

MOOSWALD

- 35. Jewish cemetery**, Elsässer Straße 35, set up in 1870.
- Gustav Weil (1808 - 1889)** was a German orientalist. In 1845, he was the first Jew in Germany who held a non-tenured professorship for Oriental languages, against the objections of the university, and in 1861 finally a tenured professorship in Heidelberg. He became particularly well known for the first faithful and complete edition of "Arabian Nights" translated from the original text.
- Dr. Adolf Lewin(1843 - 1910),**) was a German Reform rabbi, historian and author: *Geschichte der badischen Juden seit der Regierung Karl Friedrichs: 1738 – 1909* [History of the Baden Jews since the reign of Charles Frederick: 1738 – 1909], *Juden in Freiburg-im-Breisgau* [Jews in Freiburg im Breisgau]

WIEHRE

- 36. Former Jewish student association**, "Neo Friburgia" fraternity house, Basler Straße 44.
- 37. Villa of the Knopf family** (owner of the Knopf department store, see 18), Beethovenstraße 8, built in 1927/1928.

38. Liefmann house Goethestraße 33. The family converted to the Protestant faith, moved from Hamburg to Freiburg and bought the villa in 1894. On 22 October 1940, the siblings Robert, Else and Martha were deported to Gurs. The Gestapo seized the house as headquarters.

The first stumbling blocks in Freiburg, which remind us of the victims of National Socialism. Today, it is the guest house of the University of Freiburg.

- 39. House, Schwimmbadstraße 39**, where Hannah Arendt lived as a philosophy student at the university, from 1925 to 1926. Hannah Arendt was an important German Jewish historian and social historian.
- 40. Israelite board school for girls** with affiliated state approved girl's school, Goethestraße 3, headmistress: Lotte Bernstein, Ida Cohn, from 1911 to 1935.
- Lotte Bernstein was deported to Lublin (Poland) on 10 June 1942, and murdered a little later in Sobibór.

41. Lessingschule commemorative plaque. Forced classes for Jewish children 1936 – 1940 from Freiburg and 11 rural communities – from Müllheim to Offenburg, from Breisach to Villingen.

42. Dr. Gertrud Luckner, Catholic, pacifist, honorary citizen of Freiburg. Kirchstraße 4. As an employee of CARITAS, she primarily dedicated herself to border crossing services for Jews. Imprisoned by the Gestapo in 1943, she survived the Ravensbrück concentration camp. After the war, she dedicated herself to reconciliation and the Christian-Jewish dialogue.

43. Annaplatz. Memorial plaque at the assembly point in Wiehre for deportation to Gurs.

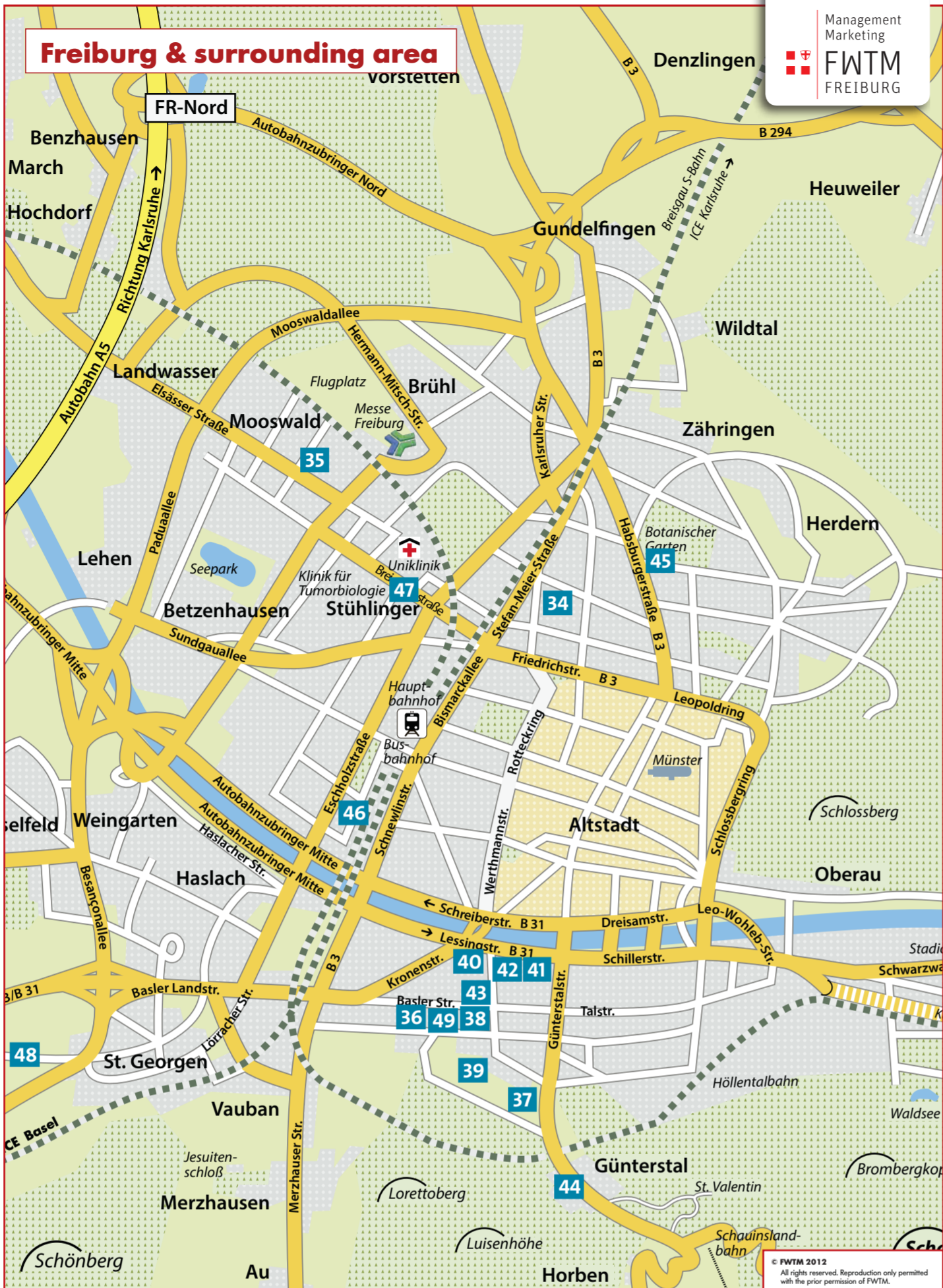
GÜNTERSTAL

44. "Bad Rebhaus" Sanatorium with spa complex at Wonnhalde, from 1891 to 1933. Its founder was Dr. Max Daniel Lasker. During the 1st World War, Bad Rebhaus was used as a military hospital.

Bad Rebhaus was very popular with its guests. Apart from many other famous personalities, Else Lasker-Schüler, an important German speaking author, often visited.

Today, the municipal homeless shelter, the residence for people with disabilities and the large glass hall of the former restaurant, and today's forestry science research institute are housed here.

49. Residence of Prof. Husserl, Lorettostraße 40



ZÄHRINGEN

45. "Herdern" pharmacy, Habsburgerstraße 59 The owner of the pharmacy was Julius Friedberger. He died in the Dachau concentration camp in 1938.

STÜHLINGER

- 46. Hebelschule,** Eschholzstraße/Engelbergerstraße 2 (entrance via the side entrance at Eschholzstraße). At the main entrance: memorial plaque to remember the deportation of Baden, Palatinat and Saarland Jews on 22 and 23 October 1940 by the Nazis.
- 47. Friedrich Bloch bakery until 1938,** Colmarer Straße 8 (formerly Breisacher Straße 15). Master baker Bloch was deported to Gurs in 1940, and murdered in 1942 at the age of 54

ST. GEORGEN

48. New Jewish cemetery in St. Georgen, Tiengener Straße, next to the general cemetery St. Georgen.



Historical chronology

- 1120** Freiburg was founded by the Dukes of Zähringen. Shortly after the founding, Jews appeared in Freiburg as traders.
- 1218** Takeover of rule by the Counts of Freiburg.
- 1230** First mention of Jews in Freiburg or surrounding area.
- 1281** First indication of Jews settled in Freiburg: mining, grain trading, financiers to the Counts of Freiburg. There was a place of worship ("school") in Wasserstraße.
- 1338** The Counts Konrad and Friedrich of Freiburg granted the Freiburg Jews tax exemption for 7 years, and issued the privilege of protection for 80 to 100 people.
- 1348** Mention of a synagogue on Weberstraße/ Wasserstraße 4: the Jews were not forced to settle in a ghetto.
- 30. Jan. 1349** Eradication of the first Israelite community of the city. Even before the plague broke out in Freiburg in the summer of 1349, after an unfair trial due to a well poisoning by a Jew, the members of the community were burnt on the "Galgen and Rädle Matte" on Basler Straße. Only the twelve richest Jews, pregnant women and children were spared and the children were compulsorily baptised.

History of the second Israelite community

- 1360** Due to the failure of the high taxes generated by the Jews, the Emperor once again granted the privilege of protection for the Jews. New settlement of Jews.
- 1373** The city accepted the doctor Gutleben and his sons from Colmar with their families and "servants" as residents, in return for correspondingly high fees.
- 1385** There was once again a synagogue and approx. 60 Jewish residents in Freiburg. The community has its own school master (rabbi) and doctor.
- 1394** New beginning and ostracism at the same time: Duke Leopold of Austria forced all Jews to wear special clothes: single coloured cloth coats and large striped horned skull caps.
- 1401** New proceedings against the Jews, triggered by an incident in Diessenhofen, where a Jew "admits" under torture that he killed a Christian child. The Freiburg council had the Jews arrested. Duke Leopold of Austria prevented an imminent pogrom for a corresponding settlement payment. Expulsion of the Jews from Freiburg.
- 1411** Right to reside and trade licence for individual Jews for correspondingly high fees.
- 1424** Expulsion of the Jews from Freiburg by King Sigismund.
- 1520** All Freiburg citizens were forbidden to deal with and trade with Jews. Jews that visited the city could only move within it when paying to be accompanied by a council servant.
- 1700 – 1732** In spite of a settlement ban, the city had to allow the army suppliers Oppenheimer and Sintzonheim to open branch offices in the city, at the demand of the Duchy.
- 1782** Tolerance edict, Joseph II granted free settlement in the cities, freedom of school and profession as far as possible. Equality between citizens.
- 1791** First conferral of doctorate (medicine) of the Jew Semion Hochheimer at the University of Freiburg.
- From 1806** The Jews were granted free access to Freiburg, as well as a temporary residence in the city.

- 1809** Opening of a Jewish guesthouse, which allowed passing Jews to be provided with kosher food.
- 1846** 20 Jews now lived in Freiburg.
- 1849** Cities and communities were given the right to issue naturalisation permits themselves. Many professions were still refused to Jews, e.g. trades linked to guilds, which was a condition to be able to receive citizenship.
- 1862** General law on equality of Jews in Baden. Resistance from the population, who spoke against the emancipation of Jews in petitions.

History of the third Israelite community

- 1863** Founding of the liberal "Israelite religious community" of Freiburg, at Münsterplatz, today rear building to Schusterstraße 27.
- 1870** Inauguration of the synagogue on the ramparts on the edge of the Medieval city centre. Setting up of the Jewish cemetery on Elsässer Straße.
- 1914** Gift from the property broker Jakob Nelson to the city of Freiburg: properties at Hugerberg, with the intention that a home for invalids be erected on these properties.

1914 – 1918 36 Freiburg Jews fell in the First World War.

1919 – 1925 Founding of the Jewish agricultural association "Pflug"; building up and maintenance of the teaching property "Markenhof" near Kirchzarten, on the initiative of the wire and cable manufacturer Konrad Goldmann. It was seen as a pioneer project.

- 1925/ 1926** Rebuilding and expansion of the synagogue.
- 1933** Start of National Socialist propaganda against the Jews: boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors. Work ban for Jewish lawyers.
- 1935** Nuremberg Race Laws. Further laws as a result: Jewish school, loss of nationality, etc.
- 1938** 9/10 November. Destruction of the synagogue; 52 Jewish men arrested, incarcerated in the granary, and deported to the Dachau concentration camp.

22./23. Oct. 1940 Deportation of the Jews from Freiburg to the Gurs internment camp, South of France; from 1942: transports from Gurs to Auschwitz. In Freiburg, 450 people were affected by the deportation to Gurs; 71 people remained behind.

1942 – 1945 Deportation to Theresienstadt.

History of the fourth Israelite community

- Sept. 1945** Return of 5 Jews to Freiburg. Out of 1,138 Jewish Freiburg residents, at least 314 lost their lives. First Jewish worship service in the historical department store hall. Founding of the "Israelite State Community South Baden".
- 1946** Community space at Hansjakobstraße 8.
- 1947** The lawyer Robert Grumbach became an honorary citizen.
- 1953** Move to Holbeinstraße 25, setting up of a prayer room.
- 1961** Commemorative plaque put up at the site of the old synagogue, where a commemoration for the victims of Kristallnacht now takes place annually.
- 1985** Laying of the foundations for the new synagogue at Nußmannstraße/Engelstraße.
- 1987** Inauguration of the synagogue.

- 1991** The federal government and states decreed an official immigration regulation for Jews from the USSR. First Jewish immigrants from the USSR. Today, the Jewish religious community in Freiburg has over 730 members.
- 1998** Founding of the liberal community "Gescher". Today, it has around 50 members.
- 2003 – 2005** Setting up of a memorial for the victims of National Socialism amongst the members of the University of Freiburg.
- 2004** Laying of "stumbling blocks" to remember the victims of the Nazi regime.
- 2011** Since the autumn, the Lienhart bakery has supplied and sold kosher bread.
- 2013** Opening and inauguration of the day care centre "Shalom", the first educational facility since 1945.

Founding of associations and charities, self-assertion

- 1881** "Israelite women's association" was integrated in the municipal welfare work.
- 1882 – 1937** "Breisgauer Loge B'nai B'rith" order from the tradition of the freemasons; "sister lodge" for women.
- 1884 – 1920** Setting up of an Israeli orphan fund.
- 1884** Loan association.
- 1885/ 1886** "Gustav and Dr. Robert Weil foundation for tuberculosis sufferers".
- 1887** "Reading circle" under the chairmanship of the brush manufacturer D. J. Dukas.
- 1892** "Mendelssohn Association" – chairman: brush manufacturer Samuel Nelson.
- 1890** "Association for the promotion of crafts and technical professions amongst the Israelites" at the instigation of the then community leader B. Dukas and under the chairmanship of Heinrich Rosin. From 1902, it supported an apprentice home founded in Karlsruhe.
- 1890** "Workers health insurance association and funeral insurance society".

1919 – 1925 Founding of the Jewish agricultural association "Pflug"; building up and maintenance of the teaching property "Markenhof" near Kirchzarten, on the initiative of the wire and cable manufacturer Konrad Goldmann. It was seen as a pioneer project.

- 1919** Founding of the "Reich Federation of Jewish Front Soldiers" RfJ.
- 1925** Football group "Sport group shield Freiburg".

29. Commemorative sign at the site of the old synagogue



35. Old Jewish cemetery



39. Schwimmbadstraße 39





Places, memorials and commemorative plaques

I. Middle Ages and Early Modern Period

(*acc. to archive)

ALTSTADT FREIBURG

- 1. "Judengasse until approx. 1708**, from then Universitätsstraße (between Bertoldstraße and Franziskanerplatz).
- 2. "Residential quarter around 1281 – 1424** at Wasserstraße/Weberstraße. Synagogue with administration, presumably a ritual immersion bath (mikveh) and a dance hall. It has been proved that overall, there were ten Jewish houses in this quarter. From 1385, there is evidence of the existence of a synagogue on the South West corner of Weberstraße/Raustraße. At the time, 60 Jewish inhabitants were counted in Freiburg, including a Jewish schoolmaster (rabbi) and a doctor.
- 3. Minster.** Contains a multitude of Jewish illustrations.
- 4. "House "Zum Juden", Münsterplatz 10.** Today, the "Knight's house" stands here.
- 5. "House "Zum Roten Juden"** (part of the Schutterhof in the 15th century). Corner of Schoferstraße/Münzgasse.
- 6. University, collegiate building I.** Site of the university 3. The seal of the university provides proof of Jewish life (Jewish scribes recognisable by the "horned skull caps").
- 7. "House "Zum Judenbergr"** (district of Neuburg, location unclear).
- 8. "House "Zum Juden"** – later "Zur roten Säule" in 1460, Merianstraße 4

II. Modern era

Community establishments, houses of important persons

OLD TOWN OF FREIBURG

9. Commemorative plaque. Synagogue from 1870 to its destruction in 1938, Werdering, today site of the old synagogue, old synagogue, built in 1870. Four rabbis supervised the Jewish community of Freiburg: Dr. Adolf Lewin 1885 – 1910; Dr. Max Eschelbacher 1910 – 1912; Dr. Julius Zimels 1913 – 1936; Dr. Siegfried Scheuermann 1936 – 1939. All the Freiburg rabbis not only had religious training, but had also in general completed a university degree with a doctoral thesis.

10. New synagogue, on Nußmannstraße/Engelstraße, built in 1987.

11. Primary school, Herrenstraße 4, (today Herrenstraße 6, Medieval Latin school). From 1876, a class room was provided for Israeli religious education.

12. Franz Rosenzweig (1886 – 1929), lived at Herrenstraße 32 as a student. Historian and philosopher for the Christian-Jewish dialogue. Commemorative plaque.

13. Prayer hall (synagogue) 1863 – 1870, Salzstraße 27, in the house of the merchant Ludwig Sturz.

14. House of Max Mayer (1873 – 1962), Schusterstraße 23, Jewish leather trader, composer. City council (1911 – 1933) in the citizen's committee and theatre committee, member of the SPD. Today "Rees leather".

15. Private bank Elias Mayer since 1879, Salzstraße 24. Today at Friedrichring 28 in other hands.

16. Music shop Liebers until 1938, Salzstraße 7. The music shop was founded by Max Liebers in 1854.

3. Minster, the "synagogue" figurine in the main entrance



17. Hotel "Zähringer Hof", where the composer Felix Mendelssohn, the grandson of the famous Jewish philosopher, lodged in 1837, stood until 1863 on the site of "Galeria Kaufhof", Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 195.

18. Knopf department store. Built at the end of the 19th century. Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 192. Today a new building (2013).

19. "Modern" department store until 1936, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 208 – 212. The department store was owned by the Rawitscher family.

20. Optician Berthold Falkenstein, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 210. Berthold Falkenstein ran the optician's shop until 1938.

21. Kosher guesthouse "Zum Geist", Grünwälderstraße 12 since 1809. A guesthouse, which allowed passing Jews to be provided with kosher food. Leased and owned by Heinrich Weil until 1861, later by his son Max Weil, from 1870 kosher butcher's Leopold Blum.

22. Emil Homburger, lawyer, resistance fighter, Kaiserstraße 141. The contact between persecuted Jews and helpers belonged to Gertrud Luckner's help network. Murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp on 8 April 1945.

23. Electrical wholesaler Erich Treifel, Gerberau 7.

24. "Libanon" boarding house with kosher guesthouse (date palm house), Gerberau 2. Owner Henny Schmuckler.

3. Minster, window motifs



25. Art Nouveau house by the architect Arthur Levi, Löwenstraße 1. Built in 1908.

26. Friedrichsbau, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 268 – 270, by the architect Arthur Levi. In the left part of the building, the "Levi building", the "Friedrichsbau cinema" was opened in 1910, the oldest Freiburg cinema, which still exists today.

27. University collegiate building I. There has been a memorial in the hall since 2005, for almost 400 university members known by name, who were victims of National Socialism. Edmund Husserl, professor of philosophy.

28. Butcher's since 1865, Bertoldstraße 31. The owner Max Mayer sold kosher meat. The butcher's shop remained in the family until 1938.

29. Sign at the site of the old synagogue. To commemorate the deportation of 350 Freiburg Jews on 22 October 1940 to Gurs in the Pyrenees.

30. City theatre. Opposite the site of the old synagogue. Many Jewish members belonged to the Freiburg ensemble. They were dismissed after the season 1933/1934. The director of the theatre (1924 – 1933) Dr. Max Krüger was a pacifist and social democrat. Due to the Jewish heritage of his wife Camilla Krüger, nee Davidson, he experienced reprisals.

10. New synagogue



31. Birth place of Robert Grumbach (1875 – 1960), Moltkestraße 3. Jewish lawyer, social democrat and city council. Became an honorary citizen of the city of Freiburg im Breisgau in 1947.

32. Memorial. Forgotten coat with star of David at the staircase to the Wiwil bridge ("Blue bridge") across the railway platforms. Reminder of the deportation of around 375 Freiburg Jews to the Gurs internment camp in the South of France. Around 6500 Jews from Baden, Palatinate and Saarland were deported on 22 October 1940, in the first deportation from the German Reich, to the Gurs camp on the edge of the Pyrenees.

NEUBURG

33. Lodge house in Röderstraße 4, Jewish freemason's lodge for men, later also women, from 1925 to 1937.

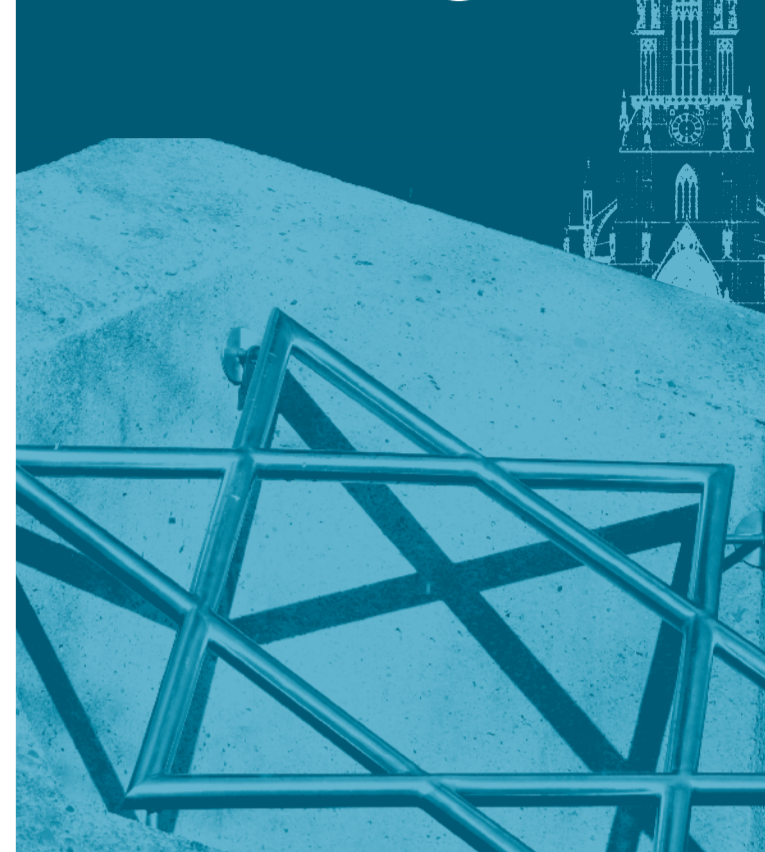
34. Paul Ehrlich (1845 - 1915), Albertstraße 18. Commemorative plaque to the German doctor, serologist and immunologist. Nobel prize winner for medicine in 1908.

You can find further locations marked in **blue** (outside of the city centre) on the reverse side.

Stumbling blocks by artist Gunter Demnig



Tour of Jewish Freiburg



A walk through Jewish Freiburg, compiled by the *Gesellschaft für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit Freiburg e.V.* [Association for Christian-Jewish Cooperation Freiburg]

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