from tuberculosis after 1939.

Because of staying with his ill wife he missed the opportunity to escape.

On February 15, 1941 he was first deported to Opole then to Belzec and was finally assassinated in the gas chamber of Sobibor.

Irony of fate was that seven days after his deportation he was sent the permission to emigrate to Shanghai and another two days later the visa for America. Too late ...

*(Source material on family Kohn: Peter Gieler, grandson)*



*The family Kohn with Karl Wurmbbrand (bottom left), a friend of the family who still lives in Moedling.*



*Norbert Kohn*



ROSA KOHN

**Enzersdorfer Str.44**

Stone inscription

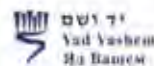
This house was inhabited by  
Rosa Kohn  
Year of birth 1872  
Transported to Theresienstadt  
on July 14, 1942  
To Treblinka on September 23, 1942  
Died in Treblinka on October 6, 1942.

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

Rosa, nee Sprinzeles, was born in Moedling on March 30, 1872 as daughter of Adolf (Abraham) and Amalia Sprinzeles.

Rosa Kohn was an enthusiastic resident of Moedling, she loved the 'Wienerwald' and used to make a lot of walking tours in the area around Moedling.



[The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names](#)

[illegible]

# ADOLF KOPPEL

F. Schiller-Str. 76

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Adolf Koppel  
Year of birth 1879  
Deported to Izbica  
on May 12, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

## BIOGRAPHY

Adolf Koppel was born in Wiesen (today Burgenland) on March 28, 1879 as son of Josef and Lina Koppel and married to Gisela, nee Hacker.

Adolf Koppel was dealing in animal feed and corn in Moedling. His wife and he had a son, Josef, who survived the Shoa.

On May 12, 1942 Adolf Koppel was deported to Izbica, a small town near Lubin in Poland. After 1939 not only Jews from Poland but also Jews from Germany and Austria were taken to this Ghetto.

Under the cover name of 'Aktion Reinhardt' the National Socialists planned the systematic assassination of Roma and Jews in the 'Generalgouvernement' of Poland. For this purpose the camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec had been merely built as extermination camps.

YAD VASHEM DAF-ED דף עדות  
Martyrs and Heroes' Remembrance Authority  
A Page of Testimony P.O.B. 3477 Jerusalem, Israel

THE MARTYRS' AND HEROES' REMEMBRANCE LAW, 5713-1953  
determined in Article No. 2 that

The task of YAD VASHEM is to gather into the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations, and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

Family name \* KOPPEL \* שם המשפחה

First Name (maiden name) ADOLF \* שם הפרטי (שם לפני הנישואין)

Place of birth (town, country) \* מקום הולדתו (מקום, מדינה) \* WIESEN, AUSTRIA \* 28. März 1879

Name of mother \* שם האם \* LINA \* שם האב \* JOSEF

Name of spouse \* שם בן או בת הזוג \* GISELA KOPPEL geb. HACKER (if a wife, add maiden name)

Place of residence before the war \* מקום מגוריו לפני המלחמה \* MOEDLING, AUSTRIA

Places of residence during the war \* מקומות המגורים במלחמה \* WIEN

Circumstances of death (place, date, etc.) \* נסיבות המוות (מקום, תאריך, וכו') \* 12. Mai 1942 deportiert n. Izbica

I, the undersigned \* אני החתום \* Josef Koppel

residing at (full address) \* מתגורר ב (כתובת מלאה) \* TEL-AVIV RASHI STR. 19

relationship to deceased \* קרבה (משפחתית או אחרת) \* Sohn

I hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.  
מכאן אני מצהיר כי עדות זו נכונה לפי הטובת ידיעותי.

Signature \* חתימה \* Josef Koppel

Place and date \* מקום ותאריך \* TEL-AVIV 15. Jänner 1948

...even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name...that shall not be cut off...  
...ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי ירושלים...אשר לא יכרת...

01-01  
rt. 70  
and

Kopetzky, Dr. Eugen v., Bergstr. 12. St. 6 v. 752  
Koppel Adolf, Getreide u. Futtermittel, Schillerstr. 76. St. 4 v. 862  
Korksteinfabrik A.-G., vormals Kalk- & Holzmayer & Co.

Futtermittel 192

Futtermittel

ADOLF KOPPEL  
FRUCHTHANDLUNG  
Lager von Heu, Stroh und Kartoffel.  
Moedling, Friedrich Schillerstr. 76.  
Tel. 862/IV

Galvanisierungen

Geigen

Mati  
Geigen:  
Bau neuer  
Streichinstrumente  
in  
Stahl  
Größe 4/4

Gemüse

Entry in the telephone directory of Moedling of 1938 and in the Yellow Pages (see above).

The first transport from Lubin arrived in Belzec on March 17, 1942. More than two million Jews and 50.000 Roma were killed in Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec from July 1942 to October 1943.

The last signs of the couple Gisela and Adolf Koppel were found in the Ghetto of Izbica in 1942.....



*Pictures of the memorials in Belzec which were built in the years 2003 and 2004.*



*Gunter Demnig laying the STOLPERSTEINE for the couple Koppel.*



# GISELA KOPPEL

# F. Schiller-Str. 76

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited  
by Gisela Koppel, nee Kappel  
Year of birth 1881  
Deported to Izbica on May 12, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

## BIOGRAPHY

Gisela Koppel, nee Hacker, born in Rust on March 3, 1881, daughter of Samuel and Anna, was married to the corn dealer Adolf Koppel.

Her father Samuel was a member of the local council representatives in Rust in 1895 and died there on November 6, 1925 at the age of 83.

Gisela's mother Anna and her brother Arnold were killed in a camp in Sabac, Serbia, in October 1941.

**YAD VASHEM DAF-ED דף-עד**  
Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority  
P.O.B. 3477 Jerusalem, Israel  
**A Page of Testimony**

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The task of YAD VASHEM is to gather into the household material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations, and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

1. Family name \* **HACKER KOPPEL** \* שם המשפחה

2. First Name (maiden name) **GISELA HACKER** (שם לפני הנישואין)

3. Place of birth (town, country) **RUST, AUSTRIA** (מקום הלידה) (עיר, מדינה)

4. Date of birth **3, MÄRZ 1881** (תאריך הלידה)

5. Name of mother **ANNA** שם האם

6. Name of father **SAMUEL** שם האב

7. Name of spouse **ADOLF KOPPEL** (if a wife, add maiden name) שם בן או בת הזוג (אם נשואה, הוסיפי שם משפחה לפני הנישואין)

8. Place of residence before the war **MOEDLING AUSTRIA** מקום המגורים לפני המלחמה

9. Places of residence during the war **WIEN** מקומות המגורים במלחמה

10. Circumstances of death (place, date, etc.) **12. MAI 1942, deported to Izbica** (נסיבות המוות (מקום, תאריך, וכו'))

I, the undersigned **Gisela Koppel** אני, החתים

residing at (full address) **Tel-Aviv Rosh-Hod 43** (מכתב בדואר)

relationship to deceased **Sohn** קורבן (המשפחה או אחרת)

herby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.  
מכאן/ה וכן הלאה אני קובע או קובעת כי מידע זה נכון.

Signature **Gisela Koppel** חתימה

Place and date **Tel-Aviv 16. June 1978** מקום ותאריך

...ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי יד ושם... אשר לא יכרת.  
"even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name... that shall not be cut off."  
...אשר לא יכרת.

\* Please inscribe the name of each victim of the Holocaust on a separate form.

Form with data of Gisela Koppel from the archive of Yad Vashem.



In memory of Gisela and Adolf Koppel.

### Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Alfred Moser  
Year of birth 1879  
Deported to Treblinka on June 5,  
1942 Assassinated

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

### BIOGRAPHY

Alfred Moser was born on October 4,  
1879 in Moedling.  
His mother's name was Henriette his  
father's name is unknown. He was  
married to Emma, nee Metzl, who came  
from Budweis.

Alfred Moser was dealing in leather  
goods; his shop was situated in 3  
Herzoggasse, Moedling.

In 1936 he was a candidate for the  
Kultusrat (Board of Directors) of the  
IKG Moedling against Dr. Eisler but  
was defeated in the vote.



*Alfred Moser used to live in  
8 Enzersdorfer Strasse, where in  
commemoration of him we now can  
find a STOLPERSTEIN.*



# ISIDOR NEURATH

Achsenaugasse 8

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Isidor Neurath  
Year of birth 1879  
Assassinated in Auschwitz  
on August 10, 1943

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

## BIOGRAPHY

Isidor Neurath was born on March 29, 1879 in Moedling. He was the owner of a wire mesh factory in Moedling which he took over from his brother Adolf who died on December 22, 1934.

Nothing else is known about him.



*On old fences in Moedling you can still find signboards which remind us of the family Neurath and their company.*



Telephon	
St. 2 v. 846	Mödling
enst-Klo-758	Neuber Wilhelm, chem. Fabr., Brunn a. G., Wienerstr. 61. 231
tent-882	Neumayer Josef, Gastwirt, Friedrich Schillerstr. 77. St. 4 v. 712
34.	Neurath Adolf, Drahtgitterfabr., Schlosserei-Werkstätten, Achsenaug. 8. X 204
739	Neuwirth Ignaz, Spezerel, Delikatessen, Kaffeerösterel, Brennmaterial Kleinfuhrwerk.



*'Wien Energie' took over the costs of the laying of this STOLPERSTEIN in front of the company building.*

# ALFRED NICHTENHAUSER

Hauptstraße 50

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Alfred Nichtenhauser  
Year of birth 1887  
Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on September 14, 1942  
Assassinated in Maly Trostinec  
on September 18, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

## BIOGRAPHY

Alfred Nichtenhauser was born in  
Lundenberg on December 2, 1887.  
He was a radio dealer in Moedling,  
divorced and non-denominational.

Nothing else is known about him.



*Mayor Hans Stefan Hintner, Gunter Demnig and co - initiator Gerhard Wannenmacher (from right to left) at the STOLPERSTEIN for Alfred Nichtenhauser.*

# JULIUS PASTERNAK

Hauptstraße 27

## Stone inscription

This house used to be the workplace  
of Julius Pasternak  
Year of birth 1865  
Deported to Theresienstadt on  
August 13, 1942  
Assassinated on March 12, 1943

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

## BIOGRAPHY

Julius Pasternak was born on  
March 20, 1865 in Kaschau/Košice  
(Slovakia).  
He owned a print shop and until 1912  
issued the 'Moedlinger Bezirksbote',  
an 'Illustrated Magazine'.

On August 13, 1942 on transport  
No.35 Julius Pasternak and his wife  
Margarethe were deported out of a  
'Sammelwohnung' (collection flat) in  
Vienna (11 Sterngasse) to Terezin/  
Theresienstadt.

On this transport his Prisoner  
Number was 312.....



The last edition of 'Moedlinger  
Bezirksbote' was issued in 1912.

# MARGARETHE PASTERNAK

Hauptstraße 27

## Stone inscription

This house used to be the workplace  
of Margarethe Pasternak, nee Sommer

Year of birth 1880  
Deported to Theresienstadt on  
August 13, 1942  
Assassinated in Auschwitz

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

## BIOGRAPHY

Margarethe Pasternak was born as  
Margarethe Sommer on February 15,  
1880 in Tarnow (now Poland).

She was married to Julius and  
together with him was running a  
print shop in 27 Hauptstrasse.



*Gerhard Wannenmacher, Paul Werdenich, Eva Maier, Hans Stefan Hintner and Gunter Demnig at the laying of the STOLPERSTEINE for Margarethe and Julius Pasternak in 27 Hauptstrasse, where both were running a print shop and Julius Pasternak was issuing the magazine 'Moedlinger Bezirksbote'.*

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Henriette Schwarz, nee Kaufmann  
Year of birth 1884  
Deported to Theresienstadt on  
September 24, 1942  
Assassinated in Auschwitz

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

## BIOGRAPHY

Henriette Schwarz was born as  
Henriette Kaufmann on April 6, 1884  
in Simontornya in Hungary.

She was married to Moritz with whom  
she had a daughter who on a so-called  
'Kindertransport' (Refugee Children  
Movement) could escape to England.



*Two STOLPERSTEINE in Demelgasse  
remind us of Henriette and Moritz  
Schwarz.*



Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Moritz Schwarz  
Year of birth 1875  
Deported to Theresienstadt on  
September 24, 1942  
Assassinated in Auschwitz

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

BIOGRAPHY

Moritz Schwarz was born on December 7, 1875 in Vaguelhy / Hungary. He was married to Henriette Kaufmann. They had a daughter, Bertha.

He was dealing in furniture and junk goods running a shop in 13 Hauptstrasse.



Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Dr. Albert Schweiger  
Year of birth 1878  
Died in Auschwitz

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

He was born as the son of the famous Talmud scholar Rabbi Jizchak Schweiger in Tapocany (Slovakia) on August 23, 1878. In 1909 he married Elsa (Elza) Buechler.

During WW I Dr. Albert Schweiger served in the field as rabbi, and before he was appointed District Rabbi of IKG Moedling on August 10, 1926, he had been rabbi in Kremsier from 1916 to 1921 and in Iglau from 1921 to 1926.

He taught 'israelitische Religion'  
in the grammar school 'Gymnasium BG  
Keimgasse' in Moedling.

Albert and Elza Schweiger had three children (Kaethe, Ruth and Ernst). Son Ernst, a doctor married Herta Freund from Vienna in the very last wedding ceremony which took place in the synagogue of Moedling.

[illegible]

# ELZA SCHWEIGER

**Enzersdorfer Str.6**

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Elza Schweiger  
Year of birth 1880  
Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on October 5, 1942  
Died on October 9, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

She was born in 1880 and married to  
Dr. Albert Schweiger.

Elza Schweiger, mother of three children, was the chairperson of the Israelite Charitable Society of Moedling.

[illegible]

*In memory of the couple Schweiger.*

EMANUEL STOESSEL

Klosterergasse 8

### Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Emanuel Stoessel  
Year of birth 1886  
Deported to Lodz  
on October 19, 1941  
???

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

### BIOGRAPHY

He was born as the son of Wolf and  
Sofie Stoessel in Lockenhaus  
on May 24, 1886 and was married  
to Valerie.

Emanuel Stoessel was a merchant and  
a grocer as you can learn from the  
excerpt of the telephone directory  
(picture bottom right).

In 1932 he became board member  
of IKG Moedling.

**YAD VASHEM DAF-ED דף עדות**  
Martyrs and Heroes' Remembrance Authority  
A Page of Testimony

THE MARTYRS' AND HEROES' REMEMBRANCE LAW, 5713-1953  
determines in Article No. 2 that:  
The task of YAD VASHEM is to gather into the Israel Museum all those  
names of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against  
the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the  
communities, organizations, and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

1. שם המשפחה \* **STOESSEL**  
2. שם פרטי (שם לפני הגטו) **EMANUEL**  
3. תאריך הולדת **2.5.1886**  
4. מקום הולדת (מדינה, מחוז, עיר) **LOCKENHAUS**  
5. שם אב **STOESSEL**  
6. שם אם **GERSTL**  
7. שם בן זוג (שם לפני הגטו) **BAUER VALERIE**  
8. מקום מגורים לפני המלחמה **MOEDLING**  
9. מקומות מגורים במלחמה  
10. נסיבות המוות (שנה, תאריך, מקום) **CAMP LITZMANS STADT**  
1. the undersigned **Sophie HOGAN**  
residing at (full address) **B. HERONS CEF. HIGHWAY CAMP. N. 6**  
relationship to deceased **FATHER (DAUGHTER)**  
I hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.  
מצהירה/ה כי עדות זו נכונה לפי מיטב ידיעתי.  
Signature **Sophie Hogan**  
Place and date **23.12.1995**

“ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי יר ושם... אשר לא יכרת.”  
“even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name... that shall not be cut off.” (Yeh. 31:4)

\* Do not delete the name of each victim of the Holocaust on a separate form.  
\* Please inscribe the name of each victim of the Holocaust on a separate form.

1. R., Badstr. 26. St. 8 v. 899  
**Stoessel Emanuel, Hdl.-Ges. und**  
**Kommission für Hülsenfrüchte,**  
**Landesprod. und Kolonialwaren,**  
**Klosterg. 8. St. 2 v. 753**  
**Strebinger Alois, Schuhmacher-**  
**mstr., Brühlerstr. 11. St. 4 v. 724**

Excerpt of the telephone directory  
1938.

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited  
by Valerie Stoessel  
Year of birth 1887  
Deported to Lodz  
on October 19, 1941  
???

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

BIOGRAPHY

Valerie Stoessel, nee Breuer, was  
born in Berndorf on December 28, 1887  
and married to Emmanuel Stoessel.



*These two STOLPERSTEINE remind us of  
Valerie and Emmanuel Stoessel.*



Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Pauline Stoessler, nee Loewenfeld  
Year of birth 1885  
Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on June 2, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

BIOGRAPHY

Pauline Stoessler, nee Loewenfeld  
was born in Vienna on November 29,  
1885. She was the widow of Siegfried  
Stoessler who ran a wine store in  
Stefaniegasse No. 2.

Pauline and Siegfried Stoessler  
got married in Vienna  
on December 29, 1907.

Daughter Alice Rachel was born on  
May 22, 1909 and son Carl Samuel on  
September 2, 1920.

Siegfried Stoessler died  
in Moedling on October 13, 1935.



*Memory of Pauline Stössler.*

# Pfarrgasse 8

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Adele Taussig, nee Pollak  
Year of birth 1885  
Deported to Riga

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

Adele Taussig, nee Pollak, was born in Vienna and was married to Konrad Taussig. Their residence was in Dr. Seipelgasse today's Pfarrgasse.

On April 27, 1942 she was deported  
to Wlodawa/ Riga.

[illegible]

*Gunter Demnig is laying the stones  
for Adele and Konrad Taussig.*

Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Konrad Taussig  
Year of birth 1883  
Deported to Riga

Year of Stone-Laying: 2006

## BIOGRAPHY

Konrad Taussig was born in Vienna on September 5, 1883 (July 29, 1882?).

He was a lawyer and married to Adele.  
On February 6, 1942 he was  
deported to Riga.

His son Rene has survived.

[illegible]

Initiator municipal councillor (ret)  
Bernhard Knipel (right standing) and  
representatives of IKG, of the Churches  
and the town of Moedling just before  
the laying of the first STOLPERSTEINE  
in 2006.

# EMIL ARTHUR TRITSCH

F. Schiller-Straße 4

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Emil Arthur Tritsch  
Year of birth 1877  
Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on May 20, 1942  
Assassinated on May 26, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

## BIOGRAPHY

Emil Arthur Tritsch was born on  
August 27, 1877 in Vienna.  
He was married to Franziska with whom  
he had a daughter, Susanne.

He was a bank clerk.



*Memory of family Tritsch.*



# FRANZISKA TRITSCH F. Schiller-Straße 4

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Franziska Tritsch, nee Mueller

Year of birth 1884

Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on May 20, 1942

Assassinated on May 26, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

## BIOGRAPHY

Franziska ('Fanni') Tritsch was born  
as Franziska Mueller on October 1,  
1884 in Moedling.

She was running a delicatessen shop  
in No.4 Friedrich Schiller Strasse.

## **Maler und Anstreicher JIRSA, Modling, 927.**

Farben, Lacke, öle, Pinsel f. erbe, Material- prod., Haupt- St. 4 v. 831	Trexler Anton, Ob.-Ing., Dir. d. Zeissl-Motoren-Ges., Steinfelder- str. 30. St. 8 v. 856	Wagner I nerstr. 55
ffizielle Nieder- halmier-, Fuch- u. Fahrrädern. St. 2 v. 766	Triebenbacher, Dr. Karl, Be- zirksamteiler, Parkstr. 10. St. 4 v. 711	Waiseman N.-G. I internat u. Haupt
Nikolaus, Ma. str. 3.X St. 6 v. 745	Tritsch Fanni, Delikatessenhdlg., Schillerstr. 4. St. 6 v. 814	Wallace Wallisch Zementwa tramsdorf
	Trostler Regina (Hermann), Ma. Enzersdorf, Franz Keim- gasse 37, 8 St. 4 v. 936	Wallischl Krankenf
	Trübel Richard, Realitäten-, Hy- potheken- u. Wohnungsbüro, Her- zogsg. 4.X St. 2 v. 707	

*Excerpt of the telephone directory of  
the year 1938.*

Stone inscription

Hier wohnte  
SuThis house was inhabited by  
Susanne Tritsch  
Year of birth 1923  
Deported to Maly Trostinec  
on May 20, 1942  
Assassinated on May 26, 1942

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

BIOGRAPHY

Susanne Tritsch was born on  
February 9, 1923 in Moedling.  
Her parents were Emil and  
Franziska Tritsch.

On May 20, 1942 on transport No.22  
Susanne Tritsch and her parents  
were deported out of a so-called  
'Sammelwohnung' (collection flat) in  
Vienna (7 Czerningasse) to Minsk,  
Belarus.

Her Prisoner Number on this transport  
was 752.

### Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Ferdinand Tschuertz  
Year of birth 1905  
Assassinated in Dachau  
on January 19, 1939

Year of Stone-Laying: 2007

### BIOGRAPHY

Ferdinand Tschuertz was born  
on June 15, 1905.

He was unmarried and non-  
denominational and worked as an  
official for the Socialist Students,  
Socialist Workers' Youth, SDAP and  
'Republikanischer Schutzbund'.

Because of his contact to the  
'Revolutionary Socialists' he was  
brought to the internment camp  
Woellersdorf on July 22, 1934.

He was arrested again after  
participating in 'Bruenner  
Konferenz' and got the verdict of  
5 years imprisonment with extra  
punishment twice a month. Due to an  
amnesty he had an early release.

Already having the emigration papers  
in hand, 'Gestapo' arrested him  
during a farewell visit on  
June 17, 1938 and deported him  
to the concentration camp Dachau.  
He was transferred to Buchenwald on  
September 23, 1938 together with more  
than 2.000 fellow prisoners.



*Ferdinand Tschürtz*

*Portrait of Ferdinand Tschuertz from  
the archive of Werner Burg.*



*STOLPERSTEIN for Ferdinand Tschuertz.*

<sup>\*)</sup> The former Wiener Strasse No. 20 is  
today's Neudorfer Strasse No.8.

Despite his unhealthy constitution and physical weakness he had to do hard work in road construction and being of Jewish origin made his life even harder.

Julius Freund, a fellow detainee of his in Buchenwald, assigned to nursing, reported that Ferdinand Tschuertz had been in a very bad condition with high fever when taken to barrack 7.

Ferdinand Tschuertz was bravely fighting against the increasing physical weakness for some days. He did not lose his belief in a just world and had a vivid reminiscence of his beloved 'Wienerwald' and 'Anninger' until the very end. He was still craving for the good, red strawberries, which used to grow in the young forest beneath 'Husarentemel', on his deathbed.\*\*)



Death record from Buchenwald.



'Husarentempel' in 'Wienerwald' used to be one of F. Tschuertz's favourite places.

\*\* ) Erich Fein, Karl Flanner: Rot-weiß-rot in Buchenwald. Die oesterreichischen politischen Haeftlinge im Konzentrationslager am Ettersberg bei Weimar 1938-1945, Wien 1987, S. 145 - 147

Thanks to 'Dokumentationsarchiv des Oesterreichischen Widerstands' excerpts of the book cited above, along with various information and documents of the life of Ferdinand Tschuertz, were made available. Source material was also provided by the archive of KZ Dachau.



# IRMA WELTSCH

F. Schiller-Str.77

## Stone inscription

This house was inhabited by  
Irma Weltsch, nee Kohn  
Year of birth 1899  
Escape into death on October, 1938

Year of Stone-Laying: 2011

## BIOGRAPHY

Irma Weltsch was born as Irma Kohn  
on January 7, 1899 in Moedling.  
Her father was Moritz Moses Kohn.

She was in a second marriage with  
Hugo who was running a general  
store in Moedling.

UNTE, KORN Weiß 100.000/1		
chraanen- 6 v. 705 rst, Ord. So., Bern- 6 v. 886 tteihdl. u. Enzers- 8 v. 639 ermeister, - 2 v. 808 ermeister,	Weltsch Eduard, Stampgillen, Schreibmasch., Kanzleipapiere, Briefmarken, Sparvereinsbüchel u. Musikinstrumente, Hauptstr. 9. St. 8 v. 818 Weltsch Irma, Gemischtwaren- hdlg., Friedrich Schillerstr. 77. St. 6 v. 712 Welsig, Med. Univ. Dr. Hans, Em. Sekundararzt d. Rudolf-Spi- tals u. Preyer'schen Kinderspi- tals, gew. Operateur d. 3. Frauen- klinik, Ord. 1/215-16, Brunn n.	Winkler H. Farbenerzeug Hauptstr. 35 Wirtschafts- öffentliche männliche Wittek-Salt d. R., Jägerl Wolf Georg bethatr. 6. Wolf Hann Zivilarch., 7

Excerpt of the telephone directory of  
the year 1938.



The STOLPERSTEIN for Irma Weltsch was  
laid on July 7, 2011.