



ZUR ERIN NER UNG

IN MEMORY

**OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED
IN THE SO-CALLED
"JEWISH" HOUSE 20
BAUTZNER STREET
DRESDEN**

NEVER AGAIN !

APPEAL TO GERMAN COMPATRIOTS!!!

To you, descendants, we appeal to...

Those who were your forebears'
neighbours, colleagues, husbands and
wives...

Those who were deprived of all rights
and freedoms...

Those who were deprived of their home
and property.

Those who were forcibly resettled in
unbearable conditions...

Finally, those who died of disease,
starvation...

Those who were murdered...

Never! Do you hear this?! Never
repeat this!

With all the strength of your souls
and hearts, resist any, even the
slightest discrimination of man by
man!

Respect and honour each other,
regardless of race, colour,
nationality or religion!

Remember us...



Everything has a beginning. For us, it all started after we became acquainted with the book by the Bavarian writer Hannah Miska, "As Far As Away From Here". The project "Memorial plaque on 20 Bautzner Street" grew out of this.

The story of the Jewish girl Irma Heanner, born Conradi, told in this book shocked us to the core. It became the starting point for further research on the stories of Jewish families who were forcibly resettled during the period of National Socialism in the "Jewish" house at the above address.

These families were different in income, composition and age. One thing united them: they were all Jews, and this meant that they all had one tragic fate...

How difficult it was calmly to find, systematize and present the collected material in an easily understandable form that promoted more thought and empathy.

We hope that we have succeeded. Any person walking past house number 20 on Bautzner Street, seeing the sign and turning into the gateway, can appreciate our work.

Yuri Tsoglin

*Project Manager, Head of the
Science and Technology
Society KIW- Gesellschaft e. V.*

IN MEMORY OF PEOPLE WHO LIVED 20 BAUTZNER

The house at 20 Bautzner Street was bought by the Jewish religious community of Dresden from the Schrimmer family in 1937. It was given the name "Jewish" house in 1940.

In total, there were about forty such houses in the city. Jews who had been expelled from their homes were assigned housing there.

The atmosphere around the Jewish owners was becoming tense. On December 3, 1938, a Decree "On the Use of Property" was issued, which obliged Jewish homeowners to sell their property.

The law on Rent Regulations, which came into force on April, 30th, less than six months later, further restricted the rights of Jews, cancelling the protection of the rights of Jewish tenants.

The law, in addition obliged tenants to take homeless fellow Jews into occupied apartments as subtenants. The terms of the lease and the amount of rent were determined by local authorities.

IN THE SO-CALLED "JEWISH" HOUSE AT STREET

Thus, by the autumn of 1939, a high concentration of Jewish residents was formed in these houses.

From the autumn of 1939 until their deportation by order of the Gestapo, Jews in Germany were placed in so-called "Jewish" houses, where they lived in the most crowded conditions.

The houses were marked and controlled by the Gestapo. Two days before being sent to Terezin, Jews were placed in a temporary transfer camp.

The writer Victor Klemperer repeatedly recalls in his diaries about this camp, as well as about the pogroms he personally experienced in which the Gestapo insulted, spat on, beat and robbed their victims.

In accordance with Decree No. 11 of November 25, 1941, Jews lost their German citizenship when they left Germany and their property passed to the German Reich.

Source:

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(Dusseldorf)

SCHRIMMER family

**from 1920 to 1937 –
the owners of the
house in Dresden at
20 Bautzner Street**



LOUIS SCHRIMMER, born September 7, 1860, Książ Wielkopolski, Poland (German: Xions); died September 27, 1942, (Theresienstadt, Böhmen)

HENRIETTE SCHRIMMER (née Krotoschin) was born on 04/17/1863 in Grätz (Grodzisk Wielkopolski, Poland); died on 12/25/1942, Theresienstadt.

Spouses Schrimmer were deported by **transport V/5** and were soon murdered there.

Their nephew, **WOLFGANG** (in the USA – **BILL**) **SCHRIMMER**, fled, managed to get to the United States of America. Today he is 95 years old.



House at 20 Bautzner Street today

The «**transport V/5**», referred to below went on **08/25/1942** along the route **Dresden – Terezin** (German – Theresienstadt). It was a hybrid concentration camp and ghetto established by the SS during World War II in the fortress town Terezín, located in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (a German-occupied region of Czechoslovakia).

On August 25, 1942, 50 people were sent by V/5 transport. Only 3 survived.

On that day the following were taken from the house 20 Bautzner Street:

- spouses Schrimmer, Louis and Henriette
- Marie Jacob
- Salinger sisters, Julie and Bertha
- Bertha Katz
- Alta-Klara Scholz
- spouses Steinberg, August and Eleonore

SCHRIMMER'S FACTORY AT 20 BUTZNER STREET



Schrimmer Product Stamp Series

The house on 20 Bautzner Street had been owned by Louis and Henriette Schrimmer since 1920. They ran a shoe cream and chemical products factory located in the back house.

When the Jewish religious community of Dresden bought this house from the Schrimmers in 1937, the family moved from the ground floor of the house to the second.

In 1938, Jews were prohibited from running businesses.



Price List 1927



CONRADI family

ROSA CONRADI was born in June 1911 in Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony of the German Empire in the family of Robert and Martha Conradi (née Riesenfeld).

In November 1938, their apartment at 11 Schaefer Street was ravaged as a result of a pogrom.

Rosa, with her ten-year-old daughter Irmgard, was forced to move to 20 Bautzner Street. Rosa worked as a maid. In November 1939, she was arrested and deported to the Ravensbrück concentration camp.

May 29, 1942 Rosa Conradi died in a special camp in Bernburg-on-Saale (Anhalt state as part of the German Reich) during criminal medical experiments that prisoners were subjected to.

WILHELM, Rosa's partner, arrested in 1942, was deported to a concentration camp, where he went missing.



Rosa, Martha and Irmgard Conradi

*«Stumbling block»
in memory
of Rosa Conradi*



IRMGARD CONRADI, daughter of Rosa Conradi



*Irmgard Conradi (right)
with her friend shortly
after her release, 1945*



*Irma Conradi at the
Holocaust Museum in
Melbourne, 2010*

IRMGARD [Irma] was born on 06/09/1930; studied in Dresden at a Jewish school. After her mother's arrest, she lived with her aunt Charlotte and her husband Walter Hempel.

In February 1943, the twelve-year-old Irma was sent to the Hellerberg Jewish camp. The intervention of Walter Hempel, who protested to the Gestapo, prevented the girl from being deported to Auschwitz. Instead she was sent to Terezin, where she was released in 1945. Walter Hempel himself then was committed to forced labour.

After the war, Charlotte Conradi applied for an entry visa to Australia, where her brother Max was already living.

01/19/1949 Irmgard Conradi arrived in Melbourne. In 1951, she met Oscar Heanner, a Polish Jew who had lost his entire family.

Irmgard and Oscar married two years later; they had two sons, Bernhard and Robert. Oscar Heanner died in an accident. Irmgard Conradi now lives in Australia.

Charlotte HEMPEL

*Wedding photo of Charlotte
Conradi and Walter Hempel,
Dresden, 1933*



*Hannah Miska book - an
important source of information
on the fate of the Conradi Family*

CHARLOTTE HEMPEL (née Conradi, 06/08/1913, Germany – 07/10/2001, Australia), the sister of Rosa and Max Conradi, married Walter Hempel, who was not Jewish by faith, in 1933.

Addresses at which they lived in Dresden: 59 Elisen Street and 11 Schaefer Street, until they were forced to move to the 20 Bautzner Street "Jewish" house.

In February 1945, Charlotte was supposed to be deported to a concentration camp, but she managed to escape and hide, thanks to which she survived.

In 1971, she was a witness at the trial in Dusseldorf of the Dresden Gestapo.

HANNAH MISKA, Doctor of Psychology, writer and journalist



From 2003 to 2010 – an employee of the Jewish Holocaust Center in Melbourne, where she began her journalistic and writing activities.

Australia / New Zealand Foreign Correspondent for the «Jüdische Allgemeine».

The author of the book «As Far From Here. From Europe to Melbourne – Holocaust survivors say», 2014

TEUFEL family

ISIDOR TEUFEL (1888 - ?) and **ELIESE** (Falk), 1884 - ?, married in 1912 in Chemnitz (German Empire) and two years later moved to Dresden.

Family Teufel had four children: **MAX** (1912), **SOPHIE** (1914) and the twins – **INGEBORG** and **ERIKA** (1921).

Ingeborg attended the 2nd professional school for girls in Dresden in 1937. In 1940, her son **HANS-JOACHIM** was born. On November 23-24, 1942, Ingeborg and her son were first deported to a Jewish camp near Dresden Hellerberg, then, in March 1943, to Auschwitz (Poland), where they were murdered.

Whether or not Erika and Max survived the Holocaust is unknown.

Sophie had three children, all of them born in Dresden: **ADELHEID** (1932), **RITA-BEATE** (1939) and **KARL-HEINZ-PETER** (1941). Sophie married **ADOLF WECHSLER** in 1942. The whole family, except the eldest daughter, was sent to Auschwitz and murdered there.

In the Hellerberg Jewish camp in the suburbs of Dresden, 1942



Hans-Joachim with his mother Ingeborg, right Rita with her mother Sophie



Rita and Hans-Joachim Teufel

JACOB family



BARUCH JACOB was born 05/13/1872 in Gostyczyna (Poland, Russian Empire) – died 01/30/1944, Terezín, (Bohemia).

A businessman who owned two shoe stores in Dresden.

On June 25, 1942 he was deported to Terezin, where he died.

MARIE JACOB (née Kober), was born 11/15/1881 in Mixstadt (German Empire) – died 02/13/1943, Terezín, (Bohemia).

She was deported by the death transport V/5 Dresden–Terezin and was murdered there.

Her daughter **MARGIT JACOB** (1910 - 1997) survived the Holocaust.

SCHOLZ family



SABINE SCHOLZ, born in Odessa (Russian Empire) on 10/04/1893 – died on 12/23/1942 in Hellerberg, a suburb of Dresden.

She worked in a factory. She professed Christianity (Lutheranism), although from birth she was a Jew. On November 24, 1942, she was sent to the Hellerberg Jewish camp, where she died.

ALTA-KLARA SCHOLZ (née Schabsensohn), born September 22, 1873, in Yampole (Russian Empire) – died March 5, 1943 in Terezín (Bohemia), was the mother of Sabine Scholz.

It is not known whether Alta-Klara Scholz had to move to 20 Bautzner Street. On August 25, 1942 she was deported to Terezin and died there.



STEINHART family

WALTER STEINHART was born on 09/05/1880 in Weiden (Eastern Bavaria, German Empire) – died on March 1943, Auschwitz (Poland); he was an accountant, sales representative and businessman.

ROSA STEINHART was born on 06/17/1885, Tahove (Austro-Hungarian Empire) – March 1943, Auschwitz (Poland).

Because of her poor state of health Rosa Steinhart received additional food according to the regulations.

At the end of November 1942, both spouses were sent to the Hellerberg camp near Dresden, from where, in early March 1943, they were transported to Auschwitz-Birkenau, where they were immediately sent to the gas chamber.



The FALIK sisters

GISA FALIK (1912 - ?) worked as a saleswoman.

JETTI FALIK (1914 - ?)

REGINA FALIK (1916 - ?)

Before World War II, they lived in Dresden. All three were deported to Poland on October 28, 1938, but their further fate is unknown.

JACOBY family

CARL JACOBY, professor,
(10/04/1895, Marienburg,
Prussia, German Empire -
12/01/1954, Berlin,
German Democratic
Republic)

ELISABETH HELBIG, Carl
Jacoby's wife,
(10/02/1906, Moscow,
Russian Empire - ?)



Carl Jacoby married Elisabeth Helbig in 1935, the wedding ceremony was held in the Dresden synagogue. They had two daughters, URSULA and BEATE.

Since February 1940, Professor Carl Jacoby was forced to become the director of a Jewish cemetery and a funeral home. In December 1942, he was imprisoned for three months, during which time he was methodically subjected to cruel treatment and torture.

From mid-June 1943, Carl Jacoby was sent to forced labour at the Schluter Tea Company, and from May 1944, he was transferred to the Bauer cardboard packaging factory. He suffered a nervous breakdown on February 8, 1945 and was therefore classified as unfit for work.

After the bombing of Dresden in 1945, Carl and his family fled to Neustadt, a small town in Saxony on the Czech border.

The SALINGER sisters



JULIE SALINGER (née Braun); politician
07/31/1863 - 09/16/1942, Terezin (Bohemia)

JULIUS ISRAEL SALINGER (1855 - 1921),
husband of Julia Salinger.



BERTHA SALINGER (née Braun);
Dr. med. "Minna", 11/18/1868 - 12/09/1943,
Terezin, (Bohemia)

EUGEN SALINGER (1863 - 1937) Bertha's
husband and Julius's brother.

Both sisters, Julie and Bertha, were deported by V/5 transport to Terezin on August 25, 1942 and were murdered there.

Bertha KATZ



12/28/1857, Langendorf (province the Kingdom of Prussia) - 09/07/1942, Terezin (Bohemia)

Bertha (née Bachmann) was the widow of a merchant from Zittau, Isidor Katz. She was deported to Terezin by transport V/5 on August 25, 1942, where she was murdered.

AUERBACH family



SELMA LOTTE AUERBACH
(née Fanger), 07/20/1891, Berlin - ?

MORITZ AUERBACH, husband of
Selma Lotta.

Children: **GERD** and **HANS**.

The family went missing at Auschwitz in 1943; only Gerd Auerbach managed to emigrate.

Elise WELSCH

09/10/1883, Dresden - ?, Riga (Latvia),
[née Teufel]. She worked in a bank.

01/20/1942 was deported to Riga. After
then, nothing is known about her fate.



SCHWARZ family

ALFRED SCHWARZ (11/23/1892, Altona,
suburb of Hamburg - 02/13/1945, Dresden);
lady's tailor.

JOHANNA ROLLE, his wife (? - 02/13/1945,
Dresden).

They lived since December 1944 at 20 Bautzner
Street, and later they moved to 2
Sporergasse.

Alfred was born deaf and disabled. He was the
founder of the Dresden "Deaf and Dumb



Alfred's deportation was deferred due to his "mixed
marriage" with a non-Jewish woman. It was on one of
the last deportation trains on February 16, 1945 that the
Schwarzs were supposed to be deported from Dresden.
But they died under the ruins of one of the last still
inhabited "Jewish houses" at 2 Sporergasse during the
bombing attack on Dresden on February 13, 1945.

STEINBERG family

AUGUST STEINBERG (1861 - 1942,
Treblinka, Poland)

ELEONORE STEINBERG (née Levin;
1869 - 1942, Treblinka, Poland)

On August 25, 1942 they were deported
by transport V/5 from Dresden to
Terezin, and then to Treblinka, where
they died in a gas chamber.



"DO NOT TEAR GERMANY OUT OF YOUR HEART"



Honoured guests at the official opening of the memorial plaque – descendants of former residents of 20 Bautzner Street

The visit of Wolfgang (in den USA – Bill) Schrimmer's son and daughter-in-law, grandchildren and great-grandchildren was particularly impressive. Wolfgang is a nephew of Louis Schrimmer, living in the USA. Because of his Jewish descent, he was soon no longer allowed to attend school.

His parents, whom he last saw at the railway station, sent his sister and him on a "Kindertransport" (children's transport) via Holland to England. His education and further life took place in the USA.

Wolfgang Schrimmer was able to greet his family at 20 Bautzner Street via Skype.

"Today Wolfgang Schrimmer is 95 years old and still gives lectures to students about his memories of the pogrom night and the persecution, reports his granddaughter, Michelle Offsey (*photo above, in the middle*)."

Source: «Jüdische Allgemeine», by Karin Vogelsberg, September 12, 2019 – 12 Elul 5779

TO KEEP THIS IN MIND



*Konstantin Arkush (author-designer of the plaque),
Hannah Miska (doctor of psychology, writer) and
Markus Kemper (Cultural Bureau of Saxony)
at the opening of the plaque*

On August 30, 2019, the memorial plaque was unveiled at 20 Bautzner Street. This event attracted the attention of representatives of various government structures and numerous mass media, as well as the general public. A natural question arises: why did this event arouse such genuine interest in itself? We will get an answer to this if we delve into the recent history of Germany and, in particular, the city of Dresden...

The end of the 30s of the last century. Nazi Germany. The period of the complete collapse of humanity and humanism. Hitler is implementing his plan to exterminate the Jews. So far in parts. In Dresden, this happens even faster than in other cities. Jews are deprived of their housing and relocated to the so-called "Jewish" houses.

Jewish house... What seems, to be wrong with these words? Jewish Street, Jewish hospital... Many people are accustomed to such names, because in different cities of Europe where Jews lived, these names were part of the way of life of both the Jews themselves and the titular citizens. But it turns out that everything, even comical or joyful, can be turned into a nightmare. And this horror came.

One of these houses was the building at 20 Bautzner Street. Jewish families were "accommodated" here, forcibly relocated from their apartments and houses which had been taken from them. This in itself is terrible, but further events completely overwhelm this line of lawlessness and hatred. After a short time, these families are transported to various concentration camps and put to death there. Only a few survived. By chance...

We are aware of further developments. Yes, there was Nuremberg. And the Holocaust is condemned. And someone knelt apologizing... But, unfortunately, all kinds of evil spirits still appear with slogans like: let's reassess history, we have had enough of this, etc.

That is why the grand unveiling of the memorial panel on August 30, 2019, as well as the attention of the general public of Dresden, including representatives of the municipality and numerous mass media, arouse in us, the team of the Scientific and Technical Society (KIW – Gesellschaft e. V.), the creators of the plaque, a feeling of complete satisfaction with our duty.

Projekt

«About the people living at the so-called "JEWISH" house
20 Bautzner Street in Dresden»

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KIW – Gesellschaft e. V.

Bautzner Straße 20 HH, 01099 Dresden

0351 / 279 76 62

0351 / 563 31 69

www.kiw-dresden.de

kiw_dd@arcor.de



Kulturbüro Sachsen e. V.



Jüdische Gemeinde zu Dresden K.d.ö.R.



Gesellschaft für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit Dresden e. V.



Hatikva e. V.