



Memory Signs to Commemorate

Seven Members of the Jewish Sanger Family

Wednesday
May 24, 2023

- 11.00 a.m. WinzererstraÙe 68
- 12.30 p.m. TengstraÙe 32
- 1.30 p.m. HaimhauserstraÙe 2
- 3.45 p.m. Franz-Josef-StrauÙ-Ring 4
- 4.45 p.m. Maria-Einsiedel-Str. 4

Wednesday, May 24, 2023

11.00 a.m.

Commemorative ceremony

Rotunda in the Stadtarchiv Munchen
WinzererstraÙe 68
U2 Hohenzollernplatz
Trams 12 and 27, buses 53 and 59, 'Nordbad'

- Dr. Daniel Baumann
Head official at the Stadtarchiv Munchen
- City councillor Dr. Evelyne Menges
representing the Mayor of the
Landeshauptstadt Munchen
- Barbara Hutzelmann
Department of Arts and Culture/Public History,
Landeshauptstadt Munchen
- Nancy Freund-Heller
Family member and initiator
of the Memory Signs
- Jeffrey Heller
Primo Levi, Sh'mah
- Sandra Freund Coonley
Zelda, Each of Us Has A Name
- Nancy Freund-Heller
Psalm 92 Tzadkik Katamar
by Louis Lewandowski
- *Kaddish*

12.30 p.m.

Unveiling of the Memory Sign for Stephan Franz Sanger

at his former residence, TengstraÙe 32
U2 Hohenzollernplatz

- City councilor Dr Evelyne Menges
- Thomas Rock
- District committee 4 – Schwabing-West
- Nancy Freund-Heller and family members

1.30 p.m.

Unveiling of the Memory Sign for Selma Sanger

at her former residence,
HaimhauserstraÙe 2 (formerly 18)
U3/U6 Munchner Freiheit

- Janne Weinzierl
District committee 12 – Schwabing-Freimann
- Nancy Freund-Heller and family members

3.45 p.m.

Unveiling of the Memory Sign for Alfred Sanger

at his former residence,
Franz-Josef-StrauÙ-Ring 4
(formerly PrinzregentenstraÙe 8)
U4/U5 Odeonsplatz

- Dr Thomas Gruber
Head official at the Bavarian State Ministry of
Housing, Construction, and Transport
- Andrea Stadler-Bachmaier
District committee 01 – Altstadt-Lehel
- Nancy Freund-Heller and family members

4.45 p.m.

Unveiling of the Memory Signs for Anneliese, Berta, Irene, and Fritz Sanger

at their former residence,
Maria-Einsiedel-StraÙe 4
U3/U6 Thalkirchen

- Dr Ludwig Weidinger
District committee 19 – Thalkirchen-Obersendling-
Forstenried-Furstenried-Solln
- Nancy Freund-Heller and family members

The ceremonies are in English and German.

Program

What are Memory Signs?



Memory 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 faade 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 our website: www.erinnerungszeichen.de.

Information

The ceremonies are in English and German. Photos will be taken at the ceremonies for media purposes. Please let us know if you do not wish to be photographed.

Photo credits

Anneliese, Irene, and Fritz Sanger: private
Alfred, Stephan Franz, and Selma Sanger:
Stadtarchiv Munchen
Young people on this page: Tom Hauzenberger

Design

Dieckmann Design, www.dieckmann.design

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Who were Stephan Franz and Selma Sanger, Alfred Sanger, and Anneliese, Irene, Berta and Fritz Sanger?

Berta, Siegfried Friedrich (Fritz), Alfred, and Stephan Franz Sanger were four of the five children of the civil engineering entrepreneur Julius Sanger and his wife Rosa. The Jewish family lived in Augsburg. Only their daughter Elsie was able to emigrate and survived the Shoah.



Berta Sanger



Anneliese Sanger

Berta Sanger was born on June 26, 1890. Little is known about her life. She did not learn a profession and never married. **Fritz Sanger** was also born in Augsburg, on September 12, 1891. An officer, he fought on the front during the First World War. Later he served as a reservist and achieved the rank of lieutenant. He graduated as a building engineer from Munich's polytechnic university in 1919. Along with his brother Stephan Franz Sanger, he was proprietor of the firm J Kleofass & Knapp in Augsburg, which specialized in civil engineering, ferro concrete, and the installation of sanitary facilities. On August 23, 1932, he married Irene Lehmann, the daughter of Sigmund Lehmann and his wife Karoline. **Irene Sanger** was born in Nuremberg on April 26, 1904. Relatives have described Irene Sanger as a friendly person with a gentle nature. Their daughter **Anneliese Sanger** was born on June 27, 1933, in Augsburg. She attended elementary

school and was a good pupil. She witnessed how her father was taken to the Dachau concentration camp during the "Night of Broken Glass" pogrom. While imprisoned, the SS forced him to sell the firm – the family had now lost its livelihood. He was released from the camp on December 15, 1938. In September 1939 the family moved to Munich and lived in the Maria-Einsiedel-Strae 4. Berta Sanger also moved to Munich. Fritz Sanger worked as the superintendent at the Jewish training workshops. The family's attempts to leave Germany failed. On April 4, 1942, the Gestapo deported all of the family to the Piaski ghetto. As the speaker of the Munich transport, Fritz Sanger stood up for the deportees and succeeded in having the bath- and washrooms in the ghetto repaired. The family was transferred to the Sawin labour camp. Inhuman conditions reigned in all these camps. When and where Berta, Irene, Anneliese, and Fritz Sanger died is unknown.

Alfred Sanger was born in Augsburg on September 3, 1894. He attended a high school that focused on economics before studying mechanical engineering in Munich. After graduating he was appointed head of the Munich branch of Kleofass & Knapp. In 1913 he commenced studying civil engineering at the Munich polytechnic university but volunteered for military service in 1914. After the war he continued to serve as a reservist and was promoted to lieutenant. He completed his degree in 1921. Alfred Sanger married in 1927 but the couple divorced. He lived

in Prinzregentenstrae 8 from 1936 until the "Night of Broken Glass" pogrom. The Gestapo imprisoned him in the Dachau concentration camp on November 11, 1938, and first released him on December 15, 1938. From the end of 1938 he lived with his brother Fritz at Maria-Einsiedel-Strae 4. On November 20, 1941, the Gestapo deported Alfred Sanger to Kaunas, where SS men shot him on November 25, 1941.

Stephan Franz Sanger was born on April 2, 1897, in Augsburg. He attended a high school focusing on classic languages and studied civil engineering at the Charlottenburg polytechnic university. He too worked at Kleofass & Knapp. During the First World War Stephan Franz Sanger served in the field artillery. In Berlin he married for the first time in 1923. In 1933 the couple moved to Munich, but a divorce followed. In 1935 Stephan Franz Sanger moved into Tengstrae 32, only to be forced to move out again in 1938. On July 3, 1939, he married Selma Rosenfelder, who was born on October 4, 1906, in Augsburg. **Selma Sanger** was the daughter of the merchants Sofie and Heinrich Hirsch Mordechai Rosenfelder and had four siblings. She attended the Maria Theresia School and was a stenotypist. In 1934 she moved to her widowed mother and lived in Haimhauser Strae 18 (today 2) in Munich, even after getting married. Sofie Rosenfelder would later write that Selma and Stephan Franz Sanger accompanied her to the Theresienstadt ghetto of their own accord. The deportation took place on July 22, 1942. Through the care they gave and their

workplaces, which enabled them to acquire food, Selma and Stephan Franz Sanger succeed in saving Sofie's life. On October 1, 1944, the SS deported Stephan Franz Sanger to Auschwitz, where he was murdered. Selma Sanger was also deported to Auschwitz, on October 6, 1944, where she too was murdered. Her mother died in 1956 in the United States.



Stephan Franz Sanger



Selma Sanger



Wedding photo Irene Lehmann und Fritz Sanger