

Orte des Erinnerns im Bayerischen Viertel

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[illegible]

Orte des Erinnerns - Places of Remembrance

A Memorial for Jews Living in Berlin from 1933 to 1945

This memorial located in the Bayerische Viertel – a neighborhood in Berlin-Schöneberg, formerly with a large Jewish population – is in remembrance of Jews living there during the Third Reich. In June 1993, 80 brightly printed signs were put up on lampposts. Most of the short black and white texts on the backs of these framed signs are

doctor's practice sign

Costs for treatment by a Jewish doctor after April 1, 1933 will not be reimbursed by the City of Berlin's public health insurance company.
March 31, 1933

counting days in prison

Jewish lawyers and notaries may no longer have legal responsibilities concerning the City of Berlin.
March 18, 1933
Jewish judges are suspended.
March 31, 1933

grade "2+"

All local government offices in Berlin must immediately suspend Jewish teachers in public schools.
April 1, 1933

rubber stamp

Jewish civil servants may no longer serve the State.
April 7, 1933

playing field

Jews are excluded from sports groups.
April 25, 1933

movie poster "Der Berg ruft"

Only films which have been created in Germany solely by German citizens, who are of German descent, can be acknowledged as a German film.
June 28, 1933

chess board

Jewish members of the Greater German Chess Association are expelled.
July 9, 1933

musical score "Wem Gott will rechte Gunst erweisen ..."

Jews are expelled from all choral groups.
August 16, 1933

Wannsee beach

Jews may not use the public beach at the Wannsee.
August 22, 1933

blond pigtail

The subjects "Genetic Heredity" and "Race" are examination fields at all schools.
September 13, 1933

luggage tags

Jews are not permitted to join the newly-founded Collective German Automobile Club.
October 1, 1933

theater curtain

Employment ban for Jewish actors and actresses.
March 5, 1934

pen and paper

Jewish authors are forbidden from all literary activities in Germany.
March 1935

"Klee" signature

Jewish art and antique dealers are not allowed to practice their profession. Their businesses must be closed within four weeks.
1935

violin case

Employment ban for Jewish musicians.
March 31, 1935

landscape

Excursions by Jewish youth groups of more than 20 people are forbidden.
July 10, 1935

wedding rings

Citizens of German descent and Jews who enter marriages or extra-marital affairs with members of the other group will be imprisoned. As of today, mixed marriages are not valid.
September 15, 1935

Olympic rings

Anti-Semitic signs in Berlin are being temporarily removed for the 1936 Olympic Games.

"Herzlich Willkommen"

To avoid giving foreign visitors a negative impression, signs with strong language will be removed. Signs, such as "Jews are unwanted here" will suffice.
January 29, 1936

German shepherd dog

Jewish veterinarians may not open practices.
April 3, 1936
General employment ban.
January 17, 1939

Heinrich von Kleist's "Abendblätter"

Journalists must prove their and their spouse's Aryan descent as far back as the year 1800.
April 15, 1936

goblet

Baptism and the conversion of Jews to Christianity have no bearing on the issue of race.
October 4, 1936

mortarboard

Jews may not receive academic degrees.
April 15, 1937

postcard

Post Office officials married to Jews must retire.
June 8, 1937

armband

Jews may not be members of the German Red Cross.
January 1, 1938

radishes

Only honorable comrades of German blood, or related descent, may become allotment-gardeners.
March 22, 1938

BANK sign

Jews must declare their incomes and property "to ensure that these assets are used in the best interest of the German economy."
April 26, 1938

thermometer

Jewish doctors may no longer practice.
July 25, 1938

"Haberland" streetsign

Streets named after Jews are to be renamed. Haberland Straße - after the developer of the Quarter - will be renamed Treuchtlinger and Nördlinger Straße.
July 27, 1938

house

Jews may inherit only when the national socialist morals are upheld.
July 31, 1938

first names

All Jews must adopt the names of "Israel" for men and "Sara" for women as additional first names.
August 17, 1938

letter "J"

Passports belonging to Jews must be marked with the letter "J". Passports will be confiscated from Jews who are not allowed to emigrate.
October 5, 1938

cans

During an organized pogrom in November 1938, many Jews are murdered and Jewish shops and Synagogues destroyed. Thousands are deported to concentration camps.

shirts

Jews may not own or run retail shops or mail order businesses.
November 12, 1938

hammer

Jews may no longer work as independent craftsmen.
November 12, 1938

hat

Senior Jewish employees can be fired without notice or compensation.
November 12, 1938

champagne glasses

Attendance at cinemas, theaters, opera houses, and concert halls is forbidden for Jews.
November 12, 1938

child's slate and pencil

Jewish children are expelled from public schools.
November 15, 1938
Prohibition of all school attendance.
June 20, 1942

hop-scotch

Aryan and non-Aryan children are not allowed to play together.
1938

letter "F"

Jewish publishing houses and bookstores are to be dissolved by the end of the year.
December 1938

bathing suit

Baths and swimming pools in Berlin are closed to Jews.
December 3, 1938

no entry

Certain parts of Berlin are restricted for Jews.
December 3, 1938

car keys

Drivers licenses and automobile registrations belonging to Jews are void and must be returned.
December 3, 1938

pacifier

Jewish women cannot be certified as midwives.
December 21, 1938

condensed versions of rules and regulations passed from 1933 to 1945 and correspond in numerous ways with the colored images on the front. Together, the words and images force passers-by to remember the almost-forgotten history of this neighborhood. The decrees set by the National Socialists systematically forced Jews out of daily life and

gradually robbed them of their basic rights. Isolation and discrimination paved the way for deportations and mass murder.

By walking through the streets, the observer can relate to the way in which these regulations eroded basic human rights. Instinctively, questions about the past and about present events evolve.



red park bench

At Bayerischer Platz, Jews may sit only on yellow park benches.

Eye-witness reports, 1939



picture frame

Jewelry and other valuables may not be taken out of the country by emigrants.

January 16, 1939



peppermint

Employment ban for Jewish dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, homeopathic doctors, and nurses.

January 17, 1939



pearl necklace

Jewelry, items made of gold, silver, or platinum, and pearls belonging to Jews are to be turned to the State.

February 21, 1939



wall detail

Jewish communities are responsible for clearing the rubble at Synagogues which have been destroyed.

Reconstruction is forbidden.

March 24, 1939



name plate

Rental agreements with Jews can be terminated without reason and without keeping within set legal deadlines. Jews can be sent to so-called "Jew Houses."

April 30, 1939



seven o'clock

Jews are not permitted to leave their apartments after 8 p.m.

(9 p.m. during the summer).

September 1, 1939



"Volksempfänger"

Radios are confiscated from Jews.

September 23, 1939

scarf and gloves

Jews no longer receive ration cards for clothing.

December 1939

Confiscation of furs and wool clothing.

January 1942



bread

Jews in Berlin are only allowed to buy food between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

July 4, 1940



telephone dial

Telephone lines to Jewish households will be cut off.

July 29, 1940

Use of public telephones is forbidden.

December 21, 1941



factory sign

All Jews are obliged to do hard labor.

March 4, 1941

Organized arrests at the place of work for deportation.

March 26, 1943



razor

Jews may no longer purchase soap and shaving cream.

June 26, 1941



book

Jews may not use public libraries.

August 2, 1941

Jews may not purchase books.

October 9, 1942



striped T-shirt

All Jews over the age of 6 must wear a yellow star with the word "Jew" on it.

September 1, 1941

underground

Jews are permitted to use public transportation only to go to work.

September 13, 1941

Complete ban.

April 24, 1942

Use of ticket-machines is forbidden for Jews.

June 26, 1942

village sign "Werder"

Jews require a police permit to leave their place of residence.

September 18, 1941



walking stick

Jews may not use public transportation during peak travel hours.

They may only sit when other travelers have been seated.

September 18, 1941



Deutsche Reichsbahn

First mass deportations of Berlin Jews.

October 18, 1941

First deportations directly to the death camp at Auschwitz.

July 11, 1942



black rectangle

The emigration of Jews is forbidden.

October 23, 1941



envelope

"The time has come. Tomorrow I must leave and, naturally, it is a heavy burden ... I will write to you ..."

Before being deported, January 16, 1942



powder-box

"... my powder-box is a personal reminder for you. Use it often and think of me. With deep sorrow, yours, Else Stern"

Before being deported, January 16, 1942



cake

In bakeries and cafés, signs must be posted stating that Jews and Poles may not purchase cakes.

February 14, 1942



milk churn

Eggs are no longer sold to Jews.

June 22, 1942

No fresh milk for Jews.

July 10, 1942



"Extrablatt"

Jews are forbidden from buying newspapers and magazines.

February 17, 1942



court notice

Poles and Jews may not be witnesses in court cases against Germans.

August 7, 1942



bus stop

Jews may only use public transportation if their place of work is more than seven kilometers from their home.

March 24, 1942



sausage

Jews may no longer purchase meat, meat products or other rationed foods.

September 18, 1942



footprints

Jewish children may only use public transportation to go to school if the school is more than five kilometers from their home.

March 24, 1942



canary cage

"We had a canary. When we received the notice that Jews are forbidden from keeping pets, my husband found it impossible to part from the animal. Every sunny day, he put the bird-cage out on the window sill. Perhaps someone reported him, because one day he was summoned to the Gestapo. (...) After living in fear for many weeks, the police sent a postcard stating that I must pay a fee of 3.-Reichs-marks to pick up my husband's ashes."

Report, 1943



double doors

Apartments inhabited by Jewish families must display the Jew star.

March 26, 1942



cat

Jews are no longer allowed to have household pets.

May 15, 1942



ashtray

Cigarettes and cigars are no longer sold to Jews.

June 11, 1942



plug

Jews must hand over all electrical and optical appliances, bicycles, typewriters, and records.

June 19, 1942



pills

"March 1, 1943. The police station was informed that the Jewish professor, Alex Israel C. of Barbarossastraße 52 in Berlin W30 (born Berlin, October 29, 1861) committed suicide in his apartment by taking an overdose of sleeping pills."

Police report



file

All files dealing with anti-Semitic activities are to be destroyed.

February 16, 1945

