

Departure Date	Origin	Deportees	Arrival Date	Destination
31 st July 1942	Münster,Bielefeld	900/901	1 st August 1942	Theresienstadt

A total of 1,034 Jews from the area controlled by the Münster Gestapo HQ reached Theresienstadt in 5 transports. Only 135 lived to see the liberation of the camp. This transport included, among others, Jews from Bad Lippspringe, Bad Oeyenhausen, Bielefeld, Borghorst, Brakel, Bocholt, Brackwede, Bückeberg, Bünde, Burgsteinfurt, Detmold, Dülmen, Frille, Fürstenau, Gelsenkirchen, Herford, Höxter, Havixbeck, Lathen, Leer, Lemgo, Lingen, Münster, Osnabrück, Paderborn (33 people) Salzkotten, Schötmar, Silixen, Sögel, Vlotho, Warburg and Weseke. The bar "Kyffhäuser" served as assembly camp for Bielefeld and its environs.

The train went under the State Railways number "Da 77" and was designated "IX/1" in Theresienstadt. As early as 25th August 1942, 3 persons were inserted into a transport from Theresienstadt to Maly Trostinec near Minsk. In September and October 1942, a further 242 persons were transferred to Treblinka, near Warsaw. At the start of 1943, 62 persons were taken to Auschwitz, and in the course of 1944, another 191 persons. Of the deportees from this transport remaining in Theresienstadt, only 65 lived to see the liberation of the Ghetto.

The deportation of elderly Jews from eastern Westphalia on the 31st July 1942 concluded an initial group of transportations from the German Reich and Vienna to Theresienstadt that had commenced in mid-June 1942 and had involved some 16 special trains, each carrying about 1,000 deportees. As a result, the population of the Ghetto's inmates increased between the beginning of June and the end of July 1942 from 13,400 to 43,403 souls.

A. Gottwaldt and D. Schulle, *Die "Judendeportationen" aus dem Deutschen Reich 1941-1945*