

Stefan Zweig and his last address book 1940-1942. Biographies to the names by Elke Rehder



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For the first time Stefan Zweig's last address book has been published on 1 December 2014 by the Casa Stefan Zweig in Petrópolis in Brazil. The book contains a complete facsimile reprint of Zweig's private "Telephone Book". For the Stefan Zweig-research is this little insignificant address book an authentic source and shows an overview of the people and institutions who were important for Stefan Zweig in his last years in exile. The title of the Brazilian edition is "A rede de amigos de Stefan Zweig: sua última agenda (1940-1942)". The publication of the English edition is: "A Network of Friends: Stefan Zweig, his last address book, 1940-1942"

Introduction: Alberto Dines. Organization: Israel Beloch. Research and text by Alberto Dines, the historian Israel Beloch and the Stefan Zweig translator Kristina Michahelles. Graphic Design: Victor Burton. Edited by the Casa Stefan Zweig and published by Memória Brasil

The book contains a complete facsimile of Stefan Zweig's last address book which has never been published before. In addition, the book contains numerous short biographies, comments and information about 157 names of individuals and institutions (accidentally double-registered names were not counted). In addition to the introduction of Alberto Dines the book contains a contribution by Klemens Renoldner, Director of the Stefan Zweig Centre at the University of Salzburg.

The Brazilian journalist and author Alberto Dines is a globally respected expert in Stefan Zweig-research. Alberto Dines had planned the reproduction of this small "telephone book" for a long time. After the Casa Stefan Zweig was founded in June 2012, a small team led by Alberto Dines and the historian Israel Beloch and with the help by the journalist and Stefan Zweig-translator Kristina Michahelles started to work on this book. They were supported by the Austrian intern Hans-Jörg Trettler.

The historic document has been made available for this reproduction by Claudia Koogan Breitman, the granddaughter of Stefan Zweig's Brazilian publisher Abrahão Koogan (Abraham Koogan, born 1912 in Russia - died 27. September 2000 in Rio de Janeiro). In addition to many well-known names there were still some names of people who could not be easily identified. I helped the Casa Stefan Zweig with the identification of the names (please have a look further down on this page).

Klemens Renoldner writes in his post that you will look in this book for some famous personalities in vain. Many people such as Sigmund Freud, Maxim Gorky, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Walther Rathenau, Rainer Maria Rilke, Arthur Schnitzler were already dead. On the other hand there are many names missing, names of

currently living friends of Zweig. The question is why these names are missing in his address book during his last two years of life.

In his introduction Alberto Dines writes about his visit to the former publisher Guanabara, as the owner of Abraham Koogan showed him the cardboard boxes, which the English literary critic and Stefan Zweig biographer Donald Arthur Prater (1918 - 2001) did not take with him during his visit to Rio de Janeiro. Alberto Dines had realized how important the small address book must have been for Stefan Zweig in his exile. Because Alberto Dines is a very good journalist he has discovered this gem and now he makes it available for all interested people. Click here to read the full introduction by Alberto Dines in English: [introduction](#)



The photo shows the Brazilian journalist and author Alberto Dines on receiving the Roberto Marinho Prize for Communication on 29 March 2010. (Photo: Wikipedia)



The photo shows the Brazilian journalist and longtime Stefan Zweig translator Kristina Michahelles (Photo from Twitter)

On 6 December 2014 the Casa Stefan Zweig published a part of the new book in Portuguese and in English on their website. Here you can see some pages of Stefan Zweig's private address book in facsimile: [facsimile](#)

To the 155 names in Zweig's address book I have written brief notes and comments. Where it was possible for me, I have set links to the pages of the Casa Stefan Zweig.

My compilation on this page follows the alphabetical sorting in the address book. Since 13. December 2014 my page is updated continuously. All information is presented on a single page. This offers the advantage that you can enter keywords into the search field of your browser and can search the entire address book. This will show you the various relations in Stefan Zweig's network.

If you like to read more detailed descriptions please have a look at my German website here <http://www.elke-rehder.de/stefan-zweig/stefan-zweig-adressbuch.htm>



Names from A - Z

A

Agache, this is **Alfred Agache**, also: Alfredo Agache; full name: Alfred Hubert Donat Agache (born in 1875; died 1959) was a French architect and city planner. From 1927 he worked in Brazil and designed master plans for the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and Curitiba. His plans were found to generally be too costly, but they formed the basis for further plans which have also been implemented. So Curitiba is still considered one of the best planned cities in the world. (*In the address book without first name and with address Hotel Natal in Rio*). (19.01.2015)

Antonio Aita (born 1891; died 1966), Argentine educator and writer. President of the PEN club in Argentina and, in the words of the Enciclopedia de la literatura argentina, "entusiasta difusor de la cultura americana," called "Tony Agita" in one Bustos Domecq text (Borges Index: El Aleph, OC, 627).

Data from the French national library: "Essayiste. - Écrivain. - Professeur d'histoire de l'art". Here are two titles selected from his works: "La Literatura y la realidad americana", Buenos Aires. Ed. L. J. Rosso, 1931 and "Le Paysage et l'âme argentins, descriptions, récits et légendes du terroir." Morceaux choisis par Carlos Ibarguren, Antonio Aita et Pedro Juan Vignale. Version française de Arturo Arzabal Quintana, Buenos Aires : Commission argentine de coopération intellectuelle , 1938.

For his publications please visit WorldCat <http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n87842445/>

(*With address in Buenos Aires. Entry deleted simultaneously with the entries for Almeida and Alvarez, probably in November after the return from Zweig's lecture tour in Argentina. This is not the journalist and newspaper publisher with the same name, born 1911*). (identified 11.09.2015).

Guilherme de Almeida, full name: Guilherme de Andrade e Almeida (born 24. July 1890 in Campinas; died 11. July 1969) was a Brazilian lawyer, journalist, poet and translator. Stefan Zweig mentioned him during his visit to São Paulo in his diary on 30. August 1936: "evening with the charming Guillerme [sic] de Almeida". (*With address in São Paulo. Entry deleted simultaneously with the entries for Aita and Alvarez, probably in November after the return from Zweig's lecture tour in Argentina*). More information can be found on the side of the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Guilherme de Almeida](#) (20.01.2015)

Manfred Altmann (born 1900 in Kattowitz (today Katowice in Poland); died in 1954 in a car accident in Valais in Switzerland) was the son of the merchant Georg Josef Altmann (died 1934) and Therese Altmann, nee Hirsch (born 1868 in Frankfurt; died 1949 in London). The family had homes and land in Frankfurt, Katowice and Bytom. Manfred's siblings were Richard, Hans and Lotte. Richard Altmann (1905-1983) emigrated after the death of his father to Cairo, where he

worked as a distributor for water pumps. He converted to Islam and founded an Egyptian family, after he and his wife Fanny Lifschitz had parted amicably. Paul Rubin Nahman Lifschitz, the father of Fanny owned several houses and land in Egypt. Fanny was the aunt of Lotte Altmann. His brother Hans (also called Jan) Altmann cared until 1938 for the estates of the Altmann family in Poland and emigrated to England where he launched several unsuccessful attempts to emigrate to Brazil or the United States.

Manfred Altmann emigrated in 1933 to London and his wife Hannah Altmann (Johanna Altmann, nee Mayer, born in 1898, died 1954 in a car accident in Valais in Switzerland) and his daughter Eva (born 1929) followed him in the same year. His sister, Lotte Altmann (1908-1942) also emigrated to London in 1933, where she worked as a secretary for Stefan Zweig. Manfred Altmann was a medical practitioner and his wife Hannah was also a medic who specialized in Germany in the field of psychiatry and worked in London together with the psychoanalyst Anna Freud, the daughter of Sigmund Freud. Manfred Altmann had a doctor's office in London. Later, he specialized in the field of Radiation Medicine (Radiology). Manfred Altmann and Hannah were the principal heirs of the estate of Stefan and Lotte Zweig. They inherited the rights of Stefan Zweig's literary works and the house in Bath. (*Manfred Altmann with address in London*). For more information about Manfred Altmann follow the link to the Casa Stefan Zweig [Manfred Altmann](#) (19.01.2015)

Eva, this is **Eva Altmann** (born in 1929, later married Alberman). She is the daughter of Manfred and Hannah Altmann and the niece of Lotte Zweig. In 1940 Eva Altmann was 11 years old and lived in the house "Amity Hall" with Albrecht and Olga Schaeffer in Croton-on-Hudson, New York, USA. After the death of her parents she had become the heir to the Zweig estate. Eva Dorothea Altmann (born August 16, 1929 in Berlin) was married on June 15, 1952 to Kenneth Bernard Alberman (born May 9, 1926; died May 4, 2010). (*In Zweig's address book only with the first name Eva and the c/o address Schaeffer in Croton-on-Hudson*). For Albrecht Schaeffer please look further down on this page under the letter "S". (12.09.2015)

Therese Altmann, nee Hirsch (born 1868 in Frankfurt; died 1949 in London) was the mother of Lotte Zweig. She was registered with a separate address in Stefan Zweig's address book. (*With address in Harrogate, England*). (19.01.2015)

Aurea de Oliveira Alvarenga is listed in Zweig's address book under the letter "A". Actually, the last name Oliveira Alvarenga has to be sorted in the alphabet under "O". I leave the sorting under "A" and so the assignment to the address book remains. Aurea de Oliveira Alvarenga was a maid in the house of Stefan and Lotte Zweig in Petrópolis. (19.01.2015)

Hector Alvarez (with an address in Montevideo, district Villa Colón) It is probably Dr. Héctor Álvarez Cina, a member of the National Council of Government and Minister of Finance. For Zweig it was probably a contact address for his lecture tour to Uruguay in 1940. After returning to New York, this address has been deleted. During his stay in Montevideo Zweig visited the Balzac Museum, also located in Colón. (see Gastaldi under "G"). (*Entry deleted simultaneously with the entries for Aita and Almeida, probably in November after the return from Zweig's lecture tour in Argentina*). (08.05.2015)

Shalom Asch (alternative spellings of his name: Schalom Ash, Sholem Asch (Yiddish: שׂוֹלֵם אַש), Sjolem Asch; born as Szalom Asz on 1. January 1880 in Kutnia today Kutno in Poland; died 10 July 1957 in London) was a Yiddish novelist and playwright. His major works have been translated into almost all world languages. He was Honorary Chairman of the Yiddish Pen Club since 1932. (*With address in Stamford in Connecticut, USA / Not Stanford!*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Sholem Asch](#) (19.01.2015)

Auerbach (only the surname and an address in New York City with a phone number) there are several possibilities for Auerbach around 1940 who could have connections to Stefan Zweig. I have described five examples. Please have a look to my German page [stefan-zweig-adressbuch.htm](#) (*still not identified, 08.02.2015*)

Auernheimer (only the surname and an address in New York City with a phone number) this is probably **Raoul Auernheimer** (born 15. April 1876 in Vienna; died 6. January 1948 in Oakland, California). He was an Austrian lawyer, journalist and writer in Vienna. From 1923 Auerheimer was first President, then Vice-President of the Austrian PEN Club. Although he was neither a rich nor a "Bolshevik" tuned Jew, Auerheimer was arrested in March 1938 and deported to the Dachau concentration camp. The writer Emil Ludwig made it possible that Auerheimer was released at the end of 1938 and early 1939 Auernheimer emigrated with his family via Venice to New York. An extensive correspondence between Stefan Zweig and Raoul Auernheimer is now in the town library of the city of Vienna. (28.01.2015)

Aufbau (Manfred George) The German-Jewish magazine "Aufbau" was an important voice in exile. Manfred George, this is Manfred Georg Cohn (born 22 October 1893 in Berlin; died December 30, 1965 in New York) worked as a journalist, writer and translator. He joined the Zionist movement in Germany and published a biography of Theodor Herzl. 1938 George was expatriated and worked as an editor for "Aufbau" in New York. From 1939 until his death he was the editor in chief. (*In Zweigs address book: Manfred George in parenthesis and address in New York City*) (19.01.2015)



B

Dorothy Baker was a teacher at the Abbot Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, USA. She taught English there from 1939-1940 and 1941-1944. From 1940 to 1941 she taught in her home place in Bath in England (12 Grosvenor Place). It could be that Dorothy was in contact with Lotte and Stefan Zweig and the Altmann family in House Rosemount in early 1940. Perhaps she worked as an English teacher for Stefan Zweig, Lotte and the young Eva Altmann. In 1944 Dorothy Baker finally moved back to Bath and her address was then 177 Englishcombe Lane, Bath, Somerset, England. This address is about two miles away from the House Rosemount at Lyncombe Hill. Dorothy Baker (born 1893) with address at Abbot Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, USA. This Dorothy Baker is not the novelist, born 1907. (*identified in Zweig's address book on 19.01.2015*)

Miss May Dorothy Baker (* 1893, † 1986 in Bath, Somerset, England) was not married and was aged 93 years. From 1938 she worked as an English teacher at the Abbot Academy Faculty in Andover in Essex County, Massachusetts, USA. She did not use her first name "May" because this name is sometimes misspelled as "Mary". I have got her birth and death results from the database *England & Wales Deaths 1837-2007*. To her death there was a hint in the *Andover Bulletin*, Volume 81 from Fall 1987 on page 56: "Last year Miss M. Dorothy Baker Abbot emerita, who had been living in Bath England, also passed away."



May Dorothy Baker English teacher at Abbot Academy Faculty in Andover around 1940

The *Abbot Academy yearbook 1941-1944* published her address: May Dorothy Baker, 177 Englishcombe Lane, Bath.

Here are some quotes from the *Abbot Academy Bulletin October 1950-1952*:
- Faculty Facts. Faculty Changes: "The following members of the staff will be greatly missed. Miss Dorothy Baker, who resigned to return to her home, 12 Grosvenor Place, Bath, England, will continue her teaching."

- Summer Activities: "Miss Coolidge's trip included a two weeks' Norwegian coastal cruise. She then visited Miss Dorothy Baker in Bath."

- Past Faculty: "Miss Dorothy Baker visited us this summer on her annual visit to the United States (September 1952). As we go to press, we learn that Miss M. Dorothy Baker is returning to Abbot to teach English during the second semester."

The Catalog 1978-1979 of the *Phillips Academy* in Andover, Mass. mentioned her: "M. Dorothy Baker Instructor in English, Emerita, Bath, England, 1945-1950"

More information may be found in the *Archives and Special Collections Phillips Academy Andover*

1. Abbot Academy collection, 1812-2014 (bulk: 1915-1973)

1.1 Folder List: Sub-series-F: Personnel Files (1832-1982)

- Box 81: manuscripts on
- Baker, May D. (1938-1953 nonconsecutive) 1938-1940
- Baker, Ruth (1920-1940 nonconsecutive) 1920-1952

For Stefan Zweig and his wife Lotte it was an opportunity to have someone to look at their house "Rosemount" Lyncombe Hill in Bath. Hannah Altmann and Manfred Altmann were only temporary visitors in Bath. The private school *Abbot Academy* in Andover is just 3 to 4 hours drive from Croton-on-Hudson. Since fall 1940 the 11 year old Eva Altmann was living in the house "Amity Hall" of Olga and Albrecht Schaeffer in Croton-on-Hudson. Lotte and Stefan Zweig tried to find a good education for Eva Altmann.

Richard Beer-Hofmann (born 11. July 1866 in Vienna; died 26. September 1945 in New York) was an Austrian novelist, playwright and poet. His mother died within a week of his birth and after her death, he was adopted and reared by his uncle and his aunt, Bertha and Alois Hofmann. He spent his early childhood in Brünn (Brno, Czech Republic), where Alois Hofmann owned a textile factory (like the father of Stefan Zweig). In 1880 the family moved to Vienna where Richard Beer-Hofmann studied law in Vienna and received his doctorate in 1890. He became acquainted with the writers Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Hermann Bahr and Arthur Schnitzler, with whom he shared a long friendship and membership in the Junge Wien (Young Vienna) literary movement. He consequently began his literary activities as a freelance writer. Beer-Hofmann married Paula Lissy in 1897. Their daughter Miriam Beer-Hofmann Lens was born in the same year.

At first Beer-Hofmann wrote novellas, later moving on to short stories and poetry. In the 1920s he worked as a theatre director for Max Reinhardt, a role which continued until 1932. In 1939 Beer-Hofmann emigrated from Austria, and traveled to New York via Zurich. His wife, Paula, died in Switzerland. Subsequently, his works were banned in Austria and Germany. In 1945 he became a United States citizen, but died that same year (*quotes from wikipedia*). Zweig mention the name of Beer-Hofmann only short in his diary on 5. April 1913 and also the correspondence between Zweig and Beer-Hofmann was low. (*With address in New York City*). (28.01.2015)

Bermann-Fischer, this is **Gottfried Bermann Fischer** (Gottfried Bermann born on 31. July 1897 in Gliwice, died on 17. September 1995 in Camaiore, Tuscany) was a German publisher. He was the owner of the S. Fischer Verlag. After serving as an officer in World War I, Bermann Fischer studied medicine at the Universities of Breslau, Freiburg and Munich. In 1924 he met the daughter of the publisher Samuel Fischer, Brigitte, and married her in February 1926. In 1936 Fischer moved from Berlin to Vienna, and thereafter to Stockholm and to the United States. In 1942 in New York he formed the imprint of L.B. Fischer, together with Fritz Landshoff (*quotes from wikipedia*). (*With address in Old Greenwich, in Connecticut, USA*). More information Casa Stefan Zweig: [Gottfried Bermann-Fischer](#) (26.01.2015)

Bermann-Fischer Verlag Stockholm = Gottfried Bermann-Fischer

Clementine Bodenheimer, that's Clementine Elizabeth Bodenheimer, born Eisemann, born 1920 in Frankfurt am Main. With address in New York City. Daughter of Heinrich Eisemann. (see "E" Heinrich Eisemann)

Bondi, this is **Arthur Bondi**. He was one of Stefan Zweig's lawyers of Hoffman & Hoffman in New York. On 6. May 1941 Stefan and Lotte Zweig wrote their last will and testament together with the lawyer Dr. Arthur Bondi. (*in Zweigs address book with the business and residential address in New York City*). (08.05.2015)

Felix Braun (born on 4. November 1885 in Vienna; died on 29. November 1973 in Klosterneuburg, Lower Austria) was an Austrian writer, poet and playwright. He worked as an editor for the publishing company Georg Müller in Munich. He worked together with Hans Carossa, Thomas Mann and Rainer Maria Rilke. From 1928 to 1938 Felix Braun was a lecturer for German literature in Palermo and Padua in Italy. In 1935 he converted to Catholicism and 1939 he emigrated to Britain, where he remained until 1951 and lectured literature and art history. Later he returned to Austria and worked as a lecturer at the Reinhardt-Seminar and the Academy of Applied Arts in Vienna. A part of the estate of Felix Braun is located in the town library of the city of Vienna. These include letters from Stefan Zweig and into the 50s there are also letters from Friderike Maria Zweig and correspondence with Baron Guido von Fuchs (for Fuchs please move to the letter "F" below on this page). (*With address in Kendal, Westmoreland, England*). (28.01.2015)

Hermann Broch (born on 1. November 1886 in Vienna; died on 30. May 1951 in New Haven / Connecticut) was an Austrian writer. Broch was born in Vienna to a prosperous Jewish family and worked for some time in his family's factory, though he maintained his literary interests privately. He was predestined to work in his father's textile factory (Stefan Zweig's father was also an owner of a textile factory in Vienna) in Teesdorf (24 miles next to Vienna), therefore, he attended a technical college for textile manufacture and a spinning and weaving college. In 1909 he converted to Catholicism and married Franziska von Rothermann, the daughter of a knighted manufacturer. The following year, their son Hermann Friedrich Maria was born. Later, Broch began to see other women and the marriage ended in divorce in 1923.

He was acquainted with Robert Musil, Rainer Maria Rilke, Elias Canetti, Leo Perutz, Franz Blei and his devoted friend and inspiration, writer and former nude model Ea von Allesch and many others. In 1927 he sold the textile factory and decided to study mathematics, philosophy and psychology at the University of Vienna. He embarked on a full-time literary career only around the age of 40. At the age of 45, his first novel, "The Sleepwalkers" was published by Daniel Brody, publisher of the Rhein Verlag in 1931/1932 in Munich. With the annexation of Austria by the Nazis (1938), Broch was arrested, but a movement organized by friends – including James Joyce – managed to have him released and allowed to emigrate; first to Britain and then to the United States, where he finished his novel "The Death of Virgil" and began to work, similar to Elias Canetti, on an essay on mass behaviour, which remained unfinished (*quotes from wikipedia*). (*With address in New York City*). More information Casa Stefan Zweig: [Hermann Broch](#) (26.01.2015)

Siegfried Burger (born 1869 in Vienna; died 1951 in Vienna) was the brother in law of Stefan Zweig who married Siegfried Burger's sister Maria Friderike von

Winternitz, born Burger. Siegfried emigrated with his family from Vienna to Rio de Janeiro. Stefan Zweig sometimes met with Siegfried, his wife Clarissa (Clarisse) Burger and his son Dr. Ferdinand Burger (born 1908 in Vienna, died 2001 in Rio de Janeiro). The address in Rio de Janeiro was rua Faro 38, Apt 202, Gávea. The son **Ferdinand Burger** married in 1948. Together with his wife Eva, he sought desperately for an apartment. Siegfried Burger, although already 80 years old moved with his wife Clarissa in June 1950 to Vienna, where he died in 1951 after two strokes.

Here I show a short overview of the Burger family:

Parents: Emanuel Burger (born in 1840; died 12. August 1902 in Vienna) married to Theresia (Therese) Burger, née Feigl (born 1844; died 20. December 1923 in Vienna.)

Emanuel burger was Secretary General of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company in Vienna.

Siblings:

1) Rudolph (Rudolf) Burger (born 6. December 1866) was married to Caroline (Lola) Burger.

2) Dr. med. Arnold Burger (born 6. March 1871 in Vienna; US Census 1940 in Queen City, Cincinnati) was married to Ida Burger, née Mediansky (*for Mediansky to see sister Leopoldine*).

Child:

Max Burger (born 2. May 1898)

3) Dr. jur. Karl (Carl) Burger (born 10. June 1874 in Vienna; died 31. December 1944 in Forest Hills, New York) was married to Emma Burger, née Wottitz.

Children:

Gertrude (Gertrud) Low (German: Löw) married to Arthur Löw. *Data see here in Zweig's address book letter "L"*.

Elizabeth Monath married to Paul Emil Monath. *Data see here in Zweig's address book letter "M"*.

4) Leopoldine (Poldi) Burger (born 20. January 1882) was married to Arthur Mediansky. Arthur was one of the sons of the jeweler Max Mediansky. Poldi lived in New York and is mentioned in the letter by Friderike Zweig dated 01.08.1942 to Stefan Zweig.

5) Friederike Burger, later Friderike Maria (Fritzi) Burger, married von Winternitz, later married Zweig (born 4. December 1882; died 18. January 1971). *More data see here in Zweig's address book letter "Z"*.

Children with her first husband Felix Edler von Winternitz:

Susi Höller and Alix Störk see here in Zweig's address book letter "H" and "S".

(*Siegfried Burger with address of his son Ferdinand Burger in Rio de Janeiro*).
More information Casa Stefan Zweig: [Siegfried Burger](#) (23.02.2015)

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C

Alfredo Cahn (born as Alfred Kahn on 28. October 1902 in Zürich, Switzerland ; died on 19. July 1975 in Rio Ceballos in Córdoba in Argentina) was the literary agent and translator for Stefan Zweig with an address in Buenos Aires. Please visit the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Alfredo Cahn](#) (20.01.2015)

Ernst Cahn (born on 25 June 1897 in Kreuznach - died on March 5, 1962 in New York) and his wife Anita Cahn (born Anita Helene Basch, 1910 in Austria?) were friends of the Altmann family in Frankfurt. Lotte Zweig was close friends with Anita Cahn. Anita Cahn visited Lotte Zweig in December 1939 in their house in Bath in England, before the family emigrated from England to New York. Ernst Cahn (also Ernest Cahn) emigrated together with Anita Cahn and their six-year-old daughter Eleonore (later married Eleanor Bronner) and one-year-old son Robert. In 1940 the family lived in Queens, 94-06 34 Road, New York. Stefan Zweig wrote in a letter dated from August 14th 1940 to Manfred and Hannah Altmann in London that Anita Cahn is expecting the arrival of Lotte's niece Eva (Altmann) in the port of New York.

Ernst Cahn (born 1897) should not be confused with the ice cream maker Ernst Cahn (born July 27, 1889 in Remagen - murdered 1941). Anita Helene Cahn should not be confused with the American theater critic Anita Cahn Block, born in New York on August 22. (*Ernst Cahn with address in New York City*). (*identified in Zweig's address book on 26.05.2015*)

Visconde de Carnaxide, full name: Antonio Batista de Souza Pedroso, Count of Carnaxide. Stefan Zweig met the Viscount during his first trip to Brazil in 1936 in Rio de Janeiro. The count was since 1931 in Brazil. There he was the representative of the Portuguese propaganda office "Secretariado Nacional de Informação, Turismo e Cultura Popular" whose director António Ferro was a confidant of President Salazar. The Count of Carnaxide and Ferro had also managed the visa for Stefan Zweig's first wife Friderike. Although Zweig was against the fascist regime in Germany, but thought more pragmatic in dealing with the governments of Oliveira Salazar in Portugal and Getúlio Vargas in Brazil. The Count of Carnaxide also wrote a book with the title: "O Brasil na administração pombalina (economia e política externa)", São Paulo, Companhia Editora Nacional, 1940.

António Baptista de Sousa Pedroso, 2º visconde de Carnaxide. International there are multiple different life data. Here is a selection: "24 de Marco de 1898" (wikipedia) / "* Lisboa, Lisboa, 12.31.1902" (Geneall) / "(1903 - 1961)" (VIAF) / "PORTUGAL 1905 -? 1965" (Casa Stefan Zweig) (*With addresses in Rio de Janeiro and in Petrópolis*). (27.05.2015)

Cassell & Co is a British book publisher headquartered in London. The publishing house was founded in 1848 by John Cassell (born in 1817; died 1865). (*With address in London*). (26.01.2015)

Alfonso Hernández Catá (born 24. June 1885 in Aldeadávila de la Ribera, province of Salamanca; died 8. November 1940 in the bay of Rio de Janeiro in a plane crash). Catá was a journalist, writer, dramatist and Spanish-Cuban diplomat. In 1933 he was ambassador of Cuba in Spain and later in Panama (1935), Chile (1937) and Brazil (1938). For Stefan Zweig he was a very

important contact person for the procurement of visas for immigrants.
(26.05.2015)

Sara Catá (born July 22, 1909 in Le Havre, France) was the daughter of the diplomat Alfonso Hernández Catá. After the tragic death of his father, the Zweigs deleted his address in Rio de Janeiro in their address book and added the address of his daughter Sara Catá in Havana, Cuba. (26.05.2015)

Jacques Chambrun was a very special literary agent in the 1940s in New York. Among his clients were also some famous authors like Aldous Huxley and HG Wells. Chambrun was said to have raised in the Bronx. He maintained an office at Fifth Avenue number 745. Please read the article by Jessica Weisberg in "The New Yorker" about [Jaques Chambrun the New York-based literary agent](#) (with address in New York City). (identified in Zweig's address book on 26.01.2015)

Jaime Chermont (also called Jimmy Chermont) was a Brazilian diplomat and was the contact person of the Brazilian government during Stefan Zweig's first official trip to Brazil in 1936. Chermont came from a respectable family. Stefan Zweig wrote in his diary on 21. August 1936 (I translate): "I see this in Koogan (*his publisher see letter "K"*), who is very pleasant, very agreeable; a real godsend is Jaime Chermont who is assigned to me as a companion – of one of the oldest families, wealthy, uncommonly cultured, very aristocratic atmosphere – a type I hardly know in similar pleasant forms". Jaime Chermont was the brother-in-law of the Melo Franco brothes (see letter "M" below on this page). More information about Jimmy Chermont can be found on the page at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Jaime Chermont](#) (With address in Rio de Janeiro) (26.01.2015)

Michal Choromanski (born 22. June 1904 in Jelizawetgradzie (today: Kirovohrad, Ukraine); died 24. May 1972 in Warsaw, Poland) was a Polish novelist and playwright. He was a prize winner of the Young Polish Academy of Literature. He married Ruth Elly Abramovich, who was a successful ballerina under the stage name Ruth Sorel. Both were of Jewish origin and forced to leave Poland in 1940. The visas were issued by Aristides de Sousa Mendes in Bordeaux on 20 June 1940. The couple did not use the visas for travel to Portugal but traveled to the UK. From there they boarded the ship "Highland Monarch" to Brazil in September 1940. Later they emigrated to Canada. Choromanski spent 17 years in exile. In 1957 he returned to Poland, but was unable to repeat his previous successes as a writer. (With address Palace Hotel Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil) (26.01.2015)

Livraria Civilização is still one of the largest publishers in Portugal with the headquarter in the city of Porto. Almost all the works by Stefan Zweig were published in Portuguese by Livraria Civilização. (In Zweig's address book only the publishing company without the address in Portugal). (26.01.2015)

D

Decision is the name of an antifascist magazine "Decision - A Review of Free Culture" in the 1940s published by the German writer Klaus Mann in New York. (With an address in New York City). (for more information please move to Klaus Mann under letter "M" below on this page)



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E

Irwin Edman (born 28. November 1896; died 4. September 1954 in New York) was a professor of philosophy. He was born in New York City to Jewish parents. Edman spent his high-school years at Townsend Harris Hall, a New York high school for superior pupils. He then attended Columbia University, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa and earned his bachelor's degree in 1917, and his Ph.D. in 1920. He became a professor of philosophy at Columbia, and during the course of his career he rose to serve as head of the philosophy department. He also served as a visiting lecturer at Oxford University, Amherst College, the University of California, and Harvard and Wesleyan Universities. In 1945 the United States Department of State and the Brazilian government sponsored a series of lectures he gave in Rio de Janeiro.

Edman was known for the "charm and clarity" of his writing, and for being an open-minded critic. He was a popular professor and served as a mentor to undergraduate students, notably Pulitzer Prize-winning author Herman Wouk (Columbia class of 1934), who dedicated his first novel to Edman. He was the brother-in-law of Lester Markel, the longtime Sunday editor of The New York Times. In addition to writing philosophical works, Irwin Edman was a frequent contributor to literary magazines such as The New Yorker, the Atlantic Monthly, the New York Times Magazine, Harper's, Commentary, and Horizon. In 1953, Professor Edman was elected vice president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Irwin Edman published many books on philosophy as well as poetry and some fiction. Some of his works are: *Philosopher's Holiday*, *Richard Kane Looks at Life*, *Four Ways of Philosophy*, *Philosopher's Quest and Arts and the Man – An Introduction to Aesthetics*. (quotes from wikipedia). (With an address in New York City). (26.01.2015)

Luiz Edmundo (mostly Luís; full name: Luís Edmundo de Melo Pereira da Costa; born 26. June 1878 in Rio de Janeiro; died 8. December 1961) was a journalist, poet, columnist, memoirist, playwright and Brazilian speaker. He was the son of Edmundo Pereira da Costa and Maria Joana Melo Pereira da Costa. When he was 20 years old, he became part of the symbolist group. He wrote avant-garde publications of Brazilian Symbolism for some magazines. He began his literary career with the publication of poems books and wrote plays of historical background. In 1940, during the time Stefan Zweig settled in Petrópolis, Luis Edmundo published books about the court of King John VI in Rio de Janeiro and also a book with his memories of his time in Rio de Janeiro. Luis Edmundo was a great lecturer and had a good knowledge about the explorer Ferdinand Magellan. In 1940 he was together with Caio de Melo Franco (see letter "M") and Antenor Nascentes (see letter "N") one of the advisors for Stefan Zweig's book "Brazil : land of the future". (With an address in Rio de Janeiro). (06.02.2015)

Agustín Edwards Mac-Clure (born 17. June 1878; died 18. Juni 1941 in Santiago de Chile) was a Chilean lawyer, diplomat, businessman and founder of the newspaper "El Mercurio" in Santiago de Chile. He also published some history books in English. He was a minister in various governments and President of the Assembly of the League from 1922 to 1923. He had invited Stefan Zweig to Santiago de Chile. In the beginning of 1940 Stefan Zweig still had great interest to visit other South-American countries. But after Alfredo Cahn had organized a

lecture tour to Argentina and Uruguay in 1940 and after Zweig's stay in New York he no longer had the strength to travel to Chile. (*With address in Santiago de Chile*). (26.01.2015)

Alfred Einstein (born 30. December 1880 in Munich; died 13. Februar 1952 in El Cerrito, Kalifornien, USA) was a German-American musicologist and music editor. He is best known for being the editor of the first major revision of the Köchel catalogue, which was published in the year 1936. The Köchel catalogue is the extensive catalogue of the works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In 1933, after Hitler's rise to power, he left Nazi Germany, moving first to London, then to Italy, and finally to the United States in 1939, where he held a succession of teaching posts at universities including Smith College, Columbia University, Princeton University, the University of Michigan, and the Hartt School of Music in Hartford, Connecticut (*quotes from wikipedia*). (*With address in Northampton, Massachusetts*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig [Alfred Einstein](#) (26.01.2015)

Eisemann, this is **Heinrich Eisemann** (born 5. August 1890 in Frankfurt a. M.; died 3. December 1972 in London) married Alice Goldschmidt (born 1896; died 1965) on 1. June 1919. The couple had six children. The eldest daughter Clementine Elizabeth Eisemann married Ernst Bodenheimer (the address of Clementine Elizabeth Bodenheimer in Brooklyn is also mentioned in Zweig's address book in addition to the address in London). Eisemann was bookseller in Frankfurt am Main. He also set up the library for the Swiss book collector Martin Bodmer. Eisemann was a member of the commission on research into the history of the Frankfurt Jews. In 1937 he emigrated to London. For Stefan Zweig he was an important shopping resource for his autograph collection. On 18. September 1939 Stefan Zweig wrote in English in his diary of the second war: "Too much to do. The packing, at the bank for the Finance Defense act, at the lawyer, to talk the things over, with Eisemann, at the safe, where I saw already the effects of the regulations." And on 3. June 1940 he wrote in German in his London notebook (I translate): "Then discussed something with Eisemann about the transport." And another entry on 18. June 1940: (I translate): "In the morning to the bank, there everything managed, Eisemann at Sotheby, then Post Office and Wilmot ...". Probably there were some transports since 1939 and please note in this context the telegram from Paul Monath in New York to Stefan Zweig in Bath. For "Monath" see letter "M" and for "Wilmot" letter "W" further down on this page. (*Eisemann in Zweig's address book with an address in London*). (08.05.2015)

Emergency Rescue Committee (ERC) was an organization for German and Austrian refugees in France in the period from 1940 to 1942. The ERC was established in New York on the initiative of the Austrian emigrants Karl Frank (born 1893 in Vienna; died 1969 in New Cilford, Connecticut), Joseph Buttinger in June 1940 with the assistance of Thomas Mann, Erika Mann and others. The journalist Varian Fry was sent by the ERC to Marseille in France, where he worked together with people like the writer Hans Sahl and the economist Albert O. Hirschman. They organized papers, visas and tickets to bring the emigrants through the Spanish border. Known is the tragic end of Walter Benjamin, who committed suicide. Many famous people owed their life to the ERC and to Varian Fry: Heinrich and Golo Mann, Franz Werfel and his wife Alma Mahler-Werfel, Marc Chagall, Walter Mehring, André Breton and his second wife Jacqueline Lamba,

Leonhard Frank, Hannah Arendt, Alfred Polgar and Lion Feuchtwanger. (*With address in New York City*). (26.01.2015)

Walter Engel (born 11. June 1908 in Vienna; died 14. March 2005 in Toronto, Canada) studied art and art history in Vienna. He was the brother of the physician and writer Paul Engel (born 7. June 1907 in Vienna; died 27. August 1997 in Quito, Ecuador) who changed his name to Diego Viga and became known as Professor of Endocrinology. In 1928 Walter Engel lived in Paris and began collecting the works of the Belgian artist Frans Masereel. In 1938 he emigrated with his brother to Colombia. There he worked as an art dealer and art historian in Bogotá. Walter Engel helped Stefan Zweig also with the visa for Frans Masereel, who should emigrate from France in 1941. Walter Engel wrote several articles about the artist Frans Masereel (see under "M" on this page). As an art critic he worked for the magazines "Revista de las Indias", "El Tiempo" and "Plástica". In 1965 he moved with his wife Clara to Toronto, where he worked for the Canadian "Art Magazine". By 1990 he owned "Walter Engel Gallery" in Toronto, an art gallery focusing on South American art. (*With address in Bogotá in Colombia*). (28.01.2015)



F

Alberto Zum Felde (born 30. May 1889 in Bahía Blanca, Argentinien; died 6. Mai 1976 in Montevideo, Uruguay) lived since his early youth with his parents in Uruguay and was a member of the intellectual circles in Montevideo. He was a literary critic, historian and essayist. From 1940 to 1944 he was the Director of the National Library in Montevideo. (*With address in Montevideo, deleted presumably after Zweig's lecture tour in Argentina and Uruguay in November 1940*). (26.01.2015)

L. B. Fischer Publishing Co. was a publishing corporation in New York. In 1940 the publisher Gottfried Bermann fled from Stockholm to New York and headed from there the business of his publishing house in Stockholm. At the same time he founded together with Fritz H. Landshoff the "LB Fischer Publishing Corporation" in New York, because he had no more influence on the remaining part of his publishing house in Germany. For more information please move to "B" for Bermann Fischer further up on this page. (*With address in New York City*). (26.01.2015)

Fleischer, this is **Victor Fleischer** (born 12. September 1882 im Komotau in Bohemia; died 1951 in London) writer and publisher and a friend of Stefan Zweig also during the time in London (1939) and Bath in England (1940). Stefan Zweig wrote some remarks on Victor Fleischer in his diary and notebook. Later, in 1948 Fleischer wrote a book with the title "Rienzo - the rise and fall of a dictator"; London, The Aiglon Press, 1948. 223 pages. (*in the address book with two addresses: Burbage, Leicestershire or c/o Standard Bank of South Africa in London.*) (26.01.2015)

Richard Friedenthal (born 9. June 1896 in Munich; died 19. Oktober 1979 in Kiel) was a German-British writer, poet, author of biographies, editor, journalist and lecturer. In 1938 Friedenthal emigrated to Britain. At the beginning of his

exile he was interned for some time. From 1942 to 1950 he was secretary of the PEN Centre of German authors abroad. From 1943 to 1951 he worked for the BBC and from 1945 to 1950 he was co-editor of the German literary magazine "Neue Rundschau" published in Stockholm. Richard Friedenthal worked as an estate administrator for the heirs Manfred and Hannah Altmann and an editor of Stefan Zweig's works. (For Altmann please move to letter "A" further up on this page). Zweig only mentioned Friedenthal in one of his diaries on 6. December 1912. (*With address in London*). (26.01.2015)

Paul Frischauer (born 25. May 1898 in Vienna; died 7. Mai 1977 Vienna) was a writer and journalist. His father was the editor of the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt". In Vienna Paul Frischauer had studied history and then wrote historical novels published by Paul Zsolnay in Vienna. Frischauer wrote an essay entitled "Stefan Zweig zum fünfzigsten Geburtstag" (Stefan Zweig fiftieth birthday) in the newspaper "Berliner Tageblatt" from 27. November 1931. In 1934 he was forced to emigrate to England and in 1940 further to Brazil where he wrote the biography of the Brazilian dictator Getúlio Vargas. In 1945 Frischauer emigrated to the United States and returned back to Austria in 1955. (26.01.2015)

Baron Guido Fuchs - The JTA announced on the 1. May 1940, that in April 1940 an Academy to Preserve Austrian Culture was founded in England. It was an initiative of Sir George Franckenstein and Baron Guido Fuchs, who will be president and vice-president, respectively, of the institution. A scientific advisory council will be composed of Dr. Paul Abel and Professors Emil Abel, Ernst Buschbeck, Richard Schuller, Ernst Neuberger, and Arnold Zweig and Stefan Zweig. (*With address in Upper Quinton, Warwickshire*). For more information about Baron Guido Fuchs please have a look to my German page under the letter "F" [stefan-zweig-adressbuch.htm](#) (29.01.2015)

René Fülöp Miller (born 17. März 1891 in Karansebesch, Austria-Hungary; died 7. May 1963 in Hanover, New Hampshire) was a writer, sociologist and also worked as a journalist. In 1908 he studied chemistry and pharmacy in Vienna. During his first literary attempts he met Stefan Zweig and Zweig promoted him. In 1939 he emigrated to the United States. In 1943 he received the U. S. citizenship. The Miller family lived in Croton-on-Hudson near Ossining, where Stefan Zweig had rented a cottage in the summer of 1941. (The first address in Pacific Palisades, Santa Monica, California has been deleted and replaced by c/o Willis, Croton-on-Hudson, New York). (30.01.2015)

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G

Santiago Gastaldi (born 21. December 1891 in Montevideo; Uruguay; died after 1954?) was an internationally respected expert and collector of Balzaciana. He founded the Museum "Museo Iconográfico Balzaciano" in 1929 together with his friends, who were mostly of Italian descent, such as Otto Miguel Cione, Julio Frieri, Américo Agorio, Don Rafael Abella, Dr. Alberto Schinca, Don Ricardo Escuder and Dr. Juan Antonio Buero. The opening took place in 1935 in a magnificent house in Montevideo in the district of Villa Colón, Lezica 5731. In 1936 the Baron Santiago Gastaldi was honored for his achievements by the French Government. The museum was visited by many famous people, including

by Stefan Zweig, who was in search of literary material for his biography on Honoré de Balzac. Zweig could combine a visit on his lecture tour in November 1940 to Montevideo. Stefan Zweig went by plane together with his wife Lotte from Buenos Aires to Montevideo for a lecture. Together with the director of the National Library Alberto Zum Felde (see letter "F" on this page) they visited for some hours the Balzac Museum. After 1941 the museum moved to the district Villa Biarritz, Solano García 2587. The museum remained there until 1946. In the guestbook of the museum there were the names of Rufino Blanco Fombona, Arturo Capdevila, Pierre Defontaine, Eugen Relgis, Carlos Martinez Vigil, Raul Montero Bustamante, Margarita Sarfatti, Leo Poldés, Gastón Figueira and others.

Don Santiago Gastaldi had numerous contacts with famous people all over the world, eg.: Camille Mauclair, Gabriel Hanotaux, André Maurois, W. Somerset Maugham, Gabriela Mistral, Albert Einstein, Henry Bordeaux, Manuel de Falla, Ricardo Rojas, Maurice Maeterlinck, William Hobart Royce and many more. It was an international association of Balzac friends, the "Confraternité Universal Balzacienne" in Uruguay.

In 1940 the Baron Santiago Gastaldi published the book "Vida e Obra de Balzac", Curitiba (Brazil), Guaíra Editora, 1940 (translated by Oscar de José Plácido e Silva). Stefan Zweig worked in Brazil until his suicide to the biography of Honoré de Balzac. Some parts of this biography he already had finished in England. It should be a great and important work and therefore he depended on the help of experts. Except Santiago Gastaldi in Montevideo there was also Fortunat Strowski, a professor of the Sorbonne University with a fine Balzac collection living next to Stefan Zweig in Petrópolis. (see letter "S" below on this page). (*Santiago Gastaldi in Zweig's address book with the address in Montevideo, district Villa Colón, Uruguay*). (30.01.2015)

Geigy-Hagenbach, this is **Karl Geigy-Hagenbach** (born in 1866; died 1949 in Basel). He was a Swiss manufacturer, Grand Council, art collector and autograph collector. In 1891 he married Emmy Hagenbach (1870-1938). One of his sons is the businessman Karl Alphons Geigy (1904-1964). As a collector of autographs Karl Geigy was in contact with Stefan Zweig. His collection is now in the University Library in Basel. (*With address in Basel, Switzerland*). (31.01.2015)

Josef Geiringer (Josef Eduard Geiringer, born 24. September 1894 in Vienna; died 8. March 1994 *ibid*) acquired the degree of Dr. jur. on 28. January 1920 at the faculty of law at the University of Vienna. In 1924 he married Stefanie Ullmann, who also came from a family of lawyers. Geiringer worked as a lawyer for the Zweig family in Vienna. In 1938 the board of directors of the cloth factory in Reichenberg was 1938: the lawyer Dr. Josef Geiringer, the writer Stefan Zweig and his sister in law Stephanie Zweig and the managing directors Arthur Weil and Ernst Süländ. The lawyer Geiringer complained on behalf of Stefan Zweig also in terms of publishing rights and fee payments. Also in the sale of Zweig's real estate in Salzburg and Vienna and in securities transactions Dr. Josef Geiringer was involved. In 1941 Josef Eduard Geiringer emigrated to Rio de Janeiro and lived in retirement in São Paulo. After the war he returned to Vienna and was a hundred years old. (*With address in São Paulo in Brazil*). (31.01.2015)

Goffin, this is **Robert Goffin**, (born 21. May 1898 in Ohain (Lasne); died 27. June 1984 in Genval) was a Belgian lawyer and writer, known as the author of

the first non-fiction book about jazz titled "Aux Frontières du Jazz" (1932). Goffin studied at the Athenaeum of Saint-Gilles and at the Free University of Brussels. He also published poems in 1918 (La rosare of soirs). Shortly after he discovered together with Clément Pansaers the Dadaism. In 1921 he founded the literary journal "La Lanterne sourde" and he invited Blaise Cendrars and Jean Cocteau to come to Brussels. In 1922 he published another book of poetry entitled "Jazz Bands" with a preface by Jules Romains. Goffin was a good lawyer, a financial expert (he wrote three books on topics of international finance), a poet (Prix des Poets 1937) and the secretary general of the European PEN Club. He also wrote book reviews for newspapers, books on the Habsburg Monarchy (Empress Elizabeth of Austria) and several of his friends were also included in the circle of Stefan Zweig's friends. Like many other writers in exile Dr. Robert Goffin used the address of the New York PEN Club for his correspondence. *(With address in New York City). (31.01.2015)*

Claire Goll (born 29. October 1891 in Nuremberg; died 30. Mai 1977 in Paris) was a German-French writer and journalist. In 1911 she married the Swiss publisher Heinrich Studer (divorced in 1917). In 1917 she met the poet Yvan Goll. In 1918 she had an affair with Rainer Maria Rilke. Stefan Zweig noted in his diary from 21. December 1917: "In the evening with Goll and wife Claire Studer, a lovely young woman ...". In 1922 Claire Studer married the expressionist poet Yvan Goll in Paris (also Ivan Goll). Both were of Jewish origin and emigrated in 1939 to New York and in 1947 they returned to Paris. Claire Goll (actually Klara or Liliane Clarisse and later Claire) and Yvan Goll were friends by Romain Rolland, Stefan Zweig, James Joyce and Hans (Jean) Arp. *(With address in New York City). (identified in Zweig's address book on 16.12.2014)*

Guanabara - Editora Guanabara is a publishing house in Rio de Janeiro. *(With address in Rio de Janeiro)*. For more information please see under the publishers name "Koogan", letter "K" further down on this page.

J. L. Guimarães Gomes, this is **João Luiz de Guimarães Gomes**. He belonged in the 1930s to the diplomatic service in Rio de Janeiro (l'introducteur du corps diplomatique) and was from December 1938 official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in this function he was important to Stefan Zweig. In 1956 he was Brazilian ambassador in Paraguay and from 1958 ambassador in Guatemala. 2014 a book was published by João Eduardo Gomes Monteiro entitled "Ascendências Rio Gran Denses - João Luiz Gomes de Guimarães". *(this without an address in Rio de Janeiro was later deleted from Zweig's address book) (31.01.2015)*

Roger Martin du Gard (please move to the letter "M")



H

Iwan Heilbut, also Ivan George Heilbut, originally Ivan or Ivan, from 1947 Iven George Helbert, pseudonym: Jan Helft (born 15. July 1898 in Hamburg; died 15. April 1972 in Bonn) was a German writer and journalist. Heilbut came from an old Jewish family in Hamburg. He studied German and French literature, but broke off his studies and lived from 1923 as a journalist in Berlin and

wrote feature articles, short fiction and poetry, including expressionist poems for the "Sturm". From 1930 he was cultural correspondent for "Weltstimmen" in Stuttgart. In 1933 he was in Czechoslovakia and moved from there to Paris, where he wrote for "Neues Tage-Buch" published by Leopold Schwarzschild. In May 1940 he was interned in France. In 1941 he managed to escape via Marseilles and Portugal to New York, where he worked as a lecturer for German literature at Hunter College. Heilbut was one of the writers for the New Yorker magazine "Aufbau" (see letter "A" further up on this page).

Heilbut continued in writing poems. In 1941 he was in personal contact with Stefan Zweig in New York. Zweig agreed to write a foreword for his book with poems. However, by the unexpected suicide of Zweig it was not to be. The book was published under the German title: "Meine Wanderungen". Gedichte von Iwan Heilbut; New York, Pantheon Edition, 1942; 71 pages.

Since 1961 he lived alternately in Germany and in New York. He also worked for the "Internationale Stefan Zweig Gesellschaft" in Salzburg. Among other things he wrote about (I translate:) "motive for a free death. Stefan Zweig in the perspective of 1967". His estate is located in the exile archive of the German National Library. There is his correspondence with Julius Bab, Albert Bassermann, Alfred Döblin, Bruno Frank, Varian Fry, Albrecht Goes, Ivan Goll (see letter "G"), Gertrud Isolani, Klaus Kinski, Gustav Regler, Hans Sahl, Fritz von Unruh (see letter "U"), Ernst Waldinger, Carl Zuckmayer (see letter "Z") and Stefan Zweig. Letters from his brother Jacob Heilbut from the time of internment on the Isle of Man; personal documents, manuscripts, collections of material for his lectures etc. (*With address in New York City*). (31.01.2015)

Friedrich Heydenau (this is Friedrich Oppenheimer, born 4. Juli 1886 in Vienna; died 9. August 1960 Vienna). He was an Austrian writer also with the name "Frederick Heydenau". By his friends and family he also was called "Fritz". His father Ludwig Oppenheimer was an editor and journalist who converted to Catholicism. His brother was the painter Max Oppenheimer (see under Maximilian Mopp under "M" on this page). From 1927 he worked as a freelance writer and journalist. His pseudonym: (pip). Financially he was supported by his older brother Max. In his first novel "Sarajevo - Das Schicksal Europas" he treated his experiences as an officer in the First World War (published in 1931 with the author's name Friedrich Oppenheimer). In 1936 he changed his name to Friedrich Heydenau. In 1939 he fled to Sweden. His wife Irma Heydenau remained in Vienna. In the end of 1940 Heydenau had to escape from Sweden to Finland, through the Soviet Union and Japan to the US and continued across the country to his brother Max in New York. 1947 he returned back to his wife in Vienna.

Friedrich Heydenau arrived 1941 in New York. At that time Stefan Zweig was in New York City. There he was constantly asked by several emigrants to anything. Iwan Heilbut requested a preface to his book of poems. Stefan Zweig took care of many so called "friends" and neglected going to take care of his own affairs. Certainly the new emigrant Heydenau had no relations to American publishers. Maybe Zweig has asked his friend Ben Huebsch to do something for Heydenau. In 1943 the company E. P. Dutton in New York published with the author's name Frederick Heydenau "The Wrath of the Eagles a Novel of the Chetniks", translated by June Barrows Mussey (1910-1985; Pseudonym: Henry Hay), who already had translated in 1941 for the Austrian writer Ernst Lothar (1890-1974)

and later for Heinrich Mann and Lion Feuchtwanger. (*The address of Friedrich Heydenau in Flushing Meadows Long Island in New York, was later deleted*).
(23.02.2015)

Ricardo Hirsch was a friend of Stefan Zweig. In Zweig's large circle we find the name "Hirsch" relatively often. In Vienna he met the European cloth merchants named Hirsch. Also Lotte Zweig's mother Therese Altmann née Hirsch and her roots were the Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch. In the 19th century the entrepreneur and philanthropist Baron Maurice de Hirsch promoted the emigration of Russian and German Jews to Argentina. Ricardo Hirsch emigrated before the First World War to Buenos Aires. He came from a Jewish merchant family. In 1928 he exchanged letters with Berta Hirsch, the wife of his brother Leopold Hirsch, who had settled in the late 1920s in Paris. Ricardo Hirsch and Bernardo Zollfrei ran a lamp shop with the name "Hirsch & Zollfrei". Because of its very good income ratios, and perhaps also because of gilded iron railings outside the store he was also called the "Goldene Hirsch". In 1926 the architect Johannes Kronfuß constructed a new large commercial building for "Hirsch & Zollfrei" in Buenos Aires.

Ricardo Hirsch was involved in the "Hilfsverein deutsch sprechender Juden" (now "Asociación Israelita Filantropica") in Buenos Aires. The club was founded on 26. April 1933 by Adolfo Hirsch, Ernesto Oppenheimer and Ricardo Sadler. Stefan Zweig also had interest in ensuring that the incoming Jewish refugees in Argentina got a first aid and support in the integration. Ricardo Hirsch was also a friend and supporter of the Pestalozzi School, founded in 1934 by Dr. Ernesto Alemann, the owner of the German newspaper "Argentinisches Tageblatt". In 1939 a new school building in Buenos Aires was inaugurated. Thomas Mann, Sigmund Freud, Stefan Zweig, Lion Feuchtwanger and many other well-known personalities sent their congratulations. (*With address in Buenos Aires*).
(31.01.2015)

Susi Höller, born Susanna Benediktine von Winternitz, called Suse or Susi (born 18. February 1910 in Vienna; died 28. January 1998 in Marathon, Florida, United States). She was the daughter of Adolf Edler von Felix Winternitz (born 1877; died 1950) and Friderike Maria von Winternitz née Burger and later married Zweig (see "Z" later on this page). Susanna married in the summer of 1940, Carl (Charles) Höller (Karl Hoeller). Her sister is Alix Störk (see letter "S" below on this page). (*With address in New York City*). More information you will find at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Susi Höller](#) (31.01.2015)

Patricia Honig was the wife of **Camille Honig** (Camille Rachmil Itzak Honig, born 28. March 1905 in Tomaszów-Mazowieck in Russia (today Poland); died 6. February 1977 at Hampstead, Primrose Hill, London). Camille Rachmil Honig had worked as a journalist in Warsaw. In the early 1930s he moved to London. In 1934 he met Stefan Zweig in London. In 1938 he married Patricia Hamilton Moore (Eileen Colleen Frieda Patricia Hamilton Moore, born 14. March 1912 in Lewisham, England; died in 1982 Primrose Hill, London). In 1939 Camille and Pat Honig travelled to Australia. I could be, that Stefan supported this. There they raised funds for Allied war efforts in the Australian Jewish community. For correspondence with Stefan Zweig they gave him the postal address of Ivan Lowes in Oatley, near Sydney. In 1941, Camille Honig had to return to England for military service in the Navy and he and his wife made a stopover in New York. Lotte and Stefan Zweig liked him very well and they met with him quite

frequently in New York. Lotte Zweig was impressed by his knowledge about art and literature. The Zweig's asked him to visit Manfred and Hannah Altmann in London. In 1941 Patricia Honig and her just born daughter Allegra remained in the US and used the correspondence address of the architect Hugh Stubbins Jr. at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dr. Camille Honig was a Jewish authority, a freelance journalist, schooler, lecturer and editor of Jewish publications. He studied Jewish types and communities all over the world and met famous people like Mahatma Gandhi, the Mexican painter Diego Rivera, Igor Stravinsky, Yehudi Menuhin, Oskar Schindler and others. In 1950 Dr. Camille Honig was the literary editor for the "Voice" (Jewish Voice of California). He lived with his family in Redondo Beach in California. There he also was a Rabbi of Temple Menorah. From 1954-1955 the family moved to São Paulo in Brazil and in 1956 back to England. In the 1960s Dr. Camille Honig was the Secretary of The International Martin Buber Society in London. (04.02.2015)

Dr. Franz Horch, this is **Franz Jakob Horch (also Jacob)** (born 21. January 1901 in Vienna; died 14. December 1951 in New York City) was an Austrian playwright and literary agent. After the annexation of Austria in March 1938 Horch initially fled to Switzerland (Zurich). Since November 1938 he lived in New York. There Horch followed up on contacts with German writers he had once met in Berlin and Vienna, and became their agent in the US. His clients included, Heinrich Mann and Klaus Mann (see letter "M" on this page), Franz Werfel, Ferenc Molnár, Upton Sinclair and many others. (*With the address of the Hamilton Hotel in New York City*). (02.02.2015)

Bronislaw Huberman (*also: Hubermann*) (born 19. December 1882 in Częstochowa, today Poland; died 16. Juni 1947 in Corsier-sur-Vevey, Switzerland) was a Jewish Polish violinist. He was known for his individualistic and personal interpretations and was praised for his tone color, expressiveness, and flexibility. The Gibson ex-Huberman Stradivarius violin which bears his name was stolen and recovered twice during the period in which he owned the instrument. In 1936, he founded the *Palestine Symphony Orchestra* (which upon the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 was renamed the *Israel Philharmonic Orchestra*). Huberman is also remembered for providing refuge from the Third Reich for nearly 1,000 European Jews. The first concert of the *Palestine Symphony Orchestra* was conducted by Arturo Toscanini on 26. December 1936 (Toscanini see letter "T" further down on this page). Huberman had invited the Italian maestro to Tel Aviv when he heard of his refusing to perform in Germany to protest the Nazi takeover. (*quotes from wikipedia*). (*With address in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, NY*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Bronislaw Huberman](#) (04.02.2015)

Huebsch s. Viking Press, this is **Ben Huebsch**, also: B. W. Huebsch or Benjamin W. Huebsch (born 21. March 1876; died 7. August 1964) was an American publisher and translator in New York. He was the managing director of Viking Press in New York. He translated works by Stefan Zweig (the chess story "The Royal Game" and others) and he worked together with Sir Walter Newman Flower of Cassell & Co. in London. Please move on this page to the letter "C" for Cassell and to "V" for Viking Press. (*With the address of Ben Huebsch and the address of the Viking Press company*). (02.02.2015)

Huyn Count, this is Johannes Franz Carl Victor Max Clemens Maria, Count Huyn (short Hans Graf Huyn). He was born in 1894 in Krakow Galicia (now Poland) and died in 1941 in São Paulo, Brazil. Huyn was an Austrian diplomat and from 1934 to 1940 in the UK. He worked as a press attaché for the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1939 he worked for the German news at the BBC. He already had been in contact with Stefan Zweig in London before he went into exile to Brazil. Zweig's second wife Elisabeth Charlotte Zweig mentioned Huyn in her letter dated 06/09/1940 from Rio de Janeiro to Hanna and Manfred Altmann. Stefan Zweig wrote in a letter dated 31/08/1941 to Hanna and Manfred Altmann that the "poor" Count Huyn died of a bacterial poisoning. (*Without address and later deleted*). (*identified in Zweig's address book on 13.12.2014*)



I / J

A. I. Ingram, das ist **Arthur Irvine Ingram**. Ingram was a lawyer who worked for Stefan Zweig in England. Along with Henry Gabriel Sheldon he founded the law firm Sheldon & Ingram in the city of Bath in England. Ingram managed the acquisition of Zweig's house "Rosemount" in Bath. The previous owner was the Huntley family. Together with Manfred and Hannah Altmann (see letter "A" on this page), Arthur Ingram was a witness at the marriage of Stefan Zweig and Lotte Altmann at the registry office in Bath. (*With an office address in Bath, England*). (*09.02.2015*)

Heinrich Eduard Jacob (born 7. October 1889 as Henry Edward Jacob in Berlin-Friedrichstadt; died 25. October 1967 in Salzburg) was a German and American journalist and author. Born to a Jewish family in Berlin and raised partly in Vienna. At the 11th international congress of the literary organization PEN, held 1933 in Dubrovnik, Jacob joined fellow writers Raoul Auernheimer (see letter "A" up on this page) and Paul Frischauer (see letter "F" up on this page) in vocal opposition to Nazism, and contributed to the fracturing of the Austrian chapter of PEN. His books were banned, but remained in print via Swiss and Dutch exile publishers.

In 1938, he was arrested and brought to concentration camps at Dachau and then Buchenwald. He was released through the efforts of his future wife Dora Angel-Soyka (Vienna 1889 – Berlin 1984), a sister of the Austrian Poet Ernst Angel (1894–1986) and former wife of the Austrian writer Otto Soyka (1881–1955). She also enlisted the help of Jacob's American uncle Michael J. Barnes in securing his release on 10. January 1939. Jacob and Angel-Soyka were married on 18. February 1939 and left Germany via the United Kingdom to New York. In New York he wrote for the German Jewish weekly "Aufbau" (see letter "A" further up on this page). He also wrote for the "New York Times". He wrote also under the pen names Henry E. Jacob and Eric Jens Petersen. (*With address in New York City*). (*modified Wikipedia 02.02.2015*)

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) is an international news agency and wire service serving Jewish community newspapers and media around the world. The JTA was founded on 6. February 1917 by Jacob Landau as the Jewish Correspondence Bureau in The Hague with the mandate of collecting and disseminating news among and affecting the Jewish communities. In 1922, the

JTA moved its headquarter to New York City. By 1925, over 400 newspapers (Jewish and general) subscribed to the JTA. Its cable service improved the quality and range of Jewish periodicals. *(With address in New York City). (quotes from Wikipedia 03.02.2015)*

Waldemar Jollos (born 1886; died 1953) was a German writer and translator. After studying law and economics, he lived in Berlin and Zurich. He has translated works of Ivan Goncharov and Anton Chekhov. He was married to **Lavinia Mazzucchetti** (born 6. July 1889 in Milan, Italy; died 28. Juni 1965). She was a literary critic and translator. She has translated works by Stefan Zweig into the Italian language. As a literary critic, she wrote numerous articles in newspapers and literary journals. For a number of German authors, she worked as a translator. She translated the collected works of Thomas Mann for the publisher Arnoldo Mondadori (1889 - 1971 in Milan). *(With address in Zürich, Switzerland). (04.02.2015)*

Juventud Argentina (Joaquín Torres). Argentine publishing company founded by Joaquín Torres Arbiol (born 8. June 1901 in Mequinenza, Spain; died 10. August 1991 in Buenos Aires). In 1926 his Spanish publisher (Editorial Juventud España) sent him to Buenos Aires to found a subsidiary. 1931 Joaquín Torres Arbiol became the owner of the publishing house Juventud Argentina. In the period 1938 to 1944 Juventud Argentina published several works by Stefan Zweig in Spanish. *(With address in Buenos Aires). (identified in Zweig's address book on 03.02.2015)*



K

Hermann Kesser - (born 4. August 1880 in Munich, died 5. April 1952 in Basel, Switzerland). His real name was Hermann Kaeser-Kesser. He was an expressionist writer, playwright, short story writer, essayist and journalist in Berlin, Rome and Wiesbaden. Stefan Zweig mentioned Kesser in his diary from 16. November 1917 in the context of a meeting with the Swiss literary critic Eduard Korrodi (1885-1955) and Oscar Fried (Oskar Fried, orchestral conductor, 1871-1941). On 9. October 1918 notices Zweig in his diary (I translate): "... then with Kesser, with whom I can talk very good and wise about policy. We are all one mind." During the period of the Weimar Republic Hermann Kesser was among the socialist and pacifist minded authors. In 1928, Hermann Kesser broadcasted his first radio play at the Berliner Rundfunk. In the 1930s, he wrote lyrics for the talkies. There were also some encounters with Stefan Zweig, like in spring 1935 in Zurich together with Lotte Altmann. In 1939, Kesser lived in Switzerland and had to emigrate to the United States. After the war he returned to Basel. *(With address in Long Island, New York). (identified in Zweig's address book on 11.12.2014)*

Hermann Kesten (born 28. January 1900 in Podwołoczyska, Galizia, Austria-Hungary, today Pidwolotschysk in Ukraina; died 3. Mai 1996 in Basel) was a German novelist and dramatist. He was the son of a Jewish merchant and one of the principal literary figures of the New Objectivity movement in 1920's Germany. Hermann Kesten always relished the company of fellow writers and publishers and this facilitated him the move to Berlin in 1928 to take up a post

as an editor with the left-wing publisher Kiepenheuer. In the same year he published his first novel. 1933, when Hitler came to power, he left Germany and began working for the Amsterdam publisher Allert de Lange. Amsterdam became a centre of exile for German book-publishing in the 1930s and Kesten, who moved there and became part of it, took seriously the task of creating communities and preserving continuities, editing banned writers. In 1940 Kesten emigrated to New York and later acquired American citizenship. (*modified quotes from wikipedia*) In 1936, Hermann Kesten also worked together with the publishing house Querido in Amsterdam, managed by Fritz H. Landshoff (see letter "L" further down on this page). (*With later deleted address of the Hotel Park Plaza NYC and new address in New York City*). (05.02.2015)

Leo Klein - The name is very common. It was probably a contact person at Columbia University in New York City. This university is since 1900 in a network of American universities and therefore possessed a good access to "the available knowledge" in libraries. In Stefan Zweig's exile in Brazil this knowledge was not sufficiently available for his researches. (*With address in New York City*). (*not completely identified in Zweig's address book on 13.12.2014*)

Milton S. Koblitz (Milton Sylvester Koblitz, born 14. July 1882 in Ohio; died 6. April, 1967 in Los Angeles) was a prominent lawyer who also worked for the writer Lion Feuchtwanger. He was also the lawyer of Arnold Schoenberg (Austrian composer, painter and poet, born 1874 in Vienna, died 1951 in Los Angeles). Koblitz was involved in obtaining immigration permissions for artists and intellectuals. In 1941, Koblitz worked together with Friderike Zweig (see letter "Z" down on this page). Stefan Zweig wanted to rescue his remaining in friends like Frans Masereel (see under "M" on this page) and Emil Lucka (see also under "W" Hugo Wolf). Milton Koblitz and the New York attorney Dr. Arthur Bondi (see "B" on further up on this page), the *Emergency Rescue Committee* (see letter "E"), Friderike Zweig and many others worked together in order to rescue critically endangered fellow writers. (*With address in Baltimore, Maryland and an additional address in Los Angeles, California*). (04.02.2015)

Erich Koerner / Dr. Erich Körner or also Eric Korner (born 1893 in Vienna; died 1980) was a co-founder of the "Bank Winter" in Vienna and the later co-founder and director of the "Warburg Bank" in London (Warburg see letter "W" on this page). On 2. September 1939 Stefan Zweig wrote in his diary of the Second World War in English: "Before lunch arrives Koerner. He informs me that as long as a law has not yet passed I have the right to repay Friderike her money, so I send it at 1 o'clock - I must be now very strict but on the other hand I have no right to retain her property as one does not know if one comes living out of this turmoil." Stefan Zweig asked Erich Koerner, to support the to London emigrated German writer Max Herrmann-Neisse for obtaining the British citizenship. The wish remained unfulfilled, Max Herrmann-Neisse died on 8 April 1941 in London. (*With address in London*). (05.02.2015)

Paul Kohner (born 29. März 1902 in Teplitz-Schönau, Austria-Hungary; died 16. März 1988 in Los Angeles, California) was an Austria-American film producer and agent. He had worked in Germany for several movie companies and settled in 1921 in the United States. Paul Kohner was a film producer at Universal Studios in Hollywood. He collaborated with famous movie stars like Marlene Dietrich, Greta Garbo, Dolores del Río, Maurice Chevalier, Billy Wilder, Liv Ullmann, Henry Fonda, David Niven, Erich von Stroheim, Ingmar Bergman and

Lana Turner. His brother Friedrich Kohner (in the U. S. named Frederick Kohner, born in 1905; died 1986) was a writer and scriptwriter for numerous German and American films. Paul Kohner founded 1938 the "European Film Fund". Kohner used his good relations for the procurement of visas. He helped people to flee and supported needy immigrants. To help the refugees Paul Kohner worked together with the "Emergency Rescue Committee", Thomas Mann and others (refer to the letter "M" or "E" on this page). (*With address Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood, California*). (04.02.2015)

Abrão[sic] **Koogan** (this is **Abrahão Koogan** or Abraham Koogan (born 1912 in Bessarabia Russian Empire, today Ukraine; died 2000 in Rio de Janeiro) publisher together with his brother in law Nathan Waissman (born 1897; died 1953) They run a book store and publishing house with the name Editora Guanabara in Rio de Janeiro. (With address in Rio de Janeiro). More information at Casa Stefan Zweig: [Abrahão \(Abraham\) Koogan](#) (07.01.2015)

Bruno Kreitner (born 1904 in Vienna; died 1972) was an Austrian writer. In November 1936 he wrote from Vienna to André Gide in France. In 1938 he escaped from Zurich to France, where he was sat for three months in jail for vagrancy. Finally, he was able to emigrate from Le Havre by ship to Cartagena to Colombia in August 1938. From Colombia, he sent his manuscript "Wissen um ein Kulturgesetz" (knowledge of a culture law) to the address of the writer Klaus Mann in New York. As a result, Kreitner was supported by the "American Guild for German Cultural Freedom Inc." The guild was founded by Prince Hubertus zu Löwenstein in April 1935. It was a charity organization that sometimes saved life through the procurement of guarantees, visas and ship passages. In addition to Prince Löwenstein the most important people in this organization were the Austrian writer Richard A. Bermann (pseudonym Arnold Hollriegel), the famous German writer Thomas Mann (see under "M" on this page) and Oswald Garrison Villard. With such assistance Bruno Kreitner came to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. After the war, Kreitner worked in Barranquilla in Colombia for the publisher Pelaez Hermanos for the architecture magazine "Arquitécnica". In October 1957, his bureau address was: Pelaez Hermanos 408, Apartado Aereo 543, Barranquilla. Bruno Kreitner wrote letters to Klaus Mann, Erika Mann, to the "American Guild for German Cultural Freedom" and on 20. September 1939 to Stefan Zweig (letter in the German National Library number: EB 70/117). On 29. January 1942 Stefan Zweig wrote a last letter from Petrópolis to the nearby living Bruno Kreitner in Rio de Janeiro. With his letter he gave him courage and hope shortly before Zweig committed suicide. (*in Zweig's address book only with the telephone number in Rio de Janeiro*). (04.02.2015)

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L

Visconde de Lagôa, this is João António de Mascarenhas Judice (born 27. October 1898 in Lagoa; died 12. July 1957 in Lisbon). He was a Portuguese historian and bibliophile. He was the expert in the field of Portuguese discoveries and owned a remarkable library, which is now in the philosophical faculty of the University of Coimbra in Portugal. He published several cartographic and geographic works. Stefan Zweig was during his stay in Lisbon in January 1938 in good contact with him. The Visconde de Lagôa was an expert in the famous

explorer Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521). He published his two-volume work "Fernão de Magalhães, a sua vida ea sua viagem" 1938 by Seara Nova in Lisbon. João António Mascarenhas Júdice was the one who supplied Stefan Zweig with the necessary information and historical materials. Stefan Zweig's book "Magellan. Der Mann und seine Tat" was published in 1938 by Herbert Reichner in Vienna. *(With address in Lisbon, Portugal). (05.02.2015)*

Jacob Landau (born 2. July 1892 in Vienna; died 31. Januar 1952 in New York) studied in Vienna and then worked as a journalist for several magazines. In 1917, he founded a Jewish correspondent offices in The Hague, which reported on the First World War. He also was the founder of the "Jewish Telegraph Agency" (JTA see "J" on this page) with several offices in the world. In the 1920s he moved to New York and published there from 1924 to 1935 the "Jewish Daily Bulletin". In 1940 he founded "Overseas News Agency" in New York wich was a branch of the JTA in London. Jacob Landau was an important contact person for Stefan and Lotte Zweig. For the brother of Hannah Altmann (Altmann family see "A" on this page), Heiner Mayer (born 1889, died 1947 in London), who was interned in England in 1940 on the Isle of Man, Landau cared for the necessary papers for Heiner Mayer's emigration to the United States, but his efforts were without success. *(With address Overseas News Agency in New York City). (05.02.2015)*

Fritz Helmut Landshoff (born 29. July 1901 in Berlin; died 30. March 1988 in Haarlem, The Netherlands) was a German-Dutch publisher. He earned his PhD in philosophy in Berlin. In 1927 he was the co-director of the Gustav Kiepenheuer publishing house in Potsdam. There his colleagues were Hermann Kesten (see letter "K" on this page) and Walter Landauer (later Allert de Lange Publishers in Amsterdam). In April 1933, the Dutch publisher Emanuel Querido offered him to establish a German exile department, the "Querido Verlag". Authors for this publishing house were Alfred Döblin, Heinrich Eduard Jacob, Lion Feuchtwanger, Emil Ludwig, Klaus Mann, Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Gustav Regler, Anna Seghers, Ernst Toller, Arnold Zweig and many others. In May 1940, the publishing house in Amsterdam was closed by the Gestapo. Fritz H. Landshoff was lucky because he had traveled on business to London shortly before the arrest. Emanuel Querido and his wife were arrested and murdered in 1943 in Sobibor extermination camp. Landshoff, who also was of Jewish descent, emigrated in January 1941 to Mexico and further to the United States. In 1942 he founded in New York together with Gottfried Bermann the "L. B. Fischer Publishing Corporation", which existed until 1946. (see also the letter "F" for "L. B. Fischer" and "B" for "Gottfried Bermann"). *(In Zweig's address book only with the remark "New York"). (05.02.2015)*

Múcio Leão, Múcio Carneiro Leão (born 17. February 1898 in Recife; died 12. August 1969 in Rio de Janeiro) was a Brazilian journalist and writer. He was the son of Dr. Laurindo Leão and Maria Felicíssima Carneiro Leão. Múcio attended primary school in Recife and the junior high school Pernambucano. Then he joined the traditional School of Law and graduated in 1919. As soon as he graduated, he moved to Rio de Janeiro, working as an editor for the newspaper "Correio da Manhã" (Morning Post). His critical articles were reaching a prominent position. In 1923, he changed to the "Jornal do Brasil". In 1941 he founded together with the writer Cassiano Ricardo and other intellectuals the newspaper "A Manhã" (The Morning) with concentration on literature and the history of literature in Brazil.

Stefan Zweig describes in his diary on 25. August 1936 his meeting with the dictator Getúlio Vargas and after that, the photo shooting at the Historical Museum and the crowded academy where Mucio Leão gave a great speech on Zweig's work. Stefan Zweig replied in German language, which was translated. Subsequently, Zweig was overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the people and he had to sign hundreds of books. *(With address of the Academia de Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, later deleted). (05.02.2015)*

Lebermann [sic] **Editorial** - this is **Dr. José Liebermann** (born 1897; died 1980) writer, publisher and translator in Buenos Aires. He wrote several books and was the translator for the writer Knut Hamsun. He wrote an introduction for the book by Jorge Brandes about Henrik Ibsen and translated the Ibsen text (Ediciones Argentinas Condor, 1928). He is also known for his later written book "Los Judíos En La Argentina" (Editorial Libra, 1966). Dr. José Liebermann was a doctor of science and also wrote books on agricultural economics. *(With address in Buenos Aires). (identified in Zweig's address book on 10.01.2015)*

Prof. Frederick Lehner (born as Fritz Lehner 15. October 1893 in Vienna; died 1961 in Charleston, West Virginia, USA) studied German and Romance Languages and earned his doctorate at the University of Vienna, where he gave lectures. Until 1938, he worked as a translator of French literature for the publisher Paul Zsolnay and for the "Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag" in Vienna. In 1938, he emigrated to the United States. From 1939 to 1956 he was Professor for French and German at West Virginia State College. Lehner translated the works of Roger Martin du Gard (see under "M" on this page). *(With address of the West Virginia State College Institute). (05.02.2015)*

Hendrik van Loon (Hendrik Willem van Loon, born 14. January 1882 in Rotterdam, Netherlands; died 11. March 1944 in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, USA) was a writer, historian, journalist, and book illustrator. He moved to the United States in 1902 to study at Cornell University, receiving his degree in 1905. In 1906 he married Eliza Ingersoll Bowditch, daughter of a Harvard professor. The newlyweds moved to Germany, where van Loon received his Ph.D. from the University of Munich in 1911 with a dissertation that became his first book "The Fall of the Dutch Republic" (1913). He was a correspondent for the "Associated Press" during the Russian Revolution of 1905 and again in Belgium in 1914 at the start of World War I. He lectured at Cornell University from 1915 to 1917; in 1919 he became an American citizen. After having revisited Germany many times in the 1920s, he was banned from the country when the Nazis came to power. His 1938 book "Our Battle, Being One Man's Answer to 'My Battle' by Adolf Hitler" earned him the respect of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in whose 1940 presidential campaign he worked, calling on Americans to fight totalitarianism *(quotes from wikipedia)*. Dr. van Loon helped the German writer Carl Zuckmayer to immigrate to the United States. Zuckmayer thanks him gratefully in his book "A part of myself". Dr. van Loon was also a friend of Heinrich Eduard Jacob (see "J" on this page). *(With address in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, USA)*. In the summer of 1941, Stefan Zweig met with Dr. van Loon in New Haven. Zweig felt much more comfortable next to the university library and with all the books and far away from the hustle and bustle of New York City. He also met there his friends Sholem Asch, Joachim Maass, Jules Romains and Bertold Viertel (all these names you'll find here on this page). *(05.02.2015)*

Gertrud Low (am): this is Gertrud Löw; born as Gertrude Burger on 31. March 1902 in Vienna; died 29. March 1993 in Wilmington, Delaware) was a relative of Stefan Zweig. She was the daughter of Dr. Karl Burger und Emma Burger. Dr. Karl Burger was the brother of Friderike Maria von Winternitz-Burger later married to Stefan Zweig. Gertrude Burger married Arthur Löw (born 20. July 1890 in Bzenec; died 11. July 1934 in Vienna). In 1940 Gertrud Low was living in New York next to Atlantic Beach Long Island and later in Queens, Forest Hills. (*identified in Zweig's address book on 11.01.2015*)

Ivan Lowes was a postal address in Oatley, near Sydney in Australia for correspondence between Stefan Zweig and Camille Honig. For further information please move to the letter "H" for Honig further up on this page. (*Identification still in progress, 01.02.2015*)



M

J. W. Maass, this is **Joachim Maass** (Wilhelm Heinz Joachim Maass 11. September 1901 in Hamburg; died 15. October 1972 in New York) was a German writer and poet and a good friend of Stefan Zweig. Maass was the son of the merchant Wilhelm Maass in Hamburg and his wife Martha Anna Moje. His brother was the writer Edgar Maass. Joachim Maass was one of the writers of the circle formed by the publisher Victor Otto Stomps, who founded the "Rabenpresse" in 1926. In this circle were the writers Horst Lange and his wife Oda Schaefer, Peter Huchel, Werner Berggruen, for a short time Bertolt Brecht, Walter G. Oschilewski, Robert Seitz, Jens Heimreich, Rolf Bongs, Werner Helwig, Eberhard Meckel and Hans Gebser, who became known as the philosopher Jean Gebser. In 1936, Joachim Maass traveled to the United States. He used this trip to prepare for a possible emigration for himself and some friends. Among them was including his patron and psychiatrist Lothar Luft and his wife Maria Renée. Luft's wife later became the partner of Maass.

In 1939, Joachim Maass went into exile in the United States. At first he lived in very modest circumstances in New York. Through the mediation of the "National Carl Schurz Association" Maass got a position as lecturer in German Literature at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts. During these years Maass had close contacts with colleagues Martin Beheim-Schwarzbach, Carl Zuckmayer (see "Z" on this page) and Stefan Zweig and to the publishers Gottfried Bermann-Fischer (see "B") and Kurt Desch. In the end of 1945, Bermann-Fischer made Joachim Maass to the editor of the cultural magazine "Neue Rundschau" of S. Fischer Verlag in Germany. (*The first address in Zweig's address book was c/o Dr. Luft in New York City. This address was deleted and replaced by the new address Modern Language Camp. Cold Hill, Granby, Massachusetts*). (*05.02.2015*)

Maison Française, Editions de la - The Maison française is a building in the Art Deco style in the Rockefeller Center in Manhattan, New York City. Above the main entrance is the motto of the French Republic: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. The artist Alfred Janniot painted a large golden relief for the facade above the entrance. David Rockefeller, grandson of John D. Rockefeller, graduated from Harvard University in 1936. He spoke fluent French and made the building to a

centre of Francophone culture. At that time the French book publishing was increasingly restricted because of the occupation of France. Rockefeller gave French writers the possibility to publish in New York. In the "Editions de la Maison française, Inc." he published works of authors such as Raymond Aron, Andre Maurois, Gustave Cohen, Jules Romains, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry and other French authors. Stefan Zweig would probably welcome, that one of his major works would have come out in this publishing house. But in 1941 only one of his friends, Jules Romains, published in this edition the title "Stefan Zweig, grand européen". Only in 1942, too late for Stefan Zweig, the Maison française published "Le Brésil, terre d'avenir", translated by Jean Longeville. (05.02.2015)

Mandler (c/o Levy) - This is the Austrian dentist Egon Mandler who treated Stefan Zweig's dental problems. Mandler did not get a permanent residency by the Brazilian Ministry of Justice (see official bulletin "Diário Oficial da União" since January 1940). Egon Mandler lived in January 1940 at the address of Rua Figueiredo Magalhães and moved later to the Rua Ouvidor, where he could hide under the c/o address. (27.05.2015)

Klaus Mann (born 18. November 1906 in Munich; died 21. May 1949 in Cannes, France) was a German writer and the son of Thomas Mann. In June 1924, Klaus Mann became engaged to his childhood friend Pamela Wedekind, the elder daughter of the playwright Frank Wedekind, which also had a close relationship with his sister Erika. The engagement was disbanded in January 1928. Pamela Wedekind married in 1930 Carl Sternheim, the father of the mutual friend Dorothea Sternheim. Klaus Mann led a restless life without food item. In 1925, he regularly stayed in Paris, where he met many French writers such as Jean Cocteau, whose work "Les Enfants Terribles" he dramatized in 1930 under the title "Geschwister" (siblings). The poet André Gide was his intellectual and moral example.

In September 1933, Klaus Mann's literary monthly "Die Sammlung" (The Collection) was published by the "Querido Verlag" in Amsterdam in the Netherlands. His friend Fritz H. Landshoff managed the newly founded German language section of the Dutch publishing house. Contributions in the magazine "Die Sammlung" were written by his uncle Heinrich Mann, Oskar Maria Graf, André Gide, Aldous Huxley, Heinrich Eduard Jacob and Else Lasker-Schüler. In August 1935 the magazin was closed due to low number of subscribers despite the financial support from Annemarie Schwarzenbach and Fritz Landshoff. Klaus Mann worked for months without pay. Some authors such as Stefan Zweig, Robert Musil, Alfred Döblin and his father Thomas Mann had refused to help or distanced themselves from the magazine because of the political texts.

In the following years, Klaus Mann had a restless life with stays in Amsterdam and Paris, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the United States. A year before the Second World War, he emigrated in September 1938 in the US, which his sister Erika Mann and his parents had chosen as exile in 1937. From 1940 Klaus and Erika Mann were monitored by the FBI, as both were suspected to be supporters of communism.

Klaus Mann was a frequent guest at the family home in Princeton. But he often lived like Erika Mann and other exiles in the "Bedford Hotel" in Manhattan. The first manuscript he wrote entirely in English was "Distinguished Visitors" in 1940. Leading European personalities like Chateaubriand, Sarah Bernhardt, Antonín

Dvořák, Eleonora Duse and Georges Clemenceau he portrayed and reported on their experiences with the continent of America. This work found no publisher and was first published in 1992 in a German translation. Klaus Mann was from January 1941 to February 1942 the editor of the anti-fascist magazine "Decision - A Review of Free Culture". The magazine had to be stopped, despite intensive efforts after a year. He felt the failure of his project as a bitter defeat. In the summer of 1941 he tried a first suicide attempt, which the editor of the "Decision", Christopher Lazare, could prevent. In 1941, Klaus Mann joined the US Army in order to overcome his personal crisis and depression and to reduce his debt. (*The address for Klaus Mann is in Zweig's address book the hotel The Bedford in New York City*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Klaus Mann](#) (13.01.2015)

Thomas Mann (born 6. June 1875 in Lübeck; died 12. August 1955 in Zurich) was a famous German writer who emigrated under the Nazi regime to Switzerland in 1933, and in 1939 moved to the US. In 1944 he became an American citizen, but returned in 1952 back to Switzerland. Originally from a rich and distinguished Lubeck patrician and merchant family he was married to Katia Mann (born Katharina Hedwig Pringsheim), who inspired him to several of his literary figures and works. His older brother Heinrich and three of his six children, Erika, Klaus and Golo were also writers. The first stop of exile in the United States was Princeton. Thomas Mann was a visiting professor at the local university, mediated by his patroness Agnes E. Meyer.

The first year in the United States was successful for him. His works sold well, he met important people and received five honorary doctorates (Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Rutgers and Princeton). On 6. June 1939 he started his last trip to Europe. After the outbreak of World War II on 1. September 1939 Thomas Mann was a member of several organizations to rescue people and support emigrants like the "Unitarian Universalist Service Committee" and the "Committee for Jewish and Christian Refugees".

In 1941 the Mann family moved to Pacific Palisades, north of Los Angeles / Santa Monica and Malibu in California. Thomas Mann was working for his "Doctor Faustus". For this project, he studied musicology textbooks and biographies of Mozart, Beethoven, Berlioz, Hugo Wolf to Alban Berg. With contemporary composers such as Stravinsky, Hanns Eisler and Arnold Schoenberg, he got in touch to receive instruction in music composition. The philosopher and musicologist Theodor W. Adorno lived in the neighbourhood and advised him. (*Thomas Mann without address, only the name in Zweig's address book*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Thomas Mann](#) (13.01.2015)

Roger Martin du Gard (the surname "Martin du Gard" is in the address book by an error of Zweig written under the letter "G") Roger Martin du Gard was born 23. March 1881 in Neuilly near Paris; died 23. August 1958 in Bellême, Département Orne. He was a French writer and winner of the 1937 Nobel Prize for Literature for his novel sequence "Les Thibault" (1922–1940). Trained as a paleographer and archivist, Martin du Gard brought to his works a spirit of objectivity and a scrupulous regard for detail. Because of his concern with documentation and with the relationship of social reality to individual development, he has been linked with the realist and naturalist traditions of the 19th century. Martin du Gard wrote several novels, including Jean Barois, which was set against the historical context of the Dreyfus Affair. During the Second

World War, he resided in Nice, where he prepared the novel "Souvenirs du lieutenant-colonel de Maumort" that remained unfinished at his death (*quotes from wikipedia*). Stefan Zweig met with Roger Martin du Gard and Jules Romain in London in early 1936 when Zweig was living at Hallamstreet 49. Zweig was in correspondence with Martin du Gard until shortly before Zweig's suicide in 1942. (*With address in Nice, France*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Roger Martin du Gard](#) (30.01.2015)

Masereel, this is **Frans Masereel** (born 30. July 1889 in Blankenberge; died 3. January 1972 in Avignon) was a Belgian Painter and also famous for his woodcuts and book illustrations. Masereel illustrated famous works of world literature by Thomas Mann, Émile Zola and Stefan Zweig. In 1923 he began working for 666 woodcut illustrations to the book "Jean Christophe" by Romain Rolland. 1923 Stefan Zweig wrote together with Arthur Holitscher the first monograph on the artist Frans Masereel and his work. At the time Masereel lived in Berlin. His closest friend in Berlin was George Grosz. After 1925 he settled near Boulogne-sur-Mer. In 1940 he fled to Paris and then lived in several places in southern France. As early as 1920 Stefan Zweig tried to get his friend to Vienna. In the end of 1940 Zweig arranged for Frans Masereel and his wife a visa for Colombia with the option of further travel to Petrópolis in Brazil. He described Masereel the benefits of living in Brazil and the good opportunities with a gallery in Buenos Aires. (*Frans Masereel with an address in Avignon, France*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Frans Masereel](#) (13.01.2015)

Lilly Melchior Roberts (born 19. April 1903 in Hamburg; died 27. June 1966) was the daughter of Willy Morris Elkan (born 1868; died 1914 in Hamburg) and Elsa Melchior (born 1875; died 1949, the daughter of Siegmund Warburg). She worked as a judge at the Hamburg court and in Berlin from 1936 to 1939 as an attorney for companies in Stockholm, Den Haag und London. On 24. January 1939 she was married to Gerald R. Roberts in Hamburg. In 1939 they both emigrated to the United States. She works at the department of law at the University of Michigan Library. She is the author of many publications and had connections to her cousin the merchant and banker Sir Siegmund George Warburg (born 1902; died 1982). (*Lilly Melchior Roberts address was in Ann Arbor in Michigan*). (08.01.2015)

Afonso Arinos de Mello[sic!] **Franco** (Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, born 27. November 1905 in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; died 27. August 1990 in Rio de Janeiro) was the brother of Caio de Melo Franco. Afonso Arinos was a Brazilian lawyer, politician, historian, essayist and critic. He was the author of a law that prohibits racial discrimination in Brazil. He studied law at the Law School of Rio de Janeiro. He is one of the authors of the "Manifesto dos Mineiros" published in 1943 (declaration of the miners). This declaration hastened the fall of the Vargas dictatorship. The politician Afonso Arinos is the brother-in-law of the diplomat Jaime Chermont (see letter "C" on this page). (*With address in Petrópolis and the street corner: de Cesário Pereira = Avenida José Cesário Pereira Filho / Rua Santos Dumont*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco](#) (13.01.2015)

Caio Mello-Franco[sic!], this is **Caio Melo Franco** (born 3. May 1896 in Montevideo, Uruguay; died 18. September 1955 in Paris) was a Brazilian Diplomat and writer. He is the brother of Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco. His father, Afrânio de Melo Franco, exerted diplomatic functions in Montevideo, when

he was born. Caio de Melo graduated from the Law School of Rio de Janeiro in 1918, then he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, serving the Holy See in the Vatican City in Rome, in Paris, The Hague and London. As Minister he represented Brazil in Quito (1941), Ottawa (1942) and Cairo (1945). As ambassador, he led the Brazilian diplomatic missions in New Delhi (1949), Lima (1952) and Paris (1953), where he died. Stefan Zweig was in contact with diplomatic circles in order to obtain the necessary documents to rescue people from Europe. Zweig knew the Melo Franco family from his first trip to Brazil and the friendship with Jimmy Chermont (see letter "C" on this page). In 1940, Caio de Melo Franco was together with Antenor Nascentes (see letter "N") and Luis Edmundo (see letter "E") one of the advisors for Stefan Zweig's book "Brazil : land of the future". (*The address in Capacabana in Rio de Janeiro was deleted*). (06.02.2015)

Dr. A. Mibashan, this is **Abraham Mibashan** (born 1890 in Jassy Rumania; died 29. March 1960 in Buenos Aires) was the son of Menahem Mendel Braunstein (born 1858; died 1944) who was the publisher of the newspaper "Jüdischer Volksfreund" in Rumania and settled 1914 in Palestine. Abraham Mibashan was a doctor of philosophy at the university in Würzburg in Germany. He worked as a correspondent for news from Romania for the "Jewish Telegraphic Agency" and then settled in Tel Aviv. In 1936 he was invited by Zionist leaders to Buenos Aires. He organized the activities and worked as a journalist. He also wrote many books. (*With address in Buenos Aires*). (11.01.2015)

Gabriele[sic!] **Mistral**, richtig: **Gabriela Mistral** (Pseudonym für Lucila Godoy Alcayaga, born 7. April 1889 in Vicuña, Chile; died 10. January 1957 in Hempstead, New York) was a Chilean poet and diplomat. Mistral's international stature made it highly unlikely that she would remain in Chile. In mid-1925 she was invited to represent Latin America in the newly formed Institute for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. With her relocation to France in early 1926 she was effectively in exile for the rest of her life. She made a living, at first, from journalism and then giving lectures in the United States and in Latin America, including Puerto Rico. She variously toured the Caribbean, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, among other places.

Mistral lived primarily in France and Italy between 1926 and 1932. During these years she worked for the "League for Intellectual Cooperation" of the League of Nations, attending conferences of women and educators throughout Europe and occasionally in the Americas. She held a visiting professorship at Barnard College of Columbia University in 1930–1931, worked briefly at Middlebury College and Vassar College in 1931, and was warmly received at the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, where she variously gave conferences or wrote, in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Like many Latin American artists and intellectuals, Mistral served as a consul from 1932 until her death, working in Naples, Madrid, Lisbon, Nice, Petrópolis, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Veracruz, Rapallo and New York. As consul in Madrid, she had occasional professional interactions with another Chilean consul and Nobel Prize recipient, Pablo Neruda, and she was among the earlier writers to recognize the importance and originality of his work, which she had known while he was a teenager and she was school director in his hometown of Temuco.

On 14. August 1943, Mistral's 17-year-old nephew, Juan Miguel Godoy, killed

himself. Mistral considered Juan Miguel as a son. The grief of this death, as well as her responses to tensions of World War II and then the Cold War in Europe and the Americas, are all reflected in the last volume of poetry published in her lifetime. On 15. November 1945, Mistral became the first Latin American, and fifth woman, to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature. (*quotes from wikipedia*). (*Gabriela Mistral with address in Petrópolis, Brazil*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Gabriela Mistral](#) (06.02.2015)

Paul Monath (Paul Emil Monath, born 10. März 1893 in Vienna; died 10. February 1985 in Princeton, New Jersey) was a relative of Stefan Zweig. Paul Monath worked as an lawyer in New Yor City. He was the son of Dr. jur. Julius Monath, who was lawyer in Vienna. Paul Monath married Elizabeth Burger (called: Liesl) in 1936. Elizabeth Burger was the daughter of Dr. Karl Burger, the brother of Friderike Maria von Winternitz-Burger who was the first wife of Stefan Zweig. On 19. September 1939 Stefan Zweig was in Bath in England and that day he wrote in his diary: "Telegramm from Monath that all is safely arrived, a great relief for me. Then waiting for the vans in Rosemount." (*With private address in Long Island and office address in New York City*). (11.01.2015)

Maximilian Mopp (written in the address book under the letter "M") (this is **Max Oppenheimer**, named: Mopp (born 1. July 1885 in Vienna; died 19. May 1954 in New York City) was an Austrian painter. He was the son of the Journalist Ludwig Oppenheimer and the brother of the writer Friedrich Heydenau (see "H"= Heydenau on this page). Max Oppenheimer painted portraits of Egon Schiele (1906), Karl Kraus (1907), Heinrich Mann (1907), Arthur Schnitzler (1909) and others. From 1912, he signed his paintings with "MOPP". In 1916 and 1934 Max Oppenheimer moved from Vienna in Austria to Zurich in Switzerland. On 8. January 1939, he emigrated by ship to New York. The correspondence with the art critic Arthur Roessler (1877-1955) is located at the City Library in Vienna.

Max Oppenheimer should not be confused with the director of the Vienna Burgtheater with the same name Max Oppenheimer (1902-1957) who used the name "Max Ophüls" and also emigrated to the United States. Max Ophüls directed the film "Letter from an Unknown Woman" which based on the novella of the same name by Stefan Zweig and was released on 28. April 1948. (With address: Hotel des Artistes in New York City). (06.02.2015)



N

Antenor Nascentes (Antenor de Veras Nascentes, born 17. June 1886 in Rio de Janeiro; died 6. September 1972 in Rio) was a Romanist, Lusitanist, Hispanist, educationalists, grammarian and lexicographer. His work is of great importance for the study of the Portuguese language in Brazil. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Academy of Philology. In 1940 Zweig's Brazilian publisher Abraham Koogan (see letter "K") asked the philologist Prof. Nascentes to teach Stefan Zweig the basic knowledge of the Portuguese language. Also for his lecture tour in 1940 in Argentina and Uruguay Stefan Zweig got tutoring to improve his Spanish for lectures, interviews and radio broadcasts. In 1940, Antenor Nascentes was together with Caio de Melo Franco (see letter "M") and Luis

Edmundo (see letter "E) one of the advisors for Stefan Zweig's book "Brazil: land of the future". (*With address in Rio de Janeiro*). (06.02.2015)

Hans Natonek (pseudonym: N. O. Kent; born 28. October 1892 Prague; died 23. October 1963 in Tucson, USA) was a German-Czech writer and journalist. Natonek was the grandson of a rabbi from Székesfehérvár in Hungary. Politically, he was a liberal. In 1913, he published in Franz Pfemfert's "Aktion", in a target Yearbook of Kurt Hiller, in the satirical weekly "Der Drache" (The dragon) and was a regular contributor to the "Schaubühne" (show stage) and later "Weltbühne" (world stage). During the Weimar Republic, he was literary editor since 1926 for the Ullstein group. He had to leave Germany in 1935 and moved to Prague. In 1939 he fled to France. In Paris he joined Joseph Roth, with whom he was associated collegial since the twenties. Together with Walter Mehring, Herta Pauli and Ernst Weiss, he sent a telegram to Thomas Mann asking for rescue. Across the Pyrenees he came to Spain and in January 1941 he was on a ship from Lisbon and arrived to New York. He was without any money and Stefan Zweig tried to help him. Natonek has been a freelance writer for the German emigrants newspaper "Aufbau" in New York (see letter "A" on this page). (*With address in New York City*). (06.02.2015)

Robert Neumann (born 22. May 1897 in Wien; died 3. January 1975 in Munich) was a writer and publicist in German and English. Robert Neumann married in 1919 in Vienna Stefanie (Stefi) Grünwald (1896-1975). They had a son Herbert Heinrich (Heini) (1921-1944). He went into exile in London in 1933. He is know for his book "Children of Vienna" published in English in New York by E. P. Dutton, 1947. A year before his death, he rewrote the novel in an imaginary language, a mixture of Viennese slang, Yiddish and American slang. He has published over a hundred books, many plays and wrote several scenarios.

Robert Neumann was the son of a bank clerk of Jewish descent. He studied from 1915 to 1919 medicine and chemistry in Vienna. He started as a freelance writer. He also lectured and worked as a literary critic. In 1933, Neumann's works were on the list of the forbidden books. In 1934 he left Vienna and went into temporary exile in Britain. In 1936 and 1937 he returned for some visits to Austria.

In 1939 he applied for British citizenship, but he was interned for a few months in 1940 as Enemy Alien. His application for a visa to the United States was rejected. In 1941 Neumann married the German journalist, editor and translator Franziska Karola (Rolly) Stern (1908-1991) and in 1952 he was divorced.

From 1942 he published six novels in English and kept publishing English translations of German writers in exile, such as Arnold Zweig and Heinrich Mann. After the end of World War II Neumann lived until the end of 1958 in England, then in Locarno in Ticino. In 1947 he again became honorary president of the Austrian PEN club. In 1953, he married again, now with the German dancer Evelyn Milda Wally Hengerer (pseudonym Mathilde Walewska, 1930-1958) and had with her a son, Michael Henry Robert (1955). In 1960 he married for the fourth time, this time with Helga Heller (1934-1976). (*With address in London*). (*quotes from the Dutch wikipedia translated and modified 06.02.2015*)

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O / P / Q

Maria Osswald, full name: Maria de Castro Henriques Osswald (born 1893; died 1988 in Porto, Portugal) was married to Ernest du Plessis Osswald and had two sons William and Walter de Castro Henriques Osswald. Maria Osswald lived with her family in the city of Porto in Portugal. For the publishing company "Livraria Civilização" she translated several works by Stefan Zweig from German into Portuguese. She also translated works by Thomas Mann, Günther Prien, Wilhelm Berdrow, Agnes Günther, Henry Suso Brown, Selma Lagerlöf and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe into Portuguese. In 1971, Maria Osswald was honored for her work with the The Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. (*With address in Porto, Portugal*). (07.02.2015)

Harold R. Peat (Harold Reginald Peat, born 12. July 1893 in Jamaica; died 1960 in Jamaica) was educated privately and at boarding school in Kingston. Together with his mother he emigrated to Toronto in Canada. During the First World War he was a Canadian soldier in Europe. In August 1916 he married Louisa Watson Small, who was born in Keady (county Armagh) in Ireland and educated at Queens College in Belfast and the University of London. In 1917 he published with the help of his Irish wife the book "Private Peat", his experiences of World War I. The book became a bestseller. In the 1930s he founded a "Speakers Bureau", the Harold R. Peat Inc. Management of Distinguished Personalities, in New York.

Harold R. Peat organized lecture tours with important speakers such as Winston Churchill, Robert E. Peary, Lady Baden-Powell, Thomas Mann, Emil Ludwig, Lillian Hellman, Ilka Chase, HG Wells, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Elsa Maxwell, Paul Van Zeeland, André Maurois, Jesse Stuart and 1938 for Stefan Zweig in numerous US cities from coast to coast. On 9. December 1937 the publisher B. W. Huebsch wrote to Stefan Zweig: "Shortly after you receive this you will probably be visited by Harold Peat, a lecture manager". Zweig wanted a contract to the same conditions as Thomas Mann had. B. W. Huebsch's papers are contained in the history collection of the Columbia University.

In March 1942 Harold R. Peat made a contract with the German writer Franz Werfel (papers in the special collections of the Charles E. Young Research Library). Papers from the Peat Lecture Bureau and from his second wife Grace Sims Peat can be found at the University of Alabama. From 1948 to 1960 Harold R. Peat and Grace Sims Peat also worked together with Dorothy Thompson (1893-1961), an American broadcast and print journalist. Documents from the estate can be found at the Syracuse University Library. (*Harold R. Peat with address in New York City*). (02.02.2015)

Raoul[sic!] Pedroza (Raul Gomes Pedroza, born 1892 in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; died 1962 in Rio de Janeiro) was a surrealist painter, playwright and author. His parents were Fabrício Gomes Pedroza and Isabel Cândida Albuquerque Maranhão (8 May 1865) Raul Pedroza married Olga Mary Sasseti Noellner (born in 1891; died 1963). She was the daughter of Karl Wilhelm Noellner (* 1855) and Guilhermina Sasseti (* 26 March 1859).

In 1924, the couple lived in Laranjeiras Rua Romania, 20 in Rio de Janeiro. It was a large mansion in the neo-colonial style. The famous architect, urban planner and preservationist Lucio Costa (born 27. February 1902 in Toulon, France; died 13. June 1998 in Rio de Janeiro) had designed it for the couple. Today the building is a cultural center and the office of the "Fundação Rio -

Laranjeiras" and "Rioarte Teatro da Gloria - Laranjeiras". In 1940, Raul Gomes Pedroza lived in the street "Senador Vergueiro n. 92". On 14. August 1940, he was fined because he erected a building without the necessary authorization at Rua Pinto Teles. Despite of that the city of Rio de Janeiro named a street after him: Rua Raul Pedroza.

Olga-Mary Pedroza learned painting from Henrique Bernadelli (born 15. July 1857 in Valparaíso, Chile; died 6. April 1936 in Rio de Janeiro). She had several exhibitions in Paris in 1930 and 1931, also at the "Société des Artistes Français". In 1936 she exhibited in Buenos Aires, where she received a gold medal. Early in 1948 she had a solo exhibition at the gallery of Carroll Carstairs in New York.

Her daughter Marilia Izabel Pedroza (called Misabel) was born 31. March 1924 (might be true but often stated 1927 without day and month) in Rio de Janeiro and was as her parents a painter and writer. Misabel Pedroza wrote books on Brazilian folklore ("Folclore do Brasil") and specialized in folk art painting. She married the physician Dr. Helio Aguinaga (born 8. June 1916 in Lençóis Paulista, Sao Paulo). Maria Izabel Misabel Pedroza lived at the address: Rua Senador Vergueiro, 92 ap 702, Flamengo in Rio de Janeiro.

In 1937, Raul Pedroza was together with the president Claudio de Souza (see letter "S" on this page) in the Brazilian PEN Club where he served as treasurer. He wrote some books on Brazilian theatre. In 1926, he published a book about João Caetano dos Santos (born 27. January 1808; died 24. August 1863 in Rio de Janeiro), who was an important Brazilian actor and director. He also wrote a book on Dutch painting. 1938 he published "Synthèse de l'art brésilien" in Paris. 1960 he wrote a historical treatise on the PEN Club in Brazil (PEN Le Club du Brésil: sa fondation, son histoire, ses activités; 1960). In his last years he published a book with his poems under the title "Dulcinea". (*Raul Petrosa with address in Rio de Janeiro*). (08.02.2015)

Afrânio Peixoto (born 17. December 1876 in Lençóis; died 12. January 1947 in Rio de Janeiro) He was a doctor, politician, literary critic and writer. As a doctor, he studied the theories of Sigmund Freud. In 1935 he became rector of the Rio de Janeiro State University *Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro* (UERJ). In 1936 he wrote the foreword for the book entitled "Freud". This is the Brazilian edition of German edition "Heilung durch den Geist (healing through the Spirit) Mesmer – Mary Baker Eddy – Freud". This book by Stefan Zweig first appeared in Insel Verlag 1931 in Leipzig. The part "Freud" was translated Elias Davidovich and published in 1936 in the publishing house Editora Guanabara in Rio de Janeiro. For Stefan Zweig's book about Brazil "Brasil, país do futuro" Peixoto wrote a preface in July 1941. Peixoto also wrote together with the German historian Clemens Brandenburger for the "Deutsche Zeitung" in São Paulo. Stefan Zweig noted in his diary on 24 August 1936 by his first trip to Brazil about a pleasant meeting with Claudio de Souza, Peixoto and other poets. (*With address in Rio de Janeiro*). (14.09.2015)

Fabrice Polderman (born 12. November 1885 in Nieuwpoort, Belgium; died am 22. October 1948 in Rio de Janeiro). He was a professor for literature at the University of Ghent. Polderman got the contact to Stefan Zweig by Émile Verhaeren (1855-1916). In 1920 Polderman wrote about George Bernard Shaw. In 1940 he and his family lived in Figueira da Foz, Portugal. In the summer of 1940 he received the necessary visas for Brazil from Aristides de Sousa Mendes

and he arrived in January 1941 in Rio de Janeiro. In 1943, his books were published in Rio de Janeiro by the publishing house Atlantica. He wrote the books in French "Léopold III et le destin de la Belgique" and "La bataille de Flandre". (With address in Rio de Janeiro).(08.02.2015)



R

Robert Rie (born 1904 in Vienna; died 18. April 1981 in New York). The Professor of German Language and Literature at the State University of New York College at Fredonia doctorate in 1928 at the University of Vienna. In 1938 he emigrated to the USA and taught the subjects German, French, Latin and European history at various universities. He specialized in the history and literature at the time of the Habsburg Monarchy. He wrote books on the "Vienna Convention and international law". For Stefan Zweig he founded in Fredonia an archive of books, letters and other documents. His collection was founded in 1968 and is constantly expanding. A special Stefan Zweig room was opened at the State University College in 1981. The International Stefan Zweig bibliography is now managed by Dr. Randolph J. Klawiter at the University of Fredonia. *(With address in Washington D. C., USA).(08.01.2015)*

Oswaldo da Rocha Lima - is the author of a book entitled "Pedagos do Sertão". I translate it "Pieces from Sertão" (Sertão is a sub-region in the northeast of Brazil). Published in 1940 by Editora A Coelho Branco, Rua da Quitanda, 9 - Rio de Janeiro, 115 pages. The name is printed on the title page. According to WorldCat this book is held in the libraries: University at Albany, Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library and University of Arizona Libraries. Oswaldo da Rocha Lima was probably one of the authorized advisers, who should provide Stefan Zweig with information about the country Brazil. Stefan Zweig wrote the book "Brasil, país do futuro"; Rio de Janeiro, Editora Guanabara, 1941. The English edition: "Brazil : land of the future", New York, Viking Press, 1943. *(No address, only the name). (Identification is in progress since 14.12.2014)*

Roda Roda, this is **Alexander Roda Roda** (this is Sándor Friedrich Rosenfeld born 13. April 1872 in Drnowitz, Moravia; died 20. August 1945 in New York) was an Austrian writer and journalist. In 1933 he moved from Germany to Graz in Austria and in 1938 to Switzerland. In 1940 was forced by the Swiss authorities to leave the country. Roda Roda emigrated to the United States. There he has not much success, because he was already too old and ill. His sister Gisela Januszewska could not emigrate and was deported to Theresienstadt and murdered. *(The first address in New York City was replaced by a new address in Plainfield in New Jersey). (11.01.2015)*

Jules Romains (this is Louis Henri Farigoule; born 26. August 1885 in La Chapuze, heute Saint-Julien-Chapteuil; died 14. August 1972 in Paris) was a French writer. More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Jules Romains](#) *(With two addresses in the address book: Hotel Mayflower in New York City and Monroe Towers Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida). (14.01.2015)*

Justizrat A. Rosenberger - This is the lawyer and Doctor of Laws **Arthur Rosenberger**. He should not be confused with the historian and politician Arthur

Rosenberg. According to the Jewish address directory for Greater Berlin 1931 Rosenberger's last address in Germany was: Berlin W 15, Meinekestr. 23. Arthur Rosenberger wrote his dissertation in 1893 at the University of Leipzig. The German title of his dissertation is "Notwehr beim Angriff auf die Ehre" (self-defense when attacking the honor). His dissertation is still available in the University Library in Leipzig. According to the Library of the University in Leipzig there is no data concerning the author of the dissertation. No biographical materials in printed or unprinted form could be detected about Arthur Rosenberger. The German National Library has the data for his activity during the period 1909-1920 with the additional statement: "Rechtsanwalt" (lawyer). Rosenberger wrote two crime novels: "Ein Klostergeheimnis" (A monastery mystery) and "Schneider Ziegelmann" (Tailor Ziegelmann), both in 1920 published by the publishing house "Mitteldeutsche Verlagsanstalt" in Mügeln (near Dresden). Dr. Arthur Rosenberger worked as an official of the judicial council in Berlin. Arthur Schnitzler mentioned him in his diary in connection with the court case about his "Reigen", a theatrical performance in 1921. Dr. Arthur Rosenberger also wrote 1933 an essay on "Urheberrecht und Zensur" (Copyright and Censorship) in the magazine UFITA Volume 6 page 114 et seq. The legal journal was founded in 1928 as the "Archiv für Urheber-, Film- und Theaterrecht" (Archives of copyright, film and theater right). Around 1937 Dr. Rosenberger had to emigrate to England. His last address was north of London in Cuffley, Hertfordshire. In 1937 Stefan Zweig had telephone contact with him from Vienna to Berlin. The lawyer Dr. Arthur Rosenberger had probably been an important counselor concerning copyright and publishing rights for Stefan Zweig. There were several people with the same name Arthur Rosenberger at the time in Germany but there was only one lawyer Dr. Arthur Rosenberger. Up to now I could not find the date of his birth and death. (*With Address in Cuffley, Hertfordshire, just north of London*). (*identified in Zweig's address book on 17.12.2014*). Thanks to Helmut Schwarzer in Newbury, NH USA. Today I received his email with the following information: Arthur Rosenberger, Judicial Council, born 1872, died 1942. This according to the closing volume of the Arthur Schnitzler Diary edition, titled "Tagebuch 1931, Gesamtverzeichnisse 1879-1931" (Diary 1931, complete directories 1879-1931). Vienna 2000: Published by Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Austrian Academy of Sciences, German edition). (*06.03.2018*).

W. H. Royce, this is **William Hobart Royce**, born 20. March 1878 in Springfield, Massachusetts; died 28. January 1963) was an American author, bibliographer, book collector and founder of the Balzac Society of America. After graduation he worked in the antiquarian book business. From 1917 he worked for 30 years for the company "Gabriel Wells rare books". Wells and Royce shared a deep interest in Balzac. The company was known for selling Balzaciana. Royce himself build up a large collection of Balzac material. After his death the manuscripts were donated to the Syracuse University Special Collections Research Center. Royce wrote several books on Balzac, including a bibliography to Balzac (1929). Royce himself wrote poetry under the pseudonyms Willie Penmore and Cassandra. In his correspondence Royce also used the pseudonym "Colonel Philippe Bridau". In 1940 he founded the "Balzac Society of America". Over two decades he was the President of the Society and published a bulletin. For his achievements Royce got 1935 the Legion of Honor and was awarded an honorary citizen of Issoudun in France. Stefan Zweig wrote about him an article with the headline "Brooklyn Balzac" in Who's Who, vol. 1, no. 3, June 1941 Page 48th. (*With address in New York City*). (*11.01.2015*)



S

Leon S. Salmon (born 1906 in New York state) was married to Ethel Salmon, born in 1910. His son Peter Salmon was born in 1938. Leon was father of the first host family for the young Eva Altmann (the daughter of Manfred and Hannah Altmann in London, later married Eva Alberman) before Eva moved to the house of Schaeffer (please see Albrecht Schaeffer below). The Salmons were friends of Alfred and Stefanie Zweig (Stefan Zweig's brother in New York City). Eva Altmann arrived in September 1940 by ship in New York. *(With address in New Rochelle, NY, was later deleted.) (identified in Zweig's address book on 11.01.2015)*

Leon S. Salmon in 1940 Census Record. In 1940 Leon Salmon lived in New Rochelle City, Westchester County, New York at 291 Beechmont Drive. He was the head of the household, 34 years old, and identified as white. Leon was born in New York around 1906. In 1940, Leon was married to Ethel Salmon, and they had one child named Peter. In 1935 he lived in Larchmont, Westchester, New York.

Albrecht Schaeffer (born 6. December 1885 in Elbing; died 5. December 1950 in Munich) was a German writer. Among his numerous novels his most famous work is "Helianth" published in the Insel Verlag in Leipzig. In 1939 he emigrated to the United States. He was a friend of Sigmund Freud and Stefan Zweig. He was also supported materially by Thomas Mann in his exile. Schaeffer's estate is in the German Literature Archive in Marbach. Albrecht Schaeffer and his wife Olga lived together in their house "Amity Hall" in the vicinity of New York City. They care for the young Eva Altmann, the niece of Lotte Altmann, the second wife of Stefan Zweig. *(With address in Croton-on-Hudson, NY). (19.01.2015)*

Walter Schatzki (born 26. August 1899 in Klafeld next to Siegen; died 27. January 1983 in New York City) was a German-American bookseller and antiquarian. In Frankfurt he had an antiquarian book store with a focus on old children books. In 1937 he was forced to emigrate over London to the United States. His brother Richard Schumann and Heinrich Cobet continued the business under the name Frankfurter Bücherstube Schumann & Cobet. Schatzki founded in New York a new antiquarian bookstore and also dealt with autographs. Stefan Zweig was one of his good customers. *(With address in New York City). (11.01.2015)*

Lotte Schiff (born 10. December 1907 in Frankfurt am Main; died 18. December 1977 in England) was a close friend of Lotte Zweig, born Altmann. They even knew each other from the time in Frankfurt am Main. After they moved to London they were still close friends. After Stefan Zweig and his wife Lotte settled in Bath also Lotte Schiff moved to Bath and lived with the Raeburn's in the neighborhood of Zweig's House Rosemount at Lyncombe Hill. Also from Brazil Lotte Zweig was still in contact with Lotte Schiff. On 11 October 1941 she wrote to Hannah and Manfred Altmann that Lotte Schiff has now found work at the London restaurant chain Lyons. Lotte ship received the British citizenship on 24 May 1948. Lotte Schiff died on 18. December in England (due to AJR information).

A family relationship to the Frankfurt banker Otto Moritz Schiff could be. Otto M. Schiff was born on May 8, 1875 in Frankfurt am Main. He was the second child of Philipp Schiff and Bertha Dreyfus. Otto Moritz Schiff was the nephew of the banker Jacob H. Schiff. At the age of 21 he moved to London, where he was the partner of the commercial bank Bourke, Schiff & Co. and became a British citizen. He served in the First World War as a simple soldier for the British army and was wounded by a shrapnel. In both world wars he was strongly committed to the rescue of Jewish refugees. After Hermann Landau (born in 1844; died 1921) he became head of the Jew's Temporary Shelter and performed this task continuously from 1922 to 1948. From 1933 to 1945 he was chairman of the Jewish Refugee Committee in London. Otto Moritz Schiff died on 18. November 1952 in London. Otto M. Schiff also was in contact with Abraham Scholem Yahuda (see further down on this page under the letter "Y").

Stefan Zweig's first wife Friderike was of the opinion that she introduced the secretary Lotte Altmann to her husband (several biographers adopted this). Also, the Viennese journalist Peter Smollett claimed to have introduced Lotte Altmann to Stefan Zweig. Maybe Otto M. Schiff was also involved and recommended Lotte Altmann, the good old friend of Lotte Schiff. The fact is that Otto M. Schiff wrote a letter to the Ministry of Labour and asked for permanent work permit for Lotte Altmann as a secretary for Stefan Zweig. (*Lotte Schiff with address in London*). (*identified in Zweig's address book on 12.01.2015*)

Moritz Schnelling (also: Maurice Schnelling, born 30. July 1890 in Hanover, Hannover Germany; died 1. January 1978 in New York) was a businessman and an art and book collector. Moritz Schnelling married Anna Luise on May 3, 1922 Lövinsohn in The Hague (reference B 564). Together with Doris S. Schnelling, born Steindler and other members of the family Schnelling he was personally liable partner of Dr. Lövinsohn & Co, a factory for letterpress and lithographic inks in Berlin-Friedrichshain. Until 1930 he was a member of the "Berliner Bibliophilen-Abend". Six years before his death in New York he wrote under the name Maurice Schnelling on 20 and 21 April 1972 letters to Siegmund Warburg regarding "Süsskind" and on June 13, a letter regarding a meeting in London. 1963 was a trial in New York at the Supreme Court (First Judicial Department) in terms of Emily Leeser against Moritz Schnelling. Emily Schnelling, born on 5. December 1919 in Vienna, was the daughter of Jacques Schnelling and Minnie Stern. In 1949 Emily Schnelling emigrated to Rio de Janeiro. Later she moved to the United States. The New York collection of Emily Leeser and her son Anthony Schnelling is now in the collection of the Albertina in Vienna (The collection is there since 2003 but only partially processed). (*Moritz Schnelling with the address Plaza Hotel in Buenos Aires*). (*identified in Zweig's address book on 12.01.2015*)

Franz Schoenberner (born 18. December 1892 in Berlin; died on 11. April 1970 in Teaneck/New Jersey, USA) was a German journalist and writer. Franz Schoenberner grew up in Berlin as the eleventh child of the pastor and superintendent Reinhold Schoenberner. From 1911 to 1914 he studied in Berlin and Munich, literature and art history. He worked together with the artist Thomas Theodor Heine from November 1929 to March 1933 for the magazine "Simplicissimus". When it came to conflict with the Nazis in connection with the critical attitude of Olaf Gulbransson, he followed Heine on 20. March 1933 to Switzerland and then into exile in France and lived in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin on

the southern French Riviera. During this time he published among others for Klaus Mann's exile magazine "Die Sammlung". After the outbreak of war in 1939 he was like all German emigrants in France interned as an "enemy alien". At the detention center, the former brickworks Les Milles, near Toulon, he met so many artists and writers such as Max Ernst, Walter Hasenclever or Lion Feuchtwanger. In 1941 he fled with the help of the refugee organization *Emergency Rescue Committee* over Marseille and Lisbon to New York.

Franz Schoenberger wrote an obituary for his friend Stefan Zweig, which was published in the magazine *The New Republic* entitled "Stefan Zweig and we" in March 1942 in English and German edition. (*With address c/o Mrs. Chapin in New Brighton, Staten Island*). (12.01.2015)

Peter Sedgwick; that's **Roger John Peter Sedgwick, Esquire**. (born on 12 October 1908 in Heavitree in Exeter, Devon, England). From 1922 to 1926 student at Winchester College. From March 1926 to June 1927 studied at the University of Grenoble. From 1928 studies in Graz, Paris and Perugia. 1930 worked as a lecturer at the University in Graz. Then entrance exam in the diplomatic service. In 1935 he was the British Vice-Consul in several countries. From 1939-1944 he was Vice-Consul at the British Embassy in New York and is marked with this address in Stefan Zweig's address book. Sedgwick was for Stefan Zweig an ideal interlocutor. He spoke German and has been in Austria. From 1945 Sedgwick was Vice-Consul in Chile, then in Argentina and 1951 in Guatemala. There he wrote the report "Economic and commercial condition in Guatemala", which was published 1952 in London. Since 1959 he was working as a lecturer for English studies at the University of Graz in Austria until 1974. (Source: "100 Jahre Anglistik an der Universität Graz, Band 27" (100 years of English studies at the University of Graz, Volume 27); in that publication his name is printed as follows: Robert [sic!] John Peter Sedgwick) (*With his private address and the office of the British Consulate General in New York City*). (*identified in Zweig's address book on 10.09.2015*)

Gisella Selden-Goth (born June 6, 1884 in Budapest, Hungary; died on September 6, 1975 in Florence, Italy) was the daughter of a wealthy Hungarian banker and got a musical education from the famous composer Bela Bartok. (*With address in Washington D. C. deleted and new address in New York City*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Gisella Selden-Goth](#) (27.05.2015)

Roberto Simonsen (Roberto Cochrane Simonsen, born 18. February 1889 in Santos; died 25. May 1948 in Rio de Janeiro) was a Brazilian engineer, industrialist, businessman and economist. (*With address in São Paulo, Brazil*). More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Roberto Simonsen](#) (14.01.2015)

Skoglunds Bokförlag was a Swedish publisher for literature, history and politics. The headquarter was in Stockholm. The company also published works of Winston Churchill and Stefan Zweig. The publishing company was founded 1865 by Fredrik Skoglund (1839-1917) and since 1894 managed by his son Nils Skoglund (1868-1917) and from 1918 to 1960 under the leadership of Bertil Sterner (1891-1966), who married in 1918 the daughter of Nils Skoglund. In 1919 the publishing house was converted into a public limited company. The last book title was published in 1973. (*With address in Stockholm, Sweden*). (12.01.2015)

Cláudio de Souza (Cláudio Justiniano de Souza, born 20. October 1876 in São Roque; died 28. June 1954 in Rio de Janeiro) was a physician, writer and dramatist. He founded the Brazilian PEN Club in April 1936. The former Villa by Claudio de Souza is affiliated since 1956 to the *Museum Imperial* in the city center of Petrópolis. *(With address in Rio de Janeiro). (27.05.2015)*

Bernard Spicer (it's probably an alias in conjunction with an incorrectly written c/o address "R. van der Walden"; correct is: "Van der Walde"). In the address book is stated the postal address of Rudolf Van der Walde in Montreal, Canada. Rudolf Van der Walde was born in 1895 as the son of the Jewish businessman David Van der Walde. 1936, the company had a business address in Hamburg, Germany: Import und Export Rudolf Van der Walde (for glass and housewares), Brandende 15-17, Hamburg. Van der Walde emigrated to London address 52 Bedford Row, London, WC1. In 1939 there is an immigration record for Rudolf Van der Walde to Rio de Janeiro. In August 1940 the company in London was dissolved and in April 1942 was carried out the voluntary liquidation of the Company. Finally, the immigration was made to Canada with the foundation of the "Rudolf Van der Walde Ltd." (Importer of porcelain and household goods) in Montreal.

According to the Canadian census from 1921 in Montreal the following people with the name "Spicer" were living in Montreal at that time: the Russian emigrant Samuel Spicer (born 1886 in Russia) with his wife Rose Spicer (born 1886 in Quebec) and the children of Ida Spicer (born 1918 in Quebec) and Bernard Spicer (born 1919 in Ontario). I found no link between the families "Van der Walde" and "Spicer". A connection to the Zweig or Altmann family could not be determined, except that maybe Lotte Zweig could have bought something in the hardware store "Rudolf Van der Walde" during her stay in London in 1938 or 1939. *(still not identified 27.05.2015)*

André Spire (born 28. July 1868 in Nancy; died 29. July 1966 in Paris) was a French writer, poet and Zionist activist. In 1940 he emigrated to the United States. There he taught French literature at the "New School for Social Research." *(With address in New York City). (12.01.2015)*

Paul Stefan (full name: Paul Stefan Grünfeld, born 25. November 1879 in Brünn in Austria-Hungary, died 12. November 1943 in New York). In 1906 he changed his name to Paul Stefan Gruenfeld. He was an Austrian music historian, writer and music critic. In 1938 he emigrated from Austria to Switzerland and then to Paris. From there he fled to Lisbon, where he wrote a book on Portuguese music and translated some of his works into Portuguese. *(With address in New York City). (07.01.2015)*

James Stern (born 26. December 1904 in Meath, Ireland; died 22. November 1993 in Hatch Manor, in Wiltshire, England) was an Anglo-Irish writer and translator. He was the son of a British officer with Jewish descent and an Anglo-Irish Protestant mother. In 1935 he married his German wife Tania Kurella in Paris. In 1939 he emigrated to New York. Early in 1950 he returned to England. Stern translated for Stefan Zweig the two titles "Brazil: land of the future", New York, Viking Press, 1941 and "Amerigo: a comedy of errors in history", New York, Viking Press, 1942. *(With address in New York City). (12.01.2015)*

Léopold Stern was a Romanian writer and biographer, born 13. November 1886 at Dobrácsapáti (now Apateu Județul Satu Mare). The date and place of his death are unknown. Leopold Stern was married to Rosa Stern, née Schlesinger, born on January 8, 1886 in Tokay in Hungary. Stern was a writer and wrote in French. He had already published seven books in Paris before he was forced to emigrate to Brazil in 1940. In Rio de Janeiro he organized together with his wife a little "literary salon" in his apartment at the Copacabana. The newspaper "A NOITE" wrote on October 29, 1941 entitled "Noturno em Copacabana" (Author: PUCK) a small article about the Stern's.

On February 8, 1944 the First Secretary of the Consulate General of the Republic of El Salvador in Geneva, Switzerland, George Mantello (1903-1992) issued for Leopold and Rosa Stern a "certificat de Nationalité".

Léopold Stern was an active member of the Brazilian PEN Club. Some of his French books were published in Portuguese in Rio de Janeiro and also in Spanish in Buenos Aires (translator Alfredo de León). Stern had regular contact with Stefan Zweig. And after Zweig's death, he published his thoughts about Stefan Zweig's suicide in the book "La Mort de Stefan Zweig" (The death of Stefan Zweig). Here is a brief bibliography of his most important works in the original editions:

- Psychologie de l'amour contemporain, Les Éditions du Monde moderne, 1926 (Préfaces de Marcel Prévost, de l'Académie française, et de Paul Géraudy)
- Werther, ou les Amours de Goethe, éditions Bernard Grasset, 1928
- Pierre Loti et Carmen Sylva, éditions Bernard Grasset, 1931
- La Chair à 0°, éditions Albin Michel, 1932
- Pierre Loti et Carmen Silva, éditions Bernard Grasset, 1932
- Sacher-Masoch ou l'Amour de la souffrance, édition Bernard Grasset, 1933
- La Course à l'amour, éditions Albin Michel, 1935
- Rio de Janeiro et moi, Ed. Civilização brasileira, 1942
- La Mort de Stefan Zweig, Ed. Civilização brasileira, 1942
- Boutades et paradoxes sur l'amour, Ed. Civilização brasileira, 1943
- L'Amérique découvre l'amour, P. Ardent, 1948

(With address in Rio de Janeiro). (08.01.2015)

Alix Störk (born as Alexia Elisabeth von Winternitz (named Alix) 23. June 1907 in Vienna; died in May 1986 in Stamford, CT, USA). She was the daughter of Felix Adolf Edler von Winternitz (born 1877; died 1950) and Friderike Maria von Winternitz-Burger, the later first wife of Stefan Zweig. Alexia was married to Herbert Carl Stoerk (born 2. March 1908 in Vienna) and Son of Dr. Erich Leo Störk-Karsay (born 1879 in Vienna). Her sister was Susanna Benediktine (named Suse), later married Höller. (see "Höller" further up on this page). *(With address in New York City). More information Casa Stefan Zweig [Alix Störk](#) (31.01.2015)*

Fortunat Strowski (born 16. May 1866 in Carcassonne, Languedoc-Roussillon; died 11. July 1952 in Cervières, Département Loire) was a French Romanist and literary expert. In 1911 he was at the Sorbonne University and taught there as Chargé de cours, as Maître de conférences (1913), Associate Professor (1921) and Full Professor (1930-1936). From 1923 he was a visiting professor at Columbia University in New York. From 1938 to 1944 he taught at the newly

founded Faculdade Nacional de Filosofia (FNFfi) in Rio de Janeiro. *(With address in Rio de Janeiro)*. (08.01.2015)

Studenic, H. (Hubert). Alias of Hugo Simon (born 1. September 1880 in Usch, Posen; died 1. Juli 1950 in São Paulo, Brazil) who was a famous German banker and politician. In his Brazilian exile he used the name Hubert Studenic with a Czech passport. *(With address in Rio de Janeiro)*. More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Hugo Simon \(Hubert Studenic\)](#) (14.01.2015)

Eugen Szenkar, Hungarian Jenő Szenkár (born 9. April 1891 in Budapest; died 25. March 1977 in Düsseldorf, Germany) was a Hungarian musician and conductor. *(With address in Rio de Janeiro)*. More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Eugen Szenkar](#) (14.01.2015)



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T

Arturo Toscanini (born 25. March 1867 in Parma, Italy; died 16. January 1957 in New York) was a famous Italian conductor. Toscanini emigrated 1937 to the United States. *(With address in New York City)*. More Informationen zu Arturo Toscanini Casa Stefan Zweig [Arturo Toscanini](#) (14.01.2015)

Trebitsch, this is **Siegfried Trebitsch** (born 22. December 1869 in Vienna; died 3. June 1956 in Zürich) was an Austrian writer, poet and translator. Siegfried Trebitsch worked in the silk trade of his stepfather Leopold, where he remained until 1903. After that he made several journeys in Europe and North Africa. He translated the works of the Frenchman Georges Courteline and the Irish poet George Bernard Shaw. He took up his residence in Vienna, where he built the prestigious "Villa Trebitsch" and married in 1907 with the Princess Engalitscheff in Hungary. Siegfried Trebitsch had good connections to Franz Werfel and Alma Mahler-Werfel. In his novels and short stories Siegfried Trebitsch characterized the contemporary Austrian society. *(With address Hotel Beausite in Lausanne, Switzerland)*. *(identified in Zweig's address book on 20.01.2015)*

U / V

Fritz von Unruh (born 10. May 1885 in Koblenz; died 28. November 1970 in Diez an der Lahn, Germany) was a German writer, painter, speaker and author of literary expressionism. In 1919 he became a friend with Alma Mahler-Werfel and the expressionist writer Franz Werfel. In the Weimar Republic he was a respected writer and Max Reinhardt staged his stage works. In 1932 he left Germany and lived in Italy and in 1935 in southern France. In 1939 he moved to Spain and immigrated to New York City in the United States. In 1940 he married the actress Friederike Ergas, born Schaffer (1889-1971). After the war Walter Kolb invited him to turn back to Germany. In 1948 Fritz von Unruh held in the St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt a. M. his great speech "An die Deutschen" (To the Germans). *(With address in New York City)*. (12.01.2015)

Berthold Viertel (born 28. June 1885 in Vienna; died 24. September 1953 Vienna) was a Jewish writer, playwright, essayist, translator and theater director. He was a friend of Karl Kraus and Peter Altenberg and worked from 1910 to 1911 for the magazine "Die Fackel". Then he was working the theatres in Dresden, Berlin, Zurich and in Great Britain and the United States. In 1933 Viertel was also an actor in Berlin. Later he moved to France and emigrated to the United States. In 1944 he was the co-founder of Wieland Herzfelde's "Aurora-Verlag" in New York City. In 1947 he returned to Europe, first worked in London with the BBC, then from 1948 as a director in Zurich and from 1949 again in Vienna. *(With addresses in New York City Hotel Laurelton and Santa Monica, California).* (08.01.2015)

Viking Press is an American publishing company, which is part of the Penguin Group since 1975. The publishing house was founded on 1 March 1925 in New York City by Harold K. Guinzburg and George S. Oppenheim. They published books of famous authors like John Steinbeck, James Joyce and Graham Greene, who worked together with the Viking Press for many years. Stefan Zweig's books were published by Viking Press in New York in cooperation with the publishing house Cassell and Co. in London. Please move on this page to letter "C" for Cassell and to "H" for B. W. Huebsch, who was responsible for Stefan Zweig at Viking Press. *(With address in New York City).* (02.02.2015)



W

Erwin Wallfisch was a writer who lived in exile in Buenos Aires. In 1940 he signed contracts for film rights with Stefan Zweig. He co-authored the screenplays for two films. Together with Max Aub and Antonio Momplet he wrote the screenplay for the film "Amok" (1944 in Mexico). Along with Arturo Cerretani and Tulio Demicheli he wrote the screenplay for the film "24 horas en la vida de una mujer" (1944 in Argentina). He also wrote the book: "Der Besessene" (The Possessed); Buenos Aires, editorial Erasmus, 1948. 450 pages. *(With address in Buenos Aires).* (07.01.2015)

Rose Walter, was born in Berlin 15/11/1890, died 24/10/1962 in New York. Her first performance as a singer was in Berlin in 1913. In 1916 she married the architect and art historian Paul Zucker. Rose Walter made concert tours to France, the Netherlands and Austria. She interpreted especially modern composers such as Hindemith, Stravinsky, Schoenberg and Ravel. In 1933, she is said to have worked in Salzburg as a singing teacher. From 1935 she lived in London. In June 1939 her German citizenship was revoked. She emigrated to New York City where she worked at the Music School of the Henry Street Settlement as a singing teacher. *(With two addresses in New York City).* (identified in Zweig's address book on 16.12.2014)

Warburg, this is **Siegmund George Warburg** (born 30. September 1902 in Seeburg, Germany; died 1982 in London). He was a European banker origin from the Hamburg banker family Warburg, which is still active with the 1798 founded private bank M. M. Warburg & Co. Siegmund George Warburg was one of the central figures in the international network, which is reflected in the address book by Stefan Zweig. Please also have to the following names on this page:

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Erich Koerner, Lilly Melchior Roberts and Moritz Schnelling or visit the website of the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Siegmond G. Warburg](#) (*With address in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, England*). (14.01.2015)

Werfel, this is **Franz Viktor Werfel**, born 10. September 1890 in Prague, Austria-Hungary; died 26. August 1945 in Beverly Hills, California, United States). He was an Austrian writer of Jewish descent with German Bohemian roots. More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Franz Werfel](#) (*With address in Hollywood, California*). (14.01.2015)

Paul Willert (Paul Odo Willert, born 1909; died 1998) was the son of the British journalist and diplomat Sir Arthur Willert, editor of "The Times" in London. Paul Willert studied at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1930). Later he worked in the publishing house Ullstein-Hachette in Berlin. In 1936 he was the director of the Oxford University Press in New York. Paul Odo Willert has also secret service activities in New York and in France (1940). From 1939 he served in the Royal Air Force and after the war he held executive management positions at Rolls-Royce Aero Engines.

Oxford University Press (OUP) published a number of scientific books. Already in 1586 the University of Oxford received the rights for printing books. OUP became one of the largest publishing houses in the world. For Stefan Zweig the OUP might have been a possible option to publish his works in exile. During Stefan Zweig's life a publication by OUP can not be found. Posthumously the OUP published the book by Alfred Mathis: Stefan Zweig as librettist and Richard Strauss", (London) Oxford University Press, 1944. (*With address of the Oxford University Press in New York City, later deleted*). (27.05.2015)

Wilmot was the accountant and tax consultant for Stefan Zweig at law firm Binder, Hamlyn & Co. in London. In the correspondence of the Zweig's with the Altmann family the accountant is always called with the last name "Wilmot". (*With the office address in London*). (08.01.2015)

Dorothy Wilmotte was the head of the Dalton School, a private school in New York City. The Dalton School was founded by Helen Parkhurst in 1919 and was a milestone in educational reform. The school was originally referred to as Children's University, in which philosophers, educators and child psychologists were engaged. Stefan and Lotte Zweig had chosen this school for their 11 year old niece Eva Altmann and kept in touch with the director Dorothy Wilmotte. (*With two address in New York City, later deleted*). (12.01.2015)

Stephen Wise, this is **Stephen Samuel Wise** (alternative first name Stephan or Stefan, born 17. March 1874 in Budapest; died 19. April 1949 in New York City) was an American rabbi and Zionist leader. He founded the "World Jewish Congress" and was its first President from 1936 to 1949. He arrived at the age of 17 months in the United States. Like his father, Aaron Wise he also wanted to be a rabbi. After his encounter with Theodor Herzl at the second *Zionist Congress* in Basel in 1898 he was a committed representative of Zionism. From 1916 to 1919 he was in contact with US President Woodrow Wilson and Edward M. House and in 1917 he worked together with Louis Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter for the text of the "Balfour Declaration". At the *Paris Peace Conference* in 1919 he fought for the Zionist aims. He was in the management of Jewish organizations

like the *Zionist Organization of America* and the *American Jewish Congress*.
(With address in New York City). (12.01.2015)

Victor Wittkowski - (Victor Maria Wittkowski, born 3. April 1909 in Güstrow, Mecklenburg, Germany; died 1960 in Rom, Italy) was a German poet, novelist and journalist. As for Stefan Zweig letter writing was a passion for Wittkowski. Wittkowski was working as a journalist for the New Yorker "German Jewish Club" and the "New World Club, Laboratory Division organization" and the magazine "Aufbau". After the war Wittkowski had no chance with his poetry in Germany and moved to Italy. (With address in Rio de Janeiro, Praia do Russel)
(15.01.2015)

Rose Wohl was a good friend of the Altmann family. In New York, she took care for the then 11-year-old Eva (Eva Dorothea Altmann; born 16 August 1929, and later married Eva Alberman, the niece of Stefan Zweig's second wife Elisabeth Charlotte Zweig, née Altmann, called Lotte) . The name Rose Wohl is mentioned by Lotte Zweig in her letters to Hanna and Manfred Altmann from Rio de Janeiro from 29/09/1940 and from 07/12/1940 and from 11/01/1941. (With address in New York City). (identified in Zweig's address book on 13.12.2014)

Hugo Wolf (Hugo Wolf born 1888 in Winer Neustadt, Austria; died on 27. May 1946 in New York City) was an Austrian lawyer an feature writer. He was the son of Dr. Wilhelm Wolf and Rosa Wolf, née Kerpel (born 1860 in Mattersburg, Hungary). His father was a physician in Neunkirchner strasse in Wiener Neustadt. One of his brothers was Max Wolf (born 1. June 1892 in Wiener Neustadt, died 25. August in New York City) he was a physician at the hospital "Wiener Allgemeine Poliklinik" and also had his own medical practice in dermatology and he emigrated to New York in 1938. His brother Otto Wolf was a business man with international connections. Otto emigrated together with his parents 1938 / 1939 to Buenos Aires in Argentine. His mother died there on 25. June 1949.

Hugo Wolf studied law and received his doctorate. He had his law office in Vienna Teinfaltstr. 7, next to the University. He married the dentist Dr. Margarete (named Grethe) Wolf, née Schönberger (born 9. June 1894 in Neudörfl, Burgenland; died 13. August 1965 in New York City). They married on 22. March 1919 in Lajta-Szent-Miklós in Hungary. They had two childrens: Georg Wolf (also named George Wolf, born 16. June 1922 in Vienna) und Maria Martina Wolf (born 3. October 1925 in Vienna) later married Maria Brody. From 1922 to 1936 the family was living in Vienna, Neue Welt Gasse 5 (in the Vienna residential area in the immediate vicinity of the 1938 destroyed synagogue in Hietzing) and from 1936 to 1939 only 190 meters away in the Wenzgasse 24. On 16. March 1939 the Nazi authorities draw a "flight tax" (Reichsfluchtsteuer) from Hugo Wolf's family and they used the address Schwindgasse 17, in Wien IV. In the end of 1938 the children Maria Wolf and her Bruder Georg Wolff came by "Kindertransport" to England. In 1939 Hugo und Grethe Wolf escaped to Hungary. Then they traveled to Greece and to Portugal. In Lisbon they received a Visa to immigrate to New York (around 1941) .

In 1932 the lawyer Hugo Wolf cared together with the ministerial Bernhard Fuchs und Soma Morgenstern um die mentally ill wife of the writer Joseph Roth, which he married 1922 in Vienna. Friedl (Friederike Roth née Reichler was born 1900 in Vienna) she was in a private hospital in Baden near Vienna. She was murdered on 15. July 1940 in the killing center Hartheim near Linz. In 1933 Dr. Hugo Wolf

was the owner of a Swiss bank account with the code "Rubrik Josef Roth". Account authorization was also to his brother in law Dr. Eugen (Jenö) Kerpel (Jenö Kerpel, 1896-1977) in Budapest. Dr. Eugen Kerpel was a lawyer, writer, journalist and translator in Hungary (he also translated for Thomas Mann). He published by using several alias names like Eugen Kerpel-Claudius or Adam Aba. Stefan Zweig was a friend of Joseph Roth and supported him financially.

Stefan Zweig had good connections to the Visconde de Carnaxide in Rio de Janeiro (for Carnaxide please move to letter "C" up on this page). He was one of the diplomats who had to possibility to obtain the necessary visas for Zweig. I think Zweig was responsible for his old friend Hugo Wolf and helped him to immigrate from Lisbon to New York. Stefan Zweig knows Hugo Wolf from the early times in Vienna. On 10. November 1912 Zweig wrote in his diary: *translation*: "Hugo Wolf reads this afternoon before Felix Braun, Czokor (Franz Theodor Csokor), Victor (Victor Fleischer see and "F" on this page), Lucka (Emil Lucka) his new play The Seduction of Lotte Seligmann, this acts overwhelming with its internal novelty and the drama of the dialogue. It is strange how he is closed, with his children face, serious with the clear eyes, the peace of a simple-minded shows nothing of the inner power of experience that just is strongest in its immediacy. On 15. and 16. September 1914 Stefan Zweig noted that Hugo Wolf had gotten a shot in his leg during World War I and Zweig visited him in Wiener Neustadt. (*With address of the Internat. Audit Company in New York City*). (21.01.2015)

Wolfenstein, this is **Alfred Wolfenstein** (born 28. December 1883 in Halle (Saale), Germany; died 22. January 1945 in Paris) was an expressionist poet, playwright and translator. (*With address of the Hotel Bernard in Carcassonne, France*). (12.01.2015)

Wooster - Hayward and Wooster, Walcot Street in Bath in England worked as a House and Land Company for the maintenance of the Zweig's house Rosemount at Lyncombe Hill in Bath. The payment of invoices for repair costs were handled by Zweig's accountant Wilmot in the law firm Binder, Hamlyn & Co. in London. (12.01.2015)

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X / Y / Z

Teodoro [sic] **A. Xanthaky**, this is **Theodore A. Xanthaky** (in Portuguese-speaking countries with name Theodoro). He was born 1892 and worked since 1930 in the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. In 1935 he became Chancellor (head of the administration). Ambassadors and representatives were Jefferson Caffery, Robert F. Corrigan and Walter Donnelly. Theodore Xanthaky had since 1934 connection to Arthur Ewert (1890-1959 in Berlin). Since 1930, Ewert was in the *Communist International* in Moscow, as a temporary representative of the *Executive Committee* of the Comintern (ECCI) and active in the Comintern in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Theodore A. Xanthaky lived together with Isaura Liberal Barros (born 1910) which was always presented to the public as "Mrs. Theodore Xanthaky". After the war, both were married in 1946. In 1941 the Brazilian artist Cândido Portinari (1903-1962) painted a portrait, entitled "Retrato de Sra. Theodore A. Xanthaky". The painting was exhibited in 1943 at the *Museu*

Nacional de Belas Artes in Rio de Janeiro. When the wife of the Ambassador Jefferson Caffery was ill on 15 October 1942, Mrs. Theodore Xanthaky accompanied the Ambassador on the occasion of the wedding of the Brazilian Princess Maria Francisca de Orléans e Bragança with the Portuguese prince Dom Duarte Nuño in Petrópolis .

After the war Xanthaky worked as a special representative of the American Embassy in Lisbon. Among other things, he was also a member of the American Foreign Service Association. Together with his daughter Dorothy Osborne Xanthaky he established a foundation for the promotion of Portuguese and Brazilian students at the prestigious Fletcher School (The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy), a graduate school at Tufts University in Medford / Somerville (Massachusetts). (*With address of the American embassy in Rio de Janeiro*). (07.01.2015)

A. S. Yahuda, this is **Abraham Shalom Yahuda** (born 1877 in Jerusalem; died 1951). He was a Jewish polymath, teachers, writers, scientists, linguists and collector of rare documents. In 1897 he attended the *First Zionist Congress* in Basel, Switzerland. From 1905 to 1914 he taught in Berlin, from 1915 to 1922 in Madrid and then in New York. He was a remarkable linguist, author and translator of ancient Arabic documents, pre-Islamic poetry and medieval Jewish-Arab documents. In 1934 he published a work on the accuracy of the Bible, which sparked an international debate.

The Yahuda collection with about 1,400 valuable manuscripts located in the National Library of Israel. Another important collection of Islamic manuscripts can be found in the library of the University of Michigan. Yahuda's name can also be found at Princeton University in the US state of New Jersey in the *Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts* (Yahuda Section) in the *Garrett Collection*. (*In Zweig's address book with an address in Princeton, New Jersey, USA*). (17.09.2015)

Paul Zech (born 19. February 1881 in Briesen (West Prussia); died 7. September 1946 in Buenos Aires) was a German writer. In August 1933 he left Berlin and traveled to Vienna and Trieste in Italy. There he embarked for Montevideo and then went on to Buenos Aires. There he lived with his brother Rudolf Zech, who already emigrated to Buenos Aires in 1923. Paul Zech has a friendship with Stefan Zweig since 1910 and the correspondence ends just before Stefan Zweig's death. Paul Zech wrote a detailed obituary for his friend. The title is "Stefan Zweig, eine Gedenk-Schrift", Buenos Aires, Quadriga Verlag, 1943. Exceptional reprint in three hundred numbered copies. 43 pages, 2 sheets. More information about Paul Zech Casa Stefan Zweig: [Paul Zech](#) (*With address c/o Presse, 360 Calle Castelli in Buenos Aires*). (14.01.2015)

Zuckmayer, this is **Carl Zuckmayer** (born 27. December 1896 in Nackenheim, Germany; died 18. January 1977 in Visp, Switzerland) was a German writer. Casa Stefan Zweig: [Carl Zuckmayer](#)

(*in Zweig's address book only with the last name and without an address*). (15.01.2015)

Alfred Zweig (born 13. October 1879 in Vienna; died 19. July 1977 in New York) was the son of Moritz and Ida Zweig (born Brettauer) and the brother of Stefan Zweig. Alfred Zweig married on May 2, 1922 Stefanie Duschak (born 26 December 1894 in Vienna, died on June 30, 1977 in New York). As the eldest son

Alfred took over the Zweig textile mill of his father. After the death of his father he took care of his mother Ida. Alfred Zweig was at odds with Stefan Zweig's first wife Maria Friderike von Winternitz. 1938 Alfred Zweig moved with his wife Stefanie to Switzerland. He possessed Czech citizenship. A little later both emigrated to New York. More information about Alfred Zweig Casa Stefan Zweig [Alfred Zweig](#) (With address in New York City).(15.01.2015)

Friderike Zweig, this is **Friderike Maria Zweig** (née Burger on 4. December 1882 in Vienna; died 18. January 1971 in Stamford, Connecticut, USA), was the first wife of Stefan Zweig and worked as a writer, journalist, teacher and translator. Friderike Burger was the daughter of Emanuel Burger (1844-1902) and Elisabeth Theresia Burger (born Feigl; 1844-1923). Friderike studied at the University of Vienna French and literature. Since 1902 she worked as a writer with the name Friderike Winternitz and published several novels and also wrote for *Westermann's Monatshefte*, the *Wiener Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung*. In her first marriage she was married to the finance officer Felix Edler von Winternitz (1877-1950), from which in 1914 she had divorced. In 1905 she converted to Roman Catholicism. The couple had two daughters, Alexia Elisabeth (named Alix) von Winternitz, married Störk (1907-1986) and Susanna Benediktine (named Suse) von Winternitz, married Höller (1910-1998). In 1920 she married Stefan Zweig, whom she had met already in 1912. During the years of marriage in Salzburg, she reduced her literary and journalistic work significantly in favor of the support of her husband. Later she wrote biographical works about him. (to Susanna Höller and Alexia Störk see under the appropriate letter above on this page).

After her divorce from Stefan Zweig (1938) she emigrated to France and the US in 1941 where she worked as a translator. She translated works by Emile Verhaeren, Anatole France and others. Up to the suicide of Stefan Zweig she remained in close epistolary relationship with him and it always came back to face meetings with him and his new wife Lotte Altmann. In the US she founded in 1943 the "Writers Service Center" whose purpose was to care for displaced persons. In 1954 she founded the "American-European-Friendship Association". She was honorary president of the "International Stefan Zweig Gesellschaft". More information at the Casa Stefan Zweig: [Friderike Zweig](#) (15.01.2015)

Notes to Friderike Maria Zweig, née Burger:

1) To the spelling of her given name: in the obituary from 12. August 1902 for her father Emanuel Burger is her name printed "Friederike Burger". In the obituary to her mother Theresa Burger on 20. December 1923 is printed: "Dr. Stefan Zweig und Friderike Zweig".

2) There are some publications making me curious, so the 2009 in German published book by Anna L. Staudacher with the title "... meldet den Austritt aus dem mosaischen Glauben. 18000 Austritte aus dem Judentum in Wien". There you will find the following footnote (I translate): Friederike Maria Zweig, born in 1882, writer, converted to Roman Catholicism in 1905: Friederike Burger, married von Winternitz, was adopted by the Hungarian citizen Alexander Weisz (Weiss) and had to use in the future Burger-Weisz as birth surname. I have researched and got so far the following results: Alexander Weisz (born 10. November 1863; murdered 18. January 1943 Vienna Theresienstadt) with last residential address: Vienna, Seegasse 9. This was also the residence address of Rosa Freud (born 21. March 1860; murdered 29. September 1942 in Treblinka),

sister of Sigmund Freud. The famous Sigmund Freud had several brothers and sisters, including Pauline (Pauli) Regine Winternitz!

3) The Stefan Zweig biographer Oliver Matuschek made me also curious with a remark in his recommendable book "Stefan Zweig -Three Lives". I have read that an older sister of Friderike had been infected with diphtheria at school and died from the effects of the disease. This was the reason for the parents to send the younger daughter Friderike to the private Girl Lyceum Luithlen in Vienna. The death of a daughter in the end of the 19th century is a new aspect in the biography of the Burger family.

(Friderike Zweig with address c/o Höller in New York City, Sheridan Square). (24.01.2015)

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