

# RIESER, Amalie,

## 9 Steiner Strasse

Translated by: Richard Oppenheimer

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**Hirsch Rieser**, born March 25, 1819 in Laupheim, died October 28, 1898 in Laupheim, married to Emilie, née Steiner, born May 7, 1827, died September 14, 1905 in Laupheim.

- **Henry Rieser**, born 1849 in Laupheim, 1866 emigrated to America

- **Simon Rieser**, born May 1851 in Laupheim, died December 23, 1921 in Ludwigsburg

- **Ida Rieser**, born March 3, 1853 in Laupheim, died November 25, 1923 in Laupheim married Max Haymann, born February 5, 1850, died November 30, 1908 in Laupheim

- **Hermann Haymann**, born 1879

- **Ludwig Haymann**, born 1880 died March 26, 1943 in Sobibor

- **Berta Haymann**, born October 28, 1882 in Laupheim, died November 24, 1918 in Hamburg, married Friedrich Adler, born April 29, 1878 in Laupheim, deported to Auschwitz concentration camp, murdered

- **Louis Rieser**, born 1854

- **Jeanette Rieser**, born January 30, 1857 in Laupheim, died June 10, 1928 in Laupheim

- **Amalie Rieser**, born November 14, 1863 in Laupheim, died February 13, 1940 in Laupheim

Nach langem, schweren Leiden verschied heute  
meine gute Schwester, unsere liebe Tante

# Jeanette Rieser.

Laupheim, 10. Juni 1928.

In tiefer Trauer:  
**Amelie Rieser.**

Beerdigung: Dienstag, 12. Juni, nachm. 5 Uhr  
von der isr. Leichenhalle aus.

It is striking that Amalie Rieser is not only at the end of her family tree, but also the only member of her family to die time after 1933 in Laupheim. Facts about her life are scarce because of the extremely poor source material.

The obituary and acknowledgement from the "Laupheim Verkündiger" dated June 11, and June 20, 1928 on the occasion of the death of her sister Jeanette Rieser are the only evidence of Amalie Rieser, which have been found.

The two sisters lived together in their parents' home at 9 Fabrik Street. How they earned their livelihood is unknown. After the death of her sister, Amalie Rieser lived in the same home until her own death on February 13, 1940. However, Amalie died in the district hospital of Laupheim, which suggests that she must have been very ill because it was unusual for a Jew to be admitted to a hospital by 1940. Jeanette and Amalie Rieser were both unmarried and they probably had a very close relationship, which ultimately resulted in their final resting place, in the grave S 25/7 at the Jewish cemetery, beside their sister's Ida Haymann's grave .



Für die uns beim Heimgange unserer lieben

## **Jeanette Rieser**

zuteil gewordenen Beweise herzlicher Teilnahme  
sagen wir innigsten Dank.

Für die Hinterbliebenen :

**Amelie Rieser.**

Laupheim, 19. Juni 1928.

The two grave stones were designed by Laupheim Art Nouveau artist Friedrich Adler, who was married to the niece of Amelia Rieser, Berta Haymann, the daughter of the lead singer and teacher at the Jewish elementary school in Laupheim, Max Haymann, and his wife Ida. On May 21, 1907 Friedrich Adler and Berta Haymann had married. However, both left Laupheim, as the young husband had been hired by the School of Applied Arts in Hamburg in that year. But the connection to Laupheim was never severed. Every year they visited their parents and relatives, but there was also a professional relationship between Friedrich Adler and Laupheim cabinet maker Reichsteiner, who implemented many of his designs for furniture. The marriage of Berta and Friedrich Adler yielded five children, three sons and two daughters. Two days after the birth of the youngest daughter Berta (Rina Lior), on November 24, 1918 Berta Adler died at the age of only 36 years of the Spanish flu.



Friedrich and Bertha Adler

(Ernst Schäll: Friedrich Adler, life and work of Bad Buchau 2004.)

It can be seen in the photograph of the grave stones, that Bertha Adler is buried in her hometown of Laupheim at the Jewish cemetery. Her husband, Friedrich Adler designed the grave stone. Five years later, the name of his mother-in-law, Ida Haymann, was added, after her death.

Today, two metal plates are at the foot of the grave stone with the inscription Friedrich Adler 1878-1942 and Adler Herman 1908-1982. In the latter, it is the oldest son of Frederick and Bertha Adler. The Art Nouveau artist was unable to get his own gravestone, since he had been deported on July 11, 1942 from Hamburg to Auschwitz and murdered in the gas chambers. His date of death is unknown.

Sources, literature and photo credits:

Hüttemeister, Nathanja: The Jewish cemetery Laupheim.1998. Schäll, Ernst Friedrich Adler's life and work. Bad Buchau 2004.

Friedrich Adler zwischen Jugendstil und Art Deco. Hrsg. u. Red.: Brigitte Leonhard, Norbert Friedrich Adler

Götz and Dieter Zühlshoff. Stuttgart 1994. Municipal Archives Laupheim FL 9811-9899 I a

Address and business manual for the official city and county councils Laupheim 1925. P.12.