

New Accessions to the Collection of the Terezín Memorial from the Years 2017–2021

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Terezín Memorial 2022

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Most exhibits come from the collection of the Terezín Memorial. The portrait photos and the picture of a work of art were provided by courtesy of the following institutions and individuals: National Archive, Prague; Central Military Archive – Military History Archive, Prague; Moravian Regional Archive in Brno; Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Vienna; Yad Vashem Art Museum, Jerusalem; Bundesarchiv, Referat FA 5, Koblenz; Fine Arts Archive, Kostelec nad Černými lesy; Cyril, Véronique and Eva Hartman; Jindřich Nosek

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Information text for the visitors of the exhibition

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Knife made from a saw blade from the Allach concentration camp (No. 127)



Components for the tank motor Maybach HL 230 (No. 125)

New Accessions to the Collection of the Terezín Memorial from the Years 2017–2021

This exhibition displays the most remarkable new arrivals incorporated into the Terezín Memorial's museum collections in the period 2017–2021. Its collection-building activities are focused on the acquisition of objects (including works of art) portraying life in Nazi prisons, penitentiaries, concentration camps and other repressive facilities. At the top of its agenda are material, written and pictorial sources coming from the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress, the Jewish Ghetto in Terezín and the concentration camp in Litoměřice. The collection comes complete with other objects bearing witness to anti-German resistance and Nazi persecution, just as works of art created after 1945 and reflecting war events and the Holocaust.

As regards the new accessions to the art section of the collection, the most numerous items are works of art created in the Terezín Ghetto, accounting for more than 90 objects. Speaking about 3D artifacts, written documents and photographs, mention should primarily be made of the extensive estate of Jan Podracký from Duchcov, an architect and painter executed during the war, personal belongings of the opera singer Karel Berman, or written documents of Eduard Lederer, a distinguished figure of the Czech-Jewish movement.

As for new objects from the property of the former inmates, the Terezín Memorial generally obtains these from the children and grandchildren of those who had passed through the Nazi repressive facilities during the years of German occupation. Donated or purchased objects are gradually conserved or restored and then displayed at exhibitions and permanent expositions. The Terezín Memorial also loans its collection items to exhibitions staged by other institutions, providing their reproductions for publishing, exhibition and educational purposes.

List of Exhibits

Data of artworks:

author, title, place and year of origin, technique and material, dimensions (height × width), inventory number

Data of other exhibits:

description, date, inventory number



Premium coupon from the Flossenbürg concentration camp worth one Reichsmark (No. 131)

Exhibits on the walls of the cell



Leo Haas

Apr. 15, 1901, Opava
Aug. 13, 1983, East Berlin

Památník Terezín

- 1 Leo Haas, Jakob Edelstein speaking in the Hannover Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, pencil, cartoon, 33.3 × 41.8 cm, PT 14541
- 2 Leo Haas, Courtyard in the Sudeten Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, washed india ink drawing, ink, pencil, paper, 49.5 × 67 cm, PT 14557
- 3 Leo Haas, Caricature of Karel Schliesser, head of the Economic Department of the Ghetto's Jewish Self-administration, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, washed india ink pen-drawing, colored in watercolor, cartoon, 60 × 41.7 cm, PT 14558

Drawings and written documents from the estate of Vilém and Greta Cantor

Vilém Cantor (1907–1981) was deported to the Terezín Ghetto by transport J from Prague on December 4, 1941, and his wife **Greta** (1912–2001) by transport X, also dispatched from Prague, on February 12, 1942. In the Ghetto Vilém worked as head of its Transport Department, division of the Central Secretariat. During the postwar investigations of Nazi crimes he gave valuable testimony on the methods of compiling transport lists from Terezín to Auschwitz. The Cantors lived to see the liberation of the Terezín Ghetto and settled in Teplice after the war.

- 4 Leo Haas, Vilém Cantor with a card-index box, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink, paper, 34.5 × 25.1 cm, PT 14522
- 5 Leo Haas, Greta Cantorová, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, washed india ink drawing, cartoon, 31.4 × 26.4 cm, PT 14521
- 6 Identity cards of Vilém and Greta Cantor, issued in the Terezín Ghetto on Nov. 19, 1944 by its Council of Elders, A 13363, A 13034



Savings book of Elsa Hladíková from the Terezín Ghetto (No. 50)



Photo of JUDr. Eduard Lederer (No. 89)



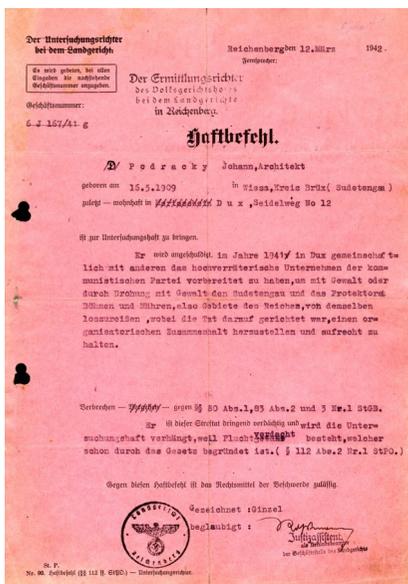
Cloth heart from the Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terezín (No. 115)



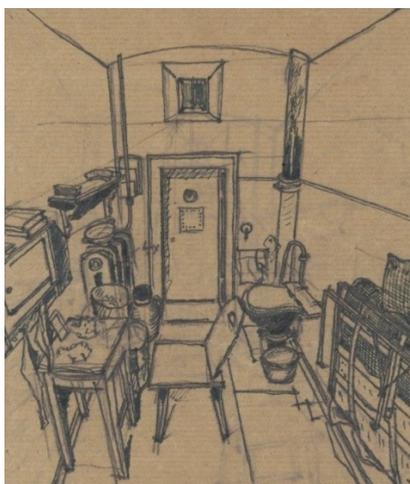
Prisoner numbers from the Ravensbrück concentration camp (No. 129)



Běla Krausová,
Ave Maria! (No. 63)



Arrest warrant for Jan Podracký (No. 74)



Jan Podracký, Death cell in
the Berlin-Plötzensee prison (No. 73)

- Postal card dated Feb. 22, 1947 and letter from Jan. 21, 1947 concerning the testimony given by Vilém Cantor on transports to Auschwitz against the former Terezín Ghetto Commander Karl Rahm, A 13377, A 13376



Bedřich Fritta

Sept. 19, 1906, Višňová near Frýdlant
circa Nov. 5, 1944, Auschwitz

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna,
1931–1940, sign. T 188/7, kart. 11 446, Bedřich Taussig,
from 1936 Fritta

- Bedřich Fritta, Ramparts near the Bohušovice gate, Terezín Ghetto, 1941–1944, washed india ink drawing, pencil, cartoon, 30.2 × 43.9 cm, PT 14554
- Bedřich Fritta, By the wall, Terezín Ghetto, 1942, gouache, india ink, pencil, cartoon, 35.3 × 50 cm, PT 14555
- Bedřich Fritta, Terezín ramparts, Terezín Ghetto, 1941–1944, washed india ink drawing, pencil, cartoon, 30.2 × 44 cm, PT 14549



Malvina Schalková (Malva Schalek)

Febr. 18, 1882, Prague
circa May 1944, Auschwitz-Birkenau

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna,
1941–1950, sign. S 307/8, kart. 9814

- Malvina Schalková (Malva Schalek), In the courtyard of the Dresden Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1942, watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 31.5 × 46.7 cm, PT 14542
- Malvina Schalková (Malva Schalek), Handing out meals, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, washed india ink pen-drawing, pencil, cartoon, 30 × 43.9 cm, PT 14569

- 13 Malvína Schalková (Malva Schalek), Upper water gate, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 30 × 44 cm, PT 14570
- 14 Malvína Schalková (Malva Schalek), Eating, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, pencil, paper, 31 × 45.1 cm, PT 14571



František Petr Kien

Jan. 1, 1919, Varnsdorf
 Oct. 16, 1944 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

Památník Terezín

- 15 František Petr Kien, Still-life with a hat and cards, 1937, oil on plywood, 64 × 78 cm, PT 14830
- 16 František Petr Kien, Set of children's drawings, cca 1921–1930, pencil, india ink, paper, different dimensions, PT 14560
- 17 František Petr Kien, Self-portrait, Terezín Ghetto, 1941–1944, pencil, cartoon, 44 × 30 cm, PT 14572



Otto Ungar

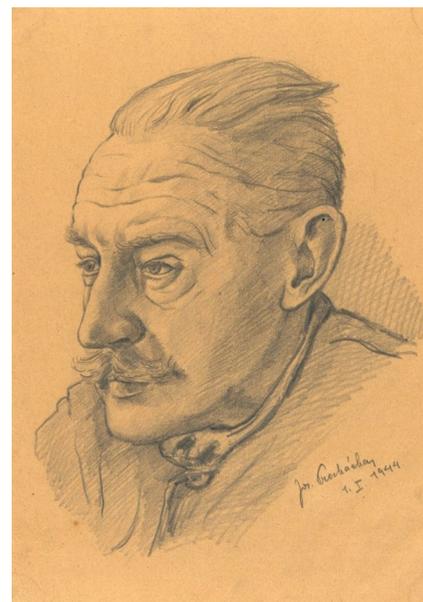
Nov. 27, 1901, Husovice near Brno
 July 25, 1945, Blankenhain near Weimar

Památník Terezín

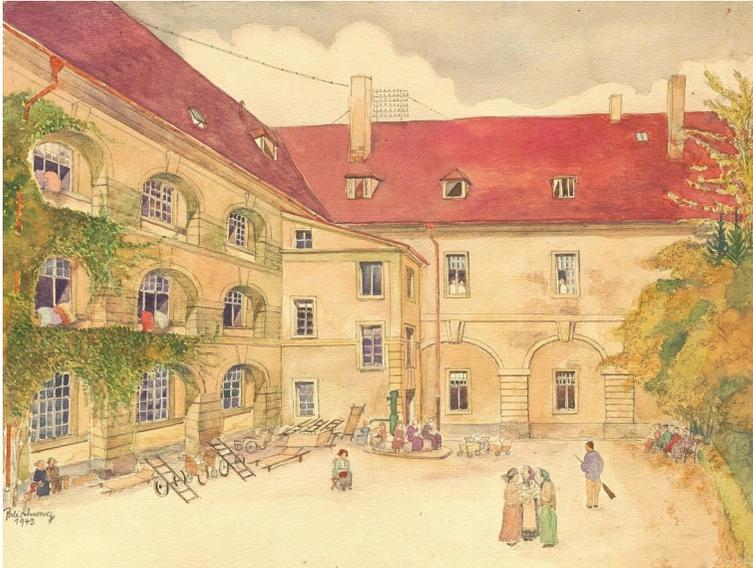
- 18 Otto Ungar, Cleaning a cauldron, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, pencil, cartoon, 35 × 26.3 cm, PT 14520



Lea Grundig, Transport Berlin–Lublin (No. 61)



Josef Procházka,
 Portrait of Lt.-Colonel
 Karel Janota (No. 62)



Pavel (Pali) Schwarz, Courtyard of the Hohenelbe Barracks (No. 49)



Josef (Pepík) Bondy,
Newlyweds (No. 46)

- 19 Otto Ungar, In the train, Terezín Ghetto, 1942, watercolor, whitewash, pencil, paper, 43 × 29.4 cm, PT 14526
- 20 Otto Ungar, The Jäger Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, gouache, cartoon, 44 × 59.8 cm, PT 14819
- 21 Otto Ungar, Night in the Ghetto, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, gouache, cartoon, 59.7 × 41.4 cm, PT 14820
- 22 Otto Ungar, Badhausgasse (Q 3), Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, gouache, pencil, cartoon, 55.7 × 78.8 cm, PT 14821
- 23 Otto Ungar, Kavalírka courtyard, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, gouache, pencil, cartoon, 44.2 × 59.8 cm, PT 14822
- 24 Otto Ungar, Building railway siding near the Bohušovice gate, Terezín Ghetto, 1943–1944, gouache, cartoon, 53.5 × 82.1 cm, PT 14824
- 25 Otto Ungar, Attic prayer room, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 36.8 × 25.7 cm, PT 14547
- 26 Otto Ungar, In the prayer room, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, watercolor, pencil, charcoal, paper, 22.1 × 30.1 cm, PT 14548
- 27 Otto Ungar (?), Two men with the Torah, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, pencil, cartoon, 35.3 × 25.3 cm, PT 14545



Karel Fleischmann

Feb. 22, 1897, Klatovy

Oct. 23, 1944 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

Památník Terezín

- 28 Karel Fleischmann, Gathering in the Sudeten Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 43.9 × 61.8 cm, PT 14559

- 29 Karel Fleischmann, Loading caskets on a cart, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, washed india ink drawing, pencil, cartoon, 33.8 × 33.4 cm, PT 14576
- 30 Karel Fleischmann, Resting, Terezín Ghetto, 1944, india ink, pencil, paper, 30.5 × 39.4 cm, PT 14577



Jan Hartmann

Aug. 10, 1926, Prague
June 1, 2009, Dole (Jura), France

Cyril, Véronique and Eva Hartman

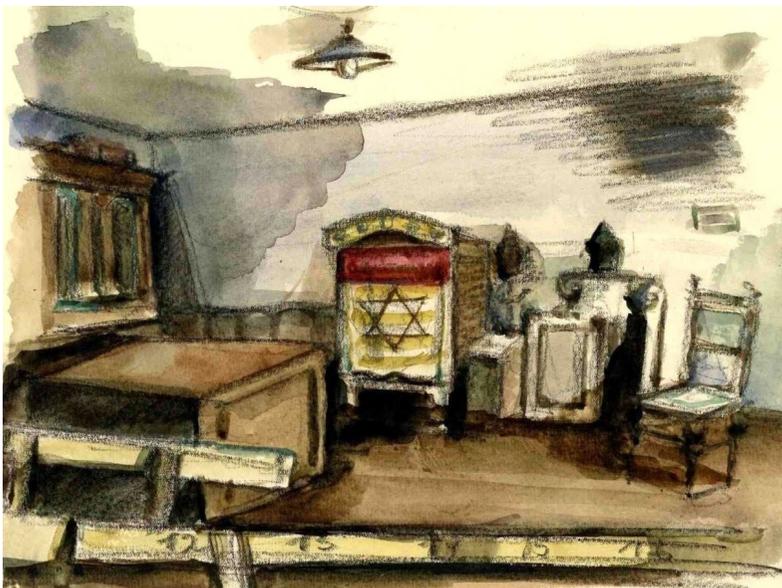
- 31 Jan Hartmann, Counting Ghetto inmates in the Bohušovice Basin I, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 21 × 22.8 cm, PT 14714
- 32 Jan Hartmann, Counting Ghetto inmates in the Bohušovice Basin II, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 21 × 22.8 cm, PT 14715
- 33 Jan Hartmann, Dray with potatoes in the dark II, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 25.2 × 29.9 cm, PT 14719
- 34 Jan Hartmann, Removing the dead, Terezín Ghetto, 1944, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 24 × 28.5 cm, PT 14726
- 35 Jan Hartmann, In the courtyard of the Sudeten Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 26.7 × 29.8 cm, PT 14728
- 36 Jan Hartmann, Gendarme patrol, Terezín Ghetto, 1943–1944, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 20 × 23.7 cm, PT 14722
- 37 Jan Hartmann, Handing out meals, Terezín Ghetto, 1944, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 21.1 × 22.7 cm, PT 14724



Malvína Schalková (Malva Schalek), Handing out meals (No. 12)



Jan Hartmann, Counting Ghetto inmates in the Bohušovice Basin I (No. 31)



Otto Ungar, In the prayer room (No. 26)



Otto Ungar, Badhausgasse (No. 22)

- 38 Jan Hartmann, Transporting straw mattresses on a hearse, Terezín Ghetto, 1944, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 19.4 × 22.8 cm, PT 14725
- 39 Jan Hartmann, Waiting in a queue, Terezín Ghetto, 1944, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, cartoon, 32.1 × 24.7 cm, PT 14733
- 40 Jan Hartmann, An old woman in the street, Terezín Ghetto, 1944, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 26 × 17.8 cm, PT 14723



Edita Hartmannová

Nov. 30, 1899, Mladá Boleslav
 Oct. 16, 1944 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna, 1941–1950, sign. H 884/2, kart. 2595

- 41 Edita Hartmannová, Old people on a bench, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, watercolor, pencil, paper, 25.1 × 30 cm, PT 14734
- 42 Edita Hartmannová, Resting on a bench, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, watercolor, pencil, paper, 24.9 × 30 cm, PT 14735

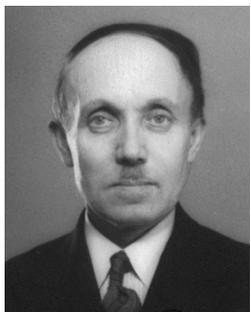


Otto Samisch

Oct. 26, 1905, Carlsbad
 Sept. 28, 1944 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna, 1941–1950, sign. S 390/2, kart. 9832

- 43 Otto Samisch, Portrait of a boy, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, chalks, pencil, cartoon, 31.7 × 23.8 cm, PT 14534



Rudolf Saudek

Oct. 21, 1880, Kolín
July 19, 1965, Prague

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna,
1941–1950, sign. S 588/9, kart. 9865

44 Rudolf Saudek, Prophet, Terezín Ghetto, 1942, pastel, pencil, cartoon,
48.4 × 36.1 cm, PT 14556

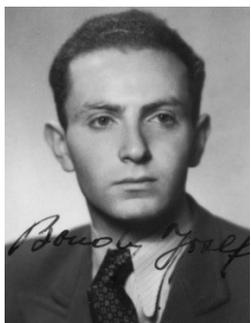


Norbert Troller

Jan. 12, 1896, Brno
Dec. 24, 1981, New York

Památník Terezín (Norbert Troller, Self-portrait, 1919)

45 Norbert Troller, Ramparts in Terezín, Terezín Ghetto, 1942, pencil, watercolor,
paper, 21.1 × 29.2 cm, PT 14738



Josef (Pepík) Bondy

Aug. 3, 1914, Prague
Sept. 6, 1943 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna,
1931–1940, sign. B 2338/12, kart. 4845

Pictorial part



Bedřich Fritta, Terezín ramparts (No. 10)



Leo Haas, Caricature
of Karel Schliesser
(No. 3)

transmitter, radio-telegraphic connection between Prague and London. The family lived in the building of the former customs house in Jinonice district, one of the sites used for clandestine radio transmissions. The Gestapo arrested Emilie Prokopová, her son and another two resistance fighters in the apartment on October 3, 1941. Radio operator Jindřich Klečka killed himself before the Gestapo officers captured him. Karel Prokop managed to escape. Emilie was imprisoned in the Pankrác Prison, interrogated by the Gestapo and deported to the Ravensbrück concentration camp on November 28, 1941. At the end of the war she survived a death march, and in May 1945 she returned to her liberated country. Miroslav Prokop was killed by a gasoline injection in the Mauthausen concentration camp on February 13, 1942. The Gestapo apprehended Karel Prokop as late as in the latter half of 1942. Sentenced by the People's Court of Justice (Volksgerichtshof) to capital punishment on June 21, 1943, he was executed in Berlin-Plötzensee on September 8, 1943.

128 Photo of Emilie Prokopová

129 Objects of Emilie Prokopová from the Ravensbrück concentration camp – prisoner numbers removed from clothes, a small Czechoslovak flag, cloth bag, wallet, booklet with pencil-written prayer, glasses with a case, 1941–1945, PT 14698, PT 14699, PT 14700, PT 14701, PT 14702, PT 14704, PT 14705.

From the spring of 1939 **Stanislav Man** (1906–1986) served in the so-called technical group of the Brno leadership of the underground Communist Party that was publishing and distributing illegal press. He was arrested on July 20, 1940. After interrogations and imprisonment in the Kounic student hostels in Brno and in the Mírov Prison, the High Regional Court (Oberlandesgericht) in Vratislav (Breslau) sentenced him to four years in prison. Having finished his sentence in the Stein an der Donau penitentiary, he was not released; at the end of September 1944 the Gestapo sent him to the Flossenbürg concentration camp from which he returned with weakened health in May 1945.

130 Prison jacket of Stanislav Man from the Flossenbürg concentration camp, 1944–1945, PT 14645.

131 Premium coupon from the Flossenbürg concentration camp worth one Reichsmark from the estate of Stanislav Man. These vouchers were intended to motivate prisoners to higher work performance. They could get some objects of daily use and food of inferior quality for them.

46 Josef (Pepík) Bondy, Newlyweds, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, pastel, cartoon, 30.2 × 21.9 cm, PT 14739

Art works and written documents from the estate of Elsa Hladíková

Elsa Hladíková (1894–1972) was deported to Terezín by transport Cv from Prague on March 6, 1943. Having worked in the Ghetto in the administrative staff in the so-called Jewish Self-administration Bank, she lived to see the liberation of Terezín. After her return to Prague at the end of May 1945 she was reunited with her relatives.

47 Photo of Elsa Hladíková



Erich Vogel

Apr. 30, 1906, Těšín
Oct. 19, 1980, Las Vegas

MZA v Brně, fond Policejní ředitelství Brno, kart. 2366

48 Erich Vogel, Terezín yard, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, watercolor, pencil, paper, 34.5 × 25.3 cm, PT 14708



Pavel (Pali) Schwarz

July 22, 1894, Prague
Oct. 1, 1944 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna, 1941–1950, sign. S 7665/4, kart. 11 329

49 Pavel (Pali) Schwarz, Courtyard of the Hohenebel Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing colored in watercolor, pencil, cartoon, 20 × 26,6 cm, PT 14707

- 50 Savings book of Elsa Hladíková, issued by the so-called Bank of the Jewish Self-administration of the Terezín Ghetto, 1943–1944, A 13621
- 51 Work cards of Elsa Hladíková from the Terezín Ghetto from the years 1943 and 1944, A 13623, A 13624
- 52 Pass to leave barracks after 8 p.m. for work reasons, issued to Elsa Hladíková for the period from Feb. 9 to May 9, 1945, A 13628-2



Otto Kaufmann (Karas)

Nov. 4, 1896, Karlín (Prague)
 Sept. 28, 1944 (transport date), Auschwitz-Birkenau

NA, fond Policejní ředitelství Praha II – všeobecná spisovna, 1931–1940, sign. K 816/15, kart. 7360

- 53 Otto Kaufmann (Karas), Yard of house Q 215, Terezín Ghetto, 1942, colored india ink pen-drawing, pencil, cartoon, 29.1 × 23.1 cm, PT 14481
- 54 Otto Kaufmann (Karas), A secluded place in Terezín, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1944, oil on white glass, 18.9 × 18.9 cm, PT 14817



Hilda Zadikow (Zadiková)

June 23, 1890, Prague
 Dec. 25, 1974, Pine Bush, New York State, USA

Památník Terezín

- 55 Hilda Zadikow (Zadiková), A seated old woman with a stick, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, colored india ink pen-drawing, cartoon, 22.1 × 18.6 cm, PT 14565

- 123 Album of Anna Pěčková from the Small Fortress Prison in Terezín with entries by her fellow inmates from April and May 1945, PT 14660.

After the liberation of Terezín **Gabriela Tůmová** (1906–1992) worked as a voluntary nurse attending to former inmates who suffered from spotted fever and other diseases. She also took part in arranging and carrying out repatriations.

- 124 Objects from the estate of Gabriela Tůmová – a nurse head scarf, Red Cross badge and arms bands worn by the Terezín medical staff, 1945, PT 14686, PT 14687, PT 14684, PT 14685.
- 125 Mallet, oil can, used cleaning rod for milled threads and components for the tank motor Maybach HL 230 (semi-products and products in various stages of working). These are finds from the complex of underground factories near Litoměřice, section Richard I, factory Elsabe. Components for tank motors were manufactured by inmates of the Litoměřice concentration camp deployed for slave labor in the German arms industry, 1944–1945, PT 14500, PT 14505, PT 14514, PT 14485, PT 14487, PT 14488, PT 14498, PT 14499, PT 14513.

In 1940 opera singer **Karel Berman** (1919–1995) was forced to end his study at the conservatory of music on racial grounds, and was interned, from January 16, 1941, in what was called Lípa Retraining Camp near Havlíčkův Brod (in fact, this was a labor camp for Jewish males). He was taken to Prague on March 1, 1943 and on March 6, 1943 he was deported by transport Cv to the Terezín Ghetto where he was actively involved in its cultural life. On September 28, 1944 he left for Auschwitz in the first autumn transport Ek, he passed the selection and was transferred to the Kaufering concentration camp (branch of the Dachau concentration camp). At the end of the war he survived an evacuation march to the Allach concentration camp where he was liberated by the US Army. Having returned to Prague at the end of May 1945, he then finished his studies at the conservatory and devoted himself to his singing career (in 1953 he became soloist of the opera of the Prague National Theater).

- 126 Photo of Karel Berman.
- 127 Objects of daily use taken with him by Karel Berman when returning from the Allach concentration camp after liberation – knife made from a saw blade, tin pot with handle, aluminum cup, US Army tin, 1945, PT 14793, PT 14797, PT 14796, PT 14795.

Emilie Prokopová (1893–1977), her husband **Karel** (1893–1943) and their son **Miroslav** (1922–1942) operated as members of a resistance group linked to the Central leadership of the domestic resistance movement (known under its Czech acronym ÚVOD). Its principal goal was to ensure, through its Sparta I radio

Miroslav Kukuk (1923–1942), student of the State Technical High School in Roudnice nad Labem, ranked among the 84 students of that school and of the Higher Industrial School in Roudnice n. L., arrested by the Gestapo on June 20, 1942 and transferred to the Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terezín. The reason for their arrest was alleged conspiracy to assassinate Alfréd Bauer, principal of a German primary school in Roudnice and a zealous Nazi. On September 28, 1942 Miroslav Kukuk was moved from Terezín to the Auschwitz concentration camp where he perished on December 26, 1942.

- 117 Czechoslovak War Cross 1939 with notification on awarding the medal to Miroslav Kukuk in memoriam, photo of M. Kukuk, 1945, PT 14650.
- 118 Postal card sent by Miroslav Kukuk from the Police Prison Terezín to his parents, June 27, 1942, A 13760.

Since 1930, **Rudolf Pěček** (1903–1970) and **Anna Pěčková** (1904–1971) from Prostějov had been both members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, with Rudolf holding a post in the Party's district and regional leadership. After the occupation of the Czech lands by Nazi Germany he was imprisoned and interrogated for two weeks. He was rearrested on September 1, 1939 during an operation codenamed Albrecht der Erste. Following a short incarceration in the Dachau concentration camps he was moved to the Buchenwald concentration camp on September 27, 1939. From there he was transferred to the Brno Gestapo Prison on August 14, 1940. More interrogations and drafting of action against him followed. In July 1941 the People's Court of Justice (Volksgerichtshof) in Vratislav (Breslau) sentenced Rudolf Pěček to 15 years in a penitentiary for conspiring to commit high treason. He was imprisoned in Brieg (Brzeg) and Wohlau (Wołów), and stayed in the tuberculosis ward in the Mírov Prison, returning home in May 1945. Anna Pěčková was also arrested for underground activities in August 1944. On September 20, 1944 the Brno Gestapo transferred her to the Police Prison Terezín where she survived until liberation. After the war, Rudolf Pěček, in spite of his impaired health, resumed political activities. He served as the chairman of the District National Council in Prostějov from 1946 to 1948.

- 119 Postal card sent by Anna Pěčková from the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress to Rudolf Pěček to the Mírov prison, Jan. 29, 1945, A 13781-2.
- 120 Postal card sent by Anna Pěčková from the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress to her daughter Jiřina to Prostějov, Oct. 1, 1944, A 13783.
- 121 Letter of release of Rudolf Pěček from the Mírov prison, May 9, 1945, A 13786.
- 122 Handbag of Anna Pěčková with the date of her arrest by the Gestapo and the date of her release from the Police Prison in the Small Fortress Terezín, 1945, PT 14654.

- 56 Hilda Zadikow (Zadiková), Old people and invalids, Terezín Ghetto, 1942–1945, colored india ink pen-drawing, cartoon, 22 × 18.6 cm, PT 14566



Ferdinand Bloch

Aug. 15, 1898, Vienna
Oct. 31, 1944, Small Fortress Terezín

Charlotta Burešová, Portrait of the artist Ferdinand Bloch, Terezín Ghetto, 1944
Watercolor on paper, 31.5 × 23.5 cm
Collection of the Yad Vashem Art Museum, Jerusalem, # 2269/10
Gift of Miriam Novitch, Israel
Photo © Yad Vashem Art Museum, Jerusalem

- 57 Ferdinand Bloch, Terezín yard, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing, pencil, cartoon, 21.5 × 15.7 cm, PT 14567



Monogrammist F. B.

the author's life dates are not known

- 58 Monogrammist F. B., Terezín yard, Terezín Ghetto, 1941–1945, colored india ink pen-drawing, pencil, cartoon, 18.3 × 16.5 cm, PT 14568
- 59 Unknown author, Part of the Terezín Square with the Engineer Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1941–1945, pastel, colored in watercolor, cartoon, 25.2 × 35.1 cm, PT 14531
- 60 Unknown author, View of Prague, Terezín Ghetto, 1941–1945, watercolor, pencil, color pencil, cartoon, 17.8 × 24.7 cm, PT 14838



Lea Grundig

Mar. 23, 1906, Dresden
Oct. 10, 1977, on a voyage in the Mediterranean

Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-12603-0001 / Fotograf: Rudolf Hesse

- 61 Lea Grundig, Transport Berlin–Lublin, Palestine, 1943, india ink, tempera, cartoon, 30 × 37.8 cm, PT 14574



Josef Procházka

May 19, 1908, Zderadiny
Jan. 31, 1989, Český Brod

Archiv výtvarného umění, Kostelec nad Černými lesy

- 62 Josef Procházka, Portrait of Lt.-Colonel Karel Janota, Gräffentonna, penitentiary, 1944, pencil, paper, cartoon, 36.1 × 26 cm, PT 14815



Běla Krausová

Dec. 20, 1898, Krásné Březno
circa 1996, Prague

Památník Terezín

- 63 Běla Krausová, Ave Maria!, Small Fortress Terezín, 1943, oil on canvas, 21.4 × 18.9 cm, PT 14816

- 111 Certificate on the marriage of Fritz Jellinek and Elsa Rosenfeldová celebrated at the Terezín Ghetto's rabbinate on Mar. 7, 1943 (certificate dated Apr. 28, 1945), A 13653.
- 112 Wedding ring of Elsa Rosenfeldová from the Terezín Ghetto. Her name and wedding date: Else 7. / III. 1943 are engraved on the inside of the ring, PT 14740.
- 113 Document on the conclusion of a civil marriage between Fritz Jellinek and Elsa Rosenfeldová on Jan. 20, 1948 in Vienna (marriage certificate), A 13678-2.

Born in what was then Polish town of Rowno (now Rivno, Ukraine), **Fella Feiga Drut** (1923–1991) was deported to the Terezín Ghetto by transport V/9 from Dresden on June 21, 1943. Daughter **Tana** was born to her in Terezín on November 9, 1943 and both miraculously survived in the Ghetto until its liberation. After the war they were repatriated to the American occupation zone in Germany, moving to the United States in 1950.

- 114 Chamber pot of Tana Drut, born in the Terezín Ghetto on Nov. 9, 1943, PT 14771.

In World War II husband and wife **Vladimír Požár** (1910–1984) and **Božena Požárová** (1914–2001) ran a cooperative store at Kejžlice near Humpolec, and through Jaroslav Surý, minister of the then Bohemian-Moravian (Hussite) Church, they supplied food to a resistance group that supported partisans operating in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. After their arrest they were taken to the Gestapo Prison in Tábor on February 20, 1945, and from there deported to the Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terezín on March 6, 1945. Božena worked in a sewing workshop, while Rudolf was assigned to different labor commandos. Both survived their imprisonment.

- 115 Souvenir items – cloth heart and figure of an elephant – made in the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress come from the estate of Vladimír and Božena Požár, 1945, PT 14601, PT 14602.

Arrested for conspiring to commit high treason, **Anna Paštková** (1896–1962), a clerk from Prague, was interrogated by the anti-communist division of the Prague Gestapo. She was kept in the Pankrác Prison from August 19, 1944. On January 23, 1945 she was transferred to the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress where she survived till the town's liberation.

- 116 Souvenir items from the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress from the estate of Anna Paštková – an album, embroidered handkerchief, pendant made of a fruit stone, cloth heart and rosary made of bread, 1945, PT 14807, PT 14808, PT 14811, PT 14812, PT 14809.

known to support people on the run from the Gestapo. Arrested on June 2, 1942, he was first incarcerated by the Brno Gestapo and then kept in the Police Prison in Prague's Pankrác and in the Small Fortress in Terezín. Leopold worked from 1939 in Prague as an articulated clerk in the law office of JUDr. Jan Keller (the last mayor of the Czech Sokol Union before the Nazis banned Sokol's activities). He was arrested by the Gestapo in the law firm on June 16, 1941 but he managed to escape while being escorted to Brno. Hiding from the Gestapo until June 1, 1942, he was apprehended in Prague during a police raid following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich. He was imprisoned in the Police Prisons in Pankrác and Terezín. On September 29, 1942 a martial court in Prague sentenced both Leopold and Ladislav Lohniský to capital punishment. They were then taken from the Small Fortress in Terezín to the Mauthausen concentration camp and executed there on October 24, 1942.

- 107 Death certificate of JUDr. Leopold Lohniský, executed on Oct. 24, 1942; issued on Nov. 6, 1942 by the civilian registrar office in Mauthausen (Standesamt Mauthausen II), A 13868
- 108 Commemorative print issued on Oct. 24, 1945 to mark the third anniversary of the execution of Ladislav and Leopold Lohniský, A 13879

Exhibits in the show cases

- 109 Objects of daily use of the Terezín Ghetto inmates – lipstick, rouge, powder puff, butterfly-shaped ornament cut out of plywood, tin lid of a toothpaste with Dutch inscription, small comb, cartoon cover of powder box, enameled tin cup, a Star of David made of fabric. Most objects were found in the attic of the Dresden Barracks, 1941–1945, PT 14754, PT 14745, PT 14753, PT 14755, PT 14766, PT 14772, PT 14743.

Fritz (Bedřich) Jellinek (1898–1955) and **Elsa Rosenfeldová** (1904–1995) got married at the rabbinate in the Terezín Ghetto on March 7, 1943. Fritz had been deported to Terezín by transport Ae from Brno on March 29, 1942, and throughout his imprisonment he was in charge of an optical workshop. Elsa was deported to the Ghetto by transport Cp dispatched from Uherský Brod on January 31, 1943. Both were liberated in Terezín in May 1945 and later that year they moved to Vienna where Fritz had lived as an Austrian citizen before the war and had the right of abode. Since their marriage in Terezín had not been legally valid they had a civil wedding in Vienna on January 20, 1948.

- 110 Photos of Fritz Jellinek and Elsa Rosenfeldová, A 13660, A 13681.



Josef Kyliès

Mar. 19, 1890, Studenčevs
June 16, 1946, Prague

Památník Terezín

- 64 Josef Kyliès, Self-portrait, Small Fortress Terezín, 1945, pencil, cartoon, 22.2 × 15 cm, PT 14840

Drawings and written documents from the estate of Antonín Bartoniček

Journalist and publisher **Antonín Bartoniček** (1900–1945) was arrested for his involvement in publishing and distributing illegal press. Kept in the Pankrác Prison from December 1, 1944, he was transferred to the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress on January 16, 1945. He died there on March 16, 1945, being buried in the National Cemetery in Terezín.

- 65 Poem by an unknown author from an unidentified prison or penitentiary, cca 1944–1945, PT 14696
- 66 Poem by Antonín Bartoniček called Terezín Echo, written in the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress, 1945, PT 14697

Drawings by an unknown author from an unidentified prison or penitentiary

- 67 An eastward view from the prison's first floor, cca 1944–1945, pencil, paper, 18.3 × 13.5 cm, PT 14688
- 68 Entrance to sleeping halls Nos. 8 and 9 in the attic, cca 1944–1945, pencil, paper, 18.3 × 13.4 cm, PT 14689
- 69 View of the prison yard, cca 1944–1945, pencil, paper, 18.3 × 13.5 cm, PT 14691
- 70 Sleeping hall No. 8 in the attic, cca 1944–1945, pencil, paper, 18.3 × 13.5 cm, PT 14692
- 71 Toilets, cca 1944–1945, pencil, paper, 18.3 × 13.5 cm, PT 14695

Drawings and written documents from the estate of Jan Podracký

After the occupation of the Czech border regions, construction manager, architect and painter **Jan Podracký** (1909–1943) stayed in Duchcov, a town annexed to the German Reich. Opposed to the Nazi power seizure, he joined a left-wing resistance group that gradually spread out into many localities in the foothills of the Ore Mountains. He was primarily involved in helping the families of arrested people and in distributing illegal press. He was arrested by the Gestapo on December 9, 1941. Initially imprisoned in Most, he was then kept, from November 1942, in a prison in Litoměřice where the High Regional Court (Oberlandesgericht) sentenced him to five years in penitentiary on December 16, 1942. This was followed by transport to the Griebö labor camp where convicted inmates worked on the regulation of the Elbe river. Following an appeal by the Supreme Reich Prosecutor (Oberreichsanwalt) against the Litoměřice sentence, the case of Jan Podracký was referred to the People's Court of Justice (Volksgerichtshof) which sentenced him to death on June 16, 1943. He was executed in Berlin-Plötzensee on September 7, 1943.



Jan Podracký

May 16, 1909, Louka near Litvínov
Sept. 7, 1943, Berlin-Plötzensee

Památník Terezín

- 72 Jan Podracký, Shared prison cell No. 202 in the Most prison, 1942, ink pen-drawing, paper, 15 × 21 cm, PT 14850
- 73 Jan Podracký, Death cell in the Berlin-Plötzensee prison, 1943, indelible pencil, ink, paper, 18.8 × 14.9 cm, PT 14851
- 74 Arrest warrant, issued by the investigating judge of the People's Court of Justice, for Jan Podracký to be remanded in investigatory custody, Liberec, Mar. 12, 1942 (original document and postwar translation into Czech), A 13935
- 75 Letter of Jan Podracký to his wife Marie sent from the Litoměřice prison, Jan. 3, 1943, A 13942
- 76 Diary of Jan Podracký from the death cell in Berlin-Plötzensee prison, Aug. 13 – Sept. 1, 1943 (excerpt), A 13947
- 77 Last letter by Jan Podracký from Sept. 2, 1943, A 13945-5

- 100 Glove of Jaroslav Študent in which his mother kept hidden her son's secret messages smuggled out of the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress, PT 14452

Pavla Krčmová (1920–1943), a clerk from Domažlice, was arrested on May 26, 1941 on the suspicion of illegal operations (spying, courier service, distribution of leaflets). She was interrogated by the division of the Klatovy Gestapo for the suppression of right-wing resistance; but according to the memories of her fellow inmates she had also cooperated with members of the underground Communist Party. After imprisonment in Klatovy, Pankrác and in the Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress she left on June 15, 1942 by transport to the Ravensbrück concentration camp where she arrived, following stops in Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin, on June 20, 1942. Six months later she fell ill in the camp and died of tuberculosis on December 19, 1943.

- 101 Photo of Pavla Krčmová, A 13965
- 102 Notification of the imprisonment of Pavla Krčmová in the Gestapo prison in Klatovy, May 26, 1941, A 13572
- 103 Notification of the transfer of Pavla Krčmová to the German police prison in Prague-Pankrác, Feb. 11, 1942, A 13573
- 104 Letter of Filoména Traxlerová from Josefov expressing condolences over the death of Pavla Krčmová, Mar. 16, 1944, A 13576

František Crhounek (1904–1942), principal of the primary school at Zarazice, was an active figure in the local social life as well as a leading personality of amateur theater in the nearby town of Veselí nad Moravou. After the occupation of the Czech lands by Nazi Germany he joined the resistance movement in the organization known as The Defense of the Nation, also working with Professor Josef Grňa (member of the regional leadership of another resistance organization Petition Committee We Shall Remain Faithful). František Crhounek was arrested on June 12, 1942 and imprisoned in the Kounic student hostels in Brno. He was taken from the hostels in October to the Auschwitz concentration camp where he died already on October 23, 1942.

- 105 General identity card of František Crhounek, issued on Dec. 19, 1939 by the District Office in Uherské Hradiště, A 13749
- 106 Death certificate of František Crhounek who died on Oct. 23, 1942; issued on Dec. 5, 1942 by the civilian registrar office in Auschwitz (Standesamt Auschwitz), A 13750

Brothers **Ladislav Lohniský** (1906–1942) and **JUDr. Leopold Lohniský** (1913–1942), denizens of Hrotovice, were engaged in the resistance movement from the outset of Nazi occupation. Ladislav, who worked in the family sweet shop, was

- 90 Report card of Eduard Lederer, student of the Czech Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague, on passing exam in civil proceedings, May 5, 1883, A 13581-2
- 91 Certificate of the Higher Regional Court in Prague issued to JUDr. Eduard Lederer on passing his bar exams, July 8, 1890, A 13582
- 92 Front page of Lederer's treatise Českožidovská otázka (Czech-Jewish Question) from 1899, A 13606
- 93 Lederer's address at the first official chess tournament in the Terezín Ghetto, 1942, A 13602
- 94 Receipt slip for a package sent by JUDr. Eduard Lederer from the Terezín Ghetto to his granddaughter Adriena Hofmanová, Feb. 26, 1944, A 13594-18

Before her deportation to Terezín widowed **Etel Kannerová** (1876–1952) lived in Uherský Brod. Deported to the Ghetto by transport Df from Ostrava on June 30, 1943, she lived to see the Ghetto's liberation. She settled in Prague after the war.

- 95 Jewish identity card (Juden-Ausweis) issued to Etel Kannerová on Jan. 12, 1943 by the District Office in Uherský Brod, A 13635
- 96 Certificate on the wartime imprisonment in the Terezín Ghetto, issued to Etel Kannerová by the Council of Jewish Religious Communities in Prague, July 9, 1947, A 13636

Jaroslav Študent (1925–1943), who attended the Higher Industrial School in Roudnice nad Labem, ranked among the 84 students of that school and of the State Technical High School in Roudnice n. L., arrested by the Gestapo on June 20, 1942 and transferred to the Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terezín. The reason for their arrest was alleged conspiracy to assassinate Alfréd Bauer, principal of a German primary school in Roudnice and a zealous Nazi. On January 27, 1943 Jaroslav Študent was sent from Terezín to the Auschwitz concentration camp where he perished on April 20, 1943.

- 97 Photo of Jaroslav Študent
- 98 Notification of the arrest of the second-year students of the Higher Industrial Engineering School in Roudnice nad Labem on June 20, 1942 by the German police (Gestapo), sent out by the school's directorate to the parents of the arrested students, A 13549
- 99 Letter of Jaroslav Študent sent to his parents from the Auschwitz concentration camp, Mar. 14, 1943, A 13555



Viktor Dobrovolný

Mar. 2, 1909, Havlíčkova Borová
Dec. 13, 1987, Prague

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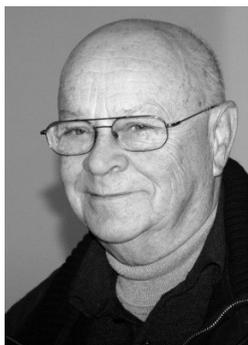
- 78 Viktor Dobrovolný, Cart with dead bodies, 1945 (after liberation), india ink, whitewash, pencil, paper, 31.5 × 23.6 cm, PT 14681
- 79 Viktor Dobrovolný, Trampled to death, 1945 (after liberation), india ink, whitewash, pencil, paper, 31.5 × 23.6 cm, PT 14682
- 80 Viktor Dobrovolný, Hands in wires, 1945 (after liberation), india ink, whitewash, pencil, paper, 31.5 × 23.6 cm, PT 14683

Exhibit in the corner of the cell

Amálie Freundová (1890–1942) was deported to the Terezín Ghetto together with her husband and daughter by transport AAw from Prague on August 3, 1942. But as early as in November of that year she died in the Ghetto of typhoid fever. Neither her husband Leo nor her daughter Hana survived the Holocaust, being deported to Auschwitz in September 1943. **Katuše (Käthe) Taussigová** (1896–1963), who was taken to the Ghetto by transport Dc from Prague on June 9, 1943, lived to see her liberation in Terezín. Her son Jiří Taussig-Tesař (1919–2010), a goalkeeper of the Kleiderkammer soccer team, also played in the jazz ensemble Ghetto Swingers.

- 81 Transport suitcase of Amálie Freundová, later used by Katuše Taussigová, 1942–1945, PT 14710.

Exhibits on the walls between the columns



Aleš Veselý

Feb. 3, 1935, Čáslav
Dec. 14, 2015, Prague

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- 82 Aleš Veselý, Untitled, 1965, matrix for monotype, 78 × 66.4 cm, PT 14578
- 83 Aleš Veselý, Magen David, 1994, pencil, watercolor, tempera, whitewash, cartoon, 101.5 × 82 cm, PT 14575
- 84 Aleš Veselý, Trap, 1959–1960, assemblage, 96.5 × 76.5 cm, PT 14449



Monogrammist H. K.

the author's life dates are not known

- 85 Monogrammist H. K., Food counter in the courtyard of the Magdeburg Barracks, Terezín Ghetto, 1943, india ink pen-drawing, pencil, cartoon, 25 × 34 cm, PT 14450



Josef Wagenknecht-Vozovský

Apr. 5, 1897, Ostroměř
Apr. 15, 1970, Říčany

VÚA-VHA, Vojenský osobní spis
Josefa Wagenknechta-Vozovského

- 86 Josef Wagenknecht-Vozovský, Arrival of medical staff in the Small Fortress, 1950s–60s, colored india ink pen-drawing, watercolor, whitewash, pencil, cartoon, 32.2 × 41.8 cm, PT 14451



Eduard Sahánek

Apr. 28, 1914, Vienna
1958 or 1959, Vienna

Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Bestand Gestapo,
2.5.2.K1 – Gestapo-Kartei, 1938–1945

- 87 Eduard Sahánek, Inmate carrying a stone, after 1945, printed reproduction of a drawing, paper, 32.8 × 21 cm, PT 14561
- 88 Eduard Sahánek, Inmate chained to the wall, after 1945, printed reproduction of a drawing, paper, 32.8 × 21 cm, PT 14563

JUDr. Eduard Lederer (1859–1944) was a distinguished figure of the Czech-Jewish movement, writer (pen name Leda) and publicist. Solicitor by profession, after 1919 he worked for several years at the Ministry of Education and National Awareness. He was deported to the Terezín Ghetto with his wife **Bedřiška** (1871–1946) by transport AAn from Prague on July 6, 1942. He perished in Terezín on June 5, 1944, and his fellow prisoners honored his memory at a commemorative rally on July 14, 1944. Bedřiška Ledererová survived in the Ghetto until the end of the war.

- 89 Passport photo of JUDr. Eduard Lederer from 1917, A 13584