

**RG-15.253**

**Draft translation**

**Archive  
of the Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute**

Inventory of the collection of LEGACY OF THE FELDHORN  
FAMILY  
(1896-1975)

Collection No S. 368

edited by Aleksandra Bańkowska

Warsaw 2009

See also ŻIH Archives Web Page at: [http://www.jhi.pl/archiwum/zbiory\\_archiwum](http://www.jhi.pl/archiwum/zbiory_archiwum)

## Introduction

### History of the Feldhorn family

Protoplastą rodziny był Mojżesz Michał Feldhorn, born on April 14, 1875, a son of Juda and Sara Rywka born Winkler was a forefather of the Feldhorn family. Having passed the matura examination in Tarnopol worked as a mail clerk. He married Lea Herman and had three children with her: Juliusz, Rudolf and Cecylia. The family relocated to Krakow between 1904 and 1922, where it lived in 11a . Zyblikiewicza St. Mojżesz Michał began his studies at the department of philosophy, Yagiellonian University on the German and the English philology in 1922. He finished the studiów in 1926, and, three years after, obtained the state license to teach in secondary schools. Since 1927, worked at the King Jadwiga High School for Girls in Krakow. During the last years preceding the World War II, he probably lived in Lvov. He took up a post as a teacher in Stare Sioło near. Bóbrka in March 1940. His wife, called by him Lonia accompanied him there. Their further fate remains unknown<sup>1</sup>.

There is little known about the Lea's (Leaonia's or Lonia's) Feldhorn. She was a daughter of Salomon and Czerna, the Hermans. She came from Kopyczyńce. Her brother, Maurycy Herman was a judge of the District Court in Tarnopol, a winner of a Medal commemorating Ten Years of Regained Independence in 1929 and a bronze Medal for the Long Service in 1938. It is positive that he lived in 1940 and lived under the Soviet Occupation of Poland, apparently in Lvov<sup>2</sup>.

The best known person of the Feldhorn family was Juliusz, the oldest son of Mojżesz Michał and Leai, born of August 17, 1901 r. in Tarnopol: a poet, writer, translator, a popularized and teacher. He was a historian of literature and obtained his Ph.D. at the department of philosophy, Yagiellonian University, on the basis of his thesis: *Hamlet w*

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<sup>1</sup> See call No S.368/6.

<sup>2</sup> See call No S.368/7 and S.368/15.

*Polsce*; her conferring professor was Stanisław Windakiewicz Stanisław Windakiewicz. He published several works on the Jewish threads in literature: *Literatura polska wieku XVI a Żydzi. Szkic bibliograficzny* (1929), *Pomnik strzaskany. Motywy żydowskie w twórczości Cypriana Norwida* (1933), *John Galsworthy o Żydach* (missing date). He debuted as a poet in 1922 – then the small volume of his poetry entitled *Domy was published*<sup>3</sup>. He belonged to the poetic group of Krakow, Helion (along with Jalu Kurek and Witold Zachenter), and, later on with the group named Litart. During 1926-1927, he worked as an editor of the „Gazeta Literacka”biweekly<sup>4</sup>. His next literary works were: a drama entitled *Zwycięstwo Ahaswera* (1926), volumes of poetry: *Wczoraj – dziś – jutro* (1928), *W ogrodzie brata Chryzostoma* (1932), a novel: *Cienie nad kołyską* (1936, under the pen name of Jan Las). He published his translations from Italian (Giovanni Boccaccio, *Fiametta*, 1923; Dante Alighieri, *Pieśniarz*, 1926) and Hebrew (*Pieśń nad Pieśniami*, 1928), as well as from German (minor works Tomasz Mann, Wasserman) and French (Maurice Leblanc, *Kryształowy korek*, also as Jan Las). Short stories for young readers were another field of his works, which popularized scence: *Dziwne przygody węgla (jak powstał węgiel kamienny)* (1936), *Ludziom rosną skrzydła (jak leci samolot)* (1936), *Wieści płyną w świat (sposoby przenoszenia wiadomości)* (1938). Just before the outbreak of WW II, under the commission of the „Księgarnia Powszechna” publishing house, he started writing a popular manual of the historyk of art., which was his great passion. He worked on that book during the war. The manuscript survived the war – the book was published in 1961 under the title of *Dzieła i twórcy*.

Juliusz Feldhorn became famous among the Krakow dwellers as a teacher of the Chaima Hilfsteina<sup>5</sup> Hebrew High School, where he taught Polish during 1923-1939. Among his disciples were: a writer, Natan Gross and a historian, Rafael Scharf. During the years of the „bench ghetto” at the University, he organized courses of the university level at the high school on the modern literature. He planned to establish a department of Slavonic languages at the Hebrew University in<sup>6</sup>.

He lived in 14. Kołłątaja St., and, since 1933, in 28 Karmelicka St., apt. 15. He married Stella Bronisława Landau (born Landy, a widow) on December 27, 1932, who was born on August

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<sup>3</sup> See call No S.368/1

<sup>4</sup> Natan Gross, *Juliusz Feldhorn 1901-1943. Notes to an Unwritten Biography*, w: *Jews in Poland*, vol. II, edited by Sławomir Kaprański, Krakow 1999, pp. 261-271.

<sup>5</sup> That high school was a legal Polish state school, besides the obligatory courses, the optional courses of Hebrew, Judaism and Jewish literature were taught there.

<sup>6</sup> Natan Gross, *op. cit.*

7, 1905 r. in Krakow, a daughter of Lejzor Ludwik and Tonia (Tola) born Wolf. Ludwik Landy was a doctor of law. The Landy family lived in Krakow, in 17 Radziwiłłowska St.<sup>7</sup>.

Stella Landy-Feldhorn was a doctor of philosophy at the Yagiellonian University, as an English philologist. She translated the works of John Galsworthy: *Dziewczyna czeka* (1933), *Święty* (1933), *Koniec rozdziału* (1935) oraz Pearl Buck (*Matka*, 1939) into Polish. She was a sworn translator since 1937<sup>8</sup>. She gave birth of a daughter Maria on November 4, 1938.

Her husband, Juliusz Feldhorn was enlisted after the outbreak of WW II, in September 1939. Stella and z Maria found themselves in Lvov, where Juliusz's parents had already been then, on Sept. 6, 1939. Juliusz, who was seized by Germans, became a prisoner of the war. According to his account transferred to Natan Gross, he managed to escape, however there is a paper that dokument his release from the camp in Kamienna made out to his name dated on October 10, 1939<sup>9</sup>. At the end of October, he registered himself at the Municipal Government In Krakow; also a principal of the High School in Podbrzeźna St. confirmed his work in that school then. Juliusz soon joined his family in Lvov. He found a job at the vocational school there. Till the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in 1941, the family lived in Lvov, in Konopnickiej St., together with the relatives, Erna (Ernestyna) and Henry, the Tratters. In 1941, Juliusz, Stella and Maria left for Wiśnicz Nowy near Bochnia; they also lived shortly in Krakow, and then in Swoszowice. They used to hide themselves under the false name of Krawczyk. On August 11, 1943, Juliusz i Stella were arrested and sent to Wieliczka, where, together with a group of 60 people were shot to death. Marii manager to escape to her aunt Fryda Trammer<sup>10</sup> and cousin Augusty – both were Pole sof the German origin and used to live in Swoszowice then. In August 1944, Maria was sent to an orphanage in Czersk near the town of Góra Kalwaria ran by nuns. She stayed there till the end of the war. She was adopted by Henryk Trammer<sup>11</sup> and his wife Irena. She changed her name into Krawczyk. She lives in Warsaw<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> See call No S.368/7.

<sup>8</sup> See. call No S.368/8.

<sup>9</sup> It might have been a fake dokument used by Juliusz Feldhorn after his escape from the camp. See call No S.368/7.

<sup>10</sup> Fryda (Elfryda) Trammer was an in-law of Stella Feldhorn. Her husband, Alfred Trammer, was Jerzy's brother, a husband of Ernestyna Wolf, a sister of Tola Landy born Wolf, a Stellia's mother. Fryda and Alfred had a daughter called Augusta, Mrs. Szemelowską, who considerably contributed to the rescue of Maria Feldhorn (she has been honored as a Righteous among Nations) See: call No S.368/5; [www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl](http://www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl) ;

<sup>11</sup> A son of Jerzy and Ernestyna born Wolf, a professor of law, a lecturer of international law at the University of Warsaw, died on March 12, 1973

<sup>12</sup> See call No S.368/5, S.368/9; Natan Gross, op. cit.

The parents of Stella Feldhorn, Ludwik and Tola Landy had lived in the ghetto in Tarnów during the war. They were sent to the death camp in June 1942 and perished there<sup>13</sup>.

Juliusz's brother, Rudolf, born on Jan. 19, 1906 in Tarnopol, was a mathematician. He also died during the occupation, together with his wife, Maryla<sup>14</sup>.

Juliusz's sister, Cecylia Feldhorn, was born on October 6, 1904 r. in Tarnopol. She passed her matura exam in the I private High School for Girls in Krakow and, in 1922, was admitted to the department of philosophy at the Yagiellonian University. She completed her studies in 1932 as a Ph.D. for her thesis entitled: *Komedia Kazimierza Zalewskiego*; her conferring professor was Stanisław Windakiewicz. Two years earlier she obtained a state license of teacher of high school of the Polish language and a history of Polish literature, as well as an outline of social sciences. On August 1, 1926, she married Marceli Schauer, a master of law, born on April 11, 1904 in Krakow, a son of Elias and Ruchla (Rozalia) born Friedikier. They lived in 8. św. Tomasza St. Cecylia, after the outbreak of war, came to Lvov and lived in 8 Matejki St., and then 22 Mochnackiego St. She was also living temporarily in the town of Stare Sioło, where her father used to work. She worked as a teacher of Russian and Polish in the secondary school No 104 in Lvov till August 1940 and then in the Olga Filippi school. She completed a seven-month-course of Russian in May 1941. Apparently after the entrance of Germans to Lvov in 1941, she was baptized in the Roman Catholic church under her own name<sup>15</sup>. Since at least September 15, 1942, she used the documents made out to the name of Dorota Szpyrka (Szpyrkówna), born on Feb. 25, 1899 r. in Glinik Mariampolski. She worked in the factory of Walenty Koniewicz, and then at the theater, as a prompter<sup>16</sup>. From Jan. 1943 through June 1944, she committed herself as a clandestine teacher of Polish and Latin. She returned to her own name after the war. She worked in a Konarski six-course-school in Lvov. She enlisted herself for repatriation to Poland in March 1945. A year after she registered herself in Bytom in 26 Dworcowa St. She worked in Bytom for a short time as a clerk at the Head office of the commercial company of wooden industry. She divorced Marceli Schauer in June 1946. She returned to Krakow in December 1946 and lived in 8 St. She took up a job as a teacher of Polish at the Infantry Military School. As per the decision of the Provincial Government in Krakow of Nov. 4, 1947, she changed her name into Cecylia Szarzyńska. She worked as a teacher of Polish language in Krakow schools till she retired.: Jan Kochanowski

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<sup>13</sup> See call No S.368/17.

<sup>14</sup> See call No S.368/5.

<sup>15</sup> See call No S.368/10.

<sup>16</sup> See call No S.368/13.

Grammar School (1948-1949), a State Industry School (a vocational high school) in 5 Mickiewicza St. (1949-1951), a Vocational Tailoring School (of a lower degree) in 45 Dietla St. (1949-1951), an the Night College of Sciences (1953-56), a Vocational Secondary School in 16 Loretańska St. (1951-1972). At the same time she worked as a lecturer of the preparatory courses for the universities at the Academic Federation of Youth, „Życie” (“Life”) (1946-1948), as an examiner and lecturer of the Preparatory College at the Yagiellonian University (1948-1949), a trainer of German and Russian, as well as Polish language for foreign students at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (1953-67). Swe was also a member of the Federation of Esperantists. Since 1953 she lived in 9. Batorego St., apt.11, where she shared her small flat with some flatmates. She strived for improving her situation but unsuccessfully. She died on October 22,1975 in the result of a tragic accident. She was buried in Prądnik Czerwony (Batowice)<sup>17</sup>.

The husband of Cecylia Feldhorn, Marceli Schauer, survived the war in Hungary. He lived in Poland short after the war. In 1947, he left and eventually settled in Montreal. He remarried<sup>18</sup>.

### **Main features of the collection; a way of arrangement.**

The Legacy of the Feldhorn family makes a collection consisting of remnants, loose personal documents, correspondence, notes and other mementos of a Jewish family from the circles of assimilated intelligentsia. It was handel over to the Archive of the Jewish Historical Institute by Maria Krawczyk, a daughter of Juliusz Feldhorn, in 1991.

The collection was divided into four parts. The first one contains literary works, mainly those by Juliusz Feldhorn, both the published (call No 1) and manuscripts and the materials for the successive ones (call. Nos. 2-3). Alongside, it contains the poety of StellaLandy (call No. 4) and memoirs of MariaKrawczyk (call No 5), which contains extremely important information about the family's fates and photographs.

The second part, which is the largest, makes a collection of genuine personal documents of the Feldhorn family's members: Mojżesz Michał, Juliusz, Stella, Maria and Cecylia, as well

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<sup>17</sup> See call No S.368/10-12.

<sup>18</sup> See: call No S.368/14.

as Marcelli Schauer and Maurycyo Herman. They were divided according to the names order and contain meticulously described kinds of documents in chronological order. Most of the documents refer to Cecylia born Feldhorn, Schauer (Szarzyńska). Certificates and job agreements related to the post-war career (call No 11), as well as the materials related to housing matters (sygn. 12), were selected and put into a separate part. Also the unique set of false documents of Cecylia Feldhorn made out to the name of Dorota Szpyrka, from the period of her hiding on the so-called Aryan side, in Lvov, during the German occupation, were separated (call No 13).

The third part contains correspondence of various kind, mainly photocopies, and manual copies. The fourth parts, Miscellaneous, includes several original, with an only memento of Rudolf Feldhorn – his notes from the math exercises and a unique agenda of 1939 which belonged to Mojżesz Michał Fedlhorn, with some current notes about the fate of the family during September-November 1939 can be found.

The collection contains 19 archival units. As for the language, Polish prevails, however the documents in German, Ukrainian, Latin, English and Esperanto occur, too. The condition of older personal documents is poor. Correspondence, literary works and post-war personal documents remained in good conditions.

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The works on the inventory of the legacy of the Feldhorn family were conducted in 2009 thanks to the financial subsidy of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Inc.

## **Inventory of the collection: THE LEGACY OF THE FELDHORN FAMILY (1896-1975)**

### **I. Literary works**

#### **1. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Literary works.**

Published poetry of Juliusz Feldhorn.

Juliusz Feldhorn, *Domy*, Gebethner & Wolff, Warsaw – Krakow – Lublin – Łódź – Wilno – Zakopane 1922, pp. 61.

Juliusz Feldhorn, *Zwycięstwo Ahaswera*, Dom Książki Polskiej (a name of a Polish publishing house), Warsaw 1926, pp. 72.

Juliusz Feldhorn (translation), *Pieśń nad Pieśniami*, Panteon, Krakow – Warsaw 1928, pp. 16.

Juliusz Feldhorn, *W ogrodzie brata Chryzostoma*, Gebethner i Wolff, Warsaw – Krakow – Lublin – Łódź – Poznań – Wilno - Zakopane 1932, pp. 63.

1922-1932, print, Polish, bound copy, p/pp.

2. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Literary works.

A translation of the Alexander Pushkin's *Ruslan and Ludmila*, edited by Juliusz Feldhorn during the war, unfinished.

1939-1945?, manuscript, Polish, bound copy, pp. 105.

3. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Literary works.

Materials to the manual of the history of art entitled *Dzieła i twórcy* by Juliusz Feldhorn, published in 1961; notes, remarks, fiches.

missing date, manuscript, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp.

4. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Literary works.

Stella Landy – Feldhorn, Poetry of 1920-1922.

1920-1922, manuscript, typescript, photocopy, Polish, German, bound copy, p/pp.

5. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Literary works.

Maria Krawczyk, Memoirs. [contains family photos, press cuttings, copies of letters]

1991, typescript, Polish, bound copy, pp. 56.

## II. Personal documents

6. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Mojżesz Michał Feldhorn.**

- a birth certificate, Tarnopol, 1875 (wystawione w 1912);
- a matura certificate of the C.K. Gimnazjum w Tarnopolu (a highschool established before WW I in the town of Tarnopol), 1896;
- certificates confirming the examinations passed at the department of philosophy at the Yagiellonian University in Krakow, 1923-1924;
- a call do take a state examination for a teacher of secondary school, Krakow, 1926;
- an interim certificate confirming the passing of exams for the candidates for teachers in secondary school, Krakow, 1926; a summary in Ukrainian and a notary certification on the back side of the document, Lvov, 1940;
- graduation from the department of philosophy at the Yagiellonian University in Krakow – credits for courses and examinations from didactics, Krakow, 1926 (with attached manual copy);
- letters from a Superintendent's Office of the Krakow School District concerning the license for teaching, Krakow, 1926-1927;
- a certificate of Superintendent's Office allowing to go through a training for teachers of high schools, Krakow, 1927;
- a certificate of the Ministry allowing to take an examination on pedagogics, Krakow, 1928;
- a certificate of accomplished training for teachers, Krakow, 1929;



- a diploma for a teacher of secondary school in the scope of German and English, along with the German and English literature, Krakow, 1929 (attached manual copy);
- a letter from a Revenues Chamber in Lvov concerning the level of the pension fees, Lvov, 1936;
- personal questionnaire, Lvov, 1940;
- 1896-1936, manuscript, typescript, Polish, German, Ukrainian, loose sheets, p/pp.

7. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Juliusz Feldhorn.**

- a birth certificate, Tarnopol, 1901 (made out in 1908);
- an ID (passport), Krakow, 1930;
- a marriage certificate (with Stella Landy-Landau, Krakow, 1932);
- a certificate of accomplished courses for the managers of school libraries, Krakow, 1935;
- a page „Übersiedlung Lemberg” No 037452, missing date;
- a certificate of the release from a war prisoners’ camp in Kamienna, Kamienna 1939;
- a certificate of a permanent residence made out by the Municipal Government in Krakow, Krakow 1939;
- a certificate of registration, Krakow 1939;
- Lehrausweis, a certificate of work in a high school, Krakow, 1939;
- 1908-1939, manuscript, typescript, Polish, German, loose sheets, p/pp.

8. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Stella Bronisława Feldhorn born Landy, 1. voto Landau.**

- a MA (master of the English philology) at the department of philosophy of the Yagiellonian University of Krakow, 1930;
- an appraisal poster to announce the obtaining of Ph.D. degree at the philosophy department, Yagiellonian University of Krakow, 1932;
- an application for the State Mintage with the request for the stamp of a sworn translator,, Krakow 1937;
- a passport, 1938;
- confirmation of the registration in Lvov, Lvov, Sept.06, 1939;
- confirmation of the record of departure from Lvov, Lvov, Oct.10, 1939;
- 1930-1939, manuscript, Polish, Latin, loose sheets, p/pp.

9. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Maria Krawczyk, born Feldhorn.**

- confirmation registration in Lvov, Lvov, September 06, 1939;
- confirmation the departure from Lvov, Lvov, Oct.10, 1939;
- a page of „Übersiedlung Lemberg” No 037453, missing date;
- a document of changing a surname from Feldhorn to Krawczyk, Krakow, 1947;
- a certificate of identity of Maria Krawczyk by her administrative tutor, Henryk Trammer for the purpose of inheritance, Warsaw, 1957;
- a statement of a right to inherit a legacy after the parents: Juliusz and Stella, the Feldhorns, Krakow, 1957;
- 1939-1957, typescript, Polish, German, loose sheets, p/pp.

10. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Cecylia Schauer, born Feldhorn, since 1947 - Cecylia Szarzyńska.**

- matura certificate of the I Private Female High school in Krakow, Krakow, 1922;
- a student’s book of registration of the department of philosophy at the Yagiellonian

University, Krakow, 1922;

- a student's book of registration, continued, Krakow, 1925;
- a marriage certificate (with Marcelli Schauer, Krakow 1926;
- interim certificate of the examination passed at the college of pedagogics at the Yagiellonian University, Krakow, 1926;
- interim certificate of the passed exams for the candidates for teachers of high schools, Krakow, 1927;
- graduation from the department of philosophy at the Yagiellonian University, Krakow, 1927;
- a certificate of the acquired teacher's training, Krakow, 1930;
- a diploma of the teacher of the secondary school in Polish, history, history of literature and a diploma of high schools in the scope of the Polish language, the history of literature and an outline of social sciences, Krakow, 1930;
- laudatory poster announcing the obtaining of a degree of doctorate of philosophy (Ph.D.) at the department of philosophy of the Yagiellonian University, Krakow 1932 (2 copies);
- a passport, Krakow, 1936;
- confirmation registration by the Town Hall of the city of Lvov, Lvov, 1939;
- a Trade Union's membership card, 1939;
- declaration of works in the State Vocational Schools Girl's Schools, Lvov 1939;
- a certificate of inhabitancy in 8 Matejki St., Lvov, 1940;
- a certificate of inhabitancy in the place of Stare Siolo on the river Bóbrka, Lvov, 1940;
- a certificate of inhabitancy in 22 Mochnackiego St., Lvov 1940;
- a certificate of release from the work at high school No 104 in Lvov, Lvov 1940;
- a certificate of going through a course (2 copies), a course certificate, Lvov, 1940;
- a certificate of going through a course of a seven-month course of Russian language, Lvov, 1941;
- a birth and baptism certificate, Lvov 1941; a permit of a Registry on the reverse;
- a permission for a change of a surname from Schauer to Szarzyńska from the Krakow Provincial Government, Krakow 1947;
- birth certificate, Lvov, 1941;
- a certificate confirming the payment to the house committee, Lvov, 1944;
- a certificate from the anti-tubercular clinic, Lvov, 1944;
- an authorization to organize a school, Lvov, 1944;
- a registration to leave for Poland, Lvov 1945;
- evacuation card (blank);
- a certificate of the dressing station, concerning the flat in 26a Zyblikiewicza St., Lvov, 1945;
- a certificate of registration in Bytom, Bytom, 1946;
- a sentence of divorce with Marcelli Schauer, Krakow, 1946;
- confirmation of departure from the town of Bytom to Krakow, Bytom, 1946;
- a certificate confirming the Polish citizenship, Krakow 1947
- a membership card from the Union of Polish Teachers, Krakow, 1949;
- a notary copy of divorce papers along with the birth and baptism certificates, as well as changing of a surname, Krakow 1951;
- a diploma to entitle the teaching of Polish language in vocational schools, Warsaw, 1951;
- a certificate of an archive of the Yagiellonian University concerning the passing of an examination for a doctor's degree in philosophy in 1931 and in the Polish and German

philology in 1932, Krakow 1956;

- a membership card of the Federation of Esperantists, Krakow 1961;
- an application directed to the Commission for Disability and Employment in order to state the usability to continue his work, Krakow, 1971;
- a thank you letter of the District School Superintendent for his work presented on the occasion of retirement, Krakow, 1971;
- passport, Krakow, 1973;
- a decision to discontinue an investigation concerning the unintentional killing, Krakow 1975;
- 3 obituaries;

1922-1975, manuscript, typescript, Polish, Latin, Ukrainian and Esperanto, loose sheets, p/pp.

11. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Cecylia Szarzyńska (Schauer).**

Applications, correspondence, certificates, official decisions concerning the obtained and exchanged flat in Krakow, 9 Batorego St., apt. 11.

1946-1969, manuscript, typescript, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp.

12. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Cecylia Szarzyńska (Schauer).**

A certificate of the Job Agreement, confirmation of a credit for courses, a questionnaire related to her courses of employment.

1946-1972, manuscript, typescript, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp.

13. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Dorota Szpyrka (a false name of Cecylia Schauer, born Feldhorn, from the occupation).**

- a birth and baptism certificate, Gorlice, 1925 (a copy of a notary attached, Lvov 1944);
- police report, Lvov 1942;
- a document confirming an employment (Ausweis) in the company of Valentin Koniewitsch, Lvov, 1943;
- security registration card, missing date;
- ID card (Kennkarte), Lvov, 1944;
- a certificate confirming his work in a theater, Lvov, 1944;
- a notary's copy of a passport made out in 1940; Lvov 1944;
- a booklet of an Organization of Anti-craft and Anti-gas Defense, Lvov, 1944;

1925-1944, manuscript, typescript, Polish, Latin, German, Ukrainian, loose sheets, p/pp.

14. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Marceli Schauer.**

A copy of the matura exam from 1922 of the Jan III Sobieski High school in Krakow, Krakow, 1925.

1925, manuscript, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp.

15. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Personal documents.

**Maurycy Herman.**

- a copy of the ordinance to grant a Medal of Ten-year Anniversary of Regained Independence, Lvov; 1929

- a diploma of a bronze Medal for a Long-lasting Service, Lvov, 1938;
- 3 savings bank-books of the County Savings Bank (municipal) in Krakow, 1934-1938;
- 3 savings bank-books of the Komunalnej Kasy Oszczędności Miasta Krakowa, 1934-1938;
- 2 savings bank-books of the Galicia Savings Bank in Lvov, 1936-1940;
- 2 savings bank-books of the Communal Savings Bank of the city of Lvov, 1939-1940; 1929-1940, manuscript, typescript, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp

### III. Correspondence

#### 16. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Correspondence.

Correspondence of Stella Feldhorn, born Landy, 1. voto Landau) with John and Ada Galsworthy concerning translations.

1930-1934, manuscript, a photocopy, English, loose sheets, p/pp.

#### 17. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Correspondence.

Correspondence of Ludwik and Tola Landy, living in the ghetto of Tarnow with the family of their daughter Stella Feldhorn. Copies<sup>19</sup>.

1942, a copy, manuscript, typescript, Polish, German, loose sheets, pp. 19.

#### 18. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Correspondence.

Various correspondence (in remnants), a/o a letter of Aleksander Bieberstein about the fate of Juliusz Feldhorn.

1935, 1963, 1972, manuscript, typescript, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp.

### IV. Miscellaneous

#### 19. Legacy of the Feldhorn family. Miscellaneous.

Drawings from Stella Landy's childhood. Business card of Stella Landy-Feldhorn. An agenda for 1939 of Mojżesz Michał Feldhorn (with biographical notes). Math exercises of the young Rudolf Feldhorn. Register questionnaires from Krakow and Lvov (blank).

1915-1939, manuscript, a drawing, Polish, loose sheets, p/pp.

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<sup>19</sup> Photocopies of those letters are in the memoirs of Maria Krawczyk, call No 5.