

Samuel Kops

Archief Philip Staal

Amsterdam, 29 juli 1916
Midden-Europa, 29 januari 1945
Stoker & monteur
Bereikte de leeftijd van 28 jaar

Heeft u aanvullende informatie over Samuel Kops?

[Aanvullen via de redactie »](#)
[Aanvullen in de Community »](#)



Gezin Jacob Kops » 
Waterlooplein 76 III, Amsterdam »

Jacob Kops »
Amsterdam, 4 augustus 1888
Auschwitz, 7 december 1942
Gezinshoofd

Sara Kops-Zwaaf »
Amsterdam, 2 december 1887
Auschwitz, 7 december 1942
Echtgenote

Samuel Kops
Amsterdam, 29 juli 1916
Midden-Europa, 29 januari 1945
Zoon

Joseph Kops »
Amsterdam, 13 maart 1921
Seibersdorf, 28 februari 1943
Zoon

Samuel Kops was op 20 september 1942 semi-arts geworden. Hij woonde in het Nederlands-Israëlitisch Jongensweeshuis aan de Amstel te Amsterdam. Op 5 maart 1943 werd hij met honderd weesjongens gearresteerd en weggevoerd.

J.H. Coppenhagen, Anafiem Gedoe'iem. Overleden joodse artsen uit Nederland 1940-1945 (Rotterdam 2000) 110

Recentelijk is bekend geworden dat Samuel Kops is gestorven tijdens een **dodenmars**, vanuit een sub-kamp van **Auschwitz**. Bij het Poolse plaatsje Ksiazenice is een massagraf ontdekt, waar de dorpspastoor en zijn parochianen in de nadagen van de oorlog, slachtoffers van de dodenmars hebben begraven. Op een grafsteen stonden de door de **nazi's** op de armen getatoeëerde nummers vermeld. Een Israëlische organisatie heeft de identiteit van de slachtoffers achterhaald. In 2008 is nieuwe gedenksteen geplaatst.

*Zie voor meer informatie (in het Hebreeuws) en foto's de website **van de Israëlische overheid**.*



Ksiazenice »

Artikel 'Now these are the names... (Exodus 1:1)'

Now these are the names ... (Exodus 1:1)

Identifying the names of the victims of the Death March who are buried in a mass grave in Poland

Investigative report by: Naama Galil & Yona Kobo

"Myriads streamed from every sub-camp of Auschwitz; the masses dragged along the roads by day and by night, by night and by day... And the Germans, guards of the marchers... strewed the roadsides with bullet-ridden bodies, their machine-gun fire spitting at the laggards, leaving the bony carcasses for the snowfall to swallow".

(Ka-Tzetnik 135633, *Sunrise Over Hell* [Salamander]*)

In the Christian cemetery in the town of Książenice, Poland, approximately a 90-minute drive from Auschwitz-Birkenau, there is a gravestone. It marks a mass grave where 45 people were buried, victims of the Death March, which departed westward on January 18, 1945 from the Auschwitz Birkenau concentration camp. Unlike other victims of Death Marches, these murdered victims had a grave. Local priest Pavel Rish decided to bury the victims and document their "names" - the inmate numbers that were tattooed on their arms. The priest ordered the gravedigger to write down the numbers and this authentic document can be found at the Auschwitz Archive. There is a copy of the document at the new Holocaust History Museum at Yad Vashem.

When they left the camp, the inmates received a blanket, a piece of bread and one can of food for every four marchers. They were forced to walk for many kilometers in freezing cold weather, dressed in rags and wearing wooden clogs. They suffered from exhaustion and dysentery, and ate snow to assuage their hunger. Any inmate whose strength failed him and who lagged behind was immediately shot by the SS guards.

After a 59 km (36 miles) march, the inmates arrived at the railway station in the city of Gliwice, where they were loaded on open railway cars. They traveled for hours, in 20 degrees below zero weather, and many of them froze to death. When the train stopped, the SS guards forced the inmates to continue marching, even though they had not received any food for three days.

On January 22 they approached a forest near the towns of Mlyni and Rybnik. When they entered the forest the guards began shouting that partisans were attacking the convoy, and then they opened fire on the inmates. The site was filled with the dead and wounded.

Their funerals were held on January 26 and on February 12. Some of the bodies were brought in carts by local residents, from Mlyni to the cemetery in Książenice.

The existence of the mass grave was known to researchers and to a number of Israeli tour guides.

Following a visit to the site by members of the Israeli General Security Service, they conceived the idea of trying to identify the murder victims by the numbers that were carved on the gravestone, and to erect a gravestone with their names. Yad Vashem joined this important project whose entire essence is that Every Person has a Name.

Section 2 of the Yad Vashem Law, (1953) states that: "The task of Yad Vashem is to gather into the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish People who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their names..."

Even today, over 60 years after the Holocaust, Yad Vashem continues with the task of recreating the names and the life stories of all the Jews who perished in the Holocaust.

An initial communication to the Auschwitz Archive revealed that 26 of the murder victims were Jews, from Germany, Czech Lands, France, the Netherlands, Poland and Hungary. Six of those buried were Polish political prisoners and the others were of various nationalities. Some of the inmates' numbers were apparently miscopied, which makes them hard to identify.

To date 25 of the murder victims have been identified, 18 of who were Jews.

Yad Vashem conducted an investigation, using its existing sources of information: archive, pages of testimony, community books, commemorative books and more. Using these sources of information, we have managed to recreate the life stories of a large portion of the people whose names were identified.

[From numbers to people – the list of the victims, buried in Książenice, who were identified:](#)

Auschwitz No. Name & country of deportation

172626	Albert- Abraham Banet (✧ France)
8523	Stanislaw Bronish (Poland)
137433	Jakub Cymermann (✧ Poland)
116947	Norbert Freundlich (✧ Germany)
B 5949	Jeno Gabor (✧ Hungry)
142023	Jojne Gostinski (✧ Poland)
144260	Jakob Grostkowski (✧Poland)
A 5969	David Hauser (✧ Hungry)
A179919	Samuel Horwitz (✧The Netherlands)
B 9228	Samuel Kops (✧The Netherlands)
162328	Edward Kusmiercyk (Poland)
12453	Walerian Lenezycycki (Poland)
20205	Zygmunt Makowski (Poland)
17272	Jan Pluta (Poland)
166470	Danillo Perluga (Yugoslavia)
B6050	Polgar Bela (✧ Hungry)
43405	David Pastel (✧ France)
164030	Aron Schelvis (✧The Netherlands)
9050	Aleksander Szuc (Poland)
142530	Berek Szymankiewicz (✧ Poland)
B3376 *	Yoel Tintpulwer (✧ Poland)
A5315	David Urbach (✧ France)
F173913	Marc Weill (✧ France)
A5779	Marius Yungerman (✧ Hungry)
152147	Salomon Zurel (✧The Netherlands)

Auschwitz Nos. who are not identified yet:

F77274 (✧ Poland Ciechańow)	A16827 (✧ France)
169204 (✧ Poland Będzin)	71972 (?)
170421 (✧Czech Lands)	200901 (?)
A862 (✧Czech Lands)	201043 (?)
A3231 (✧ Hungry)	B15717 (?)
A4270 (✧ Hungry)	334 (?)
A6743 (✧ Hungry)	5778 (?)
A6974 (✧ Hungry)	Bez Nr. – no number
A7141 (✧ Hungry)	Bez Nr. – no number
B13700 (✧Czech Lands)	

* B3376 – this number appears twice on the list

We call on any person who is familiar with the story of the march and its victims – if you have any additional information about the people and their families, please send it to Yad Vashem. This will constitute a significant contribution to the important mission of uncovering the faces and the names of the victims of the Holocaust, and fulfilling the command of Every Person has a Name.

If you have any more information, please send it by mail to:
naama.galil@yadvashem.org.il yonah.kobo@yadvashem.org.il

* Ka-Tzetnik - Yechiel Dinur-Feiner is one of the survivors of that Death March