



## Installation at the location



## Daniel Salomon and his wife Fanny lived at Wahmstraße 42.



Building at Wahmstraße 42; photograph: Heidemarie Kugler-Weimann, 2008

## Inscriptions of the installations:

HIER WOHNTE  
**DANIEL SALOMON**  
 JG. 1874  
 DEPORTIERT 1941  
 ERMORDET IN  
 RIGA

HIER WOHNTE  
**FANNY SALOMON**  
**GEB. JONASS**  
 JG. 1881  
 DEPORTIERT 1941  
 ERMORDET IN  
 RIGA

installation  
 12 April 2008

Their flat was on the first floor of the wing, in the rear of the building that is still standing there. They both came from Kiel. Daniel Salomon was born on 4 May 1874, and his wife Fanny Jonass on 3 May 1881.

Little is known about them. Daniel Salomon was employed as a messenger and registered in Lübeck since 1929. What remains unclear is whether he was related to the other Salomons in Lübeck.

The couple had two sons. Their elder son Siegfried was born on 17 July 1909 in Kiel, his younger brother Israel on 8 February 1913 at Bad Mergentheim, not far from Würzburg. In the summer of 1939 Israel was able to escape to England, whereas Siegfried informed the police in 1936 that he was moving to Hamburg.

In a police administration file we also find three hand-written applications by the Salomon couple among the many documents by which the Jewish population had to adopt the compulsory additional first names of "Sara" and "Israel" at the end of 1938. As only one other family from Lübeck attempted to do, they tried to apply for a change of their first names, in order to avoid the adoption of the compulsory additional names of "Sara" and "Israel":

*„Lübeck, 29 September 38  
 To the Reichsinnen-Ministerium! (To the German home secretary)  
 Referring to the new Reichsgesetz (law) on changing Jewish first names, I request on behalf of my wife, who is now called Fanny, that she may adopt the name 'Frommet', and on my behalf that I may adopt the name 'Dan'.  
 I kindly ask permission for this change of names.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 D.Salomon  
 Lübeck Wahmstraße 42 ptr.”*

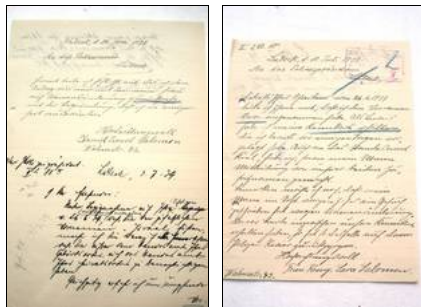
The names applied for, Frommet and Dan, were on the list of so-called Jewish first names, which had been published by the decree of 17 August 1938. The Salomon couple's application first worked its way through the official process, as the application forms for the change of names were completed and forwarded. But then two different statements followed. First Daniel Salomon wrote:

*„Lübeck, 26 June 1939  
To the Lübeck police station,  
Herewith I want to inform you that I want to withdraw my and my wife's application for the change of our names, the reason is that I shall emigrate soon.  
  
Yours faithfully,  
Daniel Israel Salomon  
Wahmstraße 42”*

The hand-written note on the letter of 3 July '39 by the chief of police demands that Daniel and Fanny Salomon make a statement adopting the additional first names of "Israel" and "Sara" respectively and that they also inform the registrar's office of their hometown Kiel about it.

*„Lübeck, 10 July 1939  
To the police headquarters, Lübeck  
Referring to your letter of 26 June 1939 I inform you that I have adopted the first name Sara. As proof I have received my identity card, which I have already presented at the police headquarters a few days ago. I have also informed the registrar's office of Kiel, as has my husband, about both our additional first names.  
I also want to note that my husband has written his application for the change of names in September last year. As we both have meanwhile received our identity cards, he has withdrawn the same at the police station.  
Yours faithfully,  
Frau Fanny Sara Salomon  
Wahmstraße 42”*

On the back there is the annotation by the chief of police that the matter is settled as the identity cards have been received by the Salomons.



Letter from Daniel Salomon of 26 June 1939 with annotations by the chief of police

Letter from Fanny Salomon of 10 July 1939

We can only speculate about the background of these letters. Therefore, it has been suggested that for the emigration process passports / identity cards were needed, possibly within a short period of time. The change of names as originally applied for might have entailed delays. The date set for adopting the additional first names was 1 January 1939; from Fanny Salomon's letter we can definitely conclude that in the meanwhile pressure was exerted on the couple and they were threatened with up to four weeks in prison as punishment if they did not comply. Another lady from Lübeck had been sentenced to a fine of RM 100,- as well as two weeks in prison, as she hadn't declared the adoption of the additional first name in due time.

Fanny and Daniel Salomon were unsuccessful in their efforts to emigrate. They were both deported to Riga on 6 December 1941. At that time Fanny Salomon was 60 years old, her husband 67. Both of them would have been most likely among the people, who were shot at Bikernieki Forest near Riga in March.

## References in Addition to Standard Reference Materials:

- Adressbücher und Meldekartei der Hansestadt Lübeck (Address and Registration Records of the Hanseatic City of Lübeck) Archiv der Hansestadt Lübeck, Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung 109, 110, 123, 124
- Buch der Erinnerung, Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden, bearbeitet von Wolfgang Scheffler und Diana Schulle, München 2003
- Memorbuch zum Gedenken an die jüdischen, in der Schoa umgekommenen Schleswig-Holsteiner und Schleswig-Holsteinerinnen, hrsg. V. Miriam Gillis-Carlebach, Hamburg 1996
- Yad Vashem, The Central Database of Shoah Victims Names

Heidemarie Kugler-Weimann, April 2008

Translation: Martin Harnisch and Glenn Sellick, 2010

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