The Emigration Book of Worms

The Character and Dimension of the
Jewish Exodus
from a small German Jewish Community
1933 – 1941

by
Henry R. Huttenbach

Koblenz 1974

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To my children - Angela
Francesca
Gloria
Joshua
Sivana -
who have been blessed with life!

Preface

The Auswandererbuch *(Emigration Book) bears witness to the tragic dispersion of only one of the hundreds of small German Jewish communities; similar lists of emigrants and similar stories could have been drawn up and told about each one of them. It is because of the loss of such records and the subsequent, imposed silence that the* Auswandererbuch *acquires significance beyond its original intent; a lone survivor, it must speak not only for the uprooted and scattered Jews of Worms but for all those whose exodus must remain unwritten forever, the data long ago consumed in the Holocaust that almost succeeded in erasing German Jewry from the pages of history itself.*

As an unwilling participant in this tragic upheaval in Jewish life, it has not been easy to relive dispassionately the disintegration of a community that once, however briefly, had been my own. Each name, each family, echoed a memory of a relative, a friend, of an acquaintance, of a distant event in a childhood now irrevocably shattered. Not even the ruins remain. But the journey into the past had to be made both in honor of those who suffered the cruel dispersal from Worms (a community that was their home, whose past they cherished and whose future should have included them), but also for the sake of historic integrity.*

For this endevor, I am grateful to be able to acknowledge the help of a few who made the task less bitter and, hopefully, for the scholar more rewarding. First I must extend a warm and sincere thanks to Dr. Franz-Josef Heyen for the opportunity to publish this study of the Auswandererbuch, *and, above all, for his humane vision in making possible the appearance of numerous sources related to recent German Judaica. Secondly, I have to express my indebtedness to the entire staff of the archives of Yad Vashem (Jerusalem) in particular to Drs. Karakowsky,*

* *The author was born in Worms, on 15. V. 1930, son of Otto (died 1958, Spokane, Washington, USA) and Gertrude (Spokane, Washington, USA) Hüttenbach: grandson of Elvira Hüttenbach (died 1943, London, England) and cousin of Inge Marum (Bolder, Colorado, USA) –* (Auswandererbuch *No. 513 and No. 285 respectively). His family moved to Mannheim in 1935, to Milan, Italy, in 1936, and to London, England, in 1939.*

Ofir and Rosenkranz, and most of all to Mrs. Klibansky for her infinite patience, charm and ability to find long-hidden sources. Furthermore, I owe considerable gratitude to the staff of the Central Historical Archives of the Jewish People (Jerusalem) and to the acting director, Dr. Arie Segal. Finally, were it not for generous grants from the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture (New York) and from the Faculty Research Foundation of the City University of New York which helped keep body and soul together during a Sabbatical Leave, this study might still be lying on my desk unfinished. A special vote of thanks is due my wife, Kathryn, for preparing the Index of Names.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface V

Introduction 1

I. The „Auswandererbuch" 1
a) The Odyssey of a Manuscript 1
b) The Manuscript 4
c) Personal Chronicle or Official List? 5
d) The Author – Herta Mansbacher 11

II. A Statistical Analysis of the „Auswandererbuch" 17
Introduction 17
A. The Structure and Significance of Jewish Emigration from Worms 17
1. The Patterns of Emigration 17
2. The Impact of Emigration upon the Jewish Community of Worms 26
B. Patterns of Jewish Emigration from Worms and the German Jewish Exodus 29
Introduction 29
1. A Comparison of Jewish Emigration from Worms with that from Germany 31
2. Jewish Emigration from Worms Compared to that in the Middle Rhineland 34
3. Jewish Emigration from Worms Compared to that of Other Middlesized Communities 37

III. Conclusion 39

German Summary 43

The Emigration Book 47
A. The List of Emigrants 47
B. Index of Names 111

Introduction

I. The Auswandererbuch

a) The Odyssey of a Manuscript

The very survival of the Auswandererbuch[1]) *is an extraordinary event deserving attention for its own sake. Given the vicissitudes of World War II as well as the violence and chaos that preceded and followed it, its present existence is nothing short of miraculous. It assumes a very special significance, however, when seen in the context of Jewish history, for, in a very real sense, the survival of the manuscript — complete and unscathed — represents the fate this people experienced during the period. Not only does it record the attempts of a handful of Jews from a small community in Worms to seek refuge through emigration, and of whom only a small portion survived the Final Solution*[2]*); but, in its own way, it also is a unique survivor of the decimated archives of this community*[3]*). As such, it is as precious a link with the dead past – with the d e s t r o y - e d past – as the human survivors themselves. Thanks to its continued existence and the fortuitous circumstances that prevented its destruction and accounted for its salvation, a part of that silent and dead past can be rewritten and restored, in honor of those who did not survive and as a perpetual reminder to those who did.*

The adventure of survival began on November 9/10, 1938, when the author was only at mid-point in recording the exodus of Jews from

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[1]) *The original 2 volume manuscript is now housed in the archives of Yad Vashem (Jerusalem, Israel; henceforth YV): YV: 08/6–2 and 3. See part Ib for a full description.*

[2]) *Approximately 500, or 45.5 % from a total of 1104 (January, 1933). See Table 4 at the end of Part IIA (2) and also refer to part IIIa.*

[3]) *The surviving materials of the Worms Jewish community (dating back to the 13th century) are now in the University Library and in the Jewish General Historical Archives (henceforth JGHA) of The Hebrew University, Jerusalem. The author is presently compiling a definitive bibliography of all extant archival documentation pertaining to the Worms Jewish community. He is also in the process of reconstructing several primary sources: „The Reconstruction of a Social Calendar: a critical methodology for synthetic primary sources": Protocols of the 6th World Congress of Jewish Studies (Jerusalem, 1974).*

Worms. That night, the Nazi Pogrom – known throughout Germany as 'Die Kristallnacht' – also struck at the Jewish community of Worms. During that night of terror and violence, most of the community's property went up in flames, including the greater part of its archives[4]). The best explanation for the Auswandererbuch's avoidance of the conflagration or, (as was the case for much movable property) confiscation, lies in the fact that the author, Miss Herta Mansbacher, had the manuscript in her home which was not attacked and ramsacked[5]). Yet even this was a small miracle in the chain of events surrounding the manuscript's brushes with extinction, since the author had personally sought to bar the Nazi hoodlums' entrace to the Old Synagogue[6]). That she was not killed or at least arrested and sent to a Concentration Camp – which would have meant the incompletion of the Auswandererbuch – is fantastically unusual.

The next critical moment in the life of the manuscript came in 1942 when Miss Mansbacher was deported in a transport leaving Mainz on March 20 for a point somewhere in Poland[7]). It is impossible to establish whether she deposited the manuscript at the office of the Worms local branch of the Reichsvereinigung[8]) (from where it was later transferred along with other documents for final storage to the regional offices in Mainz[9]) or whether she took it with her from Worms to Mainz and, prior to her deportation, deposited it with the authorities there. All that is definitely known is that the manuscript became a part of the archives of the Reichsvereinigung in Mainz where it was discovered after the war[10]).

In order to be in Mainz by the end of the war meant that the manuscript overcame two additional hurdles which few documents could boast: the

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[4]) For an eyewitness account: YV: YM 2560/52375, pp. 98–99 (a microfilm of an original in the Wiener Library, London). On the general destruction see also Paul Arnsberg: Die jüdischen Gemeinden in Hessen (Frankfurt, 1971) II, pp. 428 and 437.

[5]) According to the surviving records, she lived uninterrupted in the same residence, Moltkeanlage 6, until her deportation: Wormser Adressenbuch and YV: 08/16, pt. 2, No. 62, f. 1.

[6]) YV: YM 2560, loc. cit.

[7]) YV: 08/24, p. 21, No. 400.

[8]) It was formally represented by the Board (Vorstand) of the Jewish Community (Israelitische Religionsgemeinde, though officially it was known as Jüdische Kultusvereinigung). YV: 08/16, f. 2.

[9]) Bezirksstelle Hessen der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland, Horst-Wessel-Straße 2, Mainz. YV: 08/4–2, f. 3.

[10]) On the title pages of volumes I and II is stamped „Bezirksstelle Hessen – Hessen Nassau der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland, Verwaltungsstelle Hessen". YV: 08/6–2, f. 1, and –3, f. 1.

intense bombing and the decision of the Nazis to centralise their documentation on the Jews of Germany. (Those that were moved to this unknown location have never been found, despite intense searches by the officers of the Alliance Israélite Française and other agencies committed to rescuing from the ruins of Germany the scattered fragments of Jewish life and property.) Towards this end, the Alliance formed a special organisation, the Jewish Cultural and Reconstruction Agency, with the express purpose of locating such materials. It was during one of its search expeditions in 1946 that it ran across the archives in Mainz, (which included the Auswandererbuch) bringing some to Paris to await their final disposition which, at the time, was unclear.

At this juncture in time, the manuscript, though saved, may have been condemned to another kind of oblivion, unaccessibility, lost among tens of thousands of other uncatalogued and homeless documents. Once again fortune was kind, the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 initiated a policy to negotiate with Germany for the transfer of all Jewish community properties not claimed by individuals to Israel. There, the Hebrew University accepted the responsibility of housing all these acquisitions: antiquities were to go to the library and contemporary documentation to the archives of the Jewish Historical General Archives. After many years of discussions with the German government and with the city of Worms – which, understandably, was particularly reluctant to lose these valuable and historic items – these materials finally reached Israel on 29 October, 1957, where the Auswandererbuch became part of the new archives[11]).

A few years later, the government of Israel authorised the establishment of a memorial and research center for the Holocaust, a project which materialised into the present institution known as Yad Vashem. As part of its mandate, Yad Vashem began to assemble an archive of materials specifically dealing with the Nazi period and its implication to modern Jewry. This led to a major transfer of materials from the archives at Hebrew University to those at Yad Vashem; among them was the Auswandererbuch which arrived there in the mid-60's[12]). It was immediately catalogued and made available to future researchers[13]). Since then it has

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[11]) Daniel J. Cohen: „Das Archiv der Gemeinde Worms". Bulletin des Leo Baeck Institute (1957–8) Nos. 1–4, pp. 118–122.

[12]) The correspondence for these transactions is in JGHA, though no special mention is made of the Auswandererbuch per se.

[13]) The first minor, though inexact, application of its data prior to this study and edition is to be found in Kurt Düwell: Die Rheingebiete in der Judenpolitik des Nationalsozialismus vor 1942 (Bonn, 1968), p. 193, note 125.

been microfilmed and duplicated by scholars and institutions, thus assuring its survival in its original form. The present publication is its first appearance in print, the last stage of its reemergence from precarious survival over the last decades. At long last, the rare data with its human implications falls into the hands of the public with the hope that its scholarly and symbolic significance will be appreciated.

b) The Manuscript

The original manuscript of the Auswandererbuch *consists of two bound ledgers each containing 96 and 80 folios respectively of handwriting in ink and a few scattered notations in pencil by the same hand; volume I also contains two smaller loose pages bearing the same handwriting. The original notations are on the verso side of each folio, later insertions and additions being found on the recto side.*

The title pages for both volumes read as follows:
Volume I:

> Liste der Auswanderer der Jahre 1933, 1934 und so weiter der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde in Worms
> zusammengestellt von Herta Mansbacher, Lehrerin in Ruhe.
> Band I von 1933 bis 30. 9. 1937.

Volume II:

> Liste der Auswanderer der Jahre 1937, 1938 und so weiter der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde in Worms
> zusammengestellt von Herta Mansbacher, Lehrerin.
> Band II vom 1. Oktober 1937 bis . . .

Besides, the title page of Volume I includes this note (evidently added later): „Man achte bitte auf die Fußnoten, die auf die übrigen Familienmitglieder hinweisen." *Similarly, the one of Volume II has this comment added to it:* „Für die Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1938 bis 1. Februar 1939 ist die Liste nicht ganz genau geführt." *Of the 643 entries under 618 rubrics, Volume I includes Nos. 1 through 410, and Volume II Nos. 411 to 618, for which each volume has a separate alphabetical index.*

Within the text itself, the numbered items are set off from one another according to family units. In turn, each item is listed by family, given and maiden names; with place and date of birth; relationship (if any) to other emigrants; by profession; by nationality, or former religion (if a convert); the date of departure; the country of destination; and, occa-

sionally, cross-references (by page and unit number) to other entries. This last category is of particular importance because it was made upon conclusion of both volumes, shedding considerable light on the intentions of the authoress and the purpose of the project (to be discussed below).

Together, this information forms the basis for a thorough analysis of the character of the Jewish community's emigration movement. Heretofore, this had been virtually impossible because of the dearth of data, the bulk of which was destroyed or got lost in World War II; thanks to the survival of the Auswandererbuch an in-depth study of this phenomenon can be made for a middle-size Jewish community in Germany. Besides, the detailed information sheds light on numerous other aspects of the Jewish community of Worms during its last decade of existence and on levels of life not necessarily related to emigration. For example, considerable work can now be done on the quantitative and qualitative decline of the Jewish population of Worms, on some of its basic demographic characteristics, on the structure of its social composition, and, in conjunction with other extant documentation[14]), a reasonably concrete reconstruction of its internal life in the last years of its 900 year history. In all, the Auswandererbuch is a unique document in German Jewish history and a major source in the history of the Worms Jewish community, which, in this study will only be examined from the point of view of its importance to the history of German Jewish emigration during the rule of the Nazis.

c) Personal Chronicle or Official List?

An intriguing puzzle confronts one with respect to the original intention the author had for the Auswandererbuch. In her introductory remarks to Volume I, Miss Mansbacher quotes Heinrich Heine, possibly one of Germany's most famous voluntary exiles from the 19th century. Whether she wished to infer by this that the departing Jews from Worms being recorded by her were also self-exiles who would look back fondly upon their Fatherland with the same romantic regret as Heine had had from Paris seems a logical inference. Her comments, however, go further in giving definition to her list of emigrants. Self-identity, she announces, depends on awareness of ones „Abstammung" — parentage, descent, ones total historical background. Quite clearly, she saw the need to keep

[14]) The most important and complete of the surviving documentation related to the 1933–1942 decade are the records of the Sozialamt: JGHA: Rh/W XXII, 2 and 4.

a chronicle of the departing Jews so that their children might have a way of recollecting their heritage a s G e r m a n s ! Undeniably, at this point, she views the exodus of Jews from Worms as one of German citizens (of Jewish faith) leaving their homeland, a move she recognises as permanent but which she evidently does not wholly concur with at the time. Seemingly, the large (in terms of Worms the m a s s) emigration of her fellow Jews in the previous 18 months since the Nazi ascent to power[15]) was disproportionate to the political events as she saw them at the time – 18 July 1934. In thus affirming her and their German identity along with (and not exclusive of) their Jewishness, Mansbacher belonged to the mainstream of German Jewish opinion in the early days of the Nazi crisis[16]).

By September-October, 1937, when she ends one volume and begins another, Mansbacher's views have changed radically. In a two-stanza introductory poem, she betrays her recognition that an era had come to an end. The unabaiting flow of emigrants had by now reduced the Jewish community of Worms to half its size, and it continued at a rate that brought its ultimate dissolution within sight. Now the Jews were not so much leaving a homeland but more in search of a new „Heimat", a quest for which she wishes them well. Henceforth, as will be shown, her determination to record a definitive list of this historical event intensified. The significance of her work, as a work with finality, – there will be no Jews left in Worms to convey their German heritage to their departed children abroad – this stark realization distinguished the underlying motivation of the author from that prompting her slightly over three years earlier.

The radical change in attitude seems to have come to her about half way through the first volume. Up until about September, 1935, the list seems to be kept rather informally, with entries made on a rather haphazard basis with a concern for only a minimum of information about each person. Thereafter, from about October, 1935, the record becomes much more rigid in following a strict chronological order, not merely by year, or just year and month, but on a daily basis. Whereas the author originally collected data in a rather relaxed manner, often long after the departure of individuals and families, she seems to have begun a

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[15]) See Table 1 in Part IIA.

[16]) In general, prior to the proclamation of the Nürnberg Laws in autumn 1935, the overwhelming public stance taken by the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland was one of guarded optimism for a return to „normalcy" in the near future.

more systematic pursuit of the information of the emigration movement in her community. Despite the obvious amateurness of her skills, Miss Mansbacher increasingly sought to improve her manuscript with constant corrections, emendations, additions and deletions, as she strove to give her work final form.

As she began the Auswandererbuch, Miss Mansbacher had already decided on the basic form for her chronicle: except for a few emendations, the information and its order of notation remained constant throughout the two volumes. As her work progressed, however, the number and frequency of additional notations grew as she sought to fill in gaps of information and ran across new details. As a result of these many insertions and editorial revisions, several stages of progress and evolution can be detected and identified within this single manuscript which encorporates what amounts to a first draft, several revisionary stages and a final version.

Stage 1 begins with the first entry and runs through to the last, the uniformity of information and symmetry of form virtually unmodified. Within its scope one can detect blank spaces for individuals known or thought to have emigrated about whom information still had to be obtained: Nos. 78, 95 and 193. Another clue of this stage are question marks wherever the author was uncertain of the accuracy of her information, evidently intending to make revisions later: No. 239 — an item corresponding with the date of commencement of the Auswandererbuch at a time she had only begun to gather her data. Another example is a blank for the date of birth in No. 21.

Stage 2 marks the process of emendation, alteration, addition, and deletion, a task that runs through the entire two volumes almost coinciding with the first stage and running conjointly with it until the end of the project in the late winter of 1941–2. One of the first insertions can be seen in No. 12 with the addition of „in Worms" as the place of birth. Another insertion adds the month of November where originally only the year had been provided as in No. 129. Or, as in the case of No. 99, she notes the emigrant's return to Worms in 1934. On a larger scale, Miss Mansbacher makes several additions in places previously left blank: No. 180 b (though 180 c is never filled in); or additions for individuals not anticipated in the first stage: Nos. 266 b and c and 267 b and 268 b and c. Similarly, she makes occasional deletions as No. 94, or deletions and reinsertions in a later spot such as Nos. 161 or 383 b. This latter category includes other examples as Nos. 422 and 423 listed originally under 1937 and later appearing as Nos. 561 and 562, making one wonder how and why the original information had been obtained. Was it a simple error, or does the correction indicate a change in plans on the

part of the two emigrants, and Miss Mansbacher had recorded them prior to their first scheduled departure?

Another dimension of this stage of constant revision reflects the author's personal concern for the fortunes and fates of the emigrants even after their departure. Thus, for example, she pursues the path of some until their final destination as with No. 51; in several cases she records their deaths abroad as with Nos. 61, 337, 397, 417 and 511. Such information, of course, clearly transcends the original purpose as stated by her and poignantly points to her growing desire to make a historical record of the tragic dispersal of the Jews of Worms for its own sake and no longer simply as a document for the younger generation with which to trace its German ancestry. As the exodus shifts from the younger to the older generation and becomes all-inclusive, the original purpose obviously struck her as an anachronism.

Stage 3 took the form of a careful check of all entries according to the latest information. The latest entry of her notes includes emigrants from 1939 so it could not have begun prior to that[17]). As the check marks suggest, Mansbacher probably took this step after the last entry had been made in October, 1941, because each entry bears a check mark indicating that she had gone over each one, marking it off as well as the corresponding information in her notes.

Stage 4 may very well have taken place in conjunction with Stage 3 but consisting of entirely another kind of work. After completing both volumes when all emigration from Germany had been banned in October, 1941, Mansbacher decided to transform her two-volume list into a reference work. Towards this end she prepared an alphabetical index for each one and then integrated the material of the two volumes by cross-referencing individual entries so that the migration of entire families and individual relatives separated by several years could easily be traced, a most useful tool for the future scholar. Judging from her notes, this last step also underwent a thorough rechecking before Mansbacher concluded a project which unquestionably was an extraordinary labor of love requiring many hours of devotion in order to obtain her information.

What, in fact, were her sources for the Auswandererbuch? It is on this level that Mansbacher's amateur status is most regretable for, despite her serious intentions and laudable persistence over the difficult years, she pursued her information both unsystematically and unskillfully. Even though she harvested invaluable information that would otherwise have

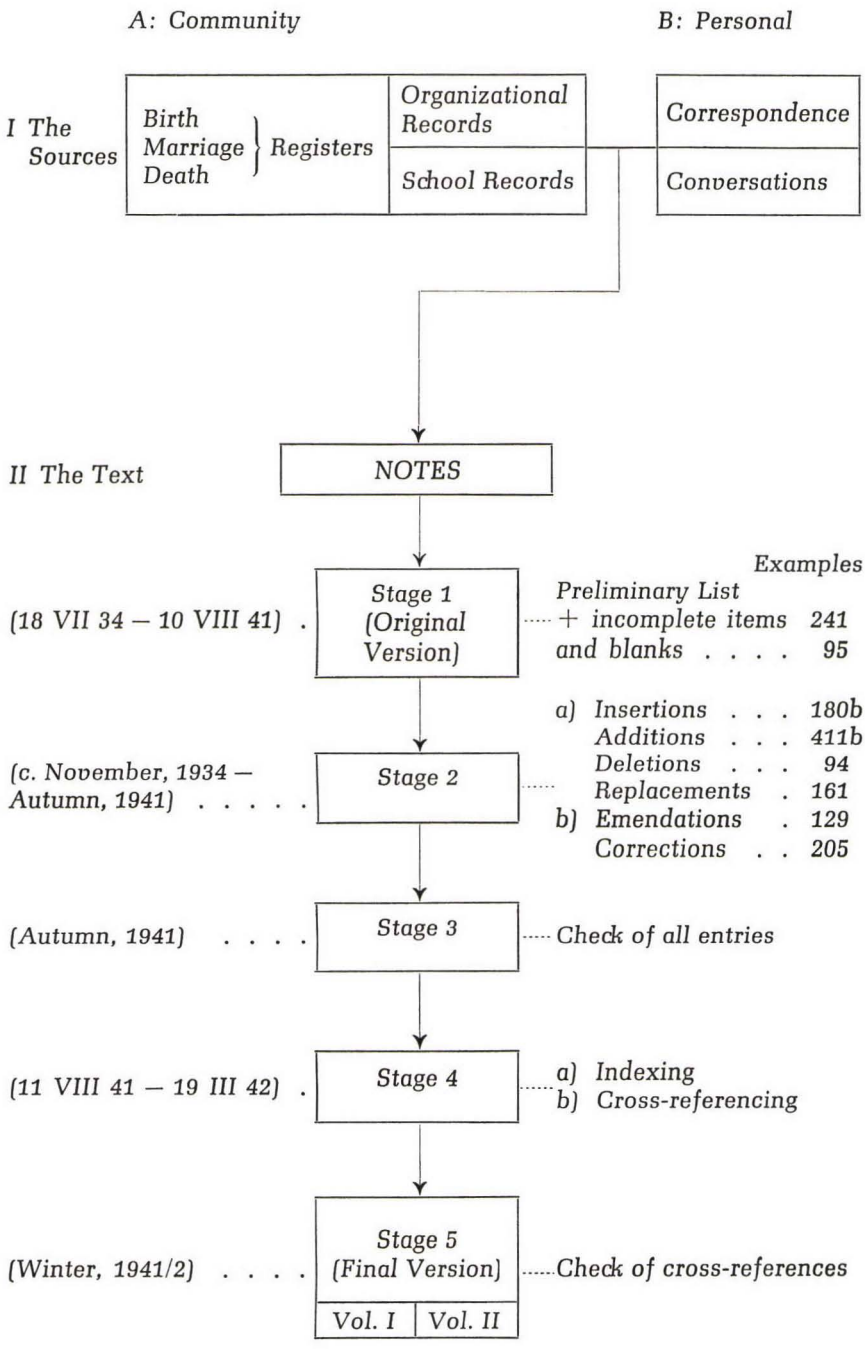
[17]) Two fragments of her notes have been preserved in volume I.

been permanently lost, and though she erected a small yet noble monument to the departed Jews of her community, she nevertheless lost important opportunities to obtain her data had she had the training for such an assignment. The one that comes immediately to mind is the use of city government records (which were not beyond her reach until 1939) to make up for the imperfect records kept by the Jewish community.

Furthermore while noting the relationships of individual emigrants to one another, she could have expanded this to identifying the individuals' ties to members of the Jewish community remaining behind, a category of knowlegde that would have considerably enriched the Auswandererbuch as a source. The result is that numerous emigrants appear in total isolation, and, in too many instances, cannot be identified because the extant documentation for Worms is insufficient. Another procedure for obtaining information would have been to circulate regularly questionnaires to the Jewish community in order to have available a complete record of everyones plans. Similarly, Mansbacher might have considerably facilitated her work had she sought to keep regular contact with the emigrants abroad, instructing them before their departure to keep her informed, either directly or via the synagogue office. Instead, it seems, Mansbacher relied on relatives to volunteer occasional news whenever they received a letter. Had she done so, then such questions, for example, as the fate of those in France and Belgium who may have travelled on before the outbreak of war, could be resolved.

One thing becomes clear from this discussion: the synagogue itself did not keep statistics on the emigration movement. Had it done so, Mansbacher would have felt no need to do so. In turn, there is no reason to believe that the Auswandererbuch was meant to be an official document sponsored by the Jewish community; if it had been it would have been destroyed or confiscated in November, 1938, and it would have been far more complete and accurate, weaknesses Mansbacher herself admits. On the contrary, the work was a personal venture embarked upon by a dedicated person who, with her limited time and resources made use of records within her reach: such as the Jewish community's birth and marriage registers, its membership lists with their information and the Jewish school's records where she taught. Besides that she must have obtained additional data from the Jewish community's organizations such as the local Zionist chapter, not to mention considerable information from personal conversations and contacts with members of the community.

Combining the structural analysis of the text with its possible sources, the following schemata of the Auswandererbuch is possible:


A: Community
B: Personal
I The Sources
Birth
Marriage
Death
Registers
Organizational Records
School Records
Correspondence
Conversations
II The Text
NOTES
Examples
(18 VII 34 — 10 VIII 41)
Stage 1 (Original Version)
Preliminary List
+ incomplete items 241
and blanks 95
(c. November, 1934 — Autumn, 1941) . . . . .
Stage 2
a) Insertions . . . 180b
Additions . . . 411b
Deletions . . . 94
Replacements . 161
b) Emendations . 129
Corrections . . 205
(Autumn, 1941) . . . .
Stage 3
Check of all entries
(11 VIII 41 — 19 III 42) .
Stage 4
a) Indexing
b) Cross-referencing
(Winter, 1941/2) . . . .
Stage 5 (Final Version)
Vol. I
Vol. II
Check of cross-references

d) The Author – Herta Mansbacher

Who was Herta Mansbacher whose devotion conceived the Auswandererbuch *and whose unflagging dedication saw it to completion? The question goes to the very heart of the* Auswandererbuch, *which, as a labor of love is the authors' personal testimony to her people and to her generation – to Jews (German Jews in particular), to Germans who rejected them and to the countries who received them. Who was this woman, who, in normal times, would have remained anonymous, living a faceless life, but whose humanity responded creatively to the dehumanising and degrading circumstances of the thirties, fighting tenaciously to preserve the individual names and their collective memory against forces that threatened to erase them permanently, physically and spiritually, from the present and the future? To answer this question may perhaps provide a key to the ultimate appreciation of the* Auswandererbuch *as a unique documentary monument in contemporary Jewish history; for behind the silent list, in itself impersonal and mute, exists the author, Herta Mansbacher, whose last energies rescued otherwise forgotten people from oblivion, yet whose name does not appear alongside the list of the living but is recorded in infamous perpetuity in a deportation list, as No. 400 among strangers condemned to a lonely mass death somewhere in Poland*[18]*, there to die, without a grave, far from Worms, certainly much further than those whose journeys she had so faithfully recorded in her* Auswandererbuch.

When Herta Mansbacher first surfaced into view as a member of the Jewish community of Worms in April, 1934, as a guest lecturer[19]*, she was already 49 years old with no past history out of the ordinary. She was born on January 7, 1885, in Darmstadt, the second daughter of Jacob and Lina Mansbacher*[20]*. After completing her teaching certificate she accepted her first position in the Worms City School system in 1906 until her forced resignation on a 63 % pension in 1935*[21]*. The shock of enforced idleness would have been enough to demoralise the great majority at her age. Instead, Miss Mansbacher saw in her retirement a new opportunity; without losing a single teaching day, she retired uncomplaining and accepted a full-time position at the Jewish school just*

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[18] *She probably died in Auschwitz. The Gestapo list dated 20 March 1942 simply stated Poland as the final destination. The list of 1000 names included 75 Jews from Worms.* YV: *08/24, pp. 20–3.*

[19] *Jüdische Rundschau 10. IV. 34, p. 8. (henceforth JR).*

[20] YV: *08/16, pt. 2, No, 62, f. 1.*

[21] *Letter by Rabbi Dr. Meir Rosenberg (Worms) to Dr. Neumeyer of the* Reichsvertretung *(Berlin), 26 January 1937.* YV: *01/154, f. 11.*

opened by the Worms Jewish community[22]), a move that immediately made her one of the most prominent persons in the community and brought into full view her enormous energies and creative devotion as a teacher and as a Jew.

Unmarried and without family (her parents and sister had died), Miss Mansbacher poured all her love into her work, into the youth, whose future she knew would not be in Germany and for whose memory she was compiling the Auswandererbuch. Her talents and her convictions did not go unnoticed. At the end of the first school year with the resignation of the principal, Dr. Emmanuel Rosenbusch, (who assumed a similar post in Wiesbaden[23]),) Miss Mansbacher was selected from among the staff of 14 to become Acting-Principal, a duty she accepted in full-knowledge of the hopeless difficulties[24]). That October, 1936, before the teachers, parents and older students, Miss Mansbacher, prior to a Sukkoth Festival, prepared them to face the current problems for which there was no real solution[25]), except, (and this she left unsaid on that occasion) — emigration.

In her capacity as Acting Principal, the attrition of emigration confronted her daily. When she took over the school's leadership, enrollment had reached a peak with over 120 pupils[26]); by the end of the school year, in the spring of 1937, it had shrunk to 81[27]). The departure of some of these children, ‚her' children, is recorded in the pages of the Auswandererbuch.

Undaunted and refusing to be discouraged by the bleak future, Miss Mansbacher guided the school through its most successful year, providing the children with a rich academic program (they managed to perform sketches in both French and Hebrew), an athletic program (culminating in a year-end Sports Day) and a varied social calendar.

In this last category, Miss Mansbacher transformed the various social activities into an occasion to link the school closer to the community and let each event serve as a way of enriching the declining cultural life of the adult Jews. Religious and secular holidays were used by her to stimulate the talents of the children, to raise the morale of an audience that numbered so many less fortunate than herself and to give all together a few moments of relaxation from the terrible, remoreseless tensions that tortured

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[22]) The school was formally opened on 2 May 1935. Israelitisches Familienblatt 2. V. 35, p. 10 (henceforth IF).

[23]) IF 1. X. 36.

[24]) Mitteilungsblatt des Landesverbandes israelitischer Religionsgemeinden (Hessen) October, 1936, p. 4. (henceforth M–BLiR(H)).

[25]) Ibid.

[26]) YV: 01/154, f. 8.

[27]) Ibid., f. 13.

the whole Jewish community, as she put it: „Entspannung gegenüber den erhöhten Aufforderungen, die der Kampf ums Dasein stellte“[28]).
It was during her year as Acting Principal that Miss Mansbacher definitively altered her stance vis-à-vis the political situation, a metamorphosis only subtly encountered in the Auswandererbuch from the introduction of the first volume to the introduction in the second volume. At the outset of her assignement, she was still partially convinced that a holding action on the part of the Jewish community might allow the Jews to ride out the emergency and resume a normal life again in a Germany she held as intrinsic to their identity and whose culture was organic to their future. By the end of her tenure, Miss Mansbacher had abandonned this philosophy and actively espoused a view proclaiming emigration as the primary categorical affirmative for each Jew. Thus, instead of publicly speaking in favor of Heine's cultural patriotism as a means of constructing an argument in favor of remaining in Worms *as Germans*, in order to avoid the pain of homesickness abroad[29]), she shifted radically, openly becoming an exponent of the virtues and necessity of emigration as escape and as a way to a new homeland. In December, 1937, in the context of the Chanukah Festival when the school had a new Principal, Dr. Strauss, Herta Mansbacher wrote and produced what amounted to a morality play entitled „Ausgewandert“[30]). Through it she portrayed emigration less in negative terms as a painful uprooting than as a voyage to new frontiers, an adventure to be embraced bravely. After the first performance on December 12, a second had to be given the following day to another enthousiastic audience that again filled the Jewish Community Center. Thus, speaking as a respected and beloved teacher, Herta Mansbacher must have helped sway the more timid who found it so difficult to turn their backs on Worms despite daily warnings that their days were numbered. It was about this time that Miss Mansbacher herself applied for a visa to the United States and, as she put it, began looking for any Jewish settlement that would accept her as a teacher[31]).
Her decision to leave, however, by no means slowed her participation in the life of the Jewish community. On the contrary, once having joined those planning to emigrate, Miss Mansbacher's efforts to help took on yet another dimension, an activity directly related to her writing of the Auswandererbuch. Over the course of the years, her work for the community reflected quite accurately her thoughts as to where the community ought to place its emphasis. As already noted, her work had begun with her

[28]) M–BLiR(H) 7. I. 37, p. 4.
[29]) Note her lecture on Heinrich Heine, JR 10. IV. 34, p. 8.
[30]) M–BLiR(H) 7. I. 37, p. 4.
[31]) YV: 08/16, pt. 2, No. 62, f. 2.

lecture on Heine in April, 1934, at a time when the dramatic rate of emigration of Jews out of Worms struck her sufficiently to take a public stand. It is worth noting that the lecture was sponsored by the Bildungswerk der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde Worms, an organisation founded in November, 1933, expressly to cater to the cultural needs of the community. Its executive committee (Kulturdezernat), headed by former community president Dr. Nickelsburg — a man committed to the principle that Jews in Germany were above all Germans – arranged monthly events ranging from concerts and lectures to discussions, whose purpose was to keep alive the best of German culture within the community[32]). The selection of Miss Mansbacher must be seen in this context. (Indeed this attitude prevailed in the community long enough, leading to her selection as acting principal over against one more Zionist inclined).

As a teacher in the Jewish school, Miss Mansbacher taught in line with the official policy, namely, to endow the children with the highest quality of secular German education, though Jewish religion and history were not to be neglected; (the amount of Hebrew language was never fully resolved)[33]). It was during her tenure as a teacher that she experienced a profound change and accepted the principle that the children must not only be academically prepared, but given new skills on the order of crafts as well as adequate orientation to equip them for the difficult task of striking new roots abroad: hence her stress on languages and manual skills[34]). At the same time, she adopted a new activity indicative of the seriousness with which she viewed the course of events for the Jewish community of Worms.

For some time already, Herta Mansbacher had been sending local news items of general interest such as cultural events to the German Jewish national press, in particular the Central-Verein Zeitung and the Israelitisches Familienblatt, both of which devoted special sections to community activities. This along with her public teaching and private recording of the emigration movement heightened her consciousness of the fate of the Jewish community of Worms. It was not long before she volunteered to prepare the annual report reviewing the community's activities for the regional Jewish bulletin, Das Mitteilungsblatt des Landesverbandes israelitischer Religionsgemeinden Hessens. Her balanced and accurate reportages range through cultural, school, welfare and political

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[32]) JR 5. XII. 33, p. 911.

[33]) On the pedagogical and politico-philosophical orientation of the school see a letter by Rabbi Dr. Meir Rosenberg to Dr. A. Leschnitzer (Berlin) 18 May 1936. YV: 01/154, ff. 6–7.

[34]) She arranged a special exhibit of student arts and crafts; she herself also taught woodwork. M–BLiR(H) May, 1937, p. 3.

(election) functions, serving as a condensed history of each year. The reports evince great care and objectivity and, above all, an intimate acquaintance with the records of the community. In preparing these reports, Herta Mansbacher must have studied carefully the various minutes of the organisations she dealt with; above all, she laid great stress on welfare work and its financial status[35]).

In the course of her writing, Miss Mansbacher had sufficient fortitude to praise where she felt credit was due — singling out individuals for their generosity — and to chide, without naming them, those who contributed less than their share to the needs of the community, which, she felt, was serving them all equally. One thread runs through all her reports – the shrinking numbers, the process of disintegration, the fact that Worms, as a community, was dying a slow death, a death with which she lived day and night as chronicler of the devolution of its population. Every departure brought the community closer to its last breath. Little wonder, then, that as the years passed, her obsession with the Auswandererbuch became tantamount to a mission, a work to be completed at all cost before it was too late.

That, perhaps, will explain her extraordinary heroics on the night of November 9/10 when she placed herself at the door of the Old Synogogue to stop singlehandedly the Nazi vandals set on defiling what she was determined to preserve. The extraordinary act could have been the moment of her martyrdom; inexplicably, it was not. Instead, its memory serves as a major clue of the nobility of the 53 year old woman who was willing to risk her life for a symbolic act, when only a few years earlier such a deed would have been beyond her wildest fantasy. Now, on that dreadful day, the fragile woman was consumed with as much love as her enemies with hate. Though she had chosen to turn her back on them by departing for the United States, she would not do so as a run-away, but as one who had risen above the bestiality even if it meant gambling her life and the new future she had in mind.

The doors which opened up to others, however, remained closed to her. As she watched and recorded her fellow Jews leave for all corners of the world, no opportunity came to her. Immigration laws and restrictions dictated against a single woman over 50 with no financial means and no family to sponsor her entrance into the United States. And so the years passed as the younger, the wealthier and the more fortunate with relatives packed and left and hastened the end of the Jewish community in which, evidently, she would be one of the last. On August 10, 1941,

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[35]) M–BLiR(H) June, 1936, p. 108; July, 1936, pp. 123–4; March, 1937, pp. 8–9.

Herta Mansbacher made her last entry into the Auswandererbuch, *no doubt in full knowledge that the end was not far away.*

Emigration had been brought to a halt. The school had already been decreed closed. Living in relative comfort off small savings and her pension, Herta Mansbacher suffered psychologically as life in Worms for her and for the 190 other Jews became mere existence, utterly purposeless, cut off even from the solace of correspondance with relatives and friends abroad. In the meantime, doubts as to their future were soon stilled: in February, 1942, Fritz Löwenberg, the appointed head of the Jewish community in Worms who had to execute the wishes of the Reichsvereinigung *office in Mainz, received instructions to prepare a list of names for deportation*[36]*. By mid-March he had finished an approved list which included Herta Mansbacher*[37]*. On March 17 she received official notification to leave Worms for Mainz (with the usual allowance of personal belongings) on March 19*[38]*. That day, having failed to leave Germany voluntarily, Miss Mansbacher left Worms for ever. The next day, she left Germany for ever. And, about three or four days later, Herta Mansbacher, aged 57, was dead, killed without passion by a total stranger on orders from the state. Her only legacy is the* Auswandererbuch *and the children she taught and watched dispersing.*

With the life and death of Herta Mansbacher in mind, it is possible to appreciate the Auswandererbuch *in a manner that a purely statistical analysis of its contents might have obscured. It is precisely because of the intensely personal origins of the* Auswandererbuch *that the limited range of its scope as a source to German Jewish emigration history is infinitely enhanced. To ignore this dimension of the* Auswandererbuch *is to forget the memory of Herta Mansbacher, (whose expulsion from Germany is as significant morally and historically as the less violent departure of the emigrants), and, ultimately, to do violence to the very purpose she had injected into it — the sacredness of remembrance of things past.*

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[36]) YV: 08/42, f. 82, (a letter dated 24 February 1942).

[37]) The original list forwarded to Mainz included 76 names of Jews from Worms; Miss Mansbacher was No. 33. YV: 08/42, ff. 42–44.

[38]) Ibid., ff. 65–66.

II. A Statistical Analysis of the „Auswandererbuch"

Introduction

Contained within the chronological list of Jewish emigrants from Worms is literally a gold-mine of information whose statistical significance is incalculable with respect to the history of the Jewish exodus from Worms in particular as well as to the history of German Jewish emigration in general. Thanks to a wealth of personal data ranging from dates of birth, profession, family status to country of destination, one is able to reconstruct the composition of 58.5 % of the Jewish community of Worms, namely of 643 Jews out of the original 1104 on 1 January, 1933. Coupled with similar information about the 191 who remained in October, 1941[1]*, when emigration ceased, the knowledge gained from the* Auswandererbuch *allows one to establish the fundamental sociological structure of 75.8 % of the entire Jewish population as it existed at the advent of the Nazi regime.*

With respect to the character of the flow of emigration between the years 1933 and 1941, the Auswandererbuch *makes possible a statistical tabulation along several useful lines: 1) according to country of destination; 2) by sex; 3) by age; and 4) by citizenship. Besides, thanks to Mansbacher's careful chronological record, a rather precise measurement may be made of the rate of decline of the Jewish population of Worms in relation to the political events stimulating its departure. Lastly, and perhaps most important, this collective statistical overview lets one attempt a comparative assessment of the emigration experience of Worms to that of other small German Jewish communities, to the regional pattern and, lastly, to the national picture of German Jewish emigration.*

Of paramount significance, then, is that the statistical perspective extracted from the Auswandererbuch *provides one with sufficient quantitative data to attempt a reasonably accurate measurement of the emigration of Jews on a community level, a phenomenon which, heretofore, has remained expressed largely in only partially substantiated generalities.*

A. The Structure and Significance of Jewish Emigration from Worms

1) Patterns of Emigration

With the rise of Nazism, emigration became a vital avenue of escape for those who had the means and qualifications (and inclination) to select

[1]) YV: *08/16, pt. 1 and 2, a file of questionnaires with detailed data on 127 households.*

this path. In general, money, youth and personal connections (primarily relatives abroad) determined the path each one chose for himself. Alongside these three, one should also consider a fourth determinant, Zionist affiliation, as a factor guiding the individual's choice of destination after taking the decision to leave the country. In the case of the Jewish emigrants from Worms, the Auswandererbuch does not supply a complete picture of the factors that moved each of them to depart and head for a specific country. Unfortunately, the personal story of emigration cannot be reconstructed, only the broad outlines remain to be glimpsed while the more intimate level – the decision to uproot and its painful timing – it stays invisible and can only be guessed except where personal archives have survived with this kind of information[2]). These, however, are so few and scattered, that even if they were researched, they would not be sufficient to represent a meaningful sample of the 643 who left between 1933 and 1941.

Nevertheless, despite these limitations, the data incorporated into Mansbacher's list is enough to gain more than a skeletal comprehension of the character of Jewish emigration out of Worms. To begin with, except for 10 individuals, or less than 2 % of the total, the country of destination has been recorded so that the global pattern of migration from year to year can be accurately reconstructed. From the several tables drawn up on the basis of this criterion, a few interesting observations emerge that shed considerable light on the unseen motivation of those who went in search of a new homeland.

On a more general level, one can easily notice that the tempo of emigration received its initial impetus in 1933 with the shock of the Nazi rise to power. Thereafter it began to taper off rapidly till well into 1935. That year, the Nürnberg Laws visibly accellerated the rate of exodus which remained relatively stable until the end of 1938. At that point, spurred by the violent trauma of the Kristallnacht, the speed of departure rose somewhat for one year until the outbreak of World War II effectively brought a halt to the outflow of Jews from Worms out of Germany. Except for a small trickle of a few fortunate individuals who managed to leave after Sept. 1939, the real wave of emigration took place between 1933 and 1939, with the peak years being those two years[3]).

Within this general framework, several patterns emerge. During the nine years of emigration abroad, Europe attracted the majority during

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[2]) A notable exception is the former president of the community, Isidore Kiefer (Auswandererbuch, No. 245), whose papers are stored in the archives of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York. The author is presently engaged in collecting similar testimony from living emigrants or from their families.

[3]) For the following data refer to Table 1 at the end of section A(1).

the two peak years just mentioned; for the majority of years, countries overseas were the goal of most of the emigrants. For the entire period, however, the difference between the migration overseas and to Europe was not so extreme: of the 643 individuals, 354 (55 %) travelled overseas and 279 (43 %) went to Europe. The tragic significance of the latter figure will be discussed in the final section of this study.

Three regions attracted the bulk of those going overseas: the United States — 159 (24 %), Palestine — 116 (18 %) and Latin America — 62 (10 %). The peak year for the United States did not come until 1938, by which time immigration to Palestine had become virtually impossible, and, it seems, all those desiring to go there, opted instead to live in the United States. The high point of the emigration to Palestine came early, in 1933, after which it quickly declined, accurately reflecting the restrictive immigration policies imposed by the British. While the migration to Latin America was far more modest, it does, nevertheless, indicate an important shift indicative of the immigration opportunities offered during this critical decade: 1934 — Argentina and Paraguay; 1936 — Argentina, Chile and Brazil; 1938 — Columbia; 1939 — Argentina and Chile; and 1940/1 — Bolivia, Mexico and Uruguay.

In Europe itself, an equally interesting pattern comes to light. France — 82 (13 %), Poland — 43 (6 %) and England — 42 (6 %) received 59 % of the total that went to Europe. Practically all those who moved to Eastern or southeastern Europe returned to their native country, most having come to Germany and then Worms after World War I. Thus, of the 119 emigrants from Worms possessing Polish citizenship 43, or almost 36 %, chose to return to their original land, more likely than not drawn there by strong family ties. Of the remainder of the Poles, about half went to Palestine and the other half to France for most probably the very same reason, though this speculation cannot be corroborated by the evidence contained in the Auswandererbuch. Of the other European states, Italy, Belgium and Holland attracted about the same number of Jews from Worms. On the whole, there was a rather symmetrical distribution of emigrants between East and West Europe, a phenomenon with fatal consequences after the outbreak of World War II[4]).

On another level[5]), one can observe the departure of Jews from Worms in terms of citizenship status. Of the 643 total, 422 or 66 % were identified as citizens of the German Reich; 175 or 27 % were foreign nationals while 46 or 7 % remained unidentified. Not surprisingly, 89, slightly over 50 % of the foreign nationals left in the first year and 112

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[4]) See Part III, section „a".

[5]) For the data in this paragraph refer to Table 2 at the end of section A(1).

(64 %) by the end of 1934. In those two years the overwhelming majority of the foreign nationals who left Worms were Polish: 87 of the 112 who emigrated then were Poles. From the perspective of the exodus of Polish Jews, in 1933 and 1934, 87 (73 % of the 119 Poles who left between 1933 and 1939) went abroad. Thereafter, from 1935 to 1937, a very small number of foreign national left until after the order in 1938 that all Polish nationals leave and before World War II, when the remaining Poles emigrated as well as the few English and United States nationals.

A third manner of viewing the Jewish exodus out of Worms based on the data extracted from the Auswandererbuch is in terms of the sex and age of the 643 emigrants[6]). From this category, one can discern a typical pattern considering the cicumstances prompting the Jewish exodus. In the first two years, among those who left were first of all the young adults: of the 185 adults who emigrated in 1933 and 1934, almost 50 % were between 21 and 30 years old and 25 % between 31 and 40 years. Of this younger set, a large proportion was single males while the rest were couples with above average numbers of children, so that the early departure years also meant a large loss of children to the community: approximately 30 % of the emigrants in 1933—4 were under 21. Thereafter, the average age of the Jews leaving Worms rapidly rose. Thus, whereas in 1933 the ratio between those under and over 40 had been 4:1 respectively, by 1939 it had changed to 4:5 in favor of the older group. And, within this latter group, the proportion of elderly far exceeded those of middle age: in 1933, 31 individuals had been in the 41—60 year group and only 4 were over 61; in 1939, there were again 31 between 41 and 60, but 19 emigrants were over 61. A significant proportion of the elderly group (those over 51), who left after 1937, were widows and widowers, in many instances joining the children who had preceded them. Regretfully, Mansbacher was not consistent in supplying this kind of information so that only estimates can be made in this particular area of analysis of the character of emigration of Jews out of Worms.

From the above survey, the following general conclusions may be permitted for the Jewish emigrants from Worms. Over the course of the years, the exodus began with the single men and women over 21; it then shifted to families whose parents were between 31 and 40 with three or more children; they, in turn, were followed by families with some wealth; and, lastly, there came the older generation. Geographically, they tended to move west, first to Europe and then largely overseas. In the case of those who went east, more often than not, it was a case of

[6]) For the data in this paragraph refer to Table 3 at the end of section A(1).

a return migration to a native country rather than an attempt at yet another experiment in uprooting. Those with relatively recent ties to Worms emigrated more rapidly than those who through wealth and family history had stronger connections with the community (though there are several exceptions to this). And, finally, though not surprisingly, the pulse of emigration came from the rise and fall of political circumstances as they evolved in Nazi Germany. At times, these dictated despair and lead to an accelleration of the exodus; and, sometimes, these raised false hopes and brought on a slow down in the departure of Jews from Worms.

TABLE 1: Breakdown by Country of Immigration

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941		Total	%
A) I Europe												
1) Belgium	1	5	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	=	17	3.0
2) England	2	3	1	1	0	4	31	0	0	=	42	6.0
3) France	60	8	4	0	3	0	7	0	0	=	82	13.0
4) Holland	4	2	1	6	1	0	2	0	0	=	16	2.5
5) Italy	1	2	0	6	8	0	3	1	0	=	21	3.5
6) Poland	32	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	=	43	6.0
7) Other*)	22	6	4	3	3	5	10	0	0	=	58	9.0
Total	122	30	10	16	15	10	70	1	0	=	279	43.0
II Overseas												
1) Asia	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	=	7	1.0
2) Latin Amer.	0	9	0	14	11	15	8	8	2	=	62	10.0
3) Palestine	43	26	17	13	12	4	1	0	0	=	116	18.0
4) USA (+ Canada)	4	29	6	25	26	49	9	3	8	=	159	24.0
5) S. Africa	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	=	10	2.0
Total	47	64	23	58	53	70	23	11	10	=	354	55.0
III Unknown	1	0	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	=	10	2.0
Total I–III	170	94	37	74	70	83	93	12	10	=	643	100.0

*) Includes: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (About 24 %, 14 out 58 – went to Switzerland).

B) I Primary countries (Percentage of annual total)

1933		1934		1935	
1. France	30 %	US	31 %	Palestine	45 %
2. Palestine	25 %	Palestine	27 %	US	16 %
3. Poland	17 %	LA	10 %	France	11 %

1936		1937		1938	
1. US	33 %	US	36 %	US	62 %
2. LA	19 %	Palestine	16 %	LA	19 %
3. Palestine	16 %	LA	15 %	England	5 %

1939		1940		1941	
1. England	33 %	LA	73 %	US	20 %
2. Belgium	12 %	US	27 %	LA	20 %
3. US	10 %				

II Ratio of Europe to Overseas (Percentage of annual total)

1933		1934		1935	
Europe	72 %	Overseas	69 %	Overseas	73 %
Overseas	28 %	Europe	31 %	Europe	27 %

1936		1937		1938	
Overseas	79 %	Overseas	80 %	Overseas	88 %
Europe	21 %	Europe	20 %	Europe	12 %

1939		1940		1941	
Europe	75 %	Overseas	90 %	Overseas	100 %
Overseas	25 %	Europe	10 %	Europe	0 %

TABLE 2: Citizenship Status

A. Breakdown by Nationality:

I. German	*422*	*66.0 %*
II. Foreign:		
1) Austrian	*4*	*0.8 %*
2) English	*4*	*0.8 %*
3) Latvian	*2*	*0.4 %*
4) Lithuanian	*5*	*1.2 %*
5) Polish	*119*	*19.0 %*
6) Rumanian	*7*	*1.4 %*
7) U.S.	*2*	*0.4 %*
III. Stateless	*32*	*5.0 %*
IV. Unknown	*46*	*7.0 %*
Total	*643*	*100.0 %*

B. Breakdown of German Nationals:

I. Deutsch	*128*	
II. 1) Baden	*22*	
2) Bavarian	*47*	
3) Hessian	*166*	
4) Prussian	*56*	
5) Württembergian	*3*	
Total	*422*	*(66 % of total emigrants)*

C. Percentage born in Worms:

1) Total 287
2) 68 % of the German Nationals
3) 45 % of the total emigrants.

D. Rate of Exodus of Foreign Nationals:

	Austrian	*English*	*Latvian*	*Lith.*	*Polish*	*Ruman.*	*Stateless*	*US*	*Total*
1933	*4*	*0*	*2*	*1*	*72*	*3*	*7*	*0*	*89*
1934	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*15*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*23*
1935	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*7*
1936	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
1937	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*	*7*	*0*	*14*
1938	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*9*
1939	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*19*	*0*	*10*	*2*	*32*
Total	*4*	*4*	*2*	*5*	*119*	*7*	*32*	*2*	*175*

TABLE 3: Breakdown by Sex, Family Status and Age

1 a) Men (inc. widowers)	Year Age	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–	Total
	1933	4	10	14	6	1	35
	1934	2	5	4	1	1	13
	1935	0	2	2	2	0	6
	1936	1	2	6	3	3	15
	1937	1	5	2	3	3	14
	1938	1	4	12	4	6	27
	1939	0	1	8	6	9	24
	1940	0	0	0	1	2	3
	1941	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Total	9	29	48	27	27	140

b) Men (single)	Year Age	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–	Total
	1933	28	5	1	0	1	35
	1934	16	4	0	0	0	20
	1935	4	3	0	0	0	7
	1936	7	7	0	0	0	14
	1937	7	7	0	0	0	14
	1938	5	0	0	0	0	5
	1939	5	3	1	0	0	9
	1940	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1941	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	72	30	2	0	1	105

2 a) Women (inc. widows)	Year Age	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–	Total
	1933	9	15	6	4	0	34
	1934	4	5	2	3	0	14
	1935	0	3	0	3	0	6
	1936	2	7	4	5	4	22
	1937	2	5	1	6	4	18
	1938	3	7	8	2	3	23
	1939	2	3	11	5	10	31
	1940	0	0	2	2	0	4
	1941	0	0	1	1	2	4
	Total	22	45	35	31	23	156

b) Women (Single)	Year	Age 21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–	Total
	1933	17	0	0	0	2	19
	1934	11	2	1	1	0	15
	1935	6	0	0	0	0	6
	1936	2	1	1	0	0	4
	1937	2	1	1	0	0	4
	1938	7	1	0	0	0	8
	1939	4	6	0	0	0	10
	1940	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1941	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	49	13	3	1	2	68

3 Children (Boys and girls)	Year	Age 0–10	11–20	Total
	1933	31	16	47
	1934	12	20	32
	1935	6	6	12
	1936	6	13	19
	1937	6	14	20
	1938	6	14	20
	1939	7	12	19
	1940	0	5	5
	1941	0	0	0
	Total	74	100	174

4 Adults	Year	Age 21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–	Total
	1933	58	30	21	10	4	123
	1934	33	16	7	5	1	62
	1935	10	8	2	5	0	25
	1936	12	17	11	8	7	55
	1937	12	18	4	9	7	50
	1938	16	12	20	6	9	63
	1939	11	13	20	11	19	74
	1940	0	0	2	3	2	7
	1941	0	3	1	2	4	10
	Total	152	117	88	59	53	469
	Grand Total (Children and adults)						643

2) The Impact of Emigration upon the Jewish Community of Worms

From the data supplied by the Auswandererbuch, one is able to discuss the impact of emigration upon the Jewish community of Worms from two vantage points: the purely numerical or demographic and the sociological. In terms of the first, the chronological list of emigrants placed alongside statistical data from other sources makes possible a fairly accurate reconstruction of the devolution or decline of the Jewish population of Worms[7]). Until the turn of the century, ever since the 30 Years War when the Jewish community of Worms was almost exterminated, the number of Jews in Worms grew to reach a peak of 1298 in 1905. Thereafter began a slow decline due to a drop in the birth rate and the migration to the large German cities.

After World War I, however, thanks to the influx of a considerable number of Jews from Eastern Europe, the ratio between births and deaths rose remarkably while, after 1925, the departure for the cities tapered off, so that it is safe to assume that by 1933 the Jewish population of Worms had reached a healthy stability that might even have lead to a small increase had not the depression seriously effected the birth rate. However, with the advent of Nazism a new element, emigration abroad, particularly of the younger generation, triggered off a rate of attrition that not only launched the Jewish community on a rapid course of decline but virtually condemned it to death within less than twenty years. With the exception of one birth in 1939, natural increase ceased in 1936, and, from 1933 on, deaths disproportionally outnumbered births. At the same time, emigration took away over two-thirds of the youth, the rest moving to nearby larger communities.

As Table 4 indicates, the rate of emigration literally parallels the rate of the decline of the Jewish population in Worms. Without doubt, the consequences of the first wave of 170 in 1933, given its age composition, were so severe that no recovery was possible even if emigration had ceased entirely. At best, assuming a return to political normalcy, Worms would have been reduced to a tiny community of no consequence, whereas in 1933 it still possessed considerable stature and numerical significance[8]). One may conclude, therefore, that emigration, even at its more moderate rate from 1935 on, imposed an intolerable burden of attrition on the Jewish population of Worms and must be considered at the heart of the process of disintegration set in motion by the politics of Nazism.

In sociological terms, the numerical decline brought on by emigration also brought on severe internal disturbances of another kind. With the

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[7]) Henceforth refer to Table 4 at the end of section A(2).

[8]) See Table 1 in section B.

increasing departure of the youth, the community was rapidly robbed of its potential new leadership. As emigration took away some of the presiding leadership, their replacement became more and more difficult with the result that more and more tasks had to be shouldered by a smaller group whose average age rose with the years[9]). While the number of organizations multiplied to meet the growing needs of the community[10]), the pool of qualified leadership shrank. Not only were those who remained behind older, but, on the average, of poorer health, another factor which legislated against emigration and which, in turn, weakened the internal fiber of the Jews left to manage the affairs of the community.

Directly related to this problem is the fact that emigration out of Worms syphoned away the wealthiest and the highest educated. By 1939, virtually all Jews with medical degrees and nurses training had departed leaving behind a community that included an old-age home with insufficient indigent medically trained personnel. Similarly, all practicing lawyers so crucial in assisting the Jews in meeting the daily problems imposed by Nazi restrictions also joined the Jewish exodus. Of wider consequence was the constant drain of wealth from the community. As Mansbacher's record demonstrates, the bulk of the income producing emigrants were merchants whose contributions had maintained the financial health of the community. As they left, the community became increasingly impoverished, forced more and more to rely on outside financial infusions to meet its obligations (the School, Winterhilfe and the Old-Age Home)[11]), and other expenses incurred by circumstances. Had emigration immediately assured the continued financial health of those who had left, then the community might have suffered less as a result of contributions from abroad. This, however, was not the case. More often than not, emigration meant unusual outlays and a long period of adjustment, so that only the fortunate few who had managed to transfer their investments could be counted on in this respect. There were, however, no extensive family fortunes that could have sustained the community during these years. Those of means, once uprooted, faced a struggle abroad that left little to send to the community other than modest sums to relatives. Thus, seen in this

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[9]) A detailed insight into this phenomenon may be gained from a study of the records of the Sozialamt: JGHA: Rh/W XXII, 2 and 4.

[10]) See my article „The Reconstruction of a Social Calendar". Full citation is in footnote 3 of the notes to Part I.

[11]) Appeal for funds went 1) to those abroad: Jahresbericht für 1937 des israelitischen Unterstützungsvereins Worms a. Rh. (77. Vereinsjahr) in the Leo Baeck Institute, New York; 2) to the Central Educational Bureau of the Reichsvertretung in Berlin: YV 01/154, ff. 6–7; and 3) to the Winterhilfe office in Berlin: Arbeitsbericht des Zentralausschusses der deutschen Juden für Hilfe und Aufbau IV (1935) pp. 49 ff.

light, emigration drained away the upper strata of the Jews in Worms with the result that it quickly lost the self-sufficiency that it had briefly enjoyed from 1933 to about the middle of 1935.

TABLE 4: *The Devolution of the Jewish Population of Worms 1933–1941*

Date	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Departures (a) (abroad)*		*Departures (b) (within Germany)*		*Total*
1905	x	x	x		x		1298[1])
1910	x	*207*	x		x		1281[2])
1925 (16. VI.)	*128*	*122*	x		x		1194[3])
1933 (1. I.)	*50*	*10*	x ←— *(116)* —→		x		*(1104)[a])*
1933 (16. VI.)	2	10	*c80*	170	x		1016[4])
1934 (1. I.)	1	9	*c90*		*c45*		*(873)*
1935 (1. I.)	2	12	94		*c26*		*(743)*
1936 (1. I.)	6	18	37		*c10*		*(684)*
1937 (1. I.)	*0*	13	74		*c20*	*(151)[b])*	*(577)*
1938 (1. I.)	*0*	8	70		*c19*		*(480)*
1939 (1. I.)	1	12	83		*c22*		*(363)[c])*
1939 (17. V.)	*0*	4	34		*c9*		316[5])
1940 (5. V.)	*0*	12	59		*(21)*		223[6])
1941 (1. I.)	*0*	9	12		*0*		203[7])
1941 (IX.)	*0*	2	10		*0*		191
Total	12	109	643		*(171)*		

Note: *All births, deaths and departures (a and b) refer to the period immediately preceding them.*

B. Patterns of Jewish Emigration from Worms and the German Jewish Exodus

Introduction

Now that one has managed to bring into focus some of the aspects of Jewish emigration as they pertained directly to the Jewish community of Worms, one must ask whether the data obtained from the Auswandererbuch *provides an insight into patterns of emigration of a community that is representative of the emigration for the whole or part of German Jewry during the same period of time. From a purely quantitative perspective, one might justifiably be somewhat skeptical to what extent the 643 Jewish emigrants out of Worms can claim to be held as a valid sampling of the German Jewish exodus. From the outset, then, one must be aware that one is dealing with a very small percentile of the totality in question: thus, in 1933, the Jewish population of Worms was but 0.18 of the total German Jewish population, in turn, the 643 emigrants between 1933 and 1941 were but 0.19 of all the German Jews who left during the same years. Consequently, when seeking to test whether indeed the emigration of Jews from Worms was a microcosm of the macrocosm, one must proceed with considerable caution and skepticism. Nevertheless, one can at least start on a note of optimism since the figures just mentioned suggest more similarity than deviation from the norm: that is,*

◀ Key:
x = *unknown*
c = *approximate*
() = *calculated*
– = *Documented or official.*
a) = *Estimate of Isidore Kiefer, President of the community (1933–4), LBI: AR–cz47, No. 145, item 7.*
b) = *Between 16. VI. 33 and 17. V. 39 there were 482 departures (a), 76 deaths, and 9 births, a recorded attrition total of 549, leaving 151 unknown, namely, the difference between 1016 and 316 (35 of these have already been traced).*
c) = *425 according to Arnsberg, II, 419. The discrepency can be accounted for by the mass arrest of 87 Jews following the* Kristallnacht *Pogrom. All were sent to Buchenwald but no list has yet been uncovered and only a few have been traced. Kurt Düwell, pp. 183–4.*
[1] *Neumanns Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexicon des Deutschen Reichs II (Leipzig, 1905).*
[2] *Paul Arnsberg, Die jüdischen Gemeinden in Hessen (Frankfurt, 1971) II, 419.*
[3] *Kurt Düwell, Die Rheingebiete in der Judenpolitik des Nationalsozialismus vor 1942 (Bonn, 1968) p. 65.*
[4] *Wirtschaft und Statistik (Berlin, 1936), p. 148 and p. 937.*
[5] *Düwell, op. cit.*
[6] *Yad Vashem 08/16 and 16a.*
[7] *Yad Vashem 08/1–2, f. 9 and f. 15.*

in the final result spanning the nine years under investigation, one can already discern a parallel proportional decline of Jews from Worms and Germany due to emigration[12]).

Yet, before pursuing this line of investigation, – which will compare the figures of Worms to national, regional and local experiences – it is well to keep in mind how Worms, as a community, fit into the total picture of all German Jewish communities. In 1933, there were approximately 1575–1600 Synagogue congregations or Jewish communities[13]). By 1937, this number had shrunk to about 1375 communities, an overall loss of 15 %, all of which came from the ranks of the very small communities, they being the first to feel the devastations caused by mass emigration.

In this same period, the Jewish community of Worms made an interesting and significant transition from the ranks of the middle communities to those of the smaller. In 1933, the Jewish communities in Germany could be ranked by size as follows:

Table 1[14])

I)	6	10 000	plus	(the nearest was Frankfurt)
II)	4	5 000	to 10 000	(the nearest was Mannheim)
III)	36	1 000	to 5 000	(1. I. 33 Worms = 1104)
IV)	21	500	to 1 000	
V)	350	100	to 500	
VI)	Others	Less	than 100	

In 1937, a radical change had been set in motion by mass emigration and largescale migration away from the smaller communities to the larger ones, as seen in the next table:

Table 2[15])

I)	7	5 000	plus	(the nearest was Frankfurt)
II)	28	1 000	to 5 000	(the nearest was Mannheim)
III)	17	500	to 1 000	(1. I. 37 Worms = c.577)
IV)	c.300	100	to 500	
V)	Others	Less	than 100	

According to this kind of attrition, the community of Worms retained its proportional position within the context of all German Jewish communities, remaining in the category of the third largest, and among them one of the smallest. Within a year, however, it had slipped into the ranks

[12]) Refer to Table 3 of this section.

[13]) Salomon Colodner, Jewish Education in Germany under the Nazis (New York, 1964) p. 9; Central-Verein Zeitung 4. II. 37 (henceforth C–VZ).

[14]) C-VZ 28. IV. 38.

[15]) C–VZ 4. II. 37 and 28. IV. 38.

of those numbering between 100 and 500, a position it retained until it was obliterated by three mass deportations after emigration had come to a halt. Thus, as a result of the pace of emigration, the decline of the Worms Jewish community kept up with the general drop in size of all the Jewish communities throughout Germany, though, as already mentioned, the loss reduced it from the ranks of those communities large enough to sustain themselves to one increasingly dependent upon the resources and beneficence of others. What is of primary concern here, however, is that emigration kept the community of Worms in approximately the same relation to the size of others in Germany.

1) A Comparison of Jewish Emigration from Worms with that from Germany

From the figures obtained in Table 4 (Section A), one can calculate year by year the percentage of population losses sustained by Worms and, in particular, the loss attributable to emigration alone. Placed alongside the estimated total losses experienced by all of German Jewry, the following patterns emerge:

Table 3

	Germany[16] (Total Losses)	(a) Worms (Losses from Emigration)	(b) (Total Losses)
1910	25.0 %		14.0 %
1933*	10.0	15.5 %	21.0
1934	10.0	8.5	12.0
1935	3.0	3.5	5.5
1936	4.0	6.5	9.5
1937	10.0	6.5	9.0
1938	10.0	7.5	10.5
1939	10.0	8.5	10.0
1940	8.5	1.0	5.0
1941		1.0	3.0
Total	65.5	58.5	85.5

* *(Note: Percentages calculated according to the base figure of 1. I. 1933).*

[16] *The figures for Germany were calculated according to data compiled from the following: Bruno Blau, „The Jewish Population of Germany 1939–1949": Jewish Social Studies XII (1950) 161–172; Werner Rosenstock, „Exodus 1933–1939: a Survey of Jewish Emigration from Germany": Leo Baeck Year Book I (1956) 373–392; Hitlers Ten Years of War on the Jews (New York, 1943); Kurt R. Grossmann, „After the Holocaust: German Jewry's fate in figures": The Wiener Library Bulletin (1952) Nos. 1–2, p. 10; JR 8. VII. 35, p. 4; C-VZ 28. IV. 38.*

At first glance, the three columns suggest separate patterns of evolution largely unrelated to one another. Stripped, however, of certain eraticism brought on by separate factors, a surprising degree of parallelism surfaces. So, for example, were one to remove the two instances when the rate of decline in Worms far exceeded the national norm, one would soon discover an underlying similarity: thus, in 1933–1934, Worms ranked along with Bonn and Chemnitz as suffering an attrition rate well over twice the national average[17]*; again in 1936, Worms experienced the same severe losses. Without these two distortions, the Worms graph runs practically speaking in tandem with the all-German line of Jewish population attrition. Far more significant is that the estimated all-German loss due to emigration of 56.5% for the period 1933–1939 coincides exactly with the Worms total for those years. This immediately suggests that the excesses noted in the third column were due to other factors than emigration and leads one to believe that the patterns observed in the Worms Jewish emigration may resemble those of Germany in more ways than this one instance of identical totals.*

Having indicated a definite parallelism in the decline of the Worms Jewish community and that of Jewish communities throughout Germany, and having just pointed to an equal degree of emigration for Worms and all of German Jewry, it now has to be seen to what extent emigration on this local level resembles the national picture according to some of the categories discussed in the previous section.

At the outset, it might be useful to compare the pendular flow of emigration overseas and to Europe:

Table 4[18])

	1. Overseas (excluding Palestine)		2. Europe	
	Germany	*Worms*	*Germany*	*Worms*
1933	*8 %*	*3 %*	*73 %*	*72 %*
1934	*26*	*41*	*37*	*31*
1935	*36*	*17*	*28*	*27*
1936	*43*	*61*	*23*	*21*
1937	*60*	*63*	*25*	*20*
1938	*75*	*83*	*17*	*12*
1939	x	*24*	x	*25*

(Percentages are of the annual total.)

[17]) *C–VZ 28. IV. 38.*

[18]) *For the German figures see Werner Rosenstock, op. cit. pp. 377 and 379–382; for the figures on Worms refer to Table 1 (section A(1)).*

Clearly, while there is a definite discernible similarity in the flow to Europe (though a slightly higher percentage average for Germany on the whole), there is an erratic difference in the overseas columns. As the following figures indicate, uneven emigration to Palestine is partly responsible for the extreme differences:

Table 5

PALESTINE

Year	Germany[19]) No.	% of total	% of annual total	Worms No.	% of total	% of annual total
1933	6 803	19.0	19	43	37	25
1934	8 497	24.0	37	26	23	28
1935	7 447	21.5	36	17	15	46
1936	7 896	22.0	34	13	12	17
1937	3 286	9.0	15	12	10	17
VI.1938	1 387	4.5	x	4	3	5
	35 316	100.0		115	100	

As the third columns for both suggest, there seems to be a pattern of contrary motion from year to year, a disparity which might reflect regional or local differences. On the whole, however, a far smaller percentage of emigrants from Worms moved to Palestine: between 1933 and 1937, the annual average for Worms was 21 % while that of Germany was 28 %. A similar disparity of patterns exists for the United States, which, along with Palestine not only ranked first (USA) and second (Palestine) in the total Jewish emigration overseas for Worms and Germany but also in their total emigration for the years 1933–1941.

Random samplings from other categories, generally reinforce the impression that other than along the most general lines, the patterns of the emigration of the Jews of Worms did not follow the national norms. Thus, for example, in the age group category, the two graphs travel in contrary motion:

[19]) *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege und Sozialpolitik March/April 1934, p. 166; May/June 1935, pp. 77 and 83; September/October 1935, p. 175; Werner Rosenstock, op. cit. pp. 376 and 379–382.*

Table 6

1937

Age	Germany[20])	Worms
0–20	22.1 %	28.5 %
20–40	45.6	43.0
40–60	15.6	18.5
60–	16.7	10.0
	100.0 %	100.0 %

Similarly, when drawing up the orders of countries of destination, two distinct patterns appear:

Table 7

1935

Germany[21])		Worms	
Palestine	30 %	Palestine	46 %
France	17	USA	16
USA	11	France	11
Poland	9	England	3
England	6	Holland	3
Holland	4	Other	21
Other	23		
Total	100 %	Total	100 %

Evidently, then, if Worms' emigration followed any identifiable pattern other than one dictated by local conditions, it must be closer to the regional level than the national with which it shares only the barest outlines.

2) Jewish Emigration from Worms Compared to that in the Middle Rhineland

In the administrative scheme of the German Reich during the Nazi period, Worms fell within the confines of the province of Hessen. According to the scanty surviving statistics the rate of Jewish population decline prior to 1933 was considerably faster in Hessen as a whole than in Worms in particular.

After 1933, however, the exodus from Worms accellerated significantly in comparison to the region as follows:

[20]) Werner Rosenstock, op. cit. p. 384.

[21]) Ibid. pp. 380–382; JR 3. IX. 35, p. 9.

Table 8

Hessen[22])				Worms	
1910	25 %			14 %	1910
16. VI. 1933					1933
1934					1934
1935	47 %			57 %	1935
1936		62.5 %	77 %		1936
1937					1937
1938					1938
1939					1939

Most of this difference in tempo may be due to two hidden factors: the drain of Jews from Worms into larger towns like Mainz and Frankfurt; the unusually high proportion of Polish Jews in Worms as compared to other communities in the area; and the high rate of arrests in 1938–39 which affected smaller communities more severely.

The migration of Jews from Worms to other parts of Germany has already been mentioned. As for the distorting influence of the Poles upon the emigration patterns of Worms, these may be seen by comparing its emigration experience to those of Mannheim. (Though Mannheim belonged to Baden, its proximity to Worms on the banks of the Rhine may justify a comparative investigation. Besides, unlike so many communities in Germany, surviving statistical information for Mannheim makes this approach possible on the basis of representative samples.)

The so-called Polish „influence" may be detected in the evolution of the countries of destination selected by the emigrants of the two communities. Thus, for the years 1933–34, the patterns ran as follows:

Table 9

Mannheim[23])		Worms	
Palestine	39.0 %	Palestine	26.5 %
France	24.5	France	26.4
USA	7.5	Poland	14.0
Holland	6.0	USA	13.0
Switzerland	4.5	Holland	2.5
Italy	4.0	Belgium	2.5

[22]) *JR 8. I. 35, p. 4; C-VZ 25. X. 34, p. 1; 1. XI. 34, p. 3; 30. IV. 36; 24. III. 38; Bruno Blau, op. cit. p. 163.*

[23]) *Israelitisches Gemeindeblatt (Mannheim) 2. X. 35, p. 4; Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege und Sozialpolitik September/October 1935, p. 176; Bruno Blau, op. cit. p. 163.*

Were the migration to Poland not there but otherwise distributed according to influences operating in Mannheim, then one could imagine a similarity of patterns at least as far as the order of the first three countries was concerned. What comes immediately to mind is the strong Zionist organisation functioning in Mannheim in comparison to the weaker Zionist chapter in Worms which was able to divert but a smaller percentage of the Polish Jews to Palestine. Instead, this element either chose to return to Poland or increased the size of those Jews selecting the United States.

Once the bulk of the Polish Jews had left (the remainder did not leave until late in 1938), another set of patterns emerges in this category of emigration. Thus, for both Mannheim and Worms in 1936 the order of countries came out as follows:

Table 10

Mannheim[24])		Worms	
USA	*30 %*	*USA*	*33 %*
Palestine	*18*	*LA*	*19*
LA	*10*	*Palestine*	*18*
Holland	*8*	*Holland*	*8*
France	*8*	*Italy*	*8*
Italy	*5*		

Evidently, once emigration was predominantly made up of German Jews, the pattern of Worms begins to resemble more closely that of a neighboring community, even though they varied considerably in size.

Technically speaking, as already noted, the Jewish community of Worms ranked in a category below that of Mannheim, which, depending on the year, was 4 (1933) to 6 (1937) times larger than Worms. Nevertheless, as some information indicates, Worms' decline had features similar to those of larger communities as well as having those of smaller ones. For example, in the emigration pattern according to country of destination taken from 1937, when the Jewish exodus stood chronologically at mid-point, the comparative position of Worms looked like this:

Table 11[25])

	Germany	*Worms*	*Small Communities*
USA	*34.9 %* ←	*37.0 %*	*43.5 %*
Europe	*27.8*	*21.2* →	*21.1*
Palestine	*15.5*	*17.1*	*15.9*
LA	*17.4*	*15.8* →	*15.9*

[24]) *IF 7. X. 36.*
[25]) *C–VZ 16. VI. 38.*

In relationship to the national norm and to communities as small and smaller than itself, Worms, in this case, shows resemblances to both categories, suggesting that it should also be observed in the light of the shrinking smaller Jewish communities in Germany.

3) Jewish Emigration from Worms Compared to that of Other Middle-Sized Communities

Unfortunately space does not permit a complete investigation of this category in the present context of an introductory analysis of the emigration data of the Auswandererbuch. *Besides, the statistical information pertaining to the emigration and overall decline of small Jewish communities is still scattered and, in some instances, unavailable. Consequently, it has been decided to focus briefly on those communities in the approximate size category of that of Worms to see how attrition compared among them. Because, for the most part, no distinction can be made between emigration and other kinds of population loss as is possible with Worms, all the following observations are made on the assumption that, on the average, emigration played approximately the same role for all the communities in question as it did for Worms.*

While criterion of size may be the most practical to follow, that of geographic proximity should not be abandoned entirely since, as has already been shown, deviations from the national norm can be more readily identified when lowering one's sights to the regional level. Thus, it might be quite useful to begin this section by comparing Worms to a community not only in its size category but also in its geographic vicinity, in this case the Jewish community of Ludwigshafen:

Table 12

	Ludwigshafen[26])		Worms	
16. VI. 1925	*c. 1400*	*20 %*	*15 %*	*1194*
16. VI. 1933	*1120*			*1016*
31. III. 1936	*839*	*25 %*	*35 %*	*c. 657*

While the pre-Nazi rate of decline was somewhat slower in Worms, the post-Nazi drop in population remained slower in Ludwigshafen. If, however, one were to subtract the Polish Jews from the Worms figures (they made up 11 % of the emigrants for the period in question) – since Worms

[26]) *C–VZ 22. IV. 36.*

had a greater proportion of them - then there would be less disparity between the two communities in these early years of the Nazi period.

Turning to a Jewish community not too distant from Worms and slightly smaller than it by 1933, the following trends emerge:

Table 13

	Heidelberg[27])		Worms	
16. VI. 1925	1350			1194
		23 %	8 %	
1. I. 1933	900			1104
		25 %	48 %	
1. I. 1937	679			577

Quite obviously, in both instances entirely different factors are at work. The Jewish exodus from Heidelberg almost seems unaffected by the coming to power of the Nazis, maintaining almost the same pace set prior to 1933. In Worms, on the other hand, the rate of decline since 1910 which had significantly slowed down by 1933 suddenly picked up enormous momentum. The difference suggests that in Heidelberg a process of disintegration had struck the community which would have reduced it to an insignificant community even without the Nazis. In contrast, the post World War I Jewish population in Worms had found fertile soil, a stability which only the Nazis disturbed with stunning impact.

Compared to a Jewish community in the region somewhat larger than Worms, another set of tentative conclusions strikes the observer:

Table 14

	Offenbach[28])		Worms	
16. VI. 1933	1403			1016
		28 %	48 %	
1. VII. 1937	1016			c. 520
		4 %	4 %	
31. X. 1937	966			c. 500

This set of figures tends to confirm the reports that Worms, in comparison to other communities its size, suffered its severest losses in the first two years and then experienced a rate of decline comparable to the average. This possibility is not excluded from the pattern noted with respect to Ludwigshafen though the breakdown of the data is insufficient to go beyond the assumption. A random sampling of communities in

[27]) IF 11. III. 37; 21. X. 37.

[28]) M-BLiR(H) July, 1937, pp. 2–3; C–VZ 10. III. 38.

Worms' size category but elsewhere in Germany tends to confirm the claim that Worms experienced an unusually explosive rate of emigration while the majority suffered a steady loss averaging about 8–10 % annually between 1933 and 1937. Again, were one to leave out the large exodus of the Polish Jews, then Worms would approach this pattern of population loss.

In retrospect, this survey suggests that only in its broadest outlines does the character of the Jewish emigration from Worms relate to the regional and national norms and resemble that of other similar communities. Instead, the patterns making up the fabric of the exodus indicate that in order to arrive at a more substantial comprehension of the totality of the 643 emigrants, a thorough study of the prevailing local conditions must be endevored. This implies that although a single external reality stimulated Jewish emigration from Germany the response was by no means uniform. Quite the opposite: what the foregoing evidence repeatedly calls to mind is the uniqueness of the cummunity experiences, each of which were distinct and separate from one another. Thus, in order to unravel the peculiar and individual emigration response of the Jews of Worms during the Nazi years, one will have to expose the history of the community before one can feel the pulse beats that stimulated the rhythm and determined the composition of every set of departures. But this cannot be attempted here for it does not lie within the realm of an introduction to the Auswandererbuch *and it will require data of a different kind not found in its pages.*

III. Conclusion

The Limits of Emigration – The Unseen Failure

a) Jewish Emigration in the context of Nazi Germany has always been regarded as a mode of escape. From the perspective of the intentions of the emigrants this is certainly true, but in terms of the attainment of that goal, the actual effectiveness of emigration was by no means total. Lacking the historian's advantages of hindsight, none of the prospective emigrants could have known the geographic extent which Hitler's Germany would cover within a few years. None could have forseen that through German military conquest and political influence, Nazi anti-Semitic policies would reach across national borders and, eventually, embrace virtually all of Europe during the height of World War II.

Seen in this light, the fate of the 643 Jewish emigrants from Worms needs to be carefully evaluated to avoid the false impression that thanks to their departure abroad, 643 of the original (1. I. 33) 1104 – or 58 % –

were saved from extermination. All too often, both Jewish and non-Jewish historians have found some consolation in this fallacious conclusion. While it is correct to assume that all those who migrated overseas found themselves beyond the reach of the Nazis, it is utterly untenable to entertain the same assumption for those who sought a haven in continental Europe (England and Ireland, from this point of view, belonging to the category „overseas").

As already calculated, 279 – 43 % – of all the emigrants from Worms migrated to countries within Europe. In a tentative estimation of how many of these probably survived the Final Solution the 42 who went to England and 1 to Ireland need not be considered. The fate of the remaining 236, however, must be examined more cautiously in terms of the specific country they chose because of the extreme variety of impact World War II and the Nazi presence had in each with respect to the Jews. A breakdown of the emigrants who went to countries in continental Europe into geographic spheres in relation to Germany would look as follows:

Table 1

1. Western Europe		2. Eastern Europe		3. Balkans	
Belgium	17	Czechoslovakia	1	Jugoslavia	3
France	82	Latvia	3	Rumania	4
Holland	16	Lithuania	2	Total	7
Italy	21	Memel	5		
Luxemburg	3	Poland	43		
Portugal	3	Total	54	5. Scandinavia	
Saarland	10			Denmark	1
Spain	1	4. Germany*)		Finland	1
Switzerland	14		3	Sweden	3
Total	167	Total	3	Total	5

*) Nos. 177, 257 and 258 were recorded as such with no further foreign destination.

Three of these groups pose little difficulty in allowing one to estimate the number of survivors. Given the overall record of Jewish survival in Scandinavia (Sweden was neutral) it is safe to state that all 5 escaped the Nazis. In grim contrast, there is little reason to suppose that any of the 54 emigrants to Eastern Europe survived the Final Solution there. In Group 4, unless these three emigrated at a later date, they too must be listed as victims.

In the remaining two groups, an approximation of survivors is not so simple. In Group 3, the 3 in Jugoslavia probably succumbed, but 2 or 3 of those in Rumania may have lived through the ordeal. Far more problematic are the 167 in Group 1: the 18 who went to Portugal, Spain and Switzerland obviously could not be reached by the Nazis; the remaining 149, however, are more difficult to account for. According to the records compiled after the war, none of the 21 who went to Italy were listed among those deported to camps[1]*. Similar records for Holland record 8 deportees of whom one survived*[2]*; the other 8 must have left Holland before the outbreak of the war. According to statistics for the remainder (the 112 in Belgium, France, Luxemburg, and the Saarland), about one third emigrated to England or overseas, while virtually 100 % of those staying behind found themselves amongst the first transported to camps.*
These estimates add up to the following approximations:

Table 2

1. Survivors		2. Victims	
Belgium, France Lux., Saar	37	Belgium, France Lux., Saar	75
Port., Spain, Switzerland	18	Eastern Eur.	54
Italy	21	Jugo., Rum.	4
Holland	9	Holland	7
Scandinavia	5	Germany	3
Rumania	3	Total	143
Total	93		
England and Ireland	43		
Total	136		

Thus, about 51 % of those who emigrated to Europe may have failed to save their lives[3]*; or, in the context of the total 643 emigrants from Worms, about 143, or 22 %, cannot be considered as having reached safety through emigration, a significant modification of the original impression that the* Auswandererbuch *may have suggested to the untrained eye.*

[1] *Gazzeta Ufficiale della Republica Italiana: Supplemento ordinario No. 130 (22. III. 1968).*
[2] *In Memoriam: Nederlandse oorlogsslchoffers, vols. 18, 21, 25, 26 and 27.*
[3] *According to Kurt Grossmann the national average for German Jews emigrating to Europe was a 10 % survival rate. Thus the estimate for Worms is extremely conservative and may, indeed, have been considerably higher. Kurt Grossmann, op. cit. p. 10.*

b) And, in conclusion, what of those 191 Jews in Worms who had not left by October, 1941? All too often, the insensitive response has been that they had chosen to remain despite the absence of corroborative evidence. Again, the Auswandererbuch may give the impression that except for a few omissions, the list reflects all those who desired to go abroad, a hypothesis that is all too far from the truth. And as long as the documentation was lacking, the claim that emigration absorbed the greater part of those seeking to leave could not be effectively challanged.

Fortunately, in the case of Worms, archival materials have survived to answer this troubling question[4]). According to questionnaires filled out in March, 1940, the emigration plans for the 191 Jews can be precisely tabulated. 159 – t h a t i s 7 7 %! – had filed applications with various consulates and were waiting for visas: the overwhelming majority held waiting numbers in the US quota, in all 145 applicants, or about 70 %. As for the 32 declaring no intention of emigration, the majority was either too old, too ill or too poor[5]). Thus, had the war broken out a few years later or had immigration laws been more liberal, it can be statistically established that the exodus of Jews from Worms would have been almost total and a l l of them rescued from the horror that awaited them – deportation and extermination. One can only wish that their names, instead of appearing on the Gestapo deportation lists might have been included among those recorded in the Auswandererbuch.

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[4]) YV: 08/16, pt. 1 and 2. A detailed statistical analysis of the survivors is forthcoming.

[5]) A more detailed analysis of this phenomenon is to be found in my article: The Impact of World Immigration Restrictions on the Jews of Worms (November, 1938 – October, 1941): Protocols of the 2nd International Yad Vashem Conference (1974) (Jerusalem, 1974).

Deutsche Zusammenfassung

I. Einleitung

a) Nach einer Odyssee liegt das Auswandererbuch heute in Yad Vashem (Jerusalem), einer Gedenk- und Forschungsstätte für den Opfergang des jüdischen Volkes.

b) Es besteht aus zwei handgeschriebenen Hauptbüchern von 96 und 80 Blättern. Das Buch ist eine Quelle für Untersuchungen z. B. des quantitativen und qualitativen Bevölkerungsschwundes der jüdischen Gemeinde in Worms, ihrer grundlegenden demographischen Daten, ihrer gesellschaftlichen Zusammensetzung, des inneren Lebens in ihren letzten Jahren. Dieser Aufsatz wertet es unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Auswanderung von Juden aus Deutschland während der Nazi-Herrschaft aus, was bisher aus Quellenmangel nicht möglich war.

c) Das Auswandererbuch ist private Chronik, nicht amtliche Liste. Das Heine-Zitat und die Bemerkung auf dem Vorsatzblatt von Band 1 zeigen, wie die Verfasserin ihre Arbeit auffaßte: den Nachkommen der Ausgewanderten als Deutschen jüdischen Glaubens eine Brücke zu ihrem deutschen Erbe zu bauen. Vom Bewußtsein der eigenen Abstammung hänge das Selbstverständnis ab. Die Einleitung zu Band 2 erweist, daß die Verfasserin jetzt ganz anders dachte. Auswandern bedeutete ihr nicht mehr, die Heimat zu verlassen, sondern eine neue Heimat zu suchen. Hierzu wünschte sie den Wegziehenden Glück. Sie erkannte, Worms werde keine deutschen Juden mehr behalten, die ihr deutsches Erbe ihren ausgewanderten Kindern überliefern könnten. Dieser Auffassungswandel vollzog sich nach der ersten Hälfte des Bandes 1. Die Einträge werden genauer: täglich, also systematisch, nicht mehr wie zufällig, ausführlicher, die Verfasserin verbessert ständig und trägt immer mehr Zusatzbemerkungen ein. Innerlich zeigen den Wandel Einträge über den Tod Ausgewanderter. Das ist nicht mehr bloß ein Zeugnis über deutsche Vorfahren, sondern ein geschichtlicher Bericht über die Zerstreuung der jüdischen Gemeinde Worms. Dieser Wandel vollzieht sich, während die Auswanderungswelle von der jüngeren auf die ältere Generation übergreift.

Entstehungsstufen der Einträge: 1) erster Eintrag (Form bleibt durch beide Bände unverändert), 2) Verbesserungen, Zusätze, Tilgungen (während Stufe 1 weiterläuft), 3) Überprüfung jedes Eintrags nach Abschluß des zweiten Bandes (Oktober 1941), 4) zu jedem Band ein alphabetischer Index, darin Querverweise auf Verwandte unter den anderen Ausgewanderten, 5) Überprüfung der Querverweise.

Quellen der Verfasserin: Sie war trotz ihrer Ernsthaftigkeit und Ausdauer ungeschult, ging daher unsystematisch und unkundig vor. Sie benutzte Quellen ihrer unmittelbaren Reichweite: Geburts-, Heirats-, Totenbücher

und Mitgliederlisten ihrer jüdischen Gemeinde neben weiteren Daten aus dieser Gemeinde-Organisation, die Überlieferung der jüdischen Schule, an der sie lehrte, Briefe und Gespräche. Es fehlen Angaben über die verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen der Auswanderer zu den Daheimgebliebenen, über das Schicksal der Ausgewanderten (war das zunächst aufgesuchte Land nur Durchgangsland?). Ein amtliches Auswanderungsbuch der Wormser Synagoge wäre systematischer gewesen. Es wäre 1938 auch vernichtet oder beschlagnahmt worden.

d) Die Verfasserin: Herta Mansbacher, geboren 7. 1. 1885 in Darmstadt, seit 1906 Lehrerin an einer städtischen Schule in Worms. Seit 1934 arbeitete sie im Bildungswerk der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde mit. Im unmittelbaren Zusammenhang mit ihrem Entschluß, das Auswandererbuch zu schreiben, begann sie im April 1934 mit einer Vorlesung über Heine. Sie schrieb für verschiedene jüdische Zeitungen Berichte. Durch alle zieht sich als roter Faden die Erkenntnis: Die jüdische Gemeinde Worms stirbt einen langsamen Tod. Als Chronist dieses Sterbens führte Herta Mansbacher ihr Auswandererbuch. 1934 wurde sie zwangspensioniert. Sie übernahm sofort eine Lehrstelle an der eben gegründeten Schule der jüdischen Gemeinde Worms. Unverheiratet und ohne Eltern und Geschwister, setzte sie alles an ihre Arbeit. Nach einem Jahr wurde sie geschäftsführende Schulleiterin. Während sie den Kindern zunächst die höchsten Güter der weltlichen deutschen Erziehung, d. h. eine akademische Erziehung, vermittelte, legte sie später den Nachdruck auf Unterricht in Sprachen und handwerklicher Geschicklichkeit, um die Schüler darauf vorzubereiten, im Ausland Wurzeln zu schlagen. Auch hier zeigt sich der Wandel ihrer Auffassung von Heines kulturellem Patriotismus zur Notwendigkeit, in eine neue Heimat zu entkommen. Sie schrieb ein Theaterstück, „Ausgewandert", das zweimal aufgeführt wurde (Dezember 1937): Auswanderung nicht als hoffnungslose Entwurzelung, sondern als tapferer Aufbruch zu neuen Grenzen. Herta Mansbacher erlangte in dieser Zeit selbst ein Visum in die USA, konnte es aber nicht benutzen, weil Einwanderungsgesetze dem entgegenstanden, weil ihr Geldmittel fehlten und weil sie keine Familienangehörigen in den USA hatte. Am 19. März 1942 verließ sie Worms, am folgenden Tag wurde sie von Mainz nach Polen (wahrscheinlich nach Auschwitz) deportiert.

II. Statistische Auswertung des Auswandererbuchs

Seine Angaben (z. B. zur soziologischen Struktur) decken 58,5 % der jüdischen Gemeinde Worms nach dem Stand vom 1. 1. 1933. Wenn man es mit Fragebogen vom März 1940 koppelt, kann man sogar über 75,8 % Aussagen machen. Die jüdische Auswanderung auf Ortsebene, deren sta-

tistische Durchleuchtung das Auswandererbuch ermöglicht, ist bisher nur in bloß teilweise quellenmäßig abgesicherten Verallgemeinerungen beschrieben worden.

A. Struktur der jüdischen Auswanderung aus Worms:

1) Auswanderungsmuster:

Umfang und Aufgliederung nach Ländern: Vgl. Tafel (A) 1.

Aufgliederung nach Staatsangehörigkeit: Vgl. Tafel (A) 2.

Aufgliederung nach Geschlecht, Familienstand und Alter: Vgl. Tafel (A) 3.

Bevölkerungsstand und -bewegung der jüdischen Gemeinde Worms: Vgl. Tafel (A) 4.

Allgemeine Schlußfolgerungen: Die Auswanderung begann mit Alleinstehenden zwischen 21 und 30 Jahren, verschob sich dann zu Familien mit Eltern zwischen 31 und 40 Jahren mit 3 oder mehr Kindern. Darauf folgten Familien mit einigem Wohlstand, und zuletzt ging die ältere Generation. Die meisten Auswanderer zogen westlich, zuerst nach europäischen Ländern, dann nach Übersee. Die Mehrzahl der Auswanderer nach Osten kehrte in ihr dortiges Heimatland zurück. Diejenigen mit kürzeren Bindungen an Worms wanderten eher aus als die durch Wohlstand und Familiengeschichte Gebundenen. Die Auswanderungszahl schwankte je nach politischen Umständen.

2) Wirkung der Auswanderung auf die jüdische Gemeinde Worms:

a) demographisch: Vgl. Tafel (A) 4. Die Auswanderung der jungen Generation löste den bisherigen annähernden Gleichstand der Zahl der jüdischen Gemeindemitglieder ab und hätte die Gemeinde binnen 20 Jahren aussterben lassen. Die natürliche Vermehrung hörte, mit der Ausnahme einer Geburt 1939, im Jahre 1936 auf.

b) soziologisch: Die Auswanderung der Jugend beraubte die jüdische Gemeinde ihrer künftigen Leiter. Einige ausgewanderte damalige Leiter zu ersetzen wurde immer schwieriger. Es wanderten die Wohlhabendsten und Bestausgebildeten aus: fast alle Ärzte, Krankenschwestern, Rechtsanwälte sowie die Masse der Kaufleute, deren Beiträge den Wohlstand der jüdischen Gemeinde gesichert hatten.

B. Die jüdische Auswanderung aus Worms und aus Deutschland im Vergleich:

Ist die Summe der jüdischen Auswanderer aus Worms eine genügend große statistische Masse, um überhaupt prüfen zu können, ob die Auswanderung aus dieser Stadt typisch für Deutschland war? Die Auswanderung verringerte die jüdische Gemeinde Worms im selben Verhältnis wie die anderen jüdischen Gemeinden in Deutschland: Vgl. Tafel (B) 1 und (B) 2.

1) Entgegen erstem Augenschein verläuft die Wormser Kurve der Auswanderungsverluste gleichsinnig mit der deutschen: Vgl. Tafel (B) 3. Aber

in der Untergliederung nach Einwanderungszielen unterscheiden sich die Kurven, zwar nicht hinsichtlich Europas, jedoch hinsichtlich der Überseeländer und Palästinas und auch in der Aufgliederung nach einzelnen Ländern: Vgl. Tafel (B) 4, (B) 5 und (B) 7. Die Kurven der Altersstruktur der jüdischen Auswanderer weichen ebenfalls voneinander ab: Vgl. Tafel (B) 6.

2) Vergleich mit dem Mittelrheingebiet: Vor 1933 verminderte sich die jüdische Bevölkerung in Worms langsamer, nach 1933 schneller als im Mittelrheingebiet: Vgl. Tafel (B) 8. Gründe des Umschwungs: Wormser Juden wanderten in größere Städte wie Mainz oder Frankfurt a. M.; der im Verhältnis zu anderen Städten (z. B. Mannheim) ungewöhnlich hohe Anteil polnischer Juden in Worms zog nach Hause: Vgl. Tafel (B) 9. Danach gleicht der Auswanderungsverlauf, aufgeschlüsselt nach Ländern, dem des größeren Mannheim wie auch kleinerer Gemeinden sowie des gleichgroßen und benachbarten Ludwigshafen, ferner des etwas größeren Offenbach: Vgl. Tafel (B) 10, (B) 11, (B) 12 und (B) 14. In Heidelberg dagegen verminderte sich die jüdische Bevölkerung schon vor 1933 stark: Vgl. Tafel (B) 13.

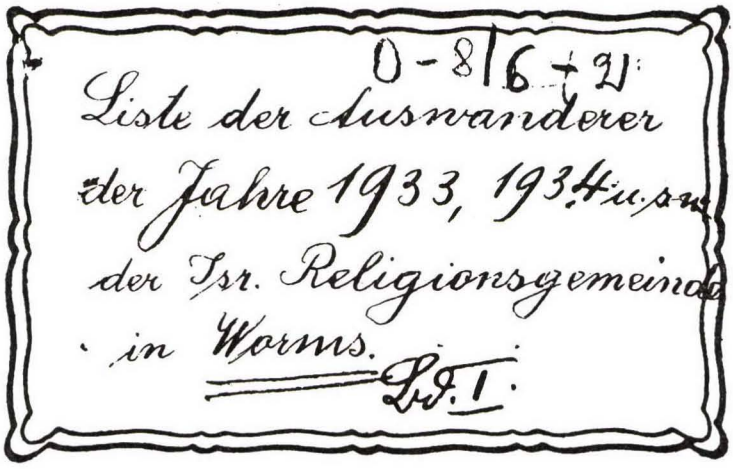
III. Grenzen der Auswanderung

a) Auswanderung bedeutete nicht schon Entkommen. Viele der nach europäischen Ländern ausgewanderten Wormser Juden gerieten während des Zweiten Weltkrieges in den NS-Machtbereich: Vgl. Tafel (III) 1. Von ihnen überlebten schätzungsweise 49 %, während 51 % (das sind 22 % aller aus Worms ausgewanderten Juden) getötet wurden: Vgl. Tafel (III) 2.

b) Entgegen der üblichen Auffassung, die 191 nicht ausgewanderten Wormser Juden hätten sich entschlossen zu bleiben, d. h., das Auswandererbuch verzeichne alle Auswanderungswilligen, beweisen Fragebogen vom März 1940, daß 159 (= 77 %) ausländische Visa (meist der USA) beantragt hatten. Wäre der Krieg später ausgebrochen oder wären die Einwanderungsgesetze großzügiger gewesen, hätten sich somit fast alle verbliebenen Wormser Juden durch Auswanderung retten können.

H. J. Krüger

Henry R. Huttenbach (Heinrich Rudolf Hüttenbach) wurde am 15. Oktober 1930 in Worms als Sohn der Eheleute Otto (gestorben 1958 in Spokane, Washington, USA) und Gertrud (heute in Sponkane) Hüttenbach geboren. Er ist ein Enkel der im Auswandererbuch (Nr. 513) genannten Elvira Hüttenbach (gestorben 1943 in London) und Vetter der (Nr. 285) Inge Marum (heute in Bolder, Colorado, USA). Seine Familie zog 1935 nach Mannheim, 1936 nach Mailand und 1939 nach London. Er ist heute Professor für Geschichte am City College der City University von New York.



Archiv von Yad Vashem/Jerusalem Abt. 0-8 Nr. 6-2 und 6-3. Bearbeitet nach Filmkopie. – Die beiden Bände waren zuletzt Bestandteil der Registratur der Verwaltungsstelle Hessen der Bezirksstelle Hessen – Hessen-Nassau der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland.

Bezirksstelle Hessen - Hessen Nassau
der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland
– Verwaltungsstelle Hessen

Liste der Auswanderer

der Jahre 1933, 1934 u.s.w.

der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde

in Worms

zusammengestellt von

Herta Mansbacher,
Lehrerin i. R.

Band I. von 1933 bis 30.9.1937.

Man wolle bitte auf die Fußnoten, die auf die übrigen Familienmitglieder hinweisen.

Und ich muß Deutschland in der Nacht,
Dann bin ich nur durch Thränen munter.
Ich kann nicht mehr die Augen schließen,
Und meine heißen Thränen fließen.

Heinrich Heine.

Immer mehr dringt die Erkenntnis durch, wie wichtig für die Geistes- und Charakterbildung eines Menschen nicht seine Abstammung ist, sondern vor allem sein Wohnort." Deshalb wird man gar gerne Kenntnis von seinen Ahnen zu erhalten suchen. Wenn diese Zusammenstellung Einzelnen Gelegenheit zur Familienforschung erleichtern.

Herne, den 18. Juli 1934. Herta Mansbacher.

Bezirksstelle Hessen - Hessen Nassau
der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland
Verwaltungsstelle Hessen

Liste der Auswanderer
der Jahre 1937, 1938 u.s.w.
der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde
in Worms

zusammengestellt von

Herta Mansbacher,
Lehrerin.

Band II. von 1. Oktober 1937
bis

Für die Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1938 bis 1. Februar 1939 ist die Liste nicht ganz genau geführt.

Unmöglichem fliegt der Herr,
Der darbt und rückt das Land,
Die Stadt mit ihrem Pöbel her,
Wo sinkt sein Königsstand.

Ein neues Heimat finden
Will er über'm Meere nur.
Eine Existenz zu gründen,
Würg ab ihn galligen Wut.

H. M.

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Abkürzungen:

Ef	=	Ehefrau
So	=	Sohn
To	=	Tochter

Bei Staatsangehörigkeit:

A	=	Amerika (wohl immer USA)	Li	=	Litauen
Ba	=	Baden	Ö	=	Österreich
By	=	Bayern	Po	=	Polen
D	=	Deutschland	Pr	=	Preußen
E	=	England	Ru	=	Rumänien
He	=	Hessen	W	=	Württemberg
Le	=	Lettland			
–	=	keine Angabe			
∅	=	staatenlos			

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
1	Spatz Nathan	28.2.1893	Neusandex	Po	Kaufmann	1933	Elsaß
2	Spatz Ella geb. Metzger Ef von 1	21.10.1903	Albisheim	Po	–	1933	Elsaß
3	Spatz Werner So von 1	5.2.1927	Worms	Po	–	1933	Elsaß
4	Spatz Ruth To von 1	29.7.1928	–	Po	–	1933	Elsaß
5	Goldschmitt Edith To von David G	30.11.1907	Worms	H	–	30.3.1933	Jaffa/Palästina
6	Lazar Alfred	11.10.1883	Saar-Wellingen	Pr	Kaufmann (Schuhwarenhaus Wormatia)	25.5.1933	Saarlouis/ Saargebiet
7	Lazar Martha geb. Bromberg Ef von 6	7.7.1888	Frankfurt/M.	Pr	–	25.5.1933	Saarlouis/ Saargebiet
8	Lazar Helmuth So von 6	29.3.1913	Worms	Pr	Schüler	25.5.1933	Saarlouis/ Saargebiet
9	Lazar Walter So von 6	13.9.1916	Worms	Pr	Schüler	25.5.1933	Saarlouis/ Saargebiet
10	Sommer Heinz	–	–	–	stud. jur.	1933	Paris
11	Gellmann Georg	17.12.1892	Pjontka	Po	Arbeiter bei dem städt. Tiefbauamt	28.4.1933	Lodz/Polen

[5]) *Vgl. Nr. 369 (Bruder) und 517 (Vater).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
12	Gellmann Magd. geb. Ebert Ef von 11	22.12.1896	Worms	Po	–	28.4.1933	Lodz/Polen
13	Gellmann Frieda To von 11	17.12.1917	Worms	Po	–	28.4.1933	Lodz/Polen
14	Gellmann Hugo So von 11	11.10.1920	Worms	Po	–	28.4.1933	Lodz/Polen
15	Gellmann Edmund So von 11	1.5.1924	Worms	Po	–	28.4.1933	Lodz/Polen
16	Ullmann Paul	7.1.1908	Kehl/Rhein	By	Referendar	1933	Paris/ Frankreich
17	Resch Moritz	19.11.1879	Kolmar	Ö	Kaufmann	Juni 1933	Bukarest/ Rumänien
18	Resch Bernhard So von 17	10.8.1908	Kaiserslautern	Ö	Korrektor bei der Volkszeitung	1933	Frankreich
19	Resch Josef So von 17	3.8.1909	Worms	Ö	Lehrling als Kaufmann	1933	Frankreich
20	Resch Siegmund	3.3.1912	Münster/W	Ö	Lehrling bei der Firma Zucker	1933	Frankreich
21	Adler Hugo				Referendar	1933	Straßburg/ Frankreich
22	Ziegellaub Ignaz	7.11.1881	Kolomea	Po	Kaufmann	1933	Frankreich
23	Ziegellaub Josef So von 22	April 1905	Worms	Po	Student	1933	Frankreich

24	Ziegellaub Fritz So von 22	2.3.1907	Worms	Po	Student	1933	Frankreich
25	Ziegellaub Adolf So von 22	1.5.1908	Worms	Po	–	1933	Frankreich
26	Grünfeld Alfred So von Leo Gr.	2.3.1904	Worms	D	Rechtsanwalt	1933	Mailand/ Italien
27	Kruk Max	18.2.1885	Lodz/Polen	Po	Schuhmacher	15.5.1933	Lodz/Polen
28	Kruk Lina geb. Christmann Ef von 27	5.5.1887	Lodz/Polen	Po	–	15.5.1933	Lodz/Polen
29	Kruk Heinz So von 27	11.10.1911	Lodz/Polen	Po	–	1933	Lodz/Polen
30	Kruk Philipp So von 27	5.7.1920	Worms	Po	–	1933	Lodz/Polen
31	Kruk Hermann So von 27	18.2.1925	Worms	Po	–	15.5.1933	Lodz/Polen
32	Siwek Luzer	23.12.1903	Lodz/Polen	Po	Schuhmacher	15.5.1933	Lodz/Polen
33	Siwek Gustel geb. Kruk Ef von 32	5.8.1907	Lodz/Polen	Po	–	15.5.1933	Lodz/Polen
34	Schklarczyk Bernhard	28.11.1892	Sosnowice	Po	Schuhmacher	1933	Haifa/ Palästina
35	Schklarczyk Salomo Ef von 34	3.2.1892	Sosnowice	Po	–	1933	Haifa/ Palästina
36	Schklarczyk Rolf So von 34	15.1.1922	Worms	Po	–	1933	Haifa/ Palästina

[26]) *1939 weitergewandert nach England. Vgl. Nr. 428 (Bruder) und 538 (Schwester). Zusatz zur Nationalitätsangabe: naturalisiert.*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
37	Schklarczyk Karl So von 34	7.8.1923	Worms	Po	–	1933	Haifa/ Palästina
38	Gersohn Sascha	17.3.1878	Windau	Le	Lebensmittel-händler	1933	Riga/Lettland
39	Gersohn Bertel geb. Lichten-stein Ef von 38	18.12.1894	Worms	Le	–	1933	Riga/Lettland
40	Glückstein Leo	5.4.1890	Kasimirsch	Po	Kaufmann	1933	Elsaß
41	Glückstein Rosel geb. Jakobsohn Ef von 40	15.6.1901	Piliza	Po	–	1933	Elsaß
42	Glückstein Arno So von 40	11.1.1922	Worms	Po	–	1933	Elsaß
43	Glückstein Siegfried So von 40	23.3.1928	Worms	Po	–	1933	Elsaß
44	Grünebaum Jacob	19.11.1887	Lodz	Po	Lederhändler	1933	Haifa/ Palästina
45	Grünebaum Siegfried So von 44	23.1.1916	Osthofen	Po	–		Liebau/Litauen
46	Geller Siegmund	27.12.1901	Horodenki	Po	Kaufmann	1933	Gwozdziec/ Galizien (Pol.)
47	Geller Berta geb. Braindel Ef von 46	3.8.1895	Gwozdziec	Po	–	1933	Gwozdziec/ Galizien (Pol.)
48	Geller Franziska To von 46	1.3.1924	Wanne/Westf.	Po	–	1933	Gwozdziec/ Galizien (Pol.)

49	Geller Leo So von 46	25.3.1931	Worms	Po	—	1933	Gwozdziec/ Galizien (Pol.)
50	Horowitz Max So von Pinkus H.	15.12.1903	Worms	Po	Kaufmann	1933	Bielitz/Polen
51	Dewald Hermann					1933	Elsaß
52	Rothmann Chaskel (Christian)	23.3.1896	Lodz	Po	Kaufmann	1933	Lodz/Polen
53	Rothmann geb. Spiritus Ef von 52	1.4.1896	Kattowitz	Po	—	1933	Lodz/Polen
54	Rothmann Sali So von 52	16.12.1918	Lodz	Po	—	1933	Lodz/Polen
55	Rothmann Heinz So von 52	28.8.1925	Worms	Po	—	1933	Lodz/Polen
56	Ormianer Milan So von Chaim O.	4.12.1913	Krakau	Po	kaufmännischer Angestellter	1933	Kwwza Rrenner/Palästina
57	Katz Anneliese To von Dr. Hermann Katz	11.4.1914	Worms	Pr	—	1933	Frankreich
58	Weiß Markus	11.11.1887	Neusender	Po	Bäcker	Okt. 1933	Wadowice/ Polen
59	Weiß Josefine geb. Zamantzki Ef von 58	20.6.1898	Wien	Po	—	Okt. 1933	Wadowice/ Polen
60	Weiß Ruth To von 58	25.9.1923	Worms	Po	—	Okt. 1933	Wadowice/ Polen

[44-45]) *Vgl. Nr. 255 bis 259 (Ehefrau und Kinder). Bei 45 Zusatz„Chaluz" (= Pionier der zionistischen Bewegung).*
[50]) *Vgl. Nr. 167 (Schwester).*
[51]) *Geht später nach Palästina. Vergl. Nr. 386, 495 und 496 (Eltern und Schwester?).*
[56]) *Vgl. Nr. 228 (Schwester), 262 (Bruder), 263 (Schwester), 378 und 379 (Eltern).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
61	Kohn Erich So von Dentist Otto Kohn	17.1.1909	Worms	By	Student	1933	Edinburg/ England
62	Kohn Willi So von Dentist Otto Kohn	15.9.1912	Worms	By	kaufmännischer Lehrling	1933	Grasse/ Frankreich
63	Krieger Jakob	10.5.1877	Osricim	Po	Schuhmacher-meister	Okt. 1933	Biala/Polen
64	Krieger Rosa geb. Rosner Ef von 63	1.1.1877	Rajecza	Po	–	1933	Biala/Polen
65	Krieger Isi So von 63	3.1.1903	Rajecza	Po	Reisender	1933	Biala/Polen
66	Krieger Lotte To von 63	2.8.1912	Worms	Po	–	1933	Biala/Polen
67	Krieger Selma To von 63	27.4.1914	Worms	Po	–	1933	Biala/Polen
68	Ofen Erich	15.2.1921	Worms	Po	–	1933	Biala/Polen
69	Lewin Alfred Dr.	11.6.1891	Rhein-Dürkheim	He	Arzt	Sept. 1933	Jaffa/ Palästina
70	Lewin Helene geb. Strauß Ef von 69	22.8.1899	Worms	He	–	Sept. 1933	Jaffa/ Palästina
71	Lewin Rahel To von 69	5.12.1922	Worms	He	–	Sept. 1933	Jaffa/ Palästina
72	Schlesinger Justus Dr. med.	23.3.1893?	Breslau?		Arzt in Franken-thal	1.10.1933	Nahalal bei Haifa/Paläst.

73	Schesinger Melita Dr. med. geb. Loeb Ef von 72	16.7.1897	Worms	He	Ärztin	1.10.1933	Nahalal bei Haifa/Paläst.
74	Schlesinger Horst *Michael* Karl So von 72	1.12.1932	Worms	D	—	1.10.1933	Nahalal bei Haifa/Paläst.
75	Schiftan Walter Dr. med.	23.9.1901	Berlin		Arzt	27.10.1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
76	Schiftan Änne geb. Herz Ef von 75	9.2.1906	Bruchsal		—	27.10.1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
77	Schiftan Simon Heinrich So von 75	23.8.1933			—	27.10.1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
79	Salomon Hermann	3.8.1898	Worms	Pr	Steindrucker	Mai 1933	Paris
80	Nichtburg Emanuel	22.9.1904	Homard	Rä	Schächter und 2. Kantor	Juli 1933	Rumänien
81	Nichtburg Annette Ef von 80	24.4.1906	Boderschany	Rä	—	Juli 1933	Rumänien
82	Nichtburg Benno So von 80	28.3.1930	Worms	Rä	—	Juli 1933	Rumänien
83	Tygerstrom Max	25.1.1898	Warschau	Po	Kaufmann	März 1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
84	Tygerstrom Salo geb. Sczupak Ef von 83	23.3.1898	Lodz	Po	Feinkostgeschäft	1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
85	Tygerstrom Renate To von 83	18.3.1927	Worms	Po	—	März 1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina

[61]) *Gestorben im Dezember 1934 in England. Vgl. Nr. 333 (Vater).*
[62]) *Vgl. Nr. 333 (Vater).*
[79]) *Die Nr. 78 ist offen gelassen.*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
86	Dreifus Julius	27.1.1883	Gauersheim	By	Viehhändler	1933	Metz/ Frankreich
87	Dreifus Mathilde geb. Adler Ef von 86	14.9.1892	Londorf	By	–	1933	Metz/ Frankreich
88	Dreifus Margard To von 86	11.3.1914	Gommersheim	By	Kinderfräulein	1933	Metz/ Frankreich
89	Dreifus Manfred So von 86	7.7.1918	Gauersheim	By	–	1933	Metz/ Frankreich
90	Wolff Heinrich Dipl. Ing.					1933	Jerusalem
91	Burg Moritz	10.11.1874	Hattenbach	Pr	Kaufmann	Sept. 1933	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
92	Burg Frieda geb. Mayer Ef von 91	14.11.1881	Velden	Pr	–	Sept. 1933	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
93	Burg Siegfried So von 91	21.4.1911	Worms	Pr	Kaufmann	Sept. 1933	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
96	Mann Felix	19.12.1893	Worms	He	Kaufmann	1933	Schildigheim/ Elsaß
97	Mann Gertrude geb. Kiewe Ef von 96	8.2.1898	Bromberg	He	–	1933	Schildigheim/ Elsaß
98	Mann Alex So von 96	28.7.1925	Worms	He	–	1933	Schildigheim/ Elsaß
99	Mann Marta	22.11.1912	Worms	He	–	1933	England

100	Mayer Moritz	15.8.1896	Hattenheim	Ba	Zuschneider	25.5.1933	Saarlouis/ Saargebiet
101	Rosenthal Richard Dr. med.	2.2.1892	Worms	He	Arzt	Juli 1933	Colmar/Elsaß
102	Rosenthal Helene geb. Schaffner Ef von 101	13.2.1896	Alzey	He	–	Juli 1933	Colmar/Elsaß
103	Rosenthal Heinz Hugo So von 101	10.2.1921	Worms	He	–	Juli 1933	Colmar/Elsaß
104	Rosenthal Ruth To von 101	3.1.1923	Worms	He	–	Juli 1933	Colmar/Elsaß
105	Bronner Klara To von Moses Jakob Bronner	10.6.1910	Worms	Po	–	1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
106	Bronner Leo So von Jeremias Bronner	17.5.1915	Worms	Po	–	1933	Jerusalem
107	Silberberg John	5.3.1904	Ozvokow	Po	Buchdrucker (selbständig)	1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
108	Silberberg Sophie geb. Harfunkel Ef von 107	16.10.1905	Lodz	Po	–	1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
109	Silberberg Ethel To von 107	6.5.1929	Mannheim	Po	–	1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
110	Mayer Erwin	28.6.1891	Worms	Pr	Kaufmann	1933	Agram/ Jugoslawien

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[96]) *Die Nr. 94 (Meyer Frieda, ausgewandert 1933 nach Straßburg) ist gestrichen. Die Nr. 95 war anscheinend für die Schwester offen gelassen.*

[99]) *Kehrte 1934 nach Worms zurück und wanderte 1938 in die USA aus (identisch mit Nr. 464).*

[101-104]) *Vgl. Nr. 325 und 326 (Bruder von Richard?).*

[105]) *Vgl. Nr. 540 (Schwester), 565 und 566 (Eltern).*

[106]) *Vgl. Nr. 261, 264 und 384 (Schwestern), 567 und 568 (Eltern).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
111	Mayer Anna Justine geb. Deichelmann Ef von 110	5.6.1904	Worms	Pr		1933	Agram/ Jugoslawien
112	Mayer Stefan Bernhard So von 110	10.4.1930	Worms	Pr	–	1933	Agram/ Jugoslawien
113	Jacobsohn Aron	23.9.1871	Piliza	Po	–	1933	Paris
114	Jacobsohn Helene geb. Pehm Ef von 113	15.3.1880	Chruszobed	Po	–	1933	Paris
115	Jacobsohn Philipp So von 113	7.10.1903	Chruszobed	Po	Uhrmacher	1933	Paris
116	Joseph Moses	2.10.1860	Tholey	Pr	Kaufmann	1933	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
117	Hausmann Karl	28.8.1903	Wachenheim	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	1933	Paris, dann nach Palästina
118	Gottlieb Norbert	20.4.1899	Stercrynetz	∅	Vertreter einer Firma	1933	Jerusalem
119	Gottlieb Marta geb. Goldberg Ef von 118	26.12.1900	Mielse	∅	–	1933	Jerusalem
120	Gottlieb Harry So von 118	11.10.1920	Charlottenburg Berlin-	∅	–	1933	Jerusalem
121	Gottlieb Ernst So von 118	3.8.1924	Berlin	∅	–	1933	Jerusalem
122	Gottlieb Ruth Marion To von 118	5.7.1930	Worms	∅	–	1933	Jerusalem

123	Zacharias Heinrich	21.9.1905	Worms	He	Kaufmann	1933	Toulouse/ Frankreich
124	Laba Max	20.4.1892		Po	Bäcker	1933	Rischon le Zion/Palästina
125	Laba Fälla geb. Lewin Ef von 124	5.1.1898		Po	–	1933	Rischon le Zion/Palästina
126	Laba Heinrich So von 124	3.9.1928		Po	–	1933	Rischon le Zion/Palästina
127	Laba Anna To von 124	17.1.1930	Worms	Po	–	1933	Rischon le Zion/Palästina
128	Laba Eva To von 124	17.1.1931	Worms	Po	–	1933	Rischon le Zion/Palästina
129	Mayer Ludwig	12.7.1912	Worms	–		Nov. 1933	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
130	Guggenheim Erich So von Ludwig Gug.	13.9.1906	Worms	He	Rechtsanwalt	1933	Paris
131	Bensheim Hanns Dr.	6.5.1897	Mannheim	Ba	Arzt	1933	Lyon/ Frankreich
132	Bensheim Charlotte geb. de Vries Ef von 131	26.6.1901	Haag/Holland	Ba		1933	Lyon/ Frankreich
133	Bensheim Ruth To von 131	18.6.1927	Heidelberg	Ba	–	1933	Lyon/ Frankreich
134	Mayer Adelheid Witwe geb. Keller	22.1.1854	Weierbach	D	–	Sept. 1933	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
135	Jaffe Josef	26.1.1888	Lorsch/Hessen	Li	Textilwaren-händler	1933	Memel/ Memelland

[117]) *Vgl. Nr. 265 (Schwester?).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
136	Jaffe Rosa geb. Pehm Ef von 135	12.3.1895	Chruszobrod/ Polen	Li	—	1934	Memel/ Memelland
137	Jaffe Alfred So von 135	7.7.1920	Worms	Li	—	1934	Memel/ Memelland
138	Jaffe Judith Maria To von 135	9.1.1925	Worms	Li	—	1934	Memel/ Memelland
139	Jaffe Erich So von 135	14.2.1922	Worms	Li	—	1934	Memel/ Memelland
140	Fischelsohn Chaim	3.6.1915	Biel	Po	Schüler	1933	Palästina
141	George Norbert	4.8.1902	Neuwied	Pr	Vertreter einer Weinbrennerei	1933	Luxemburg
142	George Alma geb. Nachmann Ef von 141	6.5.1902	Kirchheim-bolanden	Pr	—	1933	Luxemburg
143	George Karl Heinz So von 141	8.9.1926	Kirchheim-bolanden	Pr	—	1933	Luxemburg
144	Strauß Dr. Max	15.1.1867	Mainz	He	Rechtsanwalt	1933	Jaffa/ Palästina
145	Gernsheim Hildegard	20.2.1915	Worms	He		1933	Schweiz
146	Sigmund Ernst	13.5.1902	Scheinfeld	W	Kaufmann	1933	Amsterdam/ Holland
147	Sigmund Käte geb. Kaufmann Ef von 146	31.7.1905	Scheinfeld	W	—	1933	Amsterdam/ Holland
148	Sigmund Lieselotte To von 146	9.7.1929	Frankfurt/M.	W	—	1933	Amsterdam/ Holland

149	Kiefer Änne To von Isidor Kiefer	23.5.1909	Worms	He	–	1933	Amerika
150	Kohlmann Else To von Alb. Kohlmann	12.9.1908	Worms	By	–	1933	Paris
151	Pehm Markus	15.11.1898	Chruszebrod	Po	Inhaber eines Trikotagen-geschäfts	1933	Paris
152	Pehm Dora geb. Gutschein Ef von 151	12.6.1898	Sosnowitze	Po	–	1933	Paris
154	Englender Hedwig geb. Krieger	5.7.1904	Rajecza	Po	–	1933	Biala/Polen
155	Englender Ingeborg	2.9.1929	Worms	Po	–	1933	Biala/Polen
156	Löb Karl	28.12.1890	Wachenheim	He	Kaufmann	1933	Paris
157	Zucker Adolf	26.3.1879	Bielawa/Polen	Po	Kaufmann	Dez. 1933	Haifa/ Palästina
158	Zucker Berta geb. Salomon Ef von 157	26.3.1879	Heppenheim a. d. W.	Po	–	Dez. 1933	Haifa/ Palästina
159	Kiewe Julie Witwe	10.12.1862	Ghesen?	Pr	–	1933	Straßburg/ Frankreich
160	May Gretel To von Dr. Cornelius May	2.5.1912	Wiesbaden	He	–	1933	New York/ Amerika

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[149]) *Vgl. Nr. 245–246 (Eltern u. Schwester).*
[150]) *Auch eingetragen als Nr. 197.*
[160]) *Vgl. Nr. 195 und 243 (Schwestern). – Die Nr. 161 ist gestrichen. Es handelt sich um Nr. 537 (s. dort).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
162	Metzger Anni To von Max Metzger	18.10.1906	Worms	He	–	1933	Chicago/ Amerika
163	Porzellan Hermann	23.8.1901	Sokolov/Polen	Po	Reisender	1933	Paris
164	Zimmern Ludwig So von Max Zimmern	5.5.1903	Worms	Ba	Kaufmann	1933	New York
165	Stein Lucie Witwe von Siegfried Stein geb. Klein	7.1.1885	Metz	He	–	1933	Metz/ Frankreich
166	Stein Käthe To von 165	–			Zahnärztin	1933	Metz/ Frankreich
167	Horowitz Fanny To von Pinkus Horowitz	18.12.1910	Worms	Po	–	1933	Amsterdam/ Holland
168	Wendel Friedrich	14.7.1888	Bausendorf	Pr	Metzgermeister	Jan. 1934	Villa Rica/ Paraguay (Südamerika)
169	Wendel Tilly geb. Meyer Ef von 168	2.1.1896	Worms	Pr	–	Jan. 1934	Villa Rica/ Paraguay (Südamerika)
170	Wendel Gerhard So von 168	6.12.1922	Worms	Pr	–	Jan. 1934	Villa Rica/ Paraguay (Südamerika)
171	Wendel Margot To von 168	6.12.1922	Worms	Pr	–	Jan. 1934	Villa Rica/ Paraguay (Südamerika)

172	Guggenheim Willi So von Max Gu.	22.11.1916	Worms	He	–	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
173	Guggenheim Gertrud To von Max Gu.	1.8.1913	Worms	He	–	1934	Buenos Aires/ Argentinien
174	Justitz Leo	11.6.1885	Karwin	He	Einzelhändler	1934	Brüssel/ Belgien
175	Justitz Irene geb. Holländer Ef von 174	29.4.1889	Buttkau	He		1934	Brüssel/ Belgien
176	Justitz Alice To von 174	29.8.1914	Worms	He	–	1934	Brüssel/ Belgien
177	Justitz Otto So von 174	19.5.1917	Worms	He	–		Magdeburg/ Deutschland
178	Hausmann Richard	6.7.1900	Wachenheim	He	Vertreter	Jan. 1934	Paraguay/ Südamerika
179	Kylstock					1934	Palästina
180 a	Willmann Markus	–			Schuhmacher	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
180 b	Willmann NN Ef von 180 a	–			–	1934	Palästina
180 c	Willmann Margot To von 180 a	–			–	1934	Palästina

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[162]) *Kehrte zurück und wanderte am 1. 10. 1937 in die USA aus. Verwiesen vor Nr. 412. Vgl. Nr. 297a (Bruder), 603 und 604 (Eltern).*

[164]) *Vgl. Nr. 194 (Bruder), 310 und 311 (Eltern), 429 bis 431 (Bruder mit Familie?).*

[167]) *Vgl. Nr. 50 (Bruder).*

[172-173]) *Vgl. Nr. 306 (Bruder).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
181	Dziubkiewicz Israel	14.5.1904	München	Po	Kontorist	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
182	Guthmann Ernst Stephan So von Max Gu.	18.2.1911	Worms	He	Student	1934	Turin/Italien
183	Senkowitz Leo	15.3.1892	Bazar	Po	Schneider	1934	New York/ Amerika
184	Senkowitz Sali geb. Panzer Ef von 183	28.4.1900	Bozesko/Polen	Po	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
185	Senkowitz Jenni To von 183	16.10.1920	Worms	Po	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
186	Senkowitz Erwin So von 183	25.8.1922	Worms	Po	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
187	Senkowitz Ludwig So von 183	25.10.1923	Worms	Po	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
188	Senkowitz Hermann So von 183	11.2.1925	Worms	Po	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
189	Senkowitz Amalie To von 183	21.7.1927	Worms	Po	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
190	Isaak Erich	7.5.1913	Wallertheim	He	Lehrling als Kaufmann	1934	Bolivien/ Südamerika
191	Strauß Anni					1934	Belgien
192	May Alfred					1934	Jerusalem
194	Zimmern Heinz So von Max Zi.	24.3.1917	Worms	Ba	—	1934	New York/ Amerika

195	May Emmy To von Dr. Cornelius May	–		–	Kranken-schwester	1934	Ägypten
196	Mayer Änne	–		–	–	1934	Frankreich
197	Kohlmann Else	–		–	–	1934	Paris
198	Stein Kurt So von Julius Stein	1.7.1914	Worms	He		Febr. 1934	Philadelphia/ USA
199	Rosenheimer Richard So von Jakob R.	5.12.1910	Worms	He	Student der Medizin	1934	New York/ Amerika
200	Greif Herbert So des verst. Dr. Albert Greif	16.11.1914	Worms	He	–	1934	Amerika
201	Greif Ilse To des verst. Dr. Albert Greif	30.4.1917	Worms	He	–	1934	Amerika
202	Greif Ina To des verst. Dr. Albert Greif	16.8.1918	Worms	He	–	1934	Amerika
203	Marx Lili gesch. *Joseph* To von Sanitätsrat Dr. Moses Marx	18.8.1893	Worms	He	–		Holland
204	Dinkelmann Lili To von Emil Dinkelmann	6.5.1904	Worms	He	Kontoristin (bei A. Dinkelmann)	1934	England
205	Müller Hilde To von Jakob Müller	12.1.1914	Worms	By	–	1934	England

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[192]) *Nr. 193 ist offen gelassen, wahrscheinlich für die Ehefrau.*
[194]) *Vgl. Nr. 164 (Bruder), 310 und 311 (Eltern), 429 bis 431 (Bruder mit Familie?).*
[195]) *Vgl. Nr. 160 und 243 (Schwestern).*
[197]) *Identisch mit Nr. 150.*
[204]) *Vgl. Nr. 470 und 471 (Bruder und Schwägerin).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
206	Mortgé Jakob	18.4.1889	Rhens	Pr	Inhaber des Modehauses Clara Tryfus	1934	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
207	Mortgé Clara geb. Tryfus Ef von 206	7.5.1894	Kindenheim	Pr	—	1934	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
208	Mortgé Ilse To von 206	17.1.1921	Worms	Pr	—	1934	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
209	Mortgé Harald So von 206	26.12.1923	Worms	Pr	—	1934	Saarbrücken/ Saargebiet
210	Frank Julius Kurt	21.11.1909	Worms	Pr	Student	1934	Paris
211	Reis Hans, So von Meier Reis	21.4.1904	Worms	Ba	Kaufmann	1934	New York/ Amerika
212	Rosenstock Michael	12.1.1896	Röllbach	By	Prokurist im Möbelhaus Hch. Kahn	1934	New York/ Amerika
213	Rosenstock Selmar geb. Kahn Ef von 212?	25.5.1903	Worms	By	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
214	Rosenstock Ernst Stefan So von 212	17.12.1927	Worms	By	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
215	Rosenstock Ilse Annette To von 212	4.9.1930	Worms	By	—	1934	New York/ Amerika
216	Seligmann Edith	10.3.1913	Worms	By	—	1934	Paris
217	Kapp Johanna To von Moritz Kapp	12.12.1912	Worms	Pr	—	1934	Amsterdam/ Holland

218	Feiner Robert	8.3.1900	Bendzien	∅	Kaufmann	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
219	Feiner Gustel geb. Schauder Ef von 218	20.10.1901	Kolomea	∅	–	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
220	Feiner Margot To von 218	2.6.1926	Worms	∅	–	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
221	Feiner Ignaz So von 218	12.9.1930	Worms	∅	–	1934	Haifa/ Palästina
222	Dosenheimer Helene To von Robert Dosenheimer	12.7.1903	Worms	He	–	1934	England
223	Kuh Hermann	19.8.1899	Worms	He	Metzgergeselle	1934	Mailand/ Italien
224	Baruch Siegmund	20.10.1872	Worms	He	Rechtsanwalt	1934	Oporto/ Portugal
225	Baruch Stefanie geb. Daub Ef von 224	22.3.1880	Mainz	He	–	1934	Oporto/ Portugal
226	Baruch Theo So von 224	29.1.1920	Worms	He	–	1934	Oporto/ Portugal
227	Lazar Paula Witwe geb. Kahn	19.5.1877	Groß-Bocken-heim	Pr	–	1934	Amerika
228	Ormianer Elsa To von Chaim Ormianer	16.8.1912	Krakau	Po	–	Mai 1934	New York/ Amerika
229	Rothmann Adolf	24.12.1898	Lodz	Po	Kaufmann, Inhaber eines Schuhhauses	1934	Lodz/Polen

[216]) *Wahrscheinlich zurückgekehrt. Wandert am 12. 7. 1938 in die USA aus (identisch mit Nr. 497).*
[228]) *Vgl. Nr. 56, 262, 263 (Geschwister), 378 und 379 (Eltern).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
230	Rothmann Paula geb. Schlayba Ef von 229	18.7.1896	Lodz	Po	–	1934	Lodz/Polen
231	Rothmann Jakob So von 229	20.12.1920	Worms	Po	–	1934	Lodz/Polen
232	Rothmann Hani To von 229	4.12.1925	Worms	Po	–	1934	Lodz/Polen
233	Metzger Hermann Dr.	–		–	–	1934	Chicago/ Amerika
234	Reinmann Paul So von Berich. Reinmann	2.9.1910	Worms- Pfiffligheim	He	–	Juni 1934	New York/ Amerika
235	Friedhaber Willy	27.9.1901	Mannheim	By	Kaufmann	1934	Palästina
236	Friedhaber Maria geb. Kiestock Ef von 235?	18.2.1882	Bendin	By	–	1934	Palästina
237	Friedhaber Heinz	3.10.1925	Worms	By	–	1934	Palästina
238	Wolff Siegfried Dr.	7.2.1898	Worms	He	Arzt	Juli 1934	San Franzisko/ Amerika
239	Wolff Charlotte Sophie Ef von 238	11.7.1911	Rhival North (?)/Süd- afrika	He	–	Juli 1934	San Franzisko/ Amerika
240	Fränkel Theodor Albert	17.2.1905	Bad-Nauheim	He	Kaufmann	1934	Tel Aviv/ Palästina
241	Agulnik Ida To von Leo Agulnik	–	–	He	–	1934	Palästina

242	Mannheimer Hans So von Richard Mannheimer	3.6.1912	Worms	He	Kaufmann	Juni 1934	Leitmeritz/ Tschecho-slowakei
243	May Gustel To von Dr. Cornelius May	27.5.1914	Worms	He	–	Juli 1934	Palästina
244	Bähr Walter So von Max Bähr	25.9.1911	Worms	–	–	Dez. 1934	Rio de Janeiro
245	Kiefer Isidor	26.5.1871	Worms	He	Fabrikant	Sept. 1934	USA
246	Kiefer Else geb. Wolff Ef von 245	23.1.1882	Mannheim	He	–	Sept. 1934	USA
247	Kiefer Herta To von 245	4.4.1916	Worms	He	–	Sept. 1934	USA
248	Josef Ludwig *Fritz*	3.3.1905	Worms	He	Kaufmann	Sept. 1934	Vereinigte Staaten von Nordamerika
249	Goldschmidt Paul So von Julius Go.	20.1.1908	Worms	He	kaufm. Lehrling	Sept. 1934	Palästina
250	Löb Hermann	23.2.1895	Baumholder	Pr	Inhaber der Textilwerke Nauh	Aug. 1934	Paraguay
251	Goldschmidt Elsbeth To von Julius Go.	24.12.1914	Worms	He	–	1933	Schweiz

[238-239]) *Vgl. Nr. 373 und 374 (Eltern?).*
[242]) *Später wieder in Deutschland als Kaufmann tätig. Wanderte dann nach Palästina aus.*
[243]) *Vgl. Nr. 160 und 195 (Schwester).*
[244]) *Vgl. Nr. 298 (Schwester), 367a und 368 (Eltern).*
[245-247]) *Vgl. Nr. 149 (Tochter bzw. Schwester).*
[249]) *Vgl. Nr. 251 (Schwester).*
[251]) *Vgl. Nr. 249 (Bruder).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
252	Israel Hertha	16.12.1914	Hardheim	Ba	–	1.9.1934	Amerika
253	Rosenstrauch Felizitas	17.11.1908	Karlsruhe	He	–	März 1933	Brüssel
254	Kupfer Adela	12.8.1906	Brzecko	Po	Näherin	25.6.1933	Tel Aviv
255	Grünebaum Rosa	20.3.1891	Lodz	Po	–	18.11.1934	Palästina
256	Grünebaum Hermann	4.2.1911	Lodz	Po	Angestellter im Geschäft seines Vaters	1933	Litauen
257	Grünebaum Paula	22.5.1913	Worms	Po	–	1933	Mannheim
258	Grünebaum Berta	10.7.1914	Worms	Po		1933	Leutershausen im Odenwald
259	Grünebaum Bernhard	10.11.1917	Osthofen	Po	–	18.11.1934	Palästina
260	Schwartz Irwin	2.7.1897	Broocklyn	∅	Kaufmann	1933	Ausland (unbekannt woh.)
261	Bronner Dori To von Jeremias Bronner	18.10.1916	Worms	Po	–	19.11.1934	Basel
262	Ormianer Leo So von Chaim Ormianer	28.11.1919	Worms	Po	–	15.7.1935	Palästina
263	Ormianer Regina To von Chaim Ormianer	28.11.1919	Worms	Po	–	24.6.1935	Palästina
264	Bronner Mathilde To von Jeremias Bronner	16.9.1919	Worms	Po	–	15.7.1935	Palästina
265	Hausmann Gertrude	22.10.1909	Wachenheim Krs. Worms	He	Apotheker-Assistentin	15.3.1935	Kfar Saba/ Palästina

266 a	Forchheimer Erwin	4.3.1907	Osthofen	He	Reisender	17.6.1935	Amerika
266 b	Forchheimer Maier	14.4.1877	Niederstatten	—	—	1935	Elsaß
266 c	Forchheimer Thea	20.8.1876	Osthofen		—	1935	Elsaß
267 a	Guggenheim L. Hannelore To von Karl Guggenheim	5.4.1918	Essen	D	—	8.4.1934	Schweiz
267 b	Gallinger Leopold	28.7.1904	Worms	—	—	1935	USA
268	Peterfreund Hermann	18.3.1875	Loerso	∅	Hausierer	9.9.1935	Palästina
269 a	Peterfreund Saly geb. Wildmann Ef von 268	15.3.1869	Neusander	∅	—	9.9.1935	Palästina
269 b	Juda Ellen	—	—	—	—	1935	USA
269 c	Erlanger Ernst So von Jakob Erlanger	—	—	—	—	1935	Palästina
270	Schwarzkachel Max Enkel von Herm. Peterfreund	20.1.1926	Worms	∅	—	Aug. 1935	Palästina
271	Guthmann Margot	18.6.1914	Worms	He	—	Mai 1935	Basel/Schweiz
272	Glückstein Zila	17.11.1912	Mainz	∅	—	22.9.1935	Palästina
273	Lang Josef	11.4.1908	Worms	He	Handlungsgehilfe	Febr. 1935	Frankreich

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[253]) *Dabei Vermerk* „nicht ausgewandert".
[255-259]) *Vgl. Nr. 44 und 45 (Mann und Sohn). 257 und 258 gehen* „später" *nach Palästina.*
[261]) *Vgl. Nr. 106, 264, 384 (Schwestern), 567 und 568 (Eltern).*
[262-263]) *Vgl. Nr. 56 und 228 (Geschwister), 378 und 379 (Eltern).*
[264]) *Vgl. Nr. 106, 261, 384 (Schwestern), 567 und 568 (Eltern).*
[265]) *Vgl. Nr. 117 (Bruder?).*
[267a]) *Vgl. Nr. 411b (Bruder).*
[271]) *Zusatz: ausgewandert* „wegen Verheiratung".
[272]) *Zusatz: verheiratet mit Herrn Haas. Vgl. Nr. 404 bis 406 (Eltern?).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
274	Sondheimer Ruth To von Alber So	28.2.1912	Frankfurt	He	–	Juni 1935	Palästina
275	Kuh Suse To von Hermann Kuh	21.4.1921	Worms	Pr	–	15.10.1935	USA
276	Grombacher Ruth	1.2.1913	Worms	Ba	–	20.10.1935	Amsterdam/ Holland
277	Katzmann Dr. med. Kurt	20.11.1898	Hannover	Pr	Arzt	12.11.1935	Palästina
278	Fürst Dr. med. Kurt	27.6.1899	Metz	Pr	prakt. Arzt	12.11.1935	Palästina
279	Kochmann Hans So von Josef Kochmann	5.8.1920	Worms	Pr	–	10.12.1935	Frankreich
280	Mayer Julius	8.7.1891	Kleinbocken-heim/Pfalz	By	Holzhändler	7.11.1935	Ausland (un-bekannt woh.)
281	Mayer Berta geb. Kahn Ef von 280	20.8.1895	Egelsbach	By	–	7.11.1935	Ausland (un-bekannt woh.)
282	Mayer Paul So von 280	6.7.1922	Worms	By	–	7.11.1935	Ausland (un-bekannt woh.)
283	Mayer Walter Hermann So von 280	22.7.1930	Worms	By	–	7.11.1935	Ausland (un-bekannt woh.)

[274]) *Zusatz: ausgewandert* „wegen Verheiratung mit Herrn Oberländer".
[275]) *Vgl. Nr. 350 und 351 (Eltern).*
[278]) *Zusatz: Verheiratet mit Anna Babette Rodenhausen, evangelisch.*
[279]) *Vermerk:* „wieder zurückgekehrt".

275. **Kuh** Küp,
Tochter von Hermann Kuh,
geb. 21.4.1921 in Herne.
Staatsangehörigkeit: Preußen,
übergesiedelt nach: U.S.A. am 15.10.1935.
Siehe Seite 144, Nr. 350, Nr. 331. →

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276. **Grombacher** Rütj
geb. 1.2.1913 in Herne.
Staatsangehörigkeit: Baden,
übergesiedelt nach: Gelsenkirchen
am 20.10.1935.

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277. **Katzmann**, Dr. med. Kürt.
geb. 20.11.1898 in Hannover.
Arzt.
Staatsangehörigkeit: Preußen,
übergesiedelt nach: Berlin am 12.11.1935.

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278. **Fürst**, Kürt Dr. med.
geb. 27.6.1899 in Metz.
praktischer Arzt.
Staatsangehörigkeit: Preußen,
übergesiedelt nach: Berlin am 12.11.1935
(Lebensgefährtin Anna Sabatka Rodenhausen, n.e.)

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279. **Kochmann** Geschw. Kind von Josef Kochmann,
geb. 5.8.1920 in Herne.
Staatsangehörigkeit: Preußen,
übergesiedelt nach: Frankreich am 10.12.1935.

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
284	Kapp Ludwig So von David Kapp	9.8.1909	Worms	He	Viehhändler	16.12.1935	Palästina
285	Marum Inge Enkelin von Frau E. Hüttenbach	22.9.1924	Köln	D	–	7.7.1935	England
286	Rychwalski Kurt	1.4.1901	Jastrow	Pr	Kaufmann	15.11.1935	Schweiz
287	Rychwalski Herta geb. Schwarz Ef von 286	26.1.1903	Breslau	Pr	–	15.11.1935	Schweiz
288	Rychwalski Hans Samuel So von 286	14.7.1935	–	D	–	15.11.1935	Schweiz
289	May Cornel Dr. med.	27.5.1875	Worms	He	Arzt	Dez. 1935	Amerika
290	May Bettina geb. Strauß Ef von 289	28.9.1880	Kirchhain	He	–	Dez. 1935	Amerika
291	Tryfus Ernst Dr. med.	5.1.1897	Heppenheim a. d. Wiese	He	Arzt	9.12.1935	Palästina
292	Tryfus Margarete geb. Stern- feld Ef von 291	28.12.1899	Bühl	He	–	19.12.1935	Palästina
293	Tryfus David Heinrich So von 291	5.12.1924	Worms	He	–	19.12.1935	Palästina
294	Tryfus Hannah Eva To von 291	25.7.1928	Heidelberg	He	–	19.12.1935	Palästina
295	Herrmann Hugo Dr.	1.5.1886	Venningen	By	Augenarzt	17.1.1936	Chile
296	Herrmann Alice geb. Koch Ef von 295	27.1.1891	Alzey	By	–	17.1.1936	Chile

296 a	Herrmann Georg So von 295, ev. getauft	–	–	–	–	17.1.1936	Chile
296 b	Herrmann Otto So von 295, ev. getauft	–	–	–	–	17.1.1936	Chile
297 a	Metzger Ludu So von Max Metzger	1.2.1910	Worms	He	–	1.2.1936	Amerika
297 b	Mayer Hellmuth	8.8.1918	Hillesheim	–	–	1936	Palästina
298	Bähr Edith	10.2.1915	Worms	By	–	1.3.1936	Südafrika
299	Korn Friedel	9.8.1911	Worms	He	Bäckergeselle bei seinem Vater	1.3.1936	Südafrika
300	Wiesengrund Simon	1.1.1892	Dettelbach	By	–	5.3.1936	Amerika
301	Wiesengrund Lucia geb. Loewenstein Ef von 300	20.3.1899	Worms	By	–	5.3.1936	Amerika
302	Wiesengrund Franz Moritz So von 300	17.12.1928	Worms	He	–	5.3.1936	Amerika
303 a	Kapp Ernst So von David Kapp	9.2.1919	Worms	He	–	25.3.1936	Palästina

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[284]) *Vgl. Nr. 303a, 305 und 450 (Geschwister).*
[285]) *Vgl. Nr. 513 (Großmutter).*
[286-288]) *Wahrscheinlich zurückgekehrt. Wandern am 1. 3. 1937 nach Palästina aus (identisch mit Nr. 375–377).*
[291]) *Vorstand der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde Worms.*
[296]) *Zusatz:* „Die beiden Söhne Georg H. und Otto H. gehörten nicht dem jüdischen Glauben an". *Vgl. Nr. 296a und 296b.*
[296a-296b]) *Nachtrag.*
[297a]) *Vgl. Nr. 162 (Schwester), 603 und 604 (Eltern).*
[297b]) *Vgl. Nr. 433b (Vater?).*
[298]) *Vgl. Nr. 244 (Bruder), 367a und 368 (Eltern).*
[299]) *Vgl. Nr. 411a (Schwester?).*
[300-302]) *Zusatz: Auswanderung über Frankfurt/Main.*
[303a]) *Vgl. Nr. 284, 305, 450 (Geschwister).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
303 b	Kapp Ida	12.12.1917	Worms	—	—	—	England
304	Pehm Adele To von Sally Pehm	11.10.1919	Worms	Po	—	25.3.1936	Palästina
305	Kapp Betty To von David Kapp	7.1.1921	Worms	He	—	25.3.1936	Palästina
306	Guggenheim Heiner So von Max Guggenheim	20.6.1920	Worms	He	—	25.3.1936	Palästina
307	Löb Erika geb. Kiewe Ef von Walter Löb	3.7.1911	Thorn	He	—	März 1936	Palästina
308	Löb Heinz Wolfgang So von Walter Löb	19.1.1934	Worms	He	—	Ende März 1936	Palästina
309	Guggenheim Clementine	2.5.1893	Worms	He	—	3.5.1936	Amerika
310	Zimmern Max	23.7.1874	—	Ba	Fabrikant	31.3.1936	Amerika
311	Zimmern Mina geb. Retwitzer Ef von 310	22.4.1878	Lampertheim	Ba	—	31.3.1936	Amerika
312	Mayer Clementine	3.8.1877	Worms	He	Friseuse	3.4.1936	Amerika
313	Mayer Paula	15.10.1872	Worms	He	Friseuse	3.4.1936	Amerika
314	Reinmann Friedel	10.11.1914	—	He	—	22.5.1936	USA
315	Laufer Josef	7.12.1885	Worms	He	Kaufmann	24.4.1936	Palästina
316	Laufer Klara geb. Lorch Ef von 315	4.10.1883	Dieburg	He	—	24.4.1936	Palästina
317	Laufer Benno Erich So von 315	24.11.1912	Worms	D	—	Nov. 1933 (!)	Frankreich

318	Laufer Tilli To von 315	7.5.1914	Worms	D	–	7.5.1933 (!)	Frankreich
319	Löb Walter Daniel	5.4.1905	–	He	Kaufmann	Ende März 1936	Palästina
320	May Salomon	29.7.1873	Niedermendig	He	Bäckermeister	8.5.1936	Köln (um nach Holland zu ziehen)
321	May Josefine geb. Kahn Ef von 320	17.6.1870	Groß-Bockenheim	He	–	8.5.1936	Köln (um nach Holland zu ziehen)
322 a	May Ernst Ludwig	26.1.1901	Worms	He	kaufm. Angestellter	8.5.1936	Köln (um nach Holland zu ziehen)
322 b	Gernsheim Gerda	18.8.1907	Worms	–	–	1936	Schweiz
322 c	Seligmann Paul	8.6.1918	Worms	–	–	1936	Italien
323	Stein Gerda To von Julius Stein	1.1.1916	Worms	D	–	25.5.1936	Uruguay
324	Stein Helmut So von Julius Stein	14.7.1919	Worms	He	–	25.5.1936	USA

[304]) *Vgl. Nr. 372 (Bruder), 563 und 564 (Eltern).*
[305]) *Vgl. Nr. 284, 303a, 450 (Geschwister).*
[306]) *Vgl. Nr. 172 und 173 (Geschwister).*
[307-308]) *Vgl. Nr. 319 (Ehemann bzw. Vater).*
[310-311]) *Vgl. Nr. 164, 194, 429 bis 431 (Kinder mit Familie).*
[315]) *Vgl. Nr. 339 (Tochter).*
[319]) *Vgl. Nr. 307 und 308 (Ehefrau und Sohn).*
[323-324]) *Zusatz: Julius Stein und Frau Irma ausgewandert nach New York/USA ohne Jahresangabe.*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
325	Rosenthal Siegfried	23.1.1891	Worms	He	Kaufmann	25.5.1936	Südafrika
326	Rosenthal Rena geb. Hubert Ef von 325	29.4.1900	Schlüchtern	He	–	25.5.1936	Südafrika
327	Tuteur Arno	25.6.1904	Worms	D	Elektrotechniker	25.6.1936	USA
328	Goldschmidt Franz Albert	30.7.1906	Worms	D	Kaufmann	3.7.1936	USA
329	Levis Richard	27.6.1916	Eppelsheim, Krs. Worms	D	Metzgerlehrling	10.7.1936	USA
330	Strauß S. Fritz	11.3.1894	Hardheim	Ba	Kaufmann (Schuhgeschäft)	8.7.1936	Aschaffenburg/USA
331	Strauß Elly geb. Sondheimer Ef von 330	3.11.1901	Worms	D	–	8.7.1936	Aschaffenburg/USA
332	Strauß Walter Justin	11.1.1931	Worms	Ba	–	8.7.1936	Aschaffenburg/USA
333	Kohn Otto	24.1.1871	Augsburg	Ba	Dentist	14.7.1936	Frankfurt a.M./ Palästina
334	Lohnstein August	3.7.1904	Worms	He	–	21.8.1936	Rio de Janeiro
335	Juda Julius	4.1.1879	Kiel	Pr	Kaufmann (selbständig)	1.7.1936	USA
336	Juda Berta geb. Hirsch Ef von 335	13.9.1886	Worms	Pr	–	1.7.1936	USA
337	Mannheimer Else geb. Wallach Witwe von Willi Mannheimer	9.2.1883	Geseke, Krs. Lippstadt/ Westf.	He	–	25.8.1936	Amsterdam/ Holland

338	Mayer Margarete To von Jacob Mayer	6.7.1908	Worms	He	Sozialbeamtin	27.8.1936	Palästina
339	Laufer Trude To von Josef Laufer	6.10.1921	Worms	He	—	31.8.1936	Palästina
340	Friedheim Arthur	13.5.1894	Deidesheim/ Pfalz	By	Kaufmann (selbst.)	24.9.1936	Buenos Aires/ Argentinien
341	Friedheim Nelly geb. Löb Ef von 340	26.2.1900	Worms	By	—	24.9.1936	Buenos Aires/ Argentinien
342	Friedheim Lotte To von 340	18.7.1924	Worms	By	Schülerin	24.9.1936	Buenos Aires/ Argentinien
343	Goldschmidt Albert	19.5.1905	Worms	He	Kaufmann i. Firma Kaufhaus Goldschmidt	30.9.1936	Spanien
344	Lang Hans	2.7.1898	Worms	He	Erdarbeiter b. d. Firma Schmitt, Bauunternehmer	2.11.1936	Argentinien
345	Wurmser Siegfried	7.9.1893	Worms	D	Kaufmann	1.10.1936	Sao Paulo/ Brasilien
346	Wurmser Thekla geb. Marx Ef von 345	30.3.1893	Frankenberg	D	—	1.10.1936	Sao Paulo/ Brasilien
347	Baer Hans	15.6.1906	Worms	By	Kaufmann	6.10.1936	Johannesburg/ Südafrika

325-326) *Vgl. Nr. 101 bis 104 (Bruder von Siegfried?). Bei Beruf Zusatz: Darm und Gewürze im städt. Schlachthof.*
327) *Vgl. Nr. 498 (Vater?).*
333) *Vgl. Nr. 61 und 62 (Söhne).*
337) *Gestorben in Amsterdam im Januar 1937.*
339) *Vgl. Nr. 315 bis 318 (Eltern und Geschwister).*
344) *Zusatz:* „Seine Frau wurde Jüdin." *Vgl. Nr. 399 bis 402 (Ehefrau und Kinder).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
348	Baer Georgette geb. Roos Ef von 347	4.7.1908	Freiburg/Brsg.	By	–	6.10.1936	Johannesburg/ Südafrika
349	Scheftel Hans	8.12.1899	Worms	He	Prokurist b. d. Firma Ludwig Edingers Söhne Nachfolg.	30.11.1936	USA
350	Kuh Hermann	7.6.1885	Tiefenor	Pr	Metzger	6.10.1936	San Franzisko/ Nordamerika
351	Kuh Rosel geb. Strauß Ef von 350	30.9.1893	Hardheim	Pr	–	6.10.1936	San Franzisko/ Nordamerika
352	Rothschild Flora	26.10.1879	Reichelsheim i. O.	He	Inhaberin einer Nähschule	4.10.1936	Amsterdam/ Holland
353	Rothschild Hermine	16.9.1881	Fechingen	D	–	4.10.1936	Amsterdam/ Holland
354	Liebmann Hans	22.2.1906	Heidelberg	By	Kaufmann	27.12.1936	USA
355	Spies Gerhard So von Bernhard Spies	31.12.1916	Worms	He	–	15.4.1936	Zürich/ Schweiz
356	Spies Heinz So von Bernhard Spies	27.5.1918	Worms	He	–	15.11.1936	Turin/Italien
357	Bonwitt Ernst	18.3.1897	Berlin	Pr	Dipl. Ing. b. d. Firma Süddt. Junker AG	19.11.1936	Italien
358	Bonwitt Felicia geb. Hepner Ef von 357	18.9.1899	Krotoschin, Prov. Posen	Pr	–	19.11.1936	Italien

359	Bonwitt Doris To von 357	7.2.1927	Darmstadt	Pr	Schülerin	19.11.1936	Italien
360	Bonwitt Daniel So von 357	23.5.1934	Worms	Pr	—	19.11.1936	Italien
361	Emrich Paula geb. Wolf	20.2.1904	Worms	Pr	—	27.12.1936	USA
362	Wolf Ella	27.3.1905	Worms	Pr	—	27.12.1936	USA
363	Lövy Karl	14.5.1893	Heßloch	He	Weinkommissionär	28.12.1936	Buenos Aires/ Argentinien
364	Lövy Luise geb. Antes Ef von 363	25.9.1895	Worms	He	—	28.12.1936	Buenos Aires/ Argentinien
365	Lohnstein Fritz	6.5.1908	Worms	He	Kaufmann im Geschäft s. Vaters	5.1.1937	Kapland
366	Eule Josef	24.4.1903	Worms	∅	Handlungsgehilfe bei Gebr. Herzog	5.1.1937	Kapland
367 a	Bähr Max	24.7. 1880	Ludwigshafen	By	Kaufmann (selbst.)	5.1.1937	Kapland
367 b	Kuh Caroline	23.7.1869	Pfeddersheim	—	—	1937	Italien
368	Bähr Hedwig geb. Friesem Ef von 367 a	11.12.1885	Ahrweiler	By	—	5.1.1937	Kapland
369	Goldschmitt Hugo	15.4.1904	Worms	He	Kaufmann bei seinem Vater David Go.	6.1.1937	San Franzisko

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350-351) *Vgl. Nr. 275 (Tochter).*
355-356) *Zusatz: weitergewandert nach den USA 1939. Vgl. Nr. 587 und 588 (Eltern).*
366) *Vgl. Nr. 584 (Bruder?).*
367a-368) *Vgl. Nr. 244 und 298 (Kinder).*
369) *Vgl. Nr. 5 (Schwester) und 517 (Vater).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
370	Weis Hans So des verst. Synagogen-dieners Hermann Weis	2.11.1909	Worms	D	–	10.1.1937	USA
371	Kahn Elisa geb. Landmann	17.11.1882	Bad Dürkheim	He	–	14.1.1937	New York
372	Pehm Ludwig So von Sally Pehm	5.2.1922	Worms	Po	–	28.1.1937	Palästina
373	Wolff Friedrich Dr. Sanitätsrat	3.5.1864	Oberstein	He	Frauenarzt	1.3.1937	auf Reisen
374	Wolff Johanna geb. Sinsheimer Ef von 373	31.7.1876	Worms	He	–	1.3.1937	auf Reisen
375	Rychwalski Kurt	1.4.1901	Jastrow	Pr	Kaufmann	1.3.1937	Palästina
376	Rychwalski Herta geb. Schwarz Ef von 375	26.1.1903	Breslau	Pr	–	1.3.1937	Palästina
377	Rychwalski Hans Samuel So von 375	14.7.1935	Worms	D	–	1.3.1937	Palästina
378	Ormianer Chaim	14.10.1885	Krakau	Po	Kaufmann, selbst.	8.3.1937	USA
379	Ormianer Amalie geb. Ziegler Ef von 378	31.12.1886	Zywiee	Po	–	8.3.1937	USA
380	Reichmann Max	19.4.1904	Gwozdrier	Po	Kaufmann	Juni 1936	Argentinien
381	Joseph Rolf	1.3.1920	Worms	He	–	15.9.1936	Italien
382	Reinmann Bernhard	10.5.1868	Feudenheim bei Mannheim	He	Händler	22.4.1937	Ver. Staaten

383 a	Reinmann Anna geb. Kahn Ef von 382	7.2.1882	Worms- Pfiffligheim	He	–	22.4.1937	Ver. Staaten
383 b	Reinmann Alice	6.4.1909	Worms	–	–	1937	USA
383 c	Reinmann Ludwig	26.1.1914	Worms	–	–	1937	USA
384	Bronner Bernhardine To von Jeremia Bronner	15.3.1924	Worms	Po	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	10.5.1937	Palästina
385	Seligmann Walter	12.8.1916	Worms	By	Kaufmann	15.5.1937	USA
386	Dewald Mally	14.9.1907	Worms	He	Kontoristin	15.5.1937	USA
387	Lang Esther Lieselotte To von Auguste Lang	1.9.1924	Worms	Pr	–	18.6.1937	Finnland
388	Goldschmidt Dr. Clemens	5.11.1875	Worms	He	Rechtsanwalt	21.6.1937	Schweiz
389	Goldschmidt Else geb. Bodenheim Ef von 388	28.2.1880	Worms	He	–	21.6.1937	Schweiz
390	Rosenberg Dr. Manfred Meir	28.2.1908	Brandenburg	D	Rabbiner	29.6.1937	Palästina
391	Rosenberg Susi geb. Elbogen Ef von 390	17.5.1912	Berlin	D	–	29.6.1937	Palästina

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370) *Zusatz: verheiratet. Ohne weitere Angaben.*
372) *Vgl. Nr. 304 (Schwester), 563 und 564 (Eltern).*
373-374) Vgl. Nr. 238 und 239 (Sohn und Schwiegertochter?).
375-377) *Identisch mit Nr. 286–288. Wahrscheinlich 1935/36 nach Worms zurückgekehrt.*
378-379) *Vgl. Nr. 56, 228, 262 und 263 (Kinder).*
380-381) *Müßten weiter nach vorne eingetragen werden. Hinter Nr. 294 ist ein Verweis angebracht.*
383b) *Ist gestrichen. Identisch mit Nr. 444.*
384) *Vgl. Nr. 106, 261, 264 (Schwestern), 567 und 568 (Eltern).*
386) *Vgl. Nr. 51 (Bruder) und 495–496 (Eltern?).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
392	Keller Martha geb. Metzger, Witwe	17.6.1880	Worms	He	–	1.7.1937	New York
393	Born Erwin	18.6.1908	Lörrach	D	Kaufmann bei der Firma Knopf	8.7.1937	USA
394	Mayer Ruth To von Emanuel Mayer	8.1.1923	Worms	By	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	30.8.1937	USA
395	Lang Willy	1.8.1902	Worms	He	Schlosser in den keramischen Werken	12.7.1937	Argentinien
396	Lang Katharina geb. Dreißigacker Ef von 395	15.4.1909	Worms	D	–	12.7.1937	Argentinien
397	Lang Irene To von 395	14.5.1926	Worms	He	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	12.7.1937	Argentinien
398	Lang Gerhard So von 395	22.1.1929	Worms	He	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	12.7.1937	Argentinien
399	Lang *Wilhelmine* Ruth geb. Feitz oder Feik Ef von Hans Lang	24.3.1906	Worms	D	–	12.7.1937	Argentinien
400	Lang Maria To von Hans Lang	7. 5. 1929	Worms	D	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	12.7.1937	Argentinien

401	Lang Hans So von Hans Lang	29.8.1930	Worms	D	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	12.7.1937	Argentinien
402	Lang Susi To von Hans Lang	15.12.1935	Worms	D	—	12.7.1937	Argentinien
403	Marx Hugo	25.11.1896	Mannheim	Ba	Angestellter	12.7.1937	Argentinien
404	Glückstein Simson	9.2.1885	Kasmir/Polen	∅	Kaufmann, eigenes Schuhgeschäft	13.9.1937	Palästina
405	Glückstein Elisa geb. Getreide Ef von 404	25.7.1885	Warschau	∅	—	13.9.1937	Palästina
406	Glückstein Adolf So von 404	25.6.1918	Mainz	∅	—	13.9.1937	Palästina
407	Schwarz Siegbert	27.4.1911	Roxheim	By	Metzger	23.9.1937	USA
408	Becker Zilli To von Wolf Becker	28.4.1923	Worms	∅	—	26.9.1937	Frankreich
409	Becker Friedae To von Wolf Becker	27.10.1924	Worms	∅	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	26.9.1937	Frankreich
410	Becker Jenni To von Wolf Becker	15.12.1925	Worms	∅	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	26.9.1937	Frankreich

[396]) *Zusatz:* „früher evangelisch, aufgenommen in die jüdische Religion 1. 5. 36".

[397]) *Zusatz ohne nähere Angaben: gestorben.*

[399-401]) *Vgl. Nr. 344 (Ehemann bzw. Vater). Zusatz bei Nr. 399:* „früher katholisch, Aufnahme in die jüdische Religion am 27. 11. 1935". *Zusatz bei Nr. 400 und 401 gleichlautend:* „früher katholisch, Aufnahme in die jüdische Religion am 1. 5. 1936". *Bei 402 kein derartiger Zusatz.*

[403]) *Zusatz:* „Seine Ehefrau wohnte in Dirmstein i. d. Bayr. Pfalz."

[404-406]) *Vgl. Nr. 272 (Tochter?).*

[408-410]) *Vgl. Nr. 504 (Schwester), 523 und 524 (Eltern). Zusatz bei 408 seit 6. 4. 1937 in Eisenach.*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
411 a	Korn Else Nichte von Bäckermeister Korn	7.11.1896	Eichenroth	Pr	–	12.9.1937	Holland
411 b	Guggenheim Hans Lutz So von Karl Gu.	29.3.1923	Worms	D	–	1937	Italien
412	Rosenheimer Gertrude	13.6.1920	Worms	He	–	5.10.1937	New York/ USA
413	Goldner Lina	16.3.1901	Zeitlof	D	Hausgehilfin	7.10.1937	USA
414	Hirsch Hugo	5.7.1903	Worms	Ba	Metzger	11.11.1937	USA
415	Zymbalista Wolf	4.5.1891	Chruzebrod	Po	Fabrikinhaber (Zigarettenfabrik)	14.11.1937	Palästina
416	Zymbalista Rosa geb. Dzubkowitz Ef von 415	25.5.1890	Stawiski	Po	–	14.11.1937	Palästina
417	Strass Friedrich	10.7.1905	Eggelsheim	D	Dachdecker	21.11.1937	Argentinien
418	Wallenstein Elisabeth verehelichte Hermann	12.6.1916	Colmar	He	–	28.11.1937	USA
419	Kehr Heinrich	23.10.1893	Worms	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	7.12.1937	USA
420	Kehr Cary geb. Flörsheim Ef von 419	21.8.1900	Bürstadt/ Hessen	He	–	7.12.1937	USA
421	Kehr Walter So von 419	24.8.1925	Worms	He	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	7.12.1937	USA
424	Winter Emil	27.12.1903	Altenhunden	Pr	Metzgermeister	10.12.1937	Italien

425	Winter Meta geb. Kuh Ef von 424	12.8.1902	Worms	Pr	—	10.12.1937	Italien
426	Winter Alfred So von 424	30.3.1935	Worms	D	—	10.12.1937	Italien
426 a	Kuh Caroline	23.7.1869	Pfeddersheim	—	—	10.12.1937	Italien
427	Baruch Dr. *Herbert* Otto	14.4.1905	Worms	He	Kaufmann	25.12.1937	USA
428	Grünfeld Otto So von Leo Grünfeld	27.1.1912	Worms	D	—	1.5.1937	Italien
429	Zimmern Benno	28.2.1900	Worms	Ba	Diplomkaufmann	20.12.1937	USA
430	Zimmern Emy geb. Baruch Ef von 429	26.9.1901	Worms	Ba	—	20.12.1937	USA
431	Zimmern Klaus So von 429	27.8.1925	Worms	Ba	Schüler d. Gymnasiums	20.12.1937	USA
432 a	Salomon Arthur	3.8.1887	Heppenheim a. d. Wiese	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	13.1.1938	USA
432 b	Grünblatt Max	17.8.1888	Kolomea	—	—	1938	USA
433 a	Salomon Hedwig geb. Stern Ef von 432 a	19.12.1896	Wald-Algersheim	He	—	13.1.1938	USA

411a) *Vgl. Nr. 299 (Bruder?).*
411b) *Vgl. Nr. 267a (Schwester).*
414) *Vgl. Nr. 472 (Bruder?), 485 (Schwester?), 609 und 610 (Eltern?).*
417) *Zusatz: Gestorben in Argentinien im Mai 1938.*
421) *Die Nr. 422 und 423 wurden gestrichen, da die genannten Personen unter Nr. 561 und 562 eingetragen sind (s. dort).*
426a) *Nachtrag.*
428) *1939 weitergewandert nach England. Vgl. Nr. 26 (Bruder) und 538 (Schwester). Zusatz zur Staatsangehörigkeit: naturalisiert.*
429-431) *Vgl. Nr. 164, 194 (Brüder des Benno), 310 und 311 (Eltern).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
433 b	Mayer Adolf	20.6.1874	Hillesheim	—	—	1938	Palästina
434 a	Salomon Hannelore To von 432 a	8.1.1926	Worms	He	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	13.1.1938	USA
434 b	Strobinger Salomea	22.11.1898	Tarnow	—	—	1938	Enland
434 c	Schloß Karl	6.1.1876	Frammersheim	—	—	1938	?
434 d	Wolf Julius	19.5.1872	Seibersbach	—	—	1938	USA
434 e	Guthmann Ludwig	24.8.1871	Worms	—	—	1938	Schweiz
434 f	Guthmann Milly	15.10.1872	Fürth	—	—	1938	Schweiz
434 g	Guthmann Ludwig	2.1.1897	Worms	—	—	1938	Chile
435	Mayer Max	31.12.1890	Worms	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	27.1.1938	Belgien
436	Kagan Illi	20.1.1887	Schedrin	Ru	Kunsthändler (selbst.)	6.2.1938	USA
437	Kagan Hilde geb. Wallach Ef von 436	6.8.1904	München	Ru	—	11.2.1938	USA
438	Kagan Wladimir So von 436	29.8.1927	Worms	Ru	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	11.2.1938	USA
439	Kagan Ruth To von 436	17.5.1929	Worms	Ru	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	11.2.1938	USA
440	Bender Heinrich	2.8.1889	Roxheim	By	Kaufmann (selbst.)	25.2.1938	USA

441	Bender Babette geb. Mayer Ef von 440	27.1.1894	Guntersblum	By	–	25.2.1938	USA
442	Bender Alfred So von 440	6.7.1926	Worms	By	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	25.2.1938	USA
443	Bender *Horst* Max So von 440	5.9.1929	Worms	By	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	25.2.1938	USA
444	Leopold Alice geb. Reinmann	6.4.1909	Worms	He	–	28.2.1938	USA
445	Heppenheimer Willi	23.11.1911	Worms	Ba	Kaufmann	18.3.1938	USA
446	Fröhlich Julius	5.3.1879	Gauersheim	By	Kaufmann (selbst.)	23.3.1938	USA
447	Fröhlich Ida geb. Heilborn Ef von 446	30.1.1892	Zweibrücken	By	–	23.3.1938	USA
448	Fröhlich Walter So von 446	27.11.1921	Worms	By	kaufmänn. Lehrling	23.3.1938	USA
449	Fröhlich Fritz *Edgar* So von 446	12.2.1925	Worms	By	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	23.3.1938	USA
450	Kapp Walter So des verst. David Kapp	8.11.1923	Worms	He	–	22.3.1938	Palästina
451	Isaak Herbert	7.11.1918	Mainz	He	–	25.4.1938	USA

[433b]) *Vgl. Nr. 297b (Sohn?).*
[434b]) *Vgl. Nr. 459–461 (Schwager und Schwester).*
[444]) *Vgl. Nr. 383b (identisch).*
[450]) *Vgl. Nr. 284, 303a, 305 (Geschwister).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
452	Wimpfheimer Kurt	27.6.1915	Ittlingen	D	Kantor und Lehrer bei der israel. Rel.-Gemeinde Worms	30.4.1938	USA
453	Salomon Isi	1.1.1888	Heppenheim a. d. W.	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	15.5.1938	Montevideo/ Uruguay
454	Salomon Margarete geb. Gumpert Ef von 453	8.7.1907	Ahaus	He	–	15.5.1938	Montevideo/ Uruguay
455	Löb Herta	16.9.1904	Sprendlingen	He	–	17.5.1938	USA
456	Kahn Adolf	21.10.1890	Gabsheim	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	1.6.1938	Columbien
457	Kahn Elisabetha geb. Cahn Ef von 456	27.11.1890	Lichtenau	He	–	1.6.1938	Columbien
458	Kahn Auguste To von 456	25.12.1922	Worms	He	–	1.6.1938	Columbien
459	Dankowitz Lewie	18.6.1887	Edinburg	E	Kaufmann	7.7.1938	England
460	Dankowitz Pauline geb. Strobinger Ef von 459	18.7.1896	Tarnow	E	–	7.7.1938	England
461	Dankowitz Elfriede To von 459	26.3.1923	Worms	E	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	7.7.1938	England
462	May *Werner* Sigmund	19.12.1921	Worms	He	–	April 1938	Montevideo
463	Mayer Johanna To von Abraham Mayer	4.11.1918	Worms	By	–	11.7.1938	USA

464	Mann Marta	22.11.1912	Worms	D	–	12.7.1938	USA
465	Spatz Recha	30.8.1909	Worms	Po	–	14.7.1938	USA
466	Spatz Gustel	5.9.1910	Worms	Po	–	14.7.1938	USA
467	Heppenheimer Franziska geb. Mayer Witwe von Ludwig Heppenheimer	14.2.1882	Naustadt	Ba	Teilhaberin der Firma L. Heppenheimer	20.7.1938	USA
468	Goldschmidt Johanna geb. Heppenheimer Ef von Kurt Go	5.7.1904	Worms	He	–	20.7.1938	USA
469	Goldschmidt Kurt	5.9.1904	Guggenheim	He	Kaufmann	20.7.1938	USA
470	Dinkelmann Max	25.9.1905	Worms	He	Teilhaber der Firma A. Dinkelmann	27.7.1938	USA
471	Dinkelmann Trude geb. Schweizer Ef von 470	25.1.1910	Essen	He	–	27.7.1938	USA
472	Hirsch Erich	4.1.1909	Worms	He	Kaufmann (selbst.)	5.8.1938	USA
473	Kristeller Hermann So von Paul Krist.	10.6.1923	Worms	D	Schüler d. Klasse 1 d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	5.8.1938	USA

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460) *Vgl. 434b (Schwester).*
463) *Zusatz: verlobt mit Hermann Kiefer, Worms.*
464) *Wanderte erstmals 1933 nach England aus, kehrte aber 1934 zurück (vgl. Nr. 99; identisch).*
468-469) *Zusatz: wohnten jahrelang in Heppenheim a. d. Wiese.*
470-471) *Vgl. Nr. 204 (Schwester bzw. Schwägerin).*
472) *Vgl. Nr. 414 (Bruder?), 485 (Schwester?), 609 und 610 (Eltern?).*
473) *Vgl. Nr. 539 (Bruder).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
474	Mayer Franz So von Arthur Mayer	9.8.1922	Worms	He	Schüler d. Klasse 1 d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	8.8.1938	Palästina
475	Mayerfeld Jakob	20.10.1859	Crumstadt	Pr	Metzgermeister	11.8.1938	USA
476	Mayerfeld Rosalie geb. Simon Ef von 475	10.4.1868	Lambsheim	Pr	–	11.8.1938	USA
477	Mayerfeld Sally So von 475	2.6.1891	Worms	Pr	Metzger im Geschäft s. Vaters	11.8.1938	USA
478	Mayerfeld Ella geb. Mayerfeld Ef von 477	12.5.1902	Crumstadt	Pr	–	11.8.1938	USA
479	Mayerfeld Ernst So von 477	19.4.1933	Worms	Pr	–	11.8.1938	USA
480	Mayerfeld Heinz So von 477	19.12.1935	Worms	Pr	–	11.8.1938	USA
481	Steinhauer Julius	19.12.1911	Hungen	He	Lehrer an der jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	13.9.1938	USA
482	Metzger Julius	1.5.1869	Abenheim	He	Metzgermeister (selbst.)	7.9.1938	Wegzug; auf Reisen
483	Metzger Mina geb. Oestreicher Ef von 482	26.8.1870	Ehrstädt	He	–	7.9.1938	Wegzug; auf Reisen
484	Heidelberger Erwin	19.7.1895	Mannheim	Ba	Bankbeamter	15.9.1938	Palästina

485	Heidelberger Renate geb. Hirsch Ef von 484	6.7.1902	Worms	Ba	—	15.9.1938	Palästina
486	Grünbaum Ludwig	28.9.1903	Kuppenheim/ Baden	D	Kaufmann	9.9.1938	Niederländ. Indien
487	Grünbaum Tilli geb. Heiser Ef von 486	2.12.1913	Hof bei Kassel	D	—	9.9.1938	Niederländ. Indien
488	Oppenheimer Siegfried	24.4.1894	Guntersblum	He	Kaufmann	15.9.1938	Süd-Amerika
489	Oppenheimer Kläre geb. Wurmser Ef von 488	14.10.1897	Worms	He	—	15.9.1938	Süd-Amerika
490	Oppenheimer Hilde To von 488	5.6.1926	Worms	He	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirks-schule Worms	15.9.1938	Süd-Amerika
491	Berg Ilse To von Ludwig Berg	8.12.1918	Worms	He	—	14.9.1938	Argentinien
492	Pollak David	8.7.1892	Egelsbach b. Darmstadt	He	Kaufmann	16.9.1938	USA
493	Pollak Selma geb. Dornbusch Ef von 492	4.6.1897	Geistingen	He	—	16.9.1938	USA
494	Pollak Trude To von 492	6.8.1922	Worms	He	—	16.9.1938	USA
495	Dewald Heinrich	16.11.1880	Weisenau	He	Handelsmann	26.9.1938	USA
496	Dewald Flora geb. Siegel Ef von 495	17.11.1878	Ober-Mockstadt	He	—	26.9.1938	USA

[474]) *Vgl. Nr. 530 (Schwester).*
[485]) *Vgl. Nr. 414 und 472 (Brüder der Renate?), 609 und 610 (Eltern?).*
[495-496]) *Vgl. Nr. 51 und 386 (Kinder?).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.		Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
497	Seligmann Edith	10.3.1913	Worms	–	–		12.7.1938	USA
498	Tuteur Emil	–	–	D	–		Dez. 1938	USA
499	Herzog Elsbeth To von Sigmund Herzog	–	–	D	–		14.12.1938	Allentown/ USA
499 a	Müller Jakob	–	–	–	–		1938	Schweiz
499 b	Müller Ef von 499 a	–	–	–	–		1938	Schweiz
499 c	Müller Beate	–	–	–	–		1938	Schweiz
500	Mayer Ruth To von Moritz Mayer	25.12.1922	Alsheim b. Worms	D	–		4.1.1939	Frankreich
501	Mayer Fred So von Moritz Mayer	27.7.1926	–	D		Schüler d. jüd. Bez.schule Worms	4.1.1939	Frankreich
502	Mayer Erich So von Moritz Mayer	28.4.1928	Worms	D		Schüler d. jüd. Bez.schule Worms	4.1.1939	Frankreich
503	Enoch Gerhard So von Joachim En.	17.4.1932	–	∅		Schüler d. jüd. Bez.schule Worms	13.1.1939	Brüssel/ Belgien
504	Becker Edith To von Wolf Becker	13.12.1930	Worms	∅		Schülerin d. jüd. Bez.schule Worms	14.1.1939	Paris
505	David Anneliese To von Eugen David	14.5.1921	Worms	D		Lehrmädchen in einem Korsetten-geschäft	1.2.1939	London
506	David Ilse To von Eugen David	2.6.1924	Worms	D	–		1.2.1939	London

507	Herz Herbert So von Hilde Herz, Wwe	7.2.1916	Osthofen	D	Kaufmann	3.2.1939	Schweden
508	Herz Rudolf So von Hilde Herz, Wwe	27.3.1917	Osthofen	D	Kaufmann	3.2.1939	Schweden
509	Rieser Heinrich Israel	30.7.1876	Müllheim (Baden)	D	Kaufmann	9.2.1939	Holland
510	Rieser Rosa Sara geb. Rieser Ef von 509	23.8.1879	Müllheim (Baden)	D	—	5.2.1939	Holland
511	Rothschild Samson Israel	12.1.1848	Külsheim/ Baden	D	Lehrer i. R.	20.2.1939	England
512	Rothschild Frieda Sara To von 511	13.3.1882	Worms	D	—	20.2.1939	England
513	Hüttenbach Elvira Sara geb. Backofen	28.2.1874	Rastatt	D	—	25.2.1939	England
514	Salomon Fritz	—	—	—	—	April 1939	Dijon/ Frankreich

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[497]) *Identisch mit Nr. 216.*
[498]) *Vgl. Nr. 327 (Sohn?). Altersangabe: etwa 68 Jahre.*
[499]) *Altersangabe: etwa 17 Jahre.*
[499a-499c]) *Nachtrag.*
[503]) *Auch als Nr. 511 eingetragen, dann aber gestrichen. Vgl. Nr. 540 (Mutter), 565 und 566 (Großeltern).*
[504]) *Vgl. Nr. 408 bis 410 (Geschwister), 523 und 524 (Eltern).*
[505-506]) *Vgl. Nr. 526 und 527 (Eltern).*
[507-508]) *Vgl. Nr. 534 (Tante?) und 535 (Bruder).*
[511]) *Zusatz: Gestorben in England am 10. 6. 1939.*
[513]) *Vgl. Nr. 285 (Enkelin).*
[514]) *Zusatz:* „Seine Frau, die Arierin ist, wanderte mit aus."

511. Enoch, Gertrud
Tochter von Joachim Enoch
geb. 17.4.1932
Schüler der Jüd. Privatschule Hamm

Staatsangehörigkeit: Staatenlos
ausgewandert nach: Drohobycz (Galizien) am 13.1.1939.
Liste Nr. 48. Siehe eingeschrieben unter Nr. 513.

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511. Rothschild, Siegfried Isaak
geb. 12.1.1848 in Kirchheim
Lehrer i. R. (Hamm)

Staatsangehörigkeit: Deutsch,
ausgewandert nach: England am 20. Februar 1939.

512. Rothschild, Frieda Sara,
Tochter von Herrn Siegfried Rothschild
geb. am 13.3.1882 in Hamm,
ohne Beruf.

Staatsangehörigkeit: Deutsch,
ausgewandert nach: England am 20.2.1939.

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513. Hüttenbach, Elsa Sara
geb. Backofen,
geb. 28.2.1874 in Kassel

Staatsangehörigkeit: Deutsch,
ausgewandert nach: England am 25.2.1939.
← Liste 39.T. Seite 116, Nr. 285.

514. Salomon Fritz ✓

ausgewandert nach: Dijon (Frankreich) April 1939.

Seine Frau, die Arierin ist, wanderte mit aus.

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515. Zymbalista Norbert ✓

Sohn von Moritz Zymbalista
geb. 8.7.1926 in Karlsruhe
Schüler der Jüd. Jugendschule Karlsruhe

Staatsangehörigkeit: Polen,
ausgewandert nach: Frankreich am 5.3.1939.
Liste L.T. Nr. 593, Nr. 593.

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516. Straus Kurt Karl ✓

geb. 21.1.1896 in Jüd. Durlach.
Kaufmann

Staatsangehörigkeit: Deutsches
ausgewandert nach: Frankreich am 12.3.1939.

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517. Goldschmidt Isaak, ✓

geb. 26.7.1873 in Karlsruhe
Kaufmann
(Mitglied der Gemeindevertretung).

Staatsangehörigkeit: Deutsches,
ausgewandert nach: Lusail (Holland) am 21.3.1939.
Liste L.T. Heft 4, Nr. 5 — L.T. Heft 150, Nr. 369.

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
515	Zymbalista Norbert So von Moritz Zy.	8.7.1926	Worms	Po	Schüler d. jüd. Bez.schule Worms	5.3.1939	Frankreich
516	Straus Kurt Israel	21.1.1896	Bad-Dürkheim	D	Kaufmann	12.3.1939	Frankreich
517	Goldschmidt David	26.7.1873	Wachenheim	D	Kaufmann	21.3.1939	Basel/Schweiz
518	Auerbach Johanna Sara geb. Straus	29.1.1860	Geisenheim	D	–	23.3.1939	Kanada
519	Auerbach Alice Sara To von 518	25.1.1895	Wiesbaden	D	Kindergärtnerin	23.3.1939	Kanada
520	Benda Eduard	20.10.1878	Hypolithenpol	D	Kaufmann	29.3.1939	Argentinien
521	Benda Barbara geb. Scheuer Ef von 520	3.10.1890	Abenheim b. Worms	D	–	29.3.1939	Argentinien
522	Horowitz Pinkus	7.6.1874	Oswiecim	Po	–	8.4.1939	Polen
523	Becker Wolf	22.11.1888	Stagov	ϕ	–	17.4.1939	Schanghai
524	Becker Johanna geb. Lang Ef von 523	7.4.1897	Worms	ϕ	–	17.4.1939	Schanghai
525	Kiefer Hermann Israel	26.4.1907	Worms	D	Kaufmann (Schuhgeschäft)	17.4.1939	England
526	David Eugen Israel	11.11.1884	Gimbsheim	D	–	17.4.1939	England
527	David Irma Sara geb. Jacob Ef von 526	–	–	D	–	17.4.1939	England
528	Hausmann Eva Sara	16.8.1869	Ebersheim	D	–	26.4.1939	England
529	Lebrecht Else Sara geb. Honig, geschieden	12.3.1900	Worms	D	–	26.4.1939	England

530	Mayer Ruth Sara To von Arthur Mayer	22.2.1920	Worms	D	–	26.4.1939	England
531	Neumann Markus Israel	12.1.1865	Stadeken	D	–	6.5.1939	England
532	Gusdorf Franz August Israel So des verst. Hermann Gusd.	12.12.1926	–	D	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	6.5.1939	England
533	Heinemann Emma Sara geb. Alexander verw. Lichtenstein	1.7.1869	Altenrüthen	D	–	15.5.1939	Lettland
534	Bär Erna Sara geb. Herz	21.12.1914	Osthofen	D	Kontoristin	30.5.1939	USA
535	Herz Lothar Israel So von Hilde Herz, Wwe.	5.12.1918	Osthofen	D	Metzger	30.5.1939	Schweden
536	Heymann Magdalene Sara	17.3.1906	Worms	D	–	31.5.1939	England
537	Meyer Emilie	27.8.1900	Worms	D		6.6.1939	England
538	Grünfeld Agnes Sara To von Leo Grünfeld	15.4.1901	Worms	D	–	18.6.1939	England

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515) *Vgl. Nr. 592 und 593 (Eltern).*
517) *Mitglied des Gemeindevorstandes. Vgl. Nr. 5 (Tochter) und 369 (Sohn).*
523-524) *Vgl. Nr. 408 bis 410, 504 (Kinder).*
526-527) *Vgl. Nr. 505 und 506 (Töchter).*
529) *Vgl. Nr. 595 (Schwester).*
530) *Vgl. Nr. 474 (Bruder).*
532) *Vgl. Nr. 590 und 591 (Mutter und Schwester).*
534-535) *Vgl. Nr. 507 und 508 (Brüder des Lothar; Erna ist wohl eine Tante).*
537) *Schon über Nr. 161 eingetragen mit Auswanderung 1933 nach Straßburg, dann aber wieder gestrichen. Vgl. Nr. 553 und 581 (Schwestern?).*
538) *Vgl. Nr. 26 (Bruder) und 428 (Bruder).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
539	Kristeller Kurt Joseph Israel So von Paul Kristeller	8.8.1929	Worms	D	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	20.6.1939	England
540	Enoch Dori geb. Bronner Ef von Joachim Enoch	10.9.1906	Worms	∅	–	26.6.1939	Palästina
541	Lieber Ruth Sara	20.8.1919	Mainz	D	–	28.6.1939	England
542	Lieber Johanna Sara	24.2.1921	Gau-Odern-heim	D	–	28.6.1939	England
543	Sobernheim Moritz	7.10.1869	Darmstadt	D	Kaufmann	28.6.1939	Chile
544	Sobernheim Frieda Sara geb. Reichleser Ef von 543	8.12.1876	Worms	D	–	28.6.1939	Chile
545	Spies Sally	–	–	D	Kaufmann	3.11.1938	Chile
546	Spies Grete geb. Sobernheim Ef von 545	–	–	D	–	3.11.1938	Chile
547	Spies Hannelore To von 545	–	–	D	–	3.11.1938	Chile
548	Spies Kurt So von 545	–	–	D	Schüler des Gymnasiums Worms	3.11.1938	Chile
549	Decker Lina Sara Witwe	12.7.1869	Homburg/Saar		–	28.6.1939	USA
550	Schönfärber Maria Sara To von Henriette Schönfärber	1.6.1900	Mainz	D	Lehrerin, zuletzt an d. jüd. Bezirks-schule Worms	3.7.1939	England

551	Weiner Paul Bernhard Israel	30.1.1893	Alzey	D	Dipl.-Handelslehrer, Handelsstudienrat a. D.	11.7.1939	China
552	Weiner Berta Sara geb. Jonas Ef von 551	7.10.1893	Waldbreidbach	D	—	11.7.1939	China
553	Meyer Frieda	20.2.1913	Weinsheim	D	—	7.7.1939	England
554	Silberberg Wolfgang So von Bernhard Silberberg	17.4.1925	Worms	∅	Schüler der jüd. Anlehrwerkstätte in Frankfurt/M.	12.7.1939	England
555	Silberberg Bernhard	28.8.1888	Warschau	∅	Uhrmacher	15.7.1939	Polen
556	Silberberg Maria Ruth geb. Rauh Ef von 555	15.10.1894	Worms	∅	—	15.7.1939	Polen
557	Herz Suse Sara To von Albert Herz	6.5.1931	Worms	D	Schülerin	15.7.1939	England
558	Spatz Josef	12.7.1901	Worms	Po	Radio-Techniker	15.7.1939	Italien
559	Spatz Johanna geb. Herber Ef von 558	6.12.1897	Schwanheim a. W.	Po	—	15.7.1939	Italien
560	Spatz Ruth To von 558	8.8.1927	Worms	Po	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	15.7.1939	Italien

[539]) *Vgl. Nr. 473 (Bruder).*
[540]) *Vgl. Nr. 105 (Schwester), 503 (Sohn), 565 und 566 (Eltern).*
[541-542]) *Zusatz: Weitergewandert nach New York/USA im Oktober 1940.*
[543]) *Zusatz: gestorben in Chile 1940.*
[545-548]) *Hier chronologisch falsch eingereiht. Zu 548 Altersangabe: 13 Jahre.*
[553]) *Vgl. Nr. 537 und 581 (Schwestern?).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
561	Spatz Aron	13.4.1895	Neu-Sandey/ Polen	Po	Lithograph	15.7.1939	Belgien
562	Spatz Rosel geb. Spatz Ef von 561	13.11.1897	Neu-Sandey	Po	–	15.7.1939	Belgien
563	Pehm Sally	13.12.1891	Kromolow	Po	Schuhmacher	15.8.1939	England
564	Pehm Recha geb. Strohbinger Ef von 563	12.3.1891	Tarnow	Po	–	15.8.1939	England
565	Bronner Moses Jakob	28.2.1878	Oswiecin	Po	Kaufmann	15.8.1939	Polen
566	Bronner Rachel geb. Dankowitz Ef von 565	21.1.1882	Oswiecin	Po	–	15.8.1939	Polen
567	Bronner Jeremias	13.3.1882	Oswiecin	Po	–	15.8.1939	Polen
568	Bronner Ester Rachel geb. Ziegler Ef von 567	22.2.1889	Saybusch/ Polen	Po	–	15.8.1939	Polen
569	Reichmann Bernhard	1.3.1887	Gwozdziec	Po	Kaufmann	15.8.1939	Belgien
570	Reichmann Erna geb. Tannenhaus Ef von 569	21.3.1901	Baisechs	Po	–	15.8.1939	Belgien
571	Reichmann Theodor So von 569	6.5.1930	Worms	Po	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	15.8.1939	Belgien
572	Reichmann Friedel So von 569	16.6.1935	Worms	Po	–	15.8.1939	Belgien
573	Guggenheim Ludwig	18.10.1897	Worms	D	Kaufmann	15.8.1939	China

574	Sedel Rosa Sara geb. Frank, Wwe.	26.8.1876	Edelfingen	D	–	31.8.1939	USA
575	Peterfreund David	13.4.1907	Offenbach a. M.	∅	–	13.8.1939	England
576	Frank Dr. Helmut Israel	15.4.1912	Wiesbaden	D	Rabbiner der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde Worms	22.8.1939	Philadelphia/ USA
577	Mayer Paul Israel So von Hermann Mayer	23.3.1915	–	D	Kaufmann	26.8.1939	England
578	Reis Else geb. Gusdorf, Wwe.	7.6.1886	Worms	E	–	1.9.1939	Schweiz
579	Schwartz Jakob Israel	15.12.1873	New York	A	–	1.9.1939	USA
580	Schwartz Bertha geb. Alexander Ef von 579	20.6.1871	Illingen/Saar	A	–	1.9.1939	USA
581	Meyer Eleonore	21.1.1908	Worms	D	–	1.9.1939	England
582	Kahn Felix Israel	31.12.1896	Worms	D	–	1.9.1939	Irland
583	Joseph Hugo Israel	13.4.1885	Worms	D	Kaufmann	1.9.1939	England
584	Eule Heinz Israel	4.4.1908	Worms	∅	Kaufmann	1.9.1939	England

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561-562) *Die genannten Eheleute waren bereits als Nr. 422 und 423 eingetragen mit der Angabe, am 25. 12. 1937 nach Buenos Aires/Argentinien ausgewandert zu sein, wurden aber wieder gestrichen. Zu Aron Spatz war dort als Vorname angegeben* „Adolf genannt Aron", *als Beruf* „Reisender".

563-564) *Vgl. Nr. 304 und 372 (Kinder).*

565-566) *Vgl. Nr. 105 (Tochter), 503 (Enkelkind), 540 (Tochter).*

567-568) *Vgl. Nr. 106, 261, 264, 384 (Kinder).*

581) *Vgl. Nr. 537 und 553 (Schwestern?).*

584) *Vgl. Nr. 366 (Bruder?).*

Nr.: Lfd.	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
585	Erlanger Werner Israel So von Jakob Erlanger	6.7.1924	Worms	D	Landwirtschafts-schüler des Lehr-gutes (Alijah) in Schniebinchen (Lausitz)	20.9.1939	Dänemark
586	Pellig Dora geb. Spatz	16.3.1907	Worms	∅	–	1.10.1939	Belgien
587	Spies Bernhard Israel	14.3.1883	Biblis/Hessen	D	Kaufmann	1.11.1939	USA
588	Spies Else Bela geb. Samuel Ef von 587	3.9.1888	Stolp	D	–	1.11.1939	USA
589	Reinheimer Anneliese Sara	10.12.1918	Worms	D	–	4.11.1939	USA
590	Gusdorf Jenny Sara, Witwe des Hermann Gusdorf geb. Heilmann	23.1.1902	Lieblos b. Gelnhausen	D	–	10.11.1939	USA
591	Gusdorf Ruth To von Hermann Gusdorf	4.1.1931	Worms	D	Schülerin d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	10.11.1939	USA
592	Zymbalista Moritz	13.8.1886	Chruszczobrod	Po	–	15.11.1939	Belgien
593	Zymbalista Dora geb. Bierer Ef von 592	8.4.1894	Kolomia	Po	–	15.11.1939	Belgien
594	Goldschmidt Emma Sara, Wwe.	18.12.1853	Neustadt	D	–	1939	Schweiz
595	Honig Lotte Sara To des verst. Fritz Honig	2.8.1909	Worms	D	Musiklehrerin und Pianistin	1939	England
596	Levi Maria Sara	18.7.1870	Mainz	–	–	1939	Schweiz

597	Gusdorf Paul Israel So von Sigmund Gusdorf	8.2.1925	Worms	D	—	13.4.1940	USA
598	Gusdorf Walter Israel So von Sigmund Gusdorf	17.9.1926	Worms	D	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	13.4.1940	USA
599	Gusdorf Hans Israel So von Sigmund Gusdorf	17.9.1926	Worms	D	Schüler d. jüd. Bezirksschule Worms	13.4.1940	USA
600	Isaak Karl Israel	25.3.1883	Wallertheim	D	Kaufmann	18.4.1940	Bolivien
601	Isaak Hedwig Sara geb. Herzog Ef von 600	6.12.1890	Nieder-Wiesen	D	—	18.4.1940	Bolivien
602	Mayer Julia Sara	5.6.1881	Alsheim	D	—	1.5.1940	Italien
603	Metzger Max Israel	9.5.1878	Worms	D	Metzger	1.9.1940	Mexiko
604	Metzger Paula Sara geb. Liepold Ef von 603	11.7.1881	Rockenhausen	D	—	1.9.1940	Mexiko
605	Katz Sally Israel	7.5.1876	Steinbach/ Gießen	D	Kaufmann	15.12.1940	Montevideo/ Uruguay
606	Katz Sibylla Sara geb. Herzog Ef von 605	4.11.1893	Nieder-Wiesen	D	—	15.12.1940	Montevideo/ Uruguay
607	Katz Margot Friederike Sara To von 605	6.12.1921	Osthofen	D	—	15.12.1940	Montevideo/ Uruguay

587-588) *Vgl. Nr. 355 und 356 (Kinder). 587 war 1. Vorsitzender der Israel. Religionsgemeinde Worms.*
590-591) *Vgl. Nr. 532 (Sohn bzw. Bruder).*
592-593) *Vgl. Nr. 515 (Sohn).*
595) *Vgl. Nr. 529 (Schwester).*
597-599) *Vgl. Nr. 614 und 615 (Eltern).*
603-604) *Vgl. Nr. 162 und 297a (Kinder).*

Lfd. Nr.:	Familienname, Vorname	geboren am	in	Staats-angehörigk.	Beruf	ausgewandert am	nach
608	Katz Hella Sara To von 605	14.2.1925	Worms	D	–	15.12.1940	Montevideo/ Uruguay
609	Hirsch David Israel	29.8.1875	Berwangen	D	früher Metzgermeister	25.3.1941	USA
610	Hirsch Sara geb. Merklinger Ef von 609	8.5.1882	Budersweier	D	–	25.3.1941	USA
611	Stern Martha Sara geb. Schlesinger, Witwe von Theodor Stern, Buchhändler	19.10.1879	Heilbronn	D	–	25.3.1941	New York/ USA
612	Bloch Nanny Sara geb. Grünebaum Witwe	22.6.1869	Bindsachsen Krs. Büdingen	D	–	1.3.1941	Uruguay
613	Bloch Charlotte Sara	2.2.1902	Worms	D	–	1.3.1941	Uruguay
614	Gusdorf Sigmund Israel	7.1.1886	Worms	D	früher Möbelfabrkant, seit 1936 Werklehrer an der jüd. Bezirksschule in Worms	15.3.1941	USA
615	Gusdorf Anni Sara geb. Heilbronner Ef von 614	17.11.1895	Memmingen	D	–	15.3.1941	USA
616	Wälder Josef Israel	28.10.1867	Münchweiler	D	Kaufmann	10.8.1941	USA
617	Wälder Alex Israel	3.3.1902	Worms	D	Kaufmann	10.8.1941	USA
618	Wälder Ella Sara	14.7.1907	Worms	D	–	10.8.1941	USA

609-610) *Vgl. Nr. 414, 472, 485 (Kinder?).*
611) *Zusatz: Der Sohn Paul Wilhelm Stern (in Amerika „Sterne" geschrieben) wanderte im Jahre 1937 nach USA aus.*
614-615) *Vgl. Nr. 597 bis 599 (Kinder).*

Index

Adler, Hugo: 21
Agulnik, Ida: 241
Auerbach, Alice: 519
Auerbach, Johanna: 518

Baer, Georgette: 348
Baer, Hans: 347
Bähr, Edith: 298 (244, 367 + 368)
Bähr, Hedwig: 368 (298)
Bähr, Max: 367a (298)
Bähr, Walter: 244 (298, 367 + 368)
Bär, Erna: 534 (507 + 508)
Baruch, Dr. Herbert Otto: 427
Baruch, Siegmund: 224
Baruch, Stefanie: 225
Baruch, Theo: 226
Becker, Edith: 504 (408–410, 523 + 524)
Becker, Frieda: 409 (504, 523 + 524)
Becker, Jenni: 410 (504, 523 + 524)
Becker, Johanna: 524 (408–410 + 504)
Becker, Wolf: 523 (408–410 + 504)
Becker, Zilli: 408 (504, 523 + 524)
Benda, Barbara: 521
Benda, Eduard: 520
Bender, Alfred: 442
Bender, Babette: 441
Bender, Heinrich: 440
Bender, Horst Max: 443
Bensheim, Charlotte: 132
Bensheim, Dr. Hanns: 131
Bensheim, Ruth: 133
Berg, Ilse: 491
Bloch, Charlotte: 613
Bloch, Nanny: 612
Bonwitt, Daniel: 360
Bonwitt, Doris: 359
Bonwitt, Ernst: 357
Bonwitt, Felicia: 358
Born, Erwin: 393
Bronner, Bernhardine: 384 (106, 261, 264, 567 + 568)
Bronner, Dori: 261 (106, 264, 384, 567 +568)
Bronner, Ester Rachel: 568 (106, 261, 264 + 384)
Bronner, Jeremias: 567 (106, 261, 264 + 384)
Bronner, Klara: 105 (540, 565 + 566)
Bronner, Leo: 106 (264, 384, 567 + 568)
Bronner, Mathilde: 264 (106, 261, 384, 567 + 568)
Bronner, Moses Jakob: 565 (105 + 540)
Bronner, Rachel: 566 (105 + 540)
Burg, Frieda: 92
Burg, Moritz: 91
Burg, Siegfried: 93

Dankowitz, Elfriede: 461
Dankowitz, Lewie: 459
Dankowitz, Pauline: 460 (434b)
David, Annaliese: 505 (526 + 527)
David, Eugene: 526 (505 + 506)
David, Ilse: 506 (526 + 527)
David, Irma: 527 (505 + 506)
Decker, Lina: 549
Dewald, Flora: 496 (51 + 386)
Dewald, Heinrich: 495 (51 + 386)
Dewald, Hermann: 51 (386, 495 + 496)
Dewald, Mally: 386 (51, 495 + 496)
Dinkelmann, Lili: 204 (470 + 471)
Dinkelmann, Max: 470 (204)
Dinkelmann, Trude: 471 (204)
Dosenheimer, Helene: 222
Dreifus, Julius: 86
Dreifus, Manfred: 89
Dreifus, Margard: 88

Dreifus, Mathilde: 87
Dzimbkiewicz, Israel: 181

Emrich, Paula: 361
Englender, Hedwig: 154
Englender, Ingeborg: 155
Enoch, Dori: 540 (105, 503, 565 + 566)
Enoch, Gerhard: 503 (540)
Erlanger, Ernst: 269c
Erlanger, Werner: 585
Eule, Heinz: 584 (366)
Eule, Josef: 366 (584)

Feiner, Gustel: 219
Feiner, Ignaz: 221
Feiner, Margot: 220
Feiner, Robert: 218
Fischelsohn, Chaim: 140
Forchheimer, Erwin: 266a
Forchheimer, Maier: 266b
Forchheimer, Thea: 266c
Frank, Dr. Helmut: 576
Frank, Julius Kurt: 210
Fränkel, Theodor Albert: 240
Friedhaber, Heinz: 237
Friedhaber, Maria: 236
Friedhaber, Willy: 235
Friedheim, Arthur: 340
Friedheim, Lotte: 342
Friedheim, Nelly: 341
Fröhlich, Fritz Edgar: 449
Fröhlich, Ida: 447
Fröhlich, Julius: 446
Fröhlich, Walter: 448
Fürst, Dr. Kurt: 278

Gallinger, Leopold: 267b
Geller, Berta: 47
Geller, Franzisca: 48
Geller, Leo: 49
Geller, Siegmund: 46
Gellmann, Edmund: 15
Gellmann, Frieda: 13
Gellmann, George: 11
Gellmann, Hugo: 14
Gellmann, Magdalene: 12
Georg, Alma: 142
Georg, Karl Heinz: 143
Georg, Norbert: 141
Gernsheim, Gerda: 322b
Gernsheim, Hildegard: 145
Gersohn, Bertel: 39
Gersohn, Sasha: 38
Glückstein, Adolf: 406 (272)
Glückstein, Arno: 42
Glückstein, Elise: 405 (272)
Glückstein, Leo: 40
Glückstein, Rosel: 41
Glückstein, Siegfried: 43
Glückstein, Simson: 404 (272)
Glückstein, Zille: 272 (404–406)
Goldner, Lina: 413
Goldschmidt, Albert: 343
Goldschmidt, Dr. Clemens: 388
Goldschmidt, David: 517 (5 + 369)
Goldschmidt, Edith: 5 (369 + 517)
Goldschmidt, Elisabeth: 251 (249)
Goldschmidt, Elsa: 389
Goldschmidt, Emma: 594
Goldschmidt, Franz Albert: 328
Goldschmidt, Hugo: 369 (5 + 517)
Goldschmidt, Johanna: 468
Goldschmidt, Kurt: 469
Goldschmidt, Paul: 249 (251)
Gottlieb, Ernst: 121
Gottlieb, Harry: 120
Gottlieb, Marta: 119
Gottlieb, Norbert: 118
Gottlieb, Ruth Marion: 122
Greif, Herbert: 200
Greiff, Ilse: 201
Greiff, Ina: 202
Grombacher, Ruth: 276
Grünbaum, Ludwig: 486
Grünbaum, Tilly: 487
Grünblatt, Max: 432b
Grünebaum, Bernhard: 259 (44)
Grünebaum, Berta: 258 (44)
Grünebaum, Hermann: 256 (44)
Grünebaum, Jacob: 44 (255–259)
Grünebaum, Paula: 257 (44)

Grünebaum, Rosa: 255 (44)
Grünebaum, Siegfried: 45 (255–259)
Grünfeld, Agnes: 538 (26 + 428)
Grünfeld, Alfred: 26 (428 + 538)
Grünfeld, Otto: 428 (26 + 538)
Guggenheim, Clementine: 309
Guggenheim, Erich: 130
Guggenheim, Gertrud: 173 (306)
Guggenheim, Hannelore: 267a (411b)
Guggenheim, Hans Lutz: 411b (267a)
Guggenheim, Heiner: 306 (172 + 173)
Guggenheim, Ludwig: 573
Guggenheim, Willy: 172 (306)
Gusdorf, Anni: 615 (597–599)
Gusdorf, Franz: 532 (590 + 591)
Gusdorf, Hans: 599 (614 + 615)
Gusdorf, Jenny: 590 (532)
Gusdorf, Paul: 597 (614 + 615)
Gusdorf, Ruth: 591 (532)
Gusdorf, Siegmund: 614 (597–599)
Gusdorf, Walter: 598 (614 + 615)
Guthmann, Ernst Stephan: 182
Guthmann, Ludwig: 434e
Guthmann, Ludwig: 434g
Guthmann, Margot: 271
Guthmann, Milly: 434f

Hausmann, Eva: 528
Hausmann, Gertrude: 265
Hausmann, Karl: 117 (265)
Hausmann, Richard: 178
Heidelberger, Erwin: 484
Heidelberger, Renata: 485 (414, 472, 609 + 610)
Heinemann, Emma: 533
Heppenheimer, Franziska: 467
Heppenheimer, Willy: 445
Hermann, Alice: 296
Hermann, Georg: 296a
Hermann, Dr. Hugo: 295
Hermann, Otto: 296b
Herz, Herbert: 507 (534 + 535)
Herz, Lothar: 535 (507 + 508)
Herz, Rudolf: 508 (534 + 535)
Herz, Suse: 557
Herzog, Elisabeth: 499
Heymann, Magdalene: 536
Hirsch, David: 609 (414, 472 + 485)
Hirsch, Erich: 472 (414, 609, 610 + 485)
Hirsch, Hugo: 414 (472, 485, 609 + 610)
Hirsch, Sara: 610 (414, 472 + 485)
Honig, Lotte: 595 (529)
Horowitz, Fanny: 167 (50)
Horowitz, Max: 50 (167)
Horowitz, Pinkus: 522
Hüttenbach, Elvira: 513 (285)

Isaak, Erich: 190
Isaak, Hedwig: 601
Isaak, Herbert: 451
Isaak, Karl: 600
Israel, Hertha: 252

Jacobsohn, Aron: 113
Jacobsohn, Helene: 114
Jacobsohn, Philipp: 115
Jaffe, Alfred: 137
Jaffe, Erich: 139
Jaffe, Josef: 135
Jaffe, Judith Maria: 138
Jaffe, Rosa: 136
Josef, Ludwig Fritz: 248
Joseph, Hugo: 583
Joseph, Moses: 116
Joseph, Rolf: 381
Juda, Berta: 336
Juda, Ellen: 269b
Juda, Julius: 335
Justitz, Alice: 176
Justitz, Irene: 175
Justitz, Leo: 174
Justitz, Otto: 177

Kagan, Hilde: 437
Kagan, Illi: 436
Kagan, Ruth: 439
Kagan, Wladimir: 438
Kahn, Adolf: 456
Kahn, Auguste: 458
Kahn, Elisabetha: 457

Kahn, Elise: 371
Kahn, Felix: 582
Kapp, Betty: 305 (284, 303a + 450)
Kapp, Ernst: 303a (305, 284 + 450)
Kapp, Ida: 303b
Kapp, Johanna: 217
Kapp, Ludwig: 284 (303a, 305 + 450)
Kapp, Walter: 450 (303a, 305 + 284)
Katz, Annaliese: 57
Katz, Hella: 608
Katz, Margot: 607
Katz, Sally: 605
Katz, Sibylle: 606
Katzmann, Dr. Kurt: 277
Kehr, Cary: 420
Kehr, Heinrich: 419
Kehr, Walter: 421
Keller, Martha: 392
Kiefer, Änne: 149 (245, 246 + 247)
Kiefer, Elsa: 246 (149)
Kiefer, Hermann: 525
Kiefer, Herta: 247 (149)
Kiefer, Isidor: 245 (149)
Kiewe, Julie: 159
Kochmann, Hans: 279
Kohlmann, Else: 150 + 197
Kohn, Erich: 61 (333)
Kohn, Otto: 333 (61 + 62)
Kohn, Willi: 62 (333)
Korn, Else: 411a (299)
Korn, Friedel: 299 (411)
Krieger, Isi: 65
Krieger, Jakob: 63
Krieger, Lotte: 66
Krieger, Rose: 64
Krieger, Selma: 67
Kristeller, Hermann: 473 (539)
Kristeller, Kurt Joseph: 539 (473)
Kruk, Heinz: 29
Kruk, Hermann: 31
Kruk, Lina: 28
Kruk, Max: 27
Kruk, Philipp: 30
Kuh, Caroline: 367b + 426a
Kuh, Hermann: 223
Kuh, Hermann: 350 (275)
Kuh, Rosel: 351 (275)
Kuh, Suse: 275 (350 + 351)
Kupfer, Adele: 254
Kylstock: 179

Laba, Anna: 127
Laba, Eva: 128
Laba, Fälla: 125
Laba, Heinrich: 126
Laba, Max: 124
Lang, Esther Lieselotte: 387
Lang, Gerhard: 398
Lang, Hans: 344 (399–402)
Lang, Hans: 401 (344)
Lang, Irene: 397
Lang, Josef: 273
Lang, Katherina: 396
Lang, Maria: 400
Lang, Susi: 402 (344)
Lang, Wilhelmina Ruth: 399
Lang, Willy: 395
Laufer, Bruno Erich: 317
Laufer, Josef: 315 (339)
Laufer, Klara: 316
Laufer, Tilly: 318
Laufer, Trude: 339 (315–318)
Lazar, Alfred: 6
Lazar, Helmuth: 8
Lazar, Martha: 7
Lazar, Paula: 227
Lazar, Walter: 9
Lebrecht, Else: 529 (595)
Leopold, Alice: 444
Levi, Maria: 596
Levis, Richard: 329
Lewin, Dr. Alfred: 69
Lewin, Helene: 70
Lewin, Rahel: 71
Lieber, Johanna: 542
Lieber, Ruth: 541
Liebmann, Hans: 354
Löb, Erika: 307 (319)
Löb, Heinz Wolfgang: 308 (319)
Löb, Hermann: 250
Löb, Herta: 455
Löb, Karl: 156
Löb, Walter: 319 (307 + 308)

Lohnstein, August: 334
Lohnstein, Fritz: 365
Lövy, Karl: 363
Lövy, Louise: 364

Mann, Alex: 98
Mann, Felix: 96
Mann, Gertrude: 97
Mann, Marta: 99 (464)
Mann, Marta: 464
Mannheimer, Else: 337
Mannheimer, Hans: 242
Marx, Hugo: 403
Marx, Lili (divorced from Joseph): 203
Marum, Inge: 285 (513)
May, Alfred: 192
May, Bettina: 290
May, Dr. Cornel: 289
May, Emmy: 195 (160 + 243)
May, Ernst Ludwig: 322a
May, Gretel: 160 (195 + 243)
May, Gustel: 243 (160 + 195)
May, Josefine: 321
May, Maria
May, Salomon: 320
May, Werner Sigmund: 462
Mayer (See also Meier and Meyer)
Mayer, Adelheid: 134
Mayer, Adolf: 433b
Mayer, Änne: 196
Mayer, Anna Justine: 111
Mayer, Berta: 281
Mayer, Clementine: 312
Mayer, Erich: 502
Mayer, Erwin: 110
Mayer, Franz: 474 (530)
Mayer, Fred: 501
Mayer, Hellmuth: 297b (433b)
Mayer, Johanna: 463
Mayer, Julia: 602
Mayer, Julius: 280
Mayer, Ludwig: 129
Mayer, Margarete: 338
Mayer, Max: 435
Mayer, Moritz: 100
Mayer, Paul: 282
Mayer, Paul: 577
Mayer, Paula: 313
Mayer, Ruth: 394
Mayer, Ruth: 500
Mayer, Ruth: 530 (474)
Mayer, Stefan Bernhard: 112
Mayer, Walter Hermann: 283
Mayerfeld, Ella: 478
Mayerfeld, Ernst: 479
Mayerfeld, Heinz: 480
Mayerfeld, Jakob: 475
Mayerfeld, Rosalie: 476
Mayerfeld, Sally: 477
Metzger, Anni: 162 (297a, 603 + 604)
Metzger, Dr. Hermann: 233
Metzger, Julius: 482
Metzger, Ludu: 297a
Metzger, Max: 603 (162 + 297a)
Metzger, Mina: 483
Metzger, Paula: 604 (162 + 297a)
Meyer – (See also Mayer and Meier)
Meyer, Eleonore: 581 (537 + 553)
Meyer, Emilie: 537 (553 + 581)
Meyer, Frieda: 553 (537 + 581)
Mortgé, Clara: 207
Mortgé, Harald: 209
Mortgé, Ilse: 208
Mortgé, Jakob: 206
Müller, Beate: 499c
Müller, Hilde: 205
Müller, Jakob: 499a
Müller, (wife of 499a): 499b

Neumann, Markus: 531
Nichtburg, Annette: 81
Nichtburg, Benno: 82
Nichtburg, Emanuel: 80

Ofen, Erich: 68
Oppenheimer, Hilde: 490
Oppenheimer, Klära: 489
Oppenheimer, Siegfried: 488
Ormianer, Amalie: 379 (56, 228, 262 + 263)
Ormianer, Chaim: 378 (56, 228, 262 + 263)

Ormianer, Elsa: 228 (56, 262, 263, 378 + 379)
Ormianer, Leo: 262 (56, 228, 378 + 379)
Ormianer, Regina: 263 (56 + 228)
Ormianer, Milan: 56 (228, 262, 263, 378 + 379)

Parzellan, Hermann: 163
Pehm, Adele: 304 (372, 563 + 564)
Pehm, Dora: 152
Pehm, Ludwig: 372 (304, 563 + 564)
Pehm, Markus: 151
Pehm, Recha: 564 (304 + 372)
Pehm, Sally: 563 (304 + 372)
Pellig, Dora: 586
Peterfreund, David: 575
Peterfreund, Hermann: 268a
Peterfreund, Saly: 269a
Pollack, David: 492
Pollack, Selma: 493
Pollack, Trude: 494

Reichmann, Bernhard: 569
Reichmann, Erna: 570
Reichmann, Friedel: 572
Reichmann, Max: 380
Reichmann, Theodor: 571
Reinheimer, Annaliese: 589
Reinmann, Alice: 383b
Reinmann, Anna: 383a
Reinmann, Bernhard: 382
Reinmann, Friedel: 314
Reinmann, Ludwig: 383c
Reinmann, Paul: 234
Reis, Elsa: 578
Reis, Hans: 211
Resch, Bernhard: 18
Resch, Joseph: 19
Resch, Moritz: 17
Resch, Siegmund: 20
Rieser, Heinrich: 509
Rieser, Rosa: 510
Rosenberg, Dr. Manfred Meir: 390
Rosenberg, Susi: 391
Rosenheimer, Gertrude: 412 (162)
Rosenheimer, Richard: 199
Rosenstock, Ernst Stefan: 214
Rosenstock, Ilse Annette: 215
Rosenstock, Michael: 212
Rosenstock, Selma: 213
Rosenstrauch, Felizitas: 253
Rosenthal, Heinz Hugo: 103 (325 + 326)
Rosenthal, Helene: 102 (325 + 326)
Rosenthal, Rena: 326 (101–104)
Rosenthal, Dr. Richard: 101 (325 + 326)
Rosenthal, Ruth: 104 (325 + 326)
Rosenthal, Siegfried: 325 (101–104)
Rothmann, Adolf: 229
Rothmann, Chaskel: 52
Rothmann, (wife of Chaskel): 53
Rothmann, Hani: 232
Rothmann, Heinz: 55
Rothmann, Jakob: 231
Rothmann, Paula: 230
Rothmann, Sali: 54
Rothschild, Flora: 352
Rothschild, Frieda: 512
Rothschild, Hermine: 353
Rothschild, Samson: 511
Rychwalski, Hans Samuel: 288 + 377
Rychwalski, Herta: 287 + 376
Rychwalski, Kurt: 286 + 375

Salomon, Arthur: 432a
Salomon, Fritz: 514
Salomon, Hannelore: 434a
Salomon, Hedwig: 433a
Salomon, Hermann: 79
Salomon, Isi: 453
Salomon, Margarete: 454
Scheftel, Hans: 349
Schiftan, Änne: 76
Schiftan, Simon Heinrich: 77
Schiftan, Dr. Walter: 75
Schklarczyk, Bernhard: 34
Schklarczyk, Karl: 37
Schklarczyk, Rolf: 36
Schklarczyk, Salomo: 35

Schlesinger, Horst Michael: 74
Schlesinger, Dr. Justus: 72
Schlesinger, Dr. Malita: 73
Schloß, Karl: 434c
Schönfärber, Maria: 550
Schwartz, Bertha: 580
Schwartz, Irwin: 260
Schwartz, Jakob: 579
Schwartz, Siegbert: 407
Schwartzkachel, Max: 270
Sedel, Rosa: 574
Seligman, Edith: 216 (497)
Seligman, Edith: 497
Seligman, Paul: 322c
Seligman, Walter: 385
Senkowitz, Amalie: 189
Senkowitz, Erwin: 186
Senkowitz, Hermann: 188
Senkowitz, Jenni: 185
Senkowitz, Leo: 183
Senkowitz, Ludwig: 187
Senkowitz, Sali: 184
Sigmund, Ernst: 146
Sigmund, Käte: 147
Sigmund, Lieselotte: 148
Silberberg, Bernhard: 555
Silberberg, Ethel: 109
Silberberg, John: 107
Silberberg, Maria Ruth: 556
Silberberg, Sophie: 108
Silberberg, Wolfgang: 554
Siwek, Gustel: 33
Siwek, Luzer: 32
Sobernheim, Frieda: 544
Sobernheim, Moritz: 543
Sommer, Heinz: 10
Sondheimer, Ruth: 274
Spatz, Adolf
Spatz, Aron: 561
Spatz, Ella: 2
Spatz, Gustel: 466
Spatz, Johanna: 559
Spatz, Josef: 558
Spatz, Nathan: 1
Spatz, Recha: 465
Spatz, Rosel: 562
Spatz, Ruth: 4
Spatz, Ruth: 560
Spatz, Werner: 3
Spies, Bernhard: 587 (355 + 356)
Spies, Else: 588 (355 + 356)
Spies, Gerhard: 355 (587 + 588)
Spies, Grete: 546
Spies, Hannelore: 547
Spies, Heinz: 356 (587 + 588)
Spies, Kurt: 548
Spies, Sally: 545
Stein, Gerta: 323
Stein, Helmut: 324
Stein, Irma
Stein, Julius
} Listed under 323 as having emigrated to USA with no further listing.
Stein, Dr. Käthe: 166
Stein, Kurt: 198
Stein, Lucie: 165
Stern, Martha: 611
Steinhauer, Julius: 481
Strass, Friedrich: 417
Strauss, Anni: 191
Strauss, Elly: 331
Strauss, Kurt: 516
Strauss, Dr. Max: 144
Strauss, S. Fritz: 330
Strauss, Walter Justin: 332
Strobinger, Salomea: 434b (459–461)

Tryfus, David Heinrich: 293
Tryfus, Dr. Ernst: 291
Tryfus, Hannah Eva: 294
Tryfus, Margarete: 292
Tuteur, Arno: 327 (498)
Tuteur, Emil: 498 (327)
Tuteur, Hannah, Eva
Tygerstrom, Max: 83
Tygerstrom, Renate: 85
Tygerstrom, Salo: 84

Ullmann, Paul: 16

Wälder, Alex: 617
Wälder, Ella: 618

Wälder, Josef: 616
Wallenstein, Elisabeth: 418
Weiner, Berta: 552
Weiner, Paul Bernhard: 551
Weis, Hans: 370
Weiss, Josefine: 59
Weiss, Markus: 58
Weiss, Ruth: 60
Wendel, Friedrich: 168
Wendel, Gerhard: 170
Wendel, Margot: 171
Wendel, Tilly: 169
Wiesengrund, Franz Moritz: 302
Wiesengrund, Lucia: 301
Wiesengrund, Simon: 300
Willmann, Margot: 180c
Willmann, Markus: 180a
Willmann (wife of Markus): 180b
Wimpfheimer, Kurt: 452
Winter, Alfred: 426
Winter, Emil: 424
Winter, Meta: 425
Wolf, Ella: 362
Wolf, Julius: 434d
Wolff, Charlotte Sophie: 239 (373 + 374)
Wolff, Dr. Friedrich: 373 (238 + 239)
Wolff, Heinrich: 90
Wolff, Johanna: 374 (238 + 239)
Wolff, Dr. Siegfried: 238 (373 + 374)
Wurmser, Siegfried: 345
Wurmser, Thekla: 346

Zacharias, Heinrich: 123
Ziegellaub, Adolf: 25
Ziegellaub, Fritz: 24
Ziegellaub, Ignaz: 22
Ziegellaub, Joseph: 23
Zimmern, Banno: 429 (164, 194, 310 + 311)
Zimmern, Emy: 430 (164, 194, 310 + 311)
Zimmern, Heinz: 194 (164, 310, 311, 429–431)
Zimmern, Klaus: 431 (164, 194, 310 + 311)
Zimmern, Ludwig: 164 (194, 310, 311, 429–431)
Zimmern, Max: 310 (164, 194, 429–431)
Zimmern, Mina: 311 (164, 194, 429–431)
Zucker, Adolf: 157
Zucker, Berta: 158
Zymbalista, Dora: 593 (515)
Zymbalista, Moritz: 592 (515)
Zymbalista, Norbert: 515 (592 + 593)
Zymbalista, Rosa: 416
Zymbalista, Wolf: 415

Dokumentation zur Geschichte der jüdischen Bevölkerung in Rheinland-Pfalz und im Saarland von 1800—1945

Herausgegeben von der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz
in Verbindung mit dem Landesarchiv Saarbrücken.
(Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz
Bände 12 bis 20)

Band 1 (Dokumente)

1. **Zur Rechtsstellung der Juden im 18. Jahrhundert.**
   Bearbeitet von Georg Friedrich Böhn.
2. **Die Juden in der französischen Zeit von 1798/1801 bis 1814.**
   Mit einem Anhang für die Zeit bis zur Einrichtung der endgültigen Verwaltungen in den linksrheinischen Gebieten 1815—1816.
   Bearbeitet von Helmut Mathy.

Band 2 (Dokumente)

3. **Der Weg zur Gleichberechtigung der Juden.**
   a) In den südlichen Bezirken der preußischen Rheinprovinz.
   Bearbeitet von Manfred Wilmanns.
   b) In den nördlichen Teilen des Herzogtums Nassau, im Fürstentum Lichtenberg (Sachsen-Koburg), im Landesteil Meisenheim der Landgrafschaft Hessen-Homburg und im Fürstentum Birkenfeld des Großherzogtums Oldenburg.
   Bearbeitet von Hans-Josef Schmidt.
   c) In der bayerischen Pfalz.
   Bearbeitet von Anton Doll.
   d) In den linksrheinischen Teilen des Großherzogtums Hessen.
   Bearbeitet von Anton Doll.

Band 3 (Dokumente)

4. **Die Juden in ihrem gemeindlichen und öffentlichen Leben.**
   a) Organisation und Rechtsstellung der jüdischen Gemeinden.
   Bearbeitet von Kristine Werner.
   b) Jüdische Schulen.
   Bearbeitet von Joachim Esperstedt.
   c) Jüdische Wohltätigkeitsvereine und Stiftungen.
   Bearbeitet von Kurt Watschke.
   d) Über die Juden im Erwerbsleben.
   Bearbeitet von Werner Knopp.

1972. 454 Seiten. DM 45,—.

Band 4 (Dokumente)

5. a) **Aufklärung, Gleichstellung, Reform und Selbstbesinnung.**
   Religiöses und geistiges Leben im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert.
   Bearbeitet von Franz-Josef Heyen.

   b) **Das Verhältnis der Juden zu den christlichen Religionsgemeinschaften.**
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Band 5

6. **Statistische Übersichten zur Geschichte der jüdischen Bevölkerung.**
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   Bearbeitet von Johannes Simmert.

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   Bearbeitet von Hans-Walter Herrmann.

Band 7

8. **Dokumente des Gedenkens.**
   Mit Beiträgen von Wilhelm Denig und Henry R. Huttenbach.
   Herausgegeben in Zusammenarbeit mit Editha Bucher von Franz-Josef Heyen 1974. XII und 294 Seiten. DM 48,–.

Band 8

9. **Inventar der Quellen zur Geschichte der jüdischen Bevölkerung von etwa 1800–1945.**
   Gemeinschaftsarbeit.

Band 9

10. Literaturverzeichnis.

11. Gesamtregister.

Auslieferung durch das Staatsarchiv Koblenz, D-54 Koblenz, Karmeliterstraße 1–3.