

Memorial sites in Spandau

- + Memorial between Lindenufer and Sternbergpromenade for the destroyed Spandau synagogue and the Spandau victims of the Shoah with an information stele about the history of the synagogue and the memorial
- + Relief by the sculptor Volkmar Haase at Lindenufer 12/corner of Kammerstrasse (property of the synagogue destroyed on the 9th of November 1938)
- + Plaque for Julius Sternberg at the house Breite Strasse 21
- + Plaque for the Sternberg family, Sternbergpromenade (steamer jetty)
- + Plaque for the escaped and murdered members of the Salomon family at the house Breite Strasse 33
- + Plaque for the Rabbi Arthur Löwenstamm in front of the house Feldstrasse 11
- + Plaque for the deported and murdered Spandau citizens of the former Jewish home for the elderly on Feldstrasse 8
- + Plaque for the Jewish cemetery (1859-1940) at Neue Bergstrasse

„Stumbling Stones“ in Spandau's old town

- + The Zeller family (Havelstr. 20)
- + Abraham Brodtmann and Theodor Gross (Havelstr.1/Breite Str. 42)
- + Paula and Theodor Hirschfeld (Am Markt 11)
- + Jadwiga and Julius Siegmann (Carl- Schurz-Str. 39)
- + Lina Steffen (Moritzstr. 1)
- + The Pieck family (Lindenufer 29)
- + Hedwig Daum (Breite Str. 1)
- + The Lieber family, Chana and Heinz Rehfeldt (Breite Str.15/16)
- + Gustav Simonsohn (Breite Str. 10)
- + The Oehl family (Breite Str. 32)



There are more than 60 other „Stumbling stones“ in Spandau.

Editor:

Synod Commission Christians and Jews and the
Commissioner for Memory Culture of the Church District of Spandau

Jüdenstrasse 37, 13597 Berlin

Phone: 030 / 322 944 300, buero@kirchenkreis-spandau.de

Cover photo: Relief by the sculptor Volkmar Haase at Haus Lindenufer 12

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Each person has a name

JEWES IN SPANDAU

Memorial sites & Stumbling stones



Evangelische
Kirche in Spandau

Jewish life in Spandau

From 1895 until the Pogrom Night of the 9th/10th November 1938 the independent **Jewish Community** in Spandau had its own synagogue at the corner of Lindenufer and Kammerstrasse as well as a cemetery in Neue Bergstrasse. Further sites of Jewish life were a home for the elderly on Feldstrasse 8 and the flat of Rabbi Dr Löwenstamm on Feldstrasse 11.

From 1917 until 1938 **Dr. Arthur Löwenstamm** was the first permanent rabbi and also the last rabbi in Spandau. The department store owner Julius Sternberg, the general practitioner Dr. Joseph Kallner and the businessman Louis Salomon were the last council leaders.

Many of the **members of the Jewish Community** owned a smaller or larger business, were lawyers, pharmacists or doctors. They were renowned citizens of Spandau; some engaged in politics, others in social work.

Violent end of Jewish life in Spandau

In **1933** the National Socialists came to power and Jewish people were ostracized, deprived of their rights, expelled from their homes and the murder of the Jewish population began.

On the eve of the **9th of November 1938**, fire was put to the synagogue in Spandau. Jewish citizens were maltreated and arrested, shops destroyed. Rabbi Dr. Löwenstamm was arrested and transported to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

After the 9th of November measures against the Jewish population were tightened. Jews had to do **forced labor** and were driven from their homes. In 1941 the deportations to the ghettos and to the extermination camps began.

Of the **725 Spandau citizens of Jewish descent** (1933 census), we know that a small proportion was able to escape to such places as England, Palestine (today Israel), Australia, South America or Shanghai.

The fate of many remains unresolved. Today we know that 128 people* (2024) were deported and murdered, and that one person took his own life.

Each person has a name

„Each person has a name“ is the theme motto for the annual commemoration of the 1938 Pogrom Night. This takes place at the **memorial site** for the destroyed Spandau synagogue and is dedicated to the victims of the Shoah. Organized by Spandau's city administration, the content of the memorial hour is arranged by the Jewish Community of Berlin and the Church District of Spandau. Since 2008, as part of the commemoration, Spandau youth report about their research in seeking to find traces of those who once lived in Spandau, recalling stories from one or several Jewish families from the district.

On the **60th anniversary** of the Pogrom Night in November 1998 an ecumenical worship service was held, and for that occasion the then-known names of murdered Jewish citizens of Spandau were written on panels of fabric.

For the **70th anniversary** in 2008 the names of Spandau victims of the Shoah known to date were written on stones, and after a memorial walk the stones were placed at the site of the memorial.

The stones are kept at a memorial room on the 2nd floor of the St. Nicolas church steeple.



In 2012 a **wall of names** was added to the memorial for the destroyed Spandau synagogue. This wall bears the names of Spandau citizens known-to-date to have been deported and murdered during the time of National Socialism. For those whose names are not known yet, two stones were included with the inscription UNKNOWN.

On the occasion of the **80th anniversary** of the Pogrom Night, 13 new names were added to the wall of names.

* The list of the deported and murdered Spandau Jewish citizens known by name can be found on the website of the Protestant Church District Spandau www.spandau-evangelisch.de:
<http://spandau-evangelisch.de/page/465/mahnmal-am-lindenufer>

