

Jenni GOLDSCHMIDT

24 Jun 1877 – 23 Sep 1942

Leo Goldschmidt's sister, **Jenni Goldschmidt** was born on 24 Jun 1877 in Stolzenau. On 17 Oct 1905 she married her second cousin **Julius Hildesheimer** (b. 27 Nov 1873 in Schlüsselburg).

Jenni's grandmother, Röschen Goldschmidt née Hildesheimer (1793-1861) was the sister of Julius' grandfather, Elias Hildesheimer (1782-1851). Röschen and Elias were both born in Stolzenau, but Elias moved away to Schlüsselburg in 1816 because the *Judenschutz* laws limited the number of Jews permitted to reside in Stolzenau. Elias was granted permission to reside in the small village of Schlüsselburg (population in 2011 was 510), located only 5 km south of Stolzenau. The advantage was that it was not in the Kingdom of Hannover, but across the border in Westphalia. In Stolzenau, Elias had run a business which dealt in grain, tobacco, wool and fresh meat. In Schlüsselburg he dealt mainly in textiles.

One hundred years later, Julius Hildesheimer's occupation was livestock dealer in Schlüsselburg, and the neighboring farmers were his customers. He and Jenni had two children: **Ilse Hildesheimer** (b. 19 Jul 1906) and **Hans Hildesheimer** (b. 15 Aug 1909). Both were born in Schlüsselburg. Hans Hildesheimer is believed to have worked with his father in the livestock business.

On 11 Sep 1930 **Ilse** married **Erwin Berlin** (b. 13 Dec 1906) and went to live in Hamburg. Their daughter, **Hildegard Berlin**, was born on 4 Jul 1934 in Hamburg.

On 10 Sep 1939 **Hans** married **Jenny Wald** (b. 9 Apr 1918 in Leipzig). Following their marriage they resided in Schlüsselburg. They had two children, **Fanny Hildesheimer** (b. 13 Jun 1940) and **Harry Hildesheimer** (b. 29 Oct 1941). Both children were born in Schlüsselburg.

This entire family (Jenni and her husband, their children and grandchildren) were all murdered in the Holocaust.

Jenni and her husband Julius were transported from Münster in Westphalia to Theresienstadt on 1 Aug 1942. The train carried 903 passengers, of which 837 were eventually murdered. They remained in Theresienstadt just 2 months and then, on 23 Sep 1942, they were transported to Treblinka, where they were gassed upon arrival. The train from Theresienstadt to Treblinka carried 2,005 passengers, of which 2,004 were murdered.

ÚSTŘEDNÍ KARTOTÉKA — TRANSPORTY.

Osoby stažené do Terezína z různých zemí

Hildesheimer Jenni

rodná data 24.6.1877

adresa před deportací

Deportace na východ: Číslo Bq 1178

dne 23. IX. 1942

(převodní transportní číslo: 180-II/1.)

III.

ÚSTŘEDNÍ KARTOTÉKA — TRANSPORTY.

Osoby stažené do Terezína z různých zemí

Hildesheimer Julius

rodná data 27.11.1875

adresa před deportací

Deportace na východ: Číslo Bq 1177

dne 23. IX. 1942

(převodní transportní číslo: 179-XI/1.)

III.

Jenni and Julius' record cards from Theresienstadt showing the date (23.IX.1942) when they were transported to Treblinka

Ilse, Erwin & Hildegard Hildesheimer were deported 8 Nov 1941 with approx. 1,000 others from Hamburg to the Minsk Ghetto in Belarus, arriving on 11 Nov 1941. This is where they perished, but there is no exact record of the date on which they died. We can only imagine what happened to them from historical accounts of what took place at the Minsk Ghetto.

In June 1941, prior to the German invasion, 80,000 Jews lived in Minsk, representing one-third of the city's total population. After occupying Minsk, the Germans quickly launched the organized persecution of the city's Jews. On 8 Jul 1941 an *Einsatzgruppe* unit began taking Jews out of the city to the nearby woods and shooting them.

The Minsk Ghetto was established on 20 Jul 1941. In November 1941 Jews from Germany started to be deported to Minsk and were put into a separate ghetto, divided into sections according to their home cities in the Reich. The largest number of German Jews it held at any one time was about 35,000. There was a section for Jews from Hamburg, and this is probably where Erwin, Ilse and Hildegard Berlin were held.

German Jews at the Minsk Ghetto lived in extremely poor conditions, with insufficient stocks of food and medical supplies. Some were forced to work in factories or other German-run operations. Periodically, the Germans would launch an *Aktion* in which large numbers of Jews were taken out of the Ghetto and killed, generally by shooting. In one *Aktion*, at the end of July 1942, the Germans exterminated more than 30,000 Jews, including German Jews from the second ghetto. When the *Aktion* was over, only 9,000 Jews were left in the Ghetto.

Hans Hildesheimer was arrested after *Kristallnacht* in November 1938 and sent to Buchenwald. From the concentration camp records we know his prisoner number was 28653, and he was held in Buchenwald from 12 Nov 1938 to 27 Jan 1939.

K.-L. Buchenwald

Hildesheimer, Hans Gefängnis-Nr. **28653**
(Vor- und Zuname)

geb. am *15. 8. 09* zu *Schlüsselburg / weiches Fahrgehd*

Datum	Zugang		Abgang		Bestand		
	RM	SM	RM	SM	RM	SM	
<i>21. 12. 38.</i>	<i>20.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>Julius Hildesheimer Schlüsselburg - Weser</i>
<i>3. 1. 39</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>Hans Hildes-</i>
<i>12. I. 39</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>u. J. Hildes-</i>
<i>27. 1. 39</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>Hans Hildesheimer</i>
	<i>25.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>25.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>JK</i>
	<i>Zuslagen</i>				<i>27. 1. 39.</i>		

My interpretation of this document is that Hans Hildesheimer received 20 RM from his father on 21 Dec 1938 and another 5 RM on 12 Jan 1939. I presume this money was for his train ticket home.

After his release from Buchenwald, Hans returned home to his parents in Schlüsselburg and life continued. Hans married Jenny later in 1939 and their children were born in 1940 and 1941. But in 1942 they were all arrested. On 2 Mar 1943, Hans, Jenny and their two infant children Fanny (2 years 9 months old) and Harry (18 months old) were transported with 1,500 others from Paderborn via Hannover, Erfurt and Dresden to Auschwitz, arriving on 3 Mar 1943. It is presumed that all four were gassed upon arrival.