

# The Path of Remembrance through Leopoldstadt (Vienna's 2nd district)

translated by Thomas Kellerberger

In memory of Jewish Life  
In Commemoration of the  
Jewish Residents

## Stations 1–17

*The Stones of Remembrance  
Society*

[www.steinedererinnerung.net](http://www.steinedererinnerung.net)



# The Path of Remembrance through Leopoldstadt

(Vienna's 2nd district)

Leopoldstadt was traditionally a district where many Viennese of Jewish origin used to live. Before the Nazis seized power in 1938 the Jewish population amounted to 40 per cent. Overnight they were deprived of their rights, their dignity and their property. Large numbers of Jewish men, women and children from other districts, Lower Austria and the Burgenland were forced to move here into one of the many 'assembly flats'. Those who were unable to flee were deported and murdered.

The 'Path of Remembrance', the first section of which was completed in November 2006, leads to many sites that were once of importance to Jewish life in Leopoldstadt, thereby revealing the history of expulsion and murder of the Jewish population. It relates to daily Jewish life and commemorates – by way

of examples – the many people who once lived here.

It is our aim to change the public space to reflect a part of Vienna's past in order to come to terms with it. Our wish is to keep alive – by means of our examples – the memory of Jewish life in Leopoldstadt as well as to give back – symbolically – a place in their home district to those Jewish residents who were expelled and murdered.

In this way we hope to contribute to the healing of a deep wound.

Elisabeth Ben David-Hindler  
Karl Jindrich  
Vally Steiner  
Zahava Hindler  
Ernst Fitzka

The Stones of Remembrance  
Society  
Commemorating the Jewish  
victims of the Holocaust

STELLVERTRETEND  
FÜR DIE VIELEN  
ERMORDETEN.  
DEREN NIEMAND  
GEDENKT

## Station 1: The Leopoldstadt Temple

*The station is at 3–5 Tempelgasse*

<p><b>MAX EDELSTEIN</b> 15.5.1902</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 VON DRANCY NACH AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET AM 14.10.1942</p>	<p><b>ANNA GEFNER</b> GEB. EDELSTEIN 13.12.1900</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT ERMORDET IN AUSCHWITZ IM OKTOBER 1944</p>
<p><b>ERNESTINE (THERES) KAHN</b> GEB. AUFRICHTIG 26.12.1876</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT ERMORDET IN AUSCHWITZ IM MAI 1944</p>	<p><b>EGON AUFRICHTIG</b> 7.2.1922</p> <p>ERSCHOSSEN IN ZASA VICA-SABAC AM 12.10.1941</p>



*Max Edelstein*



*Anna Gefner*



*Ernestine (Theres)  
Kahn*

<p><b>ROSA STERN</b> 10.1.1867</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 1.7.1944</p>	<p><b>FRIEDA EGERT</b> 23.10.1928</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 9.10.1942</p>
<p><b>BETTY KOHUT</b> 12.4.1877</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH KIELCE</p>	<p><b>REGINA KOHUT</b> 17.10.1907</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH KIELCE</p>



*Egon Aufrichtig*

Photos: [www.aufrichtig.com](http://www.aufrichtig.com) and  
[www.rein-edelstein.com](http://www.rein-edelstein.com)

ON BEHALF OF THE MANY  
WHO WERE MURDERED AND  
WHO NOBODY REMEMBERS

IN MEMORY OF ALL  
JEWISH PEOPLE FOR WHOM  
LEOPOLDSTADT USED TO BE  
HOME

IN MEMORY OF ALL THOSE  
WHO HAD TO LIVE HERE  
IN ASSEMBLY FLATS

THEY WERE DEPRIVED  
OF THEIR HOMES AND  
OF THEIR LIVES.

30 000 OF THEM WERE  
DEPORTED AND MURDERED.  
AMONG THEM WERE MORE  
THAN 1600 CHILDREN.

IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT  
INFLUENCE JEWISH LIFE  
HAD ON LEOPOLDSTADT  
AND IN MEMORY OF JEWISH  
CULTURE, WHICH ENRICHED  
VIENNESE  
LIFE IN MANIFOLD WAYS

ZUM GEDENKEN AN ALLE  
JÜDISCHEN MENSCHEN,  
DIE IN DER  
LEOPOLDSTADT IHRE  
HEIMAT HATTEN

ZUM GEDENKEN AN ALLE,  
DIE HIER IN  
SAMMELWOHNUNGEN  
LEBEN MUSSTEN.

SIE WURDEN AUS  
IHRER HEIMAT UND  
AUS IHREM LEBEN  
GERISSEN.

30 000 VON IHNEN  
WURDEN DEPORTIERT  
UND ERMORDET,  
DARUNTER MEHR ALS  
1600 KINDER.

ZUR ERINNERUNG  
AN DAS JÜDISCHE  
LEBEN, DAS DIE  
LEOPOLDSTADT  
GEPRÄGT UND AN  
DIE JÜDISCHE KULTUR,  
DIE WIEN  
VIELFÄLTIG  
BEREICHERT HAT.

**SCHLOIME  
SCHECHNER**

25.12.1882

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH MALY TROSTINEC  
ERMORDET AM 6.6.1942

**DEBORAH  
SCHECHNER**

13.10.1888

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH MALY TROSTINEC  
ERMORDET AM 6.6.1942

**SIGFRIED  
MAYER**

8.1.1871

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH THERESIENSTADT  
TOD AM 22.6.1943

**GISELA  
BIRNBAUM**

19.2.1875

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH THERESIENSTADT  
TOD AM 5.2.1943

**JULIE  
SINGER**

26.10.1859

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH THERESIENSTADT  
TOD AM 3.11.1942

**MARTHA  
WAHRINGER**

19.7.1879

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH MALY TROSTINEC  
ERMORDET AM 18.9.1942

**VALERIE  
POLLITZER**

26.7.1882

DEPORTIERT 1942  
NACH THERESIENSTADT  
DEPORTIERT  
NACH AUSCHWITZ  
ERMORDET 1944

**LEOPOLD  
POLLITZER**

11.6.1873

DEPORTIERT 1941  
NACH LAGOW-OPATOW  
ERMORDET 1942  
IN TREBLINKA



*Leopoldstadt Temple:  
After a drawing by  
Rudolf von Alt*

The **Leopoldstadt Temple** was Vienna's largest synagogue and could accommodate a congregation of over 3500. This synagogue, with its impressive and richly decorated façade, once gave expression to a newly emerging and self-confident Viennese Jewry. In contrast to the Municipal Temple this synagogue was not concealed behind a tenement block frontage but stood out clearly and noticeably as a Jewish house of God. Until the November Pogrom in 1938 Leopoldstadt boasted almost fifty synagogues and places of worship. The National Socialists devastated and destroyed them in their entirety.

<p><b>BENZION SIGALL</b> 15.10.1900</p> <p>ERMORDET IN BELZEC</p>	<p><b>RAHEL WEISSBERG</b> 28.2.1901</p> <p>ERMORDET IN BELZEC</p>
<p><b>ALICE KOCH</b> 19.10.1900</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MINSK</p>	<p><b>HERMANN WEINBERG</b> 4.7.1863</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET AM 14.7.1942</p>

<p><b>BERNHARD SACHS</b> 19.11.1882</p> <p>1941 DEPORTIERT NACH LODZ</p>	<p><b>ADELE SACHS</b> 18.6.1890</p> <p>1941 DEPORTIERT NACH LODZ</p>
<p><b>BRANE TRAUBE</b> 1.1.1896</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT 1943 IN AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET</p>	<p><b>ELSE TRAUBE</b> 11.1.1933</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT 1943 IN AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET</p>

## Station 2: Jewish Performing Art at the Reklame Theatre (Nestroyhof)

*This station is situated at 36 Prater-  
straße, next to the dry cleaners.*

Benzion Sigall, Rahel Weissberg, Alice Koch and Hermann Weinberg were actors.

### **Hermann Weinberg**

was born in the Ukraine on 4 July 1863. Very early on he developed an interest in the Yiddish theatre and by 1886 had already earned the right to lead his own ensemble.

From 1901 onwards he worked in Vienna. In 1905 he became the director of his own company and later worked as an actor at various Yiddish theatres; between 1936 and 1937 he performed at the Reklame Theatre. Hermann Weinberg was regarded as an initiator of the first Jewish theatre in Vienna (Voice, 26 January 1928).

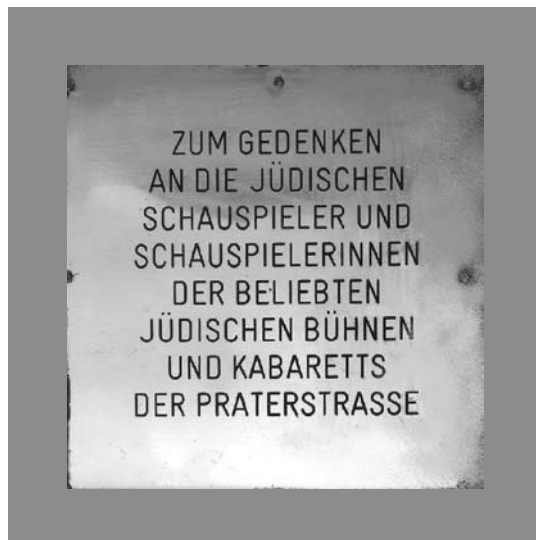
He was married to the actress Salcia Weinberg with whom he had eight children.



Their last place of residence was at 33/4 Zirkusgasse in the 2nd district in Vienna. Hermann Weinberg was deported to Theresienstadt and murdered in Auschwitz.

Source: Brigitte Dallinger, Verloschene Sterne, Picus Verlag, 1998.

**Praterstraße** formed the centre of Jewish theatrical life. Numerous touring companies performed Yiddish drama here. Revue ensembles such as the Budapest Orpheum launched their careers in Leopoldstadt and appealed not only to a Jewish audience but became all-Viennese institutions. The Reklame Theatre and the Roland Theatre were the best-known companies. A large number of theatres closed their doors in the early 1930s. Jewish actors and review artists were persecuted and murdered by the National Socialists or forced into exile.



IN COMMEMORATION OF  
THE JEWISH ACTORS AND  
ACTRESSES  
OF PRATERSTRASSE'S  
POPULAR JEWISH  
THEATRES AND CABARETS

<p><b>ROSA FELDSCHUH</b> 15.9.1861</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 25.3.1943</p>	<p><b>JULIUS FELDSCHUH</b> 17.12.1889</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 4.9.1942</p>
<p><b>REGINE FELDSCHUH</b> 13.6.1895</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 4.9.1942</p>	<p><b>OSIAS DRUCKS</b> 16.2.1902</p> <p>DEPORTIERT NACH BUCHENWALD TOD AM 18.3.1942</p>

<p><b>SALOMON HINDLER</b> 28.12.1891</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LODZ ERMORDET IN CHELMNO AM 10.9.1942</p>	<p><b>DORA HINDLER</b> 30.6.1891</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LODZ ERMORDET IN CHELMNO AM 10.9.1942</p>
<p><b>LEICIA LITTMANN</b> 1.3.1890</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LODZ</p>	<p><b>RUTH LITTMANN</b> 12.2.1933</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LODZ</p>

## Station 3: Coffee Houses

*This station is at 33 Praterstraße (the square by the Galaxie-Haus), next to one of the columns in the square.*

**Salomon and Dora Hindler** lived with their children Otto and Erna at 16 Zirkusgasse. Salomon was a soldier in World War I. He returned from the war with frostbite to his fingers and was unable to continue with his job as a plumber. He therefore had to make a living for his family as a peddler. 'Schloime' was often in the claque at the Carl Theatre, which used to be at the site of Station 3. The claque occupied the standing room where at premiers people were paid 30 Groschen to clap vigorously as soon as the general applause showed signs of subsiding.

**Praterstraße** used to be one of the focal points of Jewish life in Vienna. There were numerous associations: religious societies, Zionist groups, sports clubs and cultural societies. Beyond that there was a multitude of coffee houses in Praterstraße, e.g. the Reklame Café or the Dogenhof Café, that were frequented by many Jews.

In those days the coffee house played a significant role. People could read every newspaper there, play chess or cards and meet friends.

“Here a newcomer could find out where his relatives were staying and where a hot meal could be had. Here people closed deals, exchanged news and scrounged a few pennies off others. Some coffee houses offered shelter from the cold or were reading rooms for those who lived in hovels, some were like living rooms where one could lose oneself in tarot cards for a few hours instead of being numbed by alcohol.”

Source: Ruth Beckermann, *Die Mazzesinsel*; Löcker Verlag, Wien 1984.



IN MEMORY OF  
PRATERSTRASSE'S  
NUMEROUS  
COFFEE HOUSES THAT  
PROVIDED  
A SECOND HOME TO  
MANY JEWISH PEOPLE.



## Station 4: The Turkish Temple

*This station is at 22 Zirkusgasse.*

From a report by Rita Koch:

*"I lived in Zirkusgasse, diagonally across from the Turkish Temple. It was set on fire. And directly across from my place there used to be a Zionist reading room where they threw the books out of the windows and burnt them. A week later Christians came by and took the remnants of the prayer books with them as lucky charms."*

Source: Erzählte Geschichte, Band 3. Jüdische Schicksale. Publisher: Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes.

The Sephardic Jews in Vienna were known as the **'Turkish Community'**. Their religious rites and traditions were derived from the Spanish Jewry. In Vienna members of this community used to be under the protection of the Ottoman Empire. This protection gave them more freedom at a time when the Ashkenazim (as Austrian citizens) were still suffering harsh discrimination. Even under National Socialism Sephardic Jews frequently benefited from their foreign citizenship. It is no longer possible to establish just how many of them were able to escape to Turkey, Romania or Bulgaria. Their synagogue, the centre of Sephardic life in Vienna, was a splendid Middle Eastern style building where every year the birthdays of both the Ottoman sultan and the Austrian emperor used to be celebrated on the same day.



IN COMMEMORATION  
OF THE  
EXPELLED AND  
MURDERED  
MEMBERS OF THE  
SEPHARDIC COMMUNITY

## Station 5: Assembly Flats

*This station is at 9 Schmelzgasse.*



Immediately following the annexation of Austria into the German Reich the aryanisation of dwellings began. In part this process was organised, in part it took place as 'wild' actions, which meant nothing other than that Jewish tenants and owners were driven from their homes by their neighbours. The annexation precipitated the permanent expulsion and 'relocation' of Viennese Jews within the city. After being forced from their own homes, they were then moved from one assembly flat to another, where they had to share the most cramped of conditions with other people.



IN THIS BUILDING  
143 HUMAN BEINGS  
WERE CRAMMED INTO  
ASSEMBLY FLATS BEFORE  
THE NAZIS DEPORTED  
THEM.

ONLY TEN OF THEM  
SURVIVED.

*Within the context of the 1998 exhibition 'Destroyed Culture' the artist Hannes Turbo covered several paving stones from here with brass and engraved them with the names of five former residents of this building.*



<p><b>ARTHUR ACKERMANN</b> 7.10.1906</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT NACH THERESIENSTADT TOD IN DACHAU AM 3.3.1945</p>	<p><b>FRIEDERIKE ACKERMANN</b> 25.10.1915</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT</p>
<p><b>SAMUEL ACKERMANN</b> 22.10.1940</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT</p>	<p><b>MARGARETHE KÖRNER</b> 21.1.1898</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT TOD IN STUTTHOF-SCHIPPEN AM 25.12.1944</p>

<p><b>SALOMON SPITZER</b> 24.10.1858</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH WLODAWA</p>	<p><b>MELANIE WEINBERG</b> 14.3.1875</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH RIGA</p>
<p><b>REGINE STEPPER</b> 5.12.1907</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH RIGA</p>	<p><b>BELLA STEPPER</b> 6.4.1939</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH RIGA</p>

## Station 6: Judaicum

*This station is on Taborstraße  
in the square bordering the  
Carmelite Church.*



*“Having disappeared without trace and not even remembered by plaques is the enormous number of social, cultural and political institutions in Vienna before the annexation. They included libraries, public kitchens, homes for children and apprentices, charitable trusts (even for ‘impoverished Jews with hearing defects’), orphanages, professional associations, actors’ unions, women’s groups, schools, Zionist societies, as well as the ‘First Austrian Peddlers Protection Society’ and a ‘Jewish Workers Self-Help Organisation’.*

Source: Erika Wantoch ‘Was war und nie mehr sein wird’, Profil 1988



IN MEMORY OF THE APPROXIMATELY 160 SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS JEWISH INSTITUTIONS IN THE CARMELITE QUARTER.

<b>JOSEF MENDEL FEINGOLD</b> 12.1.1858  DEPORTIERT NACH BUCHENWALD TOD AM 5.10.1939	<b>ROSA BILGUREI</b> 14.3.1895  1942 DEPORTIERT NACH IZBICA
<b>GERTRUDE BILGUREI</b> 14.7.1919  1942 DEPORTIERT NACH IZBICA	<b>ERICH BILGUREI</b> 23.9.1923  1942 DEPORTIERT NACH IZBICA

<b>FANNY NEUBAUER</b> 3.1.1859  1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 2.12.1942	<b>NELLI NEUBAUER</b> 17.7.1903  1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 3.1.1943
<b>SAMUEL SCHRUBER</b> 29.7.1905  DEPORTIERT NACH DACHAU TOD AM 16.6.1942	<b>LUDWIG LIBAU</b> 30.8.1876  SELBSTMORD IN WIEN AM 2.4.1941

## Station 7: The Belcz Prayer house

*Station 7a is situated on the corner of Kleine Sperlgasse and Lilienbrunnengasse.*

*Station 7 is at 18 Lilienbrunnengasse.\**

\* Source of this address and many other addresses of the 'Path of Remembrance' can be found in:


Patricia Steines: Addresses from the 2. District (unpublished manuscript), 1990–2005

## Jewish Charity

Jewish religious tradition calls for charity in the original meaning of 'justice' in terms of social harmony. No member of the community is left outside the safety net of social benefits. The poor are entitled to support and need not regard themselves as mere receivers of alms. In this context it was always ensured that those concerned were provided with help for self-help – for example, by granting them loans.

For many of the refugees from Galicia at the beginning of the 20th century the networks of charity – the various organisations – were their first new home abroad.

During the Nazi era these networks continued to exist, supporting those who were already being exposed to severe persecution.



ZUM GEDENKEN  
AN DIE  
BELCZER SCHUL,  
DAS BETHAUS DES  
UNTERSTÜTZUNGSVEREINS  
GEMILATH CHESSED

IN COMMEMORATION  
OF THE BELCZ "SCHUL";  
THE PRAYER HOUSE  
OF THE RELIEF  
ORGANISATION  
CALLED  
"GEMILATH CHESSED"



## Station 8: Pupils

*This station is in front of the grammar school at 2c Kleine Sperrgasse.*

The **siblings Fleischmann and Lauber** belonged to a group of children and youngsters who last lived in assembly flats at 10 Haasgasse, before being deported without their parents and then murdered.

The **ousting** of Jews from schools was a prime aim of the Nazis. Those not considered Aryan according to the National Socialist racial laws were expelled as early as April 1938 and taught in a small number of segregated schools. This campaign affected 20 per cent of Vienna's pupils. Within a very short period of time Austrian schools were declared 'free of Jews'. A 1938 decree issued by Vienna's Board of Education stated: "Jewish pupils at Vienna's private grammar schools are to be separated according to achievement. Until a final ruling on the matter of Jewish pupils at Vienna's middle schools is made, it will be the onerous duty of Aryan teachers to do their jobs at the specified Jewish schools."



IN COMMEMORATION  
OF ALL THE JEWISH  
CHILDREN AND  
ADOLESCENTS  
WHO WERE MOCKED AND  
EXPELLED BY TEACHERS,  
AS WELL AS BEATEN AND  
SPAT UPON  
BY CLASSMATES

<p><b>LILLI KOCH</b> 5.7.1934</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 4.9.1942</p>	<p><b>HELMUT FRIED</b> 15.12.1924</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LODZ</p>
<p><b>GUSTAV LAUBER</b> 13.4.1929</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH MODLIBORZYCE</p>	<p><b>EUGENIE TANDLER</b> 9.4.1931</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH AUSCHWITZ</p>

<p><b>FRITZ KURZ</b> 15.6.1895</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>	<p><b>VILMA HOLLÄNDER</b> 7.8.1907</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>
<p><b>EMILIE HOLLÄNDER</b> 2.11.1923</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>	<p><b>WALTER HOLLÄNDER</b> 8.3.1936</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>

## Station 9: Assembly Camps

*This station is in the courtyard in front of the wall of the school at 2a Kleine Sperlgasse.*

The first 'stone' bears the names of four children, aged 8, 11, 12 and 16, who were deported without their parents and murdered.


## Assembly Camps

Those selected for deportation were only permitted to take hand luggage to the assembly camp where, under conditions of extremely poor hygiene, they often had to wait several days for the departure of the next transport – a transport that mostly led to their deaths.

From a report by Franzi Löw, a Jewish Community Center welfare worker:

*“The Sperlasse used to be a school, all three camps were formerly schools. The classrooms had been emptied and people lay on mattresses, one placed next to the other, each person’s space to move being the size of their mattress. They weren’t given anything to cover themselves up with. In winter it was dreadful, there was no heating and people froze. But they didn’t stay in these camps for long, the transports were destined for Theresienstadt or Poland or some other unknown destination. The latter meaning a camp where the people were sent to the gas chambers on arrival.”*

Source: Doew



ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE  
RUND 45.000  
JÜDISCHEN MENSCHEN,  
DIE DIE LETZTEN TAGE  
VOR IHRER DEPORTATION  
UNTER FÜRCHTERLICHEN  
BEDINGUNGEN  
IN DIESEM SAMMELLAGER  
VERBRACHTEN.

IN COMMEMORATION OF  
APPROXIMATELY  
45 000 JEWISH PEOPLE  
WHO SPENT THE LAST  
DAYS BEFORE THEIR  
DEPORTATION IN  
APPALLING CONDITIONS  
IN THIS ASSEMBLY CAMP.

# 2006

1. Tempelgasse 3-5: The Leopoldstadt Temple
2. Praterstraße 36: Jewish Performing Art at the Reklame Theatre (Nestroyhof)
3. Praterstraße 33: Coffee Houses
4. Zirkusgasse 22: The Turkish Temple
5. Schmelzgasse 9: Assembly Flats
6. Corner of Taborstraße/Carmelite Church: Judaicum
7. Lilienbrunnengasse 18: the Belcz Prayer House
8. BRG Kl. Sperlgasse 2c: Pupils
9. Kleine Sperlgasse 2a: Assembly Camp
10. Krummbaumgasse 8: Soup Kitchen
11. Große Schiffgasse 8: 'Schiffschul' Temple
12. Karmelite Market: Aryanised Stalls
13. Leopoldsgasse 29: 'Polish Schul' Temple
14. Leopoldsgasse 26: Beth Jakob School Association
15. Corner of Im Werd/Leopoldsgasse: The Righteous and 'Submarines'
16. Malzgasse 7: Girls' School and Assembly Camp for the Sick and Elderly
17. Malzgasse 16: Jewish Boys' School

# 2007

18. Obere Augartenstr. 48: Benches and Parks forbidden to Jews (2009)
19. Große Pfarrgasse 5: Leopoldskirche' Church
20. Taborstr. 44: Poale Zion
21. Underground Exit Novarag.8: First Austrian Peddlers Protection Society
22. Pazmanitengasse 6: Pazmanite Synagogue
23. Heinestr. 4: Jura Soyfer and lesser known poets
24. Castellezgasse 35: Assembly Camp
25. Vereinsgasse 21: Grammar School, Vereinsgasse
26. Volkertplatz: Street of Remembrance'
27. Nordbahnstr. 50: former 'Nordbahnhof' Station
28. Praterstern 1: Educational Institutions (2009)
29. Heinestr. 35: Czortkow Rabbi Israel Friedmann
30. Praterstern: Pavement Scrubbing (2009)
31. Praterstr. 60: Aryanised Jewish Shops
32. Czerningasse 7a: Jewish Inhabitants
33. Czerningasse 6: Jewish 'Soul doctors'



# The Path of Remembrance through Leopoldstadt



2006: Stations 1–17  
2007: Stations 18–33

THE PATH OF REMEMBRANCE THROUGH LEOPOLDSTADT

<p><b>MAX SPIEGEL</b> 30.5.1859</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>	<p><b>LEONTINE CHARMATZ</b> 13.1.1873</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LA60W-OPATOW</p>
<p><b>IDA SCHÖN</b> 27.5.1892</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH WLODAWA</p>	<p><b>OTTO HELLER</b> 24.2.1908</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1939 NACH NISKO</p>

## Station 10: Soup Kitchen

*This station is situated at 8 Krumm-  
baumgasse.*

## Soup Kitchen

Especially with regard to matters of nutrition, religious Jews were dependent on mutual help and support. Jewish migration from the east had increased steadily since World War I. A large number of war refugees were pious Jews and therefore dependent on kosher food. The soup kitchen in Krummbaumgasse offered meals with ritually prepared food.

Following the Nazi invasion the expulsion of the Jewish population from business life led to increased impoverishment, so that more and more people became reliant upon the social services. Between 1938 and 1943 the soup kitchens served approximately one million free meals.

Source: Jewish Community Center (IKG)



IN MEMORY OF THE  
NUMEROUS SOUP  
KITCHENS WHERE THE  
JEWISH COMMUNITY  
PROVIDED FOR THEIR  
NEEDY MEMBERS.



## Station 11: Schiffschul

*This station is at 8 Große Schiffgasse.*

*Schiffschul:*


*Source: Dr. Pierre Genée*

*'Wiener Synagogen 1825–1936'*

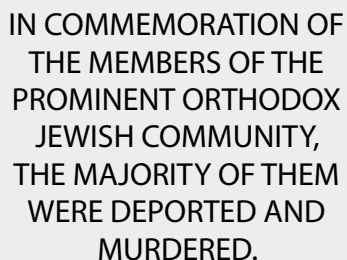
The **Schiffschul** was the name given to the synagogue in Große Schiffgasse. It used to be one of the most important houses of God of the Viennese orthodox Jewry. This synagogue was laid to waste during the pogrom in 1938 (the so-called 'Pogromnacht') with the active support of the Viennese population; the cult objects were desecrated and destroyed during that night.

From a report by Benno Kern:  
*'The street was black, completely black, full of SA and SS and the rabble crowding around them. They made a big bonfire in the large square with all the wood they could find and burnt the entire contents of the 'Schiffschul'. They carried out the Tora scrolls, all the prayer books and anything else that could possibly be burnt – and dragged them onto the bonfire. The flames were blazing four, five meters high. Then they unrolled the scrolls while the screaming rabble danced around on them.'*

Source: Doew



ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE  
MITGLIEDER DER  
BEDEUTENDEN  
ORTHODOXEN  
JÜDISCHEN GEMEINDE.  
EIN GROSSTEIL VON  
IHNEN WURDE  
DEPORTIERT UND  
ERMORDET.



IN COMMEMORATION OF  
THE MEMBERS OF THE  
PROMINENT ORTHODOX  
JEWISH COMMUNITY,  
THE MAJORITY OF THEM  
WERE DEPORTED AND  
MURDERED.

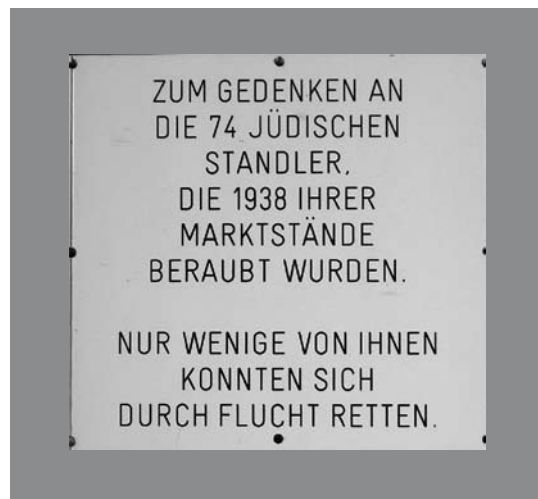
<p><b>RUDOLF SONNENSCHNEIN</b> 25.5.1889</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1939 NACH NISKO</p>	<p><b>THERESE SONNENSCHNEIN</b> 24.12.1890</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1943 NACH AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET 1943</p>
<p><b>RICHARD WEIHS</b> 13.12.1892</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1943 NACH AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET 1943</p>	<p><b>MATHILDE WEIHS</b> 20.1.1895</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1943 NACH AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET 1943</p>

## Station 12: The Carmelite Market

*This station is within market area along the Leopoldsgasse.*

Leopold (Schani) Sonnenschein, father of Rudolf, was a co-founder of the Carmelite Market. He brought watermelons by horse drawn cart from Hungary. (If Leopold fell asleep, the horse would even find its own way.) **Rudolf Sonnenschein** took over the market stall. He was the first to introduce bananas to Vienna and therefore was known as the 'Banana King'. He preserved the fruits in specially tempered containers. **Therese Sonnenschein** helped her brother with the work.

Two-thirds of the stalls of the **Carmelite Market** were run by Jewish traders. That number was reflected in a customer base that in this area consisted largely of Jews. The theft of the stalls - and with it the source of the victims' livelihoods - took place at an incredibly rapid pace: by the summer of 1938 the commissioner in charge was able to announce that the marketplace was 'free of Jews'.



IN COMMEMORATION OF  
THE 74 JEWISH MARKET  
VENDORS, WHO WERE  
DEPRIVED OF THEIR  
STALLS IN 1938.  
ONLY A FEW OF THEM  
MANAGED TO ESCAPE.

<p><b>SZMUL SURA MAYER CYGLER</b> AUS CZESTOCHOWA POLEN</p> <p>ERMORDET 1942 IN TREBLINKA</p>	<p><b>MARTHA BAUMFELD</b> 26.6.1926</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 18.9.1942</p>
<p><b>JAKOB GROSSMANN</b> 15.10.1879</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1939 NACH BUCHENWALD NACH NISKO DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>	<p><b>ERNA GROSSMANN</b> 28.5.1885</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH OPOLE</p>

## Station 13: The Polish Schul

*This station is situated at 29 Leopoldsgasse.*

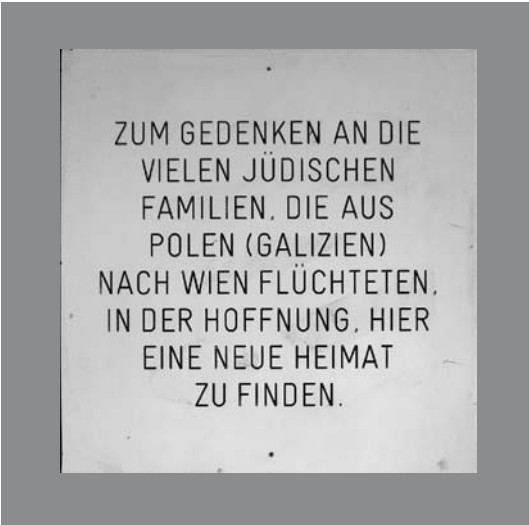
**Jakob Grossmann** was one of those subjected to 'anthropological examinations' in the stadium.

The National Socialists were obsessed with the idea that Jews had 'racial' characteristics that distinguished them from other people. In 1939, in order to support this conviction, over 400 people were forced to undergo a pseudo-scientific check-up in Vienna's Prater Stadium.

Those concerned had their biographical data recorded, samples of their hair were taken, impressions of their faces were made and their physics were measured. Once the National Socialists had completed their research work the victims of persecution were transported from the Prater Stadium to the concentration camp at Buchenwald.



The **Polish Schul** was a synagogue that, just as the Schiffschul, appealed predominantly to orthodox Jews. Middle Eastern in appearance, the building provided facilities for the ritual needs of orthodox Jews. The Polish Schul was able to accommodate more than 500 visitors.

A photograph of a commemorative plaque with German text. The text is centered and reads: "ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE VIELEN JÜDISCHEN FAMILIEN, DIE AUS POLEN (GALIZIEN) NACH WIEN FLÜCHTETEN, IN DER HOFFNUNG, HIER EINE NEUE HEIMAT ZU FINDEN." The plaque is set against a dark background.

ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE  
VIELEN JÜDISCHEN  
FAMILIEN, DIE AUS  
POLEN (GALIZIEN)  
NACH WIEN FLÜCHTETEN,  
IN DER HOFFNUNG, HIER  
EINE NEUE HEIMAT  
ZU FINDEN.

An English translation of the commemorative plaque text, presented in a light gray box. The text is centered and reads: "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE MANY JEWISH FAMILIES WHO FLED FROM POLAND (GALICIA) TO VIENNA, IN THE HOPE OF FINDING A NEW HOME HERE."

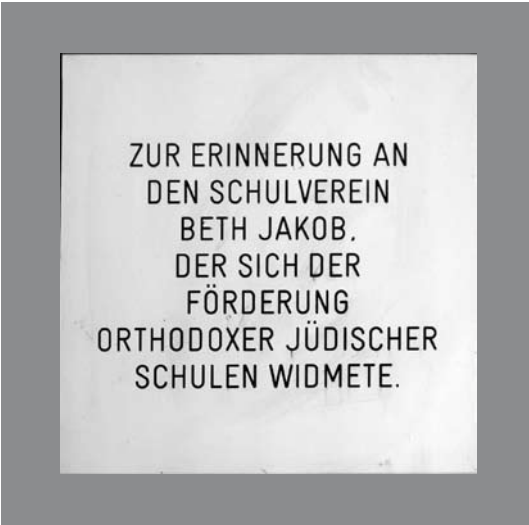
IN COMMEMORATION  
OF THE MANY  
JEWISH FAMILIES  
WHO FLED FROM  
POLAND (GALICIA)  
TO VIENNA, IN THE HOPE  
OF FINDING A NEW HOME  
HERE.

<p><b>MICHAEL FROMMER</b> 16.12.1849</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 15.9.1942</p>	<p><b>FEIGE UNSCHULD</b> 30.5.1878</p> <p>1941 DEPORTIERT NACH LODZ</p>
<p><b>WANDA BERGMANN</b> 24.11.1929</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 18.9.1942</p>	<p><b>SONJA BERGMANN</b> 13.1.1932</p> <p>1942 DEPORTIERT MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 18.9.1942</p>

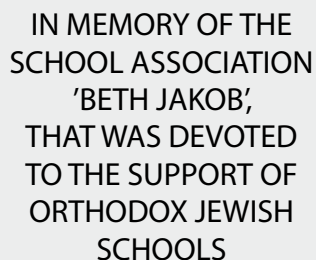
## Station 14: The 'Beth Jakob' School Association

*This station is at 26 Leopoldsgasse.*

The school association '**Beth Jakob**' was founded in 1928. Its main aim was to promote Jewish education. The girls' organisation 'Beth Jakob' supported orthodox educational establishments for girls, whereas the society called 'Keren Ha Tora' contributed to the maintenance and support of institutions for boys on the basis of orthodox Judaism.



ZUR ERINNERUNG AN  
DEN SCHULVEREIN  
BETH JAKOB,  
DER SICH DER  
FÖRDERUNG  
ORTHODOXER JÜDISCHER  
SCHULEN WIDMETE.



IN MEMORY OF THE  
SCHOOL ASSOCIATION  
'BETH JAKOB',  
THAT WAS DEVOTED  
TO THE SUPPORT OF  
ORTHODOX JEWISH  
SCHOOLS

<p><b>TINI KLEINMANN</b> 2.1.1893</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MINSK</p>	<p><b>HERTA KLEINMANN</b> 7.4.1922</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MINSK</p>
<p><b>OSKAR HIRSCH</b> 22.11.1903</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1939 NACH NISKÓ</p>	<p><b>BERTHOLD SCHWARZTUCH</b> 9.5.1852</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MODLIBORZYCE</p>

<p><b>SURE MEHLER-BERGMANN</b> 1.10.1883</p> <p>VERHAFTET 17.2.1943 DEPORTIERT 3.3.1943 NACH AUSCHWITZ</p>	<p><b>OSKAR HOJTASCH</b> 6.12.1889</p> <p>VERHAFTET 28.11.1944 DEPORTIERT 1944 NACH MAUTHAUSEN TOD AM 12.3.1945 IN SOLVAY TSSCHECHOSLOWAKEI</p>
<p><b>JOSEF HERZFELD</b> 11.4.1888</p> <p>VERHAFTET 21.5.1943 DEPORTIERT 25.5.1943 NACH THERESIENSTADT ERMORDET AM 18.5.1944 IN AUSCHWITZ</p>	<p><b>ROSA NEUMANN</b> 22.3.1898</p> <p>VERHAFTET 27.1.1941 DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH RAVENSBRÜCK TOD IM APRIL 1942</p>

## Station 15:

### The Righteous and Those in Hiding (the so-called 'submarines')

*This station is situated at the corner of Leopoldsgasse and Im Werd.*

#### **Tini and Herta Kleinmann**

The Kleinmann family lived at 11 Im Werd, where the parents ran a decorators' shop.

Fritz Kleinmann, who survived the holocaust, reported the following in an interview:

*"During the November Pogrom one of my sisters was forced into street scrubbing by friends from her youth who had become staunch SA members. She and other Jews had to clean the streets with toothbrushes. This was sheer harassment while bystanders looked on, spitting at them and beating them. This was quite normal back then. My sister emigrated to England in 1939 after signing a contract to work as a domestic servant. My mother sent my eleven-year-old brother to strangers*

*in America. On 6 June 1942, while my father and I were already in the concentration camp, my mother and my second sister were taken from their flat and deported to the east. Both of them were shot to death in Minsk.”* Source: Rosa Antifa

The ‘righteous among the nations’ denotes people who protected and supported Jewish men and women while putting their own lives at risk. In Yad Vashem (Israel) a tree is planted for each righteous person among the nations. Some of these trees are in memory of Austrian citizens.

Those described as ‘submarines’ were the persecuted who were able to hide with the help of friends, acquaintances and ‘righteous people’ or by means of fake documents. Where Austria is concerned, 1500 people who lived in hiding for extended periods of time have been identified by name. One third of them, however, did not survive the times due to carelessness, betrayal or other tragic circumstances. (Abridged version of Brigitte Ungar-Klein’s text)

ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE  
ZAHLREICHEN JUDEN UND  
JÜDINNEN, DIE  
VERSUCHT HABEN, DEM  
NAZITERROR DURCH EIN  
LEBEN IM VERBORGENEN  
ZU ENTKOMMEN.

NUR WENIGE VON IHNEN  
HABEN ÜBERLEBT.

IN COMMEMORATION  
OF THE MANY JEWISH  
MEN AND WOMEN WHO  
ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE  
THE NAZI TERROR BY  
GOING INTO HIDING.

ONLY A FEW OF THEM  
SURVIVED.

<p><b>MARGARETHE NEUMANN</b> GEB. HERZL 20.5.1893</p> <p>1941 STEINHOF DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT</p>	<p><b>FANNI FISCHER</b> 7.4.1850</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT ERMORDET 1942 IN TREBLINKA</p>
<p><b>LIESELOTTE WEICHELBAUM</b> 18.8.1934</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 18.9.1942</p>	<p><b>OLGA HOROWITZ</b> 27.4.1928</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH RIGA</p>

IN MEMORY OF THE  
JEWISH GIRLS' SCHOOL  
OF THE TALMUD-TORA  
SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,  
THE WOMEN'S TRADE  
SCHOOL AS WELL AS THE  
DR KRÜGER HOME FOR  
GIRLS.

IN COMMEMORATION OF  
THE SICK AND ELDERLY  
JEWISH MEN AND  
WOMEN, FOR WHOM AN  
ASSEMBLY CAMP WAS  
ESTABLISHED HERE IN THE  
HOME FOR GIRLS.

## Station 16:

The Girls' School of  
the Talmud-Tora  
Educational Society /  
Assembly Camp for  
the Sick and Elderly

*This station is at the corner of  
Leopoldsgasse and Malzgasse.*

### **Margarethe Neumann**

*"Margarethe Neumann, born on  
20 May 1893, daughter of Theo-  
dor Herzl, the founder of modern  
Zionism, was – in the course of the  
general relocation of Jewish pa-  
tients – taken from the Purkersdorf  
sanatorium to the institution at  
Steinhof on 21 March 1943. On 31  
August 1942 she was transferred  
to the headquarters for Jewish  
emigration and, along with her  
husband, deported to Theresien-  
stadt on 10 September 1942. The  
date and place of their deaths are  
unknown ..."*

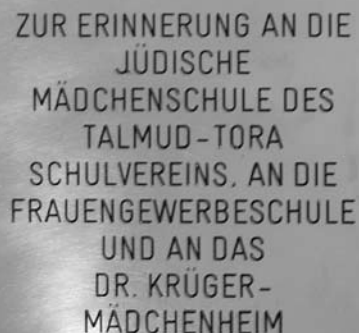
Source: Wolfgang Neugebauer,  
The Jewish Victims of Euthanasia  
in Austria, a lecture, 1999.

The so-called **Dr Krüger Home** was the location of the girls' school of the Talmud-Tora School Association. There, daughters of orthodox parents received instruction in home economics, sewing and dressmaking, as well as in languages, music and activities focusing on arts and crafts. The school was closed in 1938.

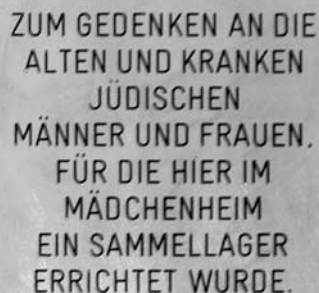
From 1940 to 1942 the former boarding school for girls was used as a home for the sick and the elderly.

*"...all the other old people's homes were closed down virtually overnight in the summer of 1942 in the course of the first wave of deportations and the residents were transferred to the 'emigration camp' at 2a Kleine Sperrgasse. There, Dr. Max Birnbaum's only remaining task was to ensure that each of those destined for deportation received a blanket and – since there were no suitcases – some string in order to tie up the few remaining belongings which they were allowed to take with them."*

Source: Historians' Commission



ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DIE  
JÜDISCHE  
MÄDCHENSCHULE DES  
TALMUD-TORA  
SCHULVEREINS, AN DIE  
FRAUENGEWERBESCHULE  
UND AN DAS  
DR. KRÜGER-  
MÄDCHENHEIM



ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE  
ALTEN UND KRANKEN  
JÜDISCHEN  
MÄNNER UND FRAUEN,  
FÜR DIE HIER IM  
MÄDCHENHEIM  
EIN SAMMELLAGER  
ERRICHTET WURDE.

<p><b>JEDIDA GLÄSER</b> 28.6.1841</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH IZBICA</p>	<p><b>ROSA GLÄSER</b> 6.3.1906</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH IZBICA</p>
<p><b>JOSEF GLÄSER</b> 3.1.1926</p> <p>DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH IZBICA</p>	<p><b>ARTHUR ÖSTERREICHER</b> 29.5.1904</p> <p>TOD IN DACHAU AM 16.5.1939</p>


## Station 17: The Boys' School and the Museum.

*This station is situated at 16 Malz-  
gasse.*

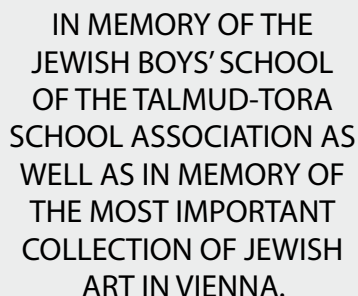


**From 1850** the Talmud-Tora school association had run a school that offered education and training for children of orthodox parents. On 10 November 1938 the school and the prayer house were destroyed. The headmaster and the teachers of the school were severely maltreated.

Also located here was the first Jewish museum in Vienna – claimed by many to have been the first Jewish museum worldwide. The museum's collection was stolen in 1938 and taken to other museums in Vienna. Since the opening of the new Jewish museum those parts of the holdings restored to the Jewish community have been on display there.



ZUR ERINNERUNG AN  
DIE JÜDISCHE  
KNABENSCHULE DES  
TALMUD-TORA  
SCHULVEREINS  
UND AN DIE  
BEDEUTENDSTE  
SAMMLUNG JÜDISCHER  
KUNST IN WIEN



IN MEMORY OF THE  
JEWISH BOYS' SCHOOL  
OF THE TALMUD-TORA  
SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AS  
WELL AS IN MEMORY OF  
THE MOST IMPORTANT  
COLLECTION OF JEWISH  
ART IN VIENNA.

<p>ZUM GEDENKEN AN ALLE JUDISCHEN MENSCHEN, DIE IN DER LEOPOLDSTADT IHRE HEIMAT HATTEN.</p> <p>ZUM GEDENKEN AN ALLE, DIE HIER IN SAMMELWÖHNUNGEN LEBEN MUSSTEN.</p>	<p>SIE WURDEN AUS IHRER HEIMAT UND AUS IHREM LEBEN GERISSEN.</p> <p>30 000 VON IHNEN WURDEN DEPORTIERT UND ERMORDET, DARUNTER MEHR ALS 1600 KINDER.</p>	<p>ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DAS JÜDISCHE LEBEN, DAS DIE LEOPOLDSTADT GEPRÄGT UND AN DIE JÜDISCHE KULTUR, DIE WIEN VIELFALTIG BEREICHERT HAT.</p>		
<p>STELLVERTRETEND FÜR DIE VIELEN ERMORDETEN, DEREN NIEMAND GEDENKT</p>	<p><b>MAX EDELSTEIN</b> 13.5.1902 DEPORTIERT 1942 VON ORANJY NACH AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET AM 14.10.1942</p>	<p><b>ANNA GEFNER BER. EDELSTEIN</b> 13.12.1900 DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT ERMORDET IN AUSCHWITZ IM OKTOBER 1944</p>	<p><b>ROSA STERN</b> 10.1.1907 DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 1.7.1944</p>	<p><b>FRIEDA EGERT</b> 23.10.1928 DEPORTIERT 1942 MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 8.10.1942</p>
	<p><b>ERNESTINE (THERES) KAHN</b> BER. AUFRICHTIG 26.12.1876 DEPORTIERT 1942 THERESIENSTADT ERMORDET IN AUSCHWITZ IM MAI 1944</p>	<p><b>EGON AUFRICHTIG</b> 7.2.1892 ERSCHOSSEN IN ZASA VICA-SABAC AM 12.10.1941</p>	<p><b>BETTY KOHUT</b> 12.4.1877 DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH KIELCE</p>	<p><b>REGINA KOHUT</b> 17.10.1907 DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH KIELCE</p>
<p>AUSGANGSPUNKT ← WEG DER ERINNERUNG DURCH DIE LEOPOLDSTADT</p>	<p><b>SCHLOIME SCHECHNER</b> 25.12.1882 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 6.8.1942</p>	<p><b>DEBORAH SCHECHNER</b> 13.10.1888 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 6.8.1942</p>	<p><b>JULIE SINGER</b> 26.10.1859 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 3.11.1942</p>	<p><b>MARTHA WAHRINGER</b> 19.7.1879 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH MALY TROSTINEC ERMORDET AM 18.8.1942</p>
	<p><b>SIGFRIED MAYER</b> 8.1.1871 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 22.6.1943</p>	<p><b>GISELA BIRNBAUM</b> 19.2.1875 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH THERESIENSTADT TOD AM 5.2.1943</p>	<p><b>VALERIE POLLITZER</b> 26.7.1862 DEPORTIERT 1942 NACH THERESIENSTADT DEPORTIERT NACH AUSCHWITZ ERMORDET 1944</p>	<p><b>LEOPOLD POLLITZER</b> 11.6.1873 DEPORTIERT 1941 NACH LAGOW-OPATOW ERMORDET 1942 IN TREBLINKA</p>

Station 1

# Places of deportation

All information can be obtained from the Austrian Resistance Movement Archive under [www.doew.at](http://www.doew.at)

## **Izbica, Modliborzyce, Opole and Wlodawa**

In the Lublin District in Poland.

## **Kielce, Lagow-Opatow**

In the Cracow (Kraków) district in Poland.

Ghettos were established by the National Socialists in all of these locations, where a large proportion of the inhabitants were Jewish. In the years 1941 and 1942 Jewish men, women and children from Austria and the so-called 'Altreich' were sent to these ghettos. In the course of 'Operation Reinhard' the ghettos were liquidated and everybody from the Lublin District was murdered in the extermination camps in Sobibor, Belzec and Majdanek. The Jews from the Cracow District were murdered in Treblinka.

## **Kowno / Kaunas**

In Lithuania. All deportees sent there were executed immediately upon arrival.

## **Lodz / Litzmannstadt**

The ghetto of Lodz was one of the largest in Poland. In autumn 1941 5000 Austrian Jews were deported to Lodz. A great number of people died as a consequence of the unbearable living conditions. In 1942 most of the survivors died in the gas chambers of Chelmno.

## **Majdanek**

Concentration / Extermination camp in Poland.

## **Maly Trostinec**

Estate near Minsk. It was there that most Austrian Jews were murdered. On arrival the deportees were shot to death in pits. From 1942 onwards gas vans were used as well.

## **Minsk**

The capital of Belarus where a ghetto was established. Mass executions began in 1941.

## **Nisko**

The men deported to Nisko in 1939 were hounded across the German-Soviet border by warning shots. There, most were put in labour camps.

## **Riga**

The capital of Latvia where a ghetto was established. Most of the Austrian deportees lost their lives in mass executions or due to the appalling living conditions.

## **Theresienstadt**

A ghetto from which most people were sent to extermination camps.

## **Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka**

Extermination camps in Poland.

## **Drancy**

A camp near Paris from where the refugees were deported to Auschwitz in 40 transports.



## **Westerbork**

Jewish transit camp in the Netherlands. From there Jews were deported to Auschwitz, Sobibor or Theresienstadt.

## **Dachau, Buchenwald, Ravensbrück, Stutthof**

Concentration camps in Germany.

## **Mauthausen**

Concentration camp in Austria.

## **Sabac**

In Serbia. In the course of reprisals 2100 men were shot to death there.

# Supporters

The Stones of Remembrance Association would like to thank all its supporters – not only for their monetary contribution, but also for spreading the idea and helping with words and deeds.

Supporters who honour the 'Path of Remembrance' (through sponsorships, 'stones' and donations)

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KMS Kleine Spergasse 2a, Bibliothek  
Mitglieder der Kulturkommission  
Leopoldstadt  
Mitglieder des ehemaligen „Young  
Austria“  
Volksschule Kleine Spergasse 2a

# Word or Thanks

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# Information

## **Stones of Remembrance Society**

**www.**

**steinedererinnerung.net**

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Are you interested in

- sponsorship of your own relatives (or of victims who have no living relations), Stones or donations
- learning more about our project
- being included on our mailing list
- ordering one of our publications

Then visit our homepage or contact us in writing.

Sponsorship of a 'Stone of Remembrance': € 120

Stones for explanatory plaques and direction markers € 18, € 36 or € 72

Bank transfers

Bank: Erste Bank

Account Name:

Steine der Erinnerung

Sort Code: 20111

Account No: 28641890700

From overseas:

Erste Bank Sort Code: 20111

BIC: GIBAATWW IBAN:

AT432011128641890700

## **Guided tours of the 'Path of Remembrance through Leopoldstadt'**

Walter Jurascheck – state approved tour guide

Mobile: 0699/1925 15 24

walter.jurascheck@chello.at

Languages: German and English

Price: € 12

Groups by arrangement