



STOLPERSTEINE

(STUMBLING BLOCKS)

and places of remembrance
in Bad Soden am Taunus

This brochure
invites you to take a tour.

Imprint

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Bad Soden

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This brochure first informs you about the STOLPERSTEINE Project artist Gunter Demnig and then introduces you to the Stolperstein AG Bad Soden. On page 7 our tour begins with Station 1 where you will encounter remarkable, impressive and also heartfelt life paths and fates. On page 36 and 37 you will find the map.

The numbers 1 to 7 indicate the stations of the small tour, the numbers marked with an A indicate possible detours and extensions to see all the stones laid so far or projected until 2022.

What are Stolpersteine (stumbling blocks)?

The Stolpersteine are an art project by the Cologne-based artist Gunter Demnig, which he began in 1993. Its aim is to keep alive the memory of the persecution and extermination of the Jews, the Sinti and Roma, victims of political persecution, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, and euthanasia victims under the Nazis.

To this end, Gunter Demnig sets brass Stolpersteine in the pavement in front of the last place of residence chosen by the Nazi victims themselves.

There are now STOLPERSTEINE in 1265 communities in Germany and the project continues to grow.

However, his work of remembrance is not limited to Germany. Gunter Demnig has already set stones in twenty-one European countries.

The 1st line on the stones
may vary:

HERE LIVED
HERE LEARNED
HERE TEACHED
HERE WORKED
HERE PRACTICED
(e.g. with physicians)
HERE LIVED
(e.g. in institutional care)



AG STOLPERSTEINE IN BAD SODEN



Our working group met “officially” for the first time on 5 August 2013 in the meeting room of the town hall in Bad Soden. Interested and engaged citizens had set themselves the task of remembering the local victims of the Nazis. Some of the founding members are still active in the AG, some have turned to new projects and many new members have joined. Therefore, everyone who can imagine working in our AG is very welcome.

The AG STOLPERSTEINE IN BAD SODEN feels strongly committed to all groups of victims and is neutral and independent in terms of party politics as well as religion or ideology. (Our AG is not an association).

Our activities are bound to the guidelines of the “inventor of the Stolpersteine”, the Cologne artist Gunter Demnig. He personally decides on the laying of each STOLPERSTEIN or STOLPERSCHWELLE (stumbling threshold), as well as on the wording of the inscription to be engraved.

We devote particular attention to thorough research in order to arrive at serious and verifiable results. We have had very good experiences with the Bad Soden municipal archives, whose team has helped us in a very friendly and professional manner.

The following **sources** should also be mentioned:

- Bad Soden historical societies
- Institute for City History Frankfurt
- Frankfurt University Library
- Fritz Bauer Institute Frankfurt
- Jewish Museum Frankfurt
- Arcinsys
- LAGIS (Hesse State Historical Information System)
- Local Court Königstein
- Archive of the Emigration Museum Bremerhaven
- Bundesarchiv (Documentation of the Persecution of the Jews / The List of Jewish Residents in the German Reich 1933 – 1945 / The Memorial Book for the Victims of National Socialist Persecution of the Jews)
- Yad Vashem in Israel.

We are very happy if we can raise interest in the next generation and are open to the cooperation of schools, even if they are not located in Bad Soden. In the past, pupils have contributed to the success of the meeting between the descendants of the victims and us with their musical accompaniment of a Stolperstein setting, by giving speeches or by taking on a sponsorship.

Sponsorships, Gunter Demnig has specified, can be taken on by private individuals, institutions, educational institutions, companies and associations or political parties. If you are interested in taking on a STOLPERSTEIN sponsorship, we would be pleased if you contacted the AG by e-mail: info@stolpersteine-in-bad-soden.de.

Such a sponsorship for a Stolperstein (handmade by the sculptor Michael Friedrichs-Friedlaender, Berlin) is associated with a one-off payment of EUR 120,00.

Sponsors who are not also AG members receive a certificate in which the address and the person in whose memory the STOLPERSTEIN was laid are mentioned.

All gestures of appreciation towards the victims of the Nazis and their descendants are important. Disinterest, repression, silence or denial were common in the past and have already become common again today. What happened, happened, but it is up to us not to simply accept it. The injustice and suffering must be acknowledged and remembered.

“Those who do not remember the past / history are condemned to repeat it” .

(George Santayana 1863-1952)

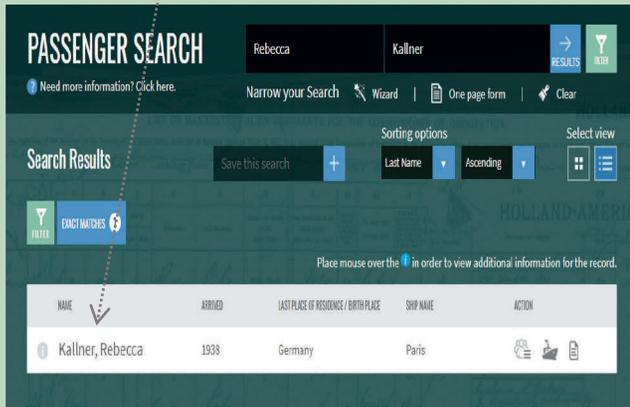


Lukas Birovescu, at that time a student at the Heinrich von Kleist School in Eschborn

In 1932, Rebecca Kallner moved to Villa Dietrich (Hauptstraße 3) and remained there until she fled in autumn/winter 1937. At that time she was listed in the *Frankfurt Address Book* as a dentist (DDS).

Her divorced husband Ignaz Aron died of senile dementia at the Municipal & University Clinic for the Mentally & Neurologically Ill in Frankfurt-Niederrad on 15 April 1933 aged 54.

Rebecca Kallner arrived in New York on board the *Paris* on 1 January 1938. According to her information given in the USA, she set off from Southampton (GB) to New York.



The screenshot shows a 'PASSENGER SEARCH' interface. The search criteria are 'Rebecca' and 'Kallner'. The search results table is as follows:

NAME	ARRIVED	LAST PLACE OF RESIDENCE / BIRTH PLACE	SHIP NAME	ACTION
Kallner, Rebecca	1938	Germany	Paris	



Villa Dietrich at Hauptstr. 3 (built for the Himmelreich family). The villa housed spa guests for a long time. Today the address is *Zum Quellenpark 3*. The town council car park is located on the property.

The Stolperstein for Rebecca Kallner in front of her last freely chosen place of residence at Hauptstr. 3 (today *Zum Quellenpark 3*) has been accepted by the Gunter Demnig office and the setting is projected for May 2022.

We are already including this courageous woman in our brochure. She died on 10 October 1971 in Hillside (Chicago).

2 Family Dr. Max Isserlin and Mina Grünebaum

The Soden spa doctor and long-time director of the Israelitische Kuranstalt, **Dr. med. Max (Markus) Isserlin**, descended from East Prussian Jewry. He was born on 8 December 1874 in Prostken (today Prostki in north-eastern Poland). In 1900 he came to Bad Soden and was head of the Jewish health resort there until the November pogrom on 10 November 1938.

Dr. Max Isserlin was an esteemed doctor and respected citizen in the spa town. He headed the city medical association several times, invested in the construction of the inhalatorium (1912), was involved in local politics and was head of the synagogue from 1907 to 1938. As a staff doctor (medical officer) he took part in the First World War and received the Iron Cross in 1915. Even before the First World War, Dr. Isserlin had acquired the villa *Zum Quellenpark 6* as a residence, where he also ran his medical practice. After the Nazis seized power, he had to sell the property under pressure and move the family into a less prestigious house in Dachbergstraße, Bad Soden.

After he was forcibly expelled from this house on 10 November 1938 and briefly imprisoned, he and his wife Regina, who came from Berlin, managed to escape via Italy to England to join their two children. His wife's courageous behaviour got him out of prison and the confiscated passports were returned to her. His son Bruno had already fled the Nazi regime in 1933, his daughter Ruth in 1936. Max Isserlin died in Manchester (GB) in 1965.

The Isserlin family's last free chosen place of residence was the house at Hauptstraße 6, today *Zum Quellenpark 6*. Four Stolpersteine were laid there in their memory on 30 May 2014.

The fifth stone commemorates their housekeeper of many years, **Mina Grünebaum**, who did not manage to escape. She was deported and murdered near Minsk in 1942.



Max and Regina Isserlin



Bruno and his sister Ruth



Mina Grünebaum

This STOLPERSTEIN laying on 30 May 2014 was the second setting organised by the Stolperstein AG Bad Soden, the first was the stone for Bernhard Freymann in front of the house at Hasselstraße 20.

Speech by Ora Goldschmidt (daughter of Ruth) at the STOLPERSTEIN laying ceremony:

It is a very special thing happening here today, and I am excited and happy to be a part of it.

Throughout my and my sister and brother's childhood, our mother's (*Ruth Baum née Isserlin*) hometown and the house she had grown, were a constant presence. Her stories about her childhood in the big house on Hauptstraße 6, which she had lovingly called "Villa Isserlin"; her best friend Hilde Christian, who lived next door; Mina and Liesel, who worked in the house and were an important part of her childhood; her father's clinic where he saw his patients; the patients, some of whom became family friends; her mother's grand piano and the singing and playing which went on all the time; the kurpark, the sanatorium, the forest. My mother's memories remained warm and beautiful, unspoiled by the horrors that followed.

I am not going to talk about the holocaust. But I do want to say something about human nature. As a psychoanalyst, it is my belief that lack of empathy to another human being can only occur as a deviation from normal development.

On a small scale and for short periods of time, we all dissociate ourselves from other people's suffering, or do ourselves inflict suffering on others.

On a large scale, a wide and prolonged such dissociation, of one group of humans from another, enabled the holocaust and other atrocities around the globe to happen.

I do not have any pretences to understand how it was, and is, possible for such things to happen, but I do want to say that I see this project of the Stolpersteine (...) and your hospitality extended to us here today, as a counter dissociative act, as an act of joining together of parts of the soul which are so often easier kept apart.

Wrongs that had been done cannot be undone, but this does not mean that we as humans are exempt from trying to do a sort of reparation. I think that the striving to repair, to do and be better, and to include the wrongs of the past in who we are today and who we want and can become, is such an important part of being a whole human being.

s. website of the Bad Soden Stolpersteine AG
<https://www.stolpersteine-in-bad-soden.de>



Dr. Jonathan Isserlin, son of Bruno (from Canada)



Ora Goldschmidt, daughter of Ruth Baum, née Isserlin (from Israel)

3 Stolpersteine for Sara, Eva and Arnold Kallner

Sara Kallner née Beith was born in 1873 in Altona (now Hamburg). She was the 17-year younger sister of Ida Beith, the long-time matron of the Israelitische Kuranstalt.

When her later husband (from the Riga district) Dr. phil. Adolf Kallner had the Villa Aspira built in Bad Soden in 1911, the matron Sara Beith became a partner in the G.m.b.H.

It was a spa and convalescent home run according to Jewish religious laws, the first of its kind in Germany.

In December 1912, the couple married and had two children. Their daughter Eva was born in January 1915, and their son Arnold in July 1917.

Sara's husband, Dr. Adolf Kallner (prayer leader in the synagogue), died in 1922 at the age of 48. He is buried in the Jewish cemetery in Bad Soden.



The Villa Aspira 1934 as a Nazi leadership school

Villa Aspira,
Talstraße 1



After her husband's death, Sara Kallner and her children stayed in the Villa Aspira (Talstraße 1).

Until 1931 the villa can still be found in the „Frankfurter Address Book“, after that only the classified ad under the heading „Pensionen“ appears until 1933: Aspira G.m.b.H., Talstr. 1.

In 1934 the family probably had to leave their home. The house was confiscated and in December 1934 Gauleiter Sprenger “inaugurated” the „Kommunalpolitische Führerschule“ of the Gau Hessen-Nassau in the Villa Aspira.

Sara Kallner then lived at Heinrichstraße 7 (Bad Soden) until she fled in 1937. In the Gemeindeblatt (Community Newsletter) of the Frankfurt Jewish Community of April 1937, there is the following entry: “The former owner of the **Villa Aspira** Health Resort, Mrs. Dr. Kallner, Heinrichstraße 7, still grants accommodation and strictly ritual meals to permanent guests and transients after prior registration.”

Sara Kallner's escape route, like that of her daughter Eva (Chawa) who had already fled a year earlier, probably led to her daughter in Palestine via England. Eva worked at the Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikvah (Tel Aviv) where she met her future husband, the head of the surgical department, Dr. Paul Nathan, whom she married in 1936.

The escape route of her son Arnold (Awram), who probably left Germany as early as 1934, cannot be clearly traced. However, plausible conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the job title "farmer" entered in the registration certificate and the dates of life in Israel documented from private sources (also of his later wife Irmgard "Yehudit" Kallner, née Sonneborn). If the entry in 1934 is correct, Arnold Kallner was only 17 years old at that time. Together with the job title "farmer" and his origin from an Orthodox Jewish family, everything speaks in favour of his coming to Palestine as part of the Youth Aliyah (immigration/escape to build the Land of Israel). For legal immigration up to 1939, with the help of the Jewish Agency, the Ben Schemen youth village and the Ahawa children's home near Haifa, a new additional category of immigration certificates for 15 to 17-year-olds had been obtained from the British Mandate government. These young people were preparing for later tasks in the country.

Alternatively, preparation by a religious Jewish youth association in Germany would be conceivable. His later wife Irmgard

"Yehudit" Kallner, née Sonneborn (5 years older) was, as family reports and photos verify, a member of the Bachad (a religious Jewish youth association which, parallel to the Hechaluz, was also its own independent umbrella organisation for the preparation and implementation of the Aliyah) in 1935. In 1936 she came to Palestine with an immigration certificate and was one of the first members of Kibbutz Sde Eliyahu.



The photo by Zoltan Kluger (19.2.1934) shows the first group of the Youth Aliyah from Germany after disembarking at the port of Haifa.



Here in Talstraße, as the photo on a picture postcard from 1919 shows, was the **Israelitische Kuranstalt**.

The **Israelitische Kuranstalt** was built in 1889.

The orthodox Frankfurt banking family von Rothschild (Baron Wilhelm Carl and his wife Mathilde) made it possible for Jewish people suffering from lung disease and not being able to pay for the cure themselves, to stay there free of charge. Several thousand patients were able to convalesce there under medical supervision and in some cases even recover. The religious regulations obligatory for Orthodox Jews were followed in the Israelite sanatorium. Religious services were also held there. The patients came from the immediate vicinity of Bad Soden, but also from far away: from Russia, Poland, Belgium, France and England.

From the very beginning this place of practised Jewish charity was a thorn in the side of the Nazis in their stronghold of Bad Soden. As early as 1933, the spa was subjected to reprisals. The antisemitic riots of the **November pogrom of 1938** reached the Israelitische Kuranstalt in the afternoon of 10 November.

First window panes were shattered, then NS men broke down doors, forced their way into the house and destroyed furniture and water pipes.

The patients, probably more than 60 people, were chased out of bed, some in their bathrobes, some in their pyjamas and some without shoes. While the building was set on fire and partly burnt down, the patients and the nurses accompanying them were taken to Frankfurt. From there they were deported to the extermination camps.

The traces of the *patients* are lost, not even their names are known to us.

The matron Jenny Jeidel was probably murdered in the Belzec or Sobibor extermination camp.

As with the patients, all traces of *the other Jewish employees of the Israelitische Kuranstalt*, some of whom lived in the neighbouring house (on the left in the photo), are lost after the pogrom. However, their names are on a previously unpublished list kept in the archives of the town of Bad Soden. *The head physician Dr. Max Isserlin* and his wife (see Stolperstein 2) managed to escape.

The Stolperschwelle (stumbling threshold) in front of the no longer existing Israelitische Kuranstalt at Talstraße 12-14

The date chosen for the ceremony was 10 November 2020 at 3 p.m., the time of the pogrom.

Inscription

ISRAELITE HEALTH RESORT OF BAD SODEN 1889 TO 1938
IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM
PATIENTS, DOCTORS AND STAFF
DISCRIMINATED, DISMISSED, EXPELLED, PERSECUTED, MURDERED

Can you distinguish between a Stolperschwelle (stumbling threshold) **and Stolpersteine** (stumbling blocks)?

Where there is not enough space for many Stolpersteine or where the "dimension of every imagination would be blown up" (quote Gunter Demnig), a Stolperschwelle is recommended.

What happened can thus be documented in a few lines. According to Gunter Demnig, there are currently about 25 Stolperschwellen.

Because this is about commemorating the many people who were forcibly abducted from the Israelitische Kuranstalt at Talstraße 12-14 in 1938, the Bad Soden AG Stolpersteine decided not on individual Stolpersteine (stumbling stones), but on a Stolperschwelle (stumbling threshold).



Obstacles to the laying

Due to the renewed Europe-wide increase in Covid 19 infected persons, Gunter Demnig cancelled the date for the November ceremony, but agreed to the laying of the Stolperschwelle by employees of the Municipal Maintenance Department. Since the planned commemoration ceremony with Mayor Dr. Blasch had to be cancelled for the time being due to Covid 19 pandemic, the press report with photos of the laying and a lot of information, which was published on 10 November 2020, was what the AG Stolpersteine was able to responsibly initiate.



5 Markus (Max) and Rosa Grünebaum

The photo on the right shows the couple Max und Rosa Grünebaum together with Rosa's father, Julius Scheuer (in the middle). He was the 3rd head of the Jewish community in Bad Soden and head of a successful family business, the "Julius Scheuer Futter und Getreidemittel OHG". His son-in-law Max, born in Reckenroth in 1878, married his daughter Rosa in 1904 and was made a partner in his company by his father-in-law. Together with their parents-in-law the couple lived in the prestigious Villa Aurora at Alleestraße 24, which Julius Scheuer had built for the family in 1904/05. Max Grünebaum was the last community leader of the Jewish community in Bad Soden.

The couple had a daughter, Frieda (born 1905), who married Fritz Flörsheim and was able to flee to England with her husband and their six-year-old son Paul in May 1938.



Villa Aurora



In 1938, the company "Julius Scheuer OHG" went bankrupt because it was no longer allowed for non-Jews to supply it. On 10 November of that year, Max und Rosa suffered the pogrom in Bad Soden. Their home, the Villa Aurora, was looted and vandalised. Therefore, the Grünebaums left the city and lived in Frankfurt for the following almost three years.

By means of the "Implementing Decree on the Atonement of the Jews" of 21 November 1938, they also had to pay a so-called "Jewish property levy" of 1600 Reichsmark (RM).

Max and Rosa Grünebaum were probably deported on 19 October 1941 with the first deportation from Frankfurt to the Litzmannstadt/Lodz ghetto in Poland. The date of Markus Grünebaum's death is considered to be 15 June 1942. The date of death of Rosa Grünebaum remains unknown.



In August 2011, Paul Florsheim, the grandson of Markus (Max) and Rosa Grünebaum from London, sponsored the first Stolpersteine in Bad Soden on **private ground** in front of the Villa Aurora, his grandparents' former home.



In May 2018, the Stolperstein AG Bad Soden arranged for the two Stolpersteine for Max and Rosa Grünebaum to be moved to **public ground** in agreement with the grandson Paul Florsheim.



Gunter Demnig set them in the pavement in front of the house at Alleestraße 24, next to the stones for the Cohn couple (Max Grünebaum's sister and brother-in-law).

On the 73rd anniversary of his grandfather's death (15 June 2015), grandson Paul Florsheim (2nd from left), who had travelled from London to attend the anniversary commemoration, placed candles near the Stolpersteine. To his left, Mayor Norbert Altenkamp, to his right, Ingo Heise and Dick Byer, both founding members of the *AG Stolpersteine Bad Soden*.

5 Abraham and Therese Cohn (widowed Scheuer)

Therese Grünebaum (a sister of Max Grünebaum) was born on 7 June 1880 in Reckenroth. After attending secondary school, she married the eldest son of Julius Scheuer, Emil Scheuer, who committed suicide in 1912.

The couple had two daughters, Else (*1906) and Erna (*1910).

After the painful loss of Emil, his family stayed in the Villa Aurora. Julius Scheuer included Therese in his firm.

In 1920 she married Abraham Cohn from Altona, 13 years her senior, who was well educated, had spent time abroad, had worked as an interpreter in the Reich War Ministry during the First World War and was employed by a life insurance company at the time of his wedding. He pursued this activity at the “Nordstern-Lebensversicherung” until 1936, but also became an equal partner in the “Julius Scheuer OHG”.

Julius Scheuer, already 75 in 1920, signed over his properties to his son-in-law Abraham, his daughter Rosa and daughter-in-law Therese, as well as his granddaughters Else and Erna.

As already mentioned with the Grünebaum family, the company “Julius Scheuer OHG” went bankrupt in 1938, as it was no longer allowed to be supplied by non-Jews.

The Cohn family too suffered the demolition of their flat in the Villa Aurora (Alleestraße 24) on 10 November 1938. Documents were destroyed, furniture damaged and valuables stolen.



The loss amounted to 8000 Reichsmark (RM). In order to be able to pay the mandatory tax imposed on them (20% of their assets, not taking into account the loss), the Cohns had to sell all their properties. Almost penniless, the couple moved to Frankfurt in 1939 to Lersnerstr. 34, where they lived with their daughter Else Maier, widowed since 1935, and grandson Siegbert (see pp. 28/29).

In 1941 the deportations from Frankfurt began. In view of the rumours about a deportation of younger Jews planned for June 1942, Else Maier chose suicide for herself and her son. They died after being admitted to the Israelite hospital at Gagernstr. 36. Therese and Abraham Cohn had to bury a daughter and their grandson.

They themselves were deported to Theresienstadt on 1 and 2 September 1942.

Abraham Cohn died there on 1 June 1943, his wife Therese was murdered in Theresienstadt on 6 March 1944.

Laying of Stolpersteine on 16 May 2018 in front of Villa Aurora
in Alleestr. 26 by Gunter Demnig

Four more Stolpersteine commemorate the tragic fate of Jewish
citizens of Bad Soden ("Four" refers to the stones for Else and Siegbert
Maier in addition to the stones for Abraham and Therese Cohn).

Here lived
MAX GRÜNEBAUM
Born 1878
Deported 19.10.1941
Lodz
Dead 12.6.1942

Here lived
ROSA GRÜNEBAUM
Née Scheuer
Born 1877
Deported 19.10.1941
Lodz
Murdered
Date of death unknown

First laid 2011, reset May 2018

Here lived
ABRAHAM COHN
Born 1867
Displaced involuntarily
1939 Frankfurt
Deported 1942
Theresienstadt
Murdered 1.6.1943

Here lived
Therese Cohn
Née Grünebaum
Born 1880
Displaced involuntarily
1939 Frankfurt
Deported 1942
Theresienstadt
Murdered 6.3.1944

Laid May 2018 |



Especially at the present time, when anti-Semitism is on the rise again in Germany, it is important to set signals like these, Mayor Dr. Frank Blasch emphasised in his welcoming speech. With the fifth laying of Stolpersteine in the city, he said, there was no longer any discussion about "whether", but that it had become a matter of course. "Each laying is something special and designed to focus on the individual."

A1 Bernhard Freymann

Bernhard Freymann, born 1885 in Danzig, probably came to Bad Soden due to a war injury in the First World War. Even after his discharge from the military hospital, he remained severely visually impaired. In 1917 he became a resident of Bad Soden. Since 1918 he had been registered at the same address as the deaconess Charlotte Neumann, whom he married at the end of 1926. In the same year, the Freymann couple acquired the house at Hasselstraße 14 (since 1938 *Hasselstraße 20*) and converted it into a boarding house in 1926/1927. From 1927 they accommodated guests in the “Villa Charlotte”.

In October 1931 Bernhard Freymann lost his wife, but continued to run the boarding house with the help of his housekeeper Else Burow. In 1938, it is entered in the *Frankfurt Address Book* under boarding houses for the last time.



Businesspage Bad Soden



Not known in detail are the conditions under which Bernhard Freymann continued to run the house in Bad Soden, which was increasingly influenced by Nazis, nor the reprisals he was subjected to until February 1938 (the time of his deregistration there). First his new address in Frankfurt was the Jewish hospital in Gagerstraße, then the Jewish old people’s home in Müllerstraße. Did the visually impaired elderly gentleman hope for a more protected area in this Jewish institution? It did not remain a safe place.

On 19 or 20 October 1941, Bernhard Freymann was deported from Frankfurt to the Litzmannstadt (Lodz) ghetto, which served as a transit station for the Kulmhof, Auschwitz II (Auschwitz-Birkenau), Majdanek, Treblinka and Sobibor extermination camps.

Bernhard Freymann was apparently murdered there shortly after his arrival in the ghetto.

His data sheet from the Yad Vashem archive does not contain a date of death.

The age of death of 54 years, annotated with a question mark, is probably an estimate by the witness. In any case, Berhard Freymann had already been 56 years old in October 1941.



Laid on 30.5.2014 in Bad Soden

YAD VASHEM

The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority



יד ושם

רשות הזיכרון לשואה ולגבורה

Hall of Names

Page of Testimony

דף עד

דף עד לזיכרון והנצחה של הנספים בשואה; נא למלא דף עבור כל נספה בנפרד, בכתב ברור ובאותיות דפוס.
Page of Testimony for commemoration of the Jews who perished during the Holocaust; please fill in a separate form for each victim, in block capitals

חוק יזימן השאה הגבורה-הער"ת 1993 קובע במספר סעי' 2 ז' המקיף עד יד ושם הוא לסיפק את המידע את זכרם של כל אלה בניו חכם היודים.
The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Law 5713-1993 determines in section 2 that: "The task of Yad Vashem is to gather into the permanent memorial regarding all those members of the Jewish people who had done brave deeds, who fought and resisted against the their enemy and its collaborators, and to perpetuate their names and those of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish".

שם משפחה של הנספה: **FREYMANN**
 שם פרטי (גם שם חיסוף/כינוי): **BERNHARD**
 שם משפחה לפני הנשואין: **FREYHANN**
 שם פרטי לפני הנשואין: **CARL**
 שם משפחה קודם/אחר: **BENHEIM**
 שם פרטי לפני הנשואין: **ERNESTINE**

תאריך לידה: **1885** / Gender: **M** / Title: **?**
 מקום לידה: **DANZIG**
 מקום מגורים קבוע: **BAD SODEN / TRAUUS**
 מקום תעבורה: **GERMANY**

תאריך מות: **1941** / מקום מות: **LITZMANNSTADT**
 מצב משפחתי: **husband**
 מצב משפחתי לפני הנשואין: **husband**

אני, הח"מ, פוערי בזה כי הנדעתי שמספתי על פרטיה נכונה ואמינות לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי.
I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.

שם פרטי: **רפאל**
 שם משפחה: **פאנק**
 כתובת: **קרית יואל 19**
 טל: **03-6721844**
 חתימה: **רפאל**
 תאריך: **12.4.99**

”ונתתי להם בביתי ובחומותי יד ושם, אשר לא יכרת” ישעיהו נ"ד ה'
 "And I shall give them in My house and within My walls a memorial and a name, that shall not be cut off" Isaiah 56:5

6 Family Strauss

Until 1937, three generations of the Strauss family lived under one roof in the house at Neugasse 3: the couple Moritz and Karoline (Lina) Strauss and their son Wilhelm with his wife Olivia and their daughter Hannelore, born in 1929. Like his father, Moritz Strauss (born in Niederhofheim in 1864) earned his living as a cattle dealer and his son also took up this profession. Moritz and Lina had 2 children, Wilhelm was born in 1895 and daughter Johanna in 1897. From 1924 onwards, Moritz Strauss led Bad Soden's Jewish community as the second community leader together with Dr. Max Isserlin. Lina kept a kosher house. Her daughter-in-law Olivia, who had studied child education in Frankfurt, loved to cook and bake. Ollie won the hearts of all children from the neighbourhood for her delicious cakes, biscuits and matzos.



Moritz and Karoline Strauss, photo 1937



Wilhelm, Olivia and daughter
Hannelore Strauss, 1935

The family was friends with the Stark and Neuhaus families. "Wilhelm was a founding member of the Bad Soden Riding and Driving Club in 1929, together with Adolph Stark, my grandfather and many others", reported Barbara Bermbach, née Stark, at the laying of the Stolpersteine in June 2016, but as a Jew he subsequently lost his membership. Their daughter Hannelore attended the Protestant kindergarten under the loving guidance of deaconess Martha Holtmann. Hannelore was able to show the other children the synagogue directly opposite her parents' house. For two more years she went to the Bad Soden primary school.

The continuing process of deprivation of rights, humiliation and exclusion from daily life moved Wilhelm and Olivia to leave Germany quickly in December 1937. Along with their daughter, they took seventeen-year-old Lilo Strausser with them to the USA. Lina and Moritz experienced the preparations for their children's flight to New York (their daughter Johanna had already left Germany with her family in 1936). They stayed behind alone and had to sell their house, but continued to live there together with its new owners. Moritz fell ill and died in the Israel Hospital in Frankfurt in March 1938, only three months after his loved ones had fled. Lina was left behind alone. She experienced the November pogrom in 1938 and the time afterwards with all its cruelties. During this time, she was dependent on the help of neighbours. She managed to escape to London in 1938, but her strength was exhausted. She took her own life there because of what she had experienced.

Personal recollection of the setting of the Stolpersteine for the Strauss family on 30 May 2016

Hannelore's children, 64-year-old Ken Krug and his 62-year-old sister Joanie Krug, travelled from California and Oregon for the setting of the Stolpersteine.

We had contacted them during our research about the fate of their family and the injustice inflicted on their mother, grandparents and great-grandparents in Bad Soden. They had agreed to come. Now, as the sponsors for Moritz Strauss' Stolperstein, we awaited the encounter with great joy, but also tension.



Ken Krug and his sister Joanie Krug

How would Joanie and Ken Krug feel during this memorial ceremony?
Would we find appropriate words for them?

The melancholically touching clarinet playing of Lukas Birovescu, a high school graduate from the Heinrich-von-Kleist Schule/Eschborn, opened the meeting. The sponsors of the Stolpersteine recalled the time the Strauss family had lived through in Bad Soden. How they went from being respected citizens to being ostracised within the town's society. Mayor Norbert Altenkamp stressed that one could no longer imagine this today, in peaceful times, and called on "all of us as a civil society to be mindful and to counter certain currents that are spreading again today". As final speaker, Ken Krug took the floor and spoke forcefully to all the audience.

Then the current house owners surprised us with a friendly invitation to see the courtyard and opened their family's former house to the Krug siblings. Suddenly, the tension disappeared, relief and joy set in along with gratitude. Spontaneously, Joanie hugged us. The fact that they were welcomed with so much human warmth, touched him very much, Ken revealed.



View of the former synagogue in the left half of the house; the non Jewish Neuhaus family lived in the right part of the house .



Almost opposite the Strauss family home, the Bad Soden synagogue was located from 1849 onwards (Neugasse 2).

Former synagogue

Despite the resistance of the authorities to an independent Jewish community in Bad Soden, the local Jews began the project of creating their own prayer house for Bad Soden and for the Jewish spa guests in 1846. They received financial support from many Frankfurt spa guests and patrons. The left half of the house at Neugasse 2 belonged to the community member Lazarus Mayer and was to be transferred to the Jewish community after the synagogue was completed. However, the authorities delayed this until 1849, by making the approval dependent on the dissolution of the Kultusverband with Niederhofheim, which proved difficult.

The prayer room in the new synagogue was 36,60 square metres in size and almost 6 metres high. It probably had room for about 40 men on 10 benches and had a women's gallery.

The 2,50 m high and 1,35 m wide round-arched window in the gable wall (north side) is no longer present in the photo above left. On the east side of the synagogue (facing away from the street) was the Torah shrine. The reading desk was in the centre of the room, as is customary in Orthodox prayer houses .

Renovation and restoration work was carried out in 1893 and 1927/28.

The synagogue at Neugasse 2 was in use until it was desecrated and destroyed during the November pogrom of 1938. Nazis vandalised the prayer hall, demolished the windows and burned furnishings and Torah scrolls in the open street. Because the right half of the semi-detached house was inhabited by the non-Jewish Neuhaus family, no fire was set in the building in accordance with the Heydrich order.

Paragraph 1.a. of the Heydrich telex Blitz Munich 47 767:
“Only such measures may be taken which do not endanger German life or property (e.g. synagogue fires only if there is no risk of fire to the surrounding area).”

The building became the property of the local community. In 1960 it was sold and misused as a painter’s workshop and storage room. In 1971, the town bought back the dilapidated house, which was demolished in 1981 and built flats for senior citizens on the site.

Since 1987, a memorial plaque on the wall of the house commemorates Bad Soden’s Jewish community and the fact that in November 1938 their place of worship was vandalised, desecrated and destroyed by a mob.

Inscription on the Memorial Plaque

The Synagogue of the Jewish community, built in 1846, stood here. There was already a Jewish community in Bad Soden around 1750. In 1938, the synagogue was destroyed by Nazis. In 1986/87 with the support of the town of Bad Soden am Taunus and the federal state of Hessen, 10 flats for senior citizens were built on the site.



7 Family Neuhoﬀ – Strausser

This photo from the Bad Soden municipal archives shows the Villa Rheinfels (Königsteiner Straße 39/corner of Alleestraße) acquired by Michael Neuhoﬀ in 1907, where he and his wife Sophie opened up a hotel with a kosher restaurant for Jewish spa guests .

The couple had a daughter, Therese, who was born in Frankfurt in 1882. Michael Neuhoﬀ died in 1921 at the age of 68 and was buried in the Jewish cemetery in Bad Soden. From then on, the house and hotel belonged to his wife Sophie Neuhoﬀ and their daughter Therese. Until 1925 it is still listed in *the Frankfurt Address Book* under Michael Neuhoﬀ, Gastwirt. Therese was married to Leopold Strausser, born in 1878. In 1919 their first daughter Ilse was born, who only lived 4 months and is buried in Bad Soden. In 1920, their second daughter Liselotte was born in Zurich.



After Michael Neuhoﬀ's death, the young family lived together with Liselotte's grandmother in Bad Soden at Königsteiner Straße 39. Leopold Strausser worked as a commercial employee with a Frankfurt company.

After the Nazi seizure of power, their lives were increasingly overshadowed by anti-Semitism. Thoughts of escape must have moved the family. In 1937, they entrusted their seventeen-year-old daughter Liselotte to Wilhelm and Olivia Strauss, who fled to the USA via Bremerhaven, thus saving their own and Liselotte's lives. The reason why the whole family did not emigrate are not known.

Strauss family (from left: Wilhelm, Olivia with Hannelore) and Liselotte Strausser

What is known, however, is that the Strausser family was exposed to the angry mob in the course of the November pogrom of 1938. Their flat was partly looted and partly destroyed. There is a hint that Therese Strausser was maltreated in the process.

Sophie Neuhof and the Strausser couple had to sell the Villa Rheinfels in 1939 and were expelled to Frankfurt. Their assets were confiscated except for a monthly allowance.

In November 1939, Sophie Neuhof and her son-in-law Leopold Strausser died in unexplained circumstances. Therese had to bury her husband and mother in the Jewish cemetery in Frankfurt and was left alone.

On 22.11.1941, she was deported from Frankfurt in the third major deportation.

The destination was Riga, but the transport did not reach its destination due to “overcrowding in the ghetto”, but was diverted to Kowno (Kaunas/Lithuania), where all those deported from Frankfurt were murdered by mass shooting on 25 November 1941.

Liselotte Strausser thus lost her entire family.



Memorial at *Fort IX (Kowno)*

She became a paediatric nurse in the USA, changed her name to Lilo Hanna Strausser when she was naturalised and had family ties to Olivia and Wilhelm Strauss, their daughter Hannelore and their children and grandchildren.

A2 Johann Malinowski

Johann Malinowski came from Höchst. Born in 1883, the locksmith joined the German Metalworkers' Union (DMV) as early as 1901 and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in 1906. In 1904 he married Lise Kühfuß. The couple had three children and moved to Bad Soden in 1913. Because of his work for the trade union and his political engagement, Johann Malinowski lost his job several times until 1914 – a heavy burden for the family.

From 1914 to 1918 he fought as a soldier in the First World War. Returning from captivity, he became active again in the trade union and the SPD. In 1923 he took over the chairmanship of the SPD local group in Bad Soden. From 1913 to 1933 he was a member of the municipal council.



After the seizure of power in 1933, the Nazis immediately began persecuting their political opponents.

Johann Malinowski too was taken into “protective custody” for the first time as early as 1933 and had to report daily to the police after his release. Nevertheless, he continued to work against the Nazis with a small group of comrades.

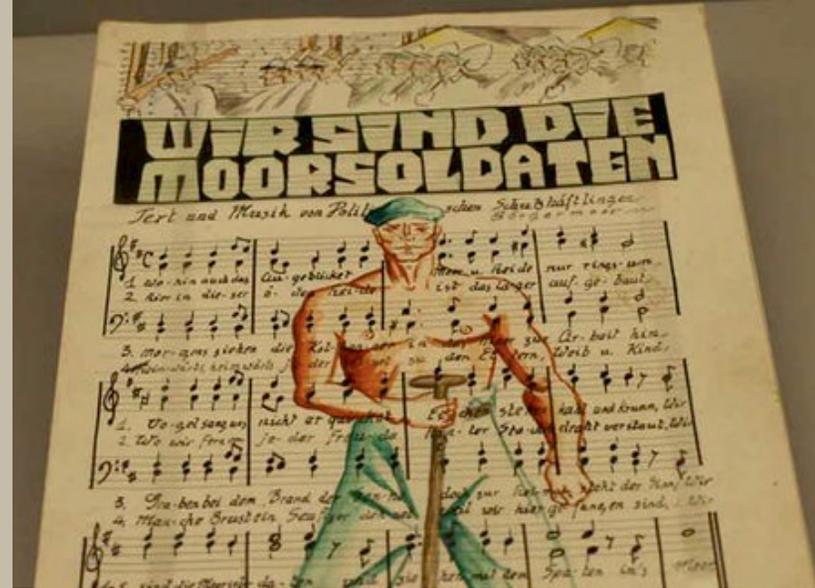
It was particularly important for them to continue distributing the newspapers of the Social Democratic Party, which had been banned since 1933, in order to be able to inform people in Germany about what was going on in the country.

Left: Edition of the “Vorwärts” newspaper of 7 August 1932

In October 1935 Johann Malinowski was arrested again and charged with “preparation for high treason”. He served the sentence of a year and eight (6?) months imposed by the court, first in the Frankfurt-Preungesheim prison and from March 1936 in the Börgermoor concentration camp, where he had to do forced labour under miserable conditions and his lower jaw was broken. He survived in bad health.

When he was released in June 1937, the Nazi harassment continued. For a long time he received no employment anywhere.

Only in 1939 did he find employment with the Samson Company in Frankfurt and in 1944 in Bad Soden.



Prisoners of the Börgermoor concentration camp in Emsland wrote the “Hymn” in 1933.

After the end of the Nazis reign of terror, Johann Malinowski rejoined the Bad Soden town council and was appointed to the magistrate in 1952. He was a man of firm principles and great strength of character, to whom justice, solidarity and humanity were important. He received numerous honours from the town of Bad Soden. In 1960, he was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit.

On 22 October 2018, a Stolperstein was laid in front of the house at Sulzbacher Straße 8, where Johann Malinowski had lived until his arrest in 1935.

A3 Else Maier (née Scheuer) and her son Siegbert



Siegbert next to Hannelore Strauss, who is a good year younger, at the school enrolment ceremony

Else was born the daughter of Emil and Therese Scheuer in Bad Soden in 1906. When she was just 6 years old, her father committed suicide. When she was 20, she married Hugo Maier, a businessman from Fürth, and moved to Nuremberg with him. Their only son Siegbert was born there in 1927. Four years later, the whole family moved back temporarily to Else's parents' house in Bad Soden. From July 1932 they lived at Taunusstraße 10 (today "Am Thermalbad 10"). Else had been co-owner of her parents' trading business, the "Scheuer OHG" in Bad Soden, since 1925. But it was not a happy time to be. First their son Siegbert fell ill with polio, which is probably why he was sent to school a year later than normal. Then Else lost her husband in 1935 at the age of 41. Hugo Maier was buried in the Jewish cemetery in Bad Soden.

In the spring of 1936, Else - like many others - moved with her son, from Bad Soden, which was becoming increasingly hostile to Jews, to the big city of Frankfurt, perhaps in the hope of better conditions. But life became increasingly difficult for Jews there too. Due to the ban on Germans letting flats to Jews, they had to move several times. They finally lived in Frankfurt at Lersnerstraße 34 together with Else's mother and Abraham Cohn, the second husband of her mother (who both had fled to Frankfurt in 1939).

Else's *total assets amounted to RM (Reichsmark) 3,285.36* after the forced sale of the property of the boycott-related bankruptcy of the "Scheuer OHG". This was confiscated and forcibly administered from April 1940 under the "*security order for the realisation of assets in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations*". Else was only allowed to withdraw RM 300 per month for living expenses. Anything beyond that had to be applied for. For example, the cost of RM 48 for the travel to a massage and treatment of the resulting damages of Siegbert's polio as well as the school fees of RM 25 exceeded the monthly allowance of RM 300 and had to be applied for separately.



From 1 September 1941, Else and Siegbert Maier were forced to wear the Jewish star in public like all other Jews in Germany. In Frankfurt, the deportations of about 10,000 Jews began on 19 October 1941 in accordance with the membership lists compiled by the Jewish communities. One of the deportations (especially of younger people) was scheduled to begin on 11 June 1942. Rumours about this had been circulating in the city long before.

On 14.6.1942, Else und her son were found unconscious in their flat and taken to the Israelite Hospital at Gagernstr. 36. Siegbert died the same day, Else one day later on 15.6.42, without having regained consciousness.

According to the police officer who signed the death certificate, “suicide by sleeping pill poisoning” was the cause of death. Today it sounds cynical when he further notes: “The reason for the act is unknown.”

In front of the last freely chosen place of residence at Taunusstr. 10 (Bad Soden), today *Am Thermalbad 10*, Stolpersteine were laid for Else and Siegbert Maier on 16 May 2016.

The cause of death is listed as:

Escape to death

Both daughter and grandson were buried by the Cohns in the Jewish cemetery in Frankfurt.

14.6.1942



Graves at the new Jewish cemetery in Frankfurt



Memorial plaque on the wall of the old Jewish cemetery in Frankfurt (Börneplatz memorial)

A4 Fritz (Friedrich) Heinrich Lagemann

Fritz Lagemann, who later became a miner, was born in 1877 in Billmerich (then the district of Hamm) in Westphalia. As early as 1918, he was involved in the establishment of democracy. With an SPD mandate, he first belonged to the municipal council of Lintfort, later to the district council.

He lost his first wife and one of his children at an early age.

Having acquired pneumoconiosis at work, he came to Bad Soden for a cure in 1926, where he met Margarete Hißnauer, a good 20 years his junior, whom he married in December of that year. The Lagemann couple moved into the attic of the "Villa Johannisberg" at Königsteinerstr. 61 (today 99), which belonged to Margarete's parents. From 1928 to 1931, Fritz Lagemann is listed in the *Frankfurt Address Book* under the address Königsteinerstr. 69.

Kutt, Therese, Ww., Allee-Str. 18.	Marg, Katharina, Ww., Niederhofstr.
Lagemann, Fritz, Bergmann, Königsteiner Str. 69.	Straße 2.
Lamouf, Johann Paul, Am., Allee-Straße 18. E.	Mauch, Friedrich, penf. Beamter, Allee-Straße 8.
Landmann, Fritz, Dr., Oberregierungsrat a. D., Königsteiner Str. 52. (Tel. 225).	Maul, Fritz, Arbeiter, Dachbergstr. 1.
	Maurer Babette, Ww., Gaffels-Str. 12
	— Berthold, Arbeit., Kellheimer Str.

In Bad Soden, too, he soon became politically involved in the municipal council. After the SPD was banned by the Nazis in 1933, the time of persecution began. From June onwards, Fritz Lagemann had to report daily to the police. In October 1935 he was arrested by the Gestapo together with Johann Malinowski and three other members of a regional resistance group founded by SPD members.

Blatt 10

Nr. 16.

(Aufgebotsverzeichnis Nr. 41.)

Bad-Soden am Taunus am minnigst im
hundert tausend neunhundert neunzig-
zweihundert _____

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute zum Zwecke der Eheschließung:

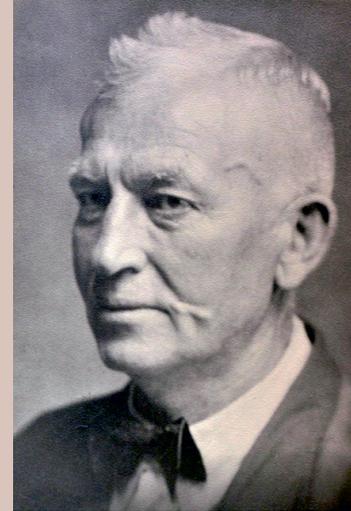
- der Lagemann, Friedrich Fritz
Lagemann, Helmar
 der Persönlichkeit nach _____
 _____ er kannt,
 geboren am zweifel im Februar
 des Jahres tausend auf hundert neunhundert
 zu Billmerich, Amt Taunus in Hessen
 Geburtsregister Nr. 25 des Standesamts
 in Frankfurt am Main
 wohnhaft in Bad-Soden am Taunus.
- die berufl. Einzelw. Margarete
Hißnauer
 der Persönlichkeit nach _____
 _____ er kannt,
 geboren am ungef im Mai
 des Jahres tausend auf hundert zweihundert
 zu Bad Soden am Taunus
 Geburtsregister Nr. 11 des Standesamts
 in Bad-Soden am Taunus
 wohnhaft in Bad-Soden am Taunus

Bad Soden am Taunus,
 den 7. Juli 1955.
 Der Ehepaar ist am 18.
 Juni 1955 verstorben.
 Standesamt Bad Soden
 am Taunus Nr. 33/1955.
 Der Standesbeamte:
Jöröp
 Die Übereinstimmung
 mit dem Erstbuch wird
 beglaubigt:
 Ffm.-Höchst,
 den 11. April 1956
 Der Landrat des
 Main-Taunus-Kreises
 im Auftrag: _____



Marriage certificate of Fritz und Margarete, Bad Soden am Taunus, marriage supplementary register, 1926 (HStAM Best.914, Nr. 2953, at *Lagis Hessen*)

Fritz Lagemann was one of 204 resistance fighters in Hesse, as his son Herbert, who was born in 1942 (in his second marriage), reported at the Stolperstein laying ceremony in October 2018. Everything had come together “under the table” with him as the “head of the movement”. Lagemann, Malinowski and three other comrades from Soden lost a black folder with 62 names of fellow fighters. It was found by a Nazi informer and passed on to a Nazi bigwig in the spa town. Herbert Lagemann knows that Bad Soden was “very brown”, a Nazi stronghold, at that time.



Villa Johannisberg – today: Königsteiner Straße 99



In October 1935, the Gestapo arrested all five men. Their trial took place before the Higher Regional Court in Kassel.

Fritz Lagemann was sentenced to one year and eight months in prison, which he spent in Frankfurt-Preungesheim prison. In prison he was humiliated, maltreated and tortured. The scars remained visible, but his opponents could not break him. After his release he returned to Bad Soden and even there he did not let further harassment dissuade him from his convictions.

After the war, he worked on the reconstruction of democracy in the municipal council of Bad Soden.

A5 Mina Kraft née Keller

Wilhelmine Keller was born in 1878 as the 7th child of the Jewish couple Adolf and Emma Keller in **Neuenhain** (today Bad Soden). In February 1901 she married the Catholic house painter (“Weißbinder“) Adam Kraft “in civil marriage“. Three months later, their son Gottfried was born.

At the request of the Kraft couple, the child was recognised as a Catholic in 1903. Mina herself had church instruction from then on and converted to the Catholic faith in February 1928 (!). She became an active member of the church community.

In June 1910, the Kraft couple took in the 3-day-old foster child Willi Rösch, who later inherited the house painting business. Their natural son Gottfried married into Kronberg in 1926. Their granddaughter Wilhelmine was born the same year and grew up a lot with their grandparents.

In 1930, the family was able to purchase the old “Jewish house” at Schwalbacher Str. 4 (today number 2) , Neuenhain, and moved there.

Mina was active in many voluntary activities, including the Red Cross “Fatherland Ladies Club”.

After the Nazis seizure of power, life became difficult for the Kraft family. The painting business was boycotted, a municipal contract was suddenly withdrawn. The granddaughter Wilhelmine remembers that she helped her grandfather carry the paint buckets home without having achieved anything. Money was tight now and sometimes not enough for school books or the granddaughter’s school trip. Willi then helped the “little sister” out. To supplement the family income, the grandparents always had a foster child. Mina Kraft also earned a little money by ironing for other families.

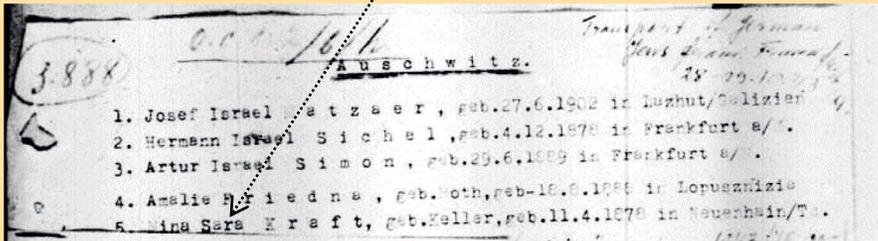


Wilhelmina Kraft née Keller/born 11.4.1878 in Neuenhain am Ts., murdered on 8.12.1943 in Auschwitz



On the night of pogrom (November 1938) Hitler Youths graffitied the family home. The grandparents and Wilhelmine recognised the perpetrators, but the granddaughter did not want to name them later. After the mob had left, the whole family set about removing the graffiti with soap and a scrub brush. They were not to be the last.

The Kraft family had no money to escape. When Aunt Ilse (Würzburg) told them of her plans to emigrate to America during a visit in 1936/37 and offered to take her granddaughter with her, Mina did not want to know anything about it because she was very attached to Wilhelmine. In 1943, at the instigation of local Nazis, the woman known in the village as “Jude-Mina” received a summons from Frankfurt to report for so-called “resettlement” in Hermesweg 5-7 (Gestapo- forced labour camp). It was very painful for her 17-year-old granddaughter to have to accompany her 65-year-old grandmother to Frankfurt to the collection point at the Siemens site. Meanwhile, the other family members were ashamed of the Jewish origin of wife, mother and grandmother. Mina’s first name was supplemented with “Sara”, as had become obligatory for Jewish women from January 1939.



Deportation list of those deported from Frankfurt to Auschwitz on 28.10.1943: 5. Mina Sara Kraft

The transport went directly to Auschwitz. She was murdered there in December 1943.

The Stolperstein for Mina Kraft was laid on 4 September 2021 in Schwalbacher Straße 4 (today number 2), Bad Soden/Neuenhain).

The Stolperstein AG needs your support!

- Who suffered under the Nazi regime in Bad Soden?
- Where did they live?
- What was their fate?

In this brochure and on the homepage of the AG Stolpersteine in Bad Soden stolpersteine-in-bad-soden.de, many people and their lives are listed.

But this is only the beginning! Information and memorial stones for many people from Bad Soden are still missing.

Are you interested in adding a piece of the mosaic to the picture of Nazi terror in Bad Soden at that time?

Especially today at times of fake news, it is important to face the facts of the past. Join in! Please contact the Stolperstein AG in Bad Soden.

Mail: info@stolpersteine-in-bad-soden.de



**OTHER MEMBERS OF
THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATS
AND COMMUNISTS**

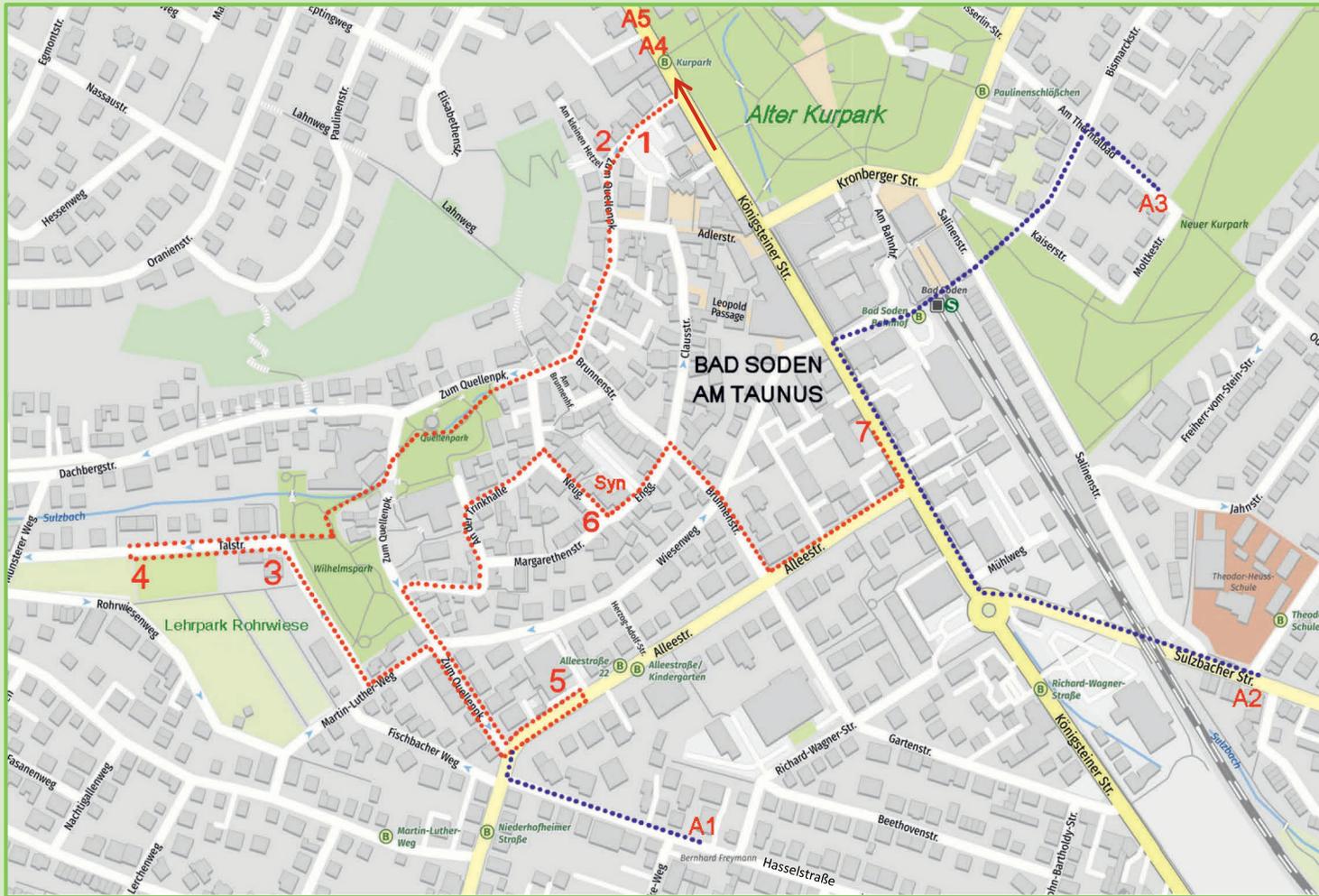
HOMOSEXUALS (GAYS)

**EUTHANASIA VICTIMS - PEOPLE
WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

SINTI AND ROMA

Start the short tour at **1** (Zum Quellenpark 3). – Use the paths through the Quellenpark and Wilhelmspark. Note that some of the stones were not laid exactly in front of the houses by the artist (for example 5 + 7).



Places of the laid Stolpersteine

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1 | Zum Quellenpark 3 | Rebecca Kallner (planned for 2022) <i>p. 6</i> |
| 2 | Zum Quellenpark 6 | Isserlin and M. Grünebaum family <i>p. 8</i> |
| 3 | Talstraße 1 (Villa Aspira) | Sara, Eva und Arnold Kallner (planned for 2022) <i>p. 10</i> |
| 4 | Talstraße 12 – 14 | Israelitische Kuranstalt (Threshold) <i>p. 12</i> |
| 5 | Alleestr. 24 (Villa Aurora) | Grünebaum family <i>p. 14</i> and Cohn family <i>p. 16</i> |
| A1 | Hasselstraße 20 | Bernhard Freymann <i>p. 18</i> |
| 6 | Neugasse 3 | Strauß family <i>p. 20</i> |
| | Neugasse 2 | SYNAGOGUE <i>p. 22</i> |
| 7 | Königsteiner Str. 39 (Villa Rheinfels) | Neuhof/Strausser family <i>p. 24</i> |
| A2 | Sulzbacher Str. 8 | Johann Malinowski <i>p. 26</i> |
| A3 | Am Thermalbad 10 | Else and Siegbert Maier <i>p.28</i> |
| A4 | Königsteiner Str. 99 | Fritz Lagemann <i>p. 30</i> |
| A5 | Neuenhain
Schwalbacher Str. 2 | Mina Kraft <i>p. 32</i> |

The numbers **1 – 7** number the Stolpersteine that you will reach on a **shorter tour**.

The numbers **A1 – A5** indicate possible **side trips/extensions** to see all the stones laid or planned for 2021/2022.



Picture credits

Cover page	Photo Sven Hammerbeck	Page 19	Photo (Stolperstein) Sven Hammerbeck
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Page 5	Photo Sven Hammerbeck	Page 21	2 photos Sven Hammerbeck
Page 6	search.ancestry.de/search/db.aspx?dbid=1068 (viewed 5.2.2021) <i>Frankfurt Address Book</i> , Frankfurt University Library	Page 22	2 photos Municipal Archives Bad Soden am Taunus
Page 7	Photo Municipal Archives Bad Soden am Taunus heritage.statueofliberty.org/passenger (viewed 5.2.2021)	Page 23	Photo Sven Hammerbeck
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Pupils of the Mendelssohn-Bartholdy-Schule (cooperative comprehensive school in Sulzbach) cleaning the Stolpersteine

ONE STONE. ONE NAME. ONE PERSON.

Gunter Demnig

