

The Auspitz family is one of the oldest and most important Jewish families in Moravia. It took the name of Auspitz (Hustopeče) as its name.

The members of the Viennese bankers' family Auspitz and their branches Auspitzleine von Artenegg as well as Noble von Auspitz go back to them.

Löwel Auspitz war bereits 1657[1] in Nikolsburg (Mikulov) nachweislich, ein Jacob Auspitz im Jahre 1754.[2]

The father-in-law of the Viennese bankers family is Abraham Shaye Auspitz, 1732 lawyer, [1] Jewish judge in Nikolsburg in 1755 [2] and Oberrabbiner in Moravia in the second half of the eighteenth century (1769-1774), [3] buried in Nikolsburg, grave VI / 8/3.

Abraham Shaye Auspitz left several offspring, including:

Samson Auspitz, mentioned in 1764 [4] according to the Grabinschrift Simson Auspitz ben Rabbi Abraham Auspitz († 15 March 1806) took over the position of the provincials in 1781. [2] Pessel, his wife, died on 25 November 1807 [5]

Lazar Auspitz (* 1772 in Nikolsburg, † 1853 in Brünn), a merchant of Brno, belonged to the well-to-do Jewish upper class, which was repeatedly married to the patrician families of Oppenheimer, Wertheimer, Todesco, Gomperz and Lieben [6]

Lazar Auspitz was in 1833 the founder of the well-known Woll-Assortungsanstalt L. Auspitz. As the first Moravian producer and wholesaler he exported wool to England. Lazar Auspitz was a sacrificed Jew, whom his grandson Theodore Gomperz (1832-1912) later said: "If, what was rare enough, he appeared in the synagogue, a doctrine of nature lay before him instead of a prayer book."

His wife was Rosa Weinberger, she was described as "physically and mentally exceptionally delicate". This constitution and its "transformation to religious exaltation" [1] made cohabitation impossible and ensured that only two children were born in the 18 years before the marriage was divorced. In the following 24 years, Lazar remained alone, before he married his second wife, Babette Gomperz, the sister of his father-in-law, Philipp Josua Feibelman Gomperz (1782-1857). This marriage remained childless and he survived his wife for many years.

At an advanced age, he turned to the manufacture of cloths, and, with an 8-horsepower steam engine, a master, and a few workers, opened a factory for two of his grandchildren, and who, under her leadership, became very well-known as a factory L. Auspitzgren has been.

The Jews were not allowed to be buried in Brünn until 1852, Lazar was the first Brno Jew to be buried in the city. The Jewish cemetery is now in the Židenice district. [1]

He was particularly proud of the citizens' letter, and he liked to add the title "Citizens of Brno" to his name on solemn occasions. He gave the warning to his relatives, who were striving for nobility, "Will you make your children happy with the announcement of great needs?" Without thinking of a republic, he was Republican in his innermost nature. To bow down to no one to promote one's favour was deeply rooted in his nature. Therefore his grandson Theodor gave him the following words:

"A friend of light, a rock of right,
To hide the skilfulness and falsehood;
Protector and founder of the sex,
This is crying here at his grave. "
Progeny of the Lazar Auspitz

Henriette Auspitz (born 1792, 30 April 1881 in Vienna), married to Philipp Josua Feibelman Gomperz (1782-1857)

Josefine Gomperz (born November 18, 1820 in Brünn, 16 July 1894), Salonnière, married to Leopold Edler von Wertheimstein (* around 1801, died 1883 in Vienna), buried in the Döbling cemetery I1 / G1 / 1

Franziska von Wertheimstein (born 17 August 1844 in Vienna, 19 February 1907 in Vienna), a Viennese patron, shortly before her death, showed symptoms of a beginning mental illness. She was buried at the Döbling Cemetery I1 / G1 / 1. She was a talented painter, her teacher was Prof. August Eisenmenger. In 1907, Franziska bequeathed the inherited paternal villa Wertheimstein and the accompanying park in the main street of Oberdöbling of the municipality of Vienna, in order to open the park to the public, to set up a folk library in the villa and to preserve the salon as a cultural historical monument.

Karl von Wertheimstein (born 18 December 1847 in Vienna, died March 4, 1866 in Vienna), buried in the Döbling cemetery I1 / G1 / 1 after he died in scarlet one day. He learned the sculpture at Vinzenz Pils.

Knight Max von Gomperz (born March 1, 1822 in Brno, 7 November 1913 in Vienna), industrialist L. Auspitz grandson and banker, married with his cousin Louise Auspitz (* 1832: † 1917 in Vienna) Rosa von Gomperz (born September 5, 1862), married to Gaston Carlin

Henriette Carlin (1890-1970), merged with Wolfgang Hainisch (* 15 August 1888 Schottwien, February 26, 1940 Vienna)

Julius von Gomperz (born November 21, 1823 in Brno, February 2, 1909 in Brno), industrialist, L. Auspitz grandson, married to Caroline Bettelheim (born June 1, 1845 in Budapest, died December 13, 1925 in Vienna), Pianist and Kammersängerin. Buried at the Döblingen cemetery, Ehrengrab 32/3/22

Sophie Gomperz (born July 22, 1825, † 9 July 1895), Salonnière, married to Freiherr Eduard von Todesco (born April 1, 1814 in Vienna, January 17, 1887 in Vienna), entrepreneur, banker, speculator, philanthropist. Buried at the Döblingen cemetery in an Ehrengrab.

Franziska "Fanny" (April 14, 1846, Vienna, February 18, 1922 in Vienna) was the first wife of Henry de Worms (born October 20, 1840, in London, January 9, 1903)). Henry was appointed the first Baron Pirbright of Pirbright in 1895.

Alice Henriette of Worms (born April 2, 1865) died in 1886 with Johann Heinrich Boyer Warner (1891) and 1892 with (II) David MacLaren Morrison.

Dora Sophie of Worms (born June 9, 1869)

Constanze Valerie of Worms (* 28 April 1875, † 1963), together with Maximilian von Löwenstein-Scharfeneck (1871-1952).

Anna Todesco (born September 26, 1847, died October 31, 1900), married Leopold von Lieben (born May 7, 1835, March 10, 1915), on the 3rd of December, 1871. She was a patient of Sigmund Freud because of her mental illness.

Hermann Todesco (1849-1876)

Gabriele "Yella" (1854-1943), together with Ludwig Freiherr von Oppenheimer (1843-1909), is a landowner, entrepreneur and politician.

Felix Freiherr von Oppenheimer (1874-1938)

Minna Gomperz (* 1826; † 27 October 1886 in Oberdöbling), buried in the Döblingen cemetery [1]

Dr. Theodor Gomperz (* 29 March 1832 in Brünn, 29 August 1912 in Baden), university professor, philosopher and classical philologist. Incorporated with Elise von Sichrovsky (* January 1, 1848; † March 1929, buried March 20, 1929). Buried in an Ehrengrab at Döblinger Friedhof I / 7/6, together with his wife. Elise was active for many years in the "Women's Association for Social Aid", Marianne Hainisch stood by, worked as a translator [2] and helped Sigmund Freud in 1902, together with her friend Baroness Marie von Ferstel, to become a professor Was also a patient of Freud. [3]

Heinrich Gomperz (18 January 1873 in Vienna, December 27, 1942 in Los Angeles), philosopher
Rudolf Emanuel Gomperz (1878-1942)

Bettina Gomperz (* 1879 in Vienna; † 1948 in Bern), sculptor, writer. Married with Rudolf Maria Holzapfel (born April 26, 1874 in Cracow, 8 February 1930 in Muri near Berne), psychologist, cultural psychologist and philosopher

Myrrha Holzapfel (* 1905), merged with Otto Hausherr (* 1893). She was the editor of: "Compositions", from the estate Rudolf Maria Holzapfels, Universal Edition Vienna Leipzig 1932
Rudolf Hausherr (born 1943)

Prof. Dr. Monika Holzapfel (born 14 April 1907 in Lausanne, † 10 September 1995), author, honorary professor for animal psychology, behavioral research and biology of animals at the University of Bern. She was the first woman in Europe to head a zoo (Dählhölzli Zoo in Berne) and the first woman to be a member of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (IUDZG), now known as WAZA), has been recorded. Her husband was Gilbert Victor Meyer. [1]
Jacqueline Meyer (1941-1948)

Samuel Auspitz (* 12 March 1795 in Vienna, 30 June 1867 in Vienna) was a merchant, banker and 1842 founder of the Auspitz bank, Lieben & Co., married Theresa Esterlewinger (* 30 December 1800; † 26 August 1877). He was buried at Währinger Graveyard 755/5 / 104b, in Grave 756/5 / 104a. Auspitz donated the Auspitz Foundation for boys and girls. From the capital of almost one thousand guilders which he had donated, every two meritorious pupils of the first and second municipal orphanages who had not yet a savings bank book should be involved in leaving the orphanage.

Carl Auspitz Edler von Artenegg (* 4 November 1824 in Vienna, † 18 August 1912 in Gastein) → more there

Louise Auspitz (* 1832: † 1917 in Vienna), together with her cousin Ritter Max von Gomperz (1822-1913) → see above

Rudolf Auspitz (July 7, 1837 in Vienna, March 10, 1906 in Vienna), industrialist "Die Rohatetz-Bisenzer Zuckerfabriken Rudolf Auspitz and Co.", national economist, politician and banker in the bankhaus Auspitz, Lieben & Co .. Verhelicht With Helene Lieben (b. 1838; † July 1896), she also suffered from depression since 1879, and (ii) Marie Heidenhain (died December 22, 1919), all at the Döblingen cemetery, Ehrengrab I1 / G1 / Gruft 13 Buried

(I) Alfred Edler of Fröhlich von Feldau († 6 April 1913) and the author of the book, (II) Josef Winter Edler of Wigmar (born February 2, 1857 in Vienna, July 6, 1916 in Vienna), physician and lyricist

(I) Hilde von Fröhlich-Feldau (* 26 December 1895), together with Wolfgang Magg

(I) Walter von Fröhlich-Feldau (September 22, 1897 - September 7, 1960) was buried at the Döblingen cemetery on the 21st September 1960, Ehrengrab I1 / G1 / Gruft 13

(II) Marianne Winter (* 21 April 1902, † 24 August 1985 in Vienna), painter, buried on 3 September 1985 at the Döblinger cemetery I1 / G1 / crypt 13, is joined together with Arnold Nechansky, architect and designer of the Wiener Werkstätte (* March 17, 1888 in Vienna, March 25, 1938 in Kitzbuehel). Both son

Konrad "Conny" Nechansky, architect and designer, buried on the Döbinger cemetery I1 / G1 / Gruft 13 on November 28,
(II) Gerhard Winter (* 29 April 1903)

Leopold "Pol" Auspitz (* Februar 1877 in Wien; † März 1897 in Wien), bestattet am 15. März 1897 auf dem Döbinger Friedhof, Ehrengrab I1/G1/Gruft 13. Er starb an einer nicht heilenden Wunde, welche die Folge einer Krebsoperation war. Der literarisch begabte Junge erlitt bereits im Alter von fünf Jahren ein schweres Schicksal, als eine Entzündung im rechten Bein dieses verkürzte und steif werden ließ. Wenig später brach er sich das Bein, die Entzündungen kehrten von da ab periodisch wieder und zwangen ihn zum Gehen in einer Gehmaschine[1]. Da er sich auch für physikalische Dinge interessierte, elektrifizierte er als Kind gemeinsam mit seinem Cousin Robert von Lieben (1878–1913) das Familienpalais. Beide bauten auch ein Haustelefon ein[2], daher wollte er, nachdem er die Matura im Sommer 1895 abgelegt hatte, Physik studieren. Nach seinem frühen Tod stiftete sein Vater ein Stipendium an der Wiener Universität, die "Leopold-Auspitz-Stiftung". So hielt u.a. Dr. J. Tuma den "Leopold-Auspitz-Kurs" Teil 1 mit dem Thema "Der Wechselstrom" ab, Dr. I. Pollak, Dozent für Elektrotechnik, setzte den Kurs im Februar/März 1899 fort.[3]

Line point of Artenegg

On the 4th of February, 1900, the Austrian aristocracy was awarded to the grandson of Lazar Auspitz in Vienna, Carl Auspitz (1824-1912), General Councillor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, wholesaler, owner of the firm "S. Auspitz" and banker Auspitz, Lieben & Co., as well as former Reichsratsabgeordneter. The family is Israeli, Catholic and Protestant. Bearer of the Order of the Iron Crown III. Class.

coat of arms

Divided: 1) In gold an upright black griffin. 2) and 3) In red two silver bars. 4) In green, a red oblique beam, covered with a golden lily. On the helmet, with right black-golden and left red-golden blankets, is a growing golden griffin.

genealogy

Carl Auspitz Edler of Artenegg (* November 4, 1824 in Vienna, died August 18, 1912 in Gastein), buried on the Döbinger cemetery on August 22, 1912. [1] Incorporated with Mathilde Porges (born February 1, 1838 in Vienna, Austria, October 7, 1855)

Theodor von Auspitz-Artenegg (born March 16, 1861, July 27, 1939), married Angela "Ella" Leitner (17 March 1873 in Graz, 30 May 1945 in Lausanne), both of whom are in the Döbinger cemetery I1 / G1 / 16.

Felicie Auspitz of Artenegg (October 23, 1902; † October 1993), merged with Richard Baratta-Dragono

Lilian Auspitz von Artenegg (born July 20, 1904, † 1978), married Dr. Harald Edler von Reininghaus, industrialist from the Styrian Entrepreneurial Dynasty.

Elisabeth Auspitz von Artenegg (* 12 October 1907, † 16 May 1982), revered shalders

Anna Auspitz of Artenegg (born July 12, 1863, † June 11, 1944 in the ghetto Theresienstadt), Adolf Freiherr von Odelga (* August 21, 1851 in Hietzing, † 16 April 1915) and (II) Franz Freiherr Riedl of Riedenau (born 18 October 1868 in Vienna, 14 May 1943)

Stefan Edler of Auspitz-Artenegg (born October 11, 1869 in Vienna, died August 17, 1945 in Vienna), banker of the Auspitz banking bank, Lieben & Co .. married Josefina Fasal (born October 3, 1875 in Troppau; December 1960 in Vienna). Stefan was deported on October 10, 1942, with the transport IV / 13 [1]. Both met in the Theresienstadt camp and married there.

Line noble from Auspitz

Abraham Edler of Auspitz from the tribe Aaron, nobiliert 1891 in Vienna, Ururenkel of the rabbi Abraham Shaye Auspitz. Mosaic Catholic faith. [1]
Other namespaces

Dr. Moritz Auspitz (* 1803 in Nikolsburg, 2nd March 1880 in Vienna), surgeon, surgeon

Heinrich Auspitz (born September 2, 1835 in Nikolsburg, † May 23, 1886 in Vienna), Austrian dermatologist, married to Augusta Kolářova (born March 19, 1844 in Prague, died December 23, 1878)

Hans (* around 1875; † January 1879)

Leopold Auspitz (* 5 December 1838, † 23 February 1907), k.k. Generalmajor and writer, married Henriette Eggenberg († 1895),

Christine Auspitz (* 27 February 1878 in Jihlava, 15 April 1928 in Graz), literary historian, married Dr. Heinrich Touaillon, notary

Walther Ernst von Auspitz (born 30 October 1888 in St. Pölten, 19 January 1974 in Vienna), who from 1920 took the name of his great-great-grandmother, a Conrad von Heydendorff (also: Auspitz-Heydendorff), k.u.k. Officer and Genealoge [1]

Auspitz, Ignatz, tobacco merchant (* in Nikolsburg), in Pest since 1830

Auspitz, Adolf († 5 October 1868), buried in the Währinger cemetery 19/154 [2]

Bankhaus Auspitz, Loves & Co

Samuel Auspitz (1795-1867) was the founder of the Auspitz bank, Lieben & Co. in 1842, and his sons Rudolf and Carl continued to work as a partner before being taken over as co-owner by Stefan Auspitz. Until 1931, the banking house, Vienna I., Oppolzergasse 6, was registered as an open trading company. Since 1926 the banking industry had allowed the shareholders to operate the bank jointly and with other partners in personal liability. As a result of the global economic crisis, the bank closed the payment on 23 May 1931 and went into bankruptcy. This was unusual at the time, as it was referred to bankruptcies, but it turned out that unpaid customer deposits totalling 6 million SEK were pledged. Shortly before the payments had been made, more than one million overseas checks had been sold and Schillingvaluta had been taken without crediting them. The Austrian national reported fraud and embezzlement and demanded full compensation. The former shareholders, Stefan Auspitz, Heinrich Lieben and Ludwig Zweig, the latter being the actual chief, filed the application for insolvency and estimated the damage to about 31 million SE, with about six million missing. The iron and metal furniture company Quittner & Kitschelt AG and the Lederer Group were also affected.

On 22 August 1939 the Handelsgericht replaced the liquidators and former shareholders by Rudolf Jekel and in 1941 by Wilhelm Komareck, the extinction of Auspitz, Lieben & Co i.L. Took place on 14 July 1961.

Ludwig Zweig emigrated to America, and after 1945 lived in the USA. Heinrich Lieben and Stefan Auspitz were deported, Lieben died on 13 March 1945 in Auschwitz concentration camp Auspitz survived the Theresienstadt ghetto and the Dachau concentration camp by a few months.

Lieben's daughter, Eva-Maria von Lieben, married Loudon, accused the Swiss banking association in Zurich. Since the private bank Auspitz, Lieben & Co. had transferred their claims to the share deposit in Switzerland on April 13, 1944, it demanded the issuance of the shares of a) Mundus Allgemeine Handels- und Industrie A.-G. Zurich; (b) Banca Italiana di Sconto; (c) Motor-Columbus A.-G. For electrical companies and the d) Erste Wiener Hotel A.-G. Vienna, as well as SBB bonds with a nominal value of 12,000.- CHF. In October 1950, she filed a lawsuit against the Swiss banking association at the Commercial Court of Zurich. By a judgment of 18 October 1951, the Commercial Court of the Canton of Zurich took notice of the partial recognition of the action,

ordered the defendant to issue the securities (a and c) and rejected the claim for the SBB bonds.
[1]

restitution

After the deportation to Theresienstadt on October 10, 1942, Stefan Auspitz's remaining property confiscated by the Gestapo and, with it, the library of about 5,000 books still in the apartment were transferred to the furniture and recycling centre of Jewish moving property. This gave the books of the National Library in Vienna, which gave the duplicates for the planned guide library to Linz [1]. In addition to the claims on the expropriated books of Stefan 's library, there were also a number of paintings [2] from the extensive family collections, which were handed over to the sons by the Carl Auspitz Edler von Artenegg (1824-1912), including paintings by the Malers Hans Makart [3] In addition, the descendants claimed claims on deposited Pfandbriefe of the bank, which were encamped in Switzerland [4].

Translated from Source in German :

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auspitz_\(Familie\)?veaction=edit](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auspitz_(Familie)?veaction=edit)