» The Way to the Marko-Feingold-Steg

Marko Feingold after 1945.
Private Photo

During his life Marko Feingold was President of the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde (Jewish Community) and renowned well beyond the city's borders: he was the embodiment of Jewish life in Salzburg.

Marko Feingold frequently made public statements. He had a mischievously ironic and occasionally politically challenging manner that often caused people to stop and think.

Marko Feingold survived several concentration camps and was much sought after as a witness of the age he lived in; he invited hundreds of school classes to the synagogue. He lived to the age of 106 and received many awards.

After his death on 19 September 2019, it quickly became clear that his life and its impact should be immortalised. The moment it was decided to name a street after him an intense debate was sparked off.

The decision was taken in September 2020. The Salzburg Municipal Council decided by a majority to change the name of *Makartsteg* (Makart Bridge) to *Marko-Feingold-Steg*.

» Who Was Marko Feingold?

Marko Feingold.
Private Photo

Born on 28 May 1913
as Marko Fuchs in Neusohl
(today Banská Bystrica, Slovakia)

until 1932
grew up in Vienna-Leopoldstadt,
commercial apprenticeship

since 1933
in Italy with his brother Ernst as
sales representative for liquid
soap and floor polish

1938–1939
arrested in Vienna and Prague,
transfer to the military prison
in Krakow

05/04/1941
arrival at Auschwitz concentration
camp with his brother Ernst

25/04/1941
transfer to Neuengamme
concentration camp

30/05/1941
transfer to Dachau
concentration camp

12/07/1941
transfer to Buchenwald
concentration camp

June 1942
his brother Ernst Feingold was
murdered, gassed in the Bernburg
death camp

11/04/1945
freed in the Buchenwald
concentration camp; returned
to Austria, stayed in Salzburg

since 1945
organisation of the so-called
Concentration Camp Kitchen for
concentration camp survivors in
Salzburg. Assisted in the care and
emigration of Jewish survivors
(DPs) from all over Europe, most
of whom emigrated to Palestine.
They were mostly illegal immi-
grants until the state of Israel
was founded in 1948

1946–1947
President of the Salzburg Jewish
Committee (surrogate for the
Israelitische Kultusgemeinde
(Jewish Community))

1948
founding of the shop
Wiener Mode on
Wolf-Dietrich-Strasse 4a

1977
after his retirement, board mem-
ber of the Israelitische Kultusge-
meinde (Jewish Community)
of Salzburg

since 1982
Head and later President of the
Israelitische Kultusgemeinde
(Jewish Community) of Salzburg;
retained this function until the
end of his life

1991
awarded the professional
title of *Hofrat*

2000
publication of his autobiography
based on interviews: *»Wer ein-
mal gestorben ist, dem tut nichts
mehr weh. Eine Überlebensge-
schichte«* (Nothing can hurt those
who already died once. A survi-
val story)

2001
On the centenary of the existence
of the Salzburg Synagogue, Fe-
deral President Thomas Klestil
took part in the ceremonies

2008
Presentation of the Honorary
Citizenship of the City of Salzburg
by Mayor Heinz Schaden (SPÖ).
Of all his many distinctions and
awards, this one was particularly
important to him

since 2013
part of the Burgtheater produc-
tion *»The Last Witnesses«* by
Doron Rabinovici and Matthias
Hartmann

2018
birthday reception with Federal
Chancellor Sebastian Kurz (ÖVP)
and Vice-Chancellor Heinz-
Christian Strache (FPÖ)

2019
died on 19 September in Salzburg,
aged 106; was buried in the Jewish
Cemetery in a grave of honor of
the City of Salzburg

2020
resolution of the Salzburg
Municipal Council to change the
name of *Makartsteg* (Makart
Bridge) to *Marko-Feingold-Steg*

2021
Inauguration of the
Marko-Feingold-Steg

www.marko-feingold.at
Curator: Albert Lichtblau, Graphic Design: studio fjeld

Judengasse revives the memory of the medieval Jewish community in Salzburg. Until 1498, it was subject time and again to expulsions and grave persecutions.

Judengasse, postcard. © Jüdisches Museum Wien

Jüdisches Museum Wien

Depiction of the *»Judensau«* – Jews' sow – still to be seen in Wittenberg (Germany).
© Stadtarchiv Salzburg

Jews were banished from Salzburg in 1498. A derisive *»Judensau«* (Jews' sow) was placed on the Town Hall; it looked similar to this depiction from Wittenberg.

Being Jewish, Albert Pollak was not allowed to stay in Salzburg after his military service. Jewish people were allowed to live here only from 1867. Albert Pollack was the first.

Imperial and Royal Court Antiquary Albert Pollak (1833–1921).
© Stadtarchiv Salzburg
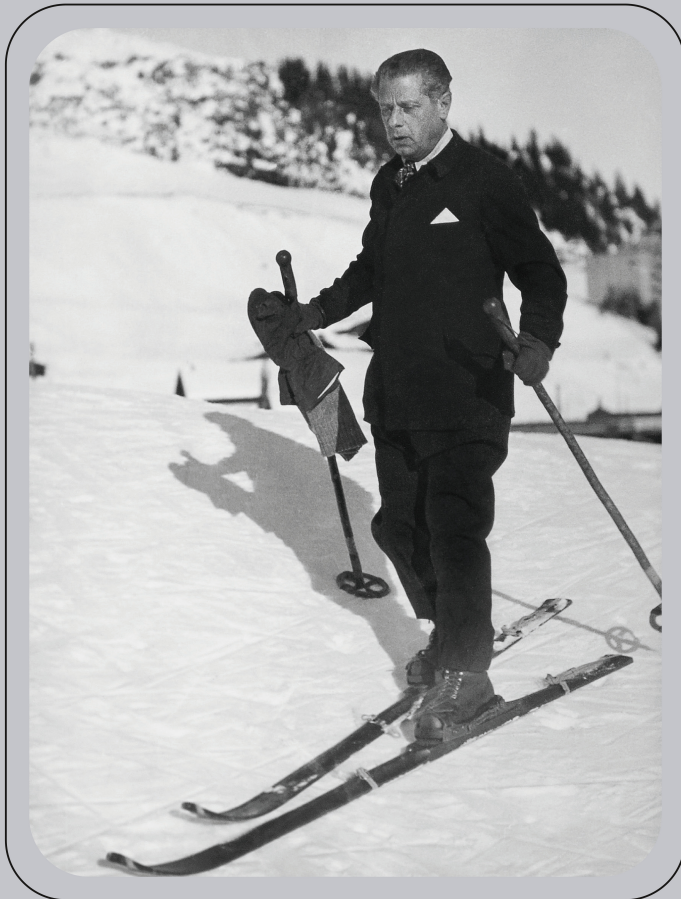
Rabbi Adolf Altmann (1879–1944). © IKG Salzburg

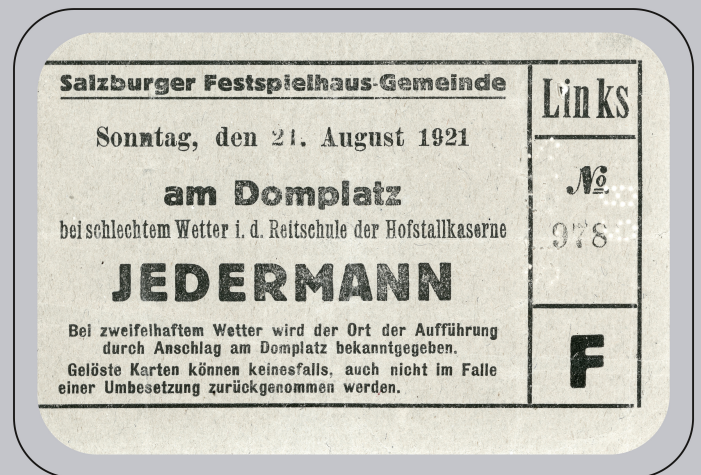Synagogue on Lasserstrasse. © Stadtarchiv Salzburg

The Jewish community became established in Salzburg with its own cemetery and synagogue. Rabbi Adolf Altmann was a formative influence in the early phase. He was murdered at Auschwitz in 1944.

The small Jewish community in Salzburg was close-knit and also attentively cultivated their religious life. Massive anti-Semitism was everywhere.

Margarethe and Alfred with father Otto Friedmann in Mirabell Gardens, 1937.
© Stadtarchiv Salzburg

Max Reinhardt. © Theatermuseum Wien

Admission ticket for *Jedermann* (*Everyman*).
© Archiv der Salzburger Festspiele

Jewish cultural personalities and artists like Max Reinhardt shaped the Salzburg Festival. Their conservative cosmopolitanism was a thorn in the side of the anti-Semites.

Persecutions culminated in the murder of people of Jewish heritage. Anna Pollak's shop was demolished. She was killed in the extermination camp Treblinka.

Boycott of Jewish shops in April 1938; here: 24 Getreidegasse.
© Stadtarchiv Salzburg, Fotoarchiv Franz Krieger

November pogrom 1938: Anna Pollak's demolished shop on 4 Rainerstrasse.
© Stadtarchiv Salzburg, Fotoarchiv Franz Krieger

DP-camp Parsch (New Palestine). © Yad Vashem

Alpine Peace Crossing: Krimmler-Tauern-Hike.
© APC/ M. Nachtschatt

Thousands of Jewish survivors were in Salzburg after the end of the war. Approximately 8,000 of them crossed the Krimmler Tauern, their destination was Palestine. *Alpine Peace Crossing* commemorates this.

Hardly any of the Jewish survivors returned. The Jewish community remained very small. The *Stolpersteine* – stumbling blocks – commemorate the victims of the Nazis in Salzburg.

Relocation of the Stolperstein – stumbling block – for Anna Pollak. © Albert Lichtblau

Hanna Feingold, President of the Salzburg Jewish Community.
© Salzburg Museum, Melanie Wressnigg

»It's nothing less than a miracle that there still is a Jewish community. We are only few and most of us are old. We are doing our utmost to continue our existence.«

Hanna Feingold