Jewish topography of Nuremberg

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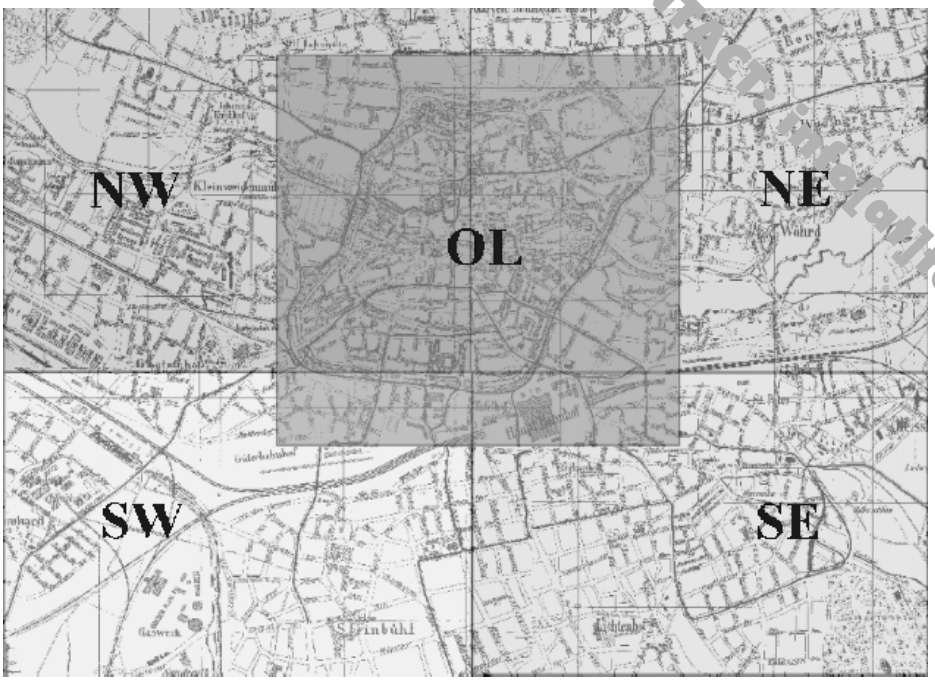
Overview map



Explanatory Notes

The topography shows 49 sites in Nuremberg connected to the city's Jewish history from 1146 to 1945. Of course such a presentation only can offer a more or less subjective selection of topics, merely spotlights, but we are convinced that together with the chronology it makes available all the basic facts of Nuremberg's Jewish history to the visitor.

The main tool to use the topography of course is the city map of 1914, in which the sites are marked by rectangles showing the Magen David, the abbreviation for the part of the city and a serial number. The numbers start in the middle of the map and basically return clockwise to the center.

Buildings still in existence or sites which give an authentic impression of the historical situation are earmarked by their addresses written in bold italic characters.

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Chronology of Nuremberg's Jewish history 1146 - 1945

1146	Jews in Nuremberg are mentioned for the first time in a deed (permission for refugees from the Rhineland to settle down).
1288	The Jewish quarter in Nuremberg appears for the first time in a document.
1296	Nuremberg's first synagogue is built.
1298	Because of the alleged abuse of Christian communion wafers in Röttingen a.d. Tauber a pogrom sweeps over Franconia, the so called *Rindfleisch rebellion*. 628 Nuremberg Jews are massacred by the mob, besides others the famous Rabbi Mordechai ben Hillel.
1313	Transition of the Jews' protection from the emperor to the imperial city of Nuremberg.
Dec. 5 to 7, 1349	Violent eviction of Nuremberg's Jews, sanctioned by an imperial privilege for the city. Of approximately 1.500 community members (at the time 10 % of the total population) 562 are murdered.
1352	After an economical decline and the loss of a source of income for the municipality, Jews again are allowed to live within the city walls, but restricted up to a maximum of 200 individuals and confined to a ghetto in the northeastern part of the city.
March 10, 1499	For the reason of alleged usury the Jews are driven out from Nuremberg. For more than 350 years no Jew is even allowed to stay in Nuremberg at night.
1806	Nuremberg is incorporated into the Kingdom of Bavaria.
1813	The *royal edict regarding the Jews* restricts the Jewish inhabitants of every Bavarian town to the status of 1813 until the early 1860s. Because of the growth of the population in general, this meant the forced emigration of many of the younger children of Jewish families from Bavaria to countries with a less medieval legislation, e.g. Prussia. - Several applications of Jews from the surrounding area to become inhabitants of Nuremberg are turned

	down by the city council in reference to the royal edict, because no Jew lived in Nuremberg in 1813.
1850	Josef Kohn from the neighboring village of Markt Erlbach is allowed by the municipal authorities to settle down in Nuremberg. He became the first Jewish citizen of Nuremberg after a period of 350 years.
1852 to 1930	The Jewish community in Bavaria's second biggest city grew fast. During the second half of the 19th century the industrialization of Nuremberg attracted Jewish salesmen living in the rural regions of Upper and Middle Franconia and Upper Palatine. They moved to Nuremberg in order to participate in the benefits of modern city life and to invest their money in the growing industry and wholesale on a national and international scale. Within eight decades the Jewish population multiplied from 87 to 10,200 (see statistics below). At the same time the overall population of Nuremberg also exploded from about 56,000 to 411,200.
1874	Consecration of the magnificent liberal synagogue at Spitalplatz.
1902	Consecration of the conservative synagogue at Essenweinstraße.
January 30, 1933	*Machtergreifung* of the Nazis. In March 1933 the infamous *Jew-baiter* Julius Streicher, publisher of *Der Stürmer* takes over the power in Nuremberg and Middle Franconia to make the region an example for the persecution of the Jewish people for the entire German Reich. For example, Streicher was in charge of the boycott against Jewish shops on April 1, 1933 in Germany. His political opponents were sent to Dachau immediately, among them many Jewish social democrats and communists.
1935	Declaration of the *Nuremberg Laws* during the annual NSDAP congress in Nuremberg.
August 1938	Based upon the *law for the transformation of the city of the party rallies* the liberal synagogue is destructed months before *Kristallnacht*.
November 9/10, 1938	*Kristallnacht*. In no other German city more Jews where killed or committed suicide than in Nuremberg.
November 29, 1941	Transport of 512 deportees to concentration camp Riga-Jungfernhof in Latvia, 17 survivors.
March 24, 1942	Transport of 426 deportees to the ghetto of Izbica in eastern Poland, no survivors.
April 25, 1942	Transport of 23 deportees to the ghetto of Krasniczyn in eastern Poland, no survivors.
September 10, 1942	Transport of 533 deportees to concentration camp Theresienstadt in Bohemia, 26 survivors.
June 18, 1943	Transport of another 14 deportees to Theresienstadt, 4 survivors. On the same day a train of deportation with 16 persons left Nuremberg heading to Auschwitz, none of them survived.
January 17, 1944	Transport of 10 deportees to Theresienstadt again, 5 survivors.

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April 20, 1945 — On the symbolic date of Hitler's birthday, the U.S. Army liberates Nuremberg. Only a very few Jewish inhabitants survived the Shoah, living in so called *mixed marriages* with *Aryan* partners.

Statistics of the members of the Jewish congregation 1852 - 1941

year	members of the Jewish congregation	percentage of the city's population
1852	87	0.001
1867	1,254	1.61
1871	1,831	2.20
1875	2,453	2.69
1880	3,032	3.05
1885	3,738	3.25
1890	4,307	3.02
1895	4,737	2.92
1900	5,956	2.28
1905	6,881	2.34
1910	7,8[illegible]	2.35
1918	8,575	2.58
1919	8,680	2.45
1920	9,050	2.51
1921	9,200	2.51
1922	10,100	2.65
1923	9,800	2.55
1924	9,750	2.52
1925	8,603	2.19
1930	10,200	2.48
1933	7,502	1.83
1937	3,800	0.93
1940	2,628	0.63
1941	1,800	0.43

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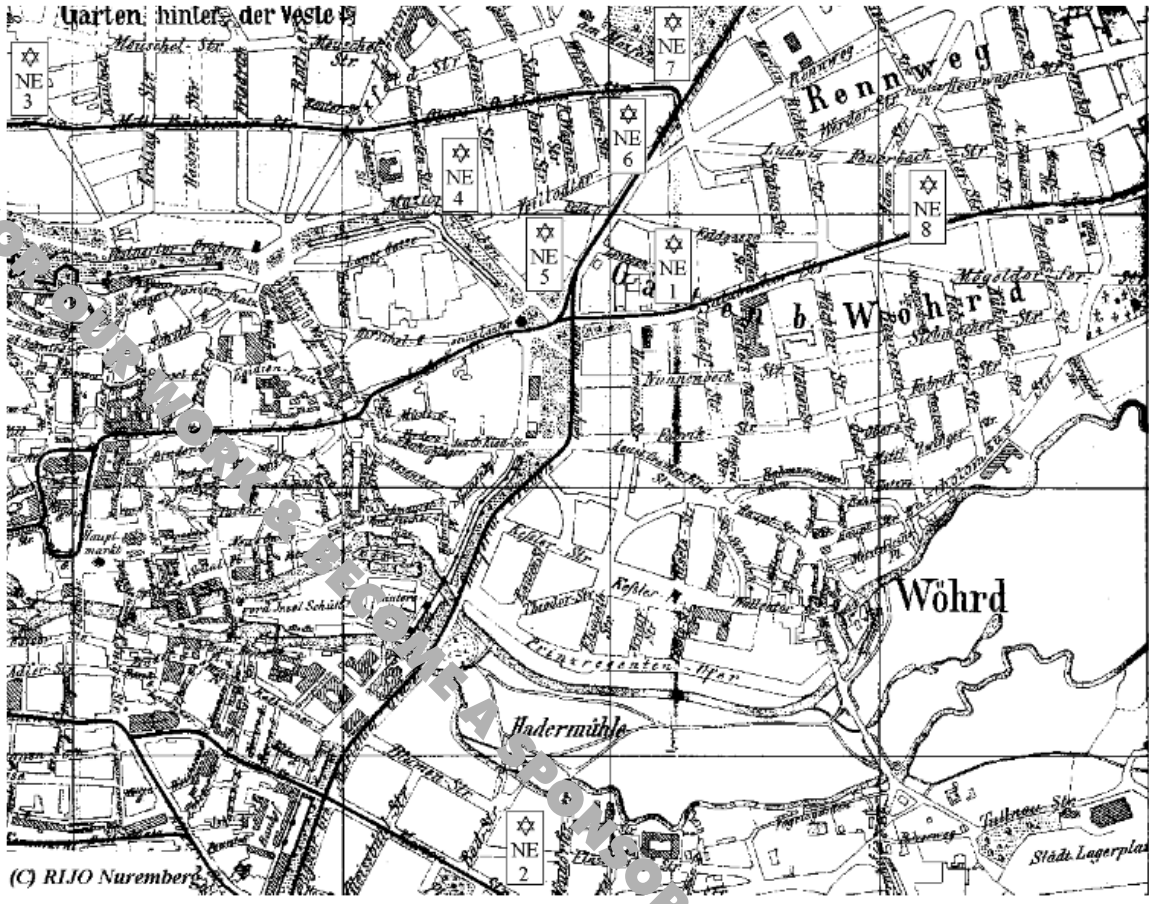
Jewish topography of Nuremberg: Northeastern Quarter



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NE 1 Sulzbacher Straße 23

Apartment of Rabbi Dr. Max Freudenthal in 1930. The liberal rabbi Dr. Freudenthal (1868 - 1937), who was in office from 1907 until 1934, coined the internal life of the liberal congregation as well as he represented it in the general public. He was a fervent fighter for the legal equality of his people as German citizens of Jewish faith. Until his retirement he stood up against anti-Semitism in Nuremberg, the headquarters of Streicher and his comrades.

NE 2 Badstraße 1

Tipp & Co. tin toys, owned by Philipp Ullmann. The company had been known internationally for their innovative novelties.

NE 3 Untere Pirkheimerstraße 22

Home of the Bnai Brith lodge *Jakob Herz-Loge*.

NE 4 Lindenaststraße 21

Jewish boarding house and restaurant Bamberger (1934 - 1938). The owner Olga Bamberger was deported to Izbica in March 1942. Her husband Karl had been murdered by SA men during *Kristallnacht* at Lindenaststraße 21. - In the neighborhood of *Familienpension Bamberger* at Lindenaststraße 6 was the office of the Jewish congregation after it had to leave Neue Gasse 12 (OL 2). In December 1941 the administration had to move to Obere Kanalstraße 25 (NW 5).

NE 5 Feldgasse 3

Jewish nurses' home until the opening of Wielandstraße 6 (NW 12).

NE 6 Wurzelbauerstraße 2

Home of the Jewish youth club *Jüdischer Jugendverein Nürnberg-Fürth e.V.* in 1930.

(photo: Susanne Rieger)

NE 7 Judenbühl (Jews' hill)

Site of the pogrom in 1349 (see chronology).

NE 8 Ludwig-Feuerbach-Straße 53

Factory of *Victoria-Werke* bicycles and motorcycles, founded in 1886 by the Jewish businessmen Max Ottenstein and Max Frankenburger. In 1890 they moved their factory to Ludwig-Feuerbach-Straße. In 1895 the company's name was changed from *Frankenburger & Ottenstein* to *Victoria-Werke*. The production of motorcycles started in 1920. Besides *Mars* and *Hercules*, which were also owned by Jewish entrepreneurs, *Victoria* contributed to Nuremberg's fame as the leading place of the German bicycle and motorcycle industry before WW 2. After the Nazis' seizure of power *Victoria* shared the fate of the other Jewish enterprises and was *aryanized*,

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i.e. the Jewish owners were forced to sell the company. *Victoria-Werke* were closed down in 1958.

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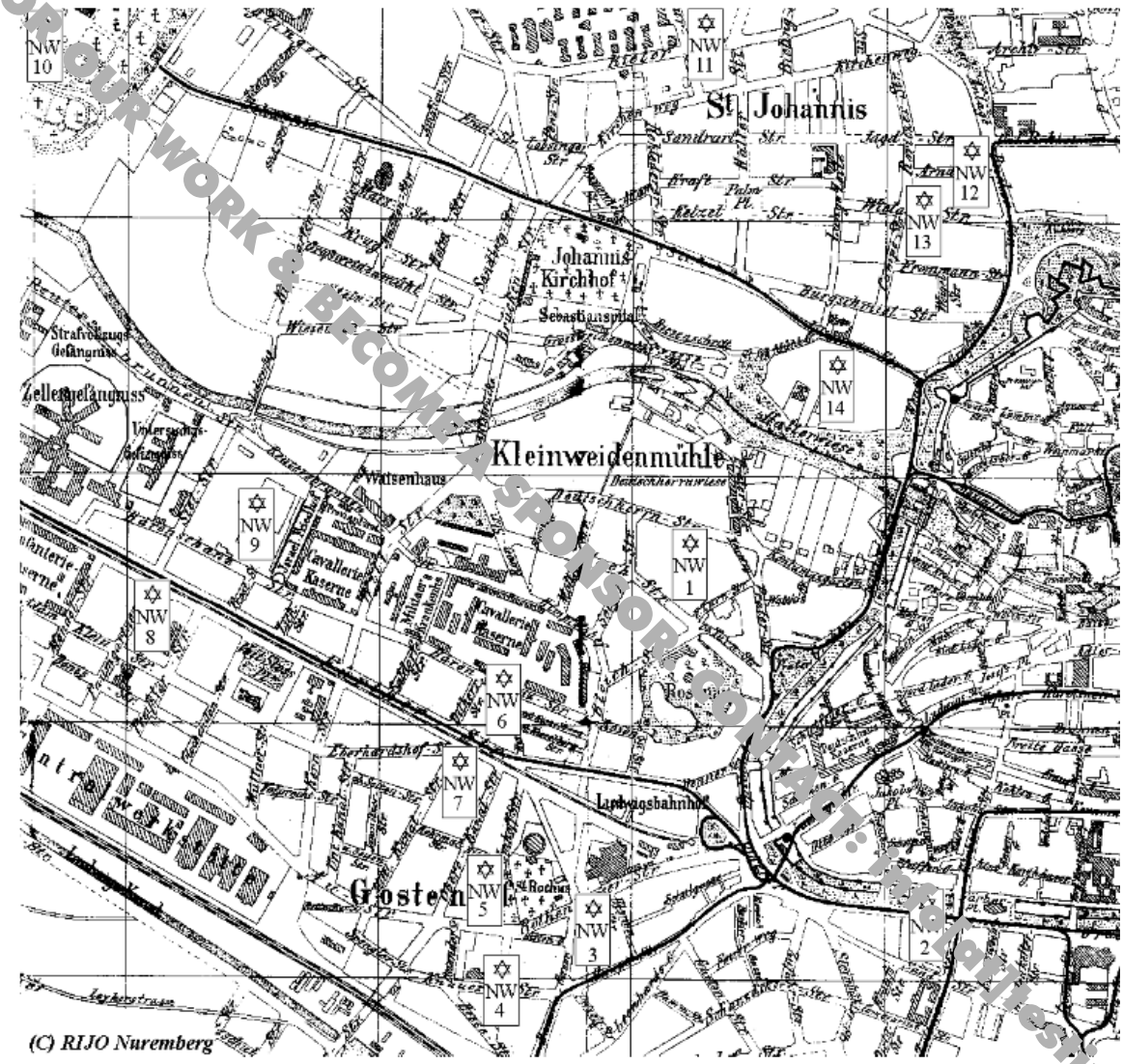
Jewish topography of Nuremberg: Northwestern Quarter



NW 1 Hochstraße 2

Jewish girls' college *Israelitisches Mädchenstift*, founded in 1903 by Max and Elisa Heim.

NW 2 Frauentorgraben 49

Building of the *Industrie- und Kulturverein Nürnberg*, where in 1935 the *Nuremberg Laws* were proclaimed. After being damaged by air raids and reconstructed in post-war times the building was torn down.

NW 3 Gostenhof

A Nuremberg suburb outside the city walls, after the expulsion of 1499 the only place in the territory of the imperial city where Jews were allowed to stay overnight.

NW 4 Hessestraße 5-7

Georg Kellermann & Co. tin toys, owned by the Jewish Heymann family.

Portal of Georg Kellermann & Co.'s building
(photo: Gerhard Jochem)

NW 5 Obere Kanalstraße 25

When Jewish students were evicted from public schools, the capacities of the Jewish elementary school run by the conservative association *Adas Israel* since 1921 at Essenweinstraße 7 (SW 7) and Untere Turnstraße 8 were no longer sufficient for the needs of the congregation. For this reason the *Einheitsgemeinde* took over the responsibility for the schooling, bought the building of the former toy factory of Georg Levy, and after a short period of adapting the rooms for their new purposes, on Sep. 13, 1934 opened the elementary and vocational school of Nuremberg's Jewish congregation. Together with the junior high school in Fürth, these facilities granted a basic education to the Jewish youth of the Nuremberg area. In the subsequent years Obere Kanalstraße more and more became the last refuge of Jewish life in Nuremberg: After the demolition of the synagogues services were held in the school's gymnasium. The deportation to Riga in late 1941 emptied the classrooms, where the administration of the congregation had to move in. The diminishing flame of Nuremberg's Jewish community expired in June 1943 when the Gestapo seized the remaining property of Jewish institutions in the entire Reich and deported their executives to the concentration camps.

NW 6 Fürther Straße 30 - 32

Factory of *Schreyer & Co.* toys, better known as *Schuco*, founded in 1912. After WW 1 the founding director Heinrich Müller teamed up with the Jewish salesman Adolf Kahn. As a result of the improved financial situation and innovative ideas for mechanical toys, in particular *Schuco*'s model cars became renowned among children and collectors around the globe.

NW 7 Mittlere Kanalstraße 11

Prayer room of the brotherhood *Auhave Scholaum* in 1929.

NW 8 Preißlerstraße 5 - 15

Premises of the *Ardie* motorcycles factory, founded in 1919. In 1922, after the death of the founder Arno Dietrich in a traffic accident, *Ardie* was taken over by the lawyer Dr. Leo Bendit. *Ardie* motorcycles were both successful by sales figures and at racing courses of the time. In 1933 the Jewish owner had to sell the

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factory to an *Aryan* entrepreneur. The production of *Ardie* motorcycles was closed down in 1956.

NW 9 Bärenschanzstraße 40

The old Jewish cemetery, opened in 1864 (see also the new cemetery at NW 10).

NW 10 Schnieglinger Straße 155

The new Jewish cemetery, consecrated in 1910 after the capacities at Bärenschanzstraße were no longer sufficient for the ever growing congregation. In the Tahara hall of the cemetery some of the few Nuremberg Jews who lived in so called *mixed marriages* survived the Holocaust (see also the old Jewish cemetery NW 9).

NW 11 Flurstraße 17 (today Prof.-Ernst-Nathan-Straße)

Municipal hospital, where the outstanding dermatologist Prof. Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Nathan (b. 1889 in Darmstadt, d. 1981 in New York) worked. Nathan came to Nuremberg in 1923, at first in the rank of a senior physician, since 1929 as *Stadtobermedizinalrat* (title for a senior physician in public service) and head of the dermatology department of the hospital with an additional professorate at the university of Erlangen. On Sep. 1, 1933 he was forcibly retired for racial reasons without a pension. After he was no longer allowed to practice as a physician, he left Nuremberg in March 1939 and emigrated to the USA. On May 23, 1995 a commemorative plaque for Prof. Nathan at the building of the dermatology department was revealed. In 1998 the part of Flurstraße at the main entrance to the hospital was named after Professor Nathan.

Prof. Dr. Ernst Nathan
(source: Nuremberg City Archives)

NW 12 Wielandstraße 6

Jewish nurses' home, in use since 1927. Since 1939 *Judenhaus* (*Jews' house*, explanation see SE 1) and one of the collecting points for the deportation of September 10, 1942. After the deportation the SS moved into the building. When the war was over and the few survivors returned from the concentration camps to

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Nuremberg, Wielandstraße 6 served for their accommodation. Until the 1980s the administration of the newly founded Jewish congregation had its headquarters there. After the congregation moved out, the building was sold and demolished.

Holocaust survivors at Wielandstraße 6, summer 1945

1st row from left to right: Fanni Stern, Rosa Hausmann (Kaufmann), unknown, Regina Sulzbacher, unknown, Ida Midas, Peter Stern.

2nd row: Adolf Krämer, Martha Krämer, Berta Fleischhauer, Reta Kolb, Hildegard Franz, Berthold Bing, Gretchen Bing, Lina Stern, Albert Fechheimer.

3rd row: David Klein, Flora Fleischmann, Stefan Fleischmann, Wilhelmine Probst, Bertha Rosenfeld, David Schneebalg.

4th row: Herbert Kolb, Bernhard Kolb, Betty Leinger, Otto Rauh, Dr. Julius Nürnberger, nurse Mrs. Tischer.

(source: Herbert Kolb)

NW 13 Campestraße 10

Villa of the Jewish bankers family Kohn (see also [illegible]4). The interior of the villa with the adjacent spacious park was demolished in *Kristallnacht*, the estate subsequently *aryanized*. Today the villa houses a restaurant and the convention rooms of a social club.

(photo: Gerhard Jochem)

NW 14 Johannisstraße 17

Jewish elder care home, founded in 1896 by the couple Lazarus and Bertha

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Schwarz. Collecting point for the deportation of September 10, 1942.

Jewish topography of Nuremberg: The Old Town

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OL 1 Spitalplatz 4 (today Hans-Sachs-Platz)

The liberal synagogue, erected in 1874, torn down by the Nazis in August 1938 (see chronology).

OL 2 Neue Gasse 12

Administrative building of the Jewish congregation, just around the corner from the liberal synagogue. Also many clubs and associations had their offices here, for example the Jewish women's association and the Jewish welfare association. In the Nazi era Neue Gasse 12 also housed the emigrants' consulting bureau (*Auswandererberatungsstelle*) for Northern Bavaria. When the congregation was forced to leave the building in the summer of 1938, the administration moved to Lindenaststraße 6.

OL 3 Gewerbemuseumsplatz 4

Luitpoldhaus, a foundation by the Jewish pencil factory owner Heinrich Berolzheimer (1836 - 1906) from Fürth, opened in 1911 as home of the society for natural history (*Naturhistorische Gesellschaft*).

OL 4 Königstraße 26

Building of *Bankhaus Anton Kohn*, Nuremberg's most important private bank, founded by Anton Kohn, the brother of Josef Kohn, Nuremberg's first Jewish inhabitant after 350 years. In 1878 the bank moved their business premises to the prominent corner building of Königstraße and Brunnengasse, vis-a-vis the church of St. Lorenz. The building was seized in 1938 by the city of Nuremberg and bombed during WW 2.

OL 5 Pfannenschmiedsgasse 19

Headquarters of Julius Streicher's infamous anti-Semitic and pornographic tabloid *Der Stürmer*, published in Nuremberg since August 1923.

OL 6 Hallplatz 7

Hotel and Restaurant Plaut

Hotel Plaut was founded in 1877 and therefore the oldest Jewish kosher hotel and restaurant in Nuremberg. Its development before WW 1 is connected closely to Nuremberg's leading role in the hops trade. At Hallplatz, across the street from Mauthalle and only a few steps away from the hops market at Kornmarkt, Hotel Plaut became the temporary home for Jewish hops dealers and brokers who cared for kosher food and adequate accommodation. In 1934 the Nazis forced the Plaut family to leave the prominent site in the old town. Finally the restaurant was re-opened at Zufuhrstraße 6 in 1936, but had to close after *Kristallnacht*. The owners Benno Plaut and his sisters Lina and Lousie were deported to Izbica on March 24, 1942.

(source: Mr. H. Goldsmith)

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OL 7 Vordere Sterngasse

In *Kristallnacht* (Nov. 9/10, 1938) the Nuremberg journalist Otto Fischer by chance became an eye-witness of the pogrom when he walked home. In a post-war report he described what he had seen: *I went across the Ring [boulevard around the old town] entering Sterngasse. The ghostly nocturnal operation was in full swing. Everywhere the windows of the shops were smashed. At the corner of Luitpoldstraße a group of SA men took a break. A break from smashing shop windows! (...) Everywhere I went to, in Pfannenschmiedsgasse, along Mauthalle, in Königstraße there were clattering sounds and pieces of broken glass. (...) In Karolinenstraße and Adlerstraße, at Josephsplatz, in Ludwigstraße, everywhere huge piles of splintered windows. Here the 'work' had been done already, in other places sticks and stones still were thrown into the windows of the shops.*

OL 8 K[illegible]markt 2

Hopfenhalle, the heart of the hops market district (see also OL 6).

OL 9 Spittlertor (gate at the medieval hospital)

Together with Tiergärtnertor (OL 13) the only entrance to the city for Jews after the expulsion of 1498. Jews had to pay an entrance fee and were guarded everywhere they went, in the early years by soldiers, later, when the ruling finally perverted to a discriminating farce, by elderly women whom the Jews also had to pay for their 'services'. Jews were not allowed to stay in the city overnight.

OL 10 Ludwigstraße 36

Nuremberg police department's and Gestapo's headquarters. In the *Polizeigefängnis* (police prison) Jewish citizens were detained, tortured and committed suicide in despair. Here the plans for the deportation of the Franconian Jews were made.

OL 11 Hauptmarkt (main market square) and **Obstmarkt** (fruit market)

Site of the first Jewish settlement in Nuremberg. Initially there were two separate parts of the town: In the north beneath the imperial castle the city of Saint Sebald, in the south the city of Saint Lawrence (Lorenz). Along the marshy banks of the Pegnitz river where no Gentile wanted to live, the Jews were allowed to settle down. They had to found their houses upon tree-trunks rammed into the muddy ground. When the two parts of Nuremberg grew together the Jewish settlement became the center of the city. In the expulsion of the Jews on Dec. 5 to 7, 1349, two motives met: first the plan to get hands on the Jewish estate to replace it by two spacious market squares, and second to get rid of the Jewish claims from money lending. After these plans were approved by the German emperor Karl IV., a lynch mob attacked the Jews of Nuremberg killing 562 of approx. 1,500 congregation members. According to a 'habit' in medieval Europe, the faithful citizens of Nuremberg destroyed the synagogue and erected a St. Mary's Church (*Frauenkirche*) in her place. Today a memorial plaque inside the church commemorates the pogrom.

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Hauptmarkt in the early 18th century. On the left St. Mary's church (copperplate by Johann Adam Delsenbach)

OL 12 Burgstraße 23

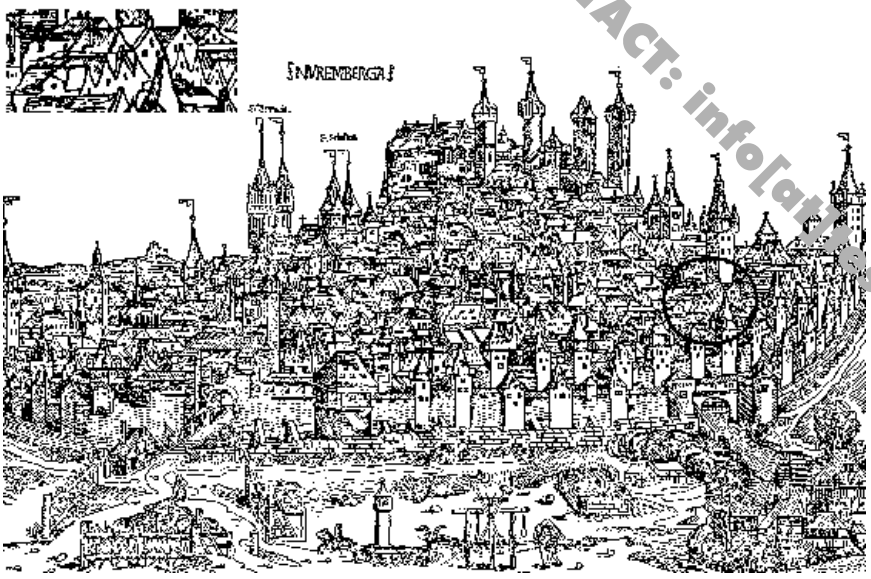
Headquarters of the Zionist organization's local chapter in 1930.

OL 13 Tiergärtnertor (gate at the game's enclosure)

Together with Spittlertor (OL 9) the only entrance to the city for Jews after the expulsion of 1499. Because both gates were in the western part of the city walls, visitors from the east, e.g. Schnaittach, Hüttenbach or Sulzbach had to take a detour to enter the town.

OL 14 Judengasse

Site of the second ghetto: Only three years after the murderous expulsion of 1349, a maximum of 200 Jews was given permission to settle down within the city walls. The small and overcrowded area, likely to have been the place of the first congregation's cemetery, matched perfectly the idea of a medieval ghetto: lanes full of corners, insufficient sanitation, locked at night and on Christian holidays. On March 10, 1499 the Jews were driven out again for the reason of alleged profiteering.



Nuremberg in 1493 (from *Schedelsche Weltchronik*). In the circle the location of the Jewish ghetto (enlarged clipping in the upper left corner)

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OL 15 Vordere Landauergasse 8

Realgymnasium, one of Nuremberg's high schools. The curriculum of advanced studies emphasizing natural sciences instead of Latin and ancient Greek developed in the second half of the 19th century and attracted many gifted Jewish students. The most famous student of the Nuremberg *Realgymnasium* was Richard Willstätter (1872 in Karlsruhe, Baden - 1942 in Muralto, Switzerland), honored in 1915 with the Chemistry Nobel Prize, one name in a long row of German-Jewish Nobel Prize winners prior to 1933 and the only one whose biography is connected to Nuremberg. In his memoirs Willstätter called Nuremberg *my real home town*, the place of his youth, keeping the city in good memory though even in these years (1880s) having realized more or less subliminal anti-Semitism. During his later life he returned to Nuremberg as representative of the Swiss pharmaceuticals company Sandoz, but left for good after the Nazis' seizure of power in January 1933. Since 1965 the former *Realgymnasium* is named after Richard Willstätter. It is somehow characteristic that the initiative for the naming was not developed by the municipality or the Jewish congregation, but by Dr. Kurt Metzger, the last rabbi of Nuremberg emigrated in 1939 to the United States and a former student at *Realgymnasium* himself.

OL 16 Innerer Laufer Platz

Approximate location of the second Jewish cemetery until 1499.

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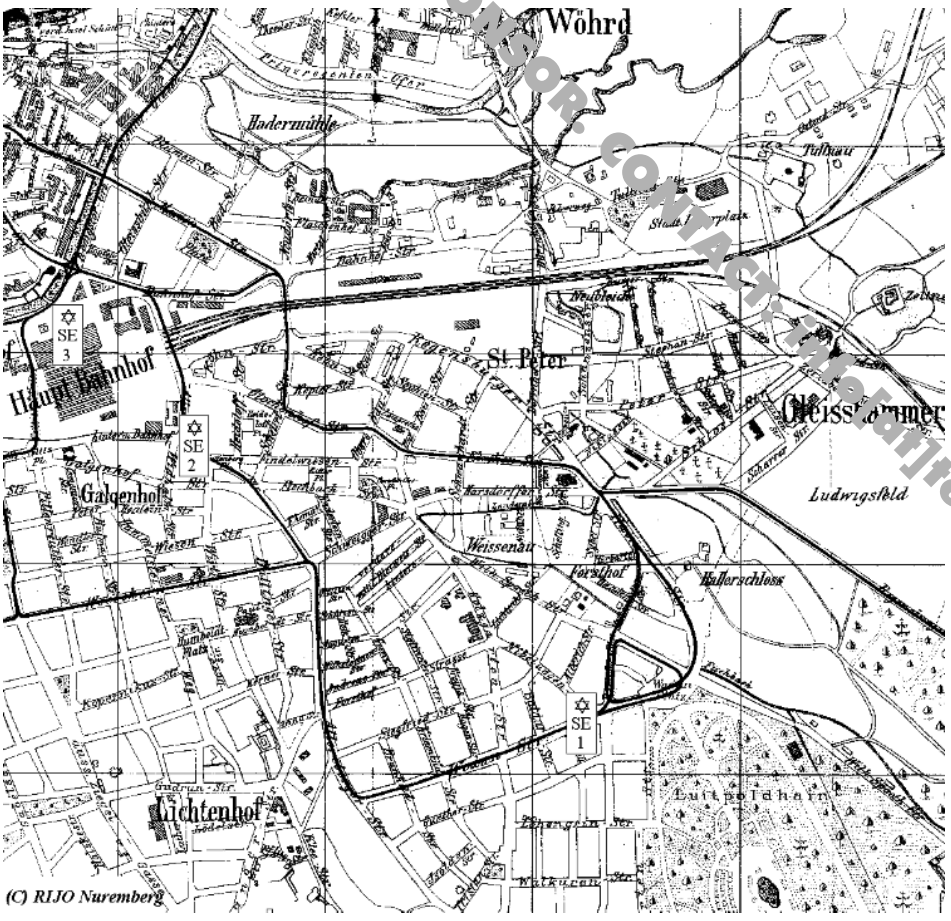
Jewish topography of Nuremberg: Southeastern Quarter



SE 1 Guntherstraße 61

(photo: Susanne Rieger)

One of 52 so-called *Jews' houses* (*Judenhäuser*) in Nuremberg where the Jewish population had been ghettoized starting in 1939, when Jews were no longer allowed to own estate or to be tenants of an *Aryan*. These formerly Jewish owned houses were the last residences of the Nuremberg Jews prior to their emigration - or deportation and murdering. According to the Nuremberg Memorial Book the following victims of the Shoah lived at Guntherstraße 61:

Ansbacher, Julchen
born Feb. 20, 1890 in Wilhermsdorf (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Fechenbach, David
born July 8, 1885 in Igersheim (Württemberg)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Fechenbach, Fanny, nee Mayer
born July 31, 1892 in Heidelberg (Baden)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Fechenbach, Gerda
born Sep. 19, 1922 in Nuremberg (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing (Stutthof)

Feuchtwanger, Getta
born Oct. 15, 1912 in Nuremberg (Bavaria)
deported March 24, 1942 from Nuremberg to Izbica
missing (Izbica)

Goldmann, Laura, nee Rosenburg
born Feb. 13, 1861 in Bamberg (Bavaria)
deported Sep. 10, 1942 from Nuremberg to Theresienstadt
murdered Sep. 28, 1942 in Theresienstadt

Hamburger, Berta, nee Schlachter
born Oct. 29, 1873 in Braunsbach
deported from Holland (Winterseyk?) to Sobibor
murdered July 23, 1943 in Sobibor

Hamburger, Ida
born Sep. 11, 1912 in Nuremberg (Bavaria)
deported March 24, 1942 from Nuremberg to Izbica
declared dead on May 8, 1945

Hamburger, Samuel
born Feb. 26, 1869 in Colmberg (Bavaria)
deported from Holland (Winterseyk?) to Sobibor
murdered May 14, 1943 in Sobibor

Hamburger, Siegfried
born July 23, 1903 in Nuremberg (Bavaria)
deported from Holland (Winterseyk?) to Mauthausen
killed Nov. 2, 1941 in Mauthausen

Hausmann, Frieda, nee Friedmann
born Jan. 4, 1901 in Schweinshaupten (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
murdered March 26, 1942 in Riga

Hausmann, Heinz
born April 28, 1930 in Mainbernheim (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
murdered March 26, 1942 in Riga

Hausmann, Siegmund
born Jan. 22, 1889 in Mainbernheim (Bavaria)deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing (Stutthof)

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Heidenheimer, Emil
born Sep. 10, 1877 in Stuttgart (Württemberg)
deported March 24, 1942 from Nuremberg to Izbica
missing

Heidenheimer, Lina, nee Heimann
born Jan. 7, 1881 in Kitzingen (Bavaria)
deported March 24, 1942 from Nuremberg to Izbica
missing (Belzec)

Heimann, Bertha
born Nov. 25, 1882 in Kitzingen (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Kahn, Leopold
born June 30, 1894 in Rieneck (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
declared dead on May 8, 1945 in Riga-Jungfernhof

Kahn, Manfred
born March 26, 1931 in Nuremberg (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
declared dead on May 8, 1945 in Riga-Jungfernhof

Kahn, Martha, nee Köhler
born July 11, 1897 in Schleusingen (Thuringia)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
declared dead on May 8, 1945 in Riga-Jungfernhof

Köhler, Frieda, nee Rossheimer
born Feb. 19, 1867 in Schwabach (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Köhler, Theodor
born Feb. 23, 1869 in Meiningen (Thuringia)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Podzahradsky, Selma
born June 27, 1883 in Nuremberg (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
missing

Rosenbaum, Pauline, nee Ansbacher
born Dec. 6, 1882 in Wilhermsdorf (Bavaria)
deported Nov. 29, 1941 from Nuremberg to Riga-Jungfernhof
declared dead on May 8, 1945

Schlachter, Leopold
born Sept. 8, 1876 in Braunsbach
deported Aug. 22, 1942 from Stuttgart to Theresienstadt
deported Sept. 26, 1942 from Theresienstadt to Treblinka
missing

Silbermann, Rosa, nee Wittig
born Sep. 5, 1871 in Wreschen (Prussia)
died March 6, 1942 in Nuremberg (suicide)

SE 2 Widhalmstraße 4

Premises of the hops wholesale company S. Krakenberger. In 1860 Salomon Krakenberger (1834 - 1884) founded a wholesale business in Nuremberg. Since 1864 it was dedicated exclusively to the hops trade. In the beginning of the 1880s Salomon's nephew Max (1855 - 1911) entered the company, who became its owner after his uncle deceased, keeping the name S. Krakenberger. In the year 1890 Max' brother Leopold (1865 - 1933) became his business partner. By mutual partnerships with the Nuremberg hops wholesale companies Hopf & Sons and the Hesselberger Brothers the Krakenbergers succeeded in creating an internationally leading hops wholesale business. When Leopold's son Otto (1898 - 1991) entered the company in 1924 and soon afterwards became its CEO, S. Krakenberger had found a qualified first mate who not only stirred successfully his family's and the affiliated companies through the restless seas of the Weimar years' economy, but even expanded the business activities despite the decrease of the German hops export in general. The affiliated companies, concentrated at Widhalmstraße 4 since the mid-1920s, had an annual sales volume of several million Marks, 50 % originating from the widespread export activities in Scandinavia, Western Europe, North and South America, and Asia. Like in many other cases the success story of S. Krakenberger found an end with *Kristallnacht* and the subsequent wave of *Aryanizations* of Jewish enterprises in Germany. Gentile employees took over for a fraction of the real value of the companies. In the spring of 1939 Otto Krakenberger emigrated to the Netherlands, where he ran S.

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Krakenberger's branch as the now head office. After the German invasion of Holland in May 1940, Otto and his wife were arrested and deported to several concentration camps. Immediately after the end of war Otto Krakenberger began to reconstruct his enterprise, first in Holland and by the partnership in the hops wholesale *Allfeld & Egloff (Lupofresh)* also in Nuremberg.

SE 3 Hauptbahnhof

Nuremberg's central railroad station is connected to Jewish history in many ways: Part of private memories recalling rides to the resorts of the surrounding low mountain ranges or the more remote Alps, a place of hope for a better future for those who boarded the trains in order to leave Nazi Germany, a place of tears and despair for others, who where deported from here such as the Jews of Polish citizenship in October 1938. The station's restaurant with its steady coming and going of passengers offered anonymity to the guests and became one of the last spots in Nuremberg where Jews could meet in public and have lunch.

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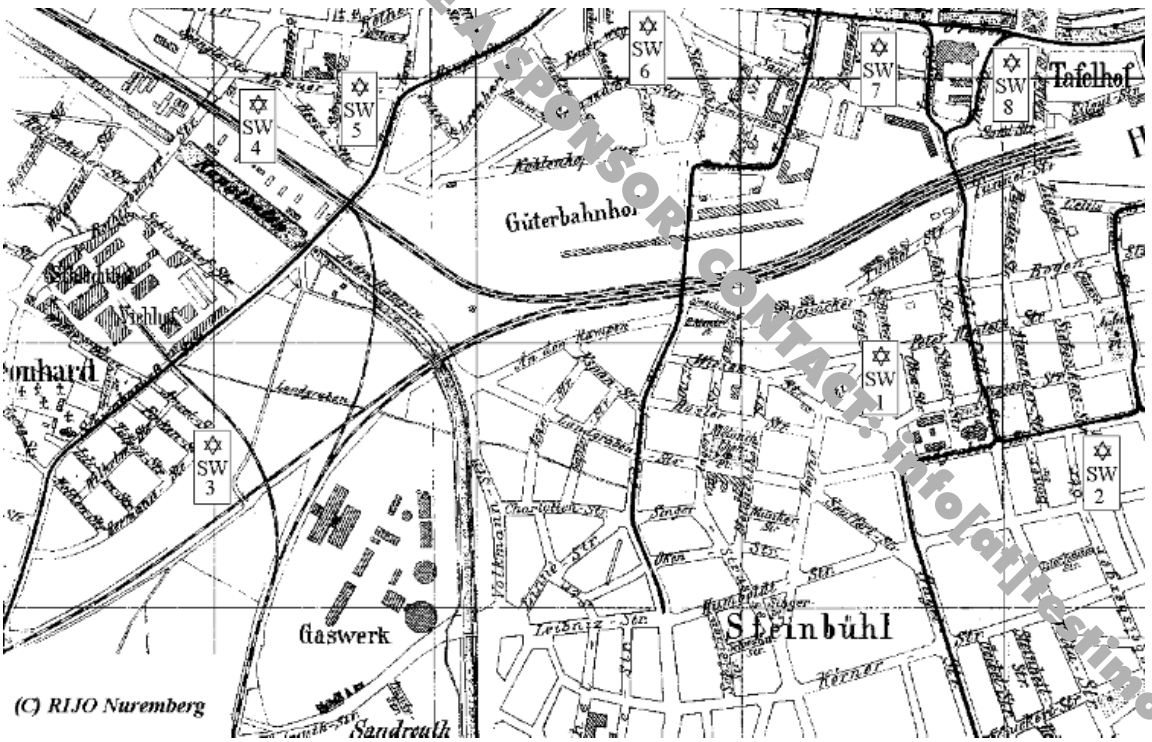
Jewish topography of Nuremberg: Southwestern Quarter



SW 1 Ohmstraße 9

Heilo Heilbrunn & Co. motorcycle factory building. The Jewish owned company opened in 1923 and had to be closed down in the global economical crisis of 1929/30. In comparison to others *Heilo* was a small company, but yet its products were well known for their technical innovations.

SW 2 Landgrabenstraße 140

Gymnasium used by the local sports club *Bar Kochba Nürnberg*, founded in 1913.

Mitteilungsblatt des Jüdischen Turn- und Sport-Vereins

Gegründet 1913 **BAR KOCHBA NÜRNBERG E.V.** Gegründet 1913

Geschäftsstelle: Paul Baruch, Theresienplatz 8 • Telephon Nr. 25126 • Postscheckkonto Paul Baruch 19248

Verantwortlich für den redaktionellen Teil: Dr. A. Borchheimer, Hörmannsgäßchen 5 • Druck: F. Rosenfeld's Druckerei G. m. b. H.

4. Jahrgang	Nürnberg, Februar 1931	Nummer 3

Donnerstag, den 5. Februar 1931
in sämtlichen Räumen der Stadtwaarkrestauration

GROSSER MASKENBALL

Anfang 21 Uhr 2 Jazzkapellen Ende 3 Uhr

Ad for a masked ball in Bar Kochba's newsletter

SW 3 Finkenstraße 33

Feces loading station at the premises of the municipal slaughter-house. From here the deportation of September 10, 1942 to Theresienstadt left Nuremberg. It is not known whether the Gestapo chose this facility for logistic reasons only or also it was supposed to be a last deliberate humiliation to the deportees. The first trains of deportation to Latvia (Nov. 29, 1941) and Poland (March 24, 1942) had departed from the station *Märzfeld* at the party rally grounds (to the southeast, not on the map).

SW 4 Knauerstraße 25 and 27

Judenhaus (*Jews' house*, explanation see SE 1) and Jewish elder care home. Knauerstraße 27, originally the building of the toy factory owned by Max Moschkowitz, had been transformed into an elder care home during the Nazi era and was one of the collecting points for the deportation of September 10, 1942.

SW 5 Bauerngasse 36

Apartment of *Adas Israel*'s Rabbi Dr. Arnold Abraham Klein (1875 - 1961) in 1930. Dr. Klein was Nuremberg's conservative rabbi since 1902 and emigrated to Palestine in 1939.

SW 6 Feuerweg 6

Prayer room of *Achi Eser* (Brotherly Help), a brotherhood of Jews from Eastern Europe.

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SW 7 Essenweinstraße 7

Synagogue of the conservative association *Adas Israel*, opened in 1902. Integrated into the building complex were also a yeshiva and an elementary school , as well as a library (founded in 1899) and club rooms, e.g. of the Jewish youth association *Chewrath Bachurim*.

(source: Brom family)

SW 8 Treustraße 7

Jewish youth club, library of the liberal congregation and home of the Jewish library and reading club in 1920.

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