



Hans Hahn (1900 - 1969) and His Family

by David B. Marblestone



Prof. Hans Hahn
(photo: private)

Hans Hahn, the son of Sigmund and Lina (Schwarzbauer) Hahn, was born in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1900. Hans Hahn grew up in Nuremberg. Most of his adult life was spent outside Germany. He lived in Belgium, Peru, and then the United States, where he was a professor of psychology at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1969, Hans Hahn and his wife Anna Kiesecker Hahn returned to Germany. He died in Nuremberg in August 1969. Anna Hahn died in Nuremberg in 1993.

The first version of this biography of Hans Hahn was based on (1) personal recollections of Robert Welch, who was Dr. Hahn's research assistant at Transylvania College (*Transylvania*) in the early 1960s, and (2) my research, including information from Gerhard Jochem of the Nuremberg City Archives.¹ I completed the first version of this biography in May 2013. Subsequently, I received information from Anneliese Krüger, nee Hahn, the daughter of Hans and Anna Hahn. Using information provided by Anneliese Krüger, I made a number of changes in the biography and completed this revision.

The first parts of the biography are a summary of my information on Hans Hahn's grandparents, parents, and siblings. The next parts discuss the lives of Hans and Anna Hahn in Germany, Belgium, Peru, and the United States.

¹ My mother and Hans Hahn were second cousins, but I do not know if they ever met or corresponded with each other.

Abbreviations. The following abbreviations are used:

AHK e-mail--for e-mails from Anneliese Krüger

GJ e-mail--for e-mails from Gerhard Jochem.

RW e-mail--for e-mails from Robert Welch.

GenTeam.at--this website, based in Austria, includes extracts from Nuremberg birth, marriage, and death records.

Nadler tree--for the Oberndorfer family tree in Rajaa Nadler's book, *Der Jüdische Friedhof Ermreuth* (Ermreuth, Bavaria, 1998), p. 296.

In 2010, Transylvania's University Archivist sent me much material on Hans Hahn, including newspaper articles and college publications. My abbreviations for this material are explained below in footnotes.

1. The Grandparents of Hans Hahn

a. *Paternal Grandparents: Ferdinand Hahn and Jette Oberndorfer.* The father of Hans Hahn was Sigmund Hahn. Sigmund's parents were Ferdinand Hahn and Jette Oberndorfer.²

According to a Hahn family tree, Ferdinand Hahn was born in Altenkunstadt, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, in 1845.³ His parents were Simon Hahn (1798-1856) and Flora Hellmann (1804-1856).

On March 11, 1863, Ferdinand Hahn and Jette Oberndorfer were married in Nuremberg.⁴

Jette Oberndorfer was born in Ermreuth, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, on April 8, 1843. Her parents were Jesaias Oberndorfer (1807-1873) and Fanny Bauer (1816-1861).⁵

After their marriage, Ferdinand and Jette (Oberndorfer) Hahn lived in Nuremberg. Their first two children--Florentina (b. 1863) and Sigmund (b. 1865)--were born in Nuremberg.⁶

Ferdinand and Jette Hahn decided to emigrate to the United States. Ferdinand left first. I do not know when he left Germany, but it may have been in early 1866. I think that, by the fall of 1866, Ferdinand was living in Baltimore, Maryland.

² In 2008, I wrote a paper on *The Family of Ferdinand Hahn and Jette Oberndorfer*. That paper is available online: www.rijo-research.de. Since writing that paper, I have obtained additional information on the Hahn-Oberndorfer family.

³ In 2012, I received a Hahn family tree (Descendants of Hirsch Victor Hellmann) from Diana da Costa.

⁴ Marriage record, GenTeam.at.

⁵ Nadler tree; GJ e-mail (8-29-09). In December 2003, I wrote a paper on *The Family of Jesaias Oberndorfer and Fanny Bauer*. That paper is available online: www.rijo-research.de; www.americanjewisharchives.org; www.lbi.org/digibaeck. Since writing that paper, I have obtained much additional information on the Oberndorfer family.

⁶ Florentina Hahn, known as *Flora*, was born on Dec. 6, 1863. (Source: 1939 German minority census.) Sigmund Hahn was born on Dec. 29, 1865, (Sources: GJ e-mail (6-10-10); GenTeam.at.)

Later, Ferdinand's wife Jette and their two young children traveled to the United States. They arrived in Baltimore on October 22, 1866.⁷

By 1869, the Hahns were living in St. Louis, Missouri. Their daughters Emma (b. 1870) and Agnes (known as *Alice*) (b. 1872) were born in St. Louis.⁸

Around 1873, Ferdinand died in St. Louis. He was about 28 at the time of his death. After the death of her husband, Jette Hahn and her four children returned to Bavaria.⁹

Jette Hahn settled in Nuremberg. She died there on May 19, 1901.¹⁰ At the time of her death, she was 58. Jette Hahn was survived by her four children--Flora Caspary, Sigmund Hahn, Emma Hirschfeld, and Alice Caspary.¹¹

b. *Maternal Grandparents: Aron Schwarzbauer and Mina Oberndorfer.* Lina Schwarzbauer, the mother of Hans Hahn, was born in Nuremberg in 1874. Lina's parents were Aron Schwarzbauer and Mina Oberndorfer.

I think that Aron Schwarzbauer (known as *Arnold*) was born in Burghaslach, Bavaria.¹² I do not know the names of his parents or the date of his birth.

On July 12, 1870, Aron Schwarzbauer and Mina Oberndorfer were married in Nuremberg.¹³

According to the Nadler tree, Mina Oberndorfer was born in Ermreuth, Bavaria, on January 18, 1848. Her parents were Jakob Oberndorfer (1811-1892) and Elonora Braun (1818-1895).¹⁴

After their marriage, Aron and Mina Schwarzbauer lived in Nuremberg. Their children were born there. In addition to Lina (b. October 3, 1874),¹⁵ they had at least three other children--Ludwig (b. June 24, 1871), Paul (b. July 1, 1873), and Frieda (b. December 16, 1876).¹⁶

⁷ Jette Hahn traveled to the United States on *The Herman*. In addition to her children Flora and Sigmund, Jette Hahn traveled with her sister Sophie Oberndorfer (b. 1848) and their first cousin Fanny Oberndorfer (b. 1845).

⁸ In the U.S., Jette Hahn used *Henrietta* as her first name.

⁹ According to Anneliese Krüger, after the death of Ferdinand Hahn, Jette Hahn's brother David Oberndorfer traveled from Nuremberg to the United States in order to help Jette and her children return to Nuremberg. [AHK e-mail (6-5-14)] David Oberndorfer (b. 1858) was then a teenager.

¹⁰ GJ e-mail (8-29-09); GenTeam.at.

¹¹ Flora Hahn married Simon Caspary. Flora's sister Alice married Simon's brother Cesar Caspary. Emma Hahn's husband was Siegmund Hirschfeld.

¹² Source: *Our Family* by Heinz and Thea Ruth Skyte, www.rijo-research.de.

¹³ GenTeam.at.

¹⁴ Sources: Nadler tree; unpublished diary of Abraham Oberndorf, brother of Mina Oberndorfer. (After emigrating to the U.S., Abraham Oberndorf changed his last name to Oberndorf).

Mina Schwarzbauer's father Jakob Oberndorfer was a brother of Jesaias Oberndorfer, the father of Jette Hahn. Thus, Jette (paternal grandmother of Hans Hahn) and Mina (maternal grandmother of Hans Hahn) were first cousins.

¹⁵ GenTeam.at.

¹⁶ Sources for Ludwig and Paul Schwarzbauer: GenTeam.at and WW I records (ancestry.com). Sources for Frieda Schwarzbauer, whose married name was Fehheimer: ancestry.com; geni.com; a 1939 Brazilian immigration record.

Aron and Mina Schwarzbauer continued to live in Nuremberg. Aron had a wholesale toy business.¹⁷

Aron Schwarzbauer died in Nuremberg on January 5, 1906.¹⁸ Mina Schwarzbauer died there on January 8, 1922.¹⁹

2. The Parents and Siblings of Hans Hahn

I think that Hans Hahn's parents, Sigmund Hahn (b. 1865) and Lina Schwarzbauer (b. 1874),²⁰ were married in Nuremberg. According to Anneliese Krüger, the year of their marriage was around 1895.²¹ Sigmund and Lina were second cousins.²²

After their marriage, Sigmund and Lina Hahn lived in Nuremberg. Sigmund was a salesman.²³ They had three children--Fritz (b. 1898), Hans (b. 1900), and Emmy (b. 1901).

Lina Hahn died of cancer in 1911.²⁴ She was 36 or 37 at the time of her death. Lina Hahn was buried in the new Jewish cemetery in Nuremberg.

At the time of their mother's death, Fritz, the oldest child, was twelve or thirteen; and Emmy, the youngest, was nine or ten.

Fritz Friedrich Hahn was born in Nuremberg on October 18, 1898.²⁵ Most of the following information is from Gerhard Jochem's translation of an obituary²⁶ of Fritz Hahn:

Fritz Hahn graduated from the *Altes Gymnasium* in Nuremberg. He later went to Munich to study law. On November 23, 1916, when he was 18, Fritz Hahn volunteered for the 6th Bavarian Field Artillery Regiment. In May 1917, he was deployed to Flanders (in Belgium). He became a non-commissioned officer and was awarded the Iron Cross, Second Class.

In March 1918, Fritz Hahn was severely wounded by a grenade. A few days later, on March 16, 1918, Fritz Hahn died in a military hospital in Cologne.²⁷ He was 19. He was buried in the new Jewish cemetery of Nuremberg, in a *row of honor* for fallen soldiers.

¹⁷ AHK e-mail (6-5-14).

¹⁸ GenTeam.at.

¹⁹ GenTeam.at.

²⁰ Lina Hahn's nickname was *Mini* or *Nini*. Even some official records referred to her as Mini (or Minni) Hahn.

²¹ AHK e-mail (6-5-14).

²² As indicated above, Sigmund's mother Jette Hahn, nee Oberndorfer, and Lina's mother Mina Schwarzbauer, nee Oberndorfer, were first cousins.

²³ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

²⁴ AHK e-mail (6-5-14).

²⁵ Source: website on German Jewish soldiers who died in WW I--www.germanjewishsoldiers.com.

²⁶ GJ e-mail (6-15-10), translating obituary in *Kriegsgedenkbuch der israelitischen Kultusgemeinde Nürnberg*, edited by Rabbi Dr. Max Freudenthal, 2d ed. (Nuremberg, 1921), p. 86.

²⁷ According to the website, www.jewishsoldiers.com, the date of Fritz Hahn's death was March 26, 1918.

Fritz Hahn was survived by his father Sigmund, his brother Hans, and his sister Emmy. In 1918, Hans and Emmy Hahn were both students.

Sigmund Hahn died in Nuremberg on June 4, 1927.²⁸ He was 61. He was buried in the new Jewish cemetery in Nuremberg.²⁹ Sigmund Hahn was survived by his children Hans and Emmy Hahn.

By 1927, Hans Hahn was a psychologist in private practice. I think that, by 1927, Emmy Hahn was practicing medicine in Nuremberg.³⁰

3. Hans Hahn in Germany (1900 - 1933)

Hans Hahn was born in Nuremberg on March 12, 1900.³¹ He grew up in Nuremberg, and his education included nine years of Latin and six years of Greek.³²

Hans Hahn attended Heidelberg University and received a Ph.D. there in 1923.³³ He then worked as a psychologist at an institute in Nuremberg.

Hans Hahn traveled to the United States in 1924; his ship arrived in New York City on May 4.³⁴ I do not know the purpose of his trip or where he went in the United States. He returned to Nuremberg in 1925.³⁵

From about 1925 until 1933, Hans Hahn was in the private practice of psychology in Germany. He worked in cooperation with Dr. Walter Moede of Charlottenburg University, Berlin.³⁶ I do not know whether Hans Hahn was located in Nuremberg or another city during the time he cooperated with Dr. Moede.

4. Hans Hahn and Anna Kiesecker

The maiden name of Hans Hahn's wife was Anna Kiesecker. Anna, a Protestant, was born in Neumarkt, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, on August 8, 1904.³⁷

I do not know when or how Anna and Hans met, and my information on their marriage and their first years together in Nuremberg is limited. They left Germany in 1933, after Hitler

²⁸ GJ e-mail (6-10-10); GenTeam.at.

²⁹ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

³⁰ GJ e-mail (7-6-11). Emmy Hahn attended the University of Munich and became a medical doctor.

³¹ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

³² Profile of Hans Hahn in the Transylvania student newspaper, *The Rambler* (4-19-63)--hereafter referred to as *Rambler profile* (4-19-63).

³³ *Rambler profile* (4-19-63).

³⁴ List of alien passengers on the S.S. *Albert Ballin*, which arrived in New York City on May 4, 1924 (ancestry.com).

³⁵ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

³⁶ *Rambler profile* (4-19-63).

³⁷ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

had come to power.³⁸ Nuremberg records show that, on June 29, 1933, Anna left Nuremberg for Brussels, Belgium.³⁹ On August 4, 1933, Hans Hahn was deregistered by Nuremberg *for traveling*.⁴⁰

From his conversations with Anna and Hans Hahn (in the 1960s), Robert Welch recalls that they *fled to Belgium* together on the pretext of attending a sporting event and that they carried only their toothbrushes.⁴¹

The Hahns had one child, their daughter Anneliese, whom they left in the custody of Anna's family in Germany.

5. Hans and Anna Hahn in Belgium (1933 - 1938)

Hans and Anna Hahn lived in Brussels, Belgium, for about five years. In Brussels, Dr. Hahn became a Special Research Assistant at the Post-graduate Institute of Belgium.⁴² In addition, he studied at the Institute and received certificates in three fields of psychology--vocational guidance, scientific organization, and psychotechnics.⁴³

In May 1936, David Oberndorfer, the great-uncle of Hans and Emmy Hahn, died in Nuremberg. At the time of his death, he was 78. David Oberndorfer was never married. He lived in Nuremberg and was a businessman.⁴⁴

The heirs of David Oberndorfer included Hans and Emmy Hahn. In connection with transactions in 1937 relating to the estate, Emmy Hahn acted as her brother's representative.

At the time of settlement of David Oberndorfer's estate, Emmy Hahn lived in the United Kingdom, either Scotland or England. She had left Nuremberg for Scotland in May 1935.⁴⁵ At a later point, Emmy Hahn moved to London and practiced medicine there.

According to Robert Welch, during their time in Belgium, Hans and Anna Hahn sought asylum in a number of other countries, but their efforts were unsuccessful.⁴⁶ Finally, they were accepted by Peru. Peru granted their request, because its military was interested in Hans Hahn's work as an experimental psychologist.

In 1938, Hans and Anna Hahn left Belgium and went to Peru.⁴⁷

³⁸ According to the Rambler profile (4-19-63), Hans Hahn *was forced to leave Germany because of Hitler*.

³⁹ GJ e-mail (8-30-12).

⁴⁰ GJ e-mail (8-30-12).

⁴¹ RW e-mails (8-8-11, 9-24-11, 8-28-12).

⁴² Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁴³ Rambler profile (4-19-63); Transylvania catalog (1964-65), p. 74 .

⁴⁴ David Oberndorfer's firm was Frankenburger and Oberndorfer, a wholesale office-equipment business. AHK e-mail (6-5-14).

⁴⁵ GJ e-mail (7-6-11)

⁴⁶ RW e-mail (9-24-11).

⁴⁷ Obituary of Hans Hahn in the Lexington, Kentucky, newspaper, *The Leader* (8-28-69), p. 1--hereafter referred to as *HH obituary*.

6. Hans and Anna Hahn in Peru (1938 - 1950)

During his years in Peru, Hans Hahn held several different positions. After arriving in Peru, he worked for two years at the State University of Trujillo, where he was a professor of psychology and director of the institute of experimental psychology.⁴⁸

From around 1940 to 1950, Hans Hahn was on the staff of the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru. He was a professor of applied psychology and was department head.⁴⁹ Walter Blumenfeld, a Jewish refugee from Germany, was also a psychology professor at the University of San Marcos when Dr. Hahn was there.⁵⁰

In Peru, Hans Hahn developed a psychological system for selecting personnel and a system of accident prevention. Those systems *were adopted by the Peruvian armed forces and police, the British textile industry in Peru, and other industries.*⁵¹

According to Robert Welch, much of Dr. Hahn's research in Peru related to the effects of altitude on human performance.⁵² This research was done for the Peruvian military. In Peru, Hans Hahn met and worked with an officer of the U.S. Army, Col. Johnson.

In 1950, Hans and Anna Hahn left Peru for the United States. Col. Johnson was instrumental in enabling the Hahns to be admitted to the United States.⁵³

7. Hans and Anna Hahn in Kentucky (1950 - about 1967)

By 1950, when Hans and Anna Hahn arrived in the United States, his sister Emmy, as well as their aunts Emma (Hahn) Hirschfeld and Alice (Hahn) Caspary, were already living in the United States.⁵⁴

As noted above, Emmy Hahn, a medical doctor, left Germany in 1935 and lived first in Scotland and then in England. In 1946, she emigrated to the United States. She flew from London to New York City, arriving on April 6, 1946. At that time, she was *stateless*.⁵⁵ At first, Emmy Hahn lived with her aunts Emma Hirschfeld and Alice Caspary in New York City.⁵⁶

⁴⁸ Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁴⁹ Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁵⁰ A 2011 article, by Arturo G. Orbegoso, on the work of Hans Hahn in Peru is available on the Internet: sis-bib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVRevistas/rev...2/.../a08.pdf. This article includes references to Walter Blumenfeld (1882-1967).

⁵¹ HH obituary.

⁵² RW e-mails (8-8-11, 9-24-11).

⁵³ RW e-mails (8-8-11, 9-24-11).

⁵⁴ The aunts of Hans and Emmy Hahn--Emma Hirschfeld (b. 1870) and Alice Caspary (b. 1872)--were both born in the United States. After the death of their father in 1873, their mother returned to Germany with Emma, Alice and her two older children. Because Emma and Alice were U.S. citizens, they were able to leave Germany in the early 1940s. They arrived in New York City in 1942 and settled there.

⁵⁵ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Information Sheet on Emmy Hahn (4-6-46) (ancestry.com). On July 17, 1951, Emmy Hahn obtained United States citizenship. (U.S. Naturalization Record, ancestry.com).

⁵⁶ Alice Caspary died in New York City in 1949. Emma Hirschfeld remained in New York City until her death in 1961.

I do not know the date in 1950 when Hans and Anna Hahn arrived in the United States and do not know how they traveled, but they settled in Lexington, Kentucky. Col. Johnson, whose home was in or near Lexington, helped Dr. Hahn obtain a position at Transylvania College in Lexington.⁵⁷

Hans Hahn began teaching at Transylvania College in 1950. He was a professor of psychology and head of the psychology department.

In August 1951, Hans and Anna Hahn traveled to Germany.⁵⁸ They returned to the U.S. in September 1951, flying from London to New York City.⁵⁹

In 1957, Hans Hahn and Anna Kiesecker Hahn became citizens of the United States.⁶⁰

Hans Hahn at Transylvania--teaching and research. At Transylvania College, the primary responsibility of Hans Hahn was teaching, but he also devoted substantial time to research and he provided opportunities for students to assist him in conducting experiments. Dr. Hahn established and headed the college's Laboratory of Human Behavior. The areas of his research included *accident proneness, empathy, frustration, and psychotechnical testing*.⁶¹

Dr. Hahn developed a test for accident proneness and, by the fall of 1959, his test was used by the Kentucky State Police, the U.S. Army's Lexington Signal Depot, and Kentucky Utilities.⁶²

According to Robert Welch, who was one of Dr. Hahn's student assistants, Hahn's *interest in empathy was one of the central themes of his professional life* and Hahn developed an ingenious method for measuring empathy.⁶³

Hans Hahn at Conferences. Hans Hahn took part in psychology conferences in the United States and in Europe. For example, in 1957, he attended the 15th International Congress of Psychology, held in Brussels, Belgium. At that conference, he gave a lecture on empathy and showed three films relating to his experimental work.⁶⁴

In 1960, Hans Hahn attended the 16th International Congress of Psychology, held in Bonn, Germany.⁶⁵ He presided at the session on experimental psychology and showed seven films relating to his work. At the time, the Hahns' daughter and her husband and child lived in Germany.⁶⁶

⁵⁷ RW e-mails (8-8-11, 9-24-11).

⁵⁸ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

⁵⁹ BOAC passenger manifest (9-11-51) (ancestry.com).

⁶⁰ Source: article on Hans Hahn in an (undated) Transylvania College publication.

⁶¹ Source: the *1965 Crimson*, the college's yearbook.

⁶² Source: *About to Have an Accident?*, a detailed article on the Hahn accident-proneness test in the magazine of the Louisville, Kentucky newspaper, *The Courier-Journal* (Oct. 18, 1959)

⁶³ RW e-mail (9-24-01). See also the (Lexington) *Herald-Leader* (8-12-62).

⁶⁴ Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁶⁵ Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁶⁶ Source: article on Hans Hahn in an (undated) Transylvania College publication.

In 1962, at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Dr. Hahn gave a lecture on empathy and chaired a symposium on *Man in Space--the Role of the Psychologist*.⁶⁷ The meeting was held in St. Louis, Missouri.

During the summer of 1964, Hans Hahn traveled to Europe. Three universities invited him to lecture on his experiences, in several different countries, as a psychologist. The universities were located in Bonn and Mainz, Germany, and Innsbruck, Austria.⁶⁸

Other professional activities of Hans Hahn. Dr. Hahn was active in a number of professional organizations, including the American Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine, the International Council of Psychologists, the American Psychological Association, and the Kentucky Academy of Science.⁶⁹ He served as contributing editor of the *Journal of Psychosomatics* and, in that capacity, reviewed articles in foreign journals (German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese).

Hans Hahn's Retirement from the Transylvania Faculty. In June 1965, at the end of the 1964-65 academic year, Hans Hahn retired from his positions at Transylvania College. At that time, he was 65.

The 1965 college yearbook, *The Crimson*, was dedicated to Hans Hahn. The yearbook stated that Dr. Hahn's *noted work had brought attention both nationally and internationally to Transylvania* and that he had *been a great aid to both students and patients*. According to an article in the college newspaper, Hans Hahn found his *highest satisfaction* in being able to help others, e.g., developing a method of treating children who had cerebral palsy.⁷⁰

Dr. John R. Bryden, Dean of Transylvania College, referred to Hans Hahn as *a very popular teacher* and a person with *a deep knowledge of many fields* [in addition to] *psychology*.⁷¹ According to Robert Welch, *most of us at Transylvania remember [Dr. Hahn] as a brilliant man who loved attention ... and [was] always jovial*.⁷²

In connection with Hans Hahn's retirement, Transylvania College awarded him the title *Professor of Psychology Emeritus* and, to enable Dr. Hahn to continue his experimental work, made office space available to him.⁷³

8. Hans and Anna Hahn in New Jersey and then Germany

Around 1967, Hans and Anna Hahn moved from Lexington, Kentucky, to Rahway, New Jersey.⁷⁴ Dr. Hahn worked at a New Jersey state hospital in Rahway.

⁶⁷ Rambler profile (4-19-63); HH obituary.

⁶⁸ (Lexington) *Herald-Leader* (6-28-64).

⁶⁹ Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁷⁰ Rambler profile (4-19-63).

⁷¹ Letter of John R. Bryden (6-8-65).

⁷² RW e-mail (9-24-11).

⁷³ Dean Bryden's letter to Dr. Hahn (12-8-64)

⁷⁴ RW e-mails (8-8-11, 9-24-11).

At some point, the Hahns moved from Rahway to Trenton, New Jersey, their last residence in the United States. In 1969, they left Trenton and returned to Germany. I do not know the date when the Hahns traveled to Germany; but, on April 26, 1969, they settled in Nuremberg.⁷⁵

Death of Hans Hahn. On August 17, 1969, Hans Hahn died in Nuremberg.⁷⁶ He was 69. His death was caused by a heart attack. His remains were buried in the new Jewish cemetery of Nuremberg.⁷⁷

Hans Hahn was survived by his wife (in Nuremberg) and their daughter (in Stuttgart)⁷⁸ and by his sister Emmy Hahn (in New York City).⁷⁹

Death of Emmy Hahn. After coming to the United States in 1946, Emmy Hahn lived in New York City. According to her cousin Gerard E. Caspary, she was a plastic surgeon.⁸⁰ Emmy Hahn never married. In September 1983, she died in New York City.⁸¹ She was 81 or 82.

Anna Hahn in Nuremberg (1969 - 1993). After her husband's death, Anna Hahn continued to reside in Nuremberg. Around 1985, she was living in a retirement home there.⁸²

Anna Kiesecker Hahn died in Nuremberg on December 7, 1993.⁸³ She was 89. She was buried in the new Jewish cemetery in Nuremberg. Her survivors included her daughter, granddaughter, and two great-granddaughters.⁸⁴

Conclusion

Even with this revision, there are many gaps in my information on Hans and Anna Hahn, but I hope that this biography is accurate. I am grateful to Anneliese Krüger, nee Hahn, for pointing out errors in the original version of this biography and for providing additional information.

I want to express special thanks to Gerhard Jochem for his help in providing information and for suggesting that Robert Welch and I work together on a biography of Hans Hahn. Special thanks also to Robert Welch for providing information on his friendship with Hans and Anna Hahn and on the work of Dr. Hahn. B.J. Gooch, Transylvania's University Archivist, was also extremely helpful.

⁷⁵ GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

⁷⁶ U.S. Department of State, Report of the Death of Hans Hahn (11-25-69)--hereafter referred to as *Report of HH's death*.

⁷⁷ Report of HH's death.

⁷⁸ Report of HH's death.

⁷⁹ HH obituary.

⁸⁰ E-mail from the late Gerard E. Caspary (3-16-04).

⁸¹ Social Security Death Index (ancestry.com).

⁸² GJ e-mail (6-10-10).

⁸³ GJ e-mail (8-28-12).

⁸⁴ AHK e-mail (12-16-13).



Tombstone of Fritz, Hans and Anna Hahn in the Nuremberg Jewish Cemetery at Schnieglinger Straße
(photo: Susanne Rieger)

Assistance that I received on earlier projects from Diana da Costa, Vicki Harburger, and Else Moskowitz was also helpful on this project.

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Chevy Chase, Maryland
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