

Living History The Photo Album

Photographs from Europe 1876-1950
Preserved by Holocaust Survivors

Produced by Club Nissim

September 2011—Elul 5771

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FOREWORD

Europe before World War II: the world of the *shtetel*, large and small Jewish communities, rich and poor, cosmopolitan and rural—all destroyed, millions killed and those who survived left to restart their lives and save their memories. Captured in "Living History—Volume IV: The Photo Album," published by Club Nissim of the Boro Park Y, the pictures awaken in your heart the world the refugees left behind and the lives they have rebuilt in the United States. The legacy of their lives, the traditions they have kept alive, and the memories of that world they left behind, is their bequest to the Jewish Community that has grown and flourished in our community; this is what we are gathering to honor on Sunday, September 18, the 10th Anniversary of the start of Club Nissim, Day program for Holocaust Survivors.

Funded by the Claims Conference and UJA/Federation, Club Nissim was named by its members and signifies their understanding of what happened to them and therefore the need to tell us their stories. In the ten years it has been in existence it has grown from a handful to over 1,200 individuals who have come to the Y, participating in programs on all levels—exercise classes to keep healthy, lectures, extensive Jewish learning, trips and special events. Focusing on the positive, maintaining a sense of living life to the fullest, and being a living memorial to their family, friends and communities lost in Churban Europe—that is their ultimate victory!

We will continue this work because we owe it to the living reminders of the past who came to America and were the founders of many of the shuls, yeshivas, and chesed organizations that serve our community. We must continue the legacy they have taught us, the strength to continue despite hardships and pain.

I thank the Board of Directors for their continued support of this vital program. The greatest share of the credit is due the staff of Club Nissim who have achieved a level of programming that is unique in this area, and the Y staff that provide the support services that make this program possible.

It has been a privilege to work with the Board of Directors and staff to serve the members of Club Nissim in a dignified and productive manner.

Ellie Kastel

Executive Director, The Boro Park YM-YWHA

INTRODUCTION

This photo album—the fourth volume in the Living History series—is a collection of photographs taken in Europe before, during, and immediately after, World War II. Forty-two members of Club Nissim have contributed approximately 550 photos—most of which have been reproduced in this book—together with stories, facts and figures to go with them. We have labored jointly, they and I, for many long hours over these pages, in order to assure that all information would be as accurate as possible, even though occasionally, certain details may have been forgotten over the years—or were never known; sometimes the contributor in question may have been too young at the time to have had knowledge of all the facts. At times it was difficult to ascertain the correct spelling of geographical or personal names; we have strived for accuracy and consistency, but apologize for any mistakes.

In most cases, pictures were scanned directly from original, surviving photos. Many had been damaged, and we strived to maintain authenticity by not editing out stains or frayed edges. In a few cases, copies, of varying quality, were the only fragments that remained. Any photograph that has survived the Holocaust is a small miracle in itself, and almost all such submitted pictures were preserved here. Post-war pictures also obviously have great value, but we were a little more selective here—in most instances we focused on images that really tell a story.

The oldest photograph here is dated circa 1876, which, consequently, became the start date of this album, even though it probably stands alone in dating from that decade. There are a few more photos that date from the end of the 19th century, but exact dates are not known. By establishing the year 1950 as the cut-off date, we were able to include photos from Displaced Persons camps in Europe; a period that is very significant in the chronicling of Holocaust history. (Incidentally, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, with which Club Nissim is collaborating, uses the same cut-off date.) With very few exceptions, and only when these pictures were an integral part of the story (and taken before 1950), the photos all originate from Europe.

An endeavor of this nature unavoidably awakens bitter memories and unhealed wounds, and sometimes tears were shed as the editing process went on—yet we all felt that the work was important; that the memories and testimonials must be preserved for posterity. For me, while producing this album—as well as our previous books—I was profoundly touched to be invited to share in our Survivors' lives, listening to private revelations, often glimpsing a vulnerable child behind the mature façade presented to the world. To be part of this process has been a unique privilege, for which I am deeply grateful!

One of the goals of this volume is to portray the lives of Jews in Europe during the first half of the 20th century, and to testify to what happened to them during the rule of Nazi Germany. Thus, it is a tribute to those who were murdered, so that their names and faces should not be forgotten. At the same time, it is a tribute to life—the life that was rebuilt by our Survivors, who, with the help of their children and grandchildren, have made it their business to replenish the Jewish people and to recreate that world of tradition, spirituality, and Jewish learning that once seemed threatened with obliteration.

Above all, this album is a tribute to our Holocaust Survivors on the 10th Anniversary of the birth of Club Nissim—to honor them and assure them that we will not forget; that we will keep their memories alive for generations to come. May they have happy, healthy years ahead, with *na*-

chas from their offspring, and may their eyes—which have seen such grief and horror—see the Meshiach, when he comes skipping over the hills!

Simonne B. Hirschhorn Program Director, Club Nissim

EDITOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To President of the Board, Chaim Israel; to the entire Board of Directors of The Boro Park YM-YWHA; and to Executive Director Ellie Kastel, for their continued support and involvement in Club Nissim.

To Esther Grossman, Club Nissim's program assistant, "Employee of the Decade," whose dedicated service to the program keeps our wheels turning.

To social worker interns and assistants, who helped with typing, rough-editing and gathering of facts during these past two years of production: Niva Gurewitsch, Tzvi Zucker, Yael Jacob and Yehudis Steinberg.

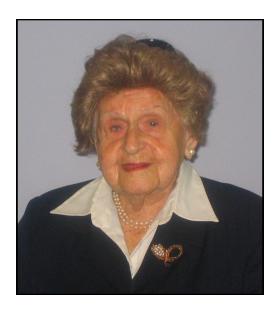
To art director Leah Russell, who graciously gave of her time and talent to this project.

Club Nissim, The Day Program for Holocaust Survivors, is a collaborative effort of the Boro Park YM-YWHA, and the Boro Park office of Madeline Borg Community Services of the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services (JBFCS). It is supported by grants from the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, and UJA/Federation.





MARGIT BERKOWITZ



Margit (Miriam) Berkowitz, née Lieberman, was born in 1912 in Košiće, Czechoslovakia (later known as Kassa, belonging to Hungary).

In 1955 she came to the U.S., where she attended Brooklyn College, in addition to being a homemaker and raising her family. For many years, she also filled a community position requiring a woman of the utmost *yiras Shomayim*.

Mrs. Berkowitz is a highly educated woman who loves to read. She has two children, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Mother, Fany (Freidy), née Weiss, in 1934.

Margit as a young woman, *below left*, together with her father, Isidor (Eiser) Lieberman. Photo taken in Košiće, Czechoslovakia, 1939.







Her husband, Vojac Emanuel Berković, in 1938, the year before they got married





A candid photo of Margit, taken by surprise by her *choson* who has come a-

courting, as she was relaxing outside her kitchen window.
Košiće, Czechoslovakia, 1939



The honeymooners in 1939.
The handbag was a gift from the bridegroom!



Margit and Emanuel with his niece, Vera Gottesman, who came to live with them after her parents were arrested for hiding a refugee.



Left, an ID picture of Margit, taken immediately after the liberation in February 1945. Below: Back in Košiće, 1947.



Margit (right), together with her son, and the Kivias Rebbetzin, with whom they were staying temporarily.

Photo taken in 1949.



Margit and her husband, with their young son Yitzchak Eiser, born in February 1946.
Photo taken in November, 1947.



LESLIE & SARA BLAU



Leslie—also known as Laci—(Yitzchak Moshe) Blau was born in 1921 in Budapest, Hungary. His wife Sara, née Kuttner, was born in 1924 in Bonyhad, also in Hungary. They came to the U.S. in 1957; he attended graduate school at CUNY, while they both worked in the fashion industry—he as a knitter; she as a pattern maker.

The Blaus share many cultural interests, and Leslie is the author of a book about Bonyhad, his wife's home town. They are the parents of one son, a''h, and one daughter, who has given them two grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

They live in Boro Park.



Leslie (László) Blau at the tender age of two—Budapest, 1923





cheiber János, Österreicher L., Spitzer Tibor, Herzog B., Szilágyi P., Kramer Miklós, Nidder Salamon, Lusztig Imre, Rosenberg Zoltán, Popper I., Takács L., Lakatos I rta György, Pick Imre, Schiffer Mihály, Braun József, Deutsch Iván, Blau László, Dallos László, Kun György, Friedmann László, Günsberger György, Kántor Nándor. scher István, Ungár György, Schmidt László, Weinstok Ervin, Weisz Ferenc, Reichman Alfréd Sugár Ákos, Szondi Sándor, Mandel Endre, Siklós Ferenc, Benedek Andor, rger László, Faragó Győző, Kertész István, Hajnal Miklós. Rosenbaum Manó, Herczog György, Váll György, Frankl Andor, Bohrer Imre, Weisz György, Fischer György, Klein Mihály, Kónig György, Szoffer Sándor,

Leslie in his graduating class of Zsidó Gimnasium, the Jewish High School, in 1939. Rabbi Salamon Vidder (front row) was the teacher.



Sara's grandparents, Moshe and Rivke Weiss with their six children, one of whom is Sara's mother.



Sara's paternal grandmother, Lotte Kuttner, who was deported to Auschwitz at the age of 82.



Rivke Weisz, mother of Debora, grandmother of Sara, with Gyöngyi, Sara's older sister.



Sara's parents: Mayer (Miksa) Kuttner, principal of the Orthodox day school, and his wife Debora, née Weisz.



The Kuttner siblings (from left): Edit, Rose, Marcel, Sara, Joszef, Gyöngyi (also known as Pearl). The photo was taken in Bonyhád, Hungary, probably in 1935. Rose, Sara and Pearl were the only ones to survive the Holocaust.







The three who did not survive—photographed in 1942: Joszef and Edit perished in Auschwitz; Marcel (*right*) died from a burst appendix on the very day before the liberation—because the doctor refused to operate on a Jew.



By 1948 the Blaus had become the proud parents of Edit, seen above approximately one year old. A son, Béla *a"h*, (also known as William or Billy) was to follow in 1955.

To the right, Edit is held by Leslie's mother, Elizabet (née Werner). As one of the very few women of her generation to have survived, she became a mother figure to the young orphans of Bonyhad and was known to everyone as "Mama".



Below, from left: Ernest Barany (Leslie's cousin), holding his son László, his wife Gyöngyi/Pearl, her sister Rose Kuttner (later married Klein), "Mama" Blau, Sara & Leslie Blau, with their daughter Edit.



BRONIA BRANDMAN



Bronia (Bracha) Brandman, née Rubin, was born in 1931 in Jaworzno, Poland.

She came to the U.S. in 1946, achieved a Master's Degree in education, and worked for many years within the Public School system. These days, she volunteers as a docent and public speaker at the Jewish Heritage Museum—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust.

Mrs. Brandman has one child and two grandchildren. She lives with her husband in Boro Park.



Above, Bronia's parents, Ida (née Mandelbaum) and Israel Rubin. They lived in Jaworzno, Poland.







The Rubin children:
Left, Bronia as an eight year-old, together with older sister Mila, and younger sister Rutka.
Above, brothers
Mendek (left) and Tulek.
To the right, baby sister Macia, riding a rocking horse made by their father.
Bronia and Mendek were the only ones to survive the Holocaust.











Cousin Simon Geldwerth came visiting from Vienna in 1937, and gathered these pictures of Mila, who has his arm around her shoulders.

Thanks to him, these fragments of Mila's all too-short life were preserved.

Beautiful and accomplished, she was idolized by her little sister Bronia!

Top: Mila carrying water in the country, when a group of cousins had rented a cottage for the summer in rural Avernia.

Right: Another childhood picture of Bronia, also from that summer in Avernia, when she was so thrilled to be allowed to go on vacation with the "grown-ups"! From left: sister of an aunt by marriage, cousin Mala, Mila, aunt Liba, cousin Witka, and Mendek. Front: Liba's children



BERNICE BRECHER



Bernice (Brochi) Brecher, née Rosenberg-Friedman was born in Sziget, Hungary, in 1929.

She came to the US in 1948 as a young wife, and raised a family. Increasingly, she became involved in her children's yeshivas, and served as president of Yeshiva Be'er Shmuel, and Mesivta Torah Voda'ath.

The Brechers also worked together in their diamond import company, often traveling together, both for business and pleasure. Other pleasures are antiquing, gardening and photography.

Three sons have given her twenty-two grandchildren, and, B"H, "numerous dozens" of great-grandchildren. Mrs. Brecher lives in Boro Park.



Bernice, or Brochesu, as she was known, as an infant, 1930.



Here she is in 1938 at the age of nine, together with her sisters Mindu, five years old (*left*) & Leicsu, seven years old (*right*). Her mother wrote the girls' names on the photo before sending it to her sister-in-law in America, who kept it safe. They were six siblings, but only Bernice survived.



The Jewish class of Hajnal Street Public School, Sziget, Hungary, in 1942. The Hungarian teacher has dressed up for the occasion in his army uniform. Bernice is standing in the back row, near the center of the picture. The other circled girl to the right is Bernice's friend, Henyu (Jolanka) Schwartz. (After her death, and her mother's death, at the hands of the Nazis, her father remarried and had two sons who became very well-known obstetricians in Boro Park.)



Older sister Majku (Miriam) in 1936. She perished with her baby; her husband, who had been deported and thus never saw his child, survived.

Bernice with her fiancé David Brecher in the spring of 1946—the bride was only seventeen!



Bernice in the family backyard, thirteen years old. Sziget 1942.





Brochesu becomes Mrs. Brecher when she marries David in April 1946.



The Brechers were often asked to be *unterfirers* at weddings (above and right) since, not only were they a married couple, but theirs was a first marriage—a rarity in a world were so many had lost their spouses in the Holocaust, and now, if they were lucky, lived in second marriages. Thus, in spite of her youth, Bernice was zoche to bring many women to the chuppah.



The newly-engaged couple, riding in a sleigh through the snowy streets of Sziget. January 1946.





This photo, taken circa 1938, shows poor people from Sziget, begging outside the gate of the cemetery.

LEAH CHARNY



Leah Charny, née Mincberg, was born in Ostrow Mazowietzk, Poland.

She came to the U.S. in 1952, having lived for some years in Paris, where she went to Beth Yaakov Seminary, and also graduated in "Coupe et Couture." Here, she worked for a glamorous jewelry firm on 5th Avenue for a while, but family commitments took precedence!

The daughter of the Mashgiach of the Lubliner Yeshivah, Mrs. Charny is the mother of one daughter, *a"h*, and three sons. She has—*bli ayin hora*—"many" grand-children and great-grandchildren.

She lives with her husband in Boro Park.



Leah's mother, Szeina Gitel (Genia) Lach.

The picture to the left was taken in 1920.

In the righthand picture, she is still an unmarried girl of seventeen.



Leah with five of her sisters, in Ostrow Mazowietzk, Poland, in 1939 shortly before the outbreak of the war.

In the back, from left: Feiga, Chaya, Miriam; in the front: Perl, Leah, and Chana. There were also two brothers; Yerachmiel Yeshaya, the first-born of the family, and the youngest, little baby Moshe.

Below, mother and oldest sister Sara, who felt too grown-up and dignified to be in the group picture with the younger children!







Above, with *(from left)* sister Chana, cousin Freida Biederman (later Kristal), sister Miriam, and sister Feiga in the Eiffel tower. Paris 1948.

Left, Leah in 1946, in Łódz, upon her return from Siberia and Taschkent.

Below (back row, far left) with her sisters, mother (in the floral dress) and one of the mother's friends. Paris, 1950.





Above, with her Beth Ya'akov class of young Holocaust survivors. In the right-hand corner is Rabbi Yosef Slavin, principal and founder of the Seminary. (The young teacher behind the sign in the front row is Sara Abraham, now Mrs. Seidman, a fellow member of Club Nissim.) Paris, 1949

To the left, Leah has let down her gorgeous braids!

Below, with her sisters and school friends in Kibbutz Ohel Sarah. Paris, 1950.



SALLY DIAMOND



Sally (Sure Chava) Diamond, née Trajman, was born in 1925 in Sosnowić, Poland. She and her husband immigrated to the U.S. in 1956, having lived for ten years in Paris.

Mrs. Diamond worked for many years as a sales clerk in Manhattan, while raising a family of two daughters, one of whom, a''h, tragically passed away in 2006. Putting much effort into providing good educations for her children, she also devoted herself to nursing her husband through many years of illness.

Mrs. Diamond has—keynahora—six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.





Above left, Sally, or Sala, as she was known then, in 1939, (*right*) together with two friends. As ordained by Nazi regulations, they are wearing armbands with the Jewish star. The picture to the right was taken at approximately the same time.

HOMITEE DER JÜD HULTUSGEMEINDE IN SOSNOWITZ SCHULAUSSCHUSS					
NE 65 BESCH	EINIGUNG				
Hiermit wird bescheinigt dass Sx	ajman Sala Sara				
geboren am 25.4.1925 in 900 no	ajman Sala Sara mita wohnhali Sosnowita				
Shearkt str	. No 3 Teilnehmenn des Kurses				
beim Komitee der jüdischen Kultus	gemeinde in Sosnowitz ist.				
Gültig bis zum31. XII 1941					
Sosnowitz, den	Sosnowitz, den 1. Dezember 1941				
1,	KURITEE BET LEOUSCHEL KULTUSELMENDE				
Leiter des Schulausschusses	San Signature Vorsitzender				
Dr. Palamilarwol Wiedorman					

This card from the School Board of the Jewish Congregation Committee of Sosnowić, certifying that Sally was participating in sewing classes, saved her — for a short while — from deportation. Note that it was only valid for one month!

In1942, at the age of 17, she was deported anyway.





Damaged, but lovingly patched together — Sally's *ketubah*, marriage certificate, from the famous Alt-Neu Schul, September 1945. "Ours was the first *chuppah* in Prague after the war!"



Sally's firstborn, Hena (a"h), in 1948, one and a half years old.



Sally and her husband, Morris Diamond (Majer Diamant), in Paris, where they lived for some years before moving to the US in the 1950's.

LILLIAN FEINTUCH



Lillian (Chana Lea) Feintuch, née Rosenfeld, was born in 1938 in Balmazujváros, Hungary.

She came to the U.S. with her parents and siblings in 1949. In addition to raising her family, she managed one of the family stores for many years, and also found time to tutor dyslexic children.

Mrs. Feintuch has three children, eight grandchildren, and , so far, ken yirbu, two great-grandchildren.

She lives with her husband in Boro Park.



Rabbi Mordche Lövy, of Nyirtas (*left*), with his son Jisroel (Sruli). Reb Mordche was the grandfather of Bracha Rivke, Lillian's mother.

Pre-war Hungary.



Uncle Fredy Isaacs (*right*) served in the Russian army in the 1920's. Seen here with an unidentified friend.



Bracha Rivke Isaacs *(right)* with her sister Malvin, wearing dresses made by their mother. Nyiregyháza, 1920's.



Maternal uncle, Asher Lemel Isaacs. A great talmid chacham, and a talented furniture maker, he was killed with his whole family on arrival to Auschwitz.



Lillian's maternal grandparents, Shaindel Yitty (née Lövy) & Joseph Isaacs, in 1939.
Their daughter Bracha Rivke is seen to the right, with her husband and children.



The Rosenfeld family *(above)* in Balmazujváros, Hungary, in 1939. Chanah Lea (Lillian), is sitting on her mother's lap, flanked by Meshulem Feish (Freddy) to the left, and Yitzchak Mayer (Michael) to the right. Her father Shimon is holding the youngest son, Asher Lemel (Leonard).



The Rosenfeld siblings: Yitzchak Mayer, Meshulem Feish, Asher Lemel, and little Chanah Lea.



Rabbi Yosef Isaacs, blowing the shofar. Photo taken for a newspaper article, in 1940





Uncle Chayim Hersh Isaacs with his bride Irénke in Nyiregyháza, 1935. They were killed shortly before the liberation, but their daughter, cousin Jutka *(above, right)*, survived. She ended up in an orphanage in Hungary, but was subsequently adopted and brought to Canada.



Lillian herself as a happy child in 1940, and nine years later, eleven years old.



There were no *shaitels* in post-war Europe — Lillian's mother had to resort to headscarves instead. DP camp Poking, Germany.



Another cousin, Evike (Chava) Isaacs, murdered in Auschwitz. Nyiregyháza, Hungary, 1937.



Vera Schönbrunn, a Holocaust orphan who was taken in by Lillian's parents and treated like a daughter. (She and Lillian are still in touch!) Photo from her wedding in D.P. camp Poking, Waldstadt, 1948.



Brother Michael, who took such good care of his siblings as a child in concentration camp. Here, an equestrian pose in D.P. camp Poking, Waldstadt, 1949.



Rabbi Naftali Honig, the Sármáser Rav, at his son's wedding in Poking, Waldstadt, 1948. Next to him, also wearing a *shtreimel*, is his oldest son, the *choson*; the little boy standing to the

left is his younger son. Rabbi Honig with these two sons and two daughters had left their home town to go to a wedding, while his wife and their other six children remained in Sármás. They were all buried alive together with the rest of the Jews of the city. Eyewitness accounts stated that the ground above the mass grave was moving for three whole days.

MIRIAM FISCHER



Miriam Fischer, née Domowsky, was born in 1930 in Vilna, Lithuania.

She came to the U.S. in 1961 with her husband and children, having lived in Israel since 1946. As a young woman in Israel she worked in hospital and as a restaurant cook; here she did bakery and factory work. Traveling and socializing with friends were favorite pastimes.

Mrs. Fischer has two children, eight grandchildren and—ken yirbu—four great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.







Miriam's mother, Sara Schneider *(left)* with her sister Asne, also called Asia. Uncomfortable at home, with a stepmother, the sisters went to work in Finland, where this photo was taken, probably in 1920, when Sara would have been 19 years old.

Miriam's older brother Meir, at his Bar Mitzvah in 1941. Due to his spectacular voice he sang solos in the choir of the Kor Shul in Vilna, Lithuania.

In addition to Meir and Miriam, there were sisters Pessie and Rivka, and one brother, Leib. Only Miriam, Rivka, and their father survived the Holocaust.

GABRIELA FOGEL

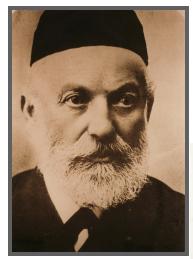


Gabriela (Braindel) Fogel, née Müller, was born in 1935 in Michalovce, Czechoslovakia.

She immigrated to the U.S. in 1960, having lived in Israel for over ten years.

Mrs. Fogel, a health and nutrition conscious woman who loves music, has two daughters, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

She lives in Boro Park.



Israel Müller, paternal great-grandfather, who in 1910 settled in what was then called Palestine.











Gabriela in Kindergarten—above, both left and right, she is standing in the middle, dressed up for a school play.

Below, she is seen with the whole class, with teacher Magda Hellinger standing to the right.

Photos taken in Michalovce, 1940-41.



Gabriela with her brother Eric. In an effort to keep him safe, his parents had sent him to a children's home in Hungary. He was never released from there; in spite of many attempts to get him out, Eric was never seen again—he is presumed to have been deported and killed. He was fourteen years old.



School picture from 1945, and a Mother's Day card that Gabriela made the same year.





Maternal aunt, Charlotte Goldstein, at her marriage to David Rosenberg in 1940. Both perished in the Holocaust, as did their son.



Gabriela has become the oldest sibling; together with little brother Tibor Israel in 1948.

Sidi Müller, Gabriela's first cousin, and her husband, Shimshon Fischer. "My parents hid her in our house in Michalovce and they got married in our house in December 1942, in the middle of the curfew."

The photo is from 1948.







The Müller family very shortly after the War. Irene, now a widow, and her two surviving children are standing outside their temporary dwelling in Michalovce.



In 1949, at the age of fourteen, Gabriela was sent to Israel with Aliyat Hano'ar. The group above (with Gabriela sitting in the middle) is in the process of preparing for the coming adventure; to the left, they have boarded the ship and are on their way! Gabriela is in the middle, holding on to the life preserver. She was joined by her mother and brother some months later.

MARGARET FREED



Margaret (Malke) Freed, née Steinhertz, was born in 1913 in Kecskemét, Hungary.

Having finally escaped from Stalinist Hungary, she came to the U.S. in 1957 together with her husband and son, and several other family members.

Mrs. Freed worked in a factory for many years. In her free time, travel and photography were particular passions, and there is not one single art medium or craft technique that she has not tried, and made her own.

She has one son, three grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Of all the people in this photo of the Steinhertz family, taken in 1936, in her Hungarian home town Kecskemét, Margaret is the only one still alive today!

Back row, left to right: Margaret's brother Gyula; Magda and her husband, brother Jenö; brother Lajos with his wife Klára; brothers Simon and Ernö. Front row: Lajos' daughter Agi; Margaret herself (also called Manci); her mother Helen (Ilona), née Löwinger; father Adolf; brother Károly; and Lajos' son Gyuri.

Margaret is standing in the doorway, wearing the mandatory yellow star; her son Paul is playing in the foreground. The other woman is Margaret Vöcsey, the non-Jewish building superintendent. Photo from 1944, Budapest, Hungary.



SARA FREUND



Sara Freund, née Grün, was born in 1925 in Tulghes, Romania—it later became part of Hungary.

After the war she attended seminary, and trained as a teacher. She came to the U.S. with her husband and children in 1963, having endured the Stalinist era.

Mrs. Freund has worked with many things from preschool children to factory work, and also trained as a designer at the Fashion Institute of Technology. An enthusiastic baker, she keeps her children amply supplied with fresh cake and challah—she is "always busy!"

She has six children and—keynahora—"many" grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Sara is standing in the back, to the left. In front of her is a girl with the last name Steinmetz. The friends got together in this park in Brasou, where Sara was living in the home of a surviving uncle. Hungary, 1945

"The Germans took us to a ghetto in Cluj. From there, my whole family—father, mother, and six children were taken to Auschwitz. It was Erev Shavuos.

My family was divided into two sides. My parents and four siblings were killed, but I didn't know until after the liberation. I was taken to a labor camp where they made ammunition. I worked hard to keep alive.

In May, one year later, we were liberated in Terezienstadt by the Russians. I went home to search for my family. I was broken to find that I had lost my parents and four siblings. Only one brother survived—I found him many years later."

IRENE FRIEDMAN



Irene (Yittel) Friedman, née Gellis, was born in 1926 in Topolčany, Czechoslovakia.

She came to the U.S. with her mother in 1949, having spent four years in several European countries.

Having previously worked for a men's wear manufacturer, after marriage she joined her husband in managing their dry-goods business. She has many creative interests, including gardening, home improvement, sewing and needlework.

Mrs. Friedman has three sons, who have given her nineteen grandchildren and — keynahora — nine greatgrandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.





Two photos of Irene's mother, Limet (Lina) Gellis, née Eckstein, born 1883 in Topolčany, Czechoslovakia. To the left, a portrait from before the war; to the right, a photo taken during the war for the purpose of a false ID. Here she has disguised herself as the gentile "Mrs. Kovacs". The wig has been exchanged for a more neutral scarf, to make her look less Jewish.



Irene Gellis in 1938, as a young girl of twelve. She is flanked by two of her brothers: Armin, born in 1915 (*left*), and Marton, born in 1909.







Irene standing outside the family house together with older sister Frida, who is fixing a garment for her. Topolčany, 1938



With brother Josef Dovid's wife, Hajnal, and their son Avrum Yitzchak.
Bratislava, 1947

Below: Irene's cousin, Josef Dovid Stern *(far right)*, with the Galanter Rov, shortly before World War II.





Their first child is already on the way!



Marton remarried after the war, to Miriam Gips, seen above at their chuppah in Nitra in 1946. To the left, the couple is coming out from City Hall after the civil ceremony in Prague, 1947.



Close friend Helen "Ili" Haupt marries Miky Neuländer in Bratislava, December 1945



Irene is a guest when her second cousin, Lipme Friedman, marries Sidi in Pieštany, September 1946

Brother Ezriel getting married to Lilly Ross on Rosh Chodesh Nisan 1945, in Budapest.

Irene is partially glimpsed behind her brother, the groom.

LILLY GOLDNER



Lilly (Zissel) Goldner, née Josefovits, was born in 1926 in Ujfehertö, Hungary.

She immigrated to the U.S. in 1952 with her husband, having lived in Germany for some years after the war. She is an avid gardener and takes great pleasure in the flowers she grows in her yard.

Mrs. Goldner is the mother of six children, two of whom, *a"h*, tragically passed away before their time, and has — *keynahora* — "many" grandchildren and enough great-grandchildren to keep her busy! She lives in Boro Park.



The circled boy in the front row is Moshe Josefovits, Lilly's brother, in his 3rd grade class at the local Jewish day school. The girl in the back row is Tutu Herzeg, a cousin. Ujfehértö, Hungary, 1926.





Maternal grandparents, Chaya Eidel and Yosef Herzeg in their home in Ujfehértö, Hungary, in 1939. Sitting, at left, is their son Avigdor, Lilly's uncle. "I was holding my grandmother's hand when we walked into Auschwitz—I was advised by the Polish *kommando* to let go; to walk by myself and pretend to be older than I was. That saved my life. Bubbie was taken to the gas chambers."



Photo taken in 1944 for the purpose of life-saving false identity papers; Lilly wanted to pose as a non-Jewish field laborer, in order to try to escape deportation to the concentration camps.

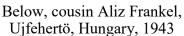
In the end the attempted ruse came to nothing — she didn't want to be separated from her family, and they were all deported together.



Lilly as a happy *kallah* in 1945. This was a special photo to be sent to her *choson*!



Nephew Moshe Meyer Kraus with his little puppy Tomy, shortly before his upsherin, in 1942. Two years later, he was killed in Auschwitz.







Left, Rabbi Avrohom Dovid Goldner, mekubal, and father of Shimon Yizchak Shalom. Posthumously, he was to become Lilly's father-in-law.

A resident of Nyirbator, he was very close with the Nyirbater Rov. When the Rov died, in 1933, Rabbi Goldner said: "I don't want to live on without the Rov; I also want to die in Elul." He passed away the following week, at the age of 54! This photo was taken a few months before his death.



Simon Goldner's uncle, Rabbi Rézmüves, a Satmar *shochet*. Early 1940's.



Rabbi Solem Lezer Halberstam, son of the Sanzer rebbe. Early 1940's.



David Goldner, Lilly's brother-in-law, photographed in Nyirbator, Hungary. He survived labor camp only to be killed after the liberation by local Hungarian anti-Semites.



In December 1945, Lilly Josefovits married Simon Goldner.

The wedding took place in Celle, in Germany, where Simon worked for a committee that helped Jews get back on their feet again.



The happy couple, two whole weeks into their married life.

A *shaitel*, the wig traditionally worn by married women, was a luxury article, not to be dreamt of, so Lilly had to create her own fashionable hair covering.





Right, Lilly with her firstborn Hilda, or Yael, born in the city of Bergen-Belsen (a name otherwise more associated with death than with birth). The expecting mother went there for the delivery, in case the child would be a boy; that was where the closest Mohel lived.



Sister Henchi—married name Kraus—with her son Moshe Meyer. Ujfehértő, 1940.

Below, a unique New Year's card, made in Bergen-Belsen for Rosh Hashanah 5708 (1947), featuring Lilly with her husband and their daughter.

Note the legend in the lower, right-hand corner: Bergen-Belsen, written in Hebrew alphabet.



RIVKA GREENFELD



Rivka Greenfeld, née Braun, was born in 1934 in Hajdu-Szoboszlo, in Hungary.

She came to the U.S. with her family in 1948, and attended Rebbetzin Kaplan's Beth Jacob High School. Her pastimes include visiting the homebound, reading, swimming, and enjoying classical music.

Mrs. Greenfeld has four children, and — *keynahora* — "many" grandchildren and great-grandchildren! She lives in Boro Park.



Rabbi Izidor/Yisroel Braun, and his wife Anna/Malka (née Silber) with their children. Standing behind the parents, from left: Lászlo/Chaim 10, Irén/Rivkah 13, Judit/Rachel Leah 12; and in front: Sándor/Moshe Osher 8, and Márta/Necha 5. The passport was made in Budapest in 1947, for the sole purpose of immigration to America – no return trip was allowed!



Esther Sheindel Braun (seated in the middle), with all her children—five sons and two daughters. Izidor (far right) was Rivkah's father. Photo taken in Hungary, 1930's.



Paternal grandmother Esther Sheindel, flanked by her daughter Gitel and her youngest son Pinchas. An unidentified cousin is sitting in front of them.



Maternal aunt Margit Hoffman, née Silber, surrounded by her children. She was already a widow when the war began, and she was fortunate enough to survive together with all but one of her children.

This Kinderheim functioned both as school and day care. Rivkah is standing to the far left; all her siblings, except Marta, are in the picture. Debrecen, 1947.



This post-war wedding was attended by most of the surviving relatives. The *kallah* is a maternal cousin, Jidis Silber; the *choson's* name is Jossi Friedman. Rivkah's parents are seen in the upper right-hand corner. Debrecen, 1946.

Far left is brother Chaim; crouching all the way to the right is brother Moshe. The rest of the children are unidentified, but they were all Holocaust survivors.

They, as well as the Braun family, were living in Hotel Marseilles on West 103rd Street, where they had been temporarily placed by the Joint, awaiting their permanent homes. New York, 1948.





Above, Ervin, or Chaim, Grünfeld as a newly liberated eighteen year-old in this ID picture from 1945. He was later to become Rivka's husband.

Left, Ervin's paternal grandfather, Osher Zelig Grünfeld. He was killed in Auschwitz.

Below, Ervin *(left)* with his parents Gitl (née Fischer) and Noson Shmuel Grünfeld, and siblings *(from left)* Jenti, Naftali Hertzke, Sara, Lili, and little Avrohom Jehuda.

All except the father, who survived in a bunker in the woods, and Naftali, who survived in hiding, perished in Auschwitz. Photo taken in Lučenec, Czechoslovakia 1940 or 1941.





Ervin participating in a Purim Spiel, 1930's.

Ervin in the Yeshiva of Szerdahely, shortly after the war. The Rosh Yeshiva was Rabbi Moshe Neuschloss.



FEIGA GRUNSWEIG



Feiga Grunsweig, née Klein, was born in 1928 in Budapest, Hungary.

She came to the U.S. with her family after the War; married and raised a family, in addition to working as a secretary for many years. In her spare time she enjoyed swimming, sewing and reading. She also loves singing—but doesn't often get a chance to do so.

Mrs. Grunsweig has two children, nineteen grandchildren and—*keynahora*—seven great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Last day of class in the Jewish School in Budapest, before the Hungarian Nazis closed it down in 1942. There was no school uniform, but all the girls are wearing regulation white blouses. Faigie is standing in the second row from the back, far left.

"I was old enough to understand that there were refugees passing through Budapest—and that they had been treated badly. I tried to help. Sometimes I was able to hear through them what was happening in the world, and it caught my attention.

I was an only daughter, with five brothers. One of them disappeared. We tried to trace him, but we never knew what had happened to him."

NELLY GRUSSGOTT



Nelly (Aige Necha) Grussgott, née Friedman, was born in 1930 in Berlin, Germany.

In 1940, she and her mother managed to emigrate to the U.S., where she earned a BA in Early Childhood Development, and a MA in Special Education. She was a teacher in the Public School system for twenty-five years. In her spare time she enjoys reading, knitting, yoga and exercise.

Mrs. Grussgott has four children, fifteen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren (with three more on the way, *b'ezras Hashem*)! She lives in Flatbush.





Bobbe Sheva, Nelly's great-grandmother, who lived to be 106 years old! "She was the mother of my paternal grandmother, who passed away when my father was seven years old." Büd Szentmihaly, Hungary, 1922



Nelly's maternal grandparents, Miriam Reizl (above), and Binyamin Feuerlicht (left). Bardejov, Czechoslovakia, 1910



From left: Peretz Friedman, Nelly's paternal grandfather, his second wife, daughters Etta and Regi from his first wife Necha (Nelly's grandmother), Bobbe Sheva, and Bluma Necha, the daughter of his second marriage, whose mother named her for her own predecessor! The older daughters and their families perished in the Holocaust. Bluma Necha survived, but without her husband. Büd Szentmihaly, Hungary, 1922



"Lange Lezer" a friend (*left*), Binyamin Feuerlicht (*glimpsed in the middle*), and one of his sons, Naftali Tzvi, are having a debate. Bardejov, 1937



Below: Cousin Devora Dershowitz (daughter of aunt Perel), about 2½ years old, with grandfather Feuerlicht

in the doorway of his house. Youngest aunt Lieba can be glimpsed in the background. Bardejov, 1940



Maternal aunts: Lieba with her husband Chaim Korn and their daughter; and her older sister Perel (married Dershowitz) looking out of the window. Photo taken just before Nazis invaded; no one survived. Bardejov, 1942



Perel (in a light coat), and Lieba Feuerlicht, out on a walk with their nameless swains.

The aunts, their subsequent spouses and children all perished in the Holocaust.

Bardejov, Czechoslovakia, 1924



Perel Feuerlicht again (left), here together with her sister Rifke Ruchame, married Lowy, and the three Lowy children, Refuel, Eige, and little Burach in the middle. Perel, Refuel, and Rifke Ruchame perished in the Holocaust. Eige and Burach and another sister, Surche, survived and raised families. Košiće, Czechoslovakia, 1928.



More aunts: Sara Feuerlicht (back row, right), with friend Anna Haker beside her; Perel Feuerlicht reclining on the ground with friend Ettie Lerner sitting right behind her; and three other, unidentified friends—all having a good time in a park in Berlin, in 1932.



Nelly and her parents: Jetti (Yitte Rochel) Feuerlicht, seen here in Berlin, 1924; and Ignatz (Yitzchak or Itzik) Friedman, Bűd Szentmihaly, Hungary, 1922.

Nelly herself is only six months old in the picture below.

Berlin, Germany, 1930



Jetti emigrated from Bardejov to Berlin, Germany, at age 24 in order to find work. She became financially successful and was able to support her parents and younger siblings.



Below: Nelly and her mother made it to New York in 1940, desperately hoping for her father to be able to join them. In spite of Nelly writing to Eleanor Roosevelt, their hope was not fulfilled; Itzik was refused an entry visa to the US, and perished in Sobibor in 1943.



To celebrate the occasion of entering first grade, it was customary in Germany to give the child a gift of a big paper cone, filled with candy. Berlin, 1936



Nelly in Pre-Kindergarten in Berlin, 1934.

The Kindergarten teacher, Tante Rosa, is cutting the children's fingernails.



First grade class photo. The name of the school was Adas Jisroel. Berlin, 1936

Below, travel document from 1935, used to visit family in Czechoslovakia.



Nelly and her father in Berlin, 1937. "I remember playing in the park when I saw my father walking by, and I ran across the street to greet him."







Shmuel Jehuda Grüssgott, a man of great faith. To the left, he is seen during peaceful times in Bardejov, 1938; the photo to the right, from 1942, tells a brutal story: having been in hiding in his home town, he was found by the Nazis and forced to shave before he was murdered, a few days later. It is hardly a coincidence that he was "allowed" to retain a small Hitler-style mustache. Had he lived to see the happy day, he would have been Nelly's father-in-law.



His son, Avrohom Eliezer, also known as Abraham, as a Bar Mitzvah boy in Bardejov, 1937.

In 1948, when he became a *choson*, he gave his *kallah* this photo of himself, taken the year before.





The little girl on the left is Yittie Surie Grüssgott, Abraham's sister. Bardejov, 1937



Nelly and Abraham get married in Little Hungary Hall on Houston Street, New York City, February 1949.



Nute Grüssgott, Abraham's brother. Having survived the Holocaust (the two brothers and two cousins were the only survivors of the entire extended family), he endured the grueling journey on the Exodus, which landed in Israel in 1946, only to be killed in a bus accident shortly thereafter. Photo taken in Israel, 1946.

RACHEL HOROWITZ



Rachel Horowitz, née Deutsch, was born in Vienna, Austria. She came to the U.S. in 1962, having lived since 1940 in Israel—her family was among the very last ones to be able to leave Austria. She trained as a teacher in Israel, and has subsequently taught Jewish history and Tanach (Bible) in various yeshiva girls' high schools and seminaries for fifty years—she only retired very recently.

Mrs. Horowitz has four children, eight grandchildren and—so far, ken yirbu—two great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Rachel with her mother, Sara Erna Deutsch, née Breuer. Vienna, Austria, 1940



Maternal aunt Seren Deutsch, née Breuer. Pre-war Vienna.



Father, Azriel Emil Deutsch Austria, 1915



Mother holding Rachel's older sister, Lizzy. Vienna, Austria, 1935



Seren Deutsch, with her son, cousin Fritz. Vienna, 1934.

Below, a couple of group configurations from a family gathering at Uncle Edward Deutsch's house in Vienna, Austria, 1939.

Below left: Rachel's sister Miriam (married Kaufman), standing left, next to cousins Rachel Steinfeld and Gerda Feuer; Rachel herself is standing to the far right.

Below, right: Rachel is sitting in the front with cousin Rachel; her parents are standing to the far right; and next to them uncle Fritz Richter, with his wife Jolly.





AHUVA JAKOBER



Ahuva Jakober, née Landau, was born in Kraków, but lived in Oświęcim (also known as Auschwitz), Poland, before the War. Returning from Siberia after the War she spent a couple of years in France, and then made *aliyah* in 1948. She came to the U.S. with her naturalized American husband in 1971.

Mrs. Jakober worked as an engineering draftsperson both in Israel and in the U.S. She loves to travel whenever she can, and also enjoys reading.

She lives in Flatbush.



Ahuva (known then as Zysia, a pet name for Zofia), as an eight year-old girl. Above, she is seen (right), together with her sister Margalit (then called Margula), who also survived the Holocaust. At right, the sisters are seen on a walk with their mother Perl, née Infeld.

Below, the girls are posing with *(left to right):* Cousin Yitzchak Infeld, maternal uncle Laizer Infeld, mother Perl, and father Laizer Landau. All photos were taken at a resort in Rabka, Poland. The year was 1939.







Ahuva in a children's home for Holocaust orphans in Aix-les-bains, where she had been sent to escape the dangers of post-war Poland, where numerous surviving Jews were being killed in local pogroms. Beside Ahuva, in the back row, sits Marilla Toder; in the front row (from left): Luba Weinberg, Eda Toder, Halina Weinman, and a girl by the last name of Yaeger. France, 1947.



Above, Ahuva with a group of girls from the orphanage on a skiing trip in the Alps.

Ahuva (*left*) on a walk with her friends Eva Zinger and Yetta Haas. Paris, 1948.

MIRIAM JOSEFOVITS



Miriam (Hendel Miriam) Josefovits (née Guttman), was born in Debrecen, Hungary, in 1935.

Having lived in Israel for some years after the war, she came to the US in 1956 as a young bride. Busy as a mother and homemaker, she still found time to do much volunteer work on her own.

A graduate of the "College of Life," Mrs. Josefovits enjoys many creative pursuits, such as sewing and drawing. She has two children, twelve grandchildren, and — keynahora — nineteen great-grandchildren.

She lives in Boro Park.



Miriam's mother, Sara Frumet.

Part of the Guttman family: father David, who owned a textile store, brother Ja'akov, sister Magda, mother Sara Frumet (née Guttman as well; she was married to her uncle), and in front, brother Jehuda and Miriam. Debrecen, Hungary, 1946.



Paternal grandfather, Ja'akov Guttman. Year and location unknown.





Sister Hellus, happy with her husband-to-be, Ezra Bruck. Debrecen, Hungary, 1940.

The little girl below is Miriam, more often known at that time as Hendu, a pet form of Hendel, five years old, together with Ezra, her mother, and sisters Hellus and Eva. Debrecen, 1940



Miriam, at the age of twelve. Debrecen, 1947.



Miriam, writing on the black-board, in the Hebrew School of Pirchei Agudath Jisroel. The teacher, Zsuzsa Gombo, is sitting at the head of the table; among the girls are Tubi Schwarcz, Márta Farkas, Márta Gross, Mindu Lovie, and R. Lefkovits Debrecen, Hungary, 1949.





Miriam in 8th grade of the girls' school she attended. It had both Jewish and Gentile students. Debrecen, Hungary, 1949



At the wedding of cousin Jutka Krauss. To Miriam's right, holding a child, is her sister Hellus; sister Magda is glimpsed between her and Miriam; brother Jakov is in the back row, far left. Debrecen, Hungary, 1949.



Miriam's future husband, Samuel Josefovits (left, with a cigarette), here in 1946 in Celle, Germany, together with some friends.

HELEN JURAVEL



Helen (Leah) Juravel, née Helene Nathan, was born in 1920 in Samter, Poland, but came to Germany as a baby and grew up in Berlin.

She was able to escape from Germany in 1940, and came to the U.S. in 1941 with the husband she had married as a refugee in Shanghai.

Mrs. Juravel has worked as a dental assistant and occupational therapist for many years, and also volunteered in a hospital. She loves music, and enjoys painting in her spare time.

She has three children, seventeen grandchildren and— *keynahora*—nine great-grandchildren.

She lives in Flatbush.







Helen's father, Leo Nathan, like so many other patriotic German Jews, served in the German army during World War I. Here we see him pictured in his uniform at the beginning (above, left) and at the end of the war—he had been decorated with the Iron Cross, a prestigious military order. Sadly, he and his comrades -at-arms soon found that their distinguished army service afforded them no protection from Nazi persecution.

Left: Helen *(far right)*, her sister Hilde, and three of their friends in 1929.



These pages from a surviving passport show Thea Ehrenwerth, Helen's mother, and Hilde, Helen's younger sister in 1940.

Note the name "Sara," which has been added to both their names by the Nazi authorities in accordance with discriminatory regulations that forced all Jews to be called either Sara (for females) or Israel (for males). Helene herself, also with the added name Sara, originally had her own photo attached next to that of Hilde, but it has been removed.

Left: The big red "J", stamped on the first page of the passport, effectively identified the bearers as Jews, thereby preventing them from traveling freely.









Helen *(middle)* with Inge Bewig, the blonde girl on her left, and an unnamed school friend, at the occasion of her thirteenth birthday.

At a later stage Inge turned informer: as the girls were queuing at a stall to buy ice cream—which was forbidden to Jews—Inge pointed to her, now former, friend and declared loudly, for everyone to hear: "That girl is a Jew—and she is trying to buy ice cream!"

Humiliated and blushing, without ice cream, Helen had to sneak away.



Left, Dr. and Mrs. Eiseman with their daughter Hanna. The Eisemans were friends of the Nathan family, and their farewell-greeting is written on the back of the photo, taken in 1940. They had succeeded in obtaining an affidavit for immigration to the US, but due to the American quota system their escape was delayed. When their turn finally came it was too late; they had been deported and killed.

FRIEDA KALTER



Frieda (Frima) Kalter, née Ohrenstein, was born in 1915 in Mannheim, Germany.

She escaped to the U.S. with her family in 1941. She has worked for HASC, caring for children with special needs, and also managed the family business—men's sport's wear manufacturing—for some time. These days, babysitting the great-grandchildren is a top priority!

Mrs. Kalter has given birth to four children, who, in turn, have given her — *keynahora* — numerous grand-children and great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Frieda (far left), with her family: father Markus Ohrenstein and mother Fanny (née Hollander), with little brother Manfred standing between them and older brother Theodor in the back. (Manfred later became known as an American state senator.)
Mannheim, Germany, 1933

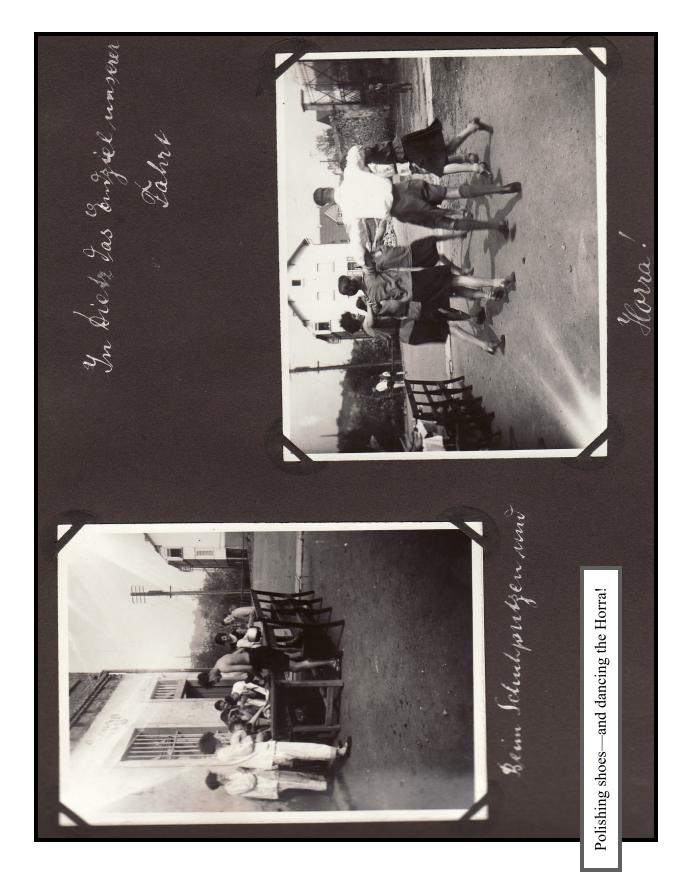


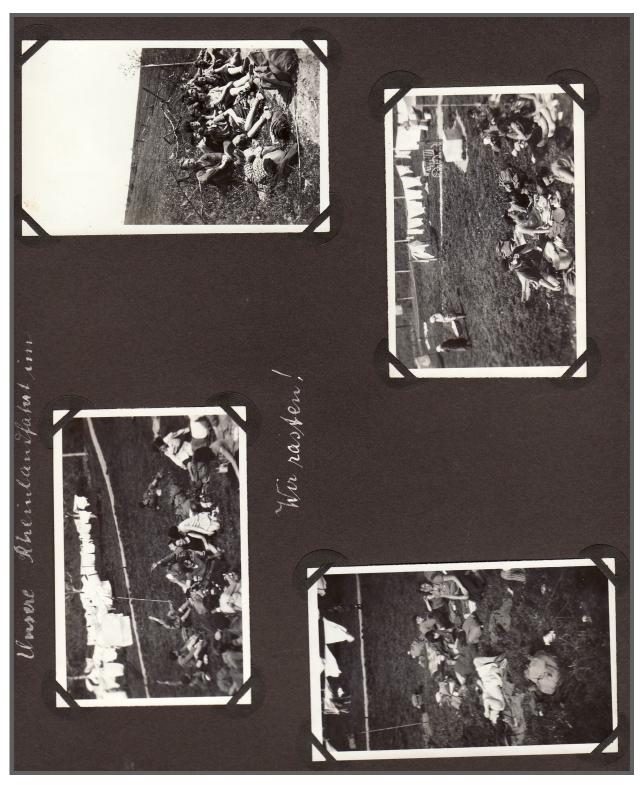


Frieda (sitting, left; and standing, far right), together with a non-Jewish friend.
Mannheim, Germany, early 1930's.



This and following pages: beautifully preserved photo album from the early 1930's. Here, some vignettes from a Jewish summer camp for girls in Oberfinkenbach, in 1930.





This and next page: School trip in the Rheinland in Germany, 1932. The legend in the middle of the page reads: "Wir rasten!" (We are taking a break!)



AGNES LIEBERMAN



Agnes (Sarah) Lieberman, née Taub, was born in 1930 in Buj, near Nyieregyháza, Hungary.

Having lived in Vienna since after the War, she came to the U.S. in 1986 with her husband in order to be close to their two married daughters, who were already living here.

A happy homemaker with many varied interests and an appetite for life, Mrs. Lieberman has eight grand-children and — keynahora — twenty-seven great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Berta Gross, Agi's maternal grandmother, with grandchildren Tibor and Kato Walfisch, Agi's cousins.



Little Agnes, more often known as Agi, held by her mother Irene (née Gross), here in a brand new shaitel. Father, Dezsö Taub, is standing to the left, holding the older daughter Katalin (later married Eisenberg).

Nyiregyháza, Hungary, 1931



Left, little sister Eva, three years old, in 1941. She was killed on arrival to Auschwitz, at the age of six.

Right, barefooted Agi (who hated wearing shoes) with her sister Kati in 1934. They are standing in front of their father's lumber yard warehouse in Buj a town outside Nyiregyháza, where they went to school.





Agi with cousin Kato Walfish – proud and excited to be taken to the National Museum in Budapest, 1936. For such an important excursion, Agi was willing to wear shoes!



Shraga Tzvi Lieberman Kahane, Rosh Kahal of the Klausenburger Schul. He perished shortly before the liberation, and thus never saw his son's wedding.



Shraga Tzvi Lieberman Kahane (*left*), with his son-in-law Yankel (*middle*) and his son Yisroel Yankev, Agi's future husband, here only 20 years old (*right*). The youngest son Nosson Alter can be glimpsed at the far right. Photo taken in 1943.



Yisroel Yankev Lieberman Kahane, a couple of years after the war. However, his wedding to Agi was not to take place for a few more years.



Pretty Malki Lieberman, married name Kahan (right), should have become Agi's sister-in-law; however, she and her four children were sent straight to their death upon arrival to Auschwitz. The other woman is unidentified. Photo taken in the late 1930's.



Rivka Hellman, Agi's husband's maternal grandmother.



Agnes Taub marries Yisroel Yankev Lieberman Kahane in Vienna, 1949.

MIRIAM LONNER

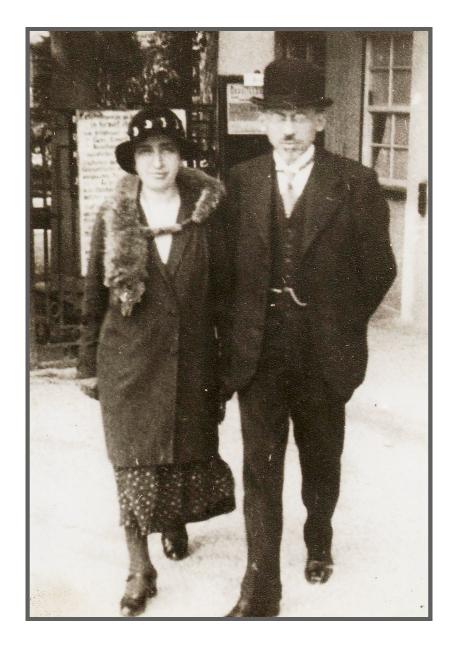


Miriam Lonner, neé Behrend, was born in 1925 in Hamburg, Germany.

She came to the United States with her family in 1942, and married Rabbi Moshe Lonner, who for many years was the English principal of Yeshiva Torah Voda'ath.

Busy as a mother and homemaker, she still found time to volunteer in hospitals; she also worked as an institutional cook.

Mrs. Lonner is the mother of five children and has — keynahora — "numerous" grandchildren and greatgrandchildren. She lives in Borough Park.



Jacob and Setta Lonnerstätter in Mainz, Germany, late 1930's. They were the parents of Miriam's husband, Rabbi Moshe Lonner, who shortened his family name after immigrating to the US.

The Lonnerstätters managed to send their fifteen year-old son Moshe—their only child!—away to America shortly before they themselves were deported to concentration camp, where they perished.

"My husband gave me a copy of this picture when he proposed to me, so I should see that he came from a fine, respectable background."

CHAVIE MANDELBAUM



Chavie ManLewi, was born in 1936 in Kraków (Cracow), Poland.
Her family made *aliyah* in 1948, and she came to the U.S. as a new bride in 1957 and raised a family. She devoted over thirty years to teaching Hebrew in a Jewish Orthodox girls' school; now it is her turn to learn—shiurim are one of her top priorities. She also volunteers for Bikur Cholim of Flatbush, and likes to make *shidduchim*!
Mrs. Mandelbaum has three children, who in turn have given her — *ken yirbu* — "many" grandchildren and great

-grandchildren. She lives with her husband in Flatbush.



Chavie, one year old, is sitting on her father's shoulder, with her hand resting on her mother's shoulder. Rachel Lewi, her father's sister is standing next to her sisterin-law. The other persons are unidentified. Poguż, Poland, 1937.

David Lewi and his wife Aidel (née Reicher), with their daughters Chavie (right) and her little sister Mirel. Photo taken in Kraków, 1940 or 1941.

David and Aidel were so-called "Schindler Juden"— those Jews fortunate enough to have been saved by the German Nazi Oskar Schindler.

After the war they tried for a while to rebuild their life in Poland, but soon decided that it was not the right place to raise their daughter. They made aliyah to Israel in 1949.





Eva, or Chava, in her native Kraków, Poland. Photo taken in 1944.





Chavie's younger sister Milusia, or Mirel, together with Lucia Pawlakowa, the Gentile woman who hid the sisters, and saved their lives through the Nazi occupation.

Having survived the war, Mirel tragically died in a freakish accident, run over by a Russian tank only a few weeks after the liberation. Photo taken in 1944.

Chavie after the liberation, ten years old, in 1946.

ILI MARKOVITZ



Ili (Chava Leah) Markovitz, née Spitzer, was born in 1930 in Budapest, Hungary.

Having lived through the Stalinist era in Hungary, she immigrated to the United States in 1965 as a newly-married woman, and built a family here. She is very artistically talented and enjoys painting. Additionally, she is an excellent baker!

Mrs. Markovitz is the mother of three children, who, in turn, have given her ten grandchildren.

She lives in Flatbush.



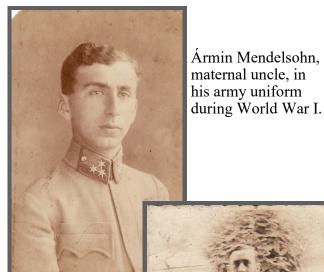
The maternal grandparents' house, where many memorable Yamim Tovim and summer vacations were spent in the company of cousins. Györ, Hungary, 1928



Maternal grandfather, Salomon Mendelsohn. Györ, Hungary, 1916.



Maternal grandmother, Cecilia Mendelsohn, née Beran, flanked by her daughters Frida, Ili's mother *(left)*, and Berta. Györ, Hungary, 1915 or 1916.



Gyula Mendelsohn, Ármin's younger brother, proudly posing in front of his very first car.





Their youngest daughter, Rózsi Spitzer (right), together with an unidentified friend.

Helen (née Kramer) and Jacob Spitzer, paternal grandparents. Budapest, late 19th Century.



The three elder Spitzer daughters, Ili's paternal aunts: Margit, Paula and Iren.



Right, Ili's parents, Aladár Spitzer and Frida Mendelsohn shortly before they were married.



Jacob Spitzer as an older man, in the early 1940's.



Frida being led to the chuppah by her mother. The wedding took place at home. Györ, 1929.



Frida's and Aladár's wedding: the groom's father with his second wife are sitting (holding a girl) in front of the bridal couple; the bride's widowed mother is also sitting in the front row, second from the left. Györ, 1929



A picture from their Sheva Brochos.





Some glimpses of Ili's childhood (clockwise, from above, left)—on the third night of Chanukah in 1930; an "official" baby photo from 1931; having a bright idea in Györ, March 1933; and with grandmother & cousins, 1941.







Above, Ili in Kindergarten. Budapest, 1935. Below, as a first-grader in Betlen Gabor Tér, 1937





Above and right: two pictures from maternal uncle Feri Mendelsohn's wedding to Ágnes Stern, in 1932.



Their twin daughters Leah & Judit in 1938 as budding ballerinas (*left*); and in 1934, the year they were born (*below*).



Below, Uncle Ármin's wedding to Gréte Meller in 1942. The bride is sitting; the groom standing behind her, to the right. Ili is leaning on her grandmother (seated in the middle), with her mother behind her, and her father standing next to the groom.





GOLDA MOSHKOVICH



Golda Moshkovich, née Svimmer, was born in 1926 in Munkacs, then in Czechoslovakia, now in the Ukraine. Enduring the Stalinist era as well, she was finally able to move to the US in 1979, and built a home for her family, enjoying cooking and baking, as well as being proficient in crocheting and knitting.

Mrs. Moshkovich has three daughters, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

She lives in Boro Park.



Golda after the war, in a dress she made herself. Munkacs, Soviet Union, 1948



Golda with her daughter Esther. Chust, Soviet Union, 1949



From left: Suri, a neighbor; Golda; Shaindy Lazarovich, also a neighbor; and Golda's niece, Bella Farkas. Little Esther is standing in the front. Chust, Soviet Union, circa 1951.

HENNI PADAWER

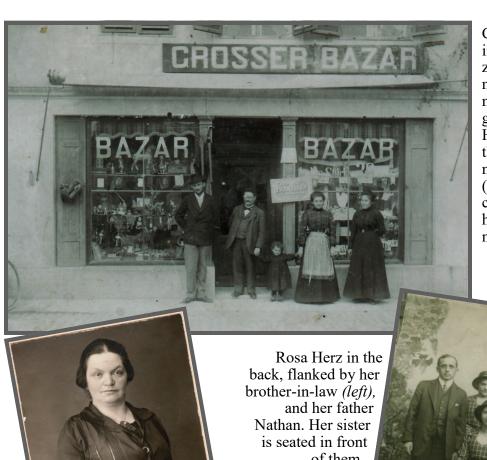


Henni (Hindel) Padawer, née Breslauer, was born in 1928 in Düsseldorf, Germany.

She came to the U.S. in 1939 with her family, graduated high-school in due course; and, later in life, attended Brooklyn College.

Mrs. Padawer worked for many years as a bookkeeper for a big foundation; she also volunteered for Emunah, Maimonides Medical Center, and some chesed organizations. She enjoys swimming, exercise and needlework, and also likes to move with the times, trying new things, and making new friends—as well as keeping up with the "old" ones!

She has three children, four grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. She lives in Flatbush.



Convenience store in Solothurn, Switzerland, approximately in 1902. The man in the door is grandfather, Nathan Herz; the woman in the apron is grandmother, Henrietta (née Dreifuss); the child holding their hands is Henni's mother Rosa.

Nathan. Her sister is seated in front of them.

Above, Hedwig Katz, née Dreifuss, Henrietta's sister. She helped bringing up Rosa, who became motherless at a very young age.

The Jewish Day School in Düsseldorf, shortly after Kristallnacht had forced it to relocate to makeshift accommodations in a community hall. Henni—who was shy at the time—is peeking out of the crowd. Photo taken 1939.



Henni's father, Ludwig Breslauer, (3rd from the left), in a picture taken during World War I, when he served in the German army, stationed on the Russian front.

In a remarkable story of Kiddush Hashem, he permitted some Russian Jewish POW's to go home for Yom Kippur—and every one of them voluntarily returned to their imprisonment afterwards, so as not to get Ludwig in trouble!





Henni and Paul (*right*), together with two non-Jewish neighbors. Initially, the children played together, but as time went on, the neighboring family, including the children, started to increasingly harass the Breslauers.



Purim! The Breslauer siblings dressed as cowboys in the garden of their home in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1937.



The 1937 wedding of Gisela Metzner (née Blitzer), the sister of Uncle Jack, who was married to Ludwig Breslauer's sister. Henni and Paul are the only children in the picture; their mother is seated at the left end of the table; father is standing behind her, next to the bride.



The Herz brothers, maternal cousins, in 1931. Herman, in the middle, was the only one to survive the Holocaust.







Henni in Laufenburg, in 1937. The small child is unidentified.



This tiny toddler was to become Henni's husband! Arthur Padawer with his three older siblings, Isidor, Molly and Sam. Frankfurt, Germany, 1923.



Arthur as a proud school boy in 1928. The text on the blackboard reads "Mein erster Schulgang" (My first day of school). Frankfurt, Germany.

KITTY POLLAK



Kitty (Rivka Chaya) Pollak, née Schick, was born in 1926 in Vienna, Austria.

Having been sent away to England with Kindertransport, she was miraculously reunited with her parents when she came to the U.S. in 1944.

In addition to raising a family of five children, Mrs. Pollak also worked in her husband's printing & publishing business for many years. Some of her favorite pastimes are reading, art, knitting, crocheting and macramé.

Mrs. Pollak has—keynahora—"many" grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Standing at the far right, Kitty's future parents-in-law, Moshe Chaim and Rivka Rochel Pollak, as they attend the wedding of her sister Malvina. The sisters' parents, Ya'akov Gershon Benedikt and his wife Golda, are seated to the right. Hungary, circa 1905.



Above and right, Kitty and her brother Schmuel. The photo above was taken in 1931 in Augarten Park in Vienna, by their older brother Leo, who had received a camera as a Bar Mitzvah present.

To the right, they are seen at the occasion of their parents' 25th Anniversary. The photographer was a Jewish refugee from Germany, who had been helped by their father.





The Schick siblings: Kitty and Schmuel in the front row, brother Leo in the back with their foster sister, Elsie Halpern, an orphan who had come to live with them. Vienna, Austria, 1931.



Kitty (far left), with her sister Eva (married names Gluck and Fried), and brother Schmuel in 1942-43, in Manchester, England, where they had been taken with the Kindertransport from Vienna, organized by Rabbi Salomon Schönfeld of the Agudah.

Below, Kitty upon her arrival in the US in 1944.



SIMA RAUCHVERGER



Sima Rauchverger, née Drumer, was born in 1929 in Sighet, Hungary.

Having lived in Israel for twelve years after the war, and eight years in Canada, Mrs. Rauchverger immigrated to the U.S. in 1968 with her husband, one daughter and two sons, one of whom, a''h, tragically passed away in 2009. She has gone to business school and worked for many years as a bookkeeper.

Mrs. Rauchverger has eight grandchildren and enough great-grandchildren to keep her busy. In spare moments she enjoys reading. She lives in Boro Park.



Maternal grandmother, Bella Kizelnik, née Pollak



Reizel's older brother, Sima's uncle, Rabbi Moshe Kizelnik



Bella's daughter, Sima's mother, Roza or Reizel Drumer, née Kizelnik

Sima as a teenaged Survivor on a ski outing in Sweden, where she recuperated for a few years after the liberation. Sjöberga, 1946





The boy with *payes* is Dovid Rauchverger, fourteen years old at the time. Many years later, he was to become Sima's husband. Here he is a guest at his sister Leah's wedding in 1938, in Budapest, Hungary.



Dovid's family, before he himself was born: father, Natan Rauchverger and mother, Zlata (née Gestettner), with their baby daughter Leah (the kallah in the picture above), and eldest daughter Rozsi. Salgótaryan, Hungary 1921



Zlata Gestettner in younger days, (sitting, second from right), flanked by her sister Ella and little brother Lájos. The woman in the magnificent hat is an unidentified Gestettner relative; the white-clad woman and the man are Zlata's parents.



Rozsi Hauer (née Rauchverger), Dovid's sister, with her husband Herschel and their six children. The only one to survive the Holocaust was Herschel. Salgótaryan, Hungary.



Leah Grinvald (née Rauchverger), Dovid's other sister, with her baby son. They were also lost in the Holocaust. Photo taken in 1940.

Below, left, a portrait of her and her husband.



Dovid Rauchverger, Sima's husband, serving in the Israeli army in 1949.





Young Holocaust Survivors have found a home, of sorts, in Sweden. Sima is standing all the way in the back. Visingsö, 1946



Sima, standing second from the left, together with friends, and visitors from Israel. The barracks in the background was the girls' sleeping quarters. Visingsö, 1946



Sima, in the middle, and her friends on a ski outing. Sjöberga, 1946

ESTHER RUBINSTEIN

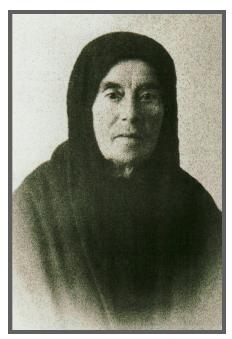


Adele (Esther) Rubinstein, née Samet, was born in 1931 in Hajduböszörmény, Hungary.

She came to the U.S. with her parents and siblings in 1949; married, and devoted herself to being a mother and homemaker, raising a family of four children.

Mrs. Rubinstein enjoys reading, and also finds the time to visit the homebound.

She has — *keynahora* — numerous grandchildren and enough great-grandchildren to keep her busy. She lives in Boro Park.



Mindel Samet, paternal great-grandmother. Photo taken in Israel (at that time Palestine), some time between the two World Wars



Mindel's son, Yoel Samet, Esther's paternal grandfather. Late 1930's.



Chana, another daughter of Yoel and Sara Dina Samet. She died in childbirth before the war.



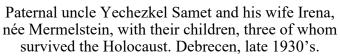
Sara Dina Samet, Yoel's wife, *(middle)*, with five of her children *(from left)*: sons Yechezkel, Shaya (Esther's father), Shmiel, and daughters Blima and Cirel. Only Shaya and Shmiel survived the Holocaust. Photo from Satoraljaujhely, Hungary, late 1930's or early 1940's.



Paternal uncle Shmiel Samet with his wife Klara, and their child, in 1943.



Yoel Samet with his granddaughter Breindel (Blanka) and her husband, Lipa Ehrman. They managed to escape to the US before the war.





Maternal aunt Cirel, married to a Samet cousin. She and her eight children were deported to Auschwitz; none of them returned. Sátoraljujhely, 1930's.



Cousins Liby, Sara, Leah, Nosson, and Mordechai Shifman; five siblings out of eight, none of whom survived. Their mother was a Samet (paternal aunt). Debre-



Leah Schifman, Debrecen, 1940



Esther's maternal grandparents, Zvi Zev Weisz, Rosh Kehilla of Hajduböszörmény, and his wife Rivky, née Jellinek. She was killed in Auschwitz; he had already passed away before the war.



Their daughter Irena Rochel as a young *kallah*. In 1924 she married Shaya Samet, and subsequently became the mother of Esther.

Bitter-sweet joy—a wedding in a DP camp, Salzburg, Germany, 1946.



Esther herself is sitting in front of the bride; her brothers Nosson (*left*) and Elya are flanking her, and their mother is sitting to the left.



Above, to the right, the *choson's tisch*, with Esther's bearded father sitting at the table, and her brothers, now flanking the Choson in the reverse (back row, right, in hats).



Below, younger sister Chana, at the age of eight, shortly after the liberation, dressed in her Bnei Akiva uniform.

Hajduböszörmény, Hungary 1946

Studio photo, taken upon the return to Hungary to show grand-father in America (he had been able to get out at the last moment!), that the family had survived.

From left: brothers Moishe, Elya and Mordechai, father, sister Chana, mother, Esther herself, brother Nosson. Brother Jacob had already left for Italy. All had been in a family labor camp in Austria, except father who had been sent to Bergen-Belsen, and Elya and Nosson who were in the forced-labor camp of Mauthausen. Hajduböszörmény, Hungary 1946



In 1953, Esther married Avrohom Baruch (Adolf) Rubinstein. Here he is seen as a Bar Mitzvah boy in Mako, Hungary, 1939. His father had managed to escape to England thanks to his business contacts, and Avrohom Baruch had one lonely celebration!





Parents, Etel and Moses, or Yisroel Moishe, Rubinstein, early 1930's.



Avrohom Baruch (right) with his brother Shaya. An unidentified female face is missing.

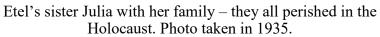




Avrohom Baruch Rubinstein, presumably in 1942. The staples and stamps indicate that this was an ID picture.



Avrohom Baruch's maternal grandparents Aron and Sheindel Blank, with their young son, Etel's brother.





MARGARET SCHWARTZ



Margaret (Sarah) Schwartz, née Sender, was born in 1926 in Beregszasz, Czechoslovakia, (later Hungary). In 1951 she came with her sister to the U.S, where she married and raised a family. She also worked for a number of years as a dental assistant and as a medical secretary. These days, Club Nissim is her hobby.

Mrs. Schwartz has two children, ten grandchildren, and — so far, *ken yirbu* — thirteen great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.





Above, left: Chaya and Moshe Katz, Margaret's maternal grandparents. Beregszasz, Hungary, late 1920's or early 1930's. Right: Moshe's father, Josef Katz



Margaret's own parents: Ethel Katz and Chaim Sender, before they were married. Beregszasz, circa 1925. Below: Their children in 1938



Margaret and Eva are the only survivors of the whole family.

Margaret, the oldest, is standing in the back; sisters Eva (left) and Gita are sitting, with baby Amram in the middle.



Margaret's uncle, Chaim Katz, with his first wife Zita, née Seidenfrau, (who perished in the Holocaust), and their children Ari (Aron), and Gita. Photo taken in 1941.



Family gathering in the early 1940's. From left: Ernest Weinberger, with wife Lula (Zita's sister); and Margaret's three Katz uncles, Chaim with wife Zita, Martin with daughter Lili, and David with wife Golda (née Gottdiener).



A touch of movie star glamour! Uncle Chaim Katz with his second wife Edith, who was also his niece. They married in 1946, and he outlived her, even though she was twenty years younger. Photo taken in 1948.



Margaret (middle), Eva and Gita (to the right of her), participating in the grape harvest. Beregszasz, 1943



Margarets siblings Eva and Ami (Amram)—in the stroller—with their cousin Jossi, playing at their aunt's house. Beregszasz, 1937



Finally reunited after the war! Eva (left) has lived for two years in Sweden, brought there by the Red Cross; Margaret has been in Romania. Now they are back together again, in Prague, 1948.

CHANA SHAPIRO



Chana Shapiro, née Horn, was born in 1931 in Ulanow, but grew up in Lizensk, Poland.

She came to the U.S. in 1951 with her family, after having spent four years in Austrian DP camps.

She worked in the diamond district before the children came, and later as a medical secretary. In her free time she enjoys following the stock market, and managing investments for herself and for friends.

Mrs. Shapiro is the mother of four children, who have given her thirty-two grandchildren and — ken yirbu — nineteen great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Paternal aunt, Mecha Reich, with her children Josef, Henia, Shaya, and Chaya. Photo taken in Lizensk, Poland, in 1937, shortly before they left for America.



Chana, (front, center) with her grandmother Gitel Tugendhaft, cousins Blimi and Chana; and in the back, aunt Frumet, uncle Mordechai (Motl) and aunt Ettel. Ulanow, Poland, circa 1936



Father, Hersch Horn, Chana and little brother Moshe in the carriage.
Lizensk, Poland, circa 1935



Chana at a wedding in the DP camp of Linz, Austria, in 1948. The bride was a friend, by the name of Feldman.



Chana attending the Hebrew School of DP camp Wegscheid, Linz, Austria, 1947



Chana (front, left), next to her brother Moshe Chaim David. Behind them, their parents, Hersh and Raizl (née Tugendhaft) Horn; to the right of Raizl, her brother Motl.

DP camp Wegscheid in Linz, Austria, 1948



Chana at a birthday party, together with some friends from school. DP camp Wegscheid, Linz, Austria, 1949



Chana (second from right), was taking this class at an ORT school, learning to make undergarments, and earning her certificate. Linz, Austria, 1949.



Chana taking part in an Israel parade in Camp Wegscheid. Most of the people in this picture made *ali-yah* when it became possible.

The barracks seen in the background were the living quarters of the DP camp.

Linz, Austria, 1947



Another wedding in DP camp Wegscheid. Chana is standing in the back.

Linz, Austria, 1949.



Eli Shapiro, Chana's husband, in the Yeshiva of Kamenetz.



Eli Shapiro (far left), with Yeshiva friends in the DP camp Windsheim, Germany, shortly after the war.

CHAIA STERN



Chaia Stern, née Pollak, was born in 1931 in Borsa, Romania.

She came to the U.S. with her husband in 1963, having lived through the Stalinist era in Romania. Busy as a mother and homemaker, she also worked for some time creating wigs.

Mrs. Stern is a passionate knitter, and creates magnificent doll's clothes. She has two children, and — keynahora — many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She lives with her husband in Boro Park.





Above, Chaia *(left)* and her two class mates, Rachel and Bobi, are celebrating a national holiday, dressed in national costumes. They are doing the King's salute.

Left, Chaia, dressed in a Romanian costume, is holding the hand of older sister Rivka. Photo taken at Vatradorna, a Spa in Bukovina, Romania, 1938. The buildings in the background were Casinos.

Below (right), with cousin Rivka Pollak in 1946 or 1947. Photo taken in Satumare, by then belonging to Romania. The girls are wearing matching dresses, sewn from tablecloths—the only fabric that could be found.



Chaia Pollak becomes Mrs. Moshe Stern in 1950, in Satumare. The beautiful wedding dress had to serve several other brides that same day, so great was the lack of resources!



SHEINDEL SUSSMAN



Sheindel Sussman, née Trebitsh, was born in 1930 in Subotica, Yugoslavia.

In 1950, recently married to her first husband, she came to the U.S, where she was a Rebbetzin for many years. Reading and writing are her particular interests, and she loves nature, sports and animals.

Mrs. Sussman has five children and — keynahora — "many" grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

She lives with her second husband in Boro Park.



Sheindel as a two year-old girl *(center)* at the wedding of her paternal aunt Jeny, and Jenö . Grandmother Frumy is holding little Sheindel, and her daughter-in-law Baila (Sheindel's mother), is sitting next to her, wearing a white headscarf. All the way to the right, in the back, is father, Reuven Trebitsh with his sister Malky. Sheindel's brothers Israel and Itzhok are sitting in the front row to the left.

The bride subsequently had four daughters, who perished along with her in the Holocaust; only her husband survived. Photo from Yugoslavia, 1932.



Pinhas Trebitsh, *shochet*, paternal grandfather.
Petrovocela,
Yugoslavia, 1934.



Sendi (Sheindy) Trebitsh with her brothers Itzhok (*left*), and Israel. Subotica, Yugoslavia, 1938.

With brother Itzik, who died from tuberculosis in 1943. He was a very good boy, and his sister still misses him! Yugoslavia, 1942.





Shortly after the liberation—very sad and lonely. Tangermunde, Germany, 1945.



B'noth Agudath Israel in Salzburg, Austria, 1946. Sheindel is flanked by Juci Schönfeld *(center)* and Nechamah *(far right)*. In front of Sheindel is her friend Suri Stern, and another friend, Chane Solzberg, in the right-hand corner.



For some time, Sheindel worked in the Kindergarten of the DP camp in Salzburg. In the entire camp there were only six little children, seen here with their young teacher. Salzburg, Austria, 1946.

Out on a walk with Nechama (*left*), and Suri Stern. Sheindel is in the middle. The building in the background was the Agudath Israel Kibbutz, where they were living. Salzburg, Austria, 1946.





Sheindel at the wedding of her brother Israel Trebitsh to Rochel Stern. She is sitting next to the *choson*, with her friend and new sister-in-law Suri Stern on her other side. Senta, Yugoslavia, 1946.



In Barletta, Italy, 1948





Cinderella gets her dream prince, Rabbi Yitzchok Scharf, when he marries eighteen year-old Sheindel in Rome, Italy, in 1948. Left, his passport picture; above, the *choson* is sitting at his *tisch*; and the happily blushing bride is standing here.





Yitzchak Scharf (far right), Sheindel's first husband, at the occasion of his getting *smicha* from the Tarnopoler Rav. He was unusually young to receive such *smicha*. (Sadly, he passed away in 1979, and Sheindel remarried in 1981.)
Tarnopol, Poland, 1934.

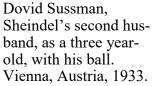


The Po'alei Agudath Yisrael Kibbutz. In the center is Rabbi Yitzchok Scharf, who was the director there; his good friend Gershon Goldbrener stands in the back row, center. Brother Moishe Scharf is standing to the far left

Hohenems, Austria, 1946.



On an Italian ship, on the way to America, in 1949!





JUDITH WEINBERG



Judith (Yachad Rifke) Weinberg, née Feuereisen, was born in 1923 in Budapest, Hungary.

In 1951 she and her husband left Europe for Canada, where she attended the ART Fashion Academy. They soon moved on to Venezuela, where she worked as a fashion designer; and in 1981 they immigrated to the U.S. In addition to her interest in fashion, Mrs. Weinberg loves classical music; she reads, practices Yoga, and plays Su Doku.

Her two sons have given her ten grandchildren, and keynahora—"many" great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



Parents Blima (Berta) Honigswachs and Yankev Yosef (Yakov) Feuereisen. She was born in Poland and grew up in Krakow; he was the shochet of the Orthodox Kehilla in Budapest, where this photo was taken in the summer of 1939. They are surrounded by their seven daughters (see below) and three sons, Gustav (*left*), Andor (*right*), and Armin (*center*, *front*).



All the seven Feuereisen sisters (listed with their subsequent married names). From left: Judith herself, Erszebet Cisielski, Laura Nochomowits, Gizella (Gertrude) Chanis and Isabella Werfel. Front row: Edith Hendel and Frida Moldovan. Miraculously, they all survived the Holocaust. Photo taken in November, 1939.



A chuppah in the courtyard of the Kozinci Street shul, Budapest, in 1934. Blima Feuereisen is the *unterfirerin*, glimpsed to our right; the man in the top hat was the *shammes* of the shul. The kallah's name was Rozsi Fixler.

Judith herself as a happy bride; newly married to Ben Zion Weinberg. The couple is standing outside the City Hall in Munich, Germany. February, 1947.

HENYU WEINBERGER



Henyu (Helen) Weinberger, née Berkowitz, was born in 1930 in Velky Ševluš, Czechoslovakia (later Nagy Szölös, part of Hungary).

She came to the U.S. in 1948, and worked in a coat factory until marriage and motherhood had to take precedence. During her second marriage, she and her husband had their own linen business.

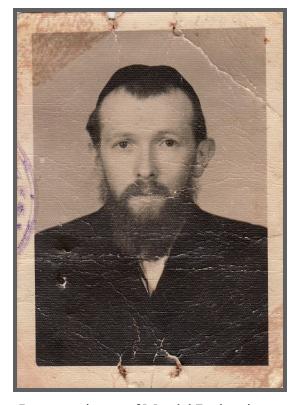
Mrs. Weinberger is a busy volunteer for Bikur Cholim of Boro Park, and she enjoys exercising, socializing with her friends, and babysitting the great-grandchildren. She has seven children, forty-five grandchildren and—ken yirbu—fifty-two great-grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.



This picture of Henyu, the youngest of ten children, and her mother Ester Berkowitz, née Lebowits, was taken in 1934.

Older sister Leah had received a camera as a

present from her aunt and uncle when they came visiting from America, and she snapped the photo.



Passport picture of Mendel Berkowitz, Helen's brother, taken in 1941. He was a business man and a great Torah scholar. At the age of thirty-five he was deported to a concentration camp together with his wife and four children. They all perished.



Oldest sister Faigy, at the occasion of her engagement in 1929, before she became Mrs. Rosenfeld. Faigy, her husband Meilech, and their eight children all perished in the concentration camps.







Sister Leah and her husband Yitzchak Mayer both went through the concentration camps but survived—even though their two children were killed.

They were miraculously reunited after the war, and began to rebuild their life and raise a new family. The proud and happy parents are seen here in Chomutov, Czechoslovakia, in 1948, celebrating the first birthday of their son, Yanky. Tragically, Leah died all too young in childbirth in the United States in the 1950's. Following a Caesarian section to deliver her fourth postwar child, she was left unattended in her hospital room all night. The next morning she was found dead in her bed.

Left, Leah in 1934

ELIZABETH WEISS



Elizabeth (Feiga) Weiss, née Gross, was born in 1928 in Nagykalo, Hungary.

After a dramatic escape from Stalinist Hungary, she finally came to the U.S. in 1957 with her husband and two sons; a daughter was born shortly after their arrival in America.

Mrs. Weiss worked for many years in the garment industry, but was always first and foremost a devoted wife and mother, who took great pleasure in her domestic pursuits.

She has eleven grandchildren who are still quite young — the great-grandchildren are yet to come! She lives in Boro Park.



Father, Kalman Gross, as a young soldier in World War I, wearing the Hungarian army uniform. He was born in Nagykalo, Hungary.



Kalman's younger brother Ignatz (Yitzchak) Gross



A family picture from 1929. Parents Ilona (Leah), née Reinitz, and Kalman Gross with oldest daughter Margit between them; baby Elizabeth is sitting on her mother's lap; next to her, sister Klara; Ignatz/Yitzchak is sitting on his father's lap. Four more girls were born after Elizabeth, but she and Margit were the only ones to survive the Holocaust.

PAULA WEISS



Paula (Pessy) Weiss, née Rosenberg, was born in 1932 in Püspökladány, Hungary.

In 1956 she was finally able to leave Hungary for the US, were she got a GED, and finished as the valedictorian of her class. Originally a pre-school teacher, she also worked as a bookkeeper for many years. She volunteers at a nursing home, and has thirty years of dancing under her belt—and wants to keep on dancing!

Mrs. Weiss has four children, twenty-three grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren.

She lives in Williamsburg.



Pessy's mother, Regina (Reizel) Glück, surrounded by her five sisters; (from left) Ester, Brajndi, her twin Peri, Jitte and Jidis. Only the twins survived the Holocaust. Photo taken in Kezmark, Czechoslovakia, 1920.



Maternal grandfather, Oberrabbiner Jisroel Meir Glück. Photo taken in Kezmark, where he was the Chief Rabbi. Czechoslovakia, 1922.



His daughter, Pessy's mother Reizel with baby brother Josef (Jossi). Kaba, Hungary, 1936.



Pessy with her father, Rabbi Moshe Zev Rosenberg, and younger brother Shaja.

Photo taken in 1936 in Kaba, Hungary, where the family had moved the year before, when the father was hired as a rabbi there.



Pessy herself in in 1946 and 1947.





The Neuman/Rosenberg family: Pessy is standing in the back, far right, holding her brother Shaya, while sister Eva is standing in the center. A stepsister and two stepbrothers are standing to the left. Mother Reizel is sitting with her second husband Mendel Neuman; brothers Jossi and Jidu are reclining on the ground. Püspökladany, Hungary, circa 1947-48, shortly after the two families had been united through marriage.

SYLVIA WEISS



Sylvia (Cipora) Weiss, née Asknazy, was born in 1923 in Reteg, Romania.

In 1948 she came to the US, where she initially worked as a fashion designer. Raising her family soon took precedence, but she later worked for many years as an administrator in Meal Mart. She has spent many years volunteering for Bikur Cholim of Flatbush, even—or particularly—after her retirement.

Mrs. Weiss has three children, ten grandchildren, and keynahora—a "dozen plus" great-grandchildren. She lives in Flatbush. Sylvia's childhood home in Beclean, Romania. She went back in 1945, after the liberation, and took this photo. After the war it was made into a maternity hospital.





Sylvia at the last family wedding before the war. She is standing in front of the *kallah*, next to her mother, who is holding little sister Chaya on her lap. Her father is standing in the back, far left; next to him uncle Mendy Eidelheid, uncle Mordechai Edelheid, aunt Rivke, and uncle Benyamin.

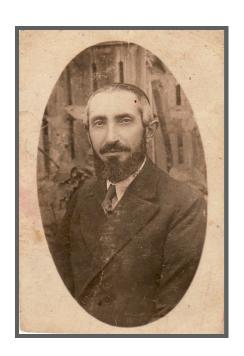
In the middle row, from left, sister Sara Rivka, aunt Gelley, the kallah aunt Fruma, the choson uncle Yitzchok, and aunt Sushie.

Maternal grandfather Moshe Hirsch is seated in the middle, holding cousin Lealeh; next to him aunt Gittel, with her daughter Ruchie on her lap. Brother Israel Lipa is reclining on the floor.

Retteg, Romania, 1933.



Sylvia's parents,
Rose (née Edelheid) and Joel
Jitzchak Asknazy.
These photos
were taken for ID
cards in the early
1940's in former
Beclean—now
called Bethlen,
and belonging to
Hungary.





Little sister Chajale, (far right), at the age of eleven, with four friends in the park.



Asknazy siblings: Sylvia *(back left)*, Chajale, Suri, and Lipa in front. 1934 or 1935



Older sister Sara Rivkah, Israel Lipa, and Sylvia, or Cipora, as she used to be known. The photo was taken to send to the grandparents. Beclean, Romania, 1930.

Below, Sylvia *(left)* and sister Sara Riv-ka. Bethlen, Hungary, 1942.





Paternal grandparents, Moishe Dovid Asknazy, and his wife Chaya Rochel (née Paneth). They lived in Bukovina, where he was the *dayan*. They had eleven children.



Cipora (Sylvia) farl left, with brother Israel Lipa and sister Sara Rivkah. Beclean, Romania, 1926.



Sylvia in 1945.



Chaja Asknazy, Sylvia's little sister, killed in Auschwitz.



Sylvia in DP camp—she made the dress herself out of kerchiefs that American soldiers had given her. Germany, 1946





Sylvia is the 3rd from right on the truck, with friends from concentration camp after the liberation, enjoying a ride on an American truck. Photo taken by American soldiers, who wanted to show the girls how to have a good time. Ranchmühle, Germany, 1945.





A happy occasion, at last—the first wedding after the liberation, in the DP camp, in 1946. Sylvia is standing in the back, far left, with a friend of her brother's, Avrumi Pasternack; next, her second cousin, Shoshi Weiss.



A happy moment with the first baby born in this DP camp! From left: the father of baby Esther Hirschkowitz, the mother, Sylvia in the middle, and a couple of unidentified participants. Photo from 1946 or 1947.

Starting a new life: Sylvia on the ship SS Jumper, on the way to America. March 1948

Below, the man who was waiting for her in America: Frank Weiss, still in Hungary in these two pictures, a sixteen year-old, dressed up as a female in his mother's clothing for a Purim play.

He came to America in 1936.

He came to America in 1936, and served in the US army during the war.











Three of Frank's four brothers: Nosson Karpu (*left*), perished in Auschwitz. Shoul, (*middle*) managed to survive the war by getting on a boat to Haifa. Since he was not allowed by the British to disembark, he jumped off the boat and swam ashore. He settled in Israel, where the photo was taken, married and had two children. Moishu (*right*) survived by hiding out in Italy. Later, after the war, he came to America. He never married.



Sylvia and Frank get married in 1948, in Brooklyn.

MINDY WINOGRAD



Mindy also known as Millie (Mindel) Winograd, née Herskovitz, was born in 1925, in Velky Ševluš, Czechoslovakia (some years later it became Nagy Sölös, belonging to Hungary).

She came to the U.S. in 1947. Trained as a dressmaker since childhood, she worked for many years in the garment district—she was so expert that she was commissioned to sew a jacket for Jackie Kennedy! In her spare time, she would enjoy knitting, reading, and playing Rummikub.

Mrs. Winograd has two children, eight grandchildren — and as for great-grandchildren, she never counted them! She lives in Flatbush.



Mindy's mother, Jehudis (Judit) Abraham. Photo taken in Hungary, in 1918, right after World War I.



Her father, Mordechai (Martin) Herskovitz, a solider in the Hungarian army. Photo taken in 1918, right before his release from the army.

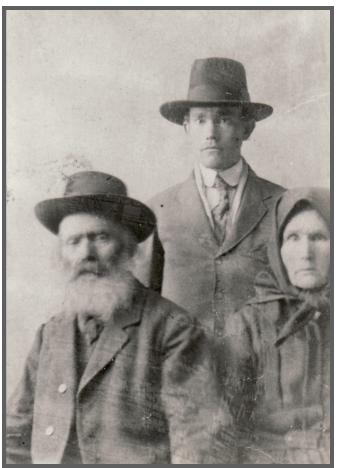


Maternal grandparents, Jenta and Jaakov (Jacob) Abraham. Photo taken in Nagy Sölös, Hungary, 1939.



Maternal Uncle, Israel Abraham. Photo taken in Hungary, shortly before he moved to Belgium, late 1930's.





Paternal grandparents, Aron Hers (Ernö) and Jocheved Herskovitz, with their son, Mindy's father, Mordechai, who was already engaged to Mindy's mother at this time. Photo taken in Tisza Ujlak, Hungary, 1921.

Maternal uncle Jitzchak Abraham with his wife. Uncle Jitzchak was very fastidious and proper; the story went that, while out traveling, he would not eat poppy seed cake, because seeds might get stuck in his teeth and being on the train, he would not be able to clean them out.

He was shot and killed by the Nazis while he was helping his wife and daughter to escape through a window in their apartment—they survived. Holland, in the 1930's.



Maternal first cousin, Laizer Abraham. Photo taken at home in Nagy Sölös, Hungary, in the 1940's, before the war had reached them.

He lived to see the liberation of the concentration camp where he had been imprisoned, only to die from eating, and drinking the oil from, the can of sardines that well-meaning allied soldiers had given him.





Maternal aunt Sure, with her husband, Sender Goldberger, and their son Saje, three years old. Photo from Czechoslovakia, 1930.

Mindy in Budapest in 1945, soon after her liberation from Auschwitz. In spite of having been undernourished for so long she was quite chubby, due to the chemicals that were added to the prisoners' daily soup to prevent the women from menstruating.



With her brother Avraham Zise (Adolf) Herskovitz in 1946. Photo taken in Chomutov, Czechoslovakia, where they lived for a while before moving to America.



It is 1947; Mindy has recuperated physically, and is looking like herself again. An uncle in Pittsburgh had sent some money, and she bought this jacket before going to visit him.



In 1949, in Brooklyn, Mindy married Leon Winograd, who was born in Poland, had come to America in 1933, and had served in the American army. Tragically, their happiness did not last long—Leon died from heart trouble at the age of 33, leaving a young widow who gave birth to their only child during the *shiva* week. Thus, their son was named after his father.

A daughter was born in a subsequent marriage.

JUDY ZELLERMAIER



Judy (Baila Rivka) Zellermaier, née Grünfeld (later Americanized to Greenfield), was born in 1933 in Humenne, Slovakia. Having moved to Israel with Aliyat Hano'ar in 1950, she came to the U.S. to rejoin her parents in 1952. She has worked as a Kindergarten teacher, medical assistant, and foster care coordinating assistant. She enjoys swimming in her free time.

Mrs. Zellermaier has one daughter, who in turn has given her four grandchildren. She lives in Boro Park.

Shia Rubin, married to father's sister Baila, with his son Motche/Mordechai, by a grave stone in the cemetery of Medzilaborce, Slovakia. Uncle Shia was nicknamed Herzl—perhaps because of his beard, which resembled that of the Zionist Theodor Herzl.



Above, from left: Judy's mother Henrietta (Jetta) Schwartz, with her younger sister Malka, oldest brother Shimon, and older sister Ruchel.

Below, from right: father Herman (Herschel) Grünfeld (it was changed to Greenfield later, in America), uncle Shimon, and Ruchel's husband. Photos taken in Uzhorod, Slovakia, circa 1930.



Right, Judita, as she was known then, with her mother Jetta. Humenne, Slovakia, 1933.







Left, the Urban family, who, at great risk to themselves, saved Grünfelds-not only Judy's immediate family, but two of her uncles; bachelor Tuvia, and Mechel with his family; all in all eight people, plus one or two temporary strangers—by hiding them, first in their basement; later in a bunker in the woods. In spite of shortages, the Urbans regularly provided them with food — a very difficult thing to do in the winter, when footthe snow.



prints would show in Above, Judy with her parents, on the snow.

Vacation at a Spa. Behind them are father's cousin, Ruchel Roth, and her husband. Slovakia, 1950.



Judy's mother, Jetta Grünfeld (sitting 3rd from right), in a labor camp in Sered, Slovakia, circa 1943.



Sister Viera (Ruchel) Grünfeld, born 1927, with her choson Max Mendlowitz, wearing the uniform of the US army. He was in Bratislava after the war, got to know Viera, and they soon got engaged. They later moved to America. Bratislava, 1945.





Judy's brother Jankel (Eugene) in 1942. Born in 1926, he was seven years her senior.



Judy herself, right after the liberation in 1945, when she was twelve years old.

Brother Jankel with cousin Miriam Rubin, in Bern, Switzerland, to where he had escaped. Photo taken circa 1944.



Judy in her B'nei Akiva uniform, Bratislava/Pressburg in 1947.



Judy is barely glimpsed, in this B'nei Akiva parade, Bratislava/Pressburg, 1947

And finally, a photo I can't resist including, even though almost no information about it has survived; the only thing known is that the man in the *tallis* is Judy's uncle, Mechel Grünfeld, and that, presumably, the photo was taken in the early 1940's. Beyond that, only questions remain. Who is the man with the rod in his hand—friend or foe? Doesn't the uncle's calm, erect posture suggest that he had nothing to fear from his attacker? Is there not a hint of a smile on his lips, indicating that the scene was staged for the camera? If that is the case, what would the purpose have been of staging this violent scenario? How were the men planning to use the picture?

Or—could this be a assault? But if so, how could the witness have been permitted to take, and much less keep, this incriminating photo? Who could the photographer have been? And, finally, where would these three (or more?) people have been traveling, along the deserted country road?



GLOSSARY

A"H Alav / Aleha / Alehem Hashalom May he/she/they rest in peace

Aliyah "Ascension" Immigration to Israel

Aliyat Hano'ar Department of Jewish Agency, founded in 1933, and continuing in Israel

after WWII to save Jewish children, especially orphans, from danger

abroad; to educate them and bring them to safety in Israel

B"H Boruch Hashem Praised be G-d

Be'ezras Hashem With G-d's help
Bli ayin hora See keynahora

Bnei Akiva International religious, Zionistic youth organization

Choson Bridegroom; also a fiancé

Dayan Rabbinical judge

Erev Shavuos Eve of the Feast of Weeks (in memory of the revelation and the giving

of the Torah on Mount Sinai)

Joint Short for American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—a Jewish hu-

manitarian assistance organization, that, among many other things,

helped Jews rebuild their lives after the Holocaust

Kallah Bride; also a fiancée

Ken yirbu "May they grow/increase!"

Ketubah Wedding contract

Keynahora "No evil eye [should befall him/her/them]!"

Kiddush Hashem "Sanctification of [G-d's] Name" Acting in such a way that one brings

honor to G-d; giving Him, as it were, 'a good reputation'

Kinderheim Children's home – often, but not always, an orphanage

Kindertransport The mass transportation of Jewish children from Germany, Austria,

Czechoslovakia and Poland to relative safety in England. The Kinder-transports, which rescued approximately 10,000 children, began December 2, 1938 and ended September 1, 1939, when all borders were closed

Mekubal Mystic; learned in Kabbalah

Mohel Person who professionally performs religious circumcisions

Nachas Spiritual joy; particularly the joy parents derive from their children's

spiritual achievements

Oberrabbiner Chief Rabbi

Payes Side curls

Reb Mister, Sir – honorific title used with first names

Rebbe Talmudic teacher; also a chasidic spiritual leader

Rosh Kehilla/Kahal President of the congregation; sometimes also acting as a spokesperson

vis-à-vis the non-Jewish authorities

Rav / Rov Rabbi

Schul / Shul Synagogue

Shaitel Wig worn by married women to cover (or replace) their own hair

Shammes Sexton of a synagogue

Sheva Brochos "Seven blessings"— referring to the seven festive meals (for seven days

including the wedding day), where the seven wedding blessings are recit-

ed

Shiva "Seven" days of mourning, immediately following the funeral

Shochet Jewish religious slaughterer

Shofar Ram's horn, blown at the New Year's services

Shtetel [Jewish] small town; village

Shtreimel Fur hat worn by many chasidim on Shabbos, Yom Tov, and other festive

occasions, such as the wedding of a relative

Tallis Prayer shawl

Talmid Disciple

Tante Aunt

Tisch "Table"— referring to the special occasion of a Rebbe sitting with his fol-

lowers at his table, eating and talking of Torah topics, usually on a Shabbos or Yom Tov. May also refer to a bridegroom's reception, "choson's tisch," where he receives his male guests before the wedding ceremony

Unterfirer (masc.), **unterfirerin** (fem.)

The persons who escort a bride and bridegroom to the chuppah

Upsherin The ceremony of cutting a little boy's hair for the first time, when he

reaches the age of three

Yamim Tovim (Plural of Yom Tov) Holidays

Yemach shemam vezichram

May their names and memories be obliterated (said about particularly

heinous enemies)

Yiras Shomayim Fear of Heaven

Zoche Deserving, worthy