



Walter Loebenberg on his first day in kindergarten. Waechtersbach, Germany, around 1930. Walter Loebenberg and his parents left Germany for the United States in 1939 in order to escape Nazi persecution. He later cofounded The Florida Holocaust Museum with his wife Edie.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Walter Loebenberg



Edie Loebenberg (née Lowengard), age 4, during Passover in front of a bakery owned by her grandparents. Biblis, Germany, April 1930. Edie's family left Germany for the United States in 1938 in order to escape Nazi persecution. Edie Loebenberg cofounded The Florida Holocaust Museum with her husband Walter. Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Edie Loebenberg



John and Irene Rinde from Przemyśl, Poland. Picture taken in Poland. John, Irene and their parents left the Lvov ghetto under assumed gentile identities (John and Irene's mother first purchased original documents from their chauffeur's sister, and later had new documents prepared by a forger in Lvov). They moved to Lublin, Poland and survived as gentiles. After the war the family moved to France and then to the United States.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Holocaust Museum, courtesy of John Rinde



The Kovner and Tabachowicz families on summer vacation in Pospieszki, Poland, 1932. Only two people in the picture survived the Holocaust, Mary Wygodski seen second from left in the first row, and Ber Kovner in a white shirt in the back row.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Mary Wygodski



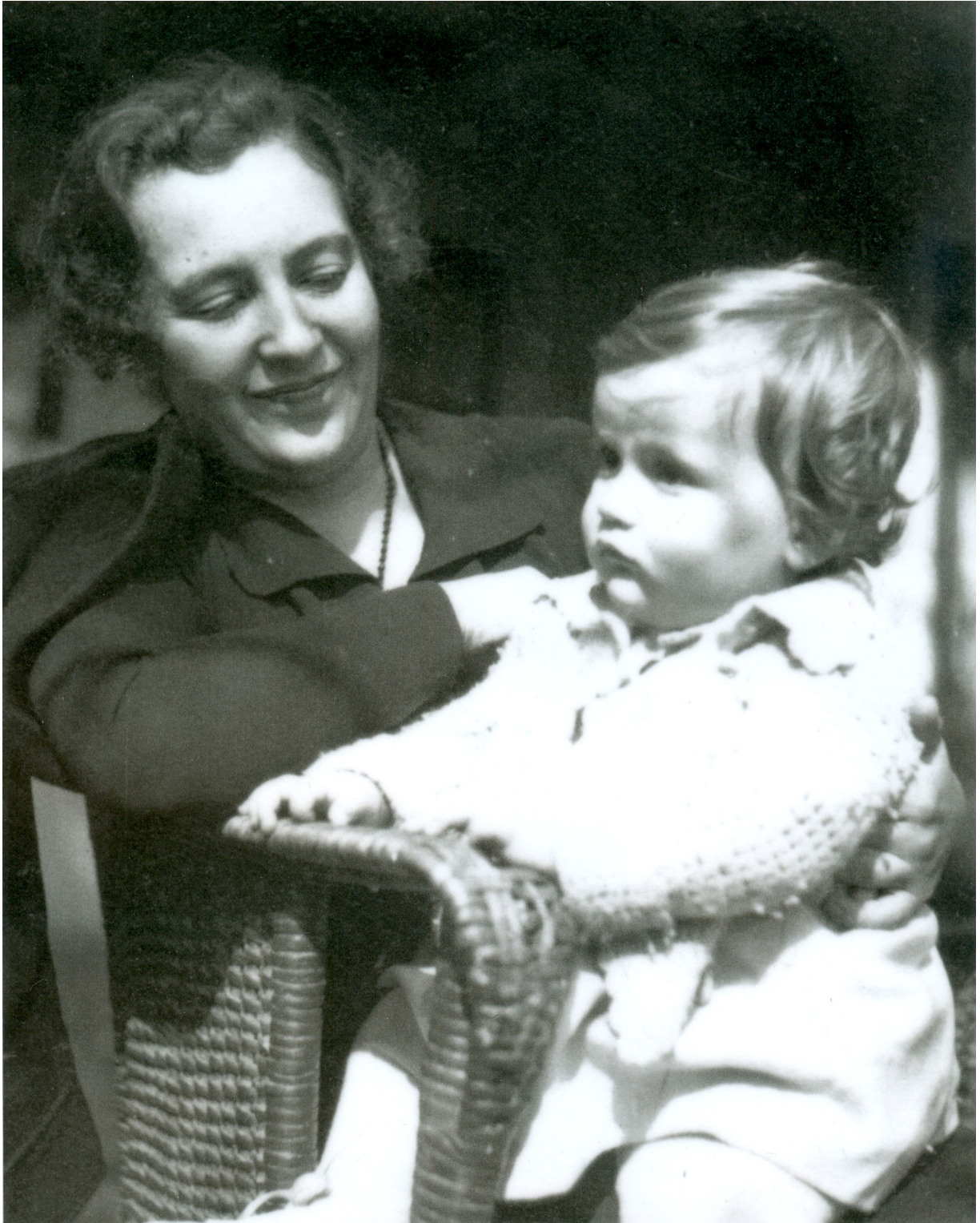
Ed Herman with his dog before the war. Ed was in the Warsaw ghetto where his mother arranged to smuggle him to the “Aryan” side to pass as a gentile among non-Jews. Eventually she sent him to Hungary, where he was saved in an orphanage. His parents also survived.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Ed Herman



Eva Gerson (née Kaiser) in kindergarten before the war. Eva was sent to Theresienstadt and survived several camps, including Auschwitz-Birkenau. Liberec, Czechoslovakia, 1934

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Eva Gerson



Emilia Szasz with her mother Magda Rosenberg Szasz. Both perished at Auschwitz-Birkenau in 1944. Emilia was 6 years old and Magda was 38.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Judith Szentivanyi



Judith Szentivanyi (née Szasz) with her mother Magda from Miskolc, Hungary. Judith survived several camps, including Auschwitz-Birkenau, where her mother and little sister were separated from her during the initial selection and perished in the gas chambers. (Judith speaks at our Museum)

Photo credit: Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Judith Szentivanyi



Salomon Schrijver b. May 25, 1917 and his wife Flora (née Mendels) b. Oct 15, 1919 on their wedding day in Amsterdam, Holland. Both were deported from Holland to Sobibor in German-occupied Poland on July 9, 1943, and murdered at the death camp. Salomon was 26 years old, Flora was 24.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Sam Schryver



Below: Lotte Rothschild Moch photographed in Stuttgart, Germany. Lotte came with her family to the U.S. in 1938 after Kristallnacht.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Barbara Moch

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Moishe Bercovic, deported from Czechoslovakia to Auschwitz-Birkenau and murdered in approx. 1942. He was married and had 4 children.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Marie Silverman (Moishe's granddaughter)

Ellen Bernstein and Rolf Salomon in Bonn, Germany, in 1937 or 1938. Rolf perished during the Holocaust.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Ellen Bernstein



Jacqueline Albin (née Ach) with her parents and grandparents – Therese Ach, Joseph Ach, Flore Dreyfus Ach, Salomon Ach – in front of the grandparents' apartment in Gex, France, in July 1938. Jacqueline's grandparents were arrested by the French police in March 1944 and sent to Drancy from where they were deported on Convoy #69 to Auschwitz-Birkenau. They were gassed upon arrival on March 10, 1944. Salomon was 70 years old, Flore was 66.

Photo credit: The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Jacqueline Albin



Katia Tabachowicz with her daughter Golda. They were both deported from the Vilna ghetto and murdered in 1943. Golda was 10 years old at the time.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Mary Wygodski (Katia's niece)



Faiwel Tabachowicz, 1897-1944. He was deported from the Vilna ghetto to the Klooga camp in Estonia where he perished.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Mary Wygodski (Faiwel's daughter)



David Wajnberg from Warsaw, Poland. Perished during the Holocaust.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Halina Kramarz-Herman (David's granddaughter)



Henriette de Leeuw, born on May 14, 1921. Deported from Holland to Sobibor in German-occupied Poland and murdered on June 4, 1943 at the age of 22. Henriette was engaged to Sam Schryver. Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Sam Schryver



Sam Schryver with fiancée Henriette de Leeuw who perished in Sobibor. Amsterdam, Holland
Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Sam Schryver



Sophia and Joseph Glasbeek, on their wedding day in Amsterdam, Holland. Sophia, b. March 7, 1924, and Joseph, b. April 21, 1923, had a baby girl, Marianne, born in the Westerbork transit camp on June 5, 1943. Sophia was deported with Marianne to Auschwitz-Birkenau on September 3 of that year. Joseph's deportation came on March 31, 1944. The whole family perished.

Photo credit: courtesy of Monique Keppler (Sophia and Joseph's niece)



Lotte Treidel, born Feb 15, 1925 in Bonn, Germany. Deported on July 19, 1942 and murdered at an unknown location at the age of 17. The picture comes from Ellen Bernstein's autograph book.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Ellen Bernstein (Lotte's cousin)

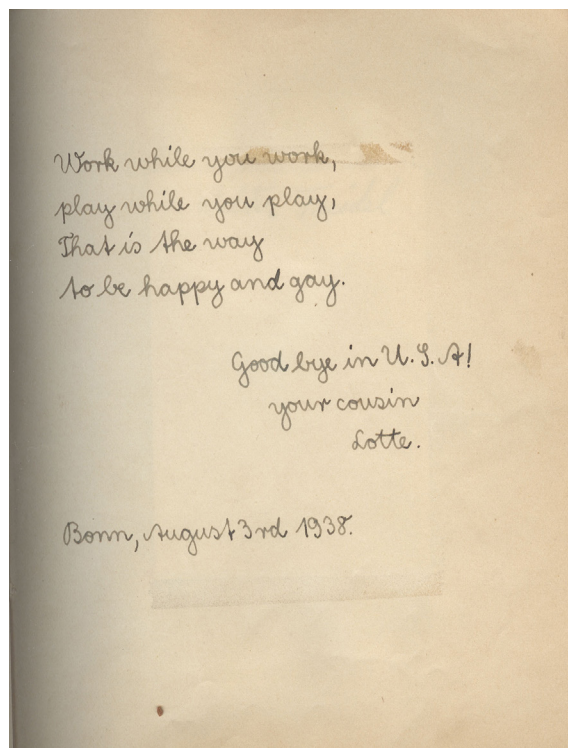


This autograph book was given to Ellen Bernstein (née Herschmann) by a school friend before she emigrated to the United States with her family. It has photographs of most of the contributors which included school friends and extended family. Many of them perished in the Holocaust.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Ellen Bernstein

Page from autograph book, written by Lotte Treidel.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Ellen Bernstein



Ellen Bernstein (née Herschmann) emigrated to the United States from Bonn, Germany with her parents and older sister in 1938 in order to escape Nazi persecution.

Photo credit: The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Ellen Bernstein



This pin seen in Ellen’s passport picture was given to her by her father.

Photo credit: The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Ellen Bernstein



Jeanette (Bornstein) and Marie (Silverman) Bercovic on an outing with their parents in Belgium. The family escaped to France where they were caught and placed in an internment camp. Eventually Marie and Jeanette were smuggled out of the camp and survived by passing as “Aryans” with the help of French resistance.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Marie Silverman



Holocaust Survivor Toni Rinde with her rescuers' cat during the Holocaust in Poland. As a toddler, she was hidden by a Polish family from 1941 to 1945. She was provided with false papers and raised as a Catholic. After the war, she was reunited with her parents.

Photo credit: The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Toni Rinde



SA pickets distribute boycott pamphlets to German pedestrians. The sign held by one of them reads: 'Attention Germans. These Jewish owners of [five and dime] stores are the parasites and gravediggers of German craftsmen. They pay starvation wages to German workers. The chief owner is the Jew, Nathan Schmidt.' Berlin, Germany April 1, 1933

Photo credit: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park



Germans pass by the broken shop window of a Jewish-owned business that was destroyed during Kristallnacht. Berlin, Germany, November 10, 1938

Photo credit: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park



View of the smoking chimney of the Hadamar Institute where almost 15,000 men, women, and children were murdered between 1941 and March 1945 as part of the Nazi “euthanasia” program.

Photo credit: Archive of the Diocese of Limburg, collection of Father H. Becker



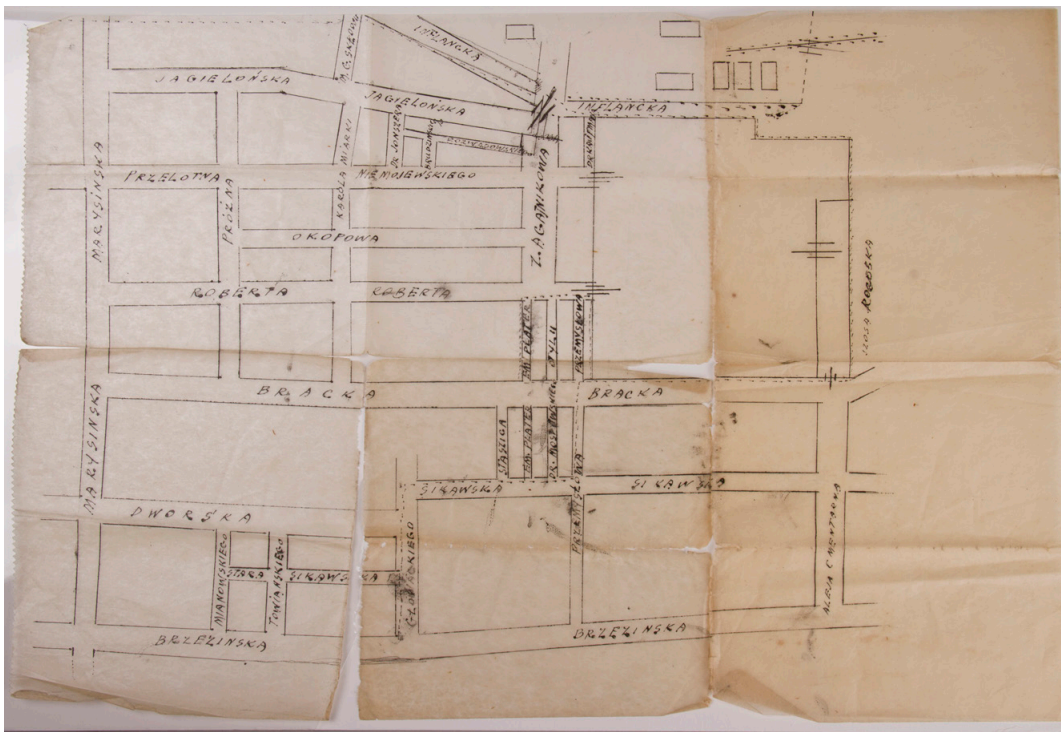
Part of the core exhibition at The Florida Holocaust Museum. The large image in the background shows one of the mass rallies of SA on the “Day of the SA and the SS” when some 120,000 men assembled in the Luitpoldarena before Hitler. Nuremberg, Germany, between 1935 and 1938

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum



Jewish refugees aboard the MS St. Louis attempt to communicate with friends and relatives in Cuba, who were permitted to approach the docked vessel in small boats. The refugees were refused entry into Cuba and the United States. The ship was forced to return to Europe. June 1939

Photo credit: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park



Map of the Lodz ghetto

Benjamin Frankel, father of Solomon Frankel, sketched this map of the Lodz ghetto from memory shortly after liberation. Both were confined to the Lodz ghetto after the Germans occupied Poland and were deported on the same transport to Auschwitz.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Solomon Frankel



With this camera, Sam Schryver took clandestine photos. Schryver born in Amsterdam, Holland, joined the Dutch Underground immediately after German Occupation. As part of the Underground, he helped forge passports and identification cards.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum. Donated by Samuel Schryver



This yellow Star of David printed with “Jood” (the Dutch word for Jew) was worn by Sam Schryver. As of April 29, 1942, all Jews living in the Netherlands were required to wear the star at all times.

Photo credit: The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Sam Schryver



Warsaw, Poland. A woman selling armbands in the ghetto, 09-19-1941. Picture taken by a German soldier, Heinz Joest.

Photo credit: Photo Archive, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem

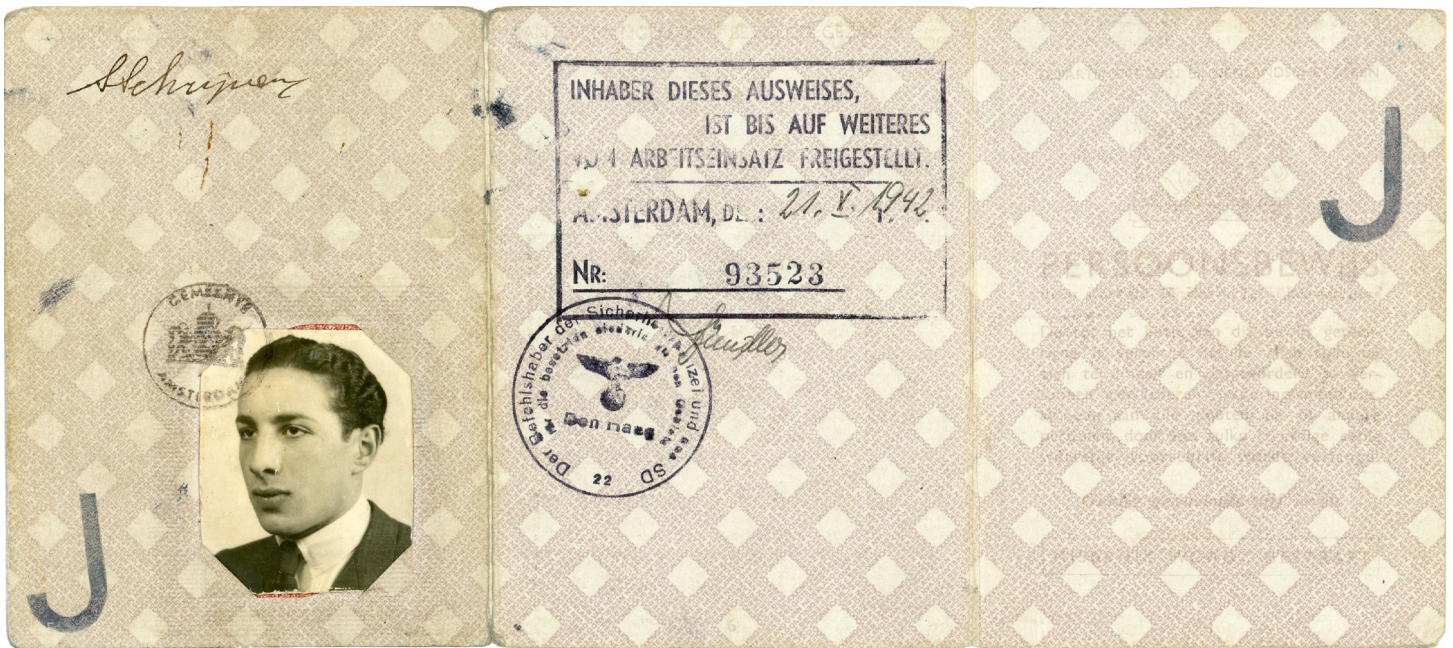


Members of the Bielski partisan unit which accepted men, women and children. Belarus, c. 1942-1943.
Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Jack Kagan



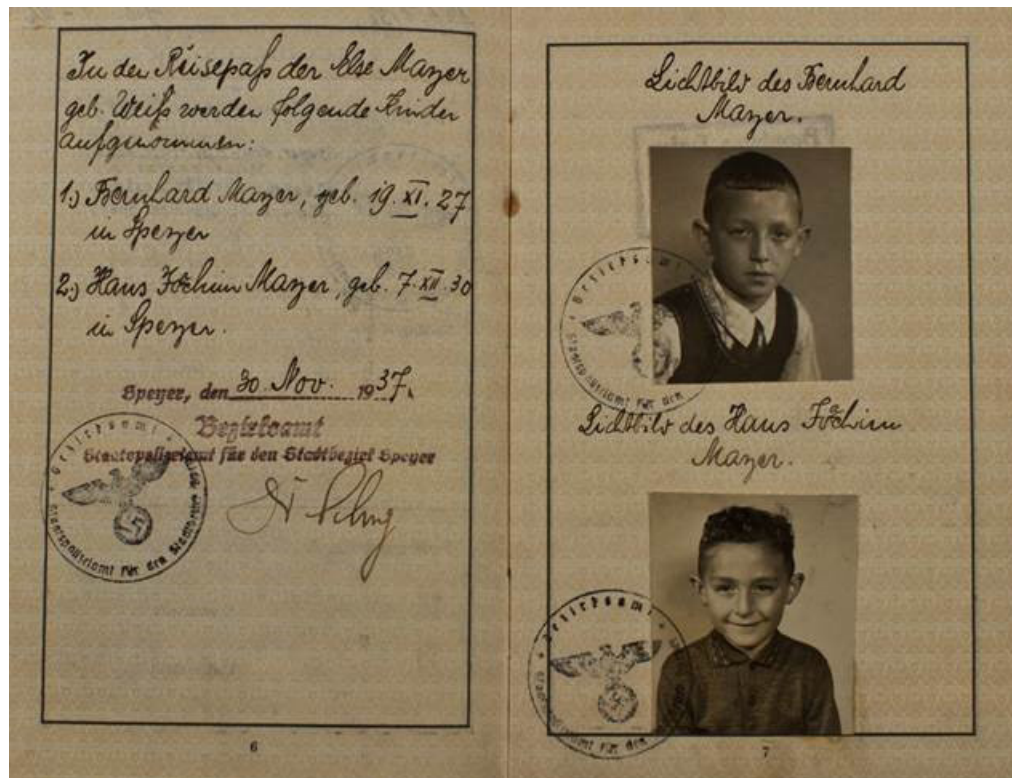
A German policeman aims a rifle at a woman and a child. Ivangorod, Ukraine, 1942

Photo credit: Photo Archive, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem



This identification card was issued to Samuel Schryver during World War II. Schryver was born in Amsterdam in 1922. After the Nazi occupation of Holland, he became involved in the Dutch Underground and smuggled ration coupons and forged documents to Jews in hiding. Later he was captured and deported to Westerbork in February 1944. A few days before liberation of the camp, Schryver escaped in order to alert the allies about the camp and the one thousand prisoners being held there. He returned to Westerbork on April 12, 1945 with the Canadian forces to liberate the camp. Jews had their ID stamped with a "J".

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, on loan from Samuel Schryver

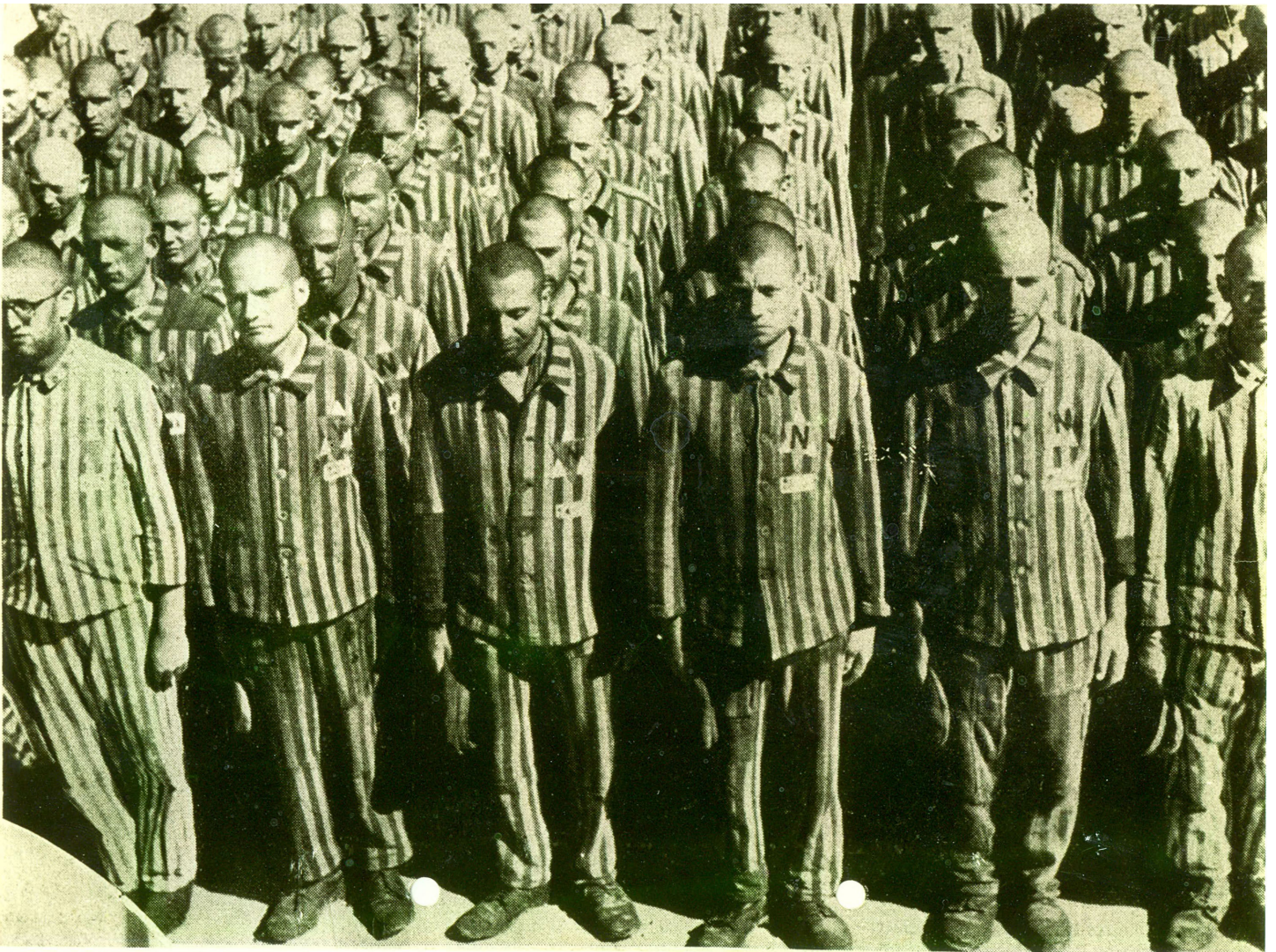


Passport of Else Mayer with photographs of her two sons, Bernhard and Hans. Else and her sons emigrated to the United States from Speyer, Germany in 1938 (her husband left for the U.S. in 1937 and helped arrange their arrival) in order to escape Nazi persecution.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Jack (Hans) Mayer



The men's line (left) is advancing towards a SS soldier while in the background the women's line is going through a selection, 05-27-1944. Part of an album known as "The Auschwitz Album" of photos taken by SS photographers in Auschwitz-Birkenau during the arrival of a transport of Hungarian Jews, 1944. Photo credit: Photo Archive, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem



February 28, 1941 – Dutch Jews wearing prisoner uniforms marked with a yellow star and the letter “N,” for Netherlands, stand at attention during a roll call at the Buchenwald concentration camp in Germany. In the second row, second from left, is Hermann Schrijver, born May 21, 1914. Hermann was then sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria where he died on September 20, 1941 at the age of 27.

Photo credit: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Gedenkstaette Buchenwald. Photograph printed with permission by Sam Schryver (Hermann’s cousin)



Wooden-soled boots worn by a camp inmate.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Milton Kohn



Concentration camp jacket

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Milton Kohn

Concentration camp pants worn by Arthur Schwartz while he was a prisoner at Dachau.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Auraylia Schwartz, wife of Arthur



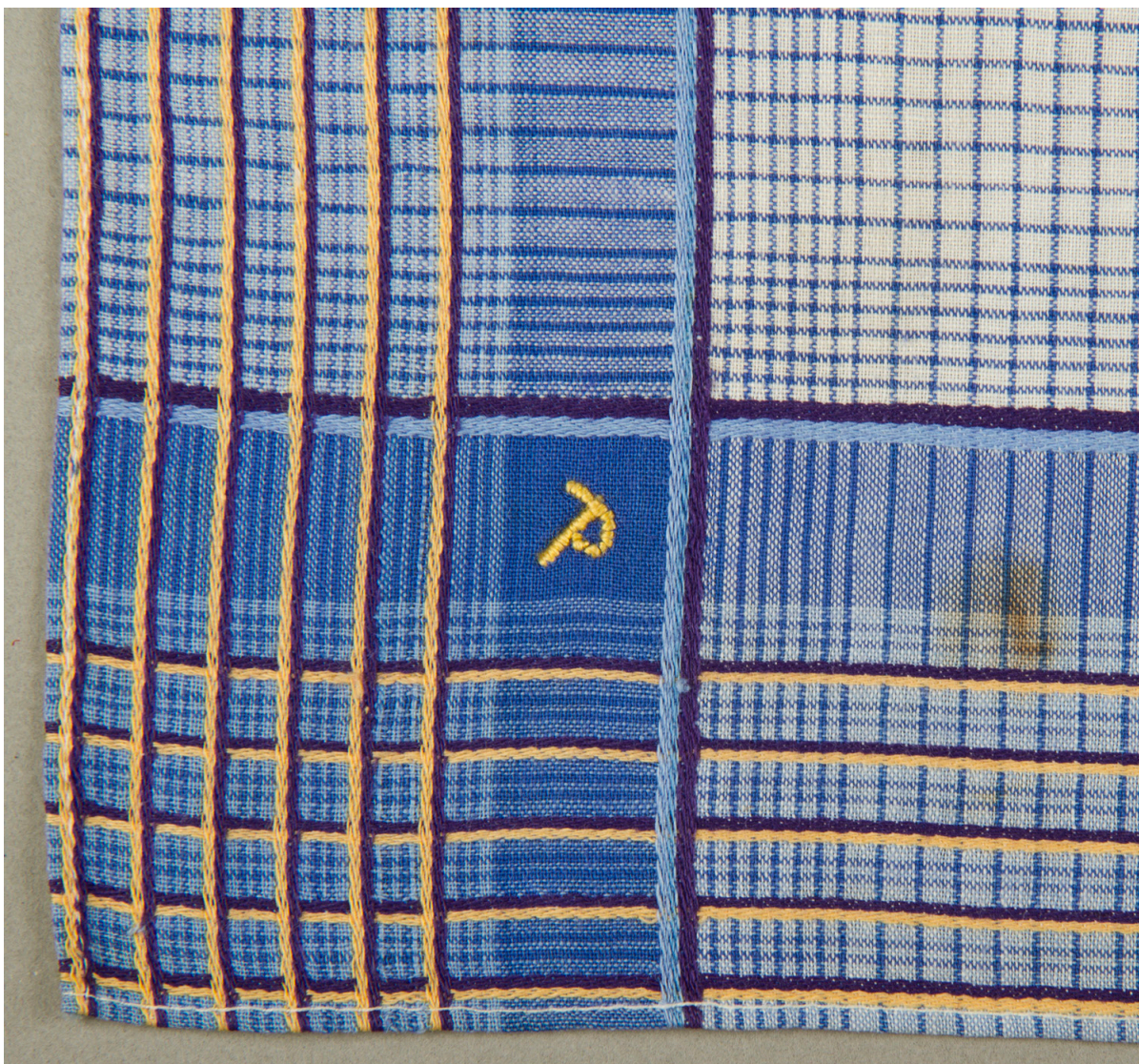
Camp inmates on a death march. Dachau, Germany, 1945

Photo credit: Photo Archive, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem



Josef and Alfred Lamzek with a name card intended to help any of their surviving family members locate them at the Kloster Indersdorf DP camp. This photograph was published in newspapers to facilitate reuniting the family. Both twins eventually died of illnesses at the DP camp.

Photo credit: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum



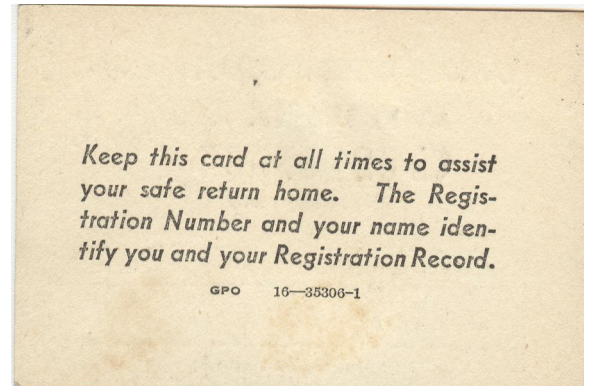
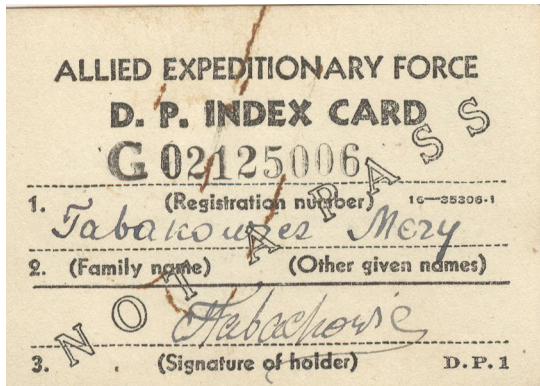
Handkerchief given to Lisl Schick (née Porges) by her mother before leaving on the Kindertransport to England from Vienna, Austria. Lisl was sent on the Kindertransport when she was 11 years old with her seven-year-old brother Walter. Walter and Lisl were eventually reunited with their parents and settled in New York in 1945.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Lisl Schick



A blouse worn by Marie Silverman (née Bercovic) while passing as an Aryan in France. Marie was originally from Belgium but her family escaped to France where they were eventually arrested and sent to an internment camp. Marie and her sister Jeannette were then smuggled out of the camp by the French resistance and placed at a boarding school in Vence, France where they survived by passing as "Aryans." Marie wore that blouse during performances of the school's dance group which she belonged to.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Marie Silverman



I.D. card of Mary Wygodski (née Tabachowicz) from a D.P. camp where she stayed after the liberation. Mary and her family were in the Vilna ghetto, then they were separated and sent to different camps. She lost her parents, her brother, and numerous other family members.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Mary Wygodski



Magda Quittner, an American citizen, was living in Hungary with her aunt and uncle, when the Nazis arrived to take them to a ghetto. A Nazi soldier grabbed Magda's gloves and threw them on the ground, saying that she "wouldn't need them where [she was] going." After he turned away, she retrieved the gloves and put them in her pocket. This is an example of unarmed resistance: although a small action, Magda's gloves symbolize her refusal to give in.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum, courtesy of Magda Quittner



An original boxcar of the type used by the Nazis for deportations of innocent human beings. The FHM had it authenticated and it was used during the Holocaust. Boxcar #1130695-5 was obtained by the Museum's founder, Walter Loebenberg, from Poland.

Photo credit: Permanent collection of The Florida Holocaust Museum