

LEGEND: A – Mourning hall    B – TIC JCB    C – Morgue



Löwenstamm & Spitz, Section 23B, Row No. 2, Graves No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13



Löwenstamm & Spitz, Section 23C, Row No. 1, Graves No. 3, 4, 5



Löwenstamm & Spitz, Section 26C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 4



Hauser, Section 25A, Row No. 1, Grave No. 1



Löwenstamm & Spitz, Section 24A, Row No. 1, Grave No. 4

## ▪ A guide to the Jewish Cemetery in Brno ▪ Masters Stone Masons ▪



Friedenthal,  
Section 11, Row No. 4, Grave No. 17



Friedenthal,  
Section 4, Row No. 2, Grave No. 21



Löwenstamm & Spitz, Section 24B, Row No. 1, Graves No. 1, 2, 3



Hauser, Section 23C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 7



Löwenstamm & Spitz,  
Section 26C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 23



Hauser,  
Section 1B, Row No. 2, Grave No. 2



Friedenthal,  
Section 12, Row No. 5, Grave No. 27



Tomola,  
Section 1C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 5



Tomola, Section 1B, Row No. 4, Grave No. 1



Dressler,  
Section 4, Row No. 1, Grave No. 23



Dressler,  
Section 4, Row No. 1, Grave No. 1



Stone Masons’ Portraits

Jakob Friedenthal (1846 – 1892)

Only a little is known about the Jewish stone mason Jakob Friedenthal. He was a continuator in the stone mason tradition: he took over the family business his father had founded in 1836. Their stone masonry workshop was at first located at 61 Hybešova Street and later at 73 Křenová Street. Friedenthal himself lived at 1 Skořepka Street.

Jakob Friedenthal died 46 years old and is buried in the Jewish cemetery of Brno. His tombstone features a symbol of a stone mason's granulating hammer, called 'crandall', and marking tools with a wide stone chisel. The stone mason workshop however did not perish after Jakob Friedenthal's death, as is evident from the preserved signatures "Friedenthal's followers".

Löwenstamm & Spitz

The Jewish stone masonry company Löwenstamm & Spitz was formed by merging two stone mason workshops: the workshop owned by brothers Julius (1864–1939) and Salomon (1868–1942) Löwenstamm and the workshop of Jakob Spitz (1860–1933).

The Löwenstamm brothers first operated in their hometown of Třebíč; later they set up a shop in Brno, where they purchased the stone mason workshop which formerly belonged to Jakob Friedenthal, at 73 Křenová Street.

Jakob Spitz, originally from Ivanovice na Hané, had a workshop in Brno at 55 Křenová Street. One of the largest stone masonries in Moravia was established in 1912 by merging the two workshops. The company operated until 1939, when it ceased to exist due to the onset of Nazism.

The chronologically older signatures of Jakob Spitz and brothers Löwenstamm at the Brno Jewish cemetery are separate while their more recent tombs are signed with the co-brand name Löwenstamm & Spitz.

Both Julius and Solomon Löwenstamm and Jakob Spitz are buried in the local Jewish cemetery. Emmerich Spitz, who represented the Spitz stone masonry within the joint company after the death of Jacob Spitz, is buried here as well.

Eduard Hauser (1840–1915)

The master stone mason Eduard Hauser was the founder of the modern stone industry in Austria. He distinguished himself by introducing mechanization into stone processing and became a major Austrian supplier of stone works. After the First World War, however, the demand for stone-cutting work declined and his company came to an end.

As a contractor Eduard Hauser was involved in the construction of the Vienna Court Opera, Hofburg Palace and the Vienna University of Technology. Among other things, Hauser made a stone pedestal for the Beethoven monument in Vienna and built over forty churches during his life.

Eduard Hauser won numerous awards for his work and later was appointed the master stonemason of the imperial-royal court. In Brno, Hauser conducted the stone masonry works during the construction of the towers on the St. Peter and Paul Cathedral in 1904–1905.

Eduard Hauser is buried in the Heiligenstadt cemetery in Vienna.

The Jewish Cemetery of Brno

The mourning hall at the Jewish Cemetery in Brno-Židenice (on the front page) was built according to a project by Joseph Nebelhosteny (1852–1921) and was put into service in 1900. The mourning hall is used to give the last farewell to the deceased.

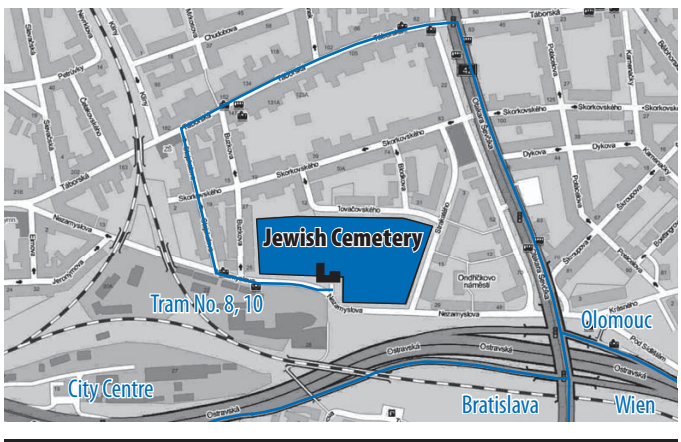
After the funeral rites, the coffin with the deceased is carried to the cemetery and buried into the ground. Generally, after eleven months a tombstone is erected on the grave.

It is characteristic of the Jewish Cemetery of Brno that the best stone masons were contacted to craft the local gravestones and – together with architects and designers – turned many funeral buildings into art.

The tombstones and grave curbs bear as many as nearly two thousand signatures identifying a number of stone masonries. The most distinguished names include: Adolf Loos Sr., J. E. Tomola, Franz Dressler, Jakob Friedenthal, Eduard Hauser and Löwenstamm & Spitz.

**The Jewish Cemetery and the TIC of the Jewish Community of Brno**  
Nezamyslova 27, Tel: +420 544 526 737  
615 00 Brno-Židenice E-mail: tic@jewishbrno.eu

**Open daily except Saturdays and Jewish holidays.**  
November–March: 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Fridays 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM  
April–October: 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Fridays 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM





Evropská unie  
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Investice do vaší budoucnosti



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Jihomoravský kraj

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MASTERS STONE MASONS

A Guide to the Brno Jewish Cemetery



www.jewishbrno.eu

Stone Masons’ Portraits

Adolf Loos Sr. (1829 – 1879)

Adolf Loos Sr. was a famous Brno sculptor and stonemason, father of the world-famous architect Adolf Loos (1870-1933). Adolf Loos Sr. is well-known for his sculptures and stone monuments; he participated in the construction of many buildings in Brno. He was the supplier of all sculptural and stone works in the psychiatric hospital of Černovice, conducted stone work on the building of the Constitutional Court and decorated the facade of the German Grammar School (later JAMU) with portrait medallions of important scientists. He is the author of the monument dedicated to the students of the Office Cadet Training School close to the Carthusian monastery at Božetěchova Street. In the vicinity of Brno there are many Crucifixion columns and tombstones crafted by Loos Sr. The marble for his works was brought from a quarry he leased in the village of Nedvědice.

After his demise the workshop was managed for a period of time by his widow Marie Loos. Aside from the Adolf Loos signature, also the signature "Loos wve" (Widow of Loos) can be found at the Jewish cemetery of Brno. The house he was born in and his workshop are commemorated by a memorial plaque at the entrance to the Continental Hotel.

Johann Eduard Tomola (1845 – 1907)

The sculptor and stonemason Johann Eduard Tomola was born in the village of Rousínov. In Brno, he met Adolf Loos Sn. whose company he then joined. He gradually became a shop assistant, store manager and chief clerk and ultimately a partner. Later he disaffiliated and founded his own stonemason shop.

J. E. Tomola built the main altar in the church of St. Jacob, according to the design by Heinrich von Ferstel. He furnished the facade of the building of the Valentin Gerstbauer Fund on Svobody Square with four monumental sculptures of Atlas according to the design by the sculptor Lux. Together with Adolf Loos Sr., he conducted the stone mason work for the Municipal Parliament in Brno. Tomola also participated in building the monument to Louis Raduit de Souches on the eastern bastion of the castle of Špilberk in 1902. Tomola's individual works comprise the monument to Schiller at Koliště and a number of tombstones and Crucifixion columns in Brno and its vicinity. Tomola's villa with his studio at 21 Hybešova Street is considered one of the distinguished buildings in Brno.

Franz Dressler (1846–1885)

The stone mason a sculptor Franz Dressler, father of the academic sculptor Alfred Dressler (1870–1919), was a student of Adolf Loos Sr.

He participated in building the monument to the Brno mayor and historian Christian d'Elvert in the park at Špilberk. He also co-authored the reconstruction of the portal to the Old City Hall. He created the sculptures on the roof and in the niches in the facade of the industrial art museum at 14 Husova Street; the widow of Adolf Loos participated in the building project of the museum as a stone mason contractor. Franz Dressler is also well-known as an author of a number of busts, i.e. of mayor van der Strass, Moravian governor Karl Korb von Weidenheim, or Franz Ritter von Kalina.

Masters Stone Masons



Adolf Loos Sr.,  
Section 1C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 1



Adolf Loos Sr.,  
Section 22B, Row No. 2, Grave No. 9



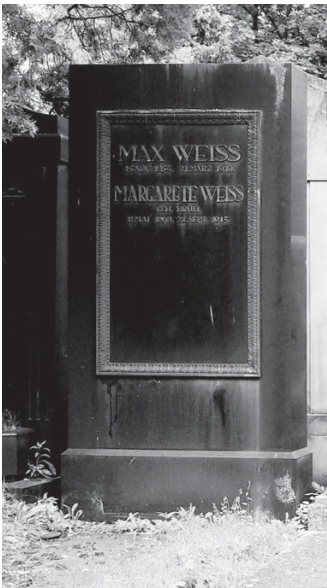
Widow of Loos,  
Section 1C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 13



Loos Sr. and Tomola,  
Section 2A, Row No. 4, Grave No. 5



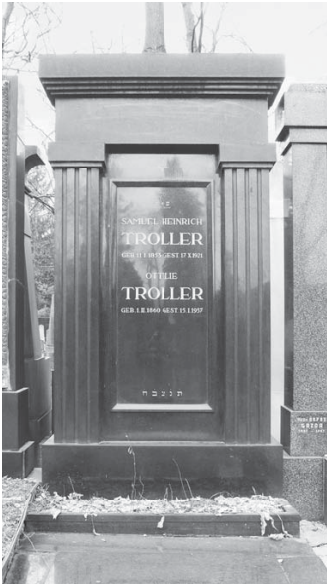
Tomola,  
Section 1B, Row No. 5, Grave No. 12



Tomola,  
Section 23C, Row No. 1, Grave No. 6



Tomola,  
Section 23A, Row No. 1, Grave No. 6



Tomola,  
Section 23B, Row No. 2, Grave No. 8