

Liestro, Hendrikus & Dina (Kreeftenberg)

In March 1944, Reinout Knöttnerus* brought Jenny Heilbron (later Mogendorff) to Hendrikus and Dina Lievestro's farm in Westendorp, Gelderland. Hendrikus and Dina, both members of the local Resistance movement, were motivated by humanitarian principles. They gave Jenny her own room in the house to use during the day but at night she hid in a hayloft in the barn. Jenny did not have contact with anyone apart from Hendrikus, Dina, and their children, who knew Jenny's real identity and that it was a secret. She stayed with the Lievestros for 11 months, during which time she contributed to her food expenses. In her testimony to Yad Vashem, Jenny emphasized the heroic behavior of the Lievestro family, who had also hidden 14 other Jews and some Resistance members on their farm. Henk Klaber, a Jewish German boy who fled to Holland, testified that the Lievestros also rescued him and that he remained in touch with them after the war. Hendrikus and Dina also saved Sallo Levy, his sister, his mother, and some of their relatives.

On January 27, 1986, Yad Vashem recognized Hendrikus Lievestro and his wife, Dina Lievestro-Kreeftenberg, as Righteous Among the Nations.

Limperg, Koenraad

Koenraad Limperg, who was associated with the illegal newsletter *Brandarisbrief*, published by a group of artists in Amsterdam, was a relative of Willem Arondeus*, one of the chief planners of the daring attack on the Amsterdam Municipal Population Registration Office on March 27, 1943. Koenraad thus became involved in the preparation and execution of the attack. Being an architect, Koenraad was assigned the task of sketching the layout of the building. To do this, he went into the offices and asked for information. Once inside, he looked around the complex for as long as caution permitted, and later committed his impressions to the drawing board. Koenraad, perhaps more than anyone else, knew the building and its contents. He was well aware that thousands of identity cards stored in the building would have to be destroyed in order to prevent the German police from detecting the forged cards that the underground artists were preparing for Jews. The building was blown up without loss of life and the eight sedated guards were taken to Artis, the adjacent local zoo. On April 22, however, Koenraad was arrested in the woods

near Bussum. He was executed on July 1, 1943. In 1984, the Queen of the Netherlands posthumously honored the entire group involved in the attack on the Municipal Population Registration Office in Amsterdam with the Resistance Memorial Cross.

On June 19, 1986, Yad Vashem recognized Koenraad Limperg as Righteous Among the Nations.

Limpers, Johan & Toos

On February 2, 1943, Barend Chapon, the leader of the Haarlem Jewish community, was executed along with nine other hostages in the dunes of Bloemendaal, near Haarlem, as a German act of retaliation. His wife and most of his children were arrested. His daughter Selma Bertha Chapon (later de Casseres) managed to flee to her fiancé, Jo de Casseres, in Amsterdam, where she proceeded to look for shelter. The first address that came to Jo's mind was that of their good friends Johan and Toos Limpers in Amsterdam. After staying there for a few days, Johan took Selma and Jo to Hans Snoek* and her husband, John Werdmölder*, where Selma stayed for a year and a half. Johan, the leader of a Resistance group, was caught by the Germans in May 1944 and executed on June 10.

On April 25, 1996, Yad Vashem recognized Johan Limpers and his wife, Toos Limpers, as Righteous Among the Nations.

Linden, Willem Johannes & Antje Cornelia (de Haan)

Ernst and Susanne Gans, their son, Carl, and daughter, Ruth, were introduced to Antje (Annie) and Willem Linden by a neighbor. The Lindens were a childless couple in their forties and were willing to hide the Jewish Gans children. Thus, in early 1943, Carl and Ruth arrived at the Lindens, where they remained for nine months, until they were betrayed. The children were then taken to the crèche in Amsterdam opposite the Hollandsche Schouwburg and Annie was arrested and imprisoned for a short period. The Resistance succeeded in rescuing Ruth and sending her to a safe hideout but Carl, who was sick with polio, was sent to the Westerbork concentration camp, where he perished. In the meantime, Annie Linden had taken Susanne and Ernst to Maximillian and Elisabeth Zondervan* in Leeuwarden, Friesland, where they stayed until the end of the war.

On June 30, 1983, Yad Vashem recognized Willem Johannes

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