STOLPERSTEIN-VERLEGUNG

October 27–30, 2026, in Frankfurt am Main
to commemorate the victims of National Socialism



Biographies
for the Stolpersteine installations on
Wednesday, October 28, 2026

10:00	Bockenheim	Am Leonhardsbrunn 16	Dr. Adolf, Anna, Gerhard Ludwig, and Irene Eleanor **Salomon**
10:40	Bockenheim	Hans-Sachs-Straße 3-5	Georg Gerson, Charlotte, Erich, Else, Grete, and Ferdinand **Freudenstein**
11:30	Westend	Unterlindau 17	Max, Grete, and Heinz **Gross**
13:25	Westend	Wolfsgangstraße 98	Simon, Rosalie, and Hilde **Weinmann**
14:20	Westend	Im Trutz Frankfurt 32	Dr. Fritz, Margarete, and Thea **Rosenberg**
17:30	Reception "**Evening of Encounter**" for the victims' descendants and invited guests		

Latest schedule updates and biographies from the other days can be found at
https://www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de/en/news

Bockenheim
Am Leonhardsbrunn 16

Adolf Salomon
Date of Birth: 17.11.1880
Escape: England 1938, USA 1939

Anna Salomon, née Klein
Date of Birth: 18.9.1887
Escape: England 1938, USA 1939

Gerhard Ludwig Anton Salomon
Date of Birth: 26.12.1910
Detention: 1933, 1937
Escape: 1937 Frankreich, England, USA

Irene Eleanor Salomon
Date of Birth: 18.5.1919
Escape: England 1938, USA 1939

Adolf Salomon was born in Mainz as the second-eldest son of stockbroker Emil Karl Salomon and his wife Hilde, née Mayerfeld. He had three other siblings: Alfred Simon, Babette Bella, and Max. The family moved to Frankfurt in 1881.

After studying law and earning his doctorate in law (Dr. jur.), Adolf Salomon initially continued to live with his parents at Guiollettstraße 8. On March 4, 1910, he married Anna Klein in Frankfurt. The couple then moved into their own apartment at Liebigstraße 50. Their son Gerhard Ludwig was born that same year. Their daughter Irene Eleanor was born in 1919.

Adolf Salomon worked as an attorney at the Oberlandesgericht Frankfurt (Higher Regional Court) and, as a notary, maintained a law office initially at Börsenstraße 13 and later at Rathenauplatz 4 (later renamed Horst-Wessel-Platz by the Nazis). He was a respected and busy attorney in Frankfurt. In 1926, the family was able to purchase the 11-room villa at the prime location of Am Leonhardsbrunn 16 and move there.

Their son Gerhard attended the Goethe Gymnasium until he graduated with his Abitur (A-level). He, too, began studying law.

Immediately after the Nazis came to power in 1933, Jewish lawyers were removed from government service, and Jewish attorneys were permitted to work only under restricted conditions. In 1938, their licenses were almost completely revoked, and they were allowed to work only as “Konsulenten” (consultants) for Jewish clients.

In 1935, Adolf Salomon lost his position as a notary due to Nazi regulations, and in 1938, he lost his license to practice law. To continue working, he handled business matters through non-Jewish colleagues, which brought him under the scrutiny of investigators.

His son Gerhard, being a Jewish student, was barred from taking his bar exam and from being hired as a legal clerk. He was arrested in 1933 for his activities in the pan-European youth movement that had emerged after World War I. Immediately after his release, he traveled to Paris, where, through his father’s connections, he took over a sales outlet for Adlerwerke. When he returned to Frankfurt in 1937 to complete an apprenticeship, he was arrested again. After his release, he fled via France and England to the United States.

Adolf and Anna Salomon, too, were forced to prepare to flee Germany. To do so, the family parted with their real estate and possessions, which led to the complete loss of their fortune. The single-family home at Am Leonhardsbrunn 12 had to be sold in September 1938 for 75,000 Reichsmarks. For the liquidation of his law firm, Adolf Salomon received a ridiculously low sum

of 10,000 RM. A sizeable commercial lot with a building at Osthafen, owned by Anna Salomon, had to be sold to the Porsche dealership for 250,000 RM. However, only 11,500 RM was released for their departure. The remaining money was placed in blocked accounts, as was customary.

Anna Salomon left Germany with her daughter Irene for England in May 1938. Her husband followed her a few months later, in November. After spending several months in London, they were then able to emigrate to the United States. They arrived in New York on May 12, 1939, aboard the "SS Washington." Their immigration papers note that they were accompanied by their daughter Irene. Their son Gerhard was already living in Connecticut. He had entered the country as early as 1937, also from Southampton; his occupation was listed on the immigration papers as "boat builder" and he was noted as "unaccompanied."

The family changed their name from Salomon to Sandersen in the U.S. Adolf became Adolph, and Gerhard Ludwig became Gerald Louis. Shortly after arriving, Adolph Sandersen applied for U.S. citizenship on October 24, 1939. He was naturalized on November 27, 1944. The family lived in New York, where Anna Sandersen died on December 16, 1947.

After his wife's death, Adolf Sandersen moved to Colorado to live with his son. With no income of his own in the United States, he was supported by his son. When his son was scheduled to be drafted into the military in 1941, doctors diagnosed him with pulmonary tuberculosis, which he had likely contracted in Paris. This illness left his son unable to work. The family, which had once been very wealthy, had lost all its assets and had to go through the laborious process of filing claims for compensation under the restitution laws of the 1950s. Due to his age and lack of income, Adolph Sandersen applied for advance payments from the restitution hardship fund. The legal disputes over appropriate compensation dragged on into the 1970s; he also sued former clients who had failed to pay for his legal services. Adolph Sandersen died on July 15, 1968, in Aspen, Colorado.

Gerard Lewis Sandersen married Claire Leonhard in 1942. The family had four children. Their son, William Leonhard Sandersen, was born in 1946 and died in 1968 during the Vietnam War. Gerald Lewis Sandersen died on May 14, 1971.

His sister Irene married Ernst Jakob Julius Ledermann (1911–2002), who was born in Breslau in 1911. With him, she had a son, Frank R. Ledermann (1946–2015), and a daughter, Jaqueline. She worked as an insurance agent. The couple divorced in Alabama in 1959. Irene Eleanore (also Elfriede) Ledermann died on December 10, 1967, in Litchfield, Connecticut.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Helga Dierichs and John D. Goldsmith, whose father, Max Goldschmidt, was a client of Adolf Salomon. The Stolpersteine were funded by Cordula Bruhn, Helga Dierichs, John D. Goldsmith, and the Association of Friends and Supporters of the Goethe Gymnasium in Frankfurt am Main, the school Gerhard Salomon attended.

Research: Christian Moeller

Bockenheim
Hans-Sachs-Straße 3-5

Georg Gerson Freudenstein
Date of Birth: 1.8.1890
Escape: 1937 Holland und England

Charlotte Freudenstein, née Rosenberg
Date of Birth: 23.7.1897
Escape: 1937 Holland und England

Erich Freudenstein
Date of Birth: 5.1.1921
Escape: 1936 England

Grete Freudenstein
Date of Birth: 9.9.1924
Escape: 1937 Holland und England

Else Freudenstein
Date of Birth: 28.10.1922
Escape: 1937 Holland und England

Ferdinand Freudenstein
Date of Birth: 12.5.1926
Escape: 1937 Holland und England



Georg Freudenstein.

Georg Gerson Freudenstein was born in Frankfurt. He was the youngest of the three children and only son of the cloth wholesaler Ferdinand Freudenstein, wo came from Großheubach in the Miltenberg district, and his wife Pauline, née Kahn, from Hengstfeld. At the end of the 19th century, the Freudensteins settled in Frankfurt and founded the company “Ferdinand Freudenstein” at Kaiserstraße 52, later 72-74.

All three children of Ferdinand and Pauline Freudenstein attended the Orthodox Jewish Samson-Raphael-Hirsch School in Frankfurt’s Ostend. After Georg Freudenstein had finished school in March 1905, his father sent him to train in a leather goods company in Offenbach and from 1907 to 1908 to a weaving school in Aachen. At the end of 1908, Georg joined his father’s company and was mainly responsible for trade relations with the Netherlands. In 1915 he was an authorized signatory. In addition, he advanced to become an expert for the textile industry at the arbitration court of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce. After the death of his father in 1921, Georg Freudenstein and from 1922 also his cousin Sigmund Neuberger from Hainstadt/Odenwald were owners of the company “Ferdinand Freudenstein, Tuchgeschäft”. It was one of the most important in this industry in Europe with an annual turnover of four to seven million Reichsmark. In addition to the main building at Kaiserstraße 72-74, the sample shop at Kaiserstraße 41 also belonged to the company.

Georg Freudenstein was a convinced Zionist. In the fall of 1913, he undertook an extended trip to Palestine with his close friend, the Frankfurt antiques and art dealer Heinrich Eisemann.

During the First World War, he was stationed in Alsfeld in Upper Hesse and was responsible für supplying the army with uniforms and other textiles.

On April 7, 1920, Georg Freudenstein and Charlotte Rosenberg, who was born in Berlin but had been living in Frankfurt with her widowed mother for some time, married in Frankfurt. She was one of the seven children of the merchant Gabriel Rosenberg and his wife Bertha, née Rosenbaum. In Frankfurt, she worked partly and with great enthusiasm as a calligrapher for her brother Saemy Rosenberg, who, together with her uncle Isaac Rosenbaum, ran a highly respected antiques and art trade on the Roßmarkt.



Charlotte Rosenberg.

As early as 1923, the Freudensteins lived in their own house at Bockenheimer Landstraße 93. Between 1921 and 1926, their children Erich, Grete and Ferdinand were born there. In 1930, they bought a spacious villa with a large garden in Bockenheim, at Hans-Sachs-Straße 3-5. For a few years, this became the family's residence and the centre of numerous family reunions.

All members of the Freudenstein family loved sporting activities. Georg Freudenstein was also a member of the board of directors of the "Jewish Gymnastics Club Frankfurt, founded in 1913, which from 1921 operated under the name "Jewish Gymnastics and Sports Club Bar Kochba Frankfurt". At the athletics competitions of 1935, Else Freudenstein won the first prize in her age group.



Ferdinand, Grete, Else, and Erich Freudenstein, about 1931.



Ferdinand, Grete, Else, and Erich Freudenstein, about 1933.

On Shabbat, the family attended the service in the synagogue Unterlindau 23 in Frankfurt's Westend, which was led by Rabbi Dr. Jakob Horovitz. The Torah reader was the wine merchant Naftali Fromm, father of the later psychoanalyst Erich Fromm, and cantor Markus Gerlich. In this synagogue, Erich Freudenstein celebrated his Bar Mitzvah in 1934.

All Freudenstein children attended the Samson-Raphael-Hirsch School. Erich Freudenstein graduated from school there in 1936. Ferdinand Freudenstein was a pupil of the Israelite Elementary School from 1932 to 1936, then for a few months at the Samson-Raphael-Hirsch School next door.

Immediately after the transfer of power to the National Socialists, the Nazis put Georg Freudenstein and his business partner Sigmund Neuberger under so much pressure that they were forced to gradually give up their company and flee. In 1934, the Freudenstein family travelled to Switzerland together with their mother and grandmothers Pauline Freudenstein and Bertha Rosenberg. After a few weeks, they returned to Frankfurt because the political waves seemed to be calming down. They quickly realized that this was a fallacy. Pauline Freudenstein did not return to her apartment at Bockenheimer Landstraße 93 but moved in with her daughter Bettina Bamberger in Gonzenheim/Taunus, where she died in November 1934. In 1935, Georg Freudenstein and his business partner sold the main part of their company at a knockdown price to the company "Dreyer&Grupen", Hannover. They then also wound up the remainder. The company officially went into liquidation on May 19, 1938, and was deleted from the commercial register on January 19, 1942.

In mid-1936, Erich Freudenstein was the first to flee. A place was found for him at St. Paul's School in London. At the beginning of 1937, Georg and Charlotte Freudenstein fled together with the three other children. They settled in Amsterdam. The children received private lessons for ten months. At the end of 1937, the family moved to England. Significant financial and logistical support was provided by Charlotte's brother Saemy Rosenberg, who had also fled to England via Amsterdam.

In London, the Freudenstein children attended private schools. Georg Freudenstein built up a new company, the "Bolton Trading Company", which secured a moderate income. Erich Freudenstein began studying physics, chemistry and applied mathematics in Cambridge in 1939.

With the beginning of the Second World War, in 1939, life in London became increasingly dangerous. The Freudenstein family decided to move to Cambridge. There, daughter Else attended a business school, Grete a public school and Ferdinand the Perse School for Boys.

At that time, Georg und Charlotte Freudenstein had already had to sell all their properties in Frankfurt. The villa in Hans-Sachs-Straße was bought in 1938 by an insurance salesman for 86,000 RM, who sold it in in 1940 to Richard Greiling, a well-known profiteer of the so-called "aryanizations". The two residential buildings at Bockenheimer Landstraße 93 and Georg-Speyerstraße 46 also had to be sold. The family's remaining assets were confiscated on November 9, 1938, and declared to have been "forfeited" to the German Reich.

In May 1940, Georg Freudenstein and his son Erich were arrested as "enemy aliens and interned on the Isle of Man, then taken to Australia on the ship "Dunera". The crossing took place under such unspeakable circumstances that it later led to criminal prosecution. Charlotte Freudenstein and her children were not allowed to follow the two internees to Australia, they eventually moved to relatives in London and from there to a relative in Wales. In 1940, Charlotte's brother Siegfried Rosenberg and her mother Bertha also managed to flee from Amsterdam to England. Immediately after their arrival, the were imprisoned. Bertha Rosenberg could no longer bear this strain; she died in Liverpool in June 1940.

At the beginning of 1941, Charlotte Freudenstein succeeded in arranging Georg and Erich Freudenstein's emigration from Australia to Mexico. In the summer of 1941, they reached Mexico-City, where Erich continued his studies and Georg Freudenstein tried to set up a new company.

In March 1942, Charlotte Freudenstein and her children Grete and Ferdinand emigrated to the USA via Trinidad. Daughter Else stayed in England; she had met the architecture student Leonard Michaels in 1940. From 1941 she worked in a metal factory. In 1942 she married.

Ferdinand Freudenstein studied at New York University from 1942 to 1944, joined the American Army in 1944, and studied mechanical engineering at Harvard University from 1946 to 1948. Grete Freudenstein, who in Germany had planned to study linguistics and literature, took some secretarial courses in New York.

It was not until 1944 that almost the entire Freudenstein family was reunited. Erich Freudenstein studied Talmud at the Ner-Israel Rabbinical College in Baltimore. In 1952 he married Jutta Meyer, and between 1953 und 1961 their four children were born.

In 1947, Georg and Charlotte Freudenstein lived in New York, not far away lived their son Erich with his family and daughter Grete with her husband Felix Wimpfheimer, a former Frankfurt classmate of her brother Erich and a physician in private practice.



Georg and Charlotte Freudenstein, about 1947.

Georg Freudenstein was severely marked by the years of hardship. He died at the age of 60 on March 24, 1950 in New York as a result of his third heart attack. He never saw his birthplace and long-term place of residence and work, Frankfurt, again.

Son Ferdinand taught as a professor at Columbia University from the 1950s and did this for 46 years. He is considered the “father of kinematics”.

Daughter Else and her family also moved to the USA in 1950. She taught nutrition at San Mateo College in San Francisco; husband Leonard Michaels was an architect. They had three children.

Charlotte Freudenstein’s last place of residence was New York. She died there on November 26, 1996, at the age of 99. Erich Freudenstein died on June 15, 2008, in New York, Else Freudenstein-Michaels in 2019 in California, Grete Freudenstein-Wimpfheimer on March 15, 2021, in Paramus/New Jersey, Ferdinand Freudenstein (married to Leah Schwarzschild and to Lydia Gersten), father of two children, on March 30, 2006, in New York.

Georg Freudenstein’s sister Frieda, widow of Adolf Hichenberg, fled from Nuremberg to Palestine; she died in Tel Aviv in 1953. Sister Bettina, her husband Felix Bamberger und their daughter Regina fled from Frankfurt to Palestine in mid-1938.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by David Freudenstein (Toronto, Canada), son of Ferdinand Freudenstein. The Stolpersteine were funded by Manfred Dworschak, Annemarie Kuhn-Fetzer, and Helmut Fetzer, Sven Steffan, Heidi Stögbauer, and Annika Wagner.

Research: Cilli Kasper-Holtkotte

Westend
Unterlindau 17

Max Gross
Date of Birth: 10.4.1890
Escape: 1938 Belgium
Internment 1940 Camps Le Vigeant, Saint Cyprien, 1941 Gurs, Les Milles
Deportation: 1942 transit camp Drancy, 14.8.1942 Auschwitz
Date of Death: unknown

Grete Gross, geb. Salomon
Date of Birth: 18.2.1895
Escape: 1938 Belgium
Internment: 4.8.1942 Camp Les Milles
Deportation:1942 transit camp Drancy, 14.8.1942 Auschwitz
Date of Death: unknown

Heinz Gross
Date of Birth 26.1.1922
Escape: 1938 Belgium
Internment 1940 camps Le Vigeant, Saint Cyprien, 1941 Gurs, Les Milles, 2.8.1942 escaped, survived in hiding

Max (Joseph) Gross (also Groß) was born as one of a pair of twins into a Jewish family in Frankfurt. His parents were Emanuel Gross and Johanna, née Strauß (born May 24, 1868). His twin brother's name was Josef. He also had a sister named Selma, née Winschbacher, who was born on March 5, 1895. At the time of the twins' birth, the family lived at Ostendstraße 73 and then moved in 1892 to the first floor of Ostendstraße 5, the home of Max's maternal grandfather, the "cigar merchant" Lazarus Strauß. Their father, Emanuel, had founded his men's tailor shop, "E. Gross", at Zeil 17 in 1888; later business addresses were Kaiserstrasse 8 and then No. 20. By 1910, the men's tailor shop had already expanded to occupy two buildings at Kaiserstrasse 18 and 20. In 1918, Emanuel Gross purchased the building at Ostendstraße 5 from the community of heirs.

Max was a student at the Philanthropin, the Jewish community's reformed school. After completing the "Einjähriges" (secondary school certificate), he trained as a men's tailor in Frankfurt and as a merchant in London, and subsequently worked in his father's men's tailor shop.

During World War I, Max served as a soldier on the French and Russian fronts for four years and was awarded the Iron Cross.

On February 3, 1921, he married Margarethe - known as Grete (or Gretel, Greta) - Clementine Salomon, who was also born a twin in Frankfurt. Margarethe's parents were Bernhard Salomon, a merchant (born in July 1865), and Marie Salomon, née Kahn (born on January 22, 1862). Margarethe had also grown up in Ostend neighborhood with her twin brother Hans, as well as another brother and a sister named Lilly. The Salomon family's addresses were: Am Oberen Atzemer 11, Röderbergweg 41, and Wittelsbacher Allee 1. She, too, was a student at the Philanthropin. After their marriage, the young couple moved to Staufenstraße 28.

After the death of Emanuel Gross (presumably in 1920), his widow Johanna initially took over the business. In 1921, Max and his twin brother Josef became the owners of the men's tailor shop at Kaiserstraße 35.



The Gross family, Heinz, Grete, and Max.

In 1922, Max and Margarete's son Heinz was born in Frankfurt. From 1928 to 1932, he attended the Varrentrapp School on Varrentrappstraße in Bockenheim. Today, the historic building is used by the Georg-Büchner-Schule, an integrated comprehensive school with an elementary division. He then transferred to the Wöhler-Realgymnasium, which he had to leave in 1935 to transfer to the Philanthropin in Nordend, where he graduated in 1937.

In 1932, the family moved into a six-room apartment at Unterlindau 17. As their son Heinz later recalled, the family led a middle-class life. During school vacations, they would always travel together, either to the seaside or to the Black Forest.

Max Gross' twin brother Josef left the company in 1935. He managed to flee with his wife and son via Bolivia into exile in Argentina.

In 1937, Max and Grete Gross were forced by the Nazi authorities to admit a non-Jewish partner, Josef Oswald, into the company. Max had transferred the family's shares to Grete Gross for financial reasons. During this transitional period, the men's tailor shop operated under the name "Groß & Oswald." Shortly thereafter, on September 9, 1937, Grete was forced to step down as a partner. After that, the business operated as "Josef Oswald Men's Tailor Shop."

Their son Heinz learned the tailoring trade at the Scheuer Business School from October 1937 through mid-1938, since his original career aspiration to become an actor, was no longer feasible for a Jew in Germany. In 1938, he fled to Brussels, presumably to stay with his uncle, his mother's brother, who had been living there with his family since 1934. His first job was in August 1938 as an apprentice at the firm "J.J. Claes und Co." in Brussels, where he remained until his arrest in May 1940.

Max and Grete's fate took a dramatic turn beginning in 1938. Their son Heinz recounted after the war: "In 1938, two months after I had emigrated to Brussels, my parents came to visit me there. While they were all still staying with me, we received word that our apartment had been searched and my grandmother had been arrested because another family member could not be reached. In light of this, my parents decided not to return. All of the household furnishings were therefore left behind, and we never found out what became of them."

Max and Grete had only a visitor's visa for Belgium; their stay was constantly made difficult by the authorities, and at times they were threatened with being sent back to Germany, a fate that was averted only thanks to the connections of their relatives in Brussels.

Heinz continued: “The few belongings that were later sent on to Belgium were packed by my grandmother, Johanna Gross, who was still in Frankfurt at the time and forwarded these items to us.”

Max and Grete’s attempt to transfer their savings and possessions to Heinz in Belgium before their departure failed. They were charged by the German customs investigation authorities with joint foreign currency evasion and transferring funds abroad. In August 1939, Max Gross was sentenced in absentia to a fine of 32,000 Reichsmarks and 15 months in prison. On November 9, 1938, a notice of seizure was issued, and the seizure was carried out on March 21, 1939. The firm “H. and C. Fermont,” commissioned by the Gestapo, was tasked with transporting the household goods. The belongings were loaded on December 22, 1939, and transported on behalf of the Gestapo to the “F. Pfaff” auction house, where they were auctioned off.

Max, Grete, and their son Heinz managed to get by in Belgium from 1938 to 1940, living together at 16 Rue de l’Erimitage in Brussels. When German troops invaded neutral Belgium on May 10, 1940, the German-Jewish refugees were arrested and deported to France, including Max and his son Heinz. For them, an odyssey through various internment camps now began:

First, from May 15 through June 1940, at Camp de la Rye (Le Vigeant) in the Vienne department; then, until November 1940, at the Saint-Cyprien camp (Pyrénées-Orientales); until February 1941 at the Gurs camp (Basses-Pyrénées), and finally, until their transfer to the Drancy transit camp in August 1942, at the Les Milles camp (Bouches-du-Rhône).

Grete had been living under “compulsory residence” in Aix-en-Provence since 1940. This so-called compulsory residence, which the collaborationist Vichy government had imposed on foreign Jews, meant that they were not allowed to leave their assigned place of residence and were generally subjected to harassment, such as the requirement to report daily to the police station. For Grete, the “compulsory residence” also became a prelude to deportation. She was arrested during a large-scale raid on August 4, 1942, in Aix-en-Provence and was also interned at the Les Milles camp. There she was reunited with her husband, Max.

One day before, on August 3, 1942, their son Heinz managed to escape from Les Milles after more than two years of internment and, living illegally and in hiding in France with false papers, survived until the end of the German occupation in September 1944. He later received French citizenship. Finally, he fought as a soldier in the “Première Division Française Libre” under General de Gaulle against Nazi Germany.

On August 13, 1942, Max and Grete Gross were taken by the French police from Les Milles to the Drancy detention and transit camp, where they were handed over to the German occupying forces. The next day, they were deported on Transport No. 19 to the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp. There they were murdered, most likely immediately upon arrival. Of the 1,015 people on the transport, only 115 men were selected for forced labor; all the others were sent directly to the gas chambers.

After World War II, Heinz Gross emigrated to Los Angeles, California, and from then on called himself Henry. There, on August 28, 1949, he married Lore Eisinger, who was born in Germany on April 24, 1923, and they had a son named Mark.

Henry (Heinz) Gross died on May 15, 2011, in Los Angeles. His wife, Lore Gross, died on April 3, 2012. Both are buried in Hollywood.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Mark Gross (Piedmont, USA), the grandson of Max and the son of Henry. They were funded by Judith Nitzschner and the Wöhlerschule in Frankfurt, where Heinz Gross was a student.

Research: Karin Urschel

Westend
Wolfsgangstraße 98

Simon Weinmann
Date of Birth: 15.12.1875
Humiliated, disenfranchised
Date of Death: 19.3.1934 in Frankfurt

Rosalie Weinmann, née Lehmann
Date of Birth: 15.5.1881
Escape: January 1939 USA

Hilde Weinmann
Date of Birth: 17.1.1914
Escape: Oktober 1935 France, USA

Simon Weinmann was born in Treuchtlingen, in Middle Franconia, the son of merchant Moses Weinmann and his wife Berta. Simon Weinmann's mother, Berta, died at an early age. No further information is available about his childhood and youth.

On November 30, 1905, Simon Weinmann married Rosalie Lehmann in Frankfurt. She was the daughter of Frankfurt stockbroker Emanuel Lehmann and his wife Berta, née Hecht. Rosalie Lehmann had several siblings.

The Jewish Weinmann couple was initially registered at Herderstraße 11, then at Merianstraße 35, and from 1910 onward at Wolfsgangstraße 98, on the second floor.

Simon Weinmann was a merchant and co-owner of the leather goods wholesale business Weinmann & Wolf at Königswarterstraße 17.

In 1914, their daughter Hilde was born. She attended the progressive Jewish high school Philanthropin and graduated from there in the spring of 1933. She was unable to fulfill her wish to study chemistry due to the anti-Semitic measures imposed by the National Socialists, who by then had come to power.

In March 1934, Simon Weinmann died at the age of 58. The cause of death is unknown.

After her husband's death, the widow Rosalie Weinmann and her daughter Hilde moved to Grüneburgweg 73.

Hilde Weinmann made preparations to flee. She attended a domestic science school and took courses in office work and English. In October 1935, she fled from Frankfurt to France. There, in Le Havre, she boarded the "Majestic" bound for New York. From New York, she traveled by train to St. Louis, Missouri, where her mother's brother was waiting for her.



Rosalie, Simon und Hilde Weinmann, um 1930.

Rosalie Weinmann had to move once again. A tax record from 1938 lists her address as Guiollettstraße 17. On January 27, 1939, she managed to flee on the steamship "Bremen" via Bremerhaven to New York. From there, Rosalie Lehmann traveled by train to St. Louis to join her daughter Hilde.

Hilde Weinmann had meanwhile taken a job at a department store to finance her planned studies in chemistry. In September 1939, she married the emigrant Siegfried Emrich, who was born in Osthofen, and moved with him to Chicago, Illinois, shortly thereafter. At the latest when the U.S. entered World War II, Siegfried Emrich was drafted into the army, and Hilde Emrich had to give up her plans to study. The Emrichs had two children: Ron, born in 1948, and Rhonda, born in 1952.

Rosalie Weinmann died in April 1967 in Missouri, and her daughter Hilde Emrich died in August 1976 at the age of 63 in Chicago.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Ron and Mike Emrich, the son and grandson of Hilde Emrich, respectively. They were funded by Petra Biller, Axel Heulmanns, and Jannik Pfeifer.

Research: Robert Gilcher

Westend
Im Trutz Frankfurt 32

Dr. Fritz Rosenberg
Date of Birth: 26.2.1890
Escape: 1938 USA

Margarete Rosenberg, née Beckhardt
Date of Birth: 5.7.1893
Escape: 1938 USA

Thea Rosenberg
Date of Birth: 13.3.1921
Escape: 1938 USA

Fritz Rosenberg was born in Frankfurt, the youngest of the three children of stockbroker Adolf Rosenberg (1857-1925) and his wife Rosa, née Baruch (born 1862) from Hechingen. From 1896 to 1899 he attended the Wöhlerschule, then the Goethe Gymnasium, where he graduated in 1908. He began his medical studies at the University of Munich, after three semesters he moved to the University of Heidelberg. From autumn 1911 he for short while at the University of Berlin, returned to Heidelberg in the summer of 1912 and passed his final exams there in June 1913. He then completed his practical year at German Hospital in London. In June 1914 he was admitted to practice medicine in Germany. During the First World War he was active as a military doctor. In June 1919, he established his practice in Frankfurt as a pediatrician. In 1920 he was admitted to practice in his own practice, also for health insurance patients.

Fritz Rosenberg discovered his passion for rowing as a schoolboy. Over the years, he developed into one of the most successful rowers of the renowned club “Germania” in Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen.

On May 16, 1919, Fritz Rosenberg and the merchant’s daughter Margarete Wilhelmine Beckhardt married in Frankfurt. She was born there and was one of the three children of Theodor Beckhardt (1854-1917) and his wife Helene, née Beckhardt (1869-1929). The Beckhardt parents, later their sons Ludwig and Adolf, owned the prestigious department store “Fuhrländer Nachf.” located at the Zeil. Margarete had attended a kind of higher girls’ school in Frankfurt, which mainly instructed her to run a larger household.

Two years after the marriage, daughter Thea was born; she remained the only child of Fritz and Margarete Rosenberg.

From 1919 to 1938, Fritz Rosenberg’s paediatric practice was located on the ground floor of the Beckhardt-Rosenberg family residence “Im Trutz Frankfurt 32”. The practice enjoyed an excellent reputation.



Margarete and Thea Rosenberg.

Daughter Thea attended a municipal elementary school and the grammar school.

Despite the boycott measures imposed by the National Socialists, Fritz Rosenberg's medical practice remained somewhat frequented after 1933. However, he was not deceived by this. From 1935 onwards, he actively promoted the emigration to the USA, where numerous relatives of his family and his wife's family lived. Margarete Rosenberg stubbornly refused to leave Germany, encouraged by her two brothers. Nevertheless, Fritz Rosenberg set off on an orientation trip to the USA lasting several weeks in the fall of 1935.

He had to give up his medical practice on September 30, 1938, because his appointment had been withdrawn by the "4th Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law of July 25, 1938, regarding the appointment of Jewish doctors".

Fritz Rosenberg, his wife Margarete and his daughter Thea fled from Hamburg on November 3, 1938, with the "SS New York" to the USA, where they arrived on November 11 of that year and were welcomed by the family members. They had to leave a lot behind in Frankfurt, including their extremely valuable library. However, they were able to have many things transported to the USA (including the valuable stamp collection) because the children of the responsible administrative official had belonged to Fritz Rosenberg's group of patients. The residential building at Im Trutz Frankfurt 32 had to be sold. According to the purchase contract of June 1939, the businessman Emil Bausch and his wife Cäcilie, née Müller, were the new owners (the purchase price was 22,000 Reichsmark).



Fritz Rosenberg.

The Rosenberg family settled in Denver/Colorado, where Margarete Rosenberg's cousin Jacob (called Jake) Wolff (1884-1949) lived. They initially made their living by selling antiques, which they had exported as household goods.

Daughter Thea, who had been forced to leave High School in Frankfurt in 1937 and had to make do with courses in English, economics, sewing and cooking, attended High School in Denver until 1939. She then got a job as a steno typist at the National Jewish Hospital and contributed to the household income with her salary.

At the end of 1938, Fritz Rosenberg passed the "Basic Science" exam, worked from November 1938 to February 1941 in an unpaid position in various hospitals and had to work for one year free of charge as an intern at "St. Anthony's Hospital in Denver. From February 1941 to February 1945, he was a family physician at the National Jewish Hospital in Denver, from 1945 to 1952 at the "Ex Patients Tuberculosis Home", from October 1952 general practitioner in San Luis. In 1947 he passed the examination of the "State Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Colorado".

Thea Rosenberg worked at the Jewish Hospital until 1945. In August 1945, she married Stanley L. Adler, with whom she had four children. From January 1958 to June 1989, she worked in an office in San Luis/Colorado.

In the fall of 1950, Fritz Rosenberg was a physician in Denver and director of a tuberculosis institution. At the end of 1956 he lived in San Luis, and from 1963 in Boulder. In Frankfurt, he had his restitution claims represented by his friend Lona Diehl, née Mann.

Margarete Rosenberg died in Denver in 1950, Fritz Rosenberg on November 22, 1973, in Boulder, daughter Thea on May 28, 2000, in San Acacio/Colorado.

Fritz Rosenberg's sister Gertrud Babette, born September 1, 1884, married sind 1905 to the widowed factory owner Karl Raff from Göppingen, living in Aschaffenburg, was deported to the Piaski ghetto in April 1942 and murdered there. Fritz' brother Otto, born December 4, 1886, was an electrical engineer by profession, lived in Guatemala for a long time. He was married to Käthe Ransohoff from Paderborn, with whom he had a daughter Vera. Otto and his family survived the Nazi era in hiding in Belgium. After 1945, they lived in Brussels.

Margarete Rosenberg's brothers Ludwig (1885-1944) and Adolf (1890-1962) Beckhardt were interned in the Buchenwald concentration camp for a few weeks after the pogrom night. Ludwig did not flee from Frankfurt to the USA until late summer 1941. He, his wife Elly and their two daughters Lieselotte und Helene settled in New York. At the beginning of 1939, Adolf Beckhardt fled to New York with his wife Else and their children Ted and Hilde. Since 2023, both families have been commemorated with Stolpersteine: Ludwig Beckhardt's family at Zeppelinallee 77, and Adolf Beckhardt' s family at Bockenheimer Anlage 15.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Stephanie Apt (New York City, USA), Margarete Rosenberg's grandniece. They were funded by Francis Bellen and Chantal Chrzan-Ohmsen.

Research: Cilli Kasper-Holtkotte

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Schedule for the other three days of Stolpersteine ceremonies:

Tuesday, Oktober 27, 2026 – Stolperstein unveilings

10:00	Innenstadt	Rechneigrabenstr. 5	Nathan **Weisberg**; Zlata Laura, Rosa, Martha, Paula, and Sigmund **Korn**
10:45	Innenstadt	Neue Mainzer Str. 58	Fritz, Lucie, and Doris **Nathan**
11:30	Nordend	Sternstr. 12	Moritz Moses and Sophie **Prager**
12:10	Nordend	Fichardstr. 53	Meyer Martin, Selma, Walter, and Paul **Oppenheimer**
15:05	Nordend	Fürstenbergerstr. 169	Meier Martin, Laura, Martha, and Vera **Adler**
15:50	Ginnheim	Höhenblick 34	Dr. Werner, Charlotte, Gerhard, and Wolfgang **Thormann**
16:40	Dornbusch	Reinhardstr. 8	Paul **Lissa**

Thursday, Oktober 29, 2026 – Stolperstein installations

10:00	Ostend	Uhlandstraße 48	Menasche Moritz, Hinda Helene, Hermann, Isidor Leib, Rosa, Ida, Berta, Paul, and Josef **Kampler**
10:50	Nordend	Eckenheimer Landstraße 9	Simon, Sara and Iwan Yitshak **Cohn**; Charlotte and Alfred **Idstein**
11:35	Nordend	Eckenheimer Landstraße 30	Elias Aron and Jetta Necha **Ehrlich**
12:25	Nordend	Baumweg 32 (früher 38)	Isidor, Lina, Herbert, and Norma **van Elkan**; Minna **Levy**
14:30	Nordend	Hermesweg 14	David, Johanna, Arthur, Lilli, and Hulda **Gans**; Erna **Aretz**; Klara **Seligmann**
15:15	Ostend	Sandweg 42	Josef, Jeanette. and Ludwig **Sondheimer**
16:00	Nordend	Sternstraße 33	Louis, Fanny, Auguste, Carl, Hedwig, and Rosy **Grebenau**

Friday, Oktober 30, 2026 – Stolperstein unveilings

10:00	Nordend	Friedberger Landstr. 120	Erich, Amalie, Edith, Kurt, Lucie, and Helga **Sommerfeld**
10:40	Westend	Niedenau 72	Jakob, Nora, Julius, Martin, Theo, and Herbert **Stern**
11:20	Westend	Telemannstraße 12	Adele **Knobloch**
11:55	Westend	Friedrichstraße 36	Julius and Clara **Grünebaum**
14:15	Sachsenhausen	Brückenstraße 42	Hans **Reinhardt**
15:00	Oberrad	Offenbacher Landstr. 295	Renate Ulrike, Dr. Julius, Karoline, Rosa, Lothar, and Jeanette "Lina" **Wolf**

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