



List of Munich's Victims of the Shoah: Introduction

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Preface by Prof. Dr. Edgar Feuchtwanger

The Jewish community in Munich was not one of the largest or oldest in Germany. Bavaria was late, compared with other German states, in granting Jews the right of residence in the capital city. In numbers the community reached its peak just before the First World War, with about 11000 practising members, roughly 2% of the total population of the city. Notwithstanding its relatively small numbers, some distinguished men and women belonged to it, or were loosely connected with it, sometimes through marriage with a Jewish partner. Among them were famous men of science like Albert Einstein and Richard Willstätter, literary figures like Thomas Mann and Lion Feuchtwanger, and important Jewish philosophers like Martin Buber.

After Germany's defeat in 1918 Munich passed through a phase of great political disturbance and violence, which put particular pressure on its Jewish citizens. In April 1919 two short-lived Soviet republics were established in the city and then suppressed by forces under the command of General von Epp, later the Nazi "Reichsstatthalter" in Bavaria. Munich became a hot-bed of extreme right-wing activity and the birthplace of Nazism. The Bavarian authorities, frightened of the extreme left, turned a blind eye on the violence of the budding Nazi party and thereby allowed it to grow. Virulent anti-Semitism was the stock-in-trade of Hitler and of the other groups of the radical right and was tolerated by the authorities. In 1923 the Bavarian Government under Gustav von Kahr pandered to anti-Semitic sentiment by issuing a notorious decree expelling so-called foreign Jews, namely those without German nationality, from the country. Shortly afterwards Hitler launched his abortive Beer Hall Putsch, which left von Kahr no option but to suppress it by force. Ten years later, von Kahr, long retired, was murdered in revenge by a SS hit-squad in the Night of Long Knives, 30 June 1934.

Subsequent Bavarian governments in the 1920s had learnt the bitter lesson that it was lethal to play ball with Hitler. The continuing large support enjoyed by the Bavarian People's Party, the counterpart of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reich, meant that the Nazi vote never reached the level it attained in some Protestant parts of the country. The Bavarian Government was in fact the last major authority in Germany to hold out against the Nazi take-over in March 1933, but finally had to yield to force.

In the Third Reich Munich was given the title “Capital of the Movement” and remained the headquarters of the Nazi party. The ceaseless parades, rallies and ceremonies, with which the Hitler regime bemused the population, were many of them held in Munich.

Hitler continued to spend much time in the city and it was his access point to Berchtesgaden, which for most of the Third Reich was the real seat of government. One consequence of this was that the main Munich synagogue, in the Herzog-Max-Straße, was demolished several months before synagogues were torched throughout Germany on 9 November 1938, Kristallnacht. The demolition of the Munich synagogue in June 1938 was carried out on the express orders of the “Führer”, because he could see it from his favourite restaurant.

By this time the Jewish community in Munich had already lost many of its members through emigration. A valiant effort was made, between 1933 and 1938, in Munich as elsewhere, to provide for Jews, forcibly excluded from German life, a vigorous cultural and educational programme. It was a remarkable expression of the will not only to survive, but to survive meaningfully. It has been called “Aufbau im Untergang”, reconstruction in the face of destruction. None could anticipate, despite the daily humiliations inflicted by the Nazis, that total annihilation lay at the end of the road. This bitter end, deportation and death, is recorded in the subsequent pages.

Winchester (England), July 2003

Prof. Dr. Edgar Feuchtwanger

Introduction by *rijo*

Work on the present online list of Munich’s victims of the Shoah began in the spring of 2001 with a systematic evaluation of the Federal Republic’s memorial book (see Sources and Literature). This was subsequently followed up by supplementing and correcting the results from other relevant sources available to us.

Our objective was to maximise the inclusion of victims by means of the under mentioned categories:

- Munich born men and women murdered in the Holocaust
- Jews deported from Munich who had lived there prior to deportation
- Jewish victims of “Euthanasia”
- Jews murdered by the Nazis in Munich or who became victims of Nazi ‘justice’
- Jews who committed suicide between 1933 and 1945.

The current number of names on the online list is 1666 women and 1140 men, a total of 2806 Shoah victims from Munich. This documentation has to remain as “work in progress”. We are therefore grateful for receiving supplementary information and corrections at all times.

Structure of the List

In view of the volume involved, the alphabetical order of family names in the list of victims had to be split into three PDF documents. “Umlaute” (vowel mutations) could not be taken into consideration because the sorting of the relevant functions is based on MS WORD (ä = a, ö = o, ü = u). All spelling variations need to be taken into consideration during searches, especially since the federal memorial book reproduces “Umlaute” in the form of ae, oe or ue (and ss instead of ß) for family names, as their basic source.

It is recommended that for the purpose of an unambiguous identification, the search for the person should be based on the date of birth (day/month/year), if available. The following information will be found at the top of each list in order to facilitate orientation:

<p>Deportations from Munich: 20.11.1941 Kaunas (Lithuania) 04.04.1942 Piaski 03.06., 04.06., 05.06., 10.06., 11.06., 17.06., 18.06., 23.06., 24.06., 25.06., 01.07., 02.07., 03.07., 10.07., 15.07., 16.07., 17.07., 22.07., 23.07., 29.07., 31.07., 05.08., 07.08., 12.08., 10.09., 23.09.1942 Theresienstadt 13.03.1943 Auschwitz 14.04., 20.04., 18.06., 25.06.1943 Theresienstadt 14.01., 18.01., 20.01., 07.04., 23.05., 02.06., 23.12.1944 Theresienstadt 14.02., 22.02., 23.02.1945 Theresienstadt (source: Heusler, Weger: “Kristallnacht”, p. 36)</p>	<p>Order of list entries: 1 family name 2 first name (forename marked *) 3 maiden name 4 date of birth 5 place of birth 6 last known place of residence or place of deportation 7 date of deportation 8 destination of deportation 9 date of death</p>
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rijo, translated by Mr. H. Peter Sinclair

Sources and Literature

- Information from Mr. Christof Eberstadt, 08.07.2004.
- Gedenkbuch. Opfer der Verfolgung der Juden unter der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft in Deutschland 1933-1945, bearb. vom Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, und dem Internationalen Suchdienst, Arolsen, 2 volumes, Koblenz 1986.
- Andreas Heusler, Tobias Weger: “Kristallnacht”. Gewalt gegen die Münchner Juden im November 1938, Munich 1998.
- Institut Theresienstädter Initiative (ed.): Theresienstädter Gedenkbuch. Die Opfer der Judentransporte aus Deutschland nach Theresienstadt 1942 - 1945. Prague 2000.

- Gerhard Jochem, Ulrike Kettner: Gedenkbuch für die Nürnberger Opfer der Schoa. Nuremberg 1998.
 - Id.: Ergänzungsband zum Gedenkbuch für die Nürnberger Opfer der Schoa. Nuremberg 2002.
 - Serge Klarsfeld: Memorial to the Jews Deported from France 1942 - 1944, New York 1983.
 - Mr. Peter Landé (USHMM): Stutthof - List of German Jews in Stutthof (November 2001).
 - Id.: List "German Jews of Polish Origin" (November 2001).
 - Information from Mrs. Kitty Munson Cooper, 21.08.2003.
 - Sdu Uitgeverij Koninginnegracht (ed.): In Memoriam, The Hague 1995.
 - Information from Mr. Peter Sinclair, 09.06.2003.
 - Nuremberg City Archives GSI 161: Namensverzeichnis der während der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft ermordeten Juden aus bayerischen Gemeinden. Dokumentation Bundesarchiv Koblenz 1988.
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Addenda

Since the compilation of this list the following sources containing fundamental biographical information have been published which have to be browsed by anyone who is doing research on the fates of Munich's victims of the Shoah:

- Bundesarchiv (ed.): Gedenkbuch. Opfer der Verfolgung der Juden unter der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft in Deutschland 1933-1945. 2nd substantially extended edition Koblenz 2006 (3 volumes and 1 CD).
- Stadtarchiv München (ed.): Biographisches Gedenkbuch der Münchner Juden 1933 - 1945. vol. 1 (A - L). Munich 2003. ISBN 3-00-012626-0. ill., 870 p.
In his foreword Munich's Lord Mayor Christian Ude quotes our author Willie Glaser (Canada) from the introduction of the online list of Fürth's victims of the Shoah.
- Id. vol. 2 (M - Z). Munich 2007. ISBN 978-3-8306-7280-7. ill., 903 p.

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