



Stationen der Erinnerung im Alsergrund

5. Teil

*Eine Initiative des Vereins
Steine der Erinnerung*

Stationen der Erinnerung im Alsergrund

Erinnerung an
das jüdische Leben
Gedenken an
die jüdischen EinwohnerInnen

Fünfter Teil

Verein Steine der Erinnerung
www.steinedererinnerung.net

Stationen der Erinnerung im Alsergrund

5. Teil

Der Alsergrund war traditionell ein Bezirk, in dem viele jüdische WienerInnen lebten. Vor der Machtergreifung durch die Nazis lag der jüdische Bevölkerungsanteil bei 30 Prozent, in der Rossau bei 50 Prozent. 1938 wurden diese Menschen über Nacht ihrer Rechte, ihrer Würde und ihrer Habe beraubt. Menschen aus dem Alsergrund wurden gezwungen, ihre Wohnungen zu verlassen, in Sammelwohnungen im Bezirk oder in der Leopoldstadt zu ziehen. Menschen aus anderen Bezirken wurden in den Alsergrund umgesiedelt, z.B. in das jüdische Altersheim Seegasse. Diejenigen, die nicht flüchten konnten, – im Alsergrund waren es 6910 Menschen – wurden deportiert und ermordet.

Niemand kann das Rad der Geschichte zurückdrehen und die Vertreibung und Ermordung der jüdischen Bevölkerung ungeschehen machen. Aber wir können, nach so vielen Jahren des Totschweigens und der Verdrängung, den Menschen, die hier verwurzelt waren, wieder einen Platz an ihrem ehemaligen Wohnort geben.

Seit der 1. Station, die wir im Jahre 2005 gesetzt haben, hat unser Projekt sich Jahr für Jahr erweitert. Menschen aus der ganzen Welt haben sich an uns mit dem Wunsch gewendet, Steine der Erinnerung für ihre Familienangehörigen zu setzen oder Wandtafeln anzubringen, sodass wir das Gedenken mit diesem Jahr an 72 Orten im Alsergrund verankern können.

Auf diese Weise ist es uns gelungen, den öffentlichen Raum so zu verändern, dass ein Stück Wiener Vergangenheit reflektiert und bewältigt wird, und zur Heilung dieser tiefen Wunde beizutragen. Für die Erstellung dieser Begleitbroschüre danken wir unserem ehrenamtlichen Lektor Rudolf Forster und Jarmila Böhm für das umsichtig gestaltete Layout sowie Peter Mlczoch für die Erstellung des Plans.

Daliah Hindler
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Zahava Hindler
Elisabeth Ben David-Hindler, verstorben
Karl Jindrich, verstorben

Verein Steine der Erinnerung an
jüdische Opfer des Holocausts

STELLVERTRETEND FÜR DIE VIELEN	
SERLA PILPEL	EMIL LEON PILPEL
GEB. GLEICH 11.4.1891	23.1.1889
AM 20.5.1942 NACH MALY TROSTINEC DEPORTIERT	AM 20.5.1942 NACH MALY TROSTINEC DEPORTIERT
AM 26.5.1942 ERMORDET	AM 26.5.1942 ERMORDET
CIPRE SILBER	LEISER SILBER
10.8.1866	30.6.1874
AM 28.10.1941 NACH LODZ DEPORTIERT	AM 28.10.1941 NACH LODZ DEPORTIERT
AM 16.2.1942 ERMORDET	AM 4.6.1942 ERMORDET

ZUM GEDENKEN AN
37 JÜDISCHE FRAUEN,
MÄNNER UND KINDER,
DIE HIER BEENGTE IN
SAMMELWOHNUNGEN
LEBTE. EHE DIE NAZIS
SIE DEPORTIERTEN.
NUR DREI VON IHNEN
HABEN ÜBERLEBT.

Station 2c Clusiusgasse 4

Emil Leon Pilpel, Serla Pilpel

Die Steine für **Cipre Silber** und **Leiser Silber** wurden vom Verein Steine der Erinnerung initiiert.

We are very grateful for this opportunity to commemorate the lives and deaths (by execution) of our grandparents, Emil and Serla Pilpel. We are indebted also for the assistance rendered by The German Jewish Aid Committee and the actions of Mrs. Klemberg and Mrs. Franken, both of 96 Lordship Park Road, London N16, who sponsored the applications of our parents, Fanni and Lotte, to emigrate and to escape to new lives in England. It is likely that both sponsors were members of the New Synagogue in Egerton Road, London N16. We additionally thank The German Jewish Aid Committee of Bloomsbury (now World Jewish Relief) for seeking guarantors and providing assistance and financial help.

Emil Leon Pilpel was born on 23 January 1889 in Lemberg, Poland (Heimatschein certificate of 1938) to Jacob Hoffman and Rachel Pilpel.

In 1894, at the age of five, Emil moved to Vienna's Alsergrund district. He attended the Vienna Elementary School, followed by college and then the Vienna Business School, where he trained to become a chartered accountant. He was studious and worked hard for the family during the day and also working in the evenings. His possessions included a large collection of German literature and a piano.



Emil Leon Pilpel



Birth certificate of Emil Leon Pilpel



Heimatschein (identification) of Emil Leon Pilpel

Emil worked his way up from balance (or upper) accountant to chartered accountant. His ser-

vices were sought after by those in the community and he gave his time freely to people unable to read or write German to translate documents and write letters. His last employer was the shoe factory of Mr. S. Grimminger until 9 December 1938. As Jewish businesses were closed down and Jews were fired from their jobs, Emil re-trained as a butler / hotel keeper, in the hope of escaping to England. He was required to sign an agreement to emigrate within six weeks, by the end of March 1939, to avoid arrest. His quest to gain employment in England proved unsuccessful by the time the Nazis halted all Jewish emigration, in October 1941.

Serla Pilpel (née Gleich) was born 11 April 1891 in Przemysl, Galicia. On 8 February 1914, just a few months before Austria-Hungary invaded Galicia (Russian Poland), Serla married Emil Leon Pilpel. It is likely that the wedding ceremony was held at Przemysl Old Synagogue. Initially Serla and Emil resided at Rögergasse in Vienna's 9th district, moving to Clusiusgasse 4 in 1917.



Serla Pilpel

Serla gave birth to two daughters, Fanni and Charlotte, born, respectively, on 28 February 1916 and 16 March 1921.

Serla was known for her kindness and generosity to neighbours. The family enjoyed holidays in Bad Ischl, where they once saw the tenor Richard Tauber.

From 1 September to 9 December 1938, Serla trained as a cook, in the hope of gaining a visa to work in England.

Emil and Serla Pilpel sent their last Red Cross telegram to their children, dated 10 May 1942. On 20 May 1942, they were both deported to the Minsk Ghetto,

as prisoners 645 and 646, and from there to a pine forest a few kilometres from Maly Trostinec Camp, a former collective farm in Belorussia (USSR). It was here that they were both executed by Einsatzkommando 8 firing squad on 26 May 1942.

Fanni and Charlotte were able to flee to England in 1938 and 1939, respectively. The only other survivor from the entire family was cousin Maurice Zwickel (known as Mundi), who escaped to Brussels, where he established a dress-making business, prior to moving to Canada.

Fanni Pilpel had studied for a PhD at Vienna University's Philosophical School, taking courses in German and English language and literature studies. She had registered for the final exams (Rigorosen) but, in 1938, her fourth year of her studies, she was not permitted to take the exams and was expelled from the University, following the „Anschluss“.

Fanni's parents arranged for her to flee to England, where her application was sponsored by Mrs. Klemberg of 96 Lordship Park,

London N16. At the age of 22, she left her family behind and boarded a train for England with just three gold coins, covered in fabric and sewn onto her coat as buttons. At the German border, she was required to open the box of chocolates, which her parents had given her, and bite into each one, to demonstrate that no gold or jewellery was concealed.

Fanni arrived in Dover on 25 July 1938. Her visa entitled her to work as a domestic and she gained work as a governess with a family in St. John's Wood. On arrival at the home of her English employers, she was traumatised by all that had happened. However, the family were just setting off on their annual summer holiday to Angmering-on-Sea, where a beach hut had been rented. Not having ever seen the sea before, she began to relax and felt calmed by the sound of the waves on the pebbles.

Fanni was able to find a position for her sister as a domestic, but was unable to secure employment for her parents.

Immediately after the war, Fanni found employment with the US

Air Force, working as a translator in the American Zone, where she met her husband, also a refugee (who had been held by the Gestapo as a Communist at a prison in Mlada Boleslav, Czechoslovakia). Fanni and Eric Walter married in Hull on 7 December 1946. They initially settled in Manchester, where there was a sizeable refugee community. Fanni Pilpel was unable to finance any further studies and did not pursue a career as such, working mainly in clerical / book keeping roles. She and her husband moved to Hitchin, where she gave birth to a daughter, Nancy, and lived until her death on 14 August 2007.

Charlotte Pilpel enjoyed growing up in Vienna and studied hard at school, hoping to go to University after school. Unfortunately she had to abandon her studies and leave her parents and her boyfriend, Hans, in order to flee to England. Her parents obtained a health certificate, as required for emigration, on 19 April 1939,

and a visa to emigrate to England was granted on 27 April 1939. Charlotte's application to emigrate was sponsored by Mrs. Franken of 96 Lordship Park, London N16. Fanni secured a position for Charlotte as a mother's help and she arrived in Dover on 3 May 1939 and joined her sister, lodging at the Prince of Wales pub, 612 High Road, Tottenham. After spending two years working as a mother's help in London, she moved to Leicester with her sister, where she worked as a book-keeper, like her father, at a shoe factory. There she met Jack Smith, while serving with the Royal Air Force, and they married on 19 January 1946. They went on to have a family of two daughters, Vivienne and Gillian, and settled in Beverley, East Yorkshire, where she lived for the rest of her life until her death in December 2007.

Nancy Mayo (Granddaughter of Emil Leon and Serla Pilpel), England

Station 2d
Roßbauerlände 49
und

Station 5f
Müllnergasse 26

**Karl Eisner, Marie („Mitzi“)
Grünhut**

Die Steine für **Hans Baron** und **Josef Wallisch** wurden vom Verein Steine der Erinnerung initiiert.

Dear Family and Friends: We are meeting today to honour the memory of the Eisner family, to commemorate their deaths as victims of an ideology that despised humanity and to bequeathe a warning.

The family is that of my maternal grandmother, Gisela Breiner, consisting of five sisters and one brother. All were born in Vienna, though their ancestors came from Hungary. My grandmother Gisela died in 1927 at the age of 49; I therefore never knew her. Her two youngest sis-



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ters, Martha (b. 1891) and Paula (b. 1893), were able to emigrate to England after the "Anschluss," where they became housekeepers for an extremely kind and welcoming family. A further sister, the widowed Theresia Kurzweil, known as "Resi" for short (b. 1886) emigrated via London to New York, where her two sons awaited her. Two of her grandsons later became famous Americans, the physicist and IT inventor Raymond Kurzweil and the novelist Allen Kurzweil. The two oldest members of the family, Marie, known as 'Mitzi' and Karl, were unable to escape the persecutions of Nazism. It is to them that we dedicate today's ceremony.

My great-aunt Mitzi (b. 1881) lived alone in the Müllnergasse after the end of an unhappy marriage, earning her livelihood with needlework. Since she had no children my sister and I became surrogate children for her. She sewed all kinds of clothes for us and even produced a jumpsuit for my teddybear. My great-uncle Karl (b. 1878) suffered from a nervous complaint – from what

I remember of the symptoms, it must have been a variant of Parkinson's – which made him unfit for his job as a bank official. He therefore led a retired existence with his sisters Martha and Paula in the Roßauer Lände. After the "Anschluss" he was exposed to double jeopardy. Even if he had not been a Jew his 'unworthy life', as it was termed in Nazi phraseology, would have sealed his fate.

I myself was able to leave for England with my family. On 23 February 1939 Mitzi bade us farewell on the platform of the Westbahnhof, having taken care to provide us with cakes and biscuits for the journey. When I noticed that she had tears in her eyes I asked her, inspired by my childish naïveté, "*Aunt Mitzi, why are you crying? You should be happy that we are able to get away*," to which she answered, "*My dear child, one day you will understand*". These, her last words to me, have haunted me for the rest of my life. They are the main reason why I am standing here today to show that I have not forgotten my duty to this truly lovable lady.

Even after our departure it remained possible to keep in touch with Mitzi. Although suffering from increasing immobility she kept us informed about our remaining relatives. She cared for her brother-in-law, my maternal grandfather Isidor Breiner, who died shortly afterwards of cancer of the stomach, as well as for my increasingly disabled paternal grandmother, Rosa Pulzer. After the outbreak of the war a direct exchange of letters was no longer possible, but we were able to write by using relatives in Hungary, at that time still a neutral state, as a post office. Meanwhile both Mitzi and Karl had been evicted from their homes and were lodged in a so-called 'Jewish house'. But even this inadequate accommodation was not at their disposal for long. On 19 February 1941 they were deported to Kielce, South-West of Warsaw, soon to be transformed into a fully-fledged ghetto, where living conditions were considerably worse.

Even with the inmates of this ghetto contact remained possible. On forms provided by the

International Red Cross one could send brief messages and, with luck, receive a reply after an interval. My sister and I used this method in the autumn of 1942 to send Mitzi our birthday wishes. After a long wait our letter was returned to us with a note to say that it could not be delivered. What we did not know at that time, and indeed could not have known, was that this entire exchange had been initiated too late. In the middle of August the ghetto of Kielce had been cleared and its inmates deported to the death camp of Treblinka, where they were murdered on arrival. Those who were too old or infirm for the transport were shot on the spot. Which of these violent deaths our family members suffered we neither knew nor discovered. It goes without saying that one received no notification, no death certificate, no confirmation of a funeral. The whole procedure was designed to remain, as Heinrich Himmler declared to his subordinates in his speech at Poznań on 4 October 1943, a terrible secret, 'an unwritten and never to be written page of glory in our history'.

These events and these procedures alone impose the duty on us to ensure that the fate of these kindhearted, innocent people should not be forgotten. But there is a further reason for ensuring this. The deaths of Mitzi and Karl were neither exceptional nor accidental. They were among the millions of victims of the genocide that we call the Shoah. Up to the 1930s Vienna had contained the third-largest Jewish community in Europe, exceeded only by Warsaw and

Budapest. It was an active and creative population, numbering artists, musicians, scientists, entrepreneurs and artisans. Of the survivors or their descendants only a minority are now to be found in this city. Instead it would make more sense to look for them in London, New York or Tel-Aviv. May the stones we are consecrating today also serve as a memorial to them.

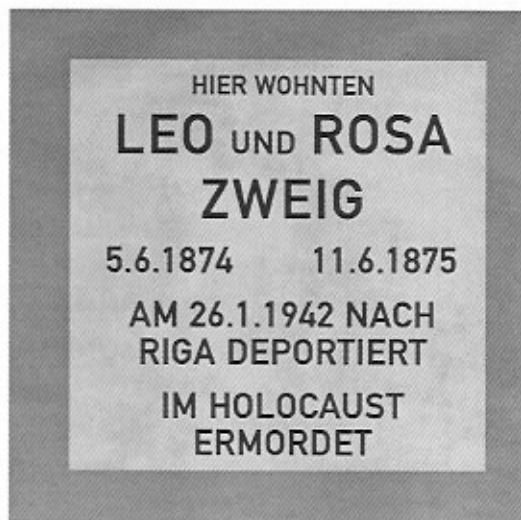
Peter Pulzer, England

Station 3a Schulz-Strassnitzki- Gasse 12

Leo Zweig, Rosa Zweig

Leo Zweig was born on June 5, 1874 in the small town of Pec-zinyzhn in Galicia, near Stanislav (now Ivano-Frankovsk) in what is now Ukraine but was then in the Polish part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. As he approached adulthood he determined to leave the hinterland and move to Vienna to have access to its rich cultural life. He became an accountant, married and had a son, Alfred, born in 1903. When Fredi was three years old, Leo and his wife (Rosa Hessel) divorced. Three years later Leo married Rosa Schwartz, born June 11, 1875, who was a loving and caring step-mother to Fredi as he grew up.

In November 1932 Fredi married Rachel "Ruzia" Fröhlich and had a son, George, born in Moscow in May 1937. Upon the family's return to Vienna later that summer,



Leo Zweig 1901

Fredi announced his decision to leave Vienna as soon as possible because of the gathering storms of war, and the rise of fascist power in Austria. In his view, no-

where in Europe was safe. Emigration to the United States was essential.

Leo dismissed this radical break from Vienna and Europe as inappropriate alarmism. Leo's attitude, as Fredi recounted in a taped reminiscence years later, was that there were two hundred thousand Jews living in Vienna so it was preposterous to think that harm would come to them all. Jews, Leo argued, had weathered many periods of oppression and would again weather whatever was in store at that time. As with so many Jews, Leo could not anticipate or imagine the future that awaited the Jewish community under Nazi rule.

Ruzia's brother Moses Fröhlich had emigrated to the United States in 1920. By 1937 he was a medical doctor in Ann Arbor, Michigan and was able to facilitate the granting of U.S. visas for Fredi, Ruzia, and young George after Fredi made application in the fall of 1937. At first, Leo and Rosa refused to consider joining them. But after the „Anschluss“,

when Fredi and Ruzia were still in Vienna, Leo and Rosa agreed it was time to leave. But by then getting a U.S. visa was impossible. Fredi left with wife and son, but without his parents. As late as 1941 Fredi was trying to get them out through Japan. The efforts proved impossible.

Leo and Rosa Zweig were deported from Vienna by rail to Riga, Latvia on January 26, 1942. They were shipped from As-pangbahnhof in Vienna's Land-straße on Transport 15,¹ with German ID numbers 45880 and 45884. Their transport numbers were 869 and 870. They arrived in Riga on January 31.

They had lived in Wien IX, Schulz-Straßnitzki-Gasse 12, apartment 23, before being forced to move to Wien II, Haasgasse 8, an established Jewish neighborhood. Then they were transferred to a Jewish School at Kleine Sperlgasse 2, an assembly area (Sammellager) for deportees being shipped to Riga.

Leo and Rosa shared experiences and conditions faced by the

many Jews deported from Vienna to Riga at that time.² In many cases the Jews were brought to the Sammellager by SS men, or by groups of "wardens," Jews who were forced by the SS to assist in the deportation process. At the command of the SS, the Jewish wardens would block off streets – mostly at night – inhabited by Jews. They would then force their way into the homes of those Jews whose names were on the deportation list and ensure that they were ready to leave. Where necessary, the Jewish wardens would help the deportees pack their personal effects. In cases where potential deportees were not at home, the Jewish wardens were in serious danger of being included in the transport themselves, to replace them.

On arrival at the school grounds, Jewish deportees had to hand over the keys to their homes. The gathering point for deportees was under the supervision of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration. Sometimes as many as 2,000 people waited at the school for days, even weeks,

before their deportation. They would sleep on the floor or on straw sacks. Sanitary conditions at the school were abysmal. Some people suffered nervous breakdowns; others committed suicide. Two doctors and two nurses on site did their best to ease the situation.

While they waited at the Sammellager, the Jews would undergo a registration procedure called "Kommissionierung," which was often accompanied by violence. The staff of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Vienna, among them Anton Brunner, would force the Jews to declare all their property before signing a document confirming that they were transferring everything they owned to the state. The Jews were also forced to hand over to Central Office representatives all the valuables and cash they had on their persons. The Gestapo went on to sell all confiscated Jewish property.

In testimony at the Eichmann trial, Liane Neumann, a survivor of the same Riga transport, left testimony of the jour-

ney, including this excerpt: "The moment we were inside, the train cars were locked shut not to be opened until our arrival in Riga. The train ride took six days. It was freezing cold and we were given no food or water. What we had taken along from home was quickly finished and we started feeling pangs of hunger but worst of all was the lack of water. We started sucking the ice that had accumulated on the train windows. Many of the deportees froze to death before we arrived in Riga. We also had to relieve ourselves in the car."³

After their arrival at the train station in Riga (Skirotava Station), elderly and sick people as well as children were put on vehicles that waited for them at the station. Those vehicles were portable gas chambers. Leo and Rosa Zweig were in their late sixties when they were deported to Riga. Although there is no specific record of it, there can be no doubt that, if they did not perish *in transit*, they were among those directed upon their arrival to the mobile gas chambers that awaited them.

This remembrance has been prepared by Leo and Rosa's grandsons, George and his brother Michael, born in May 1942 in Detroit, Michigan, where the family had settled upon arrival in America in August 1938. Fredi was a structural engineer specializing in large industrial and commercial buildings. He died in 1989. Ruzia was a homemaker and early-childhood educator who died in 1993. Moses Fröhlich, who served as a doctor with the United States Army as it fought across Europe from the Normandy beaches, died in 1996.

*Michael and George Zweig
(Grandsons of Leo Zweig and
Rosa Zweig), USA*

References

- 1 "Transport 15 from Wien, Vienna, Austria to Riga, Rigas, Vidzeme, Latvia on 26/01/1942," International Institute for Holocaust Research
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/161fcafea11910ce?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1>
- 2 Ilana Fritz Offenberger, *The Jews of Nazi Vienna, 1938-1945* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2017) p.255
- 3 Yad Vashem Archive
Item ID: 3657527, Record Group: TR.3, Testimony of Liana Neumann
<http://collections1.yadvashem.org/notebook.asp?>

Station 4d Glaser gasse 5

Kamilla Eisert, Erwin Eisert

Die Steine für **Pessie Dynes** und **Otto Winterstein** wurden vom Verein Steine der Erinnerung initiiert.

Zumindest in „Adolph Lehmann's allgemeinem Wohnungs-Anzeiger“ war Kamilla Eisert noch bis zum Jahr 1941 offiziell als Eigentümerin des Hauses Glasergasse 5 eingetragen – allerdings war die Straße damals bereits in „Scheuchgasse“ umbenannt worden¹. Ihr Name findet sich auch in der s.g. „Hausliste“ ebendieser Adresse vom 16.11.1941 wieder, angeführt als Camilla Sara Eisert auf Tür Nummer 19 – einer Wohnung, die sie zum damaligen Zeitpunkt mit acht weiteren Mitbewohnern zu teilen hatte. Die nächste Liste, unter der Kamillas Name aufscheint, ist die ihrer Deportation in das „Ghetto Theresienstadt“. Die damals 70-Jährige findet sich als Nummer 454 im Transport IV/8 vom 20. August 1942 angeführt. Ins-

STELLVERTRETEND FÜR DIE VIELEN	
KAMILLA EISERT GEB. GROSS 4.2.1872 AM 20.8.1942 NACH THERESIENSTADT DEPORTIERT AM 24.4.1944 ERMORDET	ERWIN EISERT 14.6.1903 AM 20.8.1942 NACH THERESIENSTADT DEPORTIERT AM 24.10.1942 ERMORDET
PESSIE DYNES 20.10.1865 AM 26.9.1942 VON THERESIENSTADT NACH TREBLINKA DEPORTIERT IM HOLOCAUST ERMORDET	OTTO WINTERSTEIN 17.12.1900 AM 22.9.1938 VON DACHAU NACH BUCHENWALD DEPORTIERT AM 10.12.1939 ERMORDET

gesamt mussten dieser Deportation 1.005 Menschen folgen, 922 von ihnen wurden ermordet,

1 Julius Anton Glaser, ehemaliger Justizminister und als liberaler Strafrechtsreformer Schöpfer der Strafprozeßordnung von 1873 war als Sohn jüdischer Eltern als Namensgeber der Straße unter den Nationalsozialisten nicht länger opportun. Ersetzt wurde er durch Richard Scheuch, der sich 1937 durch Betreiben einer geheimen Werkstatt zur Herstellung damals illegaler nationalsozialistischer Druckwerke vor den Nazis einen Namen gemacht hatte; Scheuch war bei seiner Festnahme im November 1937 unter ungeklärten Umständen ums Leben gekommen und wurde nach der Machtübernahme mit dem Ehrentitel „Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung“ belegt.

ZUM GEDENKEN AN
43 JÜDISCHE FRAUEN
UND MÄNNER, DIE HIER
LEBTEN. EHE
DIE NAZIS SIE
DEPORTIERTEN.
NIEMAND VON IHNEN
HAT ÜBERLEBT.

83 konnten überleben. Kamilla Eisert verstarb am 24. April 1944 in Theresienstadt unter nicht näher dokumentierten Umständen. Mit demselben Transport wie Kamilla Eisert wurde ihr Sohn Erwin, damals 39 Jahre alt, nach Theresienstadt deportiert. Auch er war zuletzt einer der vielen Bewohner von Scheuchgasse 5/19 gewesen. Eine in Theresienstadt säuberlich ausgefüllte und von drei Ärzten unterzeichnete Todesfallanzeige vom 24.10.1942 bescheinigt als Todesursache „Vitium Cordis“, einen Herzklappenfehler. Kamilla Eisert, geb. Gross, war die zweite Ehefrau des Industriellen Wilhelm Eisert, zusammen mit

Josef Eisert Gründer der Brüder Eisert GmbH im Jahr 1881. Ihre Leder- und Metallwarenfabrik in Heidenreichstein beschäftigte vor den Ersten Weltkrieg an die 1.000 Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen. Diese hohe Anzahl an Arbeitskräften im nördlichen Waldviertel erforderte den Bau eigener Wohnungen. Die Eisert-Kolonie entstand und zählte im Jahr 1912 als älteste Arbeiterkolonie Heidenreichsteins 32 Wohnhäuser entlang der Arbeitergasse und des Eisertweges. Die Fabrik wurde 1938 arisiert und ist ab 1942 nicht mehr im Branchenbuch geführt. Wilhelm Eisert war 64-jährig im Jahr 1923 verstorben. In erster Ehe war Wilhelm Eisert verheiratet mit Josefine Eisert, geb. Weiß. Aus diesem Bund gingen Erwin Eiserts Halbschwwestern Friederike, Else und Nelly hervor. Die beiden Ersteren verstarben noch vor Machtergreifung der Nationalsozialisten, Nelly und ihr Mann Samuel Storfer überlebten als „U-Boote“ in Wien. Ihre Retterin Hilde Ölsinger wurde dafür als „Gerechte unter den Völkern“ geehrt.

Station 5g Seegasse 7

Wanda Rosen, Erika Rosen

„... die sind im Krieg verschollen.“

Von den zwei Schwestern unserer geliebten Mutter, Schwiegermutter und Großmutter, Cyprienne Miroslawa Rosen, wussten wir nicht viel. Der Kontakt zu Ihnen ist im Krieg abgebrochen. Im Rahmen des Schulprojekts „A letter to the stars“ im Schuljahr 2002/03 entdeckte Philine Lebeda mit Hilfe Ihrer Mutter Anna-Maria Lebeda Ihre/ unsere Urgroßtanten, Wanda Rosen, geb. 4.3.1894, Pharmazeutin, und Erika Rosen, geb. 1.6.1898, Kinderärztin und Pharmazeutin, auf der Liste des Dokumentationsarchivs des Österreichischen Widerstandes. Sie recherchierte und schrieb diesen Brief, der am 5. Mai 2003 an einem Luftballon in den Himmel stieg. Mit diesem Projekt hat die Familie erst erfahren, was mit den Großtanten im Krieg passiert ist.

<http://www.lettertothestars.at>

HIER WOHNTEN DIE SCHWESTERN

MAG. PHARM.

DR. MED. MAG. PHARM.

**WANDA ERIKA
ROSEN**

4.3.1894

1.6.1898

AM 14.9.1942 NACH
MALY TROSTINEC
DEPORTIERT

AM 18.9.1942 ERMORDET

ZUM GEDENKEN AN
15 JÜDISCHE FRAUEN
UND MÄNNER, DIE HIER
LEBTEN EHE DIE NAZIS
SIE DEPORTIERTEN.
NIEMAND VON IHNEN HAT
ÜBERLEBT.
STELLVERTRETEND FÜR
DIE VIELEN



Wanda Rosen, ca 1935

„Liebe Wanda, Ich heiße PHILINE und bin 13 Jahre alt. Ich mache gerade das Projekt „A letter to the stars“, und dabei habe ich gleich an Dich und Deine Schwester gedacht. Weil ich sehr wenig über Euch gewusst habe, fragte ich meinen Opa, ob er mir etwas über Euch erzählen kann. Ich weiß, Du warst eine sehr tolle und gescheite Frau, weil ich Deine Zeugnisse gesehen habe, so gut bin ich nicht in der Schule. ----- Wenn ich könnte, würde ich gerne mit Dir sprechen. Ich würde Dich so gerne einmal sehen. Ich bin sehr trau-

rig.-----Ich hätte Dich gerne beschützt, dich und Deine Schwester, als Ihr in Schrecken, Angst und Verzweiflung wart. Doch es ist leider zu spät..... Du bist nicht irgendeine Frau von den vielen, die ermordet wurden, sondern eine ganz friedliche, freundliche, besondere und schöne Frau.

Ruhe in Frieden!

Deine, an Dich denkende Urgroßnichte PHILINE ARIADNE“

Der Verein „Steine der Erinnerung“ hat folgenden Eintrag zu „Tante“ Erika im Gedenkbuch der Universität Wien (<https://gedenkbuch.univie.ac.at>) gefunden, weil sie 1938 nach dem Medizinstudium auch Pharmazie studierte.

Dr. med. Erika ROSEN, geb. am 1. Juni 1898 in Widdin [Vidin]/Bulgarien (heimatberechtigt in Wien, Staatsbürgerschaft: Österreich), Tochter von Philipp Rosen (Apotheker), wohnte in Wien 9, Schlickgasse 4/44, war zuletzt im Wintersemester 1937/38 an der Philosophischen Fakultät im 7. Studiensemester inskribiert und belegte Vorlesungen in Pharmazie und Chemie. Sie wur-



Erika Rosen, ca 1935

de im Sommersemester 1938 im Rahmen des Numerus clausus für jüdische Studierende noch

zum Weiterstudium bis Semesterende zugelassen und konnte ihr Studium am 31. Oktober 1938 noch im Rahmen einer 'Nicht-ariersponion' abschließen. Sie wurde am 14. September 1942 gemeinsam mit ihrer Schwester Mag. pharm. Wanda Rosen von Wien 9, Seegasse 7/16, nach Maly Trostinec/Weißrussland deportiert und starb dort am 18. September 1942.

Wir legen heute, am 10. Juni 2018, an eurer letzten Adresse im 9. Wiener Gemeindebezirk die Steine der Erinnerung nieder, um ein Zeichen gegen das Vergessen zu setzen.

Familie Lebeda

STELLVERTRETEND
FÜR
DIE VIELEN

**KLARA
MATZNER**

26.3.1896
AM 23.10.1941 NACH
LODZ DEPORTIERT
IM HOLOCAUST
ERMORDET

**LILLY
MATZNER**

26.11.1927
AM 23.10.1941 NACH
LODZ DEPORTIERT
IM HOLOCAUST
ERMORDET

**JACQUES
MATZNER**

22.7.1891
AM 23.10.1941 NACH
LODZ DEPORTIERT
IM HOLOCAUST
ERMORDET

ZUM GEDENKEN AN
33 JÜDISCHE FRAUEN,
MÄNNER UND EIN KIND,
DIE HIER BEENGTE IN
SAMMELWOHNUNGEN
LEBTE, EHE DIE NAZIS
SIE DEPORTIERTEN.
NIEMAND VON IHNEN HAT
ÜBERLEBT.

*Diese Station wurde von den
AnrainerInnen Lieselotte und
Johann Amschl initiiert.*

Station 9h Grünentorgasse 10

Aus dem Haus Grünentorgasse 10 wurden in den Jahren 1939–1942 laut Datenbank des Dokumentationsarchivs des Österreichischen Widerstands (DÖW) 34 Personen deportiert. Für die allermeisten der Deportierten war es nur ihre letzte, nicht frei gewählte Adresse. Keiner von ihnen hat überlebt.

<i>Sidonie Bogad</i>	8.11.1889
<i>Siegfried Bogad</i>	29.6.1876
<i>Pessel Fischer</i>	17.8.1875
<i>Melitta Grann</i>	4.4.1886
<i>Hugo Hermann</i>	17.12.1876
<i>Maria Hesky</i>	24.1.1899
<i>Viktor Hesky</i>	16.10.1888
<i>Paula Leibel</i>	29.12.1873
<i>Jacques Matzner</i>	22.7.1891
<i>Klara Matzner</i>	26.3.1896
<i>Lilly Matzner</i>	26.11.1927
<i>Gustav Morton</i>	11.1.1874
<i>Hilda Neumann</i>	25.9.1905
<i>Else Pohoryles</i>	16.3.1887
<i>Anna Rosenbaum</i>	20.11.1866
<i>Ernst Rosenbaum</i>	27.7.1893
<i>Rosa Rosenfeld</i>	22.6.1876

<i>Paula Scheer</i>	21.5.1897
<i>Elfrieda Schneebalg</i>	23.12.1902
<i>Uscher Schneebalg</i>	5.6.1904
<i>Charlotte Schneider</i>	30.8.1876
<i>Karl Schneider</i>	10.11.1876
<i>Elsa Schwarz</i>	7.12.1898
<i>Frieda Schönberg</i>	30.1.1879
<i>Alexander Spielmann</i>	9.9.1880
<i>Jenny Spielmann</i>	29.9.1886
<i>Cäcilie Stein</i>	20.10.1892
<i>Itzig Eisig Stein</i>	14.10.1882
<i>Mathilde Weinwurm</i>	18.11.1862
<i>Elisabeth Winnik</i>	10.6.1906
<i>Hedwig Winnik</i>	1.4.1875
<i>Josef Winnik</i>	15.10.1903
<i>Chana Zeimer</i>	1.4.1885
<i>Judith Zeimer</i>	16.10.1882

Vernichtungsorte waren Lodz, Maly Trostinec, Modliborzyce, Opole, Theresienstadt, Dachau, Chelmo und Sobibor.

Die größten Transporte gingen am 23.10.1941 nach Lodz (ins Ghetto Litzmannstadt) und am 6.5.1942 nach Maly Trostinec ab.

Die Informationen, die wir zu diesen Personen haben, sind sehr dürftig. Es finden sich Einträge in den Datenbanken der IKG, es

gibt Einträge im Adressbuch der Stadt Wien, anhand derer man manchmal auf Berufsbezeichnungen stoßen kann. Für manche gibt es Pages of Testimony auf Yad Vashem.

Die Älteste war Frau Mathilde Weinwurm, die in ihrem 80. Lebensjahr nach Theresienstadt deportiert worden ist.

Die Jüngste war Lilly Matzner, die im Alter von 14 Jahren zusammen mit ihren Eltern Jacques und Klara nach Lodz und von dort nach Chelmo deportiert worden ist.

Beispielhaft seien einige wenige biografische Daten zu deportierten Personen erwähnt:

Ernst Rosenbaum, geb. am 27.7.1893 in Groß-Enzersdorf als Sohn von Leopold und **Anna Rosenbaum** (geb. Weinwurm). Er studierte vom Wintersemester 1912/13 bis zum Wintersemester 1918/19 – mit Unterbrechung im Wintersemester 1915/16 und Sommersemester 1916 – insgesamt elf Semester an der Medizinischen Fakultät

der Universität Wien. Er war unverheiratet und von Beruf Arzt (Promotionsdatum 19.7.1920). Er wurde am 24.9.1942 von Wien nach Theresienstadt deportiert; am 19.10.1944 nach Auschwitz. Eine Woche später erfolgte die Überführung nach Dachau, wo er am 4.2.1945 ermordet wurde. Seine Mutter **Anna Rosenbaum** wurde am 10.9.1942 nach Theresienstadt deportiert und starb dort am 8.2.1943.

Hedwig Winik, geb. Welemin, wurde am 1.4.1875 in Prag geboren und heiratete am 25.1.1903 in Wien Landstraße Chanine (Chai, Karl) Winik.

1903 wurde ihr Sohn Josef geboren, 1906 und 1909 die Töchter Elisabeth und Gertrude.

Sie lebte in den 30er Jahren in der Robert Hamerlinggasse 25 im 15. Bezirk.

Hedwig wurde zusammen mit ihren Kindern **Josef** und **Elisabeth** am 11.5.1942 in Maly Trosstinec ermordet.

Station 9i Porzellangasse 8

Aus dem Haus Porzellangasse 8 wurden in den Jahren 1939–1942 54 Personen deportiert, zwei davon haben überlebt. In der online DÖW Datenbank sind davon 49 aufgelistet.

Vernichtungsorte waren Riga, Lodz, Wlodowa, Nisko, Buchenwald, Izbica, Kielce, Theresienstadt, Maly Trostinec und Modliborzyce.

Die Informationen, die wir zu diesen Personen haben, sind sehr dürftig. Es finden sich Einträge in den Datenbanken der IKG, es gibt Einträge im Adressbuch der Stadt Wien, anhand derer man manchmal auf Berufsbezeichnungen stoßen kann. Für manche gibt es Pages of Testimony auf Yad Vashem.

Für die meisten der Deportierten war es nur ihre letzte, nicht frei gewählte Adresse. In der folgenden Tabelle sind jene Personen, die länger in der Porzellangasse 8 gelebt haben, fett markiert.

STELLVERTRETEND FÜR DIE VIELEN	KATHARINA WEISS 24.1.1879 AM 9.4.1942 NACH IZBICA DEPORTIERT IM HOLOCAUST ERMORDET
REGINE ZWEIG 13.4.1891 AM 27.4.1942 NACH WLODAWA DEPORTIERT IM HOLOCAUST ERMORDET	FRIEDRICH ZWEIG 26.9.1889 AM 6.5.1942 NACH MALY TROSTINEC DEPORTIERT AM 11.5.1942 ERMORDET

**ZUM GEDENKEN AN
54 JÜDISCHE FRAUEN,
MÄNNER UND EIN KIND,
DIE HIER BEENGTE IN
SAMMELWOHNUNGEN
LEBTEN, EHE DIE NAZIS
SIE DEPORTIERTEN.
NUR ZWEI VON IHNEN
HABEN ÜBERLEBT.**

Diese Station wurde von Brigitte Gabriel für die HausbewohnerInnen initiiert.

Amalie Beer

geb. 10.12.1897 in Hennersdorf

Johann Beer

geb. 3.7.1889 in Wien

Ludwig Beer

geb. 12.7.1870 in Prossnitz

Aice Bernstein-Chilf

geb. 14.2.1919 in Wien

Ernestine Bernstein-Chilf

geb. 19.5.1886 in Rawa Ruska

Leopold Bernstein-Chilf

geb. 16.3.1883 in Wien

Hermann Bettelheim

geb. 21.11.1871

Chajim Cackes

geb. 30.4.1885 in Bialykanicu

Rische Freide Czaschkes

geb. 28.7.1890 in Brody

Salomon Feniger

geb. 27.3.1896

Elsa Freund

geb. 28.5.1880 in Wien

Regine Gleitzmann

geb. 1.6.1898

Stefan Gleitzmann

geb. 27.4.1893

Julius Goldschmidt

geb. 8.9.1877 in Hinter Hainbach

Paula Hahn

geb. 4.10.1870 in Nikolsburg

Friedrich Kellner

geb. 22.7.1890 in Wien

Hilda Kellner

geb. 27.3.1896 in Wien

Gertrude Kohn

geb. 13.3.1929 in Wien

Hilde Kohn

geb. 7.11.1904 in Snyatin

Käthe Kohn

geb. 18.12.1891 in Wien

Chaje Gittel Kornberg

geb. 10.8.1882 in Berestetschka

Hermann Kornberg

geb. 12.3.1888 in Tlumacz

Elsa Korwill

geb. 14.5.1884 in Wien

Maria Korwill

geb. 29.7.1907 in Baden bei Wien

Ida Kral

geb. 15.1.1877 in Wien

Richard Kral

geb. 5.6.1877 in Wien

Ernestine Marle

geb. 28.4.1885 in Wien

Ferdinand Marle

geb. 3.1.1884 in Turna

Fanny Morgenstern

geb. 11.4.1860

Emil Müller

geb. 9.3.1874 in Wien

Etelka Müller

geb. 12.2.1885 in Wien

Melitta Oser

geb. 1.4.1906