STOLPERSTEIN-VERLEGUNG

June 16 to 19, 2024 in Frankfurt am Main to commemorate victims of National Socialism persecuted in Frankfurt

Biographies

for the laying of the Stolpersteine by the artist Gunter Demnig

Wednesday, June 19, 2024

10:00	Ginnheim	Höhenblick 22	Guido, Martha, Lisa, Eva and Pauline **Schönberger**
10:50	Westend	Schumannstraße 10	Kurt Simon, Anne Rosa, Gerald and Heinz **Flegenheimer**
11:25	Westend	Westendstraße 29	Max, Hedwig Johanna, Adolf, Benjamin Paul, Siegfried and Irmgard Stein
12:00	Bahnhofsviertel	Taunusstraße 13 (opposite no. 6)	Paula **Kuhn**
12:35	Westend	Leerbachstraße 27 (opposite no. 32)	Hermann, Frieda and Werner **Gundersheimer;** Tilly **Edinger**
14:40	Westend	Wolfsgangstraße 14 Wolfsgangstraße 16	Hugo, Rosi, Ernst and Anneliese **Lindheimer** Bertha, Ludwig Leopold, Walter and Auguste **Lindheimer**
15:20	Westend	Fürstenbergerstraße 141	Joseph and Manfred **Kamm**; Rosa and Dina Friedmann
15:50	Westend	Fürstenbergerstraße 177	Meta, Julius, Ilse and Lotte **Vorchheimer**

Current schedule also available at https://www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de/en/news/

Ginnheim
Höhenblick 22

Dr. Guido Schönberger
Date of birth: 26.2.1891
Imprisonment: November 1938 Buchenwald concentration camp
Escape: 1939 USA

Dr. Martha Schönberger, née Kaufmann
Date of birth: 21.11.1883
Escape: 1939 USA

Eva Schönberger
Date of birth: 26.2.1924
Escape 1939 USA

Lisa Schönberger
Date of birth: 3.7.1928
Escape 1939 USA

Pauline Schönberger, née Mayer
Date of birth: 10.2.1860
Date of death: 20.4.1940

Guido Schönberger in the First World War

Guido Leopold Schönberger was born in 1891 as the son of the merchant Jacob "Jacques" Schönberger and his wife Flora Mina Pauline, née Mayer. His father was an authorised signatory of the Leopold Lindheimer company, a "trade in raw hides and skins, wool and animal hair, import of Russian raw products". raw products". The family lived at Seilerstraße 28, Sternstraße 14 and from around 1900 at Westendstraße 89. Guido attended the Adlerflycht primary schools, later the Goethe-Gymnasium and then began to study history and art history in Freiburg and Berlin. His father died before the start of the First World War. After his father's death, Guido moved with his mother to Arndtstraße 17 (in the address book from 1908). He was drafted in 1914, went to the Western Front in August 1915 and was wounded at Verdun in February 1916. After recovering in a military hospital in Gießen, he was released from military service until March 1917 and was able to complete his doctoral thesis on the "Escort system of the imperial city of Frankfurt am Main in the 14th and 15th centuries". In autumn 1918, he returned to Frankfurt and worked as an assistant at the Institute of Art History at the University of Frankfurt.

As a young lecturer, he met his future wife Martha Kaufmann. She was born in Kassel in 1883, the daughter of Julius and Hedwig Kaufmann. Martha completed her doctorate in art history in 1926. Her dissertation was entitled "Ferdinand Fellner: 1799-1859. His life and work". The couple married in 1923; their daughter Eva Bettina Pauline was born in 1924, followed by Lisa in 1928. The family initially lived together with mother Pauline at Arndtstraße 17. In 1927, they moved together into a terraced house on the Ginnheimer Hang at Höhenblick 22, the first construction phase of the Niddatal development planned by Ernst May, which was completed in 1926/27. Many Frankfurt artists and intellectuals lived in this estate, which was part of the architectural avant-garde of the time.

Through Martha Schönberger, there was a close connection to the Hallo and Rosenzweig families from Kassel, who later belonged to the 'Jüdisches Lehrhaus' in Frankfurt. Eva Schönberger was a close friend of Susanne Hallo. Guido and Martha Schönberger often went on excursions to cathedrals and castles throughout Germany together with art history students. The daughters stayed with their grandmother and a nanny during this time. Guido Schönberger completed his habilitation thesis "Zur Baugeschichte des Frankfurter Doms" (The architectural history of Frankfurt Cathedral) in 1926. He was an excellent expert on Frankfurt's art history and history, Gothic architecture and Hessian regional history. However, he was not offered a permanent position as a private lecturer at Frankfurt University. In 1928, he moved to the Frankfurt Historical Museum as curator. After Hitler's election as Reich Chancellor and the beginning of the National Socialist government, Schönberger was dismissed in 1933 on the basis of the 'Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums' (Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service), but was reinstated shortly afterwards because he was still exempt from this measure as a "front-line fighter". He was able to remain a lecturer at the university until 1935, after which he was dismissed from both the university and the Historical Museum as a "non-Aryan". In 1935, Guido Schönberger moved to the Museum of Jewish Antiquities where, together with Hermann Gundersheimer, he reorganized the Frankfurt Jewish community's Judaica collection and organized exhibitions.

Martha Schönberger with Lisa (l.) and Eva.

Eva ...

... and Lisa at Höhenblick 22.

Eva and Lisa.

In 1935, Eva and Lisa also had to transfer to the Philanthropin Jewish school in Frankfurt. Their non-Jewish friends increasingly withdrew from them. From 1936, the Schönbergers no longer celebrated Christmas. Martha Schönberger made sure that the family became aware of Jewish tradition again.

The family had to leave their house at Höhenblick 22 in 1936/1937 and moved to Grüneburgweg 122. Mother Pauline had previously lived in the house with the family, but then moved to the Budge Foundation retirement home in Frankfurt. In the summer of 1938, the Schönbergers also had to hand in their jewelry and valuables at a collection point near the Hauptwache. On November 10, 1938, the Museum of Jewish Antiquities was looted and set on fire. The religious objects thrown onto the street were collected by municipal employees from Frankfurt's public libraries, the city

archives and the City History Museum, as the Historical Museum was now known. The Gestapo later took over the objects.

Guido Schönberger was arrested on 11 November 1938 and deported to Buchenwald concentration camp. His daughters reported that he never spoke about his time in the concentration camp. Only once did he reveal that a neighbour who had been deported to Buchenwald with him had saved his life. When another prisoner was brutally beaten, Guido Schönberger wanted to intervene, but the neighbour held him back. He was imprisoned for four weeks together with the Offenbach rabbi Max Dienemann and Siegfried Guggenheim, a collector of Judaica.

According to the later accounts of both daughters, their mother had made contact with Jewish institutions in New York during this time in order to find a new job for Guido Schönberger. This was the prerequisite for a visa beyond the quota system for the USA. She was successful and the family was able to leave Germany after Schönberger's release on 23 March 1939. Many friends and former colleagues came to the railway station to say goodbye. Eva Schönberger later recalled that her father was in tears when he said goodbye. The Schönbergers' furniture prepared for their departure was stored at the Fermont company in Frankfurt, confiscated and utilised by the Gestapo in 1941.

Pauline Schönberger in the Budge home.

Guido's mother Pauline remained in Frankfurt, and a non-Jewish friend of Guido's visited her daily in the old people's home. In March 1939, the last Jewish residents were expelled from the Budge home. She died on 20 April 1940 in the Jewish hospital in Frankfurt and was buried in the New Jewish Cemetery in Eckenheimer Landstraße. Hedwig Kaufmann, Martha's mother, remained in the Jewish old people's home in Kassel and was deported to Theresienstadt in 1942. The date of her death is given as 2 March 1943.

Guido Schönberger became curator at the Jewish Museum New York. In 1951, he returned to Frankfurt on behalf of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction and sorted the Judaica objects that had been found in Frankfurt in order to distribute them to Jewish institutions worldwide. A few pieces remained in Frankfurt, some with the new Jewish community, others in the city's Historical Museum. Guido Schönberger met many former colleagues again, with some of whom he developed a very warm relationship.

Dr. Guido Schönberger.

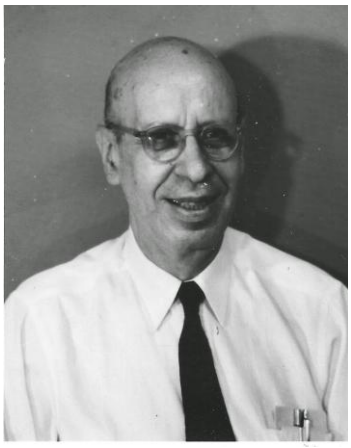
Martha Schönberger had to work as a cleaner, but eventually got a job in the antiques department of a department store. Together with her husband, she continued to study art history. The family lived in a two-room flat in Queens until the end.

Guido Schönberger died in Queens on 20 August 1974. Martha developed Parkinson's disease in old age, which she saw as a punishment for leaving her mother behind in Germany. She died on 12 March 1978 in a nursing home in New York.

Eva Schönberger studied psychology at Hunter College in New York and married Walter Heimer in 1956; they had two daughters. Eva Heimer died on 16 September 2014 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Lisa Schönberger married Josh Cohen while still at college. She studied psychology and worked as a therapist and supervisor in Illinois. The couple had four sons. Lisa died on 26 January 2019 in Evanston, Illinois.

Dr. Martha Schönberger



Dr. Guido Schönberger

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Katharina Rauschenberger, and financed by the Friends and Sponsors of the Historisches Museum Frankfurt.

Westend
Schumannstraße 10

Kurt Flegenheimer
Date of birth: 9.1.1903
Escape: December 1938 USA

Anne Rosa Flegenheimer, née Liebmann
Date of birth: 17.9.1910
Escape: December 1938 USA

Gerald Flegenheimer
Date of birth: 3.8.1933
Escape: December 1938 USA

Heinz Martin Flegenheimer
Date of birth: 14.10.1935
Escape: December 1938 USA

Kurt Simon Flegenheimer was born in Frankfurt. He was the eldest of the three sons of Simon Flegenheimer (1870-1933), a factory owner from Tairnbach not far from Heidelberg, and his wife Friederike (Ricka), née Heumann (1880-1934), who was born in Kirchheimbolanden. Kurt's brothers Richard Bernard and Arnold were born in 1906 and 1923 respectively.

Around 1900, Kurt's parents settled in Frankfurt and lived in their house at Corneliusstraße 32 for several years. Simon Flegenheimer took over and managed a significant factory. Until 1893, this had been an iron foundry and machine factory for the shoe and leather industry. From 1901, with the takeover by Simon Flegenheimer, it became "Maschinenfabrik Moenus AG". After the First World War, it rose to become the world's leading company. Moenus AG" was located in Bonames.

Kurt Flegenheimer attended the Goethegymnasium until he was ready for primary school. He then trained in the leather industry, including in a tannery in Wisconsin, before finally joining his parents' company together with his brother Richard.

Kurt Flegenheimer married Anne Rosa Liebmann from Aschaffenburg on October 12, 1932. She was the daughter of Ludwig Liebmann (born 1878) and his wife Ida (born 1884), née Hamburger, from Hammelburg. Anne had a brother, Ernst, who was born in Aschaffen burg in 1913.

Before her marriage, Anna Liebmann trained as a translator (English and French) and therefore spent some time in Lausanne.

Around 1933, the couple moved to the second floor of Schumannstraße 10. Kurt and Anne Flegenheimer's two sons, Gerald and Heinz Martin, were born in Frankfurt in 1933 and 1935 respectively.

Until 1938, the brothers Kurt and Richard Flegenheimer owned the companies 'S. Flegenheimer O.H.G., Ledergroßhandlung' in Kalbach and the leather factory 'Moenus K. & R. Flegenheimer O.H.G.' with around 70 employees. The former company filed for bankruptcy at the beginning of 1938. The brothers had to sell the second company to Fritz Schlüter, Oberursel, and W. Isringhausen, Falkenstein, for 100,000 Reichsmark in 1938. They continued to run the company under the name "Lederfabrik Moenus, Schlüter & Co.". The proceeds from the sale were transferred to a blocked account and were therefore not available to the brothers.

Kurt and Anne Flegenheimer visited the USA in September 1936, probably in preparation for their escape. They named Mr. Heller in Woodmere, New York, as their acquaintance there, by which they meant Isaac S. Heller. He was a distant relative of Anne. Anne's brother Ernst had also been living in the USA since January 1936. He had fled to the USA after an adventurous escape via Brussels and Paris and changed his name there to Ernest Lane.

Anne Flegenheimer. Membership card Jewish Cultural Association 1937

After the pogrom night in November 1938, Kurt, Anne and their two sons left Germany for good, having previously paid the "Reich Flight Tax" of almost 70,000 Reichsmark. They had already had to give up their apartment at Schumannstraße 10 in 1937, lived briefly at Wolfsgangstraße 105 and finally at Rankestraße 6 (now Emil-Claar-Straße). Kurt had to sell the house at Corneliusstraße 32, which belonged to him, to the chief tax inspector Friedrich Freund for 20,000 Reichsmark in 1938. The house at Taunusstraße 15 was bought by the architect Bernhard Zubrod, the non-Jewish father-in-law of his brother Richard. The furniture, household goods and valuables ready for transportation were lost in 1941 due to confiscation by the Gestapo. Kurt in particular had a grueling time ahead of him. "From November 11, 1938 to November 25, 1938, I had to constantly hide or travel to avoid (...) being sent to a concentration camp". His apartment was searched several times, the passports he had been promised were repeatedly refused and further payments were demanded.

The family fled from Rotterdam on the steamer "New Amsterdam" with 258 dollars in cash and reached New York on December 15, 1938. They gave their destination as 1233 Inverness St., Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), where their guarantor Marcus Lester Aaron lived. He was a nephew of the aforementioned Isaac Heller. The Heller family came from Hammelburg, but had been living in Pittsburgh since the middle of the 19th century.

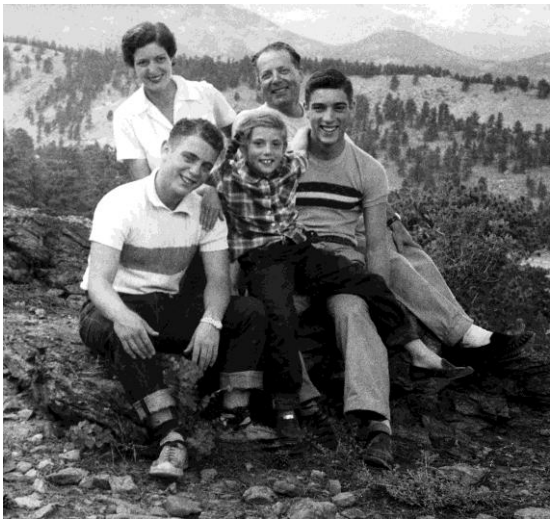
Kurt's brother Richard had not yet managed to escape at this time and was still living at 89 Zeppelinallee. Together with his family and after spending time in various camps, they managed to flee from Lisbon to New York on November 10, 1941.

His brother Arnold was brought to safety on a Kindertransport in 1935 at the age of 12. He first lived at the "Institut Beau Soleil", a boarding school in Villar, Switzerland, then in England and after 1945 in the USA, where he lived with his brothers.

Anne's parents Ludwig and Ida Liebmann arrived in New York on February 2, 1939, but only stayed there for a short time. They settled in Columbus (Georgia) to be close to their son Ernst. Kurt Flegenheimer's parents Simon and Ricka Flegenheimer had already died in Frankfurt in the mid-1930s.

Kurt and Anne first settled with their sons in New York, later in New Jersey. Kurt Flegenheimer, who changed his name to Kenneth Flagg in the USA, worked for the Adler leather factory in New York. Anna took in two foster children to supplement the family income. She had also trained as a masseur in the 1930s, which now stood her in good stead. In 1942, the whole family moved to Milwaukee (Wisconsin). Daughter Ingrid was born there in 1945. Kenneth and Richard Flagg (= Flegenheimer) again founded a leather factory, Anne Flagg worked as a real estate agent. According to the 1950 population register, Kenneth and his family lived in a house in Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee. The family income had stabilized to such an extent that a domestic help could be employed. Milwaukee is also documented as the family's place of residence for 1961, Indiana in 1974 and later Honolulu (Hawaii).

Kenneth Flagg died on May 18, 1985 in Honolulu, Anne on August 28, 2000, Harry (Heinz Martin) in Reno (Nevada) in 2021. Kenneth's brothers Richard and Arnold died in Milwaukee in 1994 and 2007 respectively, Anne's parents Ludwig and Ida Liebmann in 1952 and 1978 respectively, also in Milwaukee. Richard's wife Erna died in December 2002, Anne's brother Ernst, married to Sybil Novak, died in Milwaukee in May 1993.



Anne and Kenneth Flagg with their children Harry, Ingrid, Gerald

Ludwig and Ida Liebmann (l.), Gerald, Kenneth, Harry and Anne Flagg, Ernst Liebmann (Lane)

The Stumbling Stones were initiated by Robin Flagg (Chicago, USA), daughter of Harry Flagg (Hans Martin Flegenheimer), and financed by Andrea Nöth, Lene Oldopp, Maria-Anna Egler and Bärbel Lutz-Saal.

Westend
Westendstraße 29

Max Stein
Date of birth: 27.9.1871
Deportation: 15.6.1942 Theresienstadt (from Cologne), 19.9.1942 Treblinka
Date of death: 22. or 23.9.1942 Treblinka

Hedwig Johanna Stein, née Benjamin
Date of birth: 20.4.1883
Deportation: 15.6.1942 Theresienstadt (from Cologne), 19.9.1942 Treblinka
Date of death: September 22 or 23, 1942 Treblinka

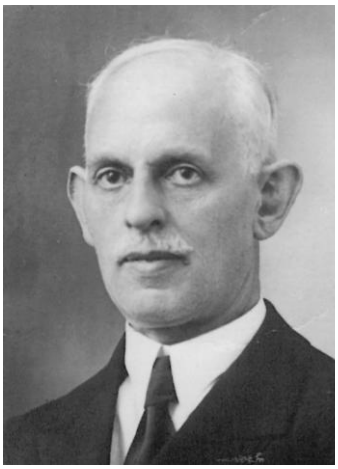
Adolf Stein
Date of birth: 31.1.1908
Forced labor Siemens Berlin
Deportation: 29.1.1943 Auschwitz (from Berlin)
Date of death: unknown

Benny Paul Stein
Date of birth: 26.3.1909
Forced labor Siemens Berlin
Imprisonment: November 1938 Sachsenhausen concentration camp
Deportation: 2.3.1943 Auschwitz (from Bielefeld)
Date of death: 3.3.1943 Auschwitz

Siegfried Stein
Date of birth: 7.9.1915
Escape: August 1938 USA

Irmgard Stein
Date of birth: 22.2.1919
Escape: December 1939 USA

Hedwig Stein, 1915



Max Stein, around 1938

Max Stein was born in Mengeringhausen (Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont) as one of the two children of Aron Stein (born Canstein in 1840), a dealer in stoves and household furnishings, and his wife Helene, née Münchhausen (born 1846), who came from Paderborn. Shortly after Max's birth, the family moved from Mengeringhausen to nearby Arolsen, where Aron Stein died in 1875. As a widow, Helene Stein changed her place of residence and settled in Frankfurt, in 1903 together with her son Max at Hanauer Landstraße 50, in 1906 at Hanauer Landstraße 6 and in 1919 at Westendstraße 29. Helene Stein died in 1923

On March 14, 1907, Max Stein married Hedwig Johanna, a native of Frankfurt, one of the five children of the merchant Levy Benjamin (1836 Hanau - 1896 Frankfurt) and his second wife Berta, née Leiter (1848 Frankfurt - 1922 Frankfurt). At the time of their marriage, Max Stein lived with his mother at Hanauer Landstraße 6, Hedwig lived with her widowed mother at Weiherstraße 6, and her brother Isidor Benjamin lived at Schwanenstraße 12.

Max and Hedwig Stein had four children: Adolf, Benny Paul, Siegfried and Irmgard.

Max Stein worked in the cattle feed and grain trade. During the First World War, as a soldier, he was responsible for looking after prisoners of war, whom he helped with correspondence with their families. In Frankfurt, the Stein family initially lived at Pfingstweidstraße 12, then from 1920 to 1933/34 in their long-time apartment on the 2nd floor of Westendstraße 29. In 1936, the family had to move to Jahnstraße 22.

Max Stein's mother Helene had a brother living in Cologne, the architect Sigmund Münchhausen (1858 Paderborn - 1924 Cologne), who designed the synagogues in Einbeck, Höchst, Osnabrück and Königstein/Taunus, among others. His wife Bertha, née Weinholt, came from Münster (born 1870). Max and Hedwig Stein moved in with this widowed aunt, who lived at Ritterstraße 61 in Cologne, in 1938 under the pressure of anti-Jewish persecution. In June 1941, they also had to leave this apartment and share a room in an apartment at Rubensstraße 30.

On June 15, 1942, Max and Hedwig Stein were deported on the so-called "Cologne Transport" to Theresienstadt, where they lived in the "Hanover Barracks", and from there to Treblinka on September 19, 1942, where they were murdered on September 22 or 23.

Adolf and Benny Stein, 1914

Max's aunt Bertha Münchhausen was also deported from Cologne to the Theresienstadt ghetto on June 15, 1942 and murdered there on January 21, 1943.

Little is known about Adolf, the eldest son of Max and Hedwig Stein. Apparently, like his younger brother Benny, he had to do forced labor at Siemens in Berlin. Whether he was imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in November 1938 and released on December 16, 1938 cannot be reliably verified. On January 29, 1943, Adolf Stein was deported from Berlin (Marburger Straße 5b) on the "27. Osttransport" to Auschwitz and murdered there.

Siegfried, Irmgard, Max and Hedwig Stein around 1938

Irmgard and Adolf Stein, 1934

Benny Stein performed forced labor at Siemens in Berlin in the years after 1933. He was arrested on November 10, 1938 and taken to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. It is not known how long he was held there. What is certain is that he returned to Berlin (Prenzlauer Berg) on May 17, 1939. In the years that followed, he prepared for aliyah, the emigration to Palestine. In June 1939, he

Benjamin Stein around 1934

worked in the Aliyah retraining and deployment camp in Paderborn, Grüner Weg 86, after which he was madrich (head) of the Hachshara kibbutz near Cologne, presumably identical to the Urfeld camp near Bonn. Hachshara courses served as preparation for aliyah. After its dissolution, he worked from October 1939 to July 1940 at the former Schniebinchen manor (Brandenburg), a training center of the Jewish Youth bundes Habonim Noar Chaluzi. On September 16, 1940, he wrote to his sister Irmgard to report that he had become the educational and later overall director of a youth home in Hamburg with 40 children between the ages of 12 and 14 with compulsory schooling and hachshara preparation. On November 17, 1941, he was transferred from Hamburg back to Paderborn. On February 27, 1943, Wilhelm Pützer, head of the "Jewish department" of the Gestapo office in Bielefeld, issued the order to dissolve the "Jewish work camp in Paderborn" and to bring its 98 inmates to Bielefeld by March 1 at the latest. One day later, they were transported onwards in a closed freight wagon from Bielefeld via Hanover, Erfurt and Dresden to Auschwitz.

Ernst Michel, who was also imprisoned in Auschwitz, later reported on Benny Stein: "He shuffled next to me. He was one of the most charismatic and reliable leaders in Paderborn. He was dynamic, optimistic and always ready to help. He was as strong as a bull. He had married Lilo in Paderborn a few weeks before we were deported. She was already on the other side. Tears ran down his face." Jürgen Löwenstein, Chawer from Paderborn, explained: "5 o'clock in the morning, it's pitch dark; roll call ... Benny Stein is missing. Under his bunk we find a pair of leather shoes with a note inside. 'I was in Sachsenhausen, I can't stand this. Give the shoes to the person who needs them most... Sorry'. That night, Benny, our madrich, went barefoot into the wire."

Siegfried Stein attended the Viktoriaschule from 1922 to 1930 and the Städtische Höhere Handelsschule in Frankfurt from 1930 to 1932. He then began an apprenticeship in the food department of the department store "Hansa" (Zeil 90), which he was not allowed to complete due to pressure from the National Socialist "Deutsche Arbeitsfront". After a period of unemployment, he was employed as an outworker and warehouse worker at the Hassan company (cigars and cigarettes, Große Friedberger Straße) from the end of 1935. In August 1938, he managed to flee to the USA with the help of his uncle Morris Stein, who lived in Durango/Colorado. He settled in Texas, worked for the US Army from January 1942 and later as a merchant. He died in the USA on January 18, 1983.

Siegfried Stein, 1950

Irmgard Rita, the youngest child of Max and Hedwig Stein, attended the Viktoriaschule, then the Philanthropin with the aim of becoming a teacher. This proved to be impossible from January 1933. Irmgard then attended the Jewish domestic science school in Königswarter Straße. Outside of this school and her family, it was impossible for her to maintain social relationships. She left her home town with her parents in 1938 and moved to Cologne. From there she fled to the USA in December 1939, made possible by Morris Stein, a cousin of her father. She was only allowed to take two

suitcases filled with the most necessary items of clothing and 10 Reichsmarks with her on the journey. In New York, she had to earn money immediately in order to pay back the money she had borrowed for the trip . She worked as a nanny and domestic help.

Urgent and increasingly desperate letters from her parents reached them from Cologne. Max and Hedwig Stein focused their hopes of escape entirely on their daughter. But the responsible American consulate in Stuttgart refused them their permits in September 1941, even though they had submitted the necessary guarantees in May 1941.

In November 1950, Irmgard married Hermann Emanuel Bernhard Lichtenberg (born July 6, 1920) from Hanover, son of the lawyer Alfred Nathan Lichtenberg (born 1881 in Hanover) and his wife Helene Gertrud (born 1889), in New York. They had fled to the USA in 1939. Hermann Lichtenberg's sister Käthe (born April 1, 1913 in Hanover) had already fled to the Netherlands in April 1933, together with her husband Karl Wolfgang Philipp from Nordhausen (born 1904). They were deported from the Westerbork camp to Theresienstadt on February 26, 1944, and from there to Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen on May 18, 1944. Karl Philipp's date of death is given as February 26, 1944; Käthe's date of death is unknown.

Irmgard and Hermann Lichtenberg

Irmgard and Hermann Lichtenberg had two children: Kathryn and Walt. Irmgard died on February 19, 2014 in New York, Hermann on November 24, 2013.

Max Stein's sister Thekla (born August 24, 1870 in Arolsen) also lived in Frankfurt, married to the merchant Adolf Lichtenstein, born in Hanau in 1875, who died in October 1910. The marriage produced two daughters: Erna (born 1897) and Meta (born 1895). Thekla lived in Hamburg from 1933 at the latest. She and her daughter Erna were deported from there to Riga on December 6, 1941 and murdered. Daughter Meta (married to Lehrmeister) survived in Munich.

Hedwig Stein's siblings Rosalie and Hermann died in 1884 and 1929 respectively. Her brother Isidor (born 1869) married Lina, née Bender (born 1870), with whom he had three children. He died in Frankfurt in 1936, his wife Lina was murdered in Sobibór in 1943. Sister Auguste (born 1875) died in Frankfurt in February 1938; her husband David Seligmann, who came from Karlsruhe, was murdered in Treblinka on September 26, 1942.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Kathryn Lichtenberg (New Orleans, USA), the daughter of Irmgard Stein. They were financed by Sarah Haugen, Brigitte Gehring, Susanne M. Schulz, Bernardo Lopez-Bertram and Ivana Jovanic.

Bahnhofsviertel
Taunusstraße 13 (no longer exists, opposite house number 6)

Paula Kuhn, née Würzburger
Date of birth: 22.2.1880
Deportation: 11.6.1942 Izbica
Date of death: unknown

Paula Kuhn, née Würzburger, was born in Bauerbach near Meiningen (Thuringia) as the youngest of seven children of the Jewish couple David Würzburger and Rosa, née Mühlfelder. Her siblings were: Hermann (born in 1866), Sofie (1867), Emma (1870), Julius (1874), Therese (1876) and Hedwig (1878). Nothing is known about her youth.

In 1901 Paula moved to Frankfurt with her parents and her older unmarried sisters. The family's addresses were Klapperfeldstr. 10, Neue Zeil 64 (address book 1905) and Hermesweg 38 (address book 1906). At the same address, "Geschwister Würzburger, Privatieren" is listed for the first time in the Frankfurt address book of 1907, presumably after the death of their father.

In 1910, the youngest sister Hedwig opened a fashion salon at Kaiserstraße 21, where Paula presumably worked as a saleswoman. In 1911, Paula Würzburger moved with her sisters and the fashion salon to Bethmannstraße 54. On May 26, 1915, the 35-year-old Paula married the 51-year-old hotel porter Emil Kuhn in Frankfurt. He had been born on 15 February 1864 in Rumersheim in French Alsace (today the Haut Rhin department) and was baptized Catholic. He is first listed in the Frankfurt address book in 1910 with the job title of hotel porter at Kölner Straße 54, and from 1916 at Taunusstrasse 13, where Paula lived with him after their marriage until his death on October 22, 1941. A high-rise building stands on the site today. Paula and Emil Kuhn had no children.

The National Socialists defined their marriage as a "mixed marriage" according to their racist "Nuremberg Laws". After the death of her husband, Paula Kuhn lost the protection of her marriage and, as a widow, was subject to all anti-Jewish laws and restrictions. In her distress, she turned for help to the Stahl couple, relatives of her deceased husband in Blodelsheim in Alsace, which was annexed by the Germans at the time. As Eugène Stahl had deserted from the German army during the First World War and was afraid of being checked by the Gestapo on his journey to Frankfurt, his wife, Anne Stahl, née Rennerim, took a suitcase full of food to Paula Kuhn in Frankfurt in the winter of 1941/42. She gave her fabrics and lace goods for the journey home, which presumably came from her sister Hedwig's former fashion store. Anne Stahl also brought home bed linen and a few of her earrings. All these things are still kept in the Alsatian family today as a memento of Paula Kuhn.

Earrings by Paula Kuhn

Paula Kuhn was evicted from her apartment and had to move to Mittelweg 12 on February 19, 1942, into her sisters' apartment, where her brother Hermann and his wife Lina, née Lichtenstein, had also moved in the meantime. The house at Mittelweg 12 was now a 'ghetto house', where those persecuted as "Jewish" had to live in cramped conditions before being deported. Paula's sister Emma Würzburger died here on November 26, 1941. The cause of death stated on the death

certificate from the Frankfurt registry office I was "lymph gland tumor". She was buried in the Jewish cemetery on Eckenheimer Landstraße on December 1, 1941.

62-year-old Paula Kuhn was arrested on June 10, 1942 in her apartment at Mittelweg 12 and deported on June 11 on the 6th mass deportation from Frankfurt to Izbica in occupied Poland. The entry in the registration document reads: "Kuhn, Paula Sara, née Würzburger, widow, isr., on 18.2.1942 from Taunusstr. 13, deported on 10.6.1942 (Stapo)". The place and time of her death are not known. There are no known survivors of this deportation from Frankfurt am Main, which affected more than 1,100 people.

Paula Kuhn's sister Hedwig was deported to Izbica in Poland on May 8, 1942 and murdered. The place and date of her death are not known. Her sisters Sofie and Therese and her brother Hermann and his wife Lina were deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto and transit camp on September 15, 1942 and perished there. Her nephew Friedrich Herbert Würzburger (born 1901) managed to escape into exile in the USA in 1938. Her brother Julius Würzburger and his wife Mathilde, née Solinger (born 1877), who had lost their clothing business in Höchst and had fled to their brother Hermann in Frankfurt in the summer of 1939, were able to follow their son to the USA in August 1941. Their second son, Paula's nephew Erwin David Würzburger (later Irving Wetmore), was also able to join his family in the USA. The Würzburgers Americanized their family name to Wetmore. Paula's nephew Irving Wetmore, who lived with his wife Trudy, née Höchster, in Gary (Indiana), dedicated a "Testimony" to his aunt at Yad Vashem on July 30, 1980. Irving Wetmore died on April 27, 1987 in St. Louis City (St. Louis) Missouri, USA. Paula's brother Julius Wetmore died in New York in 1942.

The stumbling block was initiated by Thibaut Ehry (Zurich), the great-grandson of Anne Stahl, and financed by Ulrike Betz.

Westend
Leerbachstraße 27 (no longer exists, opposite house number 32)

Dr. Hermann Samuel Gundersheimer
Date of birth: 25.4.1903
Escape: 1939 England, 1940 USA

Frieda Gundersheimer, née Siegel
Date of birth: 7.8.1910
Escape: 1939 England, 1940 USA

Werner Leonard Gundersheimer
Date of birth: 7.4.1937
Escape: 1939 England, 1940 USA

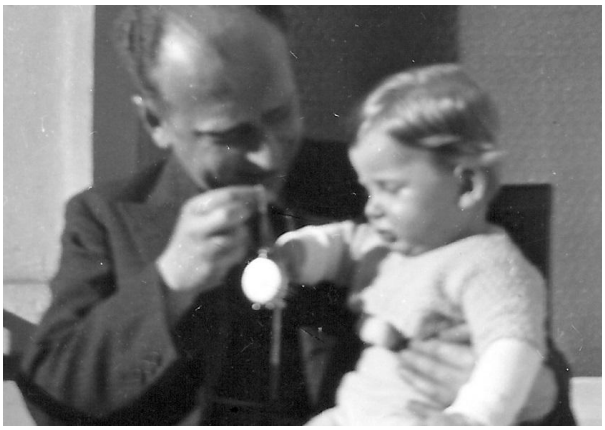
Hermann Samuel Gundersheimer was born in Würzburg as the son of Samuel and Sophie Gundersheimer. His father was a wine merchant, his mother a housewife. Between 1923 and 1926, Hermann studied art history at the universities of Berlin, Munich and Leipzig. In Leipzig, he was awarded a degree in 1926 under Wilhelm Pinter with a thesis on “Matthäus Günther. Fresco painting in southern German church architecture of the 18th century”.

In 1928, Gundersheimer went to the newly founded Museum of the City of Ulm as a deputy, but then moved to Berlin as a consultant to the art dealer E. Cassirer and devoted himself to East Asian

art. In search of a permanent position, he finally ended up as an assistant at the Kunstgewerbemuseum in Frankfurt am Main, where he moved in 1930.

At the beginning of National Socialist rule, Gundersheimer was dismissed in 1933 due to the " Gesetzes zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums" (Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service). In the meantime, he had become an expert on the collection of the Museum of Decorative Arts, but also published repeatedly about his Franconian homeland. After he had to move to the Museum of Jewish Antiquities, which was run by the Jewish community in Frankfurt, in 1933, he devoted himself entirely to Jewish art history, Jewish painters such as Jakob Nußbaum and Max Liebermann, but also to the museum's Judaica collection. Together with the art historian Ida Posen, he developed a new permanent exhibition for the first Jewish museum in Frankfurt in 1933.

As early as 1934/35, he seemed to have considered fleeing Germany; however, he was unable to find a job in his field and remained in Frankfurt for the time being. In 1935, he married Frieda Siegel, the daughter of Anna and Siegfried Siegel, who was born in Landau in der Pfalz. She also came from a family of wine merchants. The couple moved into a four-room apartment at Leerbachstrasse 27 and their son Werner Leonard was born on April 7, 1937.



Werner Gundersheimer with his father Hermann Gundersheimer in Frankfurt, March 1938

From 1935, Hermann Gundersheimer worked together with Guido Schönberger at the Museum of Jewish Antiquities. They published articles on Jewish art history and drew attention to specific types of arts and crafts in Frankfurt am Main. For many years, he was also the main editor of the Jewish community's community newspaper. When the collection of the Museum of Jewish Antiquities was looted and the building set on fire on November 10, 1938, Hermann Gundersheimer did not show up for work in the morning after being warned by a friend. Over the next six months, however, the Gestapo forced him to sort and appraise the ritual objects that had been thrown into a chaos. The objects were to be sold abroad. It was only after this work that Gundersheimer was able to leave Germany with his family in August 1939.

It was only in 1937 that his parents Samuel and Sophie Gundersheimer had moved from Würzburg to Frankfurt to live with Hermann and Frieda Gundersheimer. Samuel Gundersheimer died on September 30, 1938 following an operation in the Jewish hospital in Frankfurt. Hermann's mother Sophie was able to flee to her sister in Palestine in 1939. Only Frieda's parents Anna and Siegfried Siegel were still living in Frankfurt, where they had moved from Landau shortly before. They were unable to leave Germany because Anna was disabled and could hardly leave the house. Her husband stayed with her and cared for her.

Hermann Gundersheimer and his family managed to escape thanks to the help of a member of an Anglican parish, who promised to cover the family's expenses during their temporary stay in England. The Rothschild family also helped out financially. The family had to leave behind all their belongings prepared for transportation by ship. It was stored at the company H.&C. Fermont in Frankfurt and confiscated and disposed of by the Gestapo in April 1941. On August 3, 1939, the

Gundersheimer family of three took a plane from Cologne airport to London. Frieda was the last passenger to be searched by the German customs officers and the police. She panicked that she would miss the flight, but made it in time. While Frieda stayed with her English hostess with two-year-old Werner, Hermann Gundersheimer tried to earn a little money during the week by giving a few lectures in Cambridge. He also taught at the Jewish Sunday School and learned English.

In May 1940, the Gundsheimers embarked on the steamer Britannic for New York and reached the USA completely penniless. A cousin of Frieda's mother had sent the affidavit required for entry. In the first few years in the USA, Frieda had to work as a domestic servant for the dean of the University of Pittsburgh, while Hermann had a non-stipendiary residency there. The couple were not allowed to take their young son Werner with them to Pittsburgh. He was placed with a foster family in New Hampshire for a year. It was another five years before Hermann Gundersheimer was offered a permanent teaching position at Temple University in Philadelphia.

In 1944, their daughter Ann was born in Philadelphia.

An exchange of letters between Frieda and her parents up to the end of 1941 shows the increasing restrictions for the couple who remained in Frankfurt. Anna and Siegfried Siegel were deported to Theresienstadt in 1942, where Anna died on December 16, 1942. Her husband was murdered in Auschwitz in 1944. They are commemorated by stumbling stones in their hometown of Landau in der Pfalz at Ostbahnstraße 31.

Hermann Gundersheimer returned to Frankfurt several times after the end of the war, among other things to advance his applications for compensation and restitution. In 1988, he spoke at the opening of the first temporary exhibition of the newly founded Jewish Museum of the City of Frankfurt about the former collection of the Museum of Jewish Antiquities and its end.

Hermann Gundersheimer died on May 14, 2004 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Frieda Gundersheimer died only a few weeks later on June 30, 2004 in Philadelphia.

Werner L. Gundersheimer was Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania and Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. from 1984 to 2002 and now lives in Sarasota, Florida and River Woods, New Hampshire.

Werner L. Gundersheimer

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Katharina Rauschenberge,r and financed by the Society of Friends and Sponsors of the Jewish Museum Frankfurt am Main.

Westend
Leerbachstraße 27 (no longer exists, opposite house number 32)

Dr. Johanna Gabriele Ottilie "Tilly" Edinger
Date of birth: 13.11.1897
Escape: 1939 England, 1940 USA

Dr. Tilly Edinger

Tilly Edinger was born in Frankfurt am Main as the daughter of Ludwig Edinger (1855-1918) and his wife Anna, née Goldschmidt (1863-1929). Her father was a renowned neurologist and brain researcher and founder of Frankfurt University. Her mother was a co-heiress of the long-established banking house M. B. Goldschmidt, an organizer of charitable institutions, a board member of the Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine and an activist in the international peace movement. Tilly had two siblings, Friedrich "Fritz" (born in 1988, murdered in the Sobibor extermination camp in 1942) and Dora (1894-1982).

Tilly Edinger attended the Schiller School and studied zoology at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich from 1916. She later switched to geology and paleontology. As a young girl, she began to lose her hearing. As an adult, she was eventually completely deaf. She lived in her family home at Leerbachstraße 27, which no longer exists and was located roughly opposite today's house number 32).

Tilly Edinger published her doctoral thesis "Über Nothosaurus: II. Zur Gaumenfrage" (About Nothosaurus: II The palate question) in 1922. She then worked unpaid as a geological-palaeontological assistant at Frankfurt University and later, from 1927 to 1938, as an unpaid curator at the Senckenberg Museum. She specialized in the development of the brains of fossil mammals. From 1931 to 1933 she was an unpaid assistant at the Neurological Institute of the University of Frankfurt.

In the last few years, she was only able to carry out her work for the Senckenberg Museum in secret; the director of the museum, Rudolf Richter, although himself a member of the NSDAP, covered for her. In the summer of 1938, Edinger applied for a visa for the USA, but came under increasing pressure as a result of the November 1938 pogrom. In December 1938, a former professor at Frankfurt University, Philipp Schwartz, helped her to find a job as a translator in London through the Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland. She left Germany in May 1939.

After a year in London, she arrived in New York on May 11, 1940, where she found a position as Research Associate for Paleontology at the Museum for Comparative Zoology in Cambridge almost immediately after her arrival, but did not achieve a position commensurate with her scientific standing there either. Her second major work, "The Evolution of the Horse Brain", was published in 1948 and is considered a milestone in modern evolutionary theory.

She became co-founder and president of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and received several honorary memberships, for example in the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft in 1947 and Harvard University in 1964, as well as honorary doctorates (1950 Wellesley College, 1957 University of Giessen, 1964 University of Frankfurt). Nevertheless, largely penniless, she had to fight for compensation from the Federal Republic of Germany until the 1960s.

Tilly Edinger died on May 27, 1967 in Cambridge, USA. She was hit by a car that she had not heard coming due to her poor hearing. A crater on Mars has borne her name since 1994, as has the Tilly Edinger Prize for young scientists awarded by the German Paleontological Society since 2004 and a square in Frankfurt's Bockenheim district.

Her brother, the doctor Fritz Edinger, was arrested by the Gestapo in Frankfurt in December 1941, transferred to the Israelite sanatorium and nursing home for the mentally ill in Bendorf-Sayn near Koblenz and deported from there to the Sobibor extermination camp on June 15, 1942, where he was murdered. His exact date of death is not known. A Stumbling Stone at Gärtnerweg 51 has commemorated him since 2012. Tilly's sister, Dr. Dora Lipschitz (Lindley), was able to flee to the USA.

The stumbling block was initiated by Katharina Rauschenberger and financed by Eva Rosmanith.

Westend
Wolfsgangstraße 14

Hugo Lindheimer
Date of birth: 22.4.1888
Imprisonment: 9-25.11.1938 Buchenwald concentration camp
Escape: 1939 England, 1940 USA

Rosi Lindheimer, née Simon
Date of birth: 6.5.1895
Deportation::19.10.1941 Łódź/Litzmannstadt
Date of death: unknown

Ernst Lindheimer
Date of birth: 5.11.1922
Deportation::19.10.1941 Łódź /Litzmannstadt
Date of death: unknown

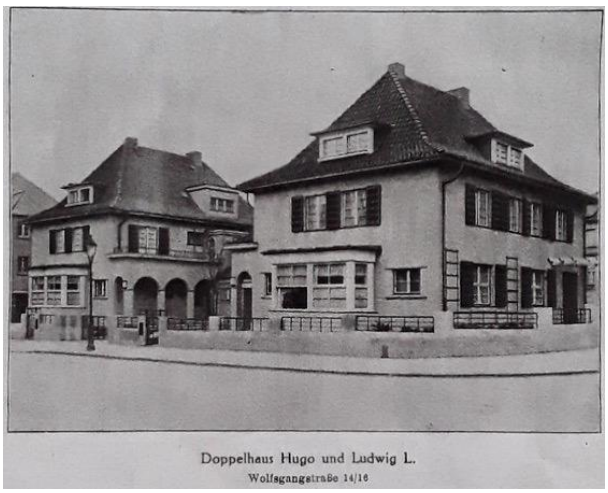
Anneliese Lindheimer
Date of birth: 6.11.1925
Escape: 1939 England, 1940 USA

Hugo Lindheimer was born in Frankfurt. His parents were Auguste, née Goldschmidt, (1856-1941) from Offenbach and Maier Lindheimer (1850-1922) from Hobbach. The family lived in their own house at Mauerweg 30. He had an older brother Viktor (1878-1895) and a younger brother Ludwig Leopold (1880-1935). Hugo attended the Philanthropin secondary school and then the Hassel Institute. He then completed a commercial apprenticeship and learned English and French. He took part in the First World War from 1914 to 1918 and was awarded the Iron Cross. On February 17, 1921, he married Rosi Simon. "Instead of cards", the couple announced both their engagement and their wedding in the Frankfurter Zeitung. Rosi Simon also came from Frankfurt. Her parents were Hedwig Simon, née Koch (1871-1916) from Offenbach and Manuel Simon (1854-1921), also from Frankfurt. She had a brother Siegfried (1894-1942). Rosie and Hugo grew up in upper middle-class

circumstances. Rosi and Hugo had two children, Ernst and Anneliese. The family lived at Eschersheimer Landstraße 48 from 1921. Anneliese attended school at the Philanthropin.

Together with his brother Ludwig, Hugo Lindheimer was the owner and managing director of "Verein Creditreform", Frankfurt am Main, a respected credit agency. The brothers had inherited the flourishing business from their father. After Ludwig's unexpected death in 1935, Hugo became the sole owner. He also owned shares in other companies and owned real estate.

In Wolfsgangstraße in the Westend, the brothers had two houses built in the classical modernist style from 1925, Hugo at number 14 and Ludwig at number 16, into which they moved with their families in 1927. Both houses survived the war. House number 16 was later demolished in favor of a new building. House number 14 was considerably rebuilt.



The houses at Wolfsgangstraße 14 and 16.

The credit agency was well-known and respected in Frankfurt. But in 1933 it was boycotted by the new National Socialist rulers and their many followers. All clients were at risk of persecution. The leading figures were the functionaries Dr. Wilhelm Niecz, syndic of the Chamber of Commerce, and Emil Vogt, a district leader of the "German Labor Front". In September 1935, the latter stormed the office of the credit agency in Junghofstraße with two Nazi thugs. They forced Hugo Lindheimer to vacate his office "within a few minutes" by force and under threat of arrest. He even had to leave his personal belongings behind. The humiliation took place in front of his employees. He was then banned from any further professional activity. His business, his real estate and even his car were "de-Jewified", i.e. stolen. The new owner of the business was the unscrupulous "trustee of the national community" Emil Vogt.

During the November pogroms, Hugo Lindheimer was deported to Buchenwald concentration camp from November 9 to 25, 1938, where he was humiliated and mistreated (prisoner number 21494). He was released on condition that he leave Germany by April 1, 1939. He was told that he had been released early because of his World War honors.

Hugo fled to England, where he was initially interned by the authorities as a so-called "Enemy Alien", but was released on January 20, 1940 after a review of his loyalty (Category B). During this time, he was destitute and without income. He desperately tried to organize his family's escape from Frankfurt.

In the census of May 1939, only Rosi, Ernst and Anneliese Lindheimer were recorded as members of the Lindheimer family at Wolfsgangstraße 14. However, there were now at least six other Jewish residents from four different families living in the house. With the abolition of tenant protection for Jews at the beginning of 1939, they were forced to move into houses owned by Jews.

In August 1939, 14-year-old Anneliese was able to flee to London with an aid organization on one of the last Kindertransports. On the day of her departure, Anneliese was taken to the main station by her mother and her aunt Bertel. After a brief farewell, Anneliese thought she was going to some

kind of vacation camp, it was time to board the train. "But then my mother disappeared and I didn't get to say goodbye to her properly. That annoyed me a little. But I believed that we would soon be reunited." Anneliese never saw her mother again.

It is not known why Anneliese's 16-year-old brother Ernst was not given a place on the Kindertransport. Children between the ages of six and 14 were preferably selected for the scarce places, "preferably girls". Anneliese later recalled the journey on the Kindertransport: "The train stopped at the Dutch border. The German border officials said they had orders to send us all back. The Red Cross was there and provided us with cocoa and cookies. I don't know which angel was looking after us, but after three or four hours the train was released and we were able to continue our journey." At the same time, family members and foster parents were waiting in London for the train to arrive. Suddenly, the organizers announced over the loudspeaker that the transport would not be coming because it had been sent back to Germany at the border. Everyone was supposed to go home again. "But my father didn't give up hope and stayed at the station. After we finally got together, I was allowed to stay with him for about a week." But because of the threat of war, all the children had to leave London. Anneliese had to move to a boarding school in the country. In the meantime, Hugo found an elderly lady in London who vouched for Anneliese and covered the costs of the boarding school. It was Oaklands School in Ilkley, a tiny spa town in West Yorkshire in northern England. Anneliese stayed there until January 1940.

On January 29, 1940, Anneliese and Hugo received entry visas for the USA. Both embarked on the steamship "Samaria" in Liverpool on March 1, 1940. Anneliese remembers that the ship sailed with a convoy and that everyone was afraid of the German submarines. On March 15, they arrived in New York unharmed. "When we arrived, we were sent to Ellis Island. My father was first taken to a hospital to be examined. I was with a lot of strangers, not knowing whether we would be allowed to enter or sent back to Germany. Fortunately, we were able to leave after three days. My father's cousin picked us up and took us to his house."

Hugo desperately tried to get his wife Rosi and son Ernst to come to from New York. The cousin who had made it possible for him and his daughter to enter the USA was not wealthy enough to pay for anyone else. However, with new helpers and after rejected applications, he was about to receive their entry papers. Tickets for the journey by rail and steamship had already been ordered in July 1939. However, the family's immigration application was stopped at the beginning of the war.

Rosi Lindheimer is still listed in the official address book at Wolfsgangsstraße 14 in 1941. Her assets and real estate were stolen from her. After the forced sale, Willi Ruder (1910-1994) became the new owner of the property. He was a Frankfurt councillor and Gaustabsamtsleiter in the Gauleitung Hessen-Nassau of the NSDAP. The fanatical National Socialist was one of Martin Bormann's closest collaborators in the final phase of the Second World War. The last known address of Rosi and Ernst Lindheimer is Liebigstraße 19, a so-called "ghetto house" where those persecuted as Jews were forced to live in cramped conditions before being deported.

On October 19, 1941, Rosi and Ernst Lindheimer, together with Rosi's sister-in-law Bertha Lindheimer, were deported on the first mass deportation from Frankfurt from the Grossmarkthalle to the Litzmannstadt (Lódz) ghetto and murdered. The date of her death is not known.

Hugo Lindheimer settled in New York and married a second time in November 1947 (Margot, née Katzenstein, 1908-1997). He ran a store for leather goods. He died in 1960 at the age of 72.

Daughter Anneliese initially lived in the Bronx borough of New York. There she received two letters from her mother, who had since been murdered. She moved in with a cousin in Great Neck (Long Island, NY). She studied natural sciences at Hunter College, graduated as a biologist and then worked in a pathology. In 1952 she married the economist Seymour Himmelstein. Her first child died shortly after birth. Their son Alan was born in 1956. He became a lawyer. He had two children with his wife Marion Freedman. Anneliese Himmelstein still lives in New York today.

Hugo Lindheimer's mother Auguste, his sister-in-law Bertha and his nephew Walter Lindheimer are commemorated by stumbling stones in front of the neighboring house at Wolfsgangstraße 16.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Hertha-Maria Haselmann, a resident of Wolfsgangstraße 14 and friend of Anneliese Himmelstein, née Lindheimer. They were financed by Bettina von Bethmann and Doris Franzmann.

Westend
Wolfsgangstraße 16

Bertha Lindheimer, née Marx
Date of birth: 1.6.1888
Deportation:: 19.10.1941 Łódź/Litzmannstadt
Date of death: unknown

Walter Lindheimer
Date of birth: 13.9.1919
Imprisonment: November 1938 - 2.12.1938 Buchenwald concentration camp
Escape: 1939 England, internment: Australia, 1941 USA

Ludwig Leopold Lindheimer
Date of birth: 21.10.1880
Date of death: 5.3.1935

Auguste Lindheimer, née Goldschmidt
Date of birth: 13.2.1856
Date of death: 13.5.1941

Bertha (Berta) Lindheimer, née Marx, known as Bertel, was born in Heidelberg to Eugenie Marx, née Oppenheimer (born 1865), and Max Marx (1856-1928). She had two younger siblings, Gretel (born 1891) and Richard (1995-1980). After 1900, she married Ludwig Leopold Lindheimer, born in Frankfurt, one of three sons of Auguste, née Goldschmidt, (1856-1941) from Offenbach and Maier Lindheimer (1850-1922) from Hobbach.

The couple settled in Frankfurt and probably had several sons there, of whom biographical information is only available for Walter (1919-1995). Three other sons, Karl-Heinz (? 1909-1918), Kurt (? 1920-1932) and Meier (? 1927-1972) are only referred to in genealogy databases, which have not yet been verified.

From 1926/27, the family moved into their own newly built house at Wolfsgangstraße 16. Ludwig Lindheimer's brother Hugo's family lived in the neighboring house at Wolfsgangstraße 14. Together with him, Ludwig Lindheimer took over the prestigious credit agency "Vereins Creditreform" from his father.

Ludwig Lindheimer died unexpectedly of a heart attack in 1935. His son Walter was 15 years old when his father died. Until then, he had lived with his mother Bertha at Wolfsgangstraße 16. Due to the anti-Jewish hostility and the difficulties in completing an education, he went to Poland in the same year. He studied engineering there, but kept returning to Frankfurt. He was able to flee from Poland to England early on. Unfortunately, he visited his mother in Frankfurt during the November pogroms in 1938 and was arrested and deported to Buchenwald concentration camp. His Frankfurt address is listed in the surviving camp files ('Geldverwertungs-Karte'). After mistreatment and humiliation, he was released on December 2, 1938 on condition that he would leave Germany. He fled to England again. He had to leave his mother alone in Frankfurt.

At an unknown date before 1939, mother-in-law Auguste Lindheimer moved in with Bertha at Wolfsgangstraße 16. In the census of May 1939, only Bertha and Auguste Lindheimer were recorded as members of the Lindheimer family in the house. However, there were now at least five other Jewish residents with different surnames living in the house. With the abolition of tenant protection for Jews at the beginning of 1939, they were forced to move into houses owned by Jews.

Auguste Lindheimer died on May 13, 1941, probably the same year Bertha Lindheimer, her sister-in-law Rosi and her nephew Ernst were forced to move to Liebigstraße 19, a so-called "ghetto house", where people persecuted as Jews were forced to live in cramped conditions before being deported. Her assets and property were confiscated. As in the case of house no. 14, the house went to a high official and elected official of the NSDAP in the Gau Hessen-Nassau, Gauinspektor Hermann Reiße.

Bertha Lindheimer was deported from Liebigstraße 19 on October 19, 1941, together with Rosi and Ernst Lindheimer, on the first mass deportation from Frankfurt from the Grossmarkthalle to the Litzmannstadt ghetto (Łódź) and murdered. The date of her death is not known.

After fleeing to England, Walter Lindheimer found a job at the Eagle Works in Chingford, north-east London. There he continued his training as an engineer. Eagle Works produced aircraft engines and other aircraft components. At the beginning of the war, Walter was interned by the authorities as an "enemy alien". After a review of his loyalty, he was released on November 13, 1939. But after the first horrors of the Battle of Britain, in the course of which Chingford was badly hit, someone must have thought he was a spy and denounced him. He was arrested and taken to Australia with real German spies and other Nazis and interned there. After another acquittal, he was released on June 12, 1941. With a visa for the USA, he embarked in Sydney on July 9 and finally arrived in the port of Norfolk, Virginia, USA, via Belfast on September 14, 1941.

After the war, Walter Lindheimer moved back to England. There he married Ruth Fabisch (1922-2007) from Berlin in 1949 and settled with her in Hendon, Middlesex. Ruth and Walter had a son, who became a professor of medicine. Walter died in London in 1995 at the age of 76.

Auguste Lindheimer was the daughter of Lina Goldschmidt, née Koch, and the merchant Abraham Goldschmidt from Offenbach. She married the merchant Maier Lindheimer on May 16, 1877 in Bornheim, which was not yet part of Frankfurt at the time. He came from Hobbach in Lower Franconia. They settled in Frankfurt and had three sons, Viktor, Hugo and Ludwig. Maier Lindheimer built up the successful credit agency "Vereins Creditreform" and became wealthy. They lived for a long time on the second floor of their own house at Mauerweg 30. After the death of her

husband in 1922, Auguste remained in her apartment until 1935. At the age of 80, in 1936, she must have preferred to move in with her daughter-in-law Bertha at Wolfsgangstraße 16. Despite her advanced age, she was not spared humiliation and disfranchisement. On October 22, 1939, she had to adopt the second compulsory first name "Sara". To do so, the 83-year-old had to visit the registry office and pay fees. She lost her house in Mauerweg, which she had already bequeathed to her two sons. The new owner was the civil engineer Alfred Bonnet.

Auguste Lindheimer's health deteriorated to such an extent that she could no longer be cared for by her daughter-in-law. She was admitted to the "Hospital of the Jewish Community" in Gagernstraße at the beginning of 1940. This once state-of-the-art clinic, where many non-Jewish patients also sought and found treatment, existed until it was evicted in 1942. When Auguste was admitted, care had practically come to a standstill. There was neither medication nor sufficient medical staff. She died there on May 13, 1941 at the age of 85.

Auguste Lindheimer's son Hugo, his wife Rosi and their children Ernst and Anneliese are commemorated by stumbling stones in front of the neighboring house at Wolfsgangstraße 14.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Hertha-Maria Haselmann, a resident of Wolfsgangstraße 14 and friend of Anneliese Himmelstein, née Lindheimer. They were financed by Barbara Dankert, Claudia Mathus and the Winkler/Erger family.

Westend
Fürstenbergerstraße 141

Joseph Kamm
Date of birth: 18.9.1892
Imprisonment: November 1938 - January 1939
Dachau concentration camp
Escape: 1939 Belgium
Internment: Camp Septfonds (southwest France)
Date of death: 26.2.1942

Manfred Meyer Kamm
Date of birth: 19.4.1927
Escape:1938 Belgium
Internment: 1942 Mechelen transit camp (Malines)
Deportation: 4.8.1942 Auschwitz
Date of death: unknown

Rosa Friedmann, née Halbreich
Date of birth: 7.8.1869
Escape: 1938 Belgium
Survived with help

Dina Friedmann
Date of birth: 6.11.1894
Escape: 1938 Belgium
Survived with help

Rosa Friedmann was born Ruchel Rosa Halbreich in 1869 in Chrzanow, Galicia, then Austria-Hungary, now Poland, as the daughter of the merchant Markus Hirsch Halbreich and his wife Dina, née Friediker. She married the merchant Abe Adolf Friedmann in Mannheim on June 29, 1894. Like his wife, he also came from Galicia, where he was born on May 23, 1871 in Ulanov as the son of Heinrich Hersch Friedmann and Minscha, née Zangen.

The couple initially settled in Mainz. Their daughter Dina was born there in 1894. Their son Max was born in Wiesbaden on August 24, 1899 and another daughter, Minna, on November 4, 1900. Two more sons, Heinrich (born in 1895) and Karl (born in 1897) died young. In 1904, the family

moved to Frankfurt am Main. They initially lived at Kleine Obermainstraße 15, where Adolf is listed as a "traveler" and "merchant". In 1909/1910, the family moved to Windeckstraße 58, where they lived until after Adolf Friedmann's death in 1931 until the end of 1932. Adolf Friedmann had run a cloth and tricot business there.

His son Max became a merchant like his father. He moved to Berlin, where he married Anna Barbara Schackaties on May 5, 1931. They both managed to flee to Denmark in 1933. After Denmark's occupation by the Wehrmacht, they were able to save themselves from imminent deportation by boat to Sweden on September 30, 1943. After the war, they returned to Copenhagen.

Daughter Dina attended the Philanthropin from the age of seven until the end of her schooling. She then completed an apprenticeship as a milliner and milliner's assistant with Marie Landauer at Theaterplatz 12 until 1913. She then worked as a self-employed milliner in her apartment, making hats for the Frankfurt fashion houses Martha Rummel, Hilda Lorsch and Dreifuss. She was slightly disabled due to a hip problem.

Josef Kamm -photo from Belgian identity card © Felix Archives

On June 25, 1923, her younger sister Minna married Joseph Kamm, a merchant who also worked in the hat industry. He was born in Hettenhausen in the Rhön in 1892 as the youngest of ten children of Mosche Maier Kamm (born in Hettenhausen in 1851) and Henriette Jettchen Wertheim (born in Wehrda in 1857). Joseph and Minna Kamm first moved to Mainluststraße 12 and then to Wolfsgangstraße 4 in 1926/1927, where their son Manfred Meyer was born in 1927. But just three years later, in 1930, Minna died in Baden, Lower Austria. In the 1932 address book, Joseph Kamm is briefly listed at Nesenstraße 4.

Manfred Kamm

In August 1929, Adolf Friedmann suffered a severe stroke which left him bedridden. He died on October 21, 1931, and Dina and Max contributed to their mother's upkeep from this time on. Rosa and Dina then moved into a five-room apartment on the first floor of Fürstenbergerstraße 141 together with Joseph and Manfred Kamm at the end of 1932. Manfred attended the Philanthropin from 1933.

After the National Socialists came to power, the family's economic situation deteriorated. Dina was only allowed to work for a dwindling Jewish clientele. Under the increasing pressure of anti-Semitic persecution, preparations were made to flee to Belgium from 1937 onwards. In July 1938, Rosa and Dina de-registered in Frankfurt and went to Belgium, probably together with Manfred. Joseph Kamm paid the taxes demanded by the authorities.

Rosa and Dina initially lived in Antwerp in a small two-room apartment. When the German occupation began, they had to leave Antwerp and move to Spa, where they had to report to the field gendarmerie every week. They stored the furniture they had brought with them with a Belgian acquaintance in Antwerp. However, it was confiscated in 1944 by order of the Reich Ministry of the

Interior. The acquaintance was sentenced to a fine for "negligent removal of Jewish property". Manfred initially stayed with his grandmother and aunt and attended school in Antwerp and Spa.

In Belgium, Dina was unable to pursue her profession as a milliner. The family lived off the support of her brother Max, who had fled to Denmark. Dina contracted chronic bronchitis and her hip condition worsened. As a Jew, she was unable to receive specialist medical treatment, so she had to walk with a cane without treatment.

Joseph Kamm was arrested in Frankfurt during the November pogroms in 1938 and interned and mistreated in the Dachau concentration camp for around seven weeks. Immediately after his release, he was also forced to flee to Belgium and joined his family in Antwerp in February 1939. His goal, however, was to continue his journey to the USA.

In Belgium, he worked as a traveling hat dealer. Joseph Kamm was arrested in occupied France at an unknown date. In 1942, he was interned in Camp Septfonds near Montauban in the southwest of France as a forced laborer, "travailleur étranger", in "Fremdarbeiterkompanie" (GTE) 302. He died there on February 26, 1942.

Manfred Kamm was arrested in Spa in 1942 and was initially sent to the SS transit and collection camp in Mechelen (Malines). On August 4, 1942, he was deported to the Auschwitz extermination camp and murdered there at the age of 15.

Rosa and Dina were able to experience the liberation in Belgium. They lived in Spa in Belgium for 17 years after the war. Rosa Friedmann died in Belgium on February 27, 1962 and was buried in Copenhagen. Dina moved to Copenhagen in November 1962 to live with her brother Max, where she died on December 7, 1982.

The Stumbling Stones were initiated by Jane Friedman (New York), grandniece of Rosa Friedmann, and financed by Burcu Kural, Sabine Meder, Karin Wagner and Simone and Matthias Wagner.

Westend
Fürstenbergerstraße 177

Julius Vorchheimer
Date of birth: 13.9.1887
Imprisonment: 13.11.-1.12.1938 Buchenwald concentration camp
Escape: 1939 USA

Meta Vorchheimer, née Blüthenthal
Date of birth: 18.3.1897
Escape: 1939 USA

Lotte Vorchheimer
Date of birth: 23.12.1923
Escape: 1939 USA

Ilse Vorchheimer
Date of birth: January 26, 1928
Escape: 1939 USA

Julius Vorchheimer. Passport photo from driver's license, 1936.

Meta Vorchheimer. Picture from the US naturalization certificate from 1944.

Julius Vorchheimer came from a large family in Thüngen, Bavaria. He was the third of five children. His parents were Träutchen and Louis Vorchheimer (1853-1933). Julius took part in the First World War in Infantry Regiment 81, was wounded in 1916 and awarded the Iron Cross Second Class. On July 14, 1922, he married Meta Blüthenthal in Frankfurt. Meta was born in Frankfurt. She had an older sister Alice (1894-1966). Her parents Clara, née Seligmann (1870-1971) and Simon Blüthenthal (1863-1934) came from Bingen and settled in Frankfurt.

Julius and Meta Vorchheimer had two daughters, Lotte and Ilse, who were both born in Frankfurt. The family moved from Niddastraße 45 to Feldbergstraße 4 in 1923, and from 1927 they lived on the third floor of the apartment building at Fürstenbergerstraße 177. Meta Vorchheimer took care of the girls and the household. There was a library for adults (e.g. Goethe, Schiller, Shakespeare, Moliére) and for children (e.g. Kästner, Spyri, Burnett, Ury). They spoke, read and learned English, French and Italian. Meta loved opera and had a radio and a record player. They also made music (piano, accordion). The girls did sports (cycling, tennis, skiing). Ilse attended the Philanthropin from 1937 to 1938.

Julius Vorchheimer was a merchant and co-owner of Gebrüder Vorchheimer, a wholesale company for textile goods since 1919. The company had two stores: the store at Lersnerstraße 30a was run by brother Gerson. Julius was responsible for the store at Kaiserstraße 46. The company was successful. But from 1933on everything changed. On June 8, 1935, Julius was awarded the "Cross of Honor with Swords for Frontline Combatants" in the name of the "Führer", presented by the Frankfurt police president. In the same year, the company was mentioned by name in the inflammatory pamphlet "An answer to the atrocity and boycott incitement of Jews abroad". This propaganda pamphlet was intended to encourage the boycott of companies and businesses owned by Jews in Frankfurt.

Company Gebr. Vorchheimer, textile goods store at Kaiserstraße 46.

It is known in the family that Julius and Gerson were denounced by their employees, which accelerated their persecution. During the November pogroms of 1938, Julius, his brother Gerson, and his brother-in-law, Heinrich Ehrenfeld, were arrested and deported to Buchenwald concentration camp on November 13. Meta Vorchheimer desperately campaigned for her husband's release. She presented Julius' World War II decorations to the authorities - to no avail. She was asked several times to send money. The "Geldverwertungs-Karte" from the camp files shows that she sent 130 Reichsmarks. This amount was to be used for alleged fares, which the prisoner had to pay. After mistreatment and humiliation, Julius was released on December 1, 1938 with the condition that he leave Germany.

The company was dissolved. Julius tried to obtain exit papers. On January 18, 1939, he received visas for entry into the USA at the consulate in Stuttgart. Ilse's passport was stamped at the British consulate in Frankfurt on January 23, 1939.

The family fled to England in February 1939. On February 20, 1939, the Vorchheimers boarded the steamship Manhattan in Southampton, which took them to New York City on March 3. They settled in the Washington Heights neighborhood, which was called "Frankfurt on the Hudson" because of the many refugees from the Main metropolis. They later moved to Queens, where Julius reopened a textile shop in the Lower Eastside. Many German Jews also lived there.

Lotte and Ilse Vorchheimer started their own families. In 1957, Lotte married Milton Roger, who brought his daughter Deidre into the marriage. She worked as an assistant at '20th Century Fox' in New York City and later moved to Florida.

Ilse Vorchheimer changed her first name to Elyse and married Mike (Meyer) Sommer on May 24, 1952. The couple had a son Paul (born May 31, 1955) and a daughter Joellen (born April 17, 1957). Ilse Sommer studied journalism in New York, made a career as a literary agent, published over 20 books as a writer and later worked as a theater critic.

Julius Vorchheimer died in 1977, Meta died in 1986, both aged 89. Lotte died in 2017 at the age of 94, Ilse is still alive today.

After the Vorchheimer family fled, Jewish people were forced to live in cramped conditions in the house at Fürstenbergerstraße 177, which belonged to a community of heirs of Jewish owners. The 1941 address book lists 19 heads of household there. In 1939 there were only seven. From 1941, the residents of this so-called "ghetto house" were deported to concentration and extermination camps.

Julius Vorchheimer's brother Gerson was able to flee to Argentina with his family in 1939. Stumbling stones at Lersnerstraße 30a commemorate him and his family.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Joellen Sommer (New York), daughter of Elyse (Ilse) Sommer, née Vorchheimer, and financed by Gudrun Haak, Paul and Andrea Freunscht, Alex Reinhard and family and Dr. Florian Wagner and family.

Documentation of the victims' biographies

The detailed documentation of the biographies and fates of persecution behind the Frankfurt Stumbling Stones that have already been installed can be found (ion German) on the website of the City of Frankfurt am Main

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

Further Stumbling Stones to be installed in June 2024:

Sunday, June 16, 2024			
12:30	Westend	Cronstettenstraße 35	Bertha Siesel; Alice, Arthur, Rolf and Hans **Bramsen**
13:05	Westend	Reuterweg 68	Albert, Käthe, Peter and Hannelore **Siesel**
13:35	Westend	Guiollettstraße 59	Fritz, Clara and Arnold Ferdinand **Schmitz**
14:05	Westend	Schwindstraße 5	Martha Pauline and Raphael Rudolf **Mastbaum**
14:50	Sachsenhausen	Burnitzstraße 7	Ella Ottilie **Marckwald**
15:35	Innenstadt	Alte Gasse 51	Marie **Beilacher**
Monday, June 17, 2024:			
10:00	Riederwald	Am Alten Volkshaus 1	Johanna **Tesch**
10:45	Bornheim	Mainkurstraße 29	Lorenz **Weisbrod** (2,000th Stumbling Stone in Frankfurt)
11:20	Ostend	Sandweg 76	Ferdinand and Balbina **Steigerwald**
11:50	Ostend	Habsburgerallee 30	Sophia and Moritz Moses **Steigerwald**
12:20	Ostend	Habsburgerallee 17	Joachim, Ida and Joachim Walter **Beilacher**
14:30	Westend	Feuerbachstraße 11	Eduard, Luise and Hans Eduard **Rothschild**
15:10	Innenstadt	Neue Mainzer Straße 76	Emanuel and Elisabeth **Rothschild**
16:00	Westend	Reuterweg 94	Nathan, Leontine, Klare and Ilse **Fuchs**
16:40	Nordend	Baumweg 35	Elisabeth, Wilhelm and Lore **Sundheimer**
17:05	Nordend	Baumweg 27	Nathan, Sophie **Levy**; Max, Rosa, Karl, Gertrud **Stern**
Tuesday, June 18, 2024:			
10:00	Sachsenhausen	Offenbacher Landstr. 224	Pater Kurt **Dehne**; Kurt Mathias von **Leers**
10:50	Innenstadt	Lange Straße 31	Szyja, Rosa, Manfred, Haentschi and Bella **Schwarz**
11:30	Nordend	Musikantenweg 8	Jacob, Zysla, Hans and Erich **Kallmann**
12:00	Nordend	Herderstraße 5	Max, Paula, Berta Ruth and Betti Gerda **Stobezki**
13:55	Nordend	Berger Straße 15	Friedrich and Anna Margarethe **Stein**
14:25	Nordend	Hermesweg 19	Anna Süs
15:00	Ostend	Röderbergweg 41	Albert , Blanka, Hans and Eva **Stiefel**

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