## **Moses Mechel Horschowski**

Moses Mechel Horschowski was born on 22 June 1905 in Dolina, Poland to Mordekai-Aron Horschowski and Racheli Selzer. He has three brothers: Max, Abraham and Hersch. In 1922, When Moses is 17 years of age, he moves with his parents to Hamborn, a city district of Duisburg, Germany. Moses works as a salesman in the furniture company of his brother Abraham who is also a witness to his marriage with Lea Felder on 15 October 1931.

In those days, Duisburg had an extensive Jewish community that in the course of the 1930's was increasingly confronted with violent anti-semitic incidents and persecution. This probably made Moses and Lea, who then is five months pregnant, decide to flee to Amby in April 1933, together with his brothers Abraham and



Hersch and the majority of his in-laws. Moses starts a textile company where customers can buy by installments. As 'foreigners' they obtain temporary residence permits that are repeatedly extended. Although Moses and Lea are initially housed at the Bergerstraat no. 12, in 1939/1940 they live at the Hoofdstraat 63 (currently named Ambyerstraat Zuid). His brother-in-law Leo does not join them in Amby but flees to Paris, followed in 1934 by their sister Adèle. But also in Amby, distress continues when sadly, their bay is stillborn on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1933. Two years later however, on 27 March 1935, Moses and Lea joyfully welcome their son Marcus-Aaron. But Moses seems to suffer from mental health issues for which he is treated in hospital between August 1935 and May 1936.

In an attempt to escape persecution, Moses and Lea seek refuge in Brussels in 1941/1942. They probably stay with Moses' brother Abraham who had swapped domicile in 1938. Living in constant threat with no legal status, they decide to leave their son Marcus in the care of Adèle who then lives with her husband in Périgueux, a city in an unoccupied part of France. But on 14 December 1943, the house in Brussels is raided and Lea, Moses, Abraham's wife Rifka Dacks and their daughter Frieda are arrested and sent to Casern Dossin in Malines, Belgium. As from 1942 this casern functioned as a transit camp for Jews, Roma and Sinti. The prisoners had to endure the grim living conditions in the 18th century barracks. One month later, on 15 January 1944,

the four of them are deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Upon arrival on 17 January 1944, Moses is registered under number 172334 and sent to labour camp Monowitz-Buna, part of the Auschwitz concentration camp complex. Somewhere between January and Mai 1944, Moses apparently falls ill; his name is on a list of camp prisoners that are transferred from the camp hospital to Auschwitz-Birkenau in Mai 1944. Assumingly, Moses dies in June/July 1944 at the age of 39 years. The exact date of his decease is unknown.

Lea is probably murdered immediately after her arrival in Auschwitz-Birkenau. After the war, Marcus-Aaron lives with his uncle Leo in Switserland and subsequently studies medicine in Paris, France.

Our heartfelt thanks go to Marcus-Aaron's spouse and daughter Carole Horschowski. We are grateful for your contributions to this biography.

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## Passport immigrants May 1939 Moses Mechel Horschowski

2 3 (TRADUCTION.) PASPOORT VOOR VREEMDELINGEN. PASSEPORT D'ÉTRANGER. De Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken van Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de S. M. la Reine des Pays-Bas certific que le porteur au présent passeport et HOUSUUMERI, Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden der Malesten de Koningin der Nederlanden verklaatt dat de høuder van dit pastopri is butten ut de høuder van dit pastopri is butten ut de høuder van dit pastopri is butten den av man dit pastopri is geboren den av man dit butten vonende te AMAM De houder, ingezetene van het Koninkrijk der né le 22 juin 1905 à Delina (Pologne). demeurant à MbH, Afgegeven voor de reis naar en het verblijf in Délivré pour le voyage et le séjour en Gegeven te 's-Gravenhage 2 3 MEI 1939 Donné à la Haye, le 23 Mai 1439 Voor den Minister, De Secretaris-Generaal, Pour le Ministre, Le Secrétaire-Général, the hard and the second Maller

Residence permit Lea Felder and Moses Horschowski

12 Ex 638 Vreend. circ. 4 machilging verlead 13 De Commissaris van Rijkspolitie le klasse DELINA SI MA, PH Thu Walfkey Verblijfsvergunning ebehoudens eerdere intrekking burgue tot 31 October 1947 (un) vanillove Gemeentepolitie te golBIJ WI Bruns vant November 1941 tot 31 October 1943 (twee) Miltunt

## Lea Horschowski - Felder

Lea was born in Dorozow, Poland on 3 February 1904 to Moïse Schubert and Shiffra Felder. Since the marriage of Lea's parents has no legal validity they are married by Jewish rite onlyher mother is considered unmarried and consequently Lea is officially given her mother's surname. Lea has five sisters and two brothers: Charlotte (8-Scheindel (11-5-1896), 5-1895), Regina (20-3-1897), Toni (12-4-1899), Leo (4-2-1906), Adèle (11-5-1908) and Jacob (5-9-1911). At the age of eight years, Lea and her family move to Germany where they settle in Hamborn, a city district of Duisburg. On 15 October 1931, she marries in Hamborn with Moses Mechel Horschowski.

The increasing anti-semitic violence and discriminating measures of the 1930's, the extensive Jewish community of Duisburg is confronted with, probably triggers Lea and Moses to flee to Amby in April 1933, together with Lea's parents, the majority of her siblings and her brothers-in-law Abraham and Hersch. Lea then is five



month pregnant. As 'foreigners' they obtain temporary residence permits that are repeatedly extended. Although Lea and Moses are initially housed at the Bergerstraat no. 12, in 1939/1940 they live at the Hoofdstraat 63 (currently named Ambyerstraat Zuid). Her brother Leo does not come along to Amby but flees to Paris, where he is followed by their sister Adèle in 1934.

Unfortunately, distress continues when on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1933, her bay is stillborn. Two years later however, on 27 March 1935, Lea and Moses joyfully welcome their son Marcus-Aaron. But her husband is struggling with his mental sanity for which he hospitalized between August 1935 and May 1936. In April 1939 Lea's father passes away, two days before his 53<sup>rd</sup> anniversary.

In an attempt to escape persecution, Lea and Moses seek refuge in Brussels in 1941/1942. They probably stay with Moses' brother Abraham who had swapped domicile in 1938. Living in constant threat with no legal status, they decide to leave their son Marcus in the care of Adèle who then lives with her husband in Périgueux, a city in an unoccupied part of France. But on 14 December 1943, the house in Brussels is raided and Lea, Moses, Abraham's wife Rifka Dacks and

their daughter Frieda are arrested and sent to Casern Dossin in Malines, Belgium. As from 1942 this casern functioned as a transit camp for Jews, Roma and Sinti. Under grim living conditions, they awaited their deportation to Auschwitz on 15 January 1944. Upon arrival on 17 January 1944, Lea is pushed into the 'selected persons' line and probably murdered immediately. Moses is registered under number 172334 and sent to labour camp Monowitz-Buna, part of the Auschwitz concentration camp complex. Somewhere between January and Mai 1944, Moses apparently falls ill; his name is on a list of camp prisoners that are transferred from the camp hospital to Auschwitz-Birkenau in Mai 1944. Assumingly, Moses dies in June/July 1944 at the age of 39 years. The exact date of his decease is unknown.

Lea's mother, her siblings Leo, Jacob and Adèle survive the war. As does her son Marcus-Aaron who lives with his uncle Leo in Switserland after the war and subsequently studies medicine in Paris, France.

Our heartfelt thanks go to Marcus-Aaron's spouse Mrs N. Horschowski-Trigano and daughter Carole Horschowski. We are grateful for your contributions to this biography.

Transport list Dossin

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