

New stumbling stones in Frankfurt am Main

in remembrance of the victims of the National Socialist regime

9th to 11th of May 2022

9. Mai 2022 – Unveiling of a new stumbling stone

Ostend	Brüder-Grimm-Straße 35	Federlein , Anni, Auguste Gitel, Hilde und Max	10:00
--------	------------------------	---	-------

10. Mai 2022 - Laying of new stumbling stones by the artist Gunter Demnig

Dornbusch	Ebersheimstraße 5	Stolperstein-Schwelle vor dem ehemaligen Jüdischen Kinderheim der Flersheim-Sichel-Stiftung	10:00
Nordend	Holzhausenstraße 14	Natt , Bernhard, Clara, Ernst Martin, Hugo and Walter	10:35
Westend	Fürstenbergerstraße 167	Erlanger , Dorothea, Lotte, Ludwig, Luise Charlotte and Paul Siegfried	11:05
Nordend	Fichardstraße 63	Schäfer , Elisabeth	11:40
Westend	Wolfsgangstraße 89	Haas , Benno, Johanna and Lore Amalie sowie Natt , Susanne Elise	12:05
Nordend	Lersnerstraße 30a	Vorchheimer , Bertram, Gerson, Gertrude and Irma	13:45
Nordend	Baustraße 10	Auerhan , Camilla, Egon Ernst, Felix and Heinz	14:15
Westend	Leerbachstraße 7 (früher 15, gegenüber 16)	Goldschmidt , Max and Ruth	14:45
Nordend	Baumweg 41	Oppenheimer , Erika and Siegbert	15:20
Ostend	Waldschmidtstraße 7	Klein , Albert, Leia Lotte and Sally	15:45
Bornheim	Bornheimer Landwehr 85	Wohl , Lotte	16:10

11. Mai 2022 - Laying of new stumbling stones by the artist Gunter Demnig

Innenstadt	Zeil 47 (früher 51)	Falk , Flora, Karoline, Norman and Samuel	09:30
Ostend	Waldschmidtstraße 13	Katz , Lieselotte and Wilhelm	10:00
Sachsenhausen	Paul-Ehrlich-Straße 41	Nussbaum , Bernhard, Elisabeth, Jakob, Marie and Reinhold	10:35
Westend	Reuterweg 73	Klibansky , Joseph	11:45
Westend	Eppsteiner Straße 45	Salomon , Agnes, Elsbeth, Judith, Max and Ulrich	12:15
Westend	Friedrichstraße 3	Katz , Elsa, Erich, Peter Adolf and Richard	13:50
Westend	Staufenstraße 31	Lismann , Ludwig	14:15
Bockenheim	Ludolfusstraße 9	Abeles , Anne-Marie, Elsie Hilde, Max Günther, Moritz; Schauss , Karoline	14:50
Bockenheim	Leipziger Straße 34	Maaß , Gertrud and Siegmund	15:20
Bockenheim	Marburger Straße 16	Bernard , Georg	15:50
Bockenheim	Schloßstraße 117	Cohn , Helga Jenny, Kurt, Margot und Richard Gerson	16:25
Nordend	Klettenbergstraße 18	Bock , Carl Anselm Alfred, Margarete Alice and Renate	17:05

Ostend**Brüder-Grimm-Straße 35****Auguste Gitel Federlein, née Meyer**

Date of birth: 13.10.1883

Deportation: 1942 Lublin

Date of death: unknown

Hilde Federlein

Date of birth: 5.1.1918

Escape: 1940 Palestine

Anni Federlein

Date of birth: 5.1.1918

Deportation: 18.8.1942 Theresienstadt

Date of death: 12.11.1942

Max Federlein

Date of birth: 14.7.1912

Escape: 1937 Palestine

Auguste Gitel Federlein was born in Frankfurt am Main. She had three children, her son Max, born in 1912, and the twins Hilde and Anni, born in Munich in 1918. She was the owner of the properties Brüder-Grimm-Straße 35 and Bethmannstraße 29, which she had to sell in May 1938. She also had a 10,000 Reichsmark share in the company "Leon Meyer u. Co. Bijouteriewaren" in Frankfurt, which was "aryanised". Auguste Federlein had to pay a so-called "Jewish capital levy" („Judenvermögensabgabe“) of 7,750 Reichsmark and so-called "Dego levies" (compulsory levy for emigration) of 1,500 Reichsmark. In 1939, a payment of 1,500 Reichsmark for the so called "Export Promotion Fund" was added. She had to auction off her entire home furnishings in 1938 to prepare for the escape of one of her daughters and her son. Auguste Federlein was a drawing and needlework teacher, and lastly a housewife. After the house was sold, she had to live as a subtenant in a furnished room at Gaußstraße 41/I from 1938 onwards, presumably together with daughter Anni. She last lived in the hospital of the Israelite community at Gagernstraße 36.

Max and Hilde Federlein called themselves Meir Nozani and Bilha Tenenbaum in Israel. They were originally a merchant and an office worker respectively. However, they had to live as farmers and lived in Beth-Yitzah and Schadmozh-Dvorah. Meir Nozani died in 1995, Bilha Tenenbaum in 2002.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Rom Elyashiv, whose mother was a daughter of Max Federlein. His family lives in Beit Yitzhak in Israel. The Stolpersteine were financed by Sabine Meder, Doris Franzmann and Bettina von Bethmann.

Dornbusch
Ebersheimstraße 5

Stolperstein threshold in front of the former Jewish children's home of the Flersheim-Sichel Foundation

THE JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME OF THE FLERSHEIM-SICHEL FOUNDATION STOOD HERE FROM 1865. IN 1939, MOST OF THE RESIDENTS WERE SAVED BY A CHILDREN'S TRANSPORT TO ENGLAND. FROM 1941 ONWARDS, ABOUT 80 CHILDREN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOME'S STAFF WERE DEPORTED TO NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMPS AND MURDERED. ONLY A FEW SURVIVED.

The Jewish children's home of the Flersheim-Sichel Foundation, was located at Ebersheimstraße 5 from 1930 to 1941. Around 1938, it housed about 40 boys. In 2019, a memorial plaque was installed and dedicated on the side of the nearby Bertramswiese.

The threshold was initiated and financed by the Dornbusch local council.

Literature: Moshe Ayalon Das jüdische Kinderheim der Flersheim-Sichel-Stiftung in Frankfurt am Main: Gründung, Blüte, Bedrohung, Rettung, Untergang, Frankfurt 1996.

Nordend
Holzhausenstraße 14

Hugo Natt

Date of birth: 18.04.1881
1938 Buchenwald
Escape: July 1939 England

Clara Natt, née Bischheim

Date of birth: 29.09.1889
Escape: July 1939 England

Ernst Martin Natt

Date of birth: 1.2.1913
Escape: July 1937 England

Walter Natt

Date of birth: 2.3.1915
Escape: June 1938 USA

Bernhard Natt

Date of birth: 14.1.1919
Escape: 1938 Holland
Detention: Juni 1943, November 1943
Bocholt court prison,
Deportation: 20.11.1943 Auschwitz
Liberation: 27.1.1945

Hugo Natt was born in Kreuznach, he was married to Clara, née Bischheim. They had three sons: Ernst, Walter and Bernhard. Hugo Natt went to school in Kreuznach from 1890 to 1899 and obtained his Abitur. His parents were the wine merchant Joseph Natt and Rosa Natt, née Heil. He studied medicine and, after obtaining his licence to practise medicine in 1904, worked as an assistant in the psychiatric clinic in Giessen, later in Leipzig and Breslau. In 1907 he settled in Frankfurt as a general practitioner.

During the First World War, he was a senior physician with the infantry regiment 81. After suffering from gas poisoning, he was sent to the relief detachment with the railway regiment Hanau. For his services to Germany during the First World War, he was awarded the Iron

Cross First Class. He published a book about his experiences: "Zwischen Schützengraben und Skalpell: Kriegstagebuch eines Arztes 1914-1918".

In 1938 he was detained in Buchenwald. After his release, he fled to England with his wife.

Ernst Natt was a dental technician and had developed a special process for firing jacket crowns. He was able to obtain a work permit for England on the guarantee of an Australian dentist.

Bernhard Natt had to discontinue his school education at the Musterschule, began an apprenticeship as a carpenter and was then able to flee to Holland to be trained in a practical preparatory course for his emigration to Palestine. After Germany occupied Holland in May 1940, he managed to get by for a while with false papers. When the deportations began, he tried to go into hiding in Germany as a "Dutch civilian worker", which he succeeded in doing from February to June 1943. During a routine check, his lack of a Dutch passport was discovered. Bernhard Natt was arrested, first taken to the Bocholt court prison and later to the house of correction. In November 1943, the Nazis deported him by train to Auschwitz.

Dr Hugo Natt died in London on the 31st of October 1963, Clara Natt on the 13th of March 1975.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Michael Natt, grandson of Ernst Martin Natt and Susanne Elise Haas and financed by the Westphal family.

Literature:

Bernhard Natt: Returning from Auschwitz. Zwei Briefe, ein Telegramm. In: Gottfried Kößler/Angelika Rieber/Feli Gürsching, „...dass wir nicht erwünscht waren“, Frankfurt 1993, S. 158-162

Bernhard Natt: Ein deutsch-patriotischer Jude kommt ins Konzentrationslager. In: Petra Bonavita, Assimilation Verfolgung Exil. Frankfurt 2002, S. 83-90.

Nordend

Fürstenbergerstraße 167

Paul Siegfried Erlanger

Date of birth: 17.11.1885

Date of death: 18.7.1933

Lotte Erlanger, née Rosenow

Date of birth: 25.12.1885

Ludwig Erlanger

Date of birth: 19.08.1922

Escape: 1939 England

Luise Charlotte Erlanger

Date of birth: 5.9.1915

Escape: 1939 South Africa

Dorothea Erlanger

Date of birth: 20.11.1916

Escape: 1939 South Africa

Paul Siegfried Erlanger was born in Frankfurt, and was the son of Johann Wolfgang Erlanger (1836-1887) and the non-Jewish Jenny Charlotte, née Strauss (1851-1929). The non-Jewish

Lotte Erlanger, née Rosenow, was born in Königsberg. They had three children considered "Mischlinge": Ludwig, Luise Charlotte and Dorothea. Paul Siegfried Erlanger was a district court judge. He fell ill at the end of 1932 and died of a brain tumour. It is not known whether he was dismissed in April 1933 by the National Socialist "Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service".

Ludwig Erlanger lived in Redditch/Worcestershire after his escape, married Olwen Woolner, née Stirchley (born 1919) in 1945 and had seven children with her: Paul (born 1946), Ingrid (1947-1954), Michael (1948-1969), Pamela (1951-1952), Victoria (born 1952), Simon David (born 1959) and Mathew (born 1963). Luise Erlanger married Georg Hurson in South Africa and remained childless. Dorothea Erlanger married Horst Klein in South Africa.

After the children fled, Lotte Erlanger moved to Holzhausenstraße 5. She died at the end of the 1970s.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Beatrice Oelkers/Berlin, whose grandmother was a sister of Lotte Erlanger, and financed by Leon Fryszer.

Nordend Fichardstraße 63

Elisabeth Schäfer

Date of birth: 24.12.1886

Date of death: 11.8.1939 (suicide)

Elisabeth Schäfer, also called Elsa, was born in Budapest (Hungary). She was unmarried and worked as a professional pianist and as a music instructor for piano and theory. In 1935 she lived at Fichardstraße 63 and finally at Leerbachstraße 87, a "Judenhaus" where people subject to the National Socialist anti-jewish housing policy were forced to live. 98 of them were deported and murdered.

Elisabeth Schäfer probably committed suicide out of despair over the increasing persecution. Her grave is located at the New Jewish Cemetery, Eckenheimer Landstraße.

The Stolperstein was initiated by Maja Figge/Berlin, whose great-grandfather was Elisabeth Schäfer's brother, and financed by Elke Klug.

Westend
Wolfsgangstraße 89

Benno Haas

Date of birth: 18.3.1877
Escape: Mai 1938 Switzerland, France,
England

Susanne Elise Haas

Date of birth: 16.7.1919
Escape: 1.5.1936 England

Johanna Haas, née Gerstl

Date of birth: 3.3.1895
Escape: Mai 1938 Switzerland, France,
England

Lore Amalie Haas

Date of birth: 3.8.1920
Escape: Mai 1938 Switzerland, France,
England

Benno Haas was born in Mannheim as the son of Siegmund and Elise Haas, née Mellwitz. He was married to Johanna "Hansi" Haas, née Gerstl. They had two daughters. He attended the Fusterschule in Mannheim, then the Kaiser-Friedrich-Gymnasium in Frankfurt.

He completed his "one year" with Regiment 8 I in Frankfurt; in the First World War he enlisted with the Landwehr Infantry Regiment 87. From 1895 to 1921 he worked for the gemstone trading company N.M Oppenheimer at Taunusstraße 7 as a representative for southern Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy with profit sharing, and in 1922 as a gemstone merchant with an office at Wolfsgangstraße 89.

Susanne Elise Haas married Ernst Martin Natt in England. Benno Haas lived at 139 Chomley Gordon in London and died in London on 13 February 1961; Johanna Haas died on 4 October 1979.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Michael Natt, grandson of Ernst Martin Natt and Susanne Elise Haas.

Literature: Gottfried Kößler/Angelika Rieber/Feli Gürsching, „...dass wir nicht erwünscht waren“, Frankfurt 1993

Nordend**Lersnerstraße 30a****Gerson Vorchheimer**

Date of birth: 18.1.1885
Detention: 12.11.1938 to 12.12.1938
Buchenwald
Escape: 1939 Argentina

Gertrude Vorchheimer

Date of birth: 25.1.1917
Escape: 1939 Argentina

Bertram Vorchheimer

Date of birth: 9.12. 1919
Escape: 1936 Argentina

Irma Vorchheimer, née Rosengarten

Date of birth: 17.1.1894
Escape: 1939 Argentina

Gerson (Georg) Vorchheimer was born in the Lower Franconian town of Thüngen near Karlstadt in today's Main-Spessart district. He was the son of the cattle merchant Louis (Fromm Løb) Vorchheimer (1853-1933) and his wife Trautchen/Treuchtein, née Freudenstein (born 1855). He had four siblings.

Gerson Vorchheimer attended school in Thüngen. Since the middle of the 19th century there had been a Jewish primary school in the village. In 1880, the Jewish community built a synagogue in the old Jewish school. The deceased were buried in Laudenbach, today the second largest Jewish cemetery in Lower Franconia with its 2,300 preserved gravestones. Many of the Jewish citizens living in Thüngen made a living from trading in livestock, fabrics, wood and iron goods. Around 1900, about 231 Jewish citizens lived in Thüngen, which was about 20% of the population.

Gerson Vorchheimer came to Frankfurt around 1912. In the city's directory he is registered in 1912 as merchant and with the first name Georg. On 28 February 1916 he married Irma Rosengarten, born in Frankfurt, daughter of the merchant Isaak Rosengarten (born 1862) and Karoline, née Flörsheim (born 1870), who lived at Hammanstraße 3 in Frankfurt.

After their marriage, Gerson Vorchheimer and his wife Irma lived at Lersnerstraße 30a and had two children: Gertrude and Bertram. After 1933, Bertram had to leave school one year before graduating with his Abitur, and fled alone to Argentina in 1936 to live with his uncle Dr. Rosengarten. In 1937, the family of three moved to Leerbachstraße 105.

Gerson Vorchheimer was arrested on November 9, 1938, in the course of the Pogrom Night and imprisoned as "Aktionsjude" (Action Jew) in the Buchenwald concentration camp. Here, over 9,000 Jewish men were imprisoned, mistreated and robbed; with the intention of forcing them to emigrate.

After his release on 12 December 1938, he prepared the escape of his family to Argentina. His passport shows the date February 1939. The family fled via England to Buenos Aires.

Irma Vorchheimer's mother Karoline Rosengarten was also able to flee to Argentina on 30 September 1941, after her husband Isaak had died in Frankfurt on 9 March 1941. She died in Buenos Aires on 20 October 1944. The family of her sister Berta and another brother, who had still been in Frankfurt in 1939, also succeeded in escaping abroad.

After the escape, Gertrude Vorchheimer married Albert Weber (born 1906) from Wormersdorf in Rhineland-Palatinate. They had two children. Albert Weber died on 8 March 1971, Gertrude on 24 October 2007.

After his arrival in Buenos Aires, Beltran (Bertram) Vorchheimer first undertook an apprenticeship and worked in the metal industry for a few years. In 1952 he became self-employed after working in a machine turning shop, first as an employee and later as a partner. He married Cecilia Gisman (Chola) (1920-1986), who was born on 11 January 1920. They had two children called Eduardo and Monika. Beltran Vorchheimer died on 7 December 1996 in Buenos Aires. Gerson Vorchheimer died on 12 September 1964, his wife Irma approximately 1976.

The laying of the Stolpersteine was initiated by Eduardo and Monika Vorchheimer and was financed by a history class of the Heinrich Kleyer School, Ivo Mitsiev and Thassilo von Einem.

Nordend

Baustraße 10

Camilla Auerhan, née Funkenstein

Date of birth: 3.6.1888

Deportation: 1942 Majdanek

Date of death: unknown

Felix Auerhan

Date of birth: 25.6.1889

Deportation: 22.11.1941 Kaunas

Date of death: 25.11.1941

Egon Ernst Auerhan

Date of birth: 7.11.1925

Escape: 16.4.1940 USA children's transport

Heinz Auerhan

Date of birth: 2.9.1921

Escape: Decembre 1934 USA children's transport

Felix Auerhan was born in Jarocin, Poland, Camilla Felix Auerhan in Einsiedl near Marienbad in Czechoslovakia. They married in Frankfurt on 15 June 1920. Felix Auerhan ran a small shop for household articles, first in the Sachsenhausen district and from 1933 in Baustraße 10, where the family lived on the third floor. During the NSDAP boycott action on 1 April 1933, SA guards stood in front of the shop. The mother was a housewife and did sewing work. The family belonged to liberal Judaism and attended the main synagogue. Heinz Auerhan celebrated his bar mitzvah there in September 1934.

After the parents' divorce on 25 August 1937, the mother, who held custody, placed Egon in the Orthodox Jewish orphanage "Abraham Frank House" at Aachener Straße 443 in Cologne. The father moved out of the shared flat to Wöhlerstraße 28. In the course of the November pogrom, Egon was deported to Buchenwald on the day of his bar mitzvah, but was released after a short time. He left Germany in mid-April 1940 with a Quaker organised children's shipment via Italy and with an affidavit (sworn guarantee) from his brother's foster family. On 16 April 1940, he boarded the Italian passenger ship "Conte di Savoia" in Genoa and arrived in New York on 24 April 1940.

He travelled on to Chicago to the Mossler family, where he was finally reunited with his brother. Because his foster mother rejected him, he had to leave his brother and the family again after a few months. After an interim stay with an aunt in Indiana, the German Jewish Children Aid (GJCA) placed him with another foster family in Chicago. He stayed there until he joined the US army in 1943. From 1944 to June 1946, he came to Europe as a soldier and worked in Germany and Austria as a translator and interrogator with the US Army's Counter Intelligence Corps (GC). During this time he changed his first name to Ed. After his discharge from the army in June 1946, he moved to Indiana to live with his brother and the Mossler family, and adopted their name. In 1946, the brothers moved to California with the Mossler family. There, in 1947, they opened the family business "Phil Mossler and Sons, Manufacture Representatives", a wholesale business for household goods in Santa Monica. At times they both worked together in the company, at times Hy Mossler worked for another company in the same industry. Ed, who had reinstated his brother as a partner in later years, left the business to him when he retired in the late 1990s.

On 22 January 1955, Ed Mossler married Eleanor (Ellie) Grünbaum in Los Angeles. Their two sons were born there in 1958 and 1960, and their daughter in 1963. Hy Mossler married and had two sons and a daughter with his wife Marcia. The two brothers remained close until the end of their lives. Ed Mossler died on 21 March 2014 and Hy Mossler on 2 June 2016 at the age of 95, both in Los Angeles.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Renate Hebauf and financed by Felix Assmann and Edith Erbrich.

Literature: Renate Hebauf, Du wirst nach Amerika gehen. Flucht und Rettung unbegleiteter jüdischer Kinder aus Frankfurt am Main in die USA zwischen 1934 und 1935. Frankfurt 2022.

Westend

Leerbachstraße 7 (formerly Leerbachstraße 15)

Max Goldschmidt

Date of birth: 3.7.1902

Escape: Februar 1937 England

Ruth Goldschmidt, née Baum

Date of birth: 8.3.1916

Escape: Februar 1937 England

Max Goldschmidt was born in Sterbfritz in Eastern Hesse as the son of Klara Goldschmidt-Hirsch and David Goldschmidt. He had six siblings. His father was a salesman for agricultural machinery. Max Goldschmidt became interested in car technology at an early age. Among other things, he improved clutches and shock absorbers. He had his own engineering office in Frankfurt, the "Mecano" company. He held his own patents and obtained American car industry licences in Detroit. As a business partner of Ernst Sachs, he helped to reorient "Fichtel and Sachs" from bicycle technology to standardised engine parts for two- and four-wheelers. After the death of Ernst Sachs in 1932, his son Willy Sachs, a NSDAP member, forced Max Goldschmidt out of the collective contracts as early as 1934. The latter took legal action against this. The lawsuit ended in a settlement and initiated Max Goldschmidt's preparations to flee the country.

On 5 May 1936, Max Goldschmidt married Ruth Baum from Telemannstraße 5 in Frankfurt's Römer. They were married in the Unterlindau synagogue by Rabbi Jakob Horovitz. They then moved to Leerbachstrasse 15. Ruth was the daughter of Fanny Baum-Jacobson and Andreas Baum from Telemannstrasse 5. She had attended the Viktoriaschule in Frankfurt's Westend, but had to leave it as early as 1933. In 1936, she was training to become a medical laboratory assistant at the Jewish hospital in Berlin.



Mac Goldsmith

In January 1937, Ruth Goldschmidt fled to Switzerland, where she rejoined Max Goldschmidt a week later. His small fortune was almost completely lost in the forced transactions and through special taxes. Both fled to England. They had two children: John David Goldschmidt was born on 1 August 1938 in London and Ann Frances Goldschmidt on 6 November 1942 in Leicester. John D. Goldsmith is now President of the Anne Frank Fund (AFF) in Basel.

The British consul Smallbones in Frankfurt had prepared a new start for Max Goldschmidt in Leicester. There he founded the company "Metalastik". Ruth was committed to looking after the children who came to Great Britain with the transports in 1938/39. Max Goldschmidt was sent to an internment camp in 1939 as an "enemy alien" after the British entered the war. He was released after barely three months, as it was realised that his engineering skills could become important for their own war technology. The British military had found Max Goldschmidt's patent numbers on captured tank tracks from the Rommel campaign.

In 1941, Ruth and Max Goldschmidt were deprived of their German citizenship. Subsequently, they applied for British citizenship, which they received in 1946. The family now called themselves Goldsmith. Ruth and Mac Goldsmith were involved in charitable and civic work, including the Central British Fund for Refugees (CBF).

As early as 1946, Mac Goldsmith filed a lawsuit against "Fichtel and Sachs" in order to obtain rehabilitation and compensation. The trial ended in 1951 in a settlement with a deplorable compensation. However, he was able to use this money to support numerous family members who had fled to the USA and to lay the foundation for a music library (1964), which he donated to his new home.

In 1967, Mac Goldsmith was awarded the Queens Award for Industry. An honorary chief financial officer of the University of Leicester for many years, he was granted the title of Dr. h.c. there in 1971. In 1972 he was declared an honorary citizen of the city of Leicester. He died there on 15 May 1983. Ruth Goldsmith died in London on 20 November 2010.

The Stolpersteine were initiated and financed by Helga Dierichs/Munich.

Nordend
Baumweg 41

Max Oppenheimer

Date of birth: 25.01.1881

Escape: 8.12.1939 USA

Siegbert Oppenheimer

Date of birth: 28.3.1920

Escape: 28.7.1937 USA

Henriette Oppenheimer, née Sandel

Date of birth: 27.09.1888

Escape: 8.12.1939 USA

Erika Oppenheimer

Date of birth: 1.5.1931

Escape: 21.10.1936 USA

Adelheid Oppenheimer

Date of birth: 13.09.1875

Escape: 9.12.1939 USA

Max Oppenheimer was born in Gedern, Henriette Oppenheimer, née Sandel, in Hirschhorn am Neckar. They were married, had two children, Siegbert and Erika, and lived at Baumweg 41. Max Oppenheimer was a upholstery master. For his services in the First World War he was awarded the Iron Cross. After recovering from a severe fight and losing his house and business in Gedern, he moved to Frankfurt, where he was registered at Mauerweg 36 in 1935.

Erika Oppenheimer fled Hamburg in 1936 and arrived in New York on 30 October. She lived the rest of her life in New York City, married another German refugee, the painter and decorator Joseph Bachrach, and had two sons and a grandson with him. She died on 27 December 2001.

Max and Henriette Oppenheimer managed to escape from Rotterdam on the SS Veendam to the USA, arriving in New York on 22 December 1939. Max Oppenheimer continued to work there as an upholsterer. Henriette Oppenheimer lived with her son Siegbert and his wife after her husband's death. She died on 13 January 1983.

Adelheid Oppenheimer was Max Oppenheimer's half-sister and was also born in Gedern. She left Germany on the SS Pennland from Antwerp and arrived in New York harbour on 23 December 1939. She also lived in New York City, remained unmarried and helped raise Erika Oppenheimer's two children until she became too ill to do so.

Siegbert Oppenheimer was also born in Gedern. He had worked as an apprentice for a painter and decorator. He fled to the USA from Hamburg on the SS Manhattan in 1937. He married Margot Oppenheimer née Baer in June 1954. They had a daughter, a son and five grandchildren. Siegbert Oppenheimer died on 18 January 1997.

Max Oppenheimer's sister, Paulina Stern, born in 1882, and her husband Leo Stern, born in 1882, lived in Meinerzhagen and were deported from Dortmund to Zamosc on 30 April 1942, where they perished.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Deborah Oppenheimer, daughter of Siegbert Oppenheimer, who lives in Massachusetts/USA, and financed by Bettina von Bethmann.



Obituary for Max Oppenheimer



Newspaper advertisement from New York

Ostend

Waldschmidtstraße 7

Leia Lotte Klein,

née Zanger

Date of birth: 18.12.1887

Deportation: 28.10.1938 Beuthen („Polen-Aktion“), Krakau, deported (unknown)

Date of death: unknown Ende 1939

Albert Klein

Date of birth: 18.4.1923

Escape Palestine

Sally Klein

Date of birth: 31.1.1920

Escape 1936 Palestine

Date of death: 4.10.1940

Leia Lotte Klein was born in Sokolow (Poland) as the daughter of Rifka Zanger. She married Tobias/Todres Klein (21.11.1861- 29.10.1925) on 27 May 1919, with whom she had two sons, Albert and Sally. In her private flat at Waldschmidtstraße 7 she ran a guesthouse with a ritual lunch table, which she had to close in 1938 because of the anti-Semitic persecution. She then had to move to Rechneigrabenstraße 5.

After the "Polen-Aktion" ("Poland Action"), in which Jews without German passports were forcefully deported to the Polish border area, Leia Lotte Klein stayed for a long time in the district of Krakow in 1939 and was deported from there.

Sally (Shlomo) Klein was in the Israelite Orphanage at Röderbergweg 57 from 1926 to 1930 and then at the Samson-Rafael-Hirsch Secondary School until 1934. In Palestine he lived in Rodgas for 2 years, then joined a communal settlement in Aryeh near Hadera and then settled in Sda-Kliyahu, Emek Beth-Shean. He died on 4 October 1940 in the hospital of Affula. Albert Klein called himself Abraham Ben-Ami in Palestine and lived in Jerusalem.

The Stolpersteine were initiated and financed by the house's co-owner Neil Robertson.

Bornheim

Bornheimer Landwehr 85

Lotte Wohl

Date of birth: 2.10.1908

Deportation: 24.9.1942 Raasiku /Estonia

Date of death: unknown

Lotte Wohl was born in Stettin, as the daughter of Margaret and Adolf Wohl. She probably came to Frankfurt in 1938 in order to work in nursing. She moved into the nurses' home of the Association for Jewish Nursing at 85 Bornheimer Landwehr. Her move from Stettin is recorded as having taken place on 19 December 1938 and her move out to Gagernstraße 36 on 19 November 1940.

Jewish nursing had a well-established presence in Frankfurt; the nurses worked in the Jewish hospital at Gagernstraße 36, in Gumpert's Siechenhaus or in private nursing. In 1933, the number of nurses reached a high in the association's history with 47 and the number of students with 13. The National Socialists' seizure of power changed life and everyday work in a serious manner here too. From that point on, a nurse's occupational title was "Jewish nurse". The number of elderly and ill patients requiring treatment increased, as they were being treated less and less in the other institutions.

As from 1939, the city began the de facto expropriation of the Jewish community's properties and the association was dissolved by force in 1940. The nurses' home was confiscated by the Gestapo and given to the university hospital. The nurses who were living there had to move to the hospital in Gagernstraße. The whereabouts and fate of many of the residents remain unclear.

Lotte Wohl was deported from Berlin to Raasiku in Estonia. From several accounts of these transports, it is now known that only a few people were selected for work upon their arrival. The others were murdered immediately in the area of dunes and forests known as Kalevi-Liiva. A memorial to the murdered Jews was established here in 2004.

The Stolperstein was initiated by Lesley Urbach, whose mother was an aunt of Lotte Wohl, and financed by Bettina Eichhorn.

Innenstadt**Zeil 47 (formerly Zeil 51)****Samuel Falk**

Date of birth: 30.11.1882

Deportation: 10.11.-30.12.1938 Dachau

Escape: May 1939 Kuba, 1942 USA

Flora Falk

Date of birth: 20.9.1922

Escape: May 1939 Kuba, USA

Karoline Falk,

née Goldstein

Date of birth: 30.12.1893

May 1939 Kuba, USA

Norman Falk

Date of birth: 24.6.1928

Escape: May 1939 Kuba, USA

Samuel Falk was born in Sonnfeld/Baden as the son of Schmei Falk and Mina Falk, née Stern. On 21 August 1921 he married Karoline Goldstein in Crailsheim. They had two children: Flora and Norman. The family lived at Zeil 51. The house stood approximately where Kurt-Schumacher-Straße is today, not far from the present address of number 47.

Samuel Falk was a butcher and had a kosher butcher's shop called "Falk & Bloch", which he had to give up in 1938. Under duress, they had to sell a flat they had bought with their business partner Heinrich Bloch at Albusgasse 19 in 1938.

During the pogrom in November 1938, SS men came to storm the flat, tore an oven out of its foundation and shattered the dishes. Samuel Falk was taken away and brought to the concentration camp Dachau, where he was mistreated and forced into arduous labour. After his return, he was a broken and sick man. He had to report daily to the police in Klingerstraße.

The family fled to New York City in March 1939. Samuel Falk and Heinrich Bloch opened a kosher butcher shop in 1940 in the Washington Heights district of Manhattan. They chose the same name for it as for their shop in Frankfurt - "Bloch and Falk". Samuel stopped working in the shop in 1945 after suffering a heart attack. He died on 11 January 1951. His wife Karoline worked in the shop until a few days before she passed away on 15 January 1973.

Norman Falk lived in Leonia, New Jersey. In New York City in 1949, Flora Falk married Max Florsheim, who was born in Hunfeld in 1909 and had fled to the United States in 1933. They had two children: Faye and Stewart. Flora died on 21 January 2001. Norman Falk married Harriet Kravitz in 1959 and lived in Leonia, New Jersey. They had five children: Adam, Abigail, Penelope, David and Michael. Norman passed away on 15 June 1994.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Stewart Florsheim, son of Flora Falk, and financed by Bärbel Lutz-Saal and Ellen Holz. Samuel Falk was born in Sonnfeld/Baden as the son of Schmei Falk and Mina Falk, née Stern. On 21 August 1921 he married Karoline Goldstein in Crailsheim. They had two children: Flora and Norman. The family lived at Zeil 51.



Flora Falk

The house stood approximately where Kurt-Schumacher-Straße is today, not far from the present address, number 47.

Samuel Falk was a butcher and had a kosher butcher's shop called "Falk & Bloch", which he had to give up in 1938. Under duress, they had to sell a flat they had bought with their business partner Heinrich Bloch at Albusgasse 19 in 1938.

During the pogrom in November 1938, SS men came to storm the flat, tore an oven out of its foundation and shattered the dishes. Samuel Falk was taken away and brought to the concentration camp Dachau, where he was mistreated and forced into arduous labour. After his return, he was a broken and sick man. He had to report daily to the police in Klingerstraße.

The family fled to New York City in March 1939. Samuel Falk and Heinrich Bloch opened a kosher butcher shop in 1940 in the Washington Heights district of Manhattan. They chose the same name for it as for their shop in Frankfurt - "Bloch and Falk". Samuel stopped working in the shop in 1945 after suffering a heart attack. He died on 11 January 1951. His wife Karoline worked in the shop until a few days before she passed away on 15 January 1973.

Norman Falk lived in Leonia, New Jersey. In New York City in 1949, Flora Falk married Max Florsheim, who was born in Hunfeld in 1909 and had fled to the United States in 1933. They had two children: Faye and Stewart. Flora died on 21 January 2001. Norman Falk married Harriet Kravitz in 1959 and lived in Leonia, New Jersey. They had five children: Adam, Abigail, Penelope, David and Michael. Norman passed away on 15 June 1994.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Stewart Florsheim, son of Flora Falk, and financed by Bärbel Lutz-Saal and Ellen Holz

Ostend

Waldschmidtstraße 13

Lieselotte Katz, née Servos

Date of birth: 10.8.1910

Escape: Juni 1937 Haifa/Palestine

Wilhelm Katz

Date of birth: 1.2.1907

Escape: Februar 1937 Palestine

Lieselotte Katz, née Servos, was born in Alt-Oberhausen. Both parents were Jewish, her mother died in 1927. Her father Karl Servos was a butcher. Lieselotte Katz worked in her father's butcher's shop from as early as 1924 and completed an apprenticeship as a seamstress in Mühlheim/Ruhr from 1932 to 1934 working for Pauline Lukas, who fled in 1934. Together with her brother Otto Servos, Lieselotte was the owner of the family's butcher's shop. Otto Servos was detained in Dachau and later fled to Palestine.

On 26 April 1935, Lieselotte Servos married Wilhelm Katz. He was employed by Fränkel and Co. in Frankfurt, then by Heilmann and Co. in Essen. After the wedding, they moved to Waldschmidtstraße 13 in Frankfurt.

Wilhelm Katz fled to Palestine in 1937. At that time, Lieselotte Katz was pregnant. She first moved to Berlin, and from there also fled to Palestine via Trieste on the ship "Tel Aviv". She

arrived in Haifa on 31 June 1937. Lieselotte Katz fell ill with amoebic dysentery, causing her severe weight loss. Lieselotte and Wilhelm Katz did not get along in Palestine and divorced in Haifa in 1940 or 1941. In August 1941, Lieselotte Katz married the bus driver Alexander Giny, with whom she had a daughter.

After the war, Lieselotte Katz returned to live in Germany. In 1962, she was registered as living at 19 Schlegelstraße in Cologne under the name of Servos.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by the granddaughter, Katja Wollersheim/Meerbusch, and by and Ruth Wollersheim/Zülpich, daughter of Otto Servos. They were financed by Ellen Holz.

Sachsenhausen

Paul-Ehrlich-Straße 41

Jakob Nussbaum

Date of birth: 8.1.1873

Escape 1933 Palestine

Date of death: 19.12.1936

Marie Nussbaum,

née Grünebaum

Date of birth: 2.3.1893

Escape 1933 Palestine

Bernhard Nussbaum

Date of birth: 15.6.1917

Escape 1933 Palestine

Elisabeth Nussbaum

Date of birth: 14.11.1919

Escape 1933 Palestine

Reinhold Nussbaum

Date of birth: 5.3.1922

Escape 1933 Palestine

Jakob Nussbaum was born in Rhina/East Hesse. His parents were the brandy manufacturer Baruch Nussbaum (1835-1899) and his second wife Sarah, née Katz (1838-1911). He had four half-siblings from his father's first marriage: Samuel, Amalie, Meier and Rosa (1868-1932) and three siblings from his parents' marriage: Sophie, David and Benni. He attended primary school in Rhina from 1879 to 1882. When his father experienced economic difficulties, the family left Rhina and moved to Frankfurt in 1883. There he ran the shop "Baruch Nussbaum Spirits & Salt" in Obermainstraße.

Jakob Nussbaum attended the Samson Raphael Hirsch School. After obtaining his intermediate school-leaving certificate, he completed a commercial apprenticeship in his parents' shop. In 1893 he went to Munich in order to study painting, first at the preparatory school of the renowned Hungarian painter Simon Hollósy (1857-1918). From 1894 he studied at the academy, amongst others under Gabriel von Hackl (1843-1926), who trained his students in the exact reproduction of nature. Until the end of the 1890s, Nussbaum spent the summer months with Hollósy in the newly founded artists' colony of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare/Romania), a centre of open-air painting regarded as the cradle of modern Hungarian painting.

Between 1904 and 1913 he was a member of the Berlin Secession around Max Liebermann, Max Slevogt and Lovis Corinth, the "triumvirate of German Impressionism". Max Liebermann (1847-1935) became his mentor and friend.

By the turn of the century, Nussbaum was travelling between Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt. Visits to Tunisia followed in 1904, to Algeria in 1909 and to the seaside in Holland with Liebermann in 1908.

In 1908, Nussbaum became a member of the Frankfurt Zionist Association and took an interest in the developments in Palestine. From 1912 onward, he was a member of the art committee of the Frankfurter Kunstverein. During the First World War, Nussbaum was deployed to the Western Front as a soldier. Thanks to Max Liebermann, he soon received the status of war painter.

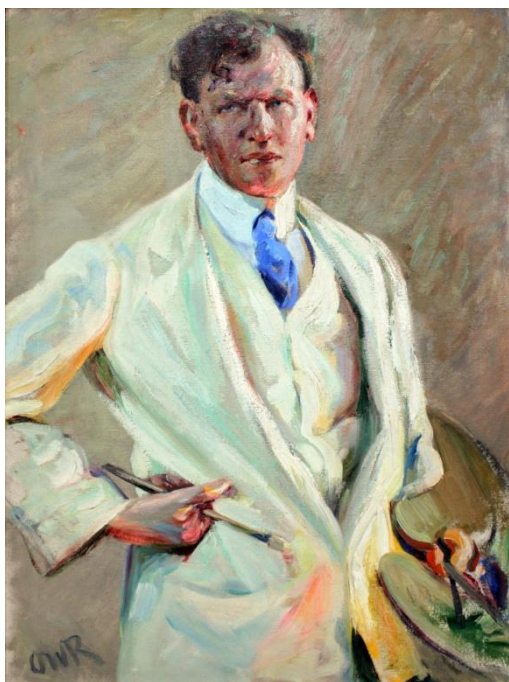
On 20 February 1917 he married Marie Grünebaum. After the birth of their first child, the family moved into the house of his wife and mother-in-law located in Paul-Ehrlich-Strasse in Sachsenhausen. In the 1920s he produced numerous portraits, for example that of mayor Hermann Luppe, first mayor Georg Voigt and city treasurer Bruno Asch, Leo Gans, Ludwig Heilbrunn, Julius Ziehen, Karl Kotzenberg, Henry Oswald as well as of many other personalities of the city's society.

Prior to the First World War, Nussbaum had already rented a room in the Städel studio building, before moving into a studio on the upper floor of the Liebieghaus in 1921. From 1919 at the latest and evidentially until 1929, he served as chairman of the Frankfurter Künstlerbund, and was also a member of the board of the "Verband der Kunstfreunde in den Ländern am Rhein" (Association of Friends of the Arts in the States on the Rhine) in 1923. From 1924 to 1926 he acted as first chairman of the "Wirtschaftlicher Verband bildender Künstler Westdeutschlands". In 1930 he was president of the Jewish Hermann-Cohen-Loge in Frankfurt (Order B'nai B'rith).

In 1925 he travelled to Palestine with his wife for three months. He produced a "Palestine Portfolio" with ten etchings of Jerusalem and the region around the Sea of Galilee. In 1926 he took over the directorship of a masters' studio at the city's School of Applied Arts on the Städel campus. In 1929, together with Max Beckmann, Richard Scheibe and Reinhold Ewald, he received the grand Honorary Prize of the City of Frankfurt. His lectureship at the masters' studio was extended "until further notice" on 1 April 1932. On his 60th birthday in 1933 he was honoured, among a number of other ways, by an exhibition of his work at the Städel and by being named an honorary member of the Frankfurter Künstlerbund.

After the National Socialist seizure of power, Nussbaum lost his teaching position at the Städelschule. The family fled to Palestine and settled at the southern end of the Sea of Galilee in the small village of Kinneret. Suffering from a duodenal ulcer, the painter was drained of all his strength by this new beginning. He died from the consequences of an abdominal operation in the district hospital of Afula. His grave is in Kinnereth. Marie Nussbaum died on 17 July 1968, Bernhard in 1990, Elisabeth (Elisheva) on 25 May 2016 and Reinhold (Avraham) on 30 August 1980. Numerous paintings at the Städel Art Institute outlasted the Nazi era and the war and were eventually returned to the family in Israel.

The Stolpersteine were initiated and financed by the Jakob Nussbaum Gesellschaft at the descendants' request.



Jakob Nussbaum,
Portrait von Otilie Roederstein 1909



Jakob Nussbaum,
Selbstportrait 1927

Westend

Mainzer Landstraße 36 (formerly 34)

Installation postponed

Hertha Wertheim, née Zedner

Date of birth: 8.11.1882

Escape: 1939 Brussels

Kurt Georg Wertheim

Date of birth: 13.9.1917

Escape: 11.11.1937 USA

Hermann Wertheim

Date of birth: 5.10.1861

Date of death: 31.5.1933

Ernst Paul Wertheim

Date of birth: 16.3.1918

Escape: 1939 Belgien

Käthe Wertheim

Date of birth: 4.9.1907

Escape

Kurt Georg Wertheim was born in Frankfurt, to Hermann and Hertha Wertheim, née Zedner. Hermann Wertheim (1861-1933) originated from Witzenhausen and was a private banker at Neue Mainzer Straße 45. Hertha Wertheim was born in Offenbach. She lived at Leerbachstraße 112 until 1938, and then at Kleine Wiesenau 8. They had three children: Käthe, Kurt Georg and Ernst Paul. Initially, the family lived in Marburg and, from 1909 onwards, in a three-storey house at Mainzer Landstraße 34 in Frankfurt am Mai. The house is no longer in existence and is now the commercial building at Mainzer Landstraße 36.

Kurt Wertheim attended the German Gymnasium, learned French, Latin and Greek and also took private English lessons. In 1933 he graduated with the Abitur and completed an apprenticeship at the import/export company "L.S. Mayer" from 1 April 1933 to 31 January

1936. He joined the Berlin offices of "L.S. Mayer" in 1935 or mid-1937, living at Burgunderstraße 2 in Berlin, although an address in a letter from his cousin Erich Fromm reads: Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Straße 53.

Thanks to the philosopher Erich Fromm, whose mother was Kurt Wertheim's mother's sister, Kurt was able to secure a visa to escape from Germany. Kurt Wertheim obtained an affidavit by Fromm that enabled him to get an appointment with the US Consul in Stuttgart. He departed from Hamburg and arrived in the US in New York via Cherbourg after about six days on 11 November 1937.

In spring 1939, he moved to Memphis to live with a friend from Frankfurt, Walter Bacharach, and changed his name to Curtis George Ward.

From autumn 1939 onwards he was employed at Mayer-Myers Paper Mill in Memphis, and soon afterwards got in contact with Mildred Haas/New York and Edgar Haas Sr. who had opened his own mattress factory called "Slumber Products" on South Parkway.

In 1941, he decided to volunteer for the army. He was first stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he became a naturalised American citizen. Then he was transferred to Camp Ritchie in Maryland and took lessons in translation and learning how to interrogate German prisoners of war. He was then transferred to the Military Intelligence Service. He belonged to a group known as "The Ritchie Boys".

Kurt Wertheim's work consisted of interrogating German prisoners in Europe. He went to Belgium when it was liberated on 4 February 1945. In Brussels, he found his brother and mother. Both mother and brother later came to live with him in Memphis/USA. Hertha Wertheim died on 15 March 1970.

In 1946, back in Memphis, he returned to work at "Slumber Products", the Sealy mattress manufacturer, advancing to the position of manager. He moved his mother to the USA in 1950, arranged a flat for her on New York's Upper West Side and sent her on holidays with Erich Fromm's mother to the Catskills and Lake Placid.

On 10 November 1957, he married Hedi Schulenklopper in New York, who was born two houses away in Frankfurt in 1930 and whose father owned a shoe factory. The latter was taken and brought to the Buchenwald concentration camp in 1935. On the condition that he hand over his factory, he was permitted to return to Frankfurt. The family fled to the USA and New York. Hedi Schulenklopper graduated from New York University and became a social worker in Harlem.

Curtis and Hedi Ward lived in Memphis and remained without children. Curtis worked at Slumber Products and Hedi began working for the Shelby County Department of Welfare. Curtis Ward retired in 1997. Hedi Ward died in 2007. Her sister and brother-in-law, together with their daughter, were deported shortly before liberation and were murdered in Auschwitz.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Lucy Loveless/New York and her mother Mary Loveless/Memphis, whose three daughters were the "Ersatz Grandchildren" of Curtis and Hedi Ward; and financed by Doris Franzmann and Nadine Lenke.



Kurt Wertheim, passport photo 1932



Kurt (left), father, brother, 1920s



Kurt Wertheim/Curtis George Ward
as soldier



Curtis and Hedi Ward with Jeffrey,
1960s



Curtis G. Ward on this 100th birthday

Westend

Reuterweg 73

Joseph Klibansky

Date of birth: 10.12.1902

Escape: 1934 France, 1936 Italy, 1939 France

Joseph Klibansky was born in Frankfurt. His father was a school headmaster. Joseph attended the Realschule of the Israelite Religious Community as well as the Goethe-Gymnasium. He graduated with his Abitur from the Wöhlerschule. His studies took him to Frankfurt, Munich, Berlin and Marburg, where he passed his bar exam at the Kassel Higher Regional Court in 1924. In 1928, he completed his assessor's examination in Berlin.

He became a lawyer at the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court and held offices at Unterlindau 19, Jakobstraße 17 and later at Hochstraße 6. His private residence until 1933 is registered at Reuterweg 73 in the Frankfurt address directory.

An active member of the tennis department of Eintracht Frankfurt, he played his first competitions for the club as early as 1921. In 1930, he received the Golden Honorary Pin (Goldene Ehrennadel) of the club.

After he had already been barred from appearance in court as of 31 March 1933, the Prussian Ministry of Justice imposed an occupational ban upon him in June 1933; as a result, he had to give up his law practice. After this, Joseph Klibansky undertook the management of a textile factory in Aschaffenburg.

In 1934 he was arrested in Aschaffenburg and taken into so-called "protective custody". After his release he fled: first to France, then to Italy, where he worked as a teacher in the Jewish community and as an economic advisor in Milan. With the expulsion of Jewish refugees from

Italy, he had to leave the country in 1939. He went back to France with his wife. Both survived the war.

Joseph Klibansky returned to Frankfurt in 1948. Together with his wife, he lived at Eyseneckstraße 26 and returned to work as a lawyer and also as a notary. He frequently represented Jewish victims of the National Socialist regime in their proceedings for restitution. In 1948, Joseph Klibansky became a board member of the re-established Jewish community. From then on, he worked pro bono as the legal advisor of the Jewish Regional Association of Hesse. In 1952 he joined the "Association for Freedom and Human Dignity".

Joseph Klibansky experienced serious health problems in the last years of his life and suffered three heart attacks from 1950 onwards. He died on 13 December 1957 and is buried in the New Jewish Cemetery in Frankfurt.

The Stolperstein was initiated and financed by Eintracht Frankfurt.

Westend

Eppsteiner Straße 45

Max Salomon

Date of birth: 3.11.1884

Deportation: 11.11.-20.12.1938

Buchenwald

Escape: 19.4.1939 Escape Great-Britain,
Septembre 1943 USA

Katharine Elsbeth Salomon,

née Schellens

Date of birth: 14.3.1884 Zabern

Escape: May 1941 USA

Agnes Salomon

Date of birth: 11.7.1921

Escape: May 1941 USA

Ulrich Salomon

Date of birth: 15.6.1919

Escape: May 1941 USA

Judith Salomon

Date of birth: 26.2.1915

Escape: May 1941 USA

Max Salomon was born in Frankfurt to Emil Carl Salomon (1852-1933) and Hilda Salomon, née Mayerfeld (born 1855) who were originally from Homberg in the Vogelsberg district. He had three siblings: Alfred Simon Salomon (born 1879), Adolph Salomon (born 1880) and Babette Balla Salomon (born 1883). Max Salomon was married to the non-Jewish Katharine Elsbeth Salomon, née Schellens, born in Zabern in Alsace. The couple had three children: Agnes, Ulrich and Judith.

Max Salomon was a doctor of law and worked as a lawyer and notary. He worked for the Frankfurt branch of the Disconto-Gesellschaft in 1913. He advanced to head of secretary (in the underwriting department). In 1925 he joined the Disconto's offices in Elberfeld (Elberfeld being part of Wuppertal today), where he became head of the inner office. In mid-1929 he was appointed full director and co-manager for the Erfurt branch of the Disconto-Gesellschaft. He held on to this position even after the merger between Disconto-Gesellschaft and Deutsche Bank. By the end of 1934, he was prematurely retired because of his Jewish descent. As early as mid-1934, Salomon moved his residence back to Frankfurt.

Max Salomon was arrested in 1938 and taken to the Buchenwald concentration camp. After his release, he succeeded in fleeing to Great Britain in 1939, later to the USA. His wife and children first stayed in Frankfurt and moved to Kettenhofweg 116, but then fled to the USA in 1941.

In the post-war period, the family lived in Great Britain, where Max Salomon adopted his wife's maiden name, Schellens, and anglicised it to Shellens. He published a series of writings on legal philosophy under the name M. S. Shellens, which were noted amongst specialists in the field. After her marriage, Agnes lastname became Shag. In 1961, she lived in Manor Hill, Tamerton-Foliot, Plymouth in England.

The Stolpersteine were initiated and financed by Deutsche Bank.

Westend

Friedrichstraße 3

Adolf Katz

Date of birth: 28.01.1873

Escape: 26.1.1939 South Africa

Richard Katz

Date of birth: 17.04.1910

Escape: 26.1.1939 South Africa

Elsa Katz, née Strauss

Date of birth: 09.11.1879

Escape: Januar 1939 South Africa

Erich Katz

Date of birth: 14.4.1906

Detention: 10.-29.11.1938 Buchenwald

Escape: 26.1.1939 South Africa

Adolf and Elsa Katz, née Strauss, lived in Frankfurt's Westend and had two sons, Richard and Erich. At Friedrichstraße 3, Adolf Katz had founded a shop for manufacture goods in 1905.

From April 1912 to March 1921 Erich Katz attended the Realschule der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinschaft (secondary school of the Jewish religious community), later known as Samson Raphael Hirsch School. He followed this with a two-year banking apprenticeship at the Gebrüder Goldschmidt bank in Börsenstraße 11. Afterwards he was employed as a licensed securities dealer at the stock exchange. In 1926, he joined his father's business at Friedrichstraße 3, which had to be closed in 1938.

Erich Katz was taken to the concentration camp Buchenwald during the November pogrom. It was there that his feet froze to death. After his release, the entire family fled by train to Hoek van Holland and on to London. After three weeks, they boarded the German East Africa Line ship "Pretoria" in Southampton on 18 February 1939 and arrived in Cape Town on 6 March 1939. On 8 April 1939, they reached Bolawayo in Rhodesia, which is now Zimbabwe. Impoverished at first, the parents had to be provided for. In Bolawayo, Erich Katz joined the agency company "Arthur V. Jacob & Co". In the year 1951 in Bolawayo he established his own business, "Katz Bros. Agencies Rhodesia".

Adolf Katz died on 5 May 1949, Elsa Katz on 19 January 1951. Richard Katz was restored German citizenship in 1976. He died on 3 March 1989, Erich Katz on 15 February 1975 in Bulawayo.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Ruth Mor (Kibbutz Yizreel/Israel), Erich Katz's daughter, and financed by Edith Erbrich, Gaby Kunhenn and Markus Kaiser.

Westend
Staufenstr. 31

Ludwig Lismann

Date of birth: 3.10.1860

Deportation: 1.9.1942 Theresienstadt

Date of death: 15.9.1942

Ludwig Lismann was born in Gelnhausen to the merchant Elias Siegfried Lismann (1826-1893) and Clara Lismann, née Hausmann (1831-1908). He had five siblings: Emma Esther (1856-1941), Siegfried (1857 - 1923), Abraham (1859-1908) Sara Anna (1862-1924), Jenny Rebekka (1864-1943).

In 1880/1881 Siegfried Lismann joined his uncle 'Louis' Heinemann Lismann's manufactory and banking business 'Abraham Lismann & Söhne' in Gelnhausen and pushed for a transfer of the company near the stock market at Börsenplatz in Frankfurt. In 1882 he and his brother Ludwig opened the banking house Lismann & Co. at Bleichstraße 50 in Frankfurt, which they continued to run together after their uncle's death in 1883.

Siegfried Lismann, a partner in the joint banking business, was a reserve officer and retired from the (reserve) army in 1907 as a captain in the Landwehr. He volunteered to serve in the First World War and was a soldier from 1914 to 1918. At the end of the war he was a major; he died in 1923. Following the departure of his older brother Siegfried, Ludwig ran the bank as sole proprietor.

Ludwig Lismann was a soldier in the First World War too: he served from 1914 to 1918 as a one-year volunteer in a Bavarian regiment with the rank of reserve officer and major.

Both brothers were members of the Frankfurter Rowing Society Germania (FRGG) from 1886. Ludwig was an active member from 1888, treasurer in 1912/13 and held the office of secretary for many years. He was regarded as the club's 'living address book'. The FRGG was deeply grateful to him for his many contributions, and made him an honorary member in 1929. Siegfried Lismann had already ceased his passive membership in 1912.

Their cousin Heinrich Lismann was also a banker and, since 1897, an active member of another, namely the oldest rowing club in Frankfurt, the Frankfurter Ruderverein of 1865 (FRV). From 1923 onwards, he was also a supporting member of 'Germania' and, from 1927 until his in fact forced but so-called "voluntary" resignation in 1933, he was also chairman of

the Frankfurt Regatta Association. In 1930, the city of Frankfurt awarded him the Badge of Honour.

In Frankfurt, Ludwig Lismann lived first at Eschersheimer Landstraße 75, then at Staufenstrasse 31 and finally at Gaußstraße 36. From his last residence at Gaußstraße 36, one of the houses where Jewish people had to live before their deportation, he was deported to Theresienstadt, where he died a few days after his arrival.

The Stolpersteine were initiated and financed by the Frankfurter Rudergesellschaft Germania.

Bockenheim

Ludolfusstr. 9

Moritz Abeles

Date of birth: 30.06.1887

Escape: 1936 Holland, England, Argentina, USA

Max Günther Abeles

Date of birth: 3.5. 1925

Escape: 1936 Holland, England, Argentina, USA

Else Hilde Abeles,

née Szamatolski

Date of birth: 21.11.1886

Escape: 1936 Holland, England, Argentina, USA

Anne-Marie Abeles

Date of birth: 7.5.1919

Escape: 1936 Holland, England, Argentina, USA

Karoline Schauss

Date of birth: 21.11.1897 in Okriftel

Escape: 1936 Holland, England, Argentina, USA

Moritz Abeles was born in Frankfurt, studied banking in London and worked in real estate and finance. He was a member of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and owned buildings on Schillerstraße, Zeil, Fahrgasse, Böhmerstraße and in Rheine. He was also Bulgarian Consul General in Frankfurt. His wife Else Hilde (who used the American spelling "Elsie" after her arrival in the United States) had no professional occupation.

Moritz Abeles left Germany in 1936 with his wife and children Max Günther and Anne-Marie and also their non-Jewish governess Karoline Schauss, who was born in Okriftel and lived at Zeppelinstraße 17. They initially fled to Amsterdam, where they lived in an apartment in a Jewish neighborhood. A year later, the family moved to England. There, Anne-Marie attended the University of Oxford and Max Günther entered the Repton boarding school. After a few years, the family moved to Sao Paolo, Brazil.

After Anne-Marie and Max Günther Abeles emigrated to the United States, Moritz/Maurice and Else/Elsie followed and settled in New York. In the years after leaving Germany, Maurice worked in the import-export business, which provided him and Elsie with a modest living. Maurice died on August 17, 1962, and Elsie on June 4, 1979, both in New York.

Max Guenther changed his name for Arthur and also lived in New York City. He received his bachelor's degree from Oberlin College and his master's in international relations and economics from the University of Michigan. He worked in finance and investment management. With his daughter Michele, he participated in the city of Frankfurt's visiting program for the families of Jewish former residents of Frankfurt.

After marrying in New York, Anne-Marie called herself Rosa Elisabeth Kirby. She was a sculptor. She had a son Roger and died in New York City on April 24, 1992. Karoline Schauss died on February 28, 1996.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by the granddaughter Michele Abeles/New York and financed by Esther, Peter and Vika Winzen, Kerstin and Christina Zerbe and Thomas Ludwig.



Anna Maria Abeles



Max Günther Abeles

Bockenheim

Leipziger Straße 34

Siegmund Maaß

Date of birth: 27.3.1869

Deportation: Juli 1942 Theresienstadt,

September 1942 Treblinka

Date of death: unknown

Gertrud Maaß, née Heidenfeld

Date of birth: 15.4.1876

Escape: Februar 1941 Shanghai

Date of death: 30.12.1941

Siegmund Maaß was born in Friedberg as the son of Alexander Maaß, goldsmith and jeweler (1841-1924) and Johanna Hess (1831-1915). He was a merchant and owner of the white bearing metal foundry at Bockenheimer Westbahnhof in Casselerstraße 13.

His first marriage was to Johanna Heß in Bockenheim in 1893, who died on August 22, 1932. They had a daughter Amalie, who was born in 1894, remained unmarried and died in 1926. Siegmund Maaß lived in the Heß family's property at Leipziger Str. 34 until 1937.

Members of the Maaß family were active in Frankfurt sports clubs. In 1899 Siegmund Maaß joined the SC Frankfurt 1880 and served as the club's First Chairman from 1899 to 1911. He later became an honorary member. He was deprived of his membership in October 1935. Amalie, his daughter from his first marriage was also an active member of a sports club: the women's field hockey team of SC 1880. She won the Easter tournament for the "Carl von Weinberg Cup" in 1913. Later she also became a member of the Frankfurt rowing society "Germania".

On October 14, 1937, in a second marriage, Siegmund Maaß married the widowed Gertrud Heidenfeld, born in Breslau in 1876. Gertrud's first husband had died in 1935. A son from this marriage, Franz Michaelis Kaim, succeeded in escaping to Shanghai in 1940. He died in Sidney in 1978.

At the time of the wedding, Siegmund Maaß had already had to give up his longtime apartment in Leipziger Straße. Together with Gertrud he stayed in Schumannstraße 48 only for a short time before she returned to her hometown Breslau.

A work accident left Siegmund Maaß unable to work for several months, and his health was unstable. At the same time, the sole distribution contracts of his foundry were cancelled leaving him virtually penniless. Thus, in 1939, he followed Gertrud to Breslau.

Nonetheless, the Stolpersteine for Siegfried and Gertrud Maaß are being laid at Leipziger Str. 34, since this was Siegmund's longtime focal point of life before the National Socialist regime destroyed the livelihood of both of them.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by the Frankfurter Rudergesellschaft Germania.

Bockenheim

Marburger Straße 16

Georg Bernard

Date of birth: 29.4.1876

Detention 29.5.1934 Frankfurt police prison, 7.11.1934 Esterwegen, Detention 4.9.1941, 22. 8. 1944 Frankfurt police prison, 16.9.1944 „protective custody“ Dachau

Date of death: 4. 3.1945

Georg Bernard was born in Dobersdorf in Upper Silesia. On 18 October 1937 he married the hotel employee Albertine Luis Schiller.

After attending primary school, he was trained as a mechanical engineer. He was elected second honorary treasurer in the local administration of the German Metalworkers' Association (DVM) in 1906. By 1 February 1913, he had become an employee of the local administration of the DMV and was appointed vice-chairman for the local directorate of the social security administration. After serving as a soldier during the First World War until 1917, he worked in a company until the founding of the Weimar Republic.

At the end of 1918 he was appointed as the DMV's first plenipotentiary representative in Frankfurt am Main and then became first plenipotentiary representative of the wider Frankfurt

district in 1920, covering the areas of Hanau, Mainz and Wiesbaden up to the Saar region. Following the dissolution of the independent trade unions by the National Socialists on 2 May 1933 and the integration of the DMV into the German Labour Front (DAF), Bernard was dismissed from the DMV on 17 June 1933.

Because of his affiliation to the Social Democratic Party (SPD), he was briefly arrested for the first time in June 1933. Beginning on 26 April 1934, Bernard was under surveillance by the SS Security Service. On 29 August 1934 he was arrested again because of his political correspondence. After a detention in the Frankfurt police prison, he was transferred to the Esterwegen concentration camp on 7 November 1934, where he was imprisoned until 6 February 1935. In 1937, the Gestapo conducted further investigations against him.

On 4 September 1941 he was arrested yet again. Since nothing was found to prove against him, he was released the very next day. Within the "Aktion Gitter", Bernard was taken into custody anew on 22 August 1944 and after being briefly detained in a Frankfurt police prison, he was deported to the Dachau concentration camp as a so-called "protective custody prisoner" on 16 September 1944. His prisoner number was 108215. He died in Dachau on 4 March 1945.

The Stolperstein was initiated by Marion Goers/Berlin and financed by IG Metall Frankfurt.

Bockenheim
Schloßstr. 117

Richard Gerson Cohn

Date of birth: 04.01.1887
Detention: 1938 Buchenwald
Deportation: 29.11.1942 from Berlin,
Auschwitz
Date of death: unknown

Margot Cohn, née Friedmann

Date of birth: 25.1.1891
Deportation: 29.11.1942 from Berlin,
Auschwitz
Date of death: unknown

Kurt Cohn

Date of birth: 02.12.1919
Detention: 1938 Buchenwald
Escape: 1939 Bolivia, Uruguay

Helga Jenny Cohn

Date of birth: 2.9.1923
Escape: August 1938 France, May 1939
England

Richard Gerson Cohn was born in Braunschweig, he had three brothers and one sister. His father, who was an inspector of the main lottery, died in 1892. His mother placed Richard in the Jewish orphanage in Braunschweig. After his school education, he completed an apprenticeship as a bookseller and was then a front-line soldier in the First World War. Margot Friedmann was born in Glatz (Silesia), the eldest of six children. Her father was a businessman. Her family lived in Berlin.

Richard Gerson Cohn and Margot Friedmann met in a bookshop in 1917, married in a Berlin synagogue after the First World War and then moved to Frankfurt. They had two children born in 1919 and 1923: Kurt and Helga Jenny. The family lived in Adalbertstraße, Schloßstraße and Unterlindau.

They established a bookshop in the vicinity of the only recently opened Frankfurt University at the Bockenheimer Warte. However, the bookshop suffered a considerable decline in sales in 1933 caused by the boycott against Jewish businesses: There were notices displayed at the university warning against buying from the "Jew Cohn", the university stopped renewing current sales contracts, and orders were cancelled. With his family's savings, Margot Cohn's brother Max Friedmann came to Frankfurt from Berlin in order to save the bookshop, but to no avail. He lived with the Cohns for a while.

After his departure, the family moved into a smaller apartment as a matter of necessity since the university bookshop was no longer profitable. Richard Gerson Cohn was able to run an antiquarian bookshop near the Goethe House on Großer Hirschgraben for a while, but he soon had to close down the shop as well. In the end, he worked "on the side" and provided expert advice to the buyers of emigrants' libraries that were being sold off. Margot Cohn soon fell ill, and her physician came to declare that he could no longer treat Jewish patients.

Richard Gerson Cohn and his son Kurt were taken to the Buchenwald concentration camp during the November pogrom in 1938. After his release, Kurt succeeded in escaping to South America in 1939, and worked in the lead mines in Bolivia. He then went to Uruguay, lived in Montevideo and died there in 1963.

Helga Jenny was able to flee to France in 1938 and on to England in 1939. She died with the name Helga Jenny Wolff on 11 February 2021.

Her parents returned to Margot's mother in Berlin in 1940, from where they were deported to Auschwitz and murdered in 1942.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Denise Wolff/Bulkington/England, daughter of Helga Jenny Wolff, and financed by Petra Maier and Karin Pape.

Literature: Helga Wolff, „Frankfurt. Meine erste Heimat“, London 1991.



Margot Cohn



Richard Gerson Cohn

Nordend

Klettenbergstraße 18

Margarete Alice Bock,

née Mayer

Date of birth: 15.9.1886

Detention 15. Oktober 1942,

Deportation: 1.2.1943 Auschwitz

Date of death: 23.2.1943

Alfred Bock

Date of birth: 7.7.1888

Persecuted

Renate Bock

Date of birth: 10.6.1922

persecuted

Margarete Bock, née Mayer, was born in Frankfurt, as was her non-Jewish husband Alfred Bock. He was the son of Ferdinand Boch (1861-1914) and Clara Geutzburg (born 1863). Margarete Alice Bock was the daughter of Ludwig Mayer and Emilie Klothilde Mayer, née Kahn. She was baptised on 6 June 1928 by Pastor Rene Wallau of the Lutheran Petersgemeinde in the Lukasgemeinde Sachsenhausen.

Margarete and Alfred married on 31 March 1913. The marriage was considered a "Mischehe" ("mixed marriage") according to the National Socialist definition. They had two children, of whom the son lived only 14 days. The daughter Renate was considered a "Mischling" by the National Socialists.

Alfred Bock was a banker and doctor of philology, later a factory owner. In 1933 he lived at Hans-Thoma-Strasse 11, and from 1934 at Klettenbergstrasse 18. From 1939 onwards the family lived at Eppsteiner Strasse 4, which was a so-called "Judenhaus" where people subject to the National Socialist anti-jewish housing policy were forced to live before they were deported. 84 people who had to live in this house were murdered.

In 1942, Margarete Bock was arrested because she had allegedly provoked the NSDAP by staying at the "Frankfurter Hof" hotel. In 1943 she was deported to Auschwitz and murdered.

Alfred Bock was a member of the NSDAP from 1937. After the war he was the owner of the type foundry "Ludwig und Mayer" in Hanauer- Landstraße 187-169. In 1958 he was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit at the suggestion of the employers' association of type foundries. He lived in Sachsenhausen at Tischbeinstraße 2 and belonged to the Lutheran Lukaskirche. Renate Bock was mentally disabled and died on 3 February 1946.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by the great-nephew Thomas Wagner/Maintal.

Online documentation and biographies of the victims

In the detailed annual documentation of the Initiative Stolpersteine Frankfurt you find information on the biographies and fates of the persecuted persons behind the stumbling stones that have already been laid in Frankfurt. The documentation is obtainable in printed form from the Initiative and is also available online, as a PDF file on the initiative's website (see contact) and on the website of the City of Frankfurt am Main:

<https://frankfurt.de/frankfurt-entdecken-und-erleben/stadtportrait/stadtgeschichte/stolpersteine>

Contact:

Initiative Stolpersteine Frankfurt am Main e.V.

Phone: 069 - 553195

E-Mail: info@stolpersteine-frankfurt.de

Website: www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de

Twitter: [Stolpersteine_FFM @Stolpersteine_F](#)

Instagram: [stolpersteine_ffm](#)