

Franz (Ferenc) Weisz biography

Ferenc (hereinafter referred to as: Franz) Weisz was born in Budapest on August 2, 1893 and completed his training as a pianist and composer at the Liszt Academy in Budapest in 1914. He was the brother of Simon Weisz. In 1920 he settled in Amsterdam with his brother Simon Weisz, where he married Henriëtte Roos in 1925. On December 24, 1932, Franz Weisz was naturalized as a Dutch citizen. The couple divorced in 1934, after which Henriëtte moved to France and after the war to New York.

Franz Weisz gave piano lessons at home and also had an appointment at the Amsterdam Muzieklyceum from 1938 to 1940 as assistant to pianist/teacher Alexander Borovsky. He formed a piano duo with Olga Moszkowsky; in 1938 they gave the Dutch premiere of Scaramouche by Darius Milhaud.

Franz Weisz refused to go into hiding: "Hey, I've never been involved in politics, so I'm not interesting." In the spring of 1943, Franz was arrested in his home at 74 Deurloostraat in Amsterdam by the German occupiers and taken to the Hollandsche Schouwburg and deported to Camp Westerbork. On January 18, 1944 he was deported to the Jewish ghetto Theresienstadt. From Theresienstadt he was deported to Auschwitz on September 28, 1944, where he was brutally murdered by the Nazis on September 30 at the age of 51 in the gas chamber.

His brother Simon Weisz survived the occupation and died in 1980.

The names Franz (Ferenc) Weisz and Philippine de Ploeg are inextricably linked. Not only because they liked each other, had children together and were both very popular in the family circle, but also because they both had to follow the same fateful road at the same time, from Amsterdam via Westerbork and Theresienstadt to Auschwitz, where both were murdered shortly after each other. According to a survivor who returned shortly after the war, the two lived together and were seen in Theresienstadt. When Franz was put on a transport to Auschwitz, Philippine indicated that she wanted to follow him, not realizing, not knowing where he was transported to. So, the Nazis took her on the next transport to Auschwitz.

The name Franz Weisz lives on with his daughters, second cousins and their children and grandchildren. His life and name is not forgotten!

Franz (Ferenc) Weisz composer

Until 2009, only opus 1 to 3 of the composer Franz Weisz were known: work from the years 1913 to 1924, printed in Hungary and handed over by Weisz himself to at least one student: Niek Verkruijsen Azn. Verkruijsen initiated research into the work of his former piano teacher, which ultimately, with the help of biographer Annette de Klerk, led to the publication, in 2008, of all biographical data and piano works known up to that time. This bundle has been sent to all persons and agencies who have been helpful in the investigation.

On January 19, 2009, the Leo Smit Foundation organized the 100th Uilenburger Concert (Uilenburger Synagogue, Amsterdam). The program, consisting mainly of recently recovered works by Jewish composers who died in the war, included the Suite für Klavier (opus 2, 1922) by Franz Weisz, played by Marcel Worms.

During his stay in the Netherlands, Franz Weisz continued to be involved with music, and then specifically with the piano. In 1928 he performed as a pianist at the opening of an exhibition at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam. In the thirties he regularly gave concerts in Amsterdam. In 1938 he was appointed assistant to the Russian pianist Alexander Borovsky. He assisted him in giving a so-called master course at the Amsterdam Muzieklyceum. In addition to playing, Franz Weisz was also involved in composing. When Franz Weisz was deported to Westerbork on 25 May 1943, it turned out that he could still keep himself busy with music there. He was promoted by the commander from garbage man to pianist. Some wings were even restored for him. On May 27, 1944, he accompanied the Czech violinist Karel Frohlich in a sonata program in Theresienstadt.

Three piano works by Ferenc Weisz were published in 1929 by the publishing house Rozsavolgy from Budapest. It is:

Concertetude op.1 nr.1 (1913 dedicated to Stephan Tomka) - Concertetude op.1 nr.2 (1918) -

Piano suite op.2 (I Traum - II Tanz - III Idylle -IV Arabeske) (1922 dedicated to Dirk Schafer) -

Nocturne op.3 nr.1 (1924 dedicated to Stephan Toman)

Concerto Tude op.3. nr.2 (1924 dedicated to Stephan Toman)

The Music Library of the Muziekcentrum voor de Omroep (MCO) in Hilversum holds these works.



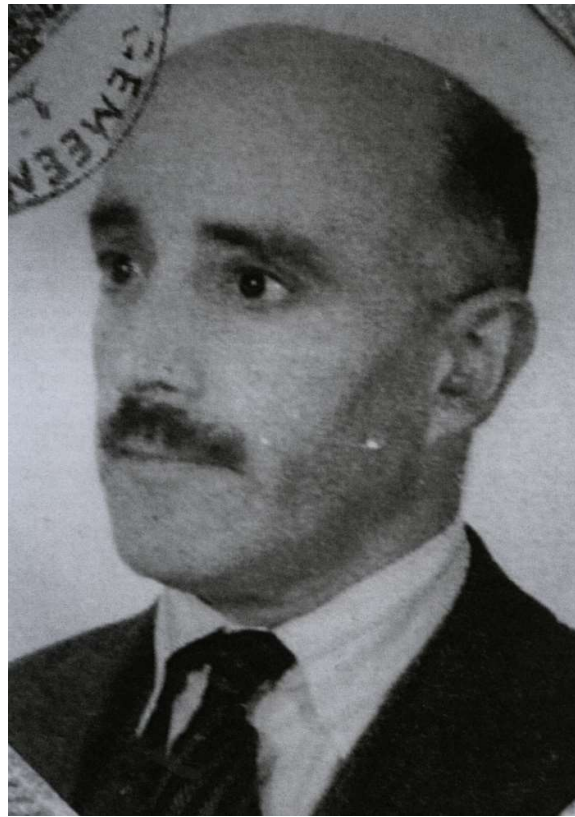
Franz (Ferenc) Weisz

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Franz Weisz". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Autograph from a book November 25, 1931



Franz Weisz (left) and brothers Simon en Dori



Franz Weisz from Amsterdam ID card



Family photo with parents and siblings taken in Budapest around 1926. Franz Weisz at top right.



Stolperstein placed on March 2, 2013 at the Deurloostraat 74hs in Amsterdam

		Overleden te	op	2) Gezinsv.	
		Akte no.			
3) Gezin Weisz--	4) Geboren op	2 Augustus 1893	7) Beroep (h-o) muziekleeraar		
Voorn. Ferencz--	5) Nat. v	Ned GenatWetS626/32			
6) van en van	geb. op	te			
7) Geslachtsnaam en 10) Voornamen Roos, Henriëtte		11-12) Geboren op	13) Huwelijk gesloten op	14-15-16) Huwelijk ontbonden op	17) Afgevoerd (dagt. en gem.)
II		te Asd	te Asd	te Asd door S	
21) Dagt. aangifte 22) Gemeente en adres Tel120/21ASD div adressen 6Apr35 vBreestr 182 bhs 24Mei40 Wanningstr 4 II 6Sep40 vEeghenstr 47 bhs de Vries 25Aug41 PB 571330 Jan42 Lekstraat 136 3hg b/Veerman		21) (22) 16Dec42 Deurloostr 74 hs b/Cardozo 1Aug43 WESTERBORK Lager			

26) EIGEN en STIEFKINDEREN (alleen invullen op kaart GEZINSHOOFD)				
27) A.H.O. Dagtboek	28) Geslachtsnaam en 29) Voornamen	30-31) Geboren op	32) Verh. gezinsv.	33-34) Aanteekeningen
I	Roos, Henriëtte	15 Jul 03		
II				
III				
IV				
V				
VI				
VII				
VIII				
IX				

Archive map of the Municipality of Amsterdam



m

Franz Weisz

Boedapest, 1893 – Auschwitz, 1944

▲ Linkt op de foto, ca. 1925
Particuliere collectie



Op:
Nocturne opus 3, nummer 1
Door:
Marianne Boer – piano
Van: Leo Smit Stichting

In 1920 vertrok Franz Weisz vanuit het sterk antisemitische Hongarije naar Nederland. Al snel vond de virtuoze pianist aansluiting bij het Amsterdamse muziekleven. Zijn muziek werd gewaardeerd om zijn 'warmbloedige, natuurlijk stromende klanken'. In 1925 werd hij lid van het Genootschap van Nederlandse Componisten en in 1930 werden zijn eerste werken gedrukt bij een beroemde Hongaarse uitgeverij. De *Nocturne* ademt de traditie van Liszt. Weisz droeg dit stuk op aan Stephan Tomka, zijn leraar in Boedapest en voormalig leerling van Liszt. Eind mei 1943 werd Franz Weisz opgepakt en naar Westerbork afgevoerd. In Theresienstadt gaf hij nog uitvoeringen. Op 30 september 1944 werd hij in Auschwitz vermoord.

Kamp

FRANZ WEISZ

KLAVIERKOMPOSITIONEN

- OP.1 Nr.1 KONZERTETÜDE
Nr.2 KONZERTETÜDE
OP.2 SUITE FÜR KLAVIER
OP.3 Nr.1 NOCTURNE
Nr.2 KONZERTETÜDE

*

RÓZSAVÖLGYI & CO
BUDAPEST / BERLIN / LEIPZIG
IV. Szervita tær 5

Three piano works published in 1929 by the Budapest publishing house Rozsavolgy

SUITE FÜR KLAVIER.

I. TRAUM.

Franz Weisz, Op. 2.

Klavier.

Andante $\text{♩} = 63$

espr.

mp

pp

pp

accel.

p

pp

mf

espr.

mp

pp

Ped. sim.

p

f

legato

mf

p

vincie Castellon) tot een tegenaanval overgingen. Zij hebben hierbij echter zware verliezen geleden en geen succes behaald. De nationalisten van Caspe hebben de nationalisten den hard-

dag 11. Maart 1938 — DE TELEGRAAF

BOROVSKY'S ASSISTENTEN AAN HET MUZIEK-LYCEUM.

Jo Goudsmit en Franz Weiss benoemd.

ZOOALS reeds medegedeeld is Alexander Borovsky, de vermaarde pianist, bereid gevonden om, te beginnen met dit jaar, aan het Muziek-Lyceum een meesterscursus te geven. In overleg met den kunstenaar zijn tot zijn assistenten benoemd Jo Goudsmit en Franz Weiss.

Goudsmit is leerling van Jaap Spaanderman aan het Muziek-Lyceum en behaalde in 1931 het eindexamen met de hoogste onderscheiding. Gedurende de laatste jaren was hij als leeraar verbonden aan de instelling, waaraan hij zelf zijn opleiding genoot.

Solistisch heeft hij met vrijwel alle orkesten van ons land gemusiceerd, onlangs nog gaf hij in de kl. z. van het Concertgebouw een recital, waar door de voorheen door hem gewekte indrukken nog versterkt werden.

Franz Weiss, die te Boedapest geboren werd, studeerde er aan de Landes-akademie bij Stephan Tomka, klavier, en bij Karl Agghazy, compositie. In 1914 behaalde Weiss twee diploma's voor compositie. Vijf jaar later volgde zijn benoeming tot leeraar aan de Boedapester school. Na den oorlog vestigde Weiss zich in Nederland, enige jaren geleden werd hij Nederlandsch staatsburger.

Hoofdzakelijk heeft Franz Weiss zich in ons land op paedagogisch terrein bewogen.

Telegraaf 14 1938?

Ver. „MUZIEKLYCEUM“
ALBERT HAHNPLANTSOEN 2
WOENSDAG 6 APRIL, 8 1/4 UUR
PIANO-DUO

OLGA MOSKOWSKY - FRANZ WEISS

met medewerking van
ROELOF KROL
(cello)
SOLANGE CATS
(piano)

Kaarten aan het Muzieklyceum 10-5 uur.
1.25; 0.75; 0.40 (incl. inh.)
Tel. 29353

Handelsblad 14 1938

Ver. „MUZIEKLYCEUM“
Albert Hahnplantsoen 2
WOENSDAG 6 APRIL, 8.15 uur
PIANO-DUO

OLGA MOSKOWSKY - FRANZ WEISS

met medewerking van
ROELOF KROL
(cello)
SOLANGE CATS
(piano)

Kaarten aan het Muzieklyceum 10-5 uur
1.25 — 0.75 — 0.40 (incl. inh.)
Tel. 29353

PIANODUO-AVOND.

De pianisten Olga Moskowsky en Franz Weiss zullen Woensdagavond 6 April in de groote zaal van het Muziek-Lyceum te Amsterdam werken spelen voor twee piano's van Brahms, Mozart, Ravel, Rachmaninoff en Darius Milhaud (Suite „Scaramouche“, eerste uitvoering.)

Aan dit concert verleenen medewerking de violoncellist Roelof Krol en de pianiste Solange Cats, die werken zullen spelen van Beethoven en Franz Weiss.

GHETTO TEREZÍN

ŽIDOVSKÉ SEZNAMY

HOLANSKO, ZAHRANIČÍ

Weinberg Walter XXIV/4-754	. 21.4.31 En-1225
Weinberg Walter XXIV/2-785	. 10.8.05 Ek-1481
Weinmann Paul XXIV/4-757	. 16.1.99 Ek-1638
Weinreb Ernst XXIV/7-728	. 9.12.25 El-1019
Weinstein Benno XXIV/6-207	. 20.1.27 Ek-1753
Weinstein Friedrich XXIV/2-790	. 13.7.98 Es-563
Weinstein Günther XXIV/2-792	. 23.3.25 Ek-1482
Weinstein Werner XXIV/2-792	. 4.2.26 Ek-1483
Weintraub Kurt XXIV/2-794	. 1.7.22 Ek-1484
Weinwurm Karl XXIV/5-276	. 12.7.96 Ek-1685
Weinwurm-Spitzner Valerie XXIV/5-277	. 15.10.97 Eo-377
Weisbeker Schaja XXIV/7-735	. 31.7.01 El-904
Weissbacher Max XXIV/3-269	. 30.10.85 Ep-1154
Weissbacher Olga XXIV/3-270	. 6.7.98 Ep-1155
Weissberger-Bacharach Babette XXIV/4-761	. 20.8.88 Ep-1299
Weissberger Isidor XXIV/4-760	. 21.10.79 Ep-1298
Weisz-Karsi Alice XXIV/2-799	. 7.3.06 En-576
Weisz Edith XXIV/2-795	. 19.12.22 En-1032
Weisz Erich XXIV/2-796	. 15.5.25 Ek-1485
 Weisz Ferencz XXIV/2-797	. 2.8.93 Ek-1486
Weisz Isidor XXIV/2-798	. 30.6.01 Ek-1487
Weisz Carel Georg XXIV/2-800	. 15.2.40 En-577

MEANING CODES

XXIV/2: Arrived in Theresienstadt on 20-01-1944.

797: Administration number.

Ek-1486: Deported to Auschwitz on 28-09-1944.

Ferenc (Franz) Weisz

Budapest, August 2nd 1893 / Auschwitz, September 30, 1944

A Synopsis about his life

Born in Budapest August 2nd 1893, Franz Weisz studied piano at the "Landes-akademie with Stephan Tomka and composition with Karoly Agghazy (1855-1918).

In 1919 followed his appointment as teacher at the "Budapester School".

During a concert tour he stayed behind in Amsterdam in 1920/21.

October 17, 1925 he married Henriette Roos (born July 15, 1903) and divorced April 20, 1934. Henriette Roos, paintress, studied at the "Rijksacademie" at Amsterdam and went after the divorce to Paris and 20 years later to New York. Franz Weisz lived in Amsterdam until his deportation in August 1943 and was a Dutch citizen since December 24, 1932.

Information from newspapers indicates concert activities in Amsterdam and The Hague between 1927 and 1938. Very interesting was a piano-duo concert in Amsterdam by Franz Weisz and Olga Moskowsky on April 8, 1938 performing the Dutch premiere of Darius Milhaud's "Scaramouche" (1937).

March 1938 Franz Weisz was appointed at the Amsterdam Muzieklyceum as assistent to the renowned pianist Alexander Borovsky. Some of his pupils were: Jaap Drielsma, Martzen Wilman, G.Wortman, N.J.Verkruijsen Nzn , Niek Verkruijsen Azn , Hans Reichenfeld.

Some of Franz Weisz compositions for piano have been performed at several concerts.

His last Amsterdam address was Deurloostraat 74, where he lived with Evalina Cardozo (born August 6, 1902) who died in Sobibor on May 28, 1943.

From this address he was taken on May 25, 1943 to concentrationcamp "Westerbork" in The Netherlands. Niek Verkruijsen's father, Mr.A.W.Verkruijsen, pianodealer and friend of Franz Weisz was able to see him at "Westerbork".

Showing the scars on his hands from working at the rubbish dump he told about his "promotion" from trashman to pianist in the orchestra.

September 14, 1943 Franz Weisz was transported to Theresienstadt (Terezin). In "Music in Terezin" by Joza Karas, a violin / pianorecital on May 27, 1944, by Karel Fröhlich and Ferencz Weisz was mentioned.

September 28, 1944 Franz Weisz was transferred to Auschwitz, where he was murdered 2 days later.

His presently known piano compositions are listed on a previous page.
(and included in this documentation)