

'Stumbling Stones' in Berlin-Eichkamp

www.hauseichkamp.de/stolpersteine/index_en.html

stolpersteine@siedlung-eichkamp.de

www.stolpersteine-berlin.de

www.berlin.de/ba-charlottenburg-wilmersdorf/bezirk/lexikon/stolpersteine.html

More than seventy houses in Eichkamp, an area belonging to the city district of Berlin-Charlottenburg/Germany, were inhabited by residents who suffered persecution as Jews by the National Socialists in the 1930s. Some of them were well known, among them the writers Arnold Zweig (59 Zikadenweg and 9 Kuehler Weg) and Elisabeth Langgaesser (33 Eichkatzenweg), the philosopher Ludwig Marcuse (25 Eichkatzenweg), and the trade-unionist Siegfried Aufhaeuser (72 Zikadenweg). Fortunately, many of those residents were able to escape in time, often enough under difficult circumstances. In order to recall the life stories of the many nameless victims of the National Socialist regime, several members of the Siedlerverein Eichkamp e.V. (a non-profit neighbourhood organization) together with students attending the Wald-Oberschule and the Rudolf-Steiner-Schule, respectively, investigated the histories of thirty-five Eichkamp residents since 2008. Most of those persecuted for their Jewish ancestry were killed in concentration camps. Thirty-one of them have lately been honoured by commemorative 'stumbling stones'. The descendants of two of the victims would not give their permission to have stones laid. The commemorative stone for Edwald Rewald was laid in Berlin-Lichterfelde, Valerie Jorud died in a bomb-attack. Several Members of the 'Stolperstein-Gruppe Eichkamp' are staying in contact with quite a number of descendants of former residents. The 'stumbling stones' are 10 x 10 cm large brass plaques mounted on concrete blocks. Each stone bears the inscription of name, year of birth and information on deportation and death of the individual victim commemorated. The stones are inserted flush into the pavement in front of their former homes. The art project 'Stolpersteine' was founded in 2003 by the artist Gunter Demnig (www.stolpersteine.eu). We are grateful to Mr Wolfgang Haney for his extensive references concerning the history of Eichkamp, to Mr Wolfgang Knoll, the former, and to Mr Helmut Loelhoeffel, the present coordinator of the 'Stolperstein-Initiative Berlin-Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf'. We thank all Eichkamp neighbours who financed privately twenty-eight 'stumbling stones', and also the staff of the office of cultural activities (Kulturbeirat), city district of Berlin-Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, who helped finance the printing of the 'Stolperstein Flyer' (German).

Railway Station Berlin-Grunewald: Memorial Platform 17 (Gleis 17)

More than 50,000 German Jewish citizens were deported from Berlin from October 1941 until the end of World War II. The transports started from the freight terminals of the railway stations Grunewald, Moabit, and Anhalter Bahnhof. The first deportation train with 1,013 Jews left Grunewald on 18 October 1941, the very day the systematic deportation of Jews from Berlin began. About 35 trains transporting 17,000 German Jews started from here alone for the 'death factory' Auschwitz. The memorial platform 17 (Gleis 17) bears steel plaques fixed into the surfaces of the platform edges. Inscribed are the chronologically sequenced transports that started here, their destinations, and the number of deportees.

Literature: Manuela Goos & Brigitte Heyde: *Eichkamp - Eine Siedlung am Rande mitten in Berlin*. Berlin, Siedlerverein Eichkamp e. V. (Hrsg.), 1999, ISBN 3-00-005125-2

Numbers in brackets indicate literary references ('Eichkamp Book')

Please find the sites of the stumbling stones on the map (last page)

Hans and Anna Magud

Waldschulallee 7

Hans Magud, *12 March 1862, and Anna Magud, née Steinitz, *2 May 1878, were protestant Christians who originally came from Upper Silesia. Hans Magud moved to Berlin to begin his studies but broke off because of anti-Semitic trends at the Friedrich Wilhelm University (now Humboldt University). He then worked at the coal-and-foreign-trade shipping company Caesar Wollheim. The Magud family lived in their house at 7 Waldschulallee from 1934 to 1940. Daughter Kaethe was able to emigrate to Great Britain, their daughter Annemarie was given a protective status by her so-called 'privileged mixed marriage'. They opened their house to other victims of persecution as subtenants: Eva Baruch and Clara Grau. Following reduction and cessation of their old-age pensions this had become necessary, also for financial reasons. Later, in 1940, they were forced to sell their house to the 'Gemeinnuetzige Wohnungs- und Heimstaetten GmbH Dachau' (SS organization) in 1940. Following this the Maguds were forced to live in various so-called 'Jews flats', together with other victims of

persecution, in very cramped conditions, in the end at 27 Rosenheimer Strasse (Schoeneberg). In November 1942 they were arrested by the Gestapo and taken to a transit camp. They were deported with the 77th old people's transport to the concentration camp Theresienstadt (Terezin) on 16 December 1942. They had to pay for their deportation by proceeds out of the forced sale of their house. The 80-year-old Hans Magud died one month later, on 26 January 1943. Anna Magud survived the concentration camp in a seriously ill condition. She died at the age of 75, on 26 September 1953. Their daughters survived, and also Anna Magud's brother, Eugen Steinitz, who had been able to emigrate to Brazil.

Clara Grau

Waldschulallee 7

Clara Grau was born on 6 December 1858 in Rastenburg near Königsberg (now Kaliningrad). She spent a long time in Berlin as a teacher at the Vogelsche Schule, a girls' seminary, together with her sister, Margarethe, who died in 1928. In 1936 the 77-year-old Clara Grau was officially registered as a housekeeper of the Magud family at 7 Waldschulallee. Taking into account her advanced age and her previous profession, it is likely that this 'new status' was necessary to legalize her residency. The Magud couple was expropriated in 1940 and subsequently moved to a so-called 'Jews flat', together with Clara Grau. In March 1942 all of them moved into another 'Jews flat' at 27 Rosenheimer Strasse (Schoeneberg.). Soon thereafter Clara moved to live with her nephew, the lawyer Walter Grau, in his flat at 51 Gustloff-Strasse (now Dernburgstr.), off the Lietzensee (Charlottenburg). Her deportation was scheduled for 28 September 1942. Both of them committed suicide the day before. Another nephew, Richard Grau (later named Richard Graw), escaped the Shoah by emigrating to the USA.

Eva Susanne Baruch

Waldschulallee 7

Eva Susanne Baruch, *11 January 1923 in Koeslin (now: Koszalin). She lived in the house of the Magud family as



a subtenant and was a student nurse at the Jewish Hospital. Her father, a sales representative of the Bleyle Company (children's clothes), had moved with his family from Koeslin to Berlin because of increasing anti-Semitic trends in 1938. Eva was a pretty, charming and delicate girl who wrote poems for family parties. She was deported to Riga at the age of nineteen, together with her parents, on 26 October 1942 ('stumbling stones' for Arthur and Charlotte Baruch at 7 Roscherstrasse, Charlottenburg). Two days later all of them were killed in the woods of Bikernieki near Riga/Latvia. Eva Susanne's brother Lothar (later named Leslie) was able to

escape to England with a 'Kindertransport' (children's transport). He initiated the laying of the 'Stolperstein' plaque in memory of his sister. He recorded the fate of his family in his autobiography: Leslie Baruch Brent, *Sunday's Child? A Memoir*, Bank House Books U.K., 2009, ISBN 9781904408444. German edition: Leslie Baruch Brent, *Ein Sonntagskind? Vom Waisenhaus zum weltbekanntem Immunologen*. Berliner Wissenschaftsverlag, 2009, ISBN 978-3-8305-1702-3.

Alfred, Jeanne, Günther and Rudolf Samek

Zikadenweg 78

Samek, Alfred, *7.2.1878 in Koprivnica/Croatia, came 1907, 29 years old to Germany. Since 1923, he has been a co-owner of the Wesam works – Weiss & Samek AG, a metal goods factory also producing art-craft metal works. In 1930 the manufacture was probably discontinued in the context of the Great Depression. From 1938-40, Alfred Samek & Co is listed in the ZLB (Central Library Berlin) as a manufacturer, plumber's workshop in the Maikowskistr. 50 (today Zillestr.) His wife Jeanne, née Citroen, *28.11.1889 in Berlin, was an orthopaedic gymnastics teacher, since 1936 healing gymnast. Her father, Abraham Citroen, was a merchant, died 1928 and was buried at the Jewish cemetery in Berlin-Weißensee. The funeral was reported by the son Bared Citroen. Her mother, Martha Citroen née Goldstein died 1934 in Berlin, Kurfürstendamm 73 Pension Rheinland. She also was buried at the Jewish cemetery Berlin-Weißensee next to her husband. Also this funeral was reported by the son Bared. Quotation: *Jeanne Samek offered gymnastics courses in her house, attended at least until 1934 by non-Jewish and Jewish children. The impressions of the "Gym Lesson" at Jeanne Samek, however, have faded. A former settlement resident only remembered that she "slipped on cloth knee pads"* The family with the sons Günther, *31.7.1914, and Rudolf, *4.12.1915, inhabited since the beginning of the settlement Eichkamp/Charlottenburg 1927 a large semi-detached house. In 1932, the lawyer Dr. Otto Kirchheimer, *11.11.1905 in Heilbronn, led his practice in the House Zikadenweg 78 until his professional ban. He fled in June 1933 together with his wife Hilde Rosenfeld, the daughter of the well-known lawyer Kurt Rosenfeld, who lived around the corner in Lärchenweg 28, to Paris, then 1937 to the USA. In 1939, the family fled with the 24 and 25 years old sons (both engineers) to Zagreb/Croatia. Alfred, Jeanne and Rudolf were deported 1941 to the KZ

Jasenovac in Croatia. Günther was deported 1941 to the KZ Sajmište near Belgrade/Serbia. Alfred Samek was 63 years and his son Rudolf 26 years when they were murdered in the KZ Jasenovac. Jeanne Samek was deported to the KZ Dakovo (for women and children), where she died at the age of 53 years in 1942. The son Günther was 27 years, when he was murdered 1941 in the KZ Sajmište near Belgrade. The whole family became victims of the Croatian-fascist Ustasha. Alexander Samek, *28.10.1887, the brother of Alfred Samek, as a survivor, had written 1953 in Yadvashem commemorative sheets for Jeanne Samek and the two sons. Max Citroen, furrier in Bordeaux, the 2 years elder brother of Jeanne, was the only one who applied for reparation. He died 1965 still in the course of the proceedings. A restitution was rejected in March 1967, as the family 1939 was "well-ordered to emigrate". The 4 years elder brother of Jeanne Samek, Bared Citroen, who had caused the funeral for the parents, fled to Amsterdam, was deported from there with his wife Klara to Auschwitz and murdered.

Sources: Quotation: pp. 204, Manuela Goos & Brigitte Heyde: "Eichkamp-a settlement on the outskirts in the middle of Berlin". Ed. Siedlerverein Eichkamp e. V. 1999, Archive for reparation: File No. 222,026, OFP-Files LA Potsdam: 05210/6622/43, M30, LA Berlin and federal archives, Lawyers without Law, p. 156, Yadvashem.org

Berthold, Charlotte and Alice Pulvermann

Laerchenweg 33

Berthold Pulvermann, *15 February 1867, a salesman, and his wife Charlotte, née Radlauer, *31 May 1877, lived at 33 Laerchenweg from 1929 to 1940. At times their two daughters, Alice and Minna, lived with them there too (1). Alice Pulvermann, *30 July 1907, was a dressmaker who returned to her parents' house in 1936. Following the forced sale of their house in 1940, she lived with friends at 17 Wielandstrasse (Charlottenburg). Alice was 35 when she was deported to Auschwitz on 29 January 1943 where she was killed.



Berthold and Charlotte Pulvermann had to move into a flat at 25a Landhausstr. (Wilmersdorf). They were then brought to an assembly camp, the Jewish Old People's Home at 18/21



Gerlachstr. (now 7a Mollstr. in Berlin-Mitte). Their deportation to Theresienstadt (Terezin) was scheduled to take place soon after the confiscation of their left-over property assets on 1 September 1942. However, Berthold Pulvermann committed suicide four days later, at the age of 75. He was buried in the Jewish Cemetery in Berlin-Weissensee. Charlotte was deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin) on 14 September 1942. She was 65 years old when she was murdered on 2 December 1942. Daughter Minna Lewy, née Pulvermann, a teacher of arts at a secondary school, emigrated with her 3-year-old son Thomas to Palestine in 1938, a year after her husband, Rudolf Lewy, a musician and mathematician, had already gone there. Thus he had been able to get immigration permits for his family. The Pulvermann sons, Karl Ludwig and Gerhard, escaped to the USA. Berthold Pulvermann's brother, Alex Pulvermann, a former senior judicial officer (Justizrat), lived at 56 Zikadenweg, together with his son. Alex Pulvermann died in 1940. His son managed to escape to the USA.

Jenny Stock

Zikadenweg 51

Jenny Stock, née Gradnauer, *7 May 1869, came from a Jewish merchant family in Magdeburg. After attending a school of young ladies (Höhere Toechterschule) she moved to Frankfurt/Oder where she married the merchant Paul Stock on 3 January 1891. The couple was non-denominational. Soon after their wedding the firm Paul Stock worked for ('Made-to-measure Men's Wear') was shifted to Berlin, so the Stock couple followed suit. Their son Georg was born in 1893. He was named after Jenny's brother Dr. Georg Gradnauer who was Premier (Ministerpräsident) of Saxony from 1919 on, Saxony's Minister of the Interior for a short period in 1921, and later Saxony's Legate (Gesandter) to the German Government. Paul Stock retired from business life in the 1920s. The Stock couple moved to 51 Zikadenweg in 1926. Paul Stock died in 1927. Jenny Stock was elected to the County Assembly Berlin-Wilmersdorf (Bezirksverordnetenversammlung), representing the Social Democratic Party (SPD), on the occasion of the elections brought forward early in 1933. However, her mandate was withdrawn after the banning of the SPD and the 'Decree for Safety of the Leadership of State' (Verordnung zur Sicherheit der Staatsführung) in July 1933. Following the forced sale of her house on 19 November 1938 to an 'Aryan' family, Jenny Stock lived elsewhere in Eichkamp for some time. She moved to her brother's house in Kleinmachnow in 1940. When her brother was forced to sell his house they both moved to a so-called 'Jews house', 12 Auf der Drift, in Kleinmachnow ('stumbling stone' for Dr. Georg Gradnauer, 108 Wendemarken). From here she was deported to the concentration camp Theresienstadt (Terezin) at the age of 73 on 20 November 1942. She died on 24 March 1943. Her brother was deported on 21 January 1944. He survived the concentration camp.

Her son, Dr. Georg Stock, who worked in Berlin as a District Court Councillor (Landgerichtsrat), lived in a so-called 'privileged mixed marriage'. He was able to emigrate to Great Britain in 1936. There he became a clergyman of the Anglican High Church. He died in 1963 without having received any financial compensation. The stumbling stone for Jenny Stock was laid by the Verein Aktives Museum e.V.

Karl, Margarete, Marie Luise (Marie Louise, Marlies), Peter Marx

Zikadenweg 49

Karl Marx, *30 March 1890 in Landau, was a merchant. He represented the commercial firm Marx & Co. From 1934 until 1938 he and his wife, Margarete, née Straus, *23 July 1895, a social-psychologist, lived in the house at 49 Zikadenweg, together with their children, Peter, *10 July 1921, and Marie Luise, *7 July 1925. The children attended the private Jewish Waldschule Kaliski in the adjacent district of Grunewald. Tense economic circumstances forced the family to give up their home in Eichkamp in 1938. They moved into a flat at 8 Schrammstrasse (Wilmerdorf), and a year later into a flat at 30 Sybelstrasse (Charlottenburg). Karl Marx, his wife Margarete and their daughter Marie Luise escaped to France, where they were interned in Drancy. Peter, a translator, escaped to Belgium where he was interned again (Camp Malines, Caserne Dossin). He was deported to Auschwitz in 1942 where he was murdered at the age of 21. His parents and Marie Luise were deported two years later, on 27 March 1944, with the 70th transport, to Auschwitz. Karl Marx was murdered there at the age of 54. Margarete Marx survived the Shoah and decided to return to France. She took legal actions over years in order to get compensation payment on account of her bad health. Her daughter Marie Luise also survived Auschwitz. She emigrated to Canada where she still lives.

The Marx family's house had previously been owned by the engineer Martin Dosmar and his wife Elisabeth. The Dosmars lived there with son Hans and daughter Eva until their emigration to France in 1933. Later they escaped to Switzerland under difficult circumstances. Hans Dosmar recorded their journey through life in the 'Eichkamp Book' (2).

Edwin Rewald

Zikadenweg 46

a temporary hiding place

Stumbling stone at Augustastr. 37 in Berlin-Lichterfelde

Edwin Rewald was born on 31 July 1897 as the second child of Adolf and Tillie Rewald. His elder sister Viola was born in 1894. Their first family home was in Berlin-Lichterfelde. Father Adolf was a prosperous self-employed real estate agent. He had two children with his first wife Edith Conitzer: son Heiner (*1925) and daughter Annette. The couple was divorced in the late 1920s. Edith emigrated with her children to South America where she got married once more. It is presumed that Edwin got married to the non-Jewish Charlotte Schwedt in 1932. Their daughter Katrin was born in 1934. Charlotte went to the United States of America in November 1938 in order to make preparations for emigration. She was able to obtain Affidavits for Edwin, herself and 'Baby Katrin', as was stated on that document. However, Edwin would not decide to emigrate, even though he was doing forced labour and facing the threat of concentration camp and death. This was especially due to the fact that his marriage with Charlotte had been divorced in the meantime. Edwin was granted a hiding place in the house of his parents-in-law, the Schwedts, at 46 Zikadenweg in the Eichkamp housing area, at least temporarily. He was, however, tracked down under unknown circumstances. Edwin was taken to the concentration camp Auschwitz where he was murdered on 8 January 1944. Edwin's parents, Adolf and Tillie Rewald, were taken to the concentration camp Theresienstadt (Terezin) on 12 June 1942 where both were killed soon thereafter: Tillie in June 1942, Adolf in September 1942. Stumbling stones for Edwin and his parents were laid at 37 Augustastr. in Berlin-Lichterfelde.



Kurt and Nelly Kaliski

Zikadenweg

Nelly Kaliski, née Wolfsohn, *5 September 1895 in Berlin. She was 11 years of age when her father died. Thereafter, her mother raised Nelly, her sister Hella,*1 May 1899, and her brother, Alfred Wolfsohn,*23 Sept 1896, on her own. Nelly Kaliski had lived at 39 Zikadenweg since 1928. She was the owner of the house from 1932 to approximately 1941. Her last registered address in Berlin was a flat at 7 Solinger Str. (Moabit) where she lived with her husband, Kurt Kaliski, * 17 Dec 1896, to whom she had been married since the 1930s. Both of them were deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin) on 17 March 1943, and to Auschwitz on 4 Oct 1944. They were murdered on 15 Oct 1944; Nelly was 49, Kurt was 48. Nelly's sister Hella could escape to Palestine in 1938. Her half-sister Berta, *5 June 1880, was deported to Riga in January 1942 and was killed



there. Nelly's brother, Alfred Wolfsohn, who had trained himself up to be a singing teacher and an experimental vocal trainer, was able to emigrate to England in 1939. After the war he could teach his special kind of voice development, and he became internationally recognized and appreciated in the 1950s. He died in London on 5 February 1962; his legacy is being carried on by his students (bequest at the Jewish Museum, Berlin). Alfred Wolfsohn gave singing lessons to the well-known singer Paula Lindberg who was mother of the painter Charlotte Salomon. So it came about that Charlotte made his acquaintance and fell in love with him. She was deported to Auschwitz and killed in 1943.

Literature: Edward van Voolen (Hrsg.): *Charlotte Salomon. Leben? Oder Theater?* Prestel, 2007, ISBN 9783791339122.

Cordelia Edvardson

Eichkatzenweg 33

Cordelia Edvardson was born on 1 January 1929 in Munich, daughter of the baptized Roman Catholic writer Elisabeth Langgasser and the Jewish expert for constitutional law, Hermann Heller (3). Her mother tried to rescue Cordelia from persecution by giving her to a Spanish couple who adopted her. Nevertheless, Cordelia was deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin) at the age of fifteen, on 10 March 1944, and from there to Auschwitz. She was taken ill with severe tuberculosis when she finally managed to get to Sweden in May 1945 where she became a successful journalist. She lived in Israel as a foreign correspondent for thirty years, later again in Stockholm. Cordelia died on 29 Nov 2012. She has given a description of her life in her autobiographic novel 'Bränt barn söker sig till elden', Bromberg, Stockholm, 1984.



German: 'Gebranntes Kind sucht das Feuer', Carl Hanser Verlag München - Wien, 1986. Paperback DTV München, 2008, ISBN 9783423111157. English: 'Burned Child Seeks The Fire', Beacon Press Boston, 1997.

Gertrud Löwenson (Loewenson)

Kiefernweg 8

Gertrud Loewenson, née Weinberg, *15 December 1880 in Tilsit (now Sovetsk/Russia). She was the owner of the house at 8 Kiefernweg since 1932 (4). After her husband had died in 1939, she tried to sign over her house to her 'non-Jewish' sister-in-law, Else Weinberg with daughters Anneliese and Eva. Else Weinberg's husband, Gertrud Loewenson's brother, Martin Weinberg, was killed in an accident at work (forced labour) at the Siemens Company. Ownership of the house was meant to safeguard the Weinberg family's life. It would not work; Gertrud Loewenson's house was expropriated by the 'Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und Heimstätten GmbH Dachau' (SS organization). Gertrud Loewenson moved to a flat at 43 Barbarossastraße (Schoeneberg) as a subtenant. She did voluntary work for a church community. At the age of 61 she was deported to Riga where she was, supposedly, shot immediately after arrival. She might, however, have frozen to death on the journey, as many others have. Gertrud Loewenson's sister-in-law, Else Weinberg, and her two daughters survived. Her uncle, Curt Jacobsohn, who had lived at 28 Eichkatzenweg, died of a weak heart in the Jewish Hospital in 1940. It was only in 1956 that the premises at 8 Kiefernweg were resigned to Gertrud Loewenson's brother Richard Weinberg (emigrated to Paraguay) and his family.

Dr. Margarete Zuelzer

Eichkampstrasse 108

Dr. Margarete (Margarethe Hedwig) Zuelzer, *7 February 1877 in Haynau (now Chojnów), was the youngest daughter of Julius Zuelzer (1838-1889), a clothing manufacturer, and Henriette Friedlaender (1852-1931). She worked until 1933 as an acknowledged and successful scientist. Margarete did not marry. She received her doctoral degree in biology at the University of Heidelberg in 1904, and thus belonged to the first generation of official female students at a German university. Her special research field was the study of protozoa. From 1916 until April 1933 she was employed by the State Office for Health (Reichsgesundheitsamt) in Berlin, first as an assistant and later as director of her own laboratory for research on protozoa. She was bestowed the title of



Regierungsraetin (senior civil servant), and in 1926 she was the only female Regierungsrat among seventeen colleagues. From 1926 until 1928 she carried out special research on 'Weil's disease' in Sumatra, Java and Bali, on behalf of the Dutch government. From 1932 to 1933 she was a guest scientist at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry. Dr. Margarete Zuelzer was displaced from her position at the State Office for Health in spring 1933 as a consequence of Nazi law. On 7 October 1939, she emigrated to the Netherlands and lived in Amsterdam, first at 13 Bachplein, later at 24 II Merwede-plein. Initially she was still able to carry out scientific research. On 1 August 1943, she was arrested and deported to the concentration camp of Westerbork where

she was killed ('died') on 23 August 1943. Her urn was interred near Amsterdam, in the Jewish Cemetery. Her sister Anneliese (Anna Luise) Zuelzer (1872 Haynau-1948 Berlin) was married to the Social Democrat, politician and journalist Albert Suedekum (1871-1944); they had three children. After his death she survived the Nazi persecution in underground hiding. Her sister Gertrud (*1873 Haynau †1968 Berlin) did not marry and became a respected artist and painter. In September 1942 she was arrested while trying to cross the border into Switzerland. She was deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin). She was one of the very few Jews from Berlin to survive this concentration camp.

The previous owners of the above mentioned house were Dr. Hans Hamburger and his wife Charlotte, née Liepmann (5). Dr. Hamburger was Councillor at the Supreme Court (Kammergerichtsrat). He was also the first chairman of the 'Siedlerverein Eichkamp', a non-profit organization of Eichkamp residents. The Hamburger family escaped with four young children via London to Sao Paulo. Literature: Marlen Eckl (Editor): '*... auf brasilianischem Boden fand ich eine neue Heimat*', Gardez! Verlag, 2005, ISBN 9783897961647

Estella Helene Maas

Eichkampstrasse 108

Estella Helene Maas, *12 February 1882 in Frankfurt/Main, lived as a subtenant in the house of Dr. Margarete Zuelzer. She was the eldest sister of Professor Paul Maas, a famous classical philologist. Estella Helene Maas was employed as a medical technician at the Berlin University Eye Clinic until 1933 when she was dismissed. She spent some time in England where she gave German and French lessons. Back in Berlin she earned her living by giving private English lessons. Her last address was 12 Droysenstrasse (Charlottenburg). She was 60 years old when she was to be deported on 14 December 1942. She committed suicide on 'her last journey'. Estella had expected deportation and declared her will in a letter which still exists. Her sister, Johanna Zelig Maas, *14 August 1885 in Frankfurt/Main, was a medical doctor who worked at the Jewish Hospital in her home town. Johanna was 57 when she was deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin) on 13 Sep 1942. She survived and left for the USA in 1947. Prof. Paul Maas, *18 Nov 1880, had taught as professor at the University of Königsberg (now Kaliningrad/Russia) until 1934. He escaped from there to England at the end of August 1939 – at the last minute. A publishing house in Oxford gave him a simple employment. Only in 1952 was he able to have his Danish wife and three children come to Great Britain. He died at the age of 83 in 1964.

Klaus Bonhoeffer

Alte Allee 11

Alte Allee 11 was the place where Klaus Bonhoeffer and his wife Emmi Delbrück lived with their three children from 1937 to 1945. Their house was bombed on one of the last days of World War II. Bonhoeffer's wife managed to escape from the ruined house. Relatives in Schleswig-Holstein had already been taking care of the children since the summer of 1944. Klaus Bonhoeffer was born on 5 January 1901 in Breslau/Silesia (now Wrocław/Poland).



He was the third of eight children. His parents were Paula von Hase and Karl Bonhoeffer, Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology. From childhood on Klaus Bonhoeffer was filled with a passionate sense of fairness and sense of what is right. His innate highly critical intellect led him to choose the study of law which ended with his Ph.D. graduation. He then worked as a solicitor. He accepted Lufthansa's offer of a position as company lawyer ('Syndicus') in 1936 and, two years later, as chief executive of the company ('Chefsyndikus'). Klaus Bonhoeffer was a perceptive opponent of the Nazi regime from the very beginning. In the light of

Hitler's appointment as German Chancellor ('Reichskanzler'), the prompt imposition of a police state and racial dictatorship had marked out the path to arbitrary and organized terror, murder and to a World War, European disaster. His political awareness was a source of inspiration to him and to his close companions, his brothers-in-law, Hans von Dohnanyi, Rüdiger Schleicher and Justus Delbrück, along with his cousin Ernst von Harnack, all of whom were lawyers; and, of course, Dietrich, five years his junior, and Doctor of Theology. All of them were actively and constructively involved in the life-threatening but not futile attempt to bring about a coup d'état in the name of humanity and violated laws and in the best interest of both domestic and foreign policy. On the basis of these principles they hoped to avert great evil and thus achieve a democratic state founded on the rules of law. Bonhoeffer was arrested on 1 October 1944 and sentenced to death by the NS People's Court ('Volksgerichtshof') on 2 February 1945. He was removed from the prison in Berlin-Moabit and executed by an SS special unit firing squad on a debris site on the night of 22/23 April 1945, together with his brother-in-law, Rüdiger Schleicher, and several other fellow prisoners. Their bodies were found in the rubble, and then buried in a deep bomb crater on the Dorotheenstädtischer Friedhof, a well-known old cemetery in Berlin-Mitte, together with some seventy bombing victims. A stumbling stone was set into the pavement in front of the house

now standing at Alte Alle 9-11 on 23 June 2015 to honour Klaus Bonhoeffer as a non-Jewish victim of the Nazi regime. The ceremony was followed by a commemoration in the 'Bonhoeffer Haus' at Marienburger Allee 43 where Klaus Bonhoeffer's parents had lived since 1935. This was also the place where many confidential discussions took place. Emmi Bonhoeffer's reminiscences and reflections on her life were compiled in 2004 and published by the Lukas Verlag. www.dietrich-bonhoeffer.net/forschung-aktuell

Pfarrer Dietrich Zeilinger: „Bruder, Mitverschwörer, Märtyrer. Klaus Bonhoeffers essenzieller Beitrag zur Konspiration“

Authors: descendants of Klaus Bonhoeffer

translated by Elke Elsner

Erna and Leonor Leonhard

Alte Allee 17

Erna Leonard, née Hirschfeld, was born on 23 June 1893 in Werl. It was her greatest wish to become an actress. After finishing the Jewish Girls' school her parents made her go to a business school to learn the basics of office work before they would allow her to attend a drama school. Due to 'stage fever' she had multiple performances on stage and she arranged a number of recitation performances as well. Her stage name was Erna Feld or Erna Leonard-Feld. After the takeover of the Nazis she could no longer work as an actress.



Therefore, she got employed by the Jewish Administration (Juedische Reichsvereinigung) as a secretary. She became financially independent and, together with her son Leonor, *5 April 1923 in Wernigerode, she could afford to stay in Eichkamp, in one of the smallest houses. The author Rudolf Leonhard was Leonor's father, and through him Leonor had a 2 years older half-brother, Wolfgang Leonhard, who became a successful author after the war. Leonor was very close to his 14 years older uncle Hans Hermann Hirschfeld, who could come through both concentration camps Theresienstadt (Terezin) and Auschwitz. He was the only one of the whole family who survived the Nazi period. His unpublished biography still exists. On 12

March 1943 Erna Leonard was 49, her son Leonor 20 years of age when they were deported to the concentration camp Auschwitz with the 36th East Transport. They were killed in the gas chamber on the same day of their arrival.

Valerie Jorud (Fleischer)

Alte Allee 20

submerged under false identity

Valerie Jarud née Fleischer was born on 3 March 1902 in Dobruska/Bohemia (now the Czech Republic), called



Vala by her Jewish parents. Her religious father Josef was a textile merchant who married Jenny Korálek, who was almost 21 years younger than he was, after his first wife had died. Jenny had been brought up in a secular freethinker family. Three daughters were born to Jenny and Josef: Alice, Valerie and Mila. A small Jewish community existed in Dobruska until 1942. Valerie's parents were deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin), together with all the other Jewish inhabitants of their town, where her father died at the age of 89 in 1943. Her mother was finally set free but died soon afterwards. Valerie was good at drawing and generally interested in the arts. It is reported that she completed a training course at the "Gewerbliche Fachschule und Lehrwerkstätten der Deutschen Werkstätten für Handwerkskunst

GmbH Dresden und München" (Commercial Technical School and Training Workshops of the German Workshops for Handicrafts GmbH Dresden and Munich) in the 1920's. Valerie lived under a false identity in the Germany of the 1930's, with forged identity papers and often without a residents' registration. Her nephew Frank Backer reports that her socialist (or communist) friends had provided her with lifesaving papers. In 1935 Valerie met the ceramics artist Jan Bontjes van Beek on the occasion of the Grassi Messe (Fair for Applied Arts) in Leipzig. Two of the wall hangings she had once made are still displayed there. Valerie Jarud then worked at Jan Bontjes van Beek's ceramics studio until November 1943 when it was destroyed in the war-time bombing. She was friends with the artist's daughter Cato who was arrested on 20 September 1942 as accused member of the so called 'Rote Kapelle' ('Red Orchestra'). She was subsequently executed on 5 August 1943. At an unknown date Valerie moved to Berlin-Charlottenburg (Eichkamp) where the Curtius family gave her shelter. Professor Dr. med. Fritz Curtius was the Director of the Genetic Department of the I. Medical Clinic of the Charité Hospital. Valerie had known them for years through her friend Gertrud Löb. The Bonhoeffer family and the detective superintendent Heide Gobbin also belonged to the close circle of acquaintances of the Curtius family who were aware of the fact that she was 'clearly opposed to the regime'. Heide Gobbin knew that Valerie was provided with false papers. Valerie was killed in a bomb attack on the Curtius' house at Alte Alle 20 on 22 March 1945, with her authentic personal identity papers in her pocket. Following this tragedy, Heide Gobbin took care of all the formalities necessary and also attended the funeral. Valerie Jorud was buried

in the forest cemetery of Stahnsdorf near Berlin under the name of Val Jorudova. Her two sisters survived these difficult times under great hardships.

Sources: Research: Marianne Wintgen, Ivan Backer, 'My Train to Freedom', a Jewish boy's freedom from Nazi Europe to a life of Activism, biography and autobiography, 2016, Letters by Marie Curtius, Valerie Jorud, Gertrud Löb,

Dr. Max Spittel and Berta Spittel

Im Hornisgrund 17

Dr. jur. Max Spittel, *21 November 1876, was the owner of the house at 17 Im Hornisgrund since 1929 (6). He was Chairman at the Supreme Court (Senatspraesident am Kammergericht). Dr. Spittel was married to Berta Spittel, née Goldmann, *20 May 1884. The couple had two sons: Hans (later Harold), born in 1909, and Helmut (later Paul), born in 1911. Dr. Max Spittel was compulsorily relieved from his duties in April 1933, after the takeover of the National Socialists, when the law on restoration of permanent civil service (Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums) came into effect. He was transferred to a menial post as judge at the Berlin District Court (Landgericht Berlin) in September 1933, and was finally dismissed from judicial office in 1935. This was done on the basis of the so-called Nuremberg racial laws (Reichsbuergergesetz). The Spittels were forced to abandon their house. The 'Gemeinnuetzige Wohnungs- und Heimstaetten GmbH Dachau' (SS organization) took over the premises in 1941. Dr. Max and Berta Spittel were deported with the 18th Transport to Riga on 15 August 1942 where they were murdered three days later, on 18 August 1942. Their sons emigrated to Australia and thus survived. According to official records, Hans (later Harold) was a qualified engineer (Diplomingenieur), and Helmut (later Paul) was a musician. His application for membership of the 'Reichskulturkammer' (state organization of artists) was turned down in 1935. He lived in Perth/Australia where he belonged to the West Australian Symphony Orchestra (WASO) as violinist and clarinettist. He died in Perth in 1969. In the course of 'reparations' ('Wiedergutmachung') the house was returned to the two Spittel sons who sold it in 1955. An additional 'stumbling stone' was laid at the Supreme Court, 30-33 Elssholzstrasse (Schoeneberg) because of Dr. Max Spittel's judicial office.

Alice Joel

Falterweg 11

Dr. Ernst Joel, *26 May 1874, bought the house at 11 Falterweg in 1939, after his retirement as Senior Councillor at the Supreme Court (Kammergerichtsrat a.D.). His wife was Alice Joel, née Moll, *30 September 1883. Dr. Joel's sister, Elsbeth Lehmann, lived next door, at 13 Falterweg. Dr. Joel died soon after he and his wife had moved into their house, at the age of 65, on 15 August 1939. The Joel children, Gerhard and Marlene, had already escaped to Lima/Peru. Alice Joel continued to live in the house for some time longer before being forced to live in a flat at 58 Cunostrasse (Wilmsdorf). At the age of 58 she was deported to the ghetto of Kowno/Lithuania on 17 November 1941 where she was murdered on 25 November 1941.

The previous owner of the house had been the master dressmaker Martin Moddel (manufacture of ladies' wear in Neue Friedrichstrasse, Berlin-Mitte). He and his wife, Martha, together with their children, Hans and Peter, escaped to Sydney/Australia.

Dr. Theodor Haubach

Falterweg 11

The journalist, social democratic politician and resistance fighter against National Socialism was born on 15 September 1896 in Frankfurt/Main as the only child of the merchant Emil Haubach and his wife Emilie. After service on the Western Front in World War I he studied philosophy and sociology from 1919 to 1923 and graduated under Karl Jaspers as PhD. In 1920 he joined the SPD in Hamburg, worked as a journalist for the social democratic paper 'Hamburger Echo' from 1924 to 1929, and was elected a member of the Hamburg Parliament in 1927. The social democrat Haubach was arrested for a short time by the Nazis in 1933 and, after his release, helped to build up an SPD underground organization. In 1934 he spent two years in both the Berlin Columbiahaus and the Esterwegen concentration camps. In 1939 he was again arrested and on release joined the Kreisau Circle resistance group. Following the 20 July 1944 abortive assassination attempt on Hitler, Haubach was arrested on 9 August 1944 in his house at 11 Falterweg. He was sentenced to death by the notorious People's Court on 15 January 1945, and murdered by hanging by the Nazis on 23 January 1945. The laying of a



stumbling stone was initiated by the SPD Neu-Westend.

Richard and Elsbeth Lehmann

Falterweg 13

The house at 13 Falterweg was rented by the Lehmann couple in 1935 (7). Richard Lehmann, *22 April 1864, and Elsbeth Lehmann, née Joel, *11 February 1872, had sold their villa in Berlin-Niederschoneneweide because

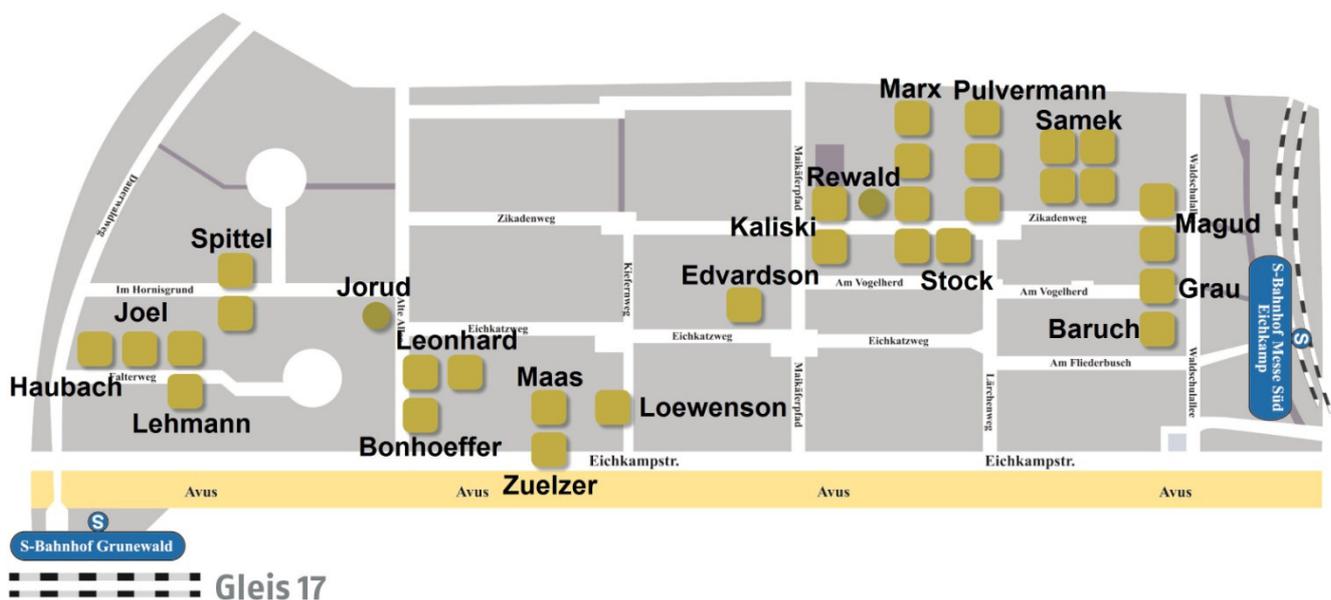
of severe economic difficulties. Richard Lehmann used to be the director of a wool mill. They had to take a large part of their savings to pay 'expiatory tax'. Both Lehmanns were 'non-Aryan' in the language of the National Socialist regime. They were native and non-denominational Berliners. Their daughter Edith was able to escape to London. It is most likely that the Lehmanns had to leave their new home when the house was sold in 1939 by



the previous owners, the Hayn family who had been able to escape. They moved to a place somewhere in Berlin-Lankwitz and were later registered at the assembly camp, Jewish Hospital, at 2 Iranische Strasse (Wedding). With the so-called 'Old People's Transport' they were deported to Theresienstadt (Terezin). Richard Lehmann died there at the age of 79, only four months later, on 4 June 1943. Elsbeth Lehmann was brought to Auschwitz and was murdered there at the age of 72.

The house at 13 Falterweg had previously belonged to the lawyer Louis (Ludwig) Hayn and his wife Meta. The Hayns, both in their fifties, and their 10-year-old son Rolf left Germany just in time, in 1933. Their emigration odyssey brought them, via Paris and Barcelona, to the USA. The usual 'emergency sale' of house and garden was put on record in 1939.

Map of Berlin-Eichkamp with 'stumbling stones' marked



Siedlerverein
Eichkamp e.V.



Publisher: Stolperstein-Initiative Berlin-Eichkamp

Siedlerverein Eichkamp e.V., Zikadenweg 42a, D-14055 Berlin, Germany

PDF text German and English 2019

www.hauseichkamp.de/stolpersteine/

stolpersteine@siedlung-eichkamp.de

Photo credits: Flyer title page (Piorkowski), Baruch (private), Edvardson (Langaesser-Gesellschaft Darmstadt), Kaliski (Jewish Museum Berlin), Rewald (private), Zuelzer (private), Bonhoeffer (Bildarchiv des ibg und des Gütersloher Verlagshauses), Leonhard (private), Jorud (private), Haubach (AdsD/Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung), Lehmann (Edition Hentrich 'Juden in Treptow')

Literary reference: Manuela Goos & Brigitte Heyde: *Eichkamp - Eine Siedlung am Rande mitten in Berlin*. Berlin, Siedlerverein Eichkamp e. V. (Hrsg.), 1999, ISBN 3-00-005125-2:

(1) page 215, (2) page 176, (3) page 237, (4) page 217, (5) page 204, (6) page 216, (7) page 209

Production (flyer): Martina Lauterbach

Production (website): Rüdiger Schneemann

Donations account: Siedlerverein Eichkamp e.V.

Postbank Berlin, Account No.: 296 49-103, Reference: Stolpersteine, Bank Code: 100 100 10

IBAN: DE53 10010010 0029 6491 03 / BIC: PBNKDEFF