

The History and Fate of the Jews of Essen

A Memorial book to fellow Jewish citizens of the city of Essen

by Dr. Hermann Schröter

The Hirschland Family in Essen

Although the Hirschland family was not among the earlier-established names of Essen, it was at one time a very good name to have. The oldest Hirschland in Essen, Salomon Herz, born in 1766, moved there from Steinheim in Hanover where the family was prevalent at the time. Not until the decree of March 29, 1808, were the Jews of the Kingdom Westphalia, to which Steinheim in the district Höxter belonged, obligated to assume hereditary surnames. He named himself Salomon Herz Hirschland on a list in Steinheim from the year 1812 – Hirschland apparently as an extension of Herz. The progenitor of the Hirschlands, Salomon Hirschland, was both a butcher and merchant by trade, two of only a few professions open to Jews. In addition, however, he was a teacher of religion in the Jewish community in Steinheim. In Essen, apart from the aforementioned professions, he acted as precentor, prayer leader, cashier and steward of the synagogue community. Even though at this time the Essen community had no rabbi, the Jews were still deeply religious. Salomon was a prominent personality among the Essen Jews and was nearly as highly respected as a rabbi.

It is unknown what induced him to move to Essen. Maybe it was because of the employment in the Jewish community, since Essen had scarcely anything to offer at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1811, the year of Salomon Hirschland's relocation, Essen belonged to the grand duchy of Berg, which had a constitution emulating that of the French; Jews had full civil rights in France since 1791. However, Steinheim, belonging to the Kingdom of Westphalia, also had a constitution borrowed from the French with a fully liberated Jewish population, so that this could not be the factor in his decision.

The wife of Salomon Herz Hirschland, Judith, also known as Gütel or Bendix, who made the addition to her name of "born Löwenstein" after her father had assumed the surname

Löwenstein, stayed with the family in Steinheim, where she died in 1815. After her death, the father took his five sons and two daughters to Essen. We know from Salomon's fourth son, Simon, that he covered the distance of approximately 150 km on foot.

*Simon Hirschland,
born in Steinheim on November 11, 1807
died in Essen on June 28, 1885*

Of Salomon Herz Hirschland's seven children, two of them pursued studies. Salomon became a veterinarian in Essen, and Moses, the first Jewish high-school graduate of the Burg high school, became a doctor of medicine. The latter was also elected as a councilman on June 12, 1847, after the implementation of the Revised Municipal Ordinance. Due to legal regulations, the condition for the eligibility of Moses Hirschland to the office of councilman was ownership of real estate valued at 2,500 Taler or an annual income of 450 Taler, considerable amounts at the time. The Revised Municipal Ordinance in Essen was replaced by the Prussian Ordinance of 1850 that included a three-class system of voting. Even after the voting-in of the Prussian Ordinance, and the establishment of the 1856 Municipal Ordinance for the province on the Rhine, Dr. Moses Hirschland was re-elected as councilman. The counselor for health, Dr. Levi Hirschland, a nephew of the aforementioned Dr. Moses Hirschland and the son of the veterinarian Salomon Hirschland, represented the second class in the three-class voting system for five six-year voting periods (1871-1897), so that he was a councilman in Essen for nearly thirty years. Other Jews who were members of the Essen municipal council in the 19th century were Moritz Beer, later appointed councilor of commerce (1897-1902), the banker Isaac Hirschland (1893-1902), the legal counselor of the chamber of commerce and representative of the state parliament Wilhelm Hirsch (1900-1904), and Abraham Gottschalk (1863-1884). In a time when the term "equal opportunity" was unknown and corporative barriers were almost insurmountable, it was an astonishing achievement to rise from nothing, from anonymity to a leading position. One possible explanation for this could be the Hirschlands' exponentially increased drive to become successful after centuries of ghetto life through effort, thrift and better education. Another supporting point is the special situation of Essen with its open-minded industrial society without a bourgeoisie mired in tradition.

*First bank building of Simon Hirschland,
Essen, 1 Weberstreet*

*Second bank building of Simon Hirschland on
Kettwinger Street (1886)*

The second son of Salomon Herz Hirschland, Abraham, was a merchant, and took bets as a lottery owner. The third son, Levi--please note the disparity of the professions--was a weaver, butcher and banker. Simon, the

founder of the later well-known Hirschland private bank, was born on November 30, 1807. It is assumed that he started his own trade

business early or helped with his father's.

After the death of his father in 1839 Simon Hirschland married Marianne Isaac from

*Isaac Simon Hirschland,
born in Essen on February 20, 1845
died in Essen on April 3, 1912*

Ruhrort on September 1, 1841, and in the same year began a modest bank business. In addition, he also traded wool, meat, pelts, nails, copper, lead and cattle, from 1 Weber Street.

The two oldest children of this marriage, Hermann and Johanna, were deaf-mutes. Because of their children's condition the parents were motivated to create a foundation for deaf-mute children to benefit the city of Essen. The other sons, Isaac and Albert, were healthy. Albert, the second son, became a successful banker in Berlin. He married Franka Isaak in 1877. This

*Henriette Hirschland (maiden name Simon)
born on March 13, 1851
died in Essen on April 30, 1935*

marriage remained childless. After the death of her husband Franka Hirschland (maiden name Isaak) bequeathed 100,000 Marks to

the City of Essen to erect a home for people with vision problems. She increased this bequest two times for a total of 30,000 Marks. The "House of Albert and Franka Hirschland" belonged to the municipal hospitals of Essen, today's university hospital. Isaac Hirschland, the second son of Simon Hirschland, "was tall, well-built, had an expressive head and was both a clever and an experienced man, who knew how to treat people." He assumed his father's bank business after a thorough education and revealed its true worth. Most of all, he cultivated the business of bonds, exchanges, and loans, while the securities trade was still in its infancy. More important than his speculative trading with mining shares, were his exchange turnovers. With the opening-up of the Ruhr area for development in midcentury, his small bank business boomed, as he was also involved in financing mining operations. Like his father who died on June 28,

1885 and was the first person to be buried in the newly-built Jewish Cemetery in Segeroth, Isaac Hirschland, often called “the banker of Essen,” was on the board of directors of the synagogue community for many years. It was also he who pleaded for the employment of Rabbi Salomon Samuel, who would become the first Rabbi in Essen. He also founded an association for the advancement of handcraft among the Jews to remedy the lop-sidedness of Jewish professions. Additionally, he was of the opinion that the education of teachers in Jewish schools should be on a par with the overall educational standards required of other teachers. To this end he supported Jewish seminaries for teachers in Cologne and Munster. As a well-known personality in town, he became a member of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, gained the title Councilor of Commerce in 1905 and was bestowed with the Red Eagle Decoration in 1909, a much sought-after award in Imperial Germany. From all this, it would appear there was scarcely any significant anti-Semitism in Essen, although it did become evident here and there in the 1880’s. Indeed, all anti-Semitic propaganda was shattered by the personality of Isaac Hirschland.

At the suggestion of Isaac Hirschland, the large estate of Flasshof was purchased. On the premises Edmund Körner built the architecturally unconventional spacious synagogue, the consecration of which Isaac Hirschland did not live to see. As a city counselor, Hirschland participated in deputations and committees, pushed through the covering of the Jewish elementary school by municipal budgets in 1896, and campaigned for the formation of the first young ladies secondary school in Essen.

Some of the main customers of his banking house were Friedrich Grillo, Mathias Stinnes, R.M. Dinnendahl, and most importantly, the Krupps company. First known as a trader, then a tradesman, then a businessman, in his later years he was referred to as a banker. Already in the year 1885 the capital of the bank exceeded a million. When Isaac Hirschland died in 1912, his funeral was not only attended by the Jewish community, but also by a significant portion of the Essen Population.

Isaac Hirschland had six children, two daughters and four sons. The oldest one, Agathe, married the councilman Ernst Grünebaum from Hamm. Two sons of Ernst Grünebaum, Erich Otto (born

on March 3, 1902 in Hamm) and Kurt Hermann (born on August 11, 1905) were to join the bank business later.

The Grünebaum family changed its surname as did many Jews after emigration. Today, they call themselves Grunebaum, because the umlaut ü is not common in America, where they live today. The elder of the Grunebaums, a grandson of Simon Hirschland, was trained in banking in London, New York and Buenos Aires. Afterwards, he led the Hamburg branch office of Simon Hirschland's bank established in 1923 due to the occupation of the Rhein area by the French. In 1938, he emigrated and lives today in New York, serving as chairman of the board of directors

<i>Simon Hirschland banking house, Essen, Lindenallee</i>
<i>Branch of the Simon Hirschland banking house in Hamburg</i>

of the Hanseatic Corporation. The Hanseatic Corporation was founded in 1920 and the Simon Hirschland banking house was a shareholder. Together with his brother Kurt Hermann he had been a bond

holder of Simon Hirschland's Essen banking house since 1936. Kurt also immigrated to America in 1938.

The eldest son of Isaac Hirschland, Dr. Ing. Franz Hirschland, who was born on June 16, 1880 in Essen, first worked at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in New York, which was later renamed Thermit Corporation after the First World War. Franz Hirschland was co-founder of the New York Hanseatic Corporation and was always a member of its board of directors. This connection was important for the Hirschland family after they had to leave Germany—after their forced departure the involvement with the New York Hanseatic Corporation gave them a certain financial backing.

The brothers Kurt Martin and Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland were of even greater importance for Essen than was Franz Hirschland. Both of them were students at the Burg elementary school in Essen. Kurt Martin entered the bank business in 1905 after he was thoroughly trained both in Germany and abroad. As a banker he was on the central committee of the "Reichsbank" and was deputy chairman of the supervisory board of many associations, banks, and industrial companies. Additionally, he was deputy chairman on the boards of

<i>Kurt Martin Hirschland born in Essen on May 14, 1882 died in America in 1957</i>

several coal mines. Kurt Martin Hirschland was considered to be the expansive element of the banking house. He showed great interest in Professor Däbritz's "academic courses for business studies" which were precursors of adult education centers and schools of administration, and he gave classes and lectures on this subject himself. Kurt suffered greatly from the events of 1933 and from 1934 pulled back from the bank business for health reasons. In 1938 he immigrated to New York where he would later die in 1956.

Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland, born in Essen on July 10, 1885, studied law in Bonn and later Munster where he received his doctor's degree. He was considered to be a magnificent lawyer and was thoroughly trained for the bank business in Germany and abroad. Since 1909, he was an authorized representative of the Simon Hirschland banking house and became an owner together with his brother Kurt Martin in 1912. Like his brother, he was a member of the Board of Directors of many companies, banks and coal mines. Among other things he was deputy chairman of the Board of Directors of the Amsterdam Crediet/Maatschappij. In 1916, the middle of the First World War, the Hirschland banking house commemorated its 75th anniversary. Because a celebration would have been inappropriate in those times, Simon Hirschland donated 75,000 Marks for war assistance instead. After the occupation of the Ruhr in 1924, he arranged at his own expense the defense by a Swedish lawyer of several people who had been arrested. As he had great influence in the city and in the economic sector, it is not surprising that he was elected president of the Jewish community. He was also responsible for the building of a Jewish youth center in 1932, shortly before the "Machtübernahme" (takeover of power). It was dedicated to the memory of the Jews of Essen who had been killed during the First World War and it was located in Sedan Street on the spot where the synagogue stands today. It housed auditoriums, a café, sport facilities, a library and training rooms.

As an art lover and collector, Georg Simon Hirschland was a member of the Essen museum society and belonged to the circle of personalities who energetically supported Dr. Gosebruch and Mayor Hans Luther in their efforts to acquire the "Osthaus'sche Sammlungen" (the Osthaus art collections) – which today personify culture in Essen. Dr. Franz Hirschland donated 250,000 Marks, Levi Hirschland 10,000 Marks and the Simon Hirschland company gave 1,000,000 Marks

to the fund for the Folkwang Museum. Other Essen Jews also gave substantial amounts to the museum, such as the Councilor of Justice Dr. Heinemann, who committed suicide in the “Kristallnacht” (Crystal Night), A. Grundmann, Max Stern, the firm Münzheimer & Co., and H. and L. Freudenberg. In the end, the “Osthaus’sche Sammlungen” cost 15 million Marks, most of which was provided by the “Kohlensyndikat” (coal syndicate) and other industrial establishments in the Ruhr area. Both of the mansions housing the Folkwang Museum, which officially opened on October 29, 1922, were gifts of Dr. Hans and Dr. Karl Goldschmidt. The first catalogue of the museum was written by Mrs. Agnes Waldstein, who was Jewish. The first treasurer of the Folkwang Museum Society, founded in 1922, was Dr. Georg Hirschland, who also initiated the efforts to acquire the controversial painting “Portrait of Faure as Hamlet” by Edouard Manet. Hirschland also campaigned for the transfer to Essen of frescos painted by Hans von Marées which were located in the German zoological station in Naples. This attempt, initiated by the painter Julius Meier-Graefe, a friend of Dr. Hirschland, failed due to the opposition of the Italian authorities.

Dr. Franz Hirschland had already provided in his will that his outstanding collection be given to the Folkwang Museum. He changed his legacy, however, when the National Socialists and Graf Baudussin, the successor to Curator Dr. Gosebruch, removed the abstract paintings from the museum and expelled the non-Aryan members from the museum society.

When Dr. Georg Hirschland wanted to emigrate in 1938, his art collection became a subject of negotiations. Because many of his paintings were considered as valuable cultural treasures they were on the prohibited list, what meant that their export out of Germany was not allowed. Despite the political climate, the museum society acknowledged the merits of the family, but believed that in order to rescue the paintings, the value of the collection had to be appraised and then purchased. The objective appraisal amounted to 500,000 Marks. The fact that the family received only 7,000 dollars of the appraised value is illustrative of the measures used by the authorities to virtually dispossess emigrating Jews by paying them only six to ten percent of the value of their property. During this period the Essen museum obtained paintings by C. D. Friedrich, Carus, Menzel, Rottmann, von Marees, Clausen-Dahl, Daumier, Van Gogh, and

Cezanne. After the War, most of them were returned to their former owners; only some 19th century pieces stayed in the museum.

After the government take-over, Dr. Georg Hirschland realized that it was absolutely necessary for German Jews, especially in times of persecution, to act as a unit. Together with Essen Rabbi Hugo Hahn, he pushed for an organizational union of the Jews and called together the

spokesmen for the Jewish communities in the Rhein province to meet together on July 23, 1933 in his apartment on the Franzenshöhe in Essen-Werden. At the meeting it was decided to form an independent “Reichs” representative

*Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland
born in Essen on July 10th, 1885
died in Scarsdale near New York on March 14th,
1942*

body of German Jews which would have as its President the well-known Rabbi Leo Baeck. The first official meeting was on September 17, 1933. Dr. Hugo Hahn and Dr. Georg Hirschland were elected to the advisory board. The tasks of the organization, which incidentally was the first central organization of Jews on German ground, were limited to social and welfare matters; other issues were not tolerated by the Nationalist Socialist state. Today not all Jews regard the “Reichsvertretung” positively since it did prevent some Jews from emigrating before it was too late. In accordance with the proclamation of the “Nürnberger Gesetze” (Nuremberg Laws) in 1935, the organization had to rename itself “Reichs representation of the Jews in Germany” because the term “German Jews” was not permitted. Eventually this was replaced by the name “Reich Association of the Jews”--The words “in Germany” had to be omitted – due to the 10th decree of the “Reichsbürgergesetz” (Reichs citizen law) of July 4, 1939. Other than this new Jewish umbrella organization only the Jewish Cultural Federation and the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency remained independent. The Reichs Association became against its will an instrument for enforcing deportation, eventually it was led by the National Socialist Heydrich; its activities ended on March 1, 1943.

Although the national socialist state had deprived the Jews of their citizenship, the owners of the Hirschland banking house stayed in Essen for another few years after the “Machtübernahme” (takeover of power). In 1937/38 the first negotiations took place with Dr. Gotthardt von Falkenhaus, who since 1935 had been the director of the “Deutsche Bank” in Essen, and with the head office in Berlin. On Hirschland’s suggestion, on October 4, 1938 the banking house was taken over by the limited partnership of Burkhard & Co. whose capital was principally in Essen’s banks and major enterprises. Frhr. von Falkenhaus as an individual liable partner had initially a relatively low capital rate. A. Meyer-Struckmann and Graf Frinck von Finck von Finckenstein entered as executives and individually liable partners after the war. After the end of the war, the Hirschland family was involved as a limited partner of the bank.

It should be added that Käte Heinemann, who was working as a specialist in the exchange department of the Hirschland banking house, was dismissed after the company was arianized. She was just able to emigrate to the USA via Spain on July 15, 1941. Although a party member, a man who was closely related to the banking house had warned her before her imminent deportation, “You are too valuable to die.” Her father, Harry Heinemann and his wife starved to death in Theresienstadt.

The Hirschland family was able to hastily leave Germany after paying the huge amounts required by the “Reichsfluchtsteuer” (Reich flight tax), the “Judenvermögensabgaben” (the Jewish capital levy) and contributions to the religious community as well as millions of marks to the Golddiskontbank in order to receive the permit for the export of personal property. In 1938 the family arrived in America via the Netherlands. Negotiations for restitution after the war led to the return of part of the property and to a silent partnership of the family with the Burkhardt banking house which merged with the Trinkausbank in Dusseldorf in 1971 and today continues the tradition of the Simon-Hirschland-Bank as a private bank under the company Trinkaus & Burkhardt.

Although the Hirschlands were one of the wealthy families, they shared a common fate with their co-religionists as the following information ascertained from family members will show. Relatives of their family died in concentration camps while others succeeded in emigrating

sometimes literally in the last minute. Their exit permits were always dearly purchased. Some members of the Hirschland family did not want to be reminded of their German origins after emigrating and assumed a new name. The Hirschlands of Essen who survived the period of persecution and destruction now live in the USA, Canada, South America, the Netherlands, England and Palestine and are to some extent active in other professions just as was once the case in Essen. Every branch of the large Hirschland family contributed considerably to the economic, cultural and civic life in Essen during the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century and it was especially because they frequently and voluntarily dedicated themselves to issues of general concern – Jewish and otherwise – that they rendered great service.

In addition to the Simon Hirschland banking house, Essen also had the banking business of Levi Hirschland in Viehofer Street, which in the 19th century became even more important than Simon Hirschland but had to close due to the crisis after the First World War. Also engaged in the banking business were the shipping firm Th. C. Spenger, established in 1814, and the wool trade firm of W&C Waldhausen, established in 1820. Other Jewish banking houses were: Münzesheimer & Co., the Rindskopf banking house in Steele, Cahn, Sprenger & Co., Hoffmann, as well as the Plaut banking house; all of which shut down with the end of inflation.

Dr. Moses and his son Dr. Fritz Hirschland

The Hirschlands not only made a name for themselves in Essen as bankers, but some achieved importance as physicians. One of the seven children of Salomon Hirschland who moved from Steinheim to Essen in 1811 was Moses Hirschland, born in Steinheim

<i>Dr. Moses Hirschland, born in Steinheim in 1810 died in Essen in 1888</i>
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in 1810. He is an early example of how the Jews embraced and pursued education as a basis for getting ahead. Moses Hirschland became the first Jewish high-school graduate who passed the college-entrance level exam at the Burg high school and hence opened the path to university study. He decided to study medicine. He was the first academically educated doctor--not counting the barber-surgeons of the Middle Ages--who settled down in Essen. Naturally he was much sought-after as a doctor. Among other patients he treated Alfred Krupp and his family; two letters written to him by Krupp attest to this. Moses Hirschland had a relationship

approaching friendship with Alfred Krupp and the otherwise often idiosyncratic Krupp was glad to get Hirschland's advice, even regarding the construction of the Hugel mansion. Also evidencing Hirschland's popularity was the fact that as a Jew and a young man of 37 years he was able to hold his seat on the city council for years after the passage of the Revised Municipal Ordinance, the Prussian ordinance of 1850 and the 1856 municipal ordinance for the province on the Rhein. Dr.

Undated letter of Alfred Krupp to Dr. Moses Hirschland

Moses Hirschland was married to Jacobine Heinemann, who was born in Essen on January 1, 1824 and who died in Essen on September 5, 1909, and had eight children with her. Moses Hirschland, who was honored with the Order of the Black Eagle, died in 1888 and was buried in the Jewish cemetery on Lazarett Street. His body was later moved to the Park Cemetery where his gravestone and that of his wife still commemorate them today.

Two of his eight children died in adolescence. His sons Eduard and Richard left Germany as young men because of waves of anti-Semitism and established a wholesale trade in textiles in England, with significant exports through all of Europe. His daughters Julie and Selma married bankers; the former married the banker Rosenbaum in Lippstadt, the latter the banker Ranshoff of the company Ranshoff and Spanken in Paderborn. The third daughter, Johanna, wed Sigmund Nathan in London whose textile business still exists.

The last of the sons, Salomon, called Fritz, was born on April 30, 1861 and following in his father's footsteps became a doctor. He was the first ear, nose and throat specialist who settled

*Dr. Fritz Hirschland
born in Essen in 1861
died in Westerbork concentration camp*

in Essen. Fritz Hirschland worked at Krupp's hospital, as medical examiner at the administrative offices of the railroad, at the public health insurance company in Essen, at the Ruhr miners association and as the theater doctor of the local municipal theater. Additionally, he had a significant private practice. His patients included well-known Essen personalities, such as the craftsman Karl Funke and the owner of the sheet rolling mill Schulz-Knauth. He and his wife participated actively in the cultural scene, especially in the theater life of the neighborhood. Fritz Hirschland was an

enthusiastic art lover and an excellent pianist. He often played duets with popular musicians in his own home that was always open to Essen artists.

*Claire Hirschland-Speyer
born in Leiden on July 26th, 1875
died in Bergen-Belsen
concentration camp in 1943*

His reputation was so great among colleagues even beyond Essen that he was asked to award the most famous singing instructor of the 19th century, Manuel Garcia (1805-1906) with the gold medal of the German

Association of Laryngologists on the occasion of Garcia's 100th birthday in London on March 17, 1905. Manuel Garcia, a brother of the then world-famous singer Felicity Malibran and of Pauline Viardot Garcia, was the inventor of the laryngoscope that is a valuable examination instrument for doctors to this day.

Even the International Association of Laryngologists honored Fritz Hirschland in 1961 on his one hundredth birthday.

In spite of his achievements, Fritz Hirschland, who had married the Dutch woman Claire Speyer, born in Leiden on July 26, 1875, died a wretched death as a victim of the National Socialists in the Westerbork concentration camp. His wife died in 1943 in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and one of his five sons, Erhard, died in Auschwitz.

The youngest of the other four sons, Herbert N. W. Hirschland, a banker by profession, was born in Essen on December 12, 1906 and now lives in the Netherlands.

He fled to the Netherlands due to the pogroms against the Jews. He was married to the gentile Trude Batke, who was born on August 17, 1901 and died before the end of the war on May 14, 1944. His marriage to the Aryan woman at first saved him from suffering the fate of his parents. After the death of his first wife – the marriage was childless – he supported the resistance-movement in his adopted country and escaped his National Socialist pursuers only by a frequent change of residence. After the war's end he married Hendrika Johanna van Reyn, who was born on June 20 in Den Haag. Of his two sons, Frits R. H. and Herbert H.P. Hirschland, only the first is still living, who works in the textile firm of his father, owns a phonograph record production company as well as nine music publishing houses and also manages Dutch artists

and music groups. He is the only living descendant of Dr. Moses Hirschland who still bears the name Hirschland, although Dr. Moses Hirschland had eight children and Fritz Hirschland was the father of five sons.

Additionally, Richard Hirschland's oldest son and brother to Fritz Hirschland, Sidney Hirschland, lives in London, but changed his name and is today known as Sidney Harvey. His children also bear the name of Harvey. Sidney Harvey, formerly called Hirschland, was born on January 17, 1895.

☛ **Hirschland, Cäcile** (maiden name Weiss)

born in Mainz, on January 26th, 1891
pronounced dead on December 31st, 1945
was deported to Izbica in 1942.

husband: Ludwig Hirschland, Banker
born in Essen on January 3rd, 1879
died on February 18th, 1922

son: Joe Hill, formerly Hirschland
born in Essen on January 17th, 1919
resident of Canada

daughter: Nelli Gaines (maiden name Hirschland)
born on February 18th, 1914
resident of USA

☛ **Hirschland, Clara** (maiden name Speyer)
born in Leiden (Netherlands) on July 26th, 1875
died in Bergen-Belsen on August 16th, 1944
emigrated from Essen to the Netherlands in 1929
arrested in 1943 and taken to the Westerbork concentration camp,
1944 deported to Bergen-Belsen, where she died

husband: Dr.med. Fritz Hirschland
ear, nose and throat specialist
died in Westerbork concentration camp on May 14th, 1943

son: Arthur Hirschland

born in Essen on July 5th, 1896
died in Essen on November 24th, 1919, studied medicine

son: Rudolf Hirschland
born in Essen on October 18th, 1897
Banker, died in Den Haag on April 2nd, 1972
resident of the Netherlands

son: Wilhelm
born on April 18th, 1899
died in Essen on March 5th, 1923, studied medicine

son: Ehrhard Bernhard Mathias Hirschland
born in Essen on November 20th, 1901
lawyer
died in Auschwitz on January 7th, 1942

son: Herbert Hirschland
born in Essen on December 20th, 1906
Banker, emigrated to the Netherlands
resident of the Netherlands

➡ **Hirschland, Franz Josef**
born in Dusseldorf on June 28th, 1925
emigrated from Essen to France in 1933
and later to Brazil
after school he had trading training at Brothers Alsberg in Bochum,
moved to Essen in 1929. In Brazil, he worked for the newspaper,
he was executive director of the small newspaper "La Plateija" from 1947-1950,
in 1951 of the newspaper "Diario de Noticias",
later he became recruiter of Consorcio Rio Grandense de Investimentos
resident in Brazil

➡ **Hirschland, Georg Dr.**
born in Essen on July 16th, 1885
died in Skarsdale on March 14th, 1942
emigrated with his family via the Netherlands to America in 1938
visiting professor at the University of New York
had to sell his collection of paintings to the city of Essen in 1939
proceeds: 500.000 Reichsmark, returned after the war
banking house Hirschland was Arianized on October 1st, 1938

wife: Elsbeth Hirschland (maiden name Panofsky)

born on February 16th, 1893

resident of New York

In addition to Dr. Georg Hirschland the following people also were involved in the bank: Kurt Hirschland, Gustav Harff, Erich-Otto Grünebaum, Kurt-Hermann Grünebaum.

In 1939 the security papers were sold to the German Bank in Berlin.

son: Hans Simon Hirschland

born on January 1st, 1920

died on December 17th, 1920

son: Heinz Eugen Hirschland

born in Essen on March 13th, 1925

daughter: Ellen Dorothea Hirschland-Triest

born in Berlin on May 17th, 1923

emigrated with her parents to the USA

☞ **Hirschland**, Hedwig (maiden name Seligmann)

born in Cologne on February 5th, 1885

died on January 24th, 1944

emigrated to France in 1939

husband: Heinrich Hirschland

died on December 13th, 1932

ran the company Hirschland & Frankenstein (grain whole sale trade)

it was dissolved in 1936

daughter: Marguerite Bosc (maiden name Hirschland)

born on February 18th, 1906

resident of France

☞ **Hirschland**, Henriette (maiden name Simons)

born in Dusseldorf on April 19th, 1889

resident of the USA

emigrated to Amsterdam in 1936, later to the USA

husband: Kurt Martin Hirschland, banker

born on May 14th, 1882

died on January 2nd, 1957

son: August Simon Hirschland

born on November 1st, 1911

died on July 20th, 1934

daughter: Marianne Henriette Hirschland

born on November 10th, 1912

son: Paul Michael Hirschland

born in Essen on March 22th, 1914

daughter: Ruth Schlesinger (maiden name Hirschland)

born in Essen on March 11th, 1920

➔ **Hirschland, Josef**

born in Essen on January 17th, 1919, bank employee

➔ **Hirschland, Margot** (maiden name Spielmann)

born on October 17th, 1917

resident in Argentina

emigrated with her foster mother Clara Spielmann to Argentina in 1936

➔ **Hirschland, Margot**

born in Essen on May 24th, 1920, student

➔ **Hirschland, Maria** (maiden name Stonys), non-Jew

born on November 30th, 1888

married on March 15th, 1921

formerly Essen, Schorn Street 4

husband: Ernst Hirschland

born in Essen on November 28th, 1871

pronounced dead on December 31st, 1945

was deported to the Theresienstadt concentration camp on July 21st, 1942

since then there is no trace of him

Divorce of marriage on July 18th, 1942, the divorce cancelled later

sales representative of a textile company

children of Ernst Hirschland's first marriage:

son: Heinz Louis Hirschland

born on August 9th, 1901

daughter: Käthe Bertha Drucker (maiden name Hirschland)
born on December 29th, 1899

➔ **Hirschland, Max**

born in Essen on July 10th, 1881

died in Theresienstadt on June 9th, 1944

deported to Theresienstadt in 1942

owner of the banking house Hirschland

private apartment: 133 Alfred Street – devastated in the “Kristallnacht” (crystal night),
estimated damage about 40,000 Reichsmarks

was student of the Burg High-School in Essen

was trained for the bank business in Berlin, London, Paris

daughter: Margot Panofky (maiden name Hirschland)

born on May 24th, 1920

resident of the USA

son: Charles Lewis Hannam

born on July 26th, 1925

resident of England

(change of name from Ludwig Hirschland)

➔ **Hirschland, Werner**

born in Dusseldorf on April 22th, 1919

resident of Israel

emigrated with the Youth-Alijah from Essen to Palestine in 1963

he was a merchant, but he was retrained as an agricultural worker before his emigration

soldier from 1942 till 1946

since 1955 independent settler

father: owner of a clothes shop in Essen