

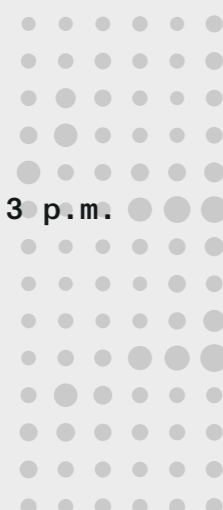


Program

Project



Memorial Signs for Necha and Abraham Schindler, Judith, Eli, Issachar Dow and Klara Steinberg, Michael and Mina Blumenberg, Eva and Leon Mandel, Klara Krippel



Wednesday, June 18, 2025

3 p.m.

Memorial event

Jüdisches Gemeindezentrum, Burda Room
St.-Jakobs-Platz 18, 80331 Munich
U-Bahn: Sendlinger Tor

- City Councillor Stefan Jagel
on behalf of the Mayor of the City of Munich
- Dr. h.c.mult. Charlotte Knobloch
President of the Jewish Community Munich
and Upper Bavaria
- Prof. Stefan Wimmer
Bavarian State Library Munich
- Members of the Schindler, Steinberg,
Blumenberg and Mandel families
- Benoît Blaser
District Committee 02 – Ludwigvorstadt-Isarvorstadt
- Simon Japha, accordion, and vocals:
Two songs written by Eliezer Schindler

4.30 p.m. (approx.)

Installation of the memorial signs for Necha and Abraham Schindler and Judith, Eli, Issachar Dow and Klara Steinberg

at their former residence at Buttermelcherstrasse 14
U-Bahn: Fraunhoferstrasse

- Rabbi Shmuel Aharon Brodman
Prayer: “El male Rachamim”

5.15 p.m. (approx.)

Installation of the memorial signs for Mina and Michael Blumenberg, Eva and Leon Mandel and Klara Krippel

at their former residence
at Westermuehlstrasse 37 (formerly 14)
U-Bahn: Fraunhoferstrasse

- Rabbi Shmuel Aharon Brodman
Prayer: “El male Rachamim”

**Please note that attendance at the memorial event
is only possible with prior registration at
erinnerungszeichen@muenchen.de.**

Memorial Signs mark places where people lived who were persecuted and murdered by the National Socialists between 1933 and 1945. They are made of brushed steel and gilded. There are two types – either a plaque on a facade or a stele on public property. With these Memorial Signs we are giving the victims of Nazi persecution, mostly forgotten today, a place back in the community of our city. These signs contain the most important dates of the respective life, details on their fate, and – wherever possible – a photographic likeness. The texts and the images are engraved into the metal with a laser. The perforated surface allows the information to be understood by touch. You would like to find out more about the project, apply for or sponsor a Memorial Sign? All the information you need, along with detailed biographies of the women, men, and children for whom there are already Memorial Signs, is available on the website: www.erinnerungszeichen.de.

Information

Photographs will be taken for press purposes. Please let us know if you do not wish to be photographed.

Photo credits

Michael Blumenberg: City Archive, Munich
Abraham Schindler: private collection
back of flyer: Tom Hauzenberger

Design

Dieckmann Design, www.dieckmann.design

Contact

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Website

www.erinnerungszeichen.de

Wednesday, June 18, 2025, 3 p.m.
Jüdisches Gemeindezentrum
(Jewish Community Center)
St.-Jakobs-Platz 18



Necha and Abraham Schindler, Judith, Eli, Issachar Dow and Klara Steinberg, Michael and Mina Blumenberg, Eva and Leon Mandel, Klara Krippel

Who were Necha and Abraham Schindler, Judith, Eli, Issachar Dow and Klara Steinberg, Michael and Mina Blumenberg, Eva and Leon Mandel, Klara Krippel?

Abraham Jitzach Schindler was born in Tyczin in what is now Poland on January 15, 1872, the son of the merchant Sender Schindler and his wife Bella. Nothing is known about his early life or the date of his marriage to **Necha Schindler**, née Tenzer. She was also born in Tyczin, on January 12, 1869. Her parents were Ruben and Hanna Tenzer. In 1903, the Jewish couple and their four children moved to Munich, where they had three more children. Their son, Salomon Schilder, was killed in 1915 fighting in the First World War.

Abraham Schindler ran a ritual food store from 1907 onwards at Buttermelcherstrasse 14, where the family also lived. He was joint chairman with Abraham Gidalewitsch of the Beth Jakob association, founded in 1925. He held the office of prayer leader in the synagogue in Reichenbachstrasse.

The family were persecuted and stripped of their rights following the Nazi seizure of power. The business was forced into liquidation in 1938. Abraham Schindler was supposed to be deported to Poland in October 1938 as part of the so-called "Polenaktion", the expulsion of Polish Jews from Nazi Germany. Since the Polish government had withdrawn the decree depriving all Jews living abroad of citizenship, he was able to return to Munich at his own expense. In early 1941, the couple were forced to move into a "Jew house" at Ickstattstrasse 11.

Necha Schindler died in Munich on December 28, 1940. Her husband lived from late 1941 onwards in the Jewish retirement home at Klenzestrasse 4, operated according to Jewish ritual practices, before being penned up in the "Judensiedlung" ("Jewish Quarter") Milbershofen at Knorrstrasse 148 in March 1942. The Gestapo (secret state police) deported Abraham Schindler to the Theresienstadt ghetto on July 23, 1942. He was murdered there on May 11, 1943.

Judith (Jehudit) Schindler, the daughter of Necha and Abraham Schindler, was born in Munich on December 26, 1910. In 1931, she married the rabbi **Eli (Eilzar) Steinberg**, who was born in Berlin on June 29, 1906, the son of the merchant Willy Steinberg and his wife, Hedwig. At first, they lived with her parents at Buttermelcherstrasse 14 in Munich, where their daughter, **Klara (Kela)**, was born on April 1, 1932, and their son, **Issachar Dow**, on November 7, 1933. The young family moved to Berlin in 1934 and lived at Alte Schoenhauser Strasse 53, where Gitel, Simon, David and Chana were born. We know nothing about the circumstances of their lives. The Gestapo (secret state police) deported the family to Riga on September 5, 1942, where they were probably murdered three days later in the forest of Bikernieki. We do not know what happened to Issachar Dow Steinberg. His deportation is not documented. Judith Steinberg's brothers managed to emigrate to the USA and Israel with their families. Her sisters were murdered with their husbands and children during the Shoah.

Mina (Miri) Blumenberg was the sister of Abraham Schindler. She was born in Tyczin on March 6, 1860 and in 1880 married the travelling salesman **Michael (Mechl) Blumenberg**, born on January 16, 1856, also in Tyczin. The family moved to Munich with their children in 1906 and from 1914 onwards lived at Westermuehlstrasse 14 (today 37). Michael Blumenberg worked for the company Kodrisch & Sandgruber, a furniture and furnishings shop. Following the Nazi seizure of power, their two sons, Lazar and Simon, managed to emigrate. As the Blumenbergs could no longer be transported, they escaped the "Polenaktion", the expulsion of Polish Jews from Nazi Germany, in 1938, but were driven out of their flat and likewise had to live in the "Jew house" at Ickstattstrasse 11. Mina Blumenberg died in Munich on September 25, 1941. Michael Blumenberg was forced shortly afterwards to move to the Jewish retirement home at Klenzestrasse 4. On June 11, 1942, the 86-year-old was deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto. On September 19, 1942, the SS deported him from there to the Treblinka extermination camp, where he was murdered on September 21 or 22, 1942.

Eva (Chawa) Mandel née Blumenberg was born in Tyczin on September 15, 1889, moved to Munich with her parents in 1906 and worked as a sales assistant. In 1919, she married the merchant **Leon (Arie Leib) Mandel**, who was born in Rzeszów on January 15, 1890, the son of Simon and Perel Mandel. The couple had two sons and a daughter. Leon Mandel ran a commission agency for laundry and linens at Westermuehlstrasse 14, where the family also lived.

Their sons emigrated to Palestine and the USA. In November 1938, the family were likewise forced to move into Ickstattstrasse 11. Eva and Leon Mandel escaped to Poland, possibly to Rzeszów, in the summer of 1939 with their daughter, **Klara Chana**, who was born in Munich on May 21, 1914. Klara Mandel married Mejer Krippel, probably in 1942. We do not know what happened to Eva and Leon Mandel or to their daughter Klara Krippel.



Left:
Michael
Blumenberg



Right:
Abraham
Schindler