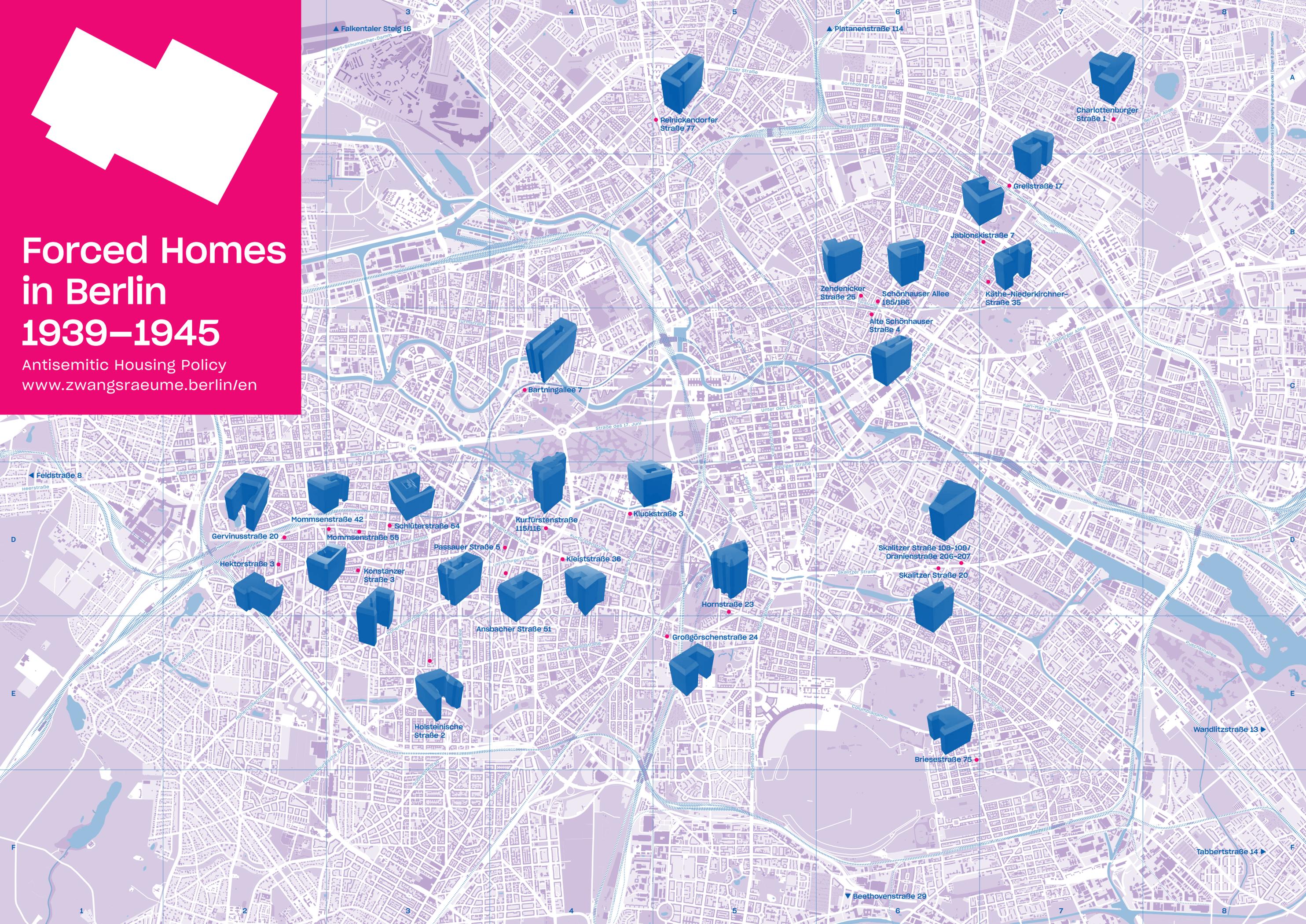


Forced Homes in Berlin 1939–1945

Antisemitic Housing Policy
www.zwangsraeume.berlin/en



Falkentaler Steig 16

Kurt-Schumacher-Damm

Platanenstraße 114

Reinickendorfer Straße 77

Charlottenburger Straße 1

Grellstraße 17

Jablonskistraße 7

Zendenicker Straße 25

Schönhauser Allee 185/186

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Alte Schönhauser Straße 4

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Gervinusstraße 20

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Passauer Straße 5

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Skalitzer Straße 108-109 / Oranienstraße 206-207

Skalitzer Straße 20

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Großgörschenstraße 24

Holsteinische Straße 2

Briesestraße 75

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Beethovenstraße 29

Forced Homes in Berlin 1939–1945

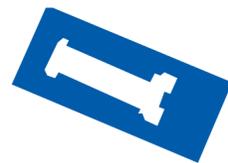
From 1939 on, nearly half of the Jewish population in Berlin was forcibly rehoused. Jews were evicted from their homes and allocated rooms in apartments occupied by other Jewish tenants. This led to a strong concentration of Jews in buildings in Berlin's city center. Most of these forced homes were the occupants' last place of residence before they were deported and murdered.

In a participatory project, current residents of the buildings in question and other interested individuals researched the history of these forced homes. The result is a digital exhibition which traces this phenomenon of Nazi persecution and places it in its historical context. The project team identified at least 791 buildings, where Jews were forcibly rehoused. It discovered that non-Jewish tenants also lived in many of the buildings in which Jews were allocated rooms.

The online exhibition, which presents the history of 32 buildings, describes how Jews were forcibly rehoused, the conditions under which the Jewish occupants lived, and how these households were liquidated after the tenants were deported and murdered. Interactive maps present the buildings involved in this history and show how the Jewish population was forcibly rehoused in the city between 1939 and 1945.

Alte Schönhauser Straße 4

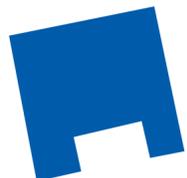
MITTE, SPANDAUER VORSTADT (C6)



From 1939 to 1945, at least nine apartments in this modest building were used as compulsory housing for Jews. The actual number of forced homes in the building may have been even higher. At least 76 Jewish tenants lived here, more than in most of the other buildings in which Jews were forcibly rehoused.

Briesestraße 75

NEUKÖLLN, ROLLBERGKIEZ (E6)



This building located at what was then Prinz-Handjery-Str. 49 in the Rollberg neighborhood contained about 25 apartments. There were no Jewish tenants in the building before 1939. Three or four apartments were used as compulsory housing. At least 15 Jewish people were forced to move here after 1939. Twelve or more of the Jewish residents were deported from here and murdered.

Gervinusstraße 20

CHARLOTTENBURG (D2)



This stately apartment building near Charlottenburg Station was built by the Jewish architect Kurt Messerschmidt in 1911. He and his family were among the first residents to move in. At least 12 of the 26 apartments were used as forced homes. Of the 84 Jews who lived here, 51 were murdered. Only 17 people survived.

Holsteinische Straße 2

WILMERSDORF (E3)



The art nouveau building in the upper middle-class part of Wilmsdorf was built with every modern comfort available in 1909. It contained 25 apartments, six of which were used to forcibly rehouse Jews. The building's tenant registration book has been preserved. In it, the property manager carefully recorded every tenancy change in the building.

Kleiststraße 36

SCHÖNEBERG (D4)



In the late 1930s, this residential building with 16 apartments stood in a neighborhood that belonged to Charlottenburg at the time. At least four of the apartments were used as forced homes. Ten of the 18 Jewish tenants were deported to Auschwitz or to the Theresienstadt and Riga ghettos and murdered. The property owner managed to escape to the United States.

Mommsenstraße 42

CHARLOTTENBURG (D3)



Mommsenstraße lies in the middle-class neighborhood of Charlottenburg. Six houses on this street are known to have been used to forcibly rehouse Jews. The corner building at Mommsenstr. 42/ Waitzstr. 28 has 14 apartments. Four of them were used as compulsory housing. Of the building's 37 Jewish residents, 23 were deported from here and murdered.

Reinickendorfer Straße 77

MITTE, WEDDING (A5)



This typical late 19th-century building at Reinickendorfer Straße 77 was located in Wedding, a densely populated working-class district north of the city center. It stood near the Jewish Hospital on Iranische Str. and the Jewish Home for the Elderly across the street. Four apartments were used as compulsory housing for Jews.

Skalitzer Straße 108–109/Oranienstraße 206–207

KREUZBERG 36 (D6)



The building with various entrances stood in one of the most densely populated areas of the city. The ground floor contained a shop with large display windows. The building had five apartments that were used as forced living quarters for Jews. Most of the Jewish residents were deported, but one family managed to survive in hiding.

Ansbacher Straße 51

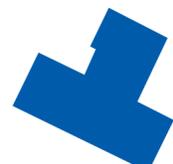
SCHÖNEBERG, BAYERISCHES VIERTEL (C4)



This grand residential building designated house number 34 stood in the area known as the Bayerisches Viertel, a middle-class neighborhood in the Schöneberg district. It contained 32 apartments, of which at least 13 served as forced housing for Jews. At least 34 Jewish residents lived here.

Charlottenburger Straße 1

PANKOW, WEISSENSEE (A7)



The three-story apartment house was situated close to the large Jewish cemetery in Weißensee and housed 12 apartments and a branch of the Reichsbank. Two of the apartments were used to forcibly rehouse Jews. Another apartment had been occupied by a Jewish family before 1939.

Grellstraße 17

PANKOW, PRENZLAUER BERG (B7)



At least two apartments in this building were used as compulsory housing for 15 Jews. Almost all of them were deported and murdered. The couple who owned the house was driven to suicide by the Nazis. The marriage between a Jewish man and a non-Jewish woman — an act of defiance against the persecution — is also part of this building's history.

Hornstraße 23

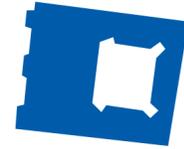
KREUZBERG 61 (D5)



At least four apartments in this typical Berlin apartment building in the middle-class part of Kreuzberg were used as forced homes. Eighteen Jews lived here. One tenant survived deportation and the Theresienstadt ghetto; two others managed to survive in hiding. The remaining Jews were deported and murdered.

Kluckstraße 3

MITTE, TIERGARTEN (D4)



This building registered as number 15 was located in Blumeshof in the former Tiergarten district. The area is situated between the Landwehr Canal and Lützowstraße, close to the then-fashionable Potsdamer Straße. At least ten apartments in the building were used as compulsory housing for Jews. Fifty of the 78 Jewish tenants who lived in this building were deported.

Mommsenstraße 55

CHARLOTTENBURG (D3)



Between 1939 and 1945, at least 13 forced homes were located in this large building, including two boarding-house apartments. They were occupied by at least 112 Jews — more than in any other building researched for this study. The last Jews known to be forcibly rehoused in Berlin were allocated rooms in this building in March 1943.

Schlüterstraße 54

CHARLOTTENBURG (D3)



This elegant building stood in the middle-class neighborhood of Charlottenburg. At least three apartments were used as compulsory housing, including one which served as a boarding house. At least 36 Jewish residents were deported from here. A non-Jewish resident gave a rare statement about her neighbors' being picked up and taken away for deportation.

Tabbertstraße 14

TREPTOW-KÖPENICK, OBERSCHÖNWEIDE



In addition to apartments, the building contained the long-established cotton dye works, S. Feldmann. The names of 13 Jews who lived here after 1939 are known. At least eight of them were deported and murdered. Four people took their own lives or died of diseases before their deportation.

Bartningallee 7

MITTE, TIERGARTEN, HANSAVIERTEL (C4)



This historical building stood at what was then Klopstockstraße 30 in the area known as the Hansaviertel, not far from Bellevue Palace. Half of the apartments were used as forced homes. At least 86 Jews lived here between 1939 and 1945. Almost all of them were deported and murdered.

Falkentaler Steig 16

REINICKENDORF, HERMSDORF



This building in Hermsdorf, a neighborhood in the Reinickendorf district, belonged to the Jewish Community. It was one of the few Berlin buildings with forced homes that housed exclusively Jewish people, with the exception of the non-Jewish wife of one resident. More than half of the residents were deported and murdered.

Großgörschenstraße 24

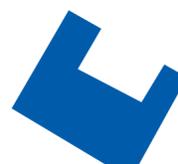
SCHÖNEBERG (E5)



This late 19th-century building stood between two railroad lines in the area known as "Rote Insel." This building and the neighboring ones were due to be demolished as part of the Nazi's plan to rebuild the city into "Germania." In the meantime, the City of Berlin used them to forcibly rehouse Jews. At least 69 people were deported from here.

Jablonskistraße 7

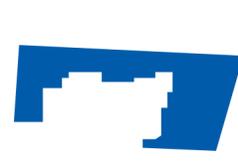
PANKOW, PRENZLAUER BERG (B7)



The five-story building was located in a typical residential area in Prenzlauer Berg. Nine apartments were used to forcibly rehouse Jews. At least 73 Jewish tenants lived in this building. Most of them were deported from here, including the Loszynskis, who owned the building, and their family.

Konstanzer Straße 3

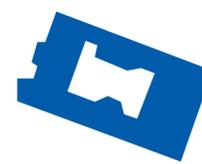
WILMERSDORF (D3)



There were 15 apartments in this middle-class apartment building near Olivaer Platz. Between 1939 and 1943, eleven of them were used as compulsory housing for Jews. At least 74 Jewish tenants were deported from this building.

Passauer Straße 5

SCHÖNEBERG (D4)



At least 17 Jews were forcibly rehoused in this late 19th-century building situated on a street off of Kurfürstendamm, near the KaDeWe department store. Most of the Jewish residents were deported and murdered. Several members of the Zucker family, who owned the building, were also forced to live here.

Schönhauser Allee 185/186

PANKOW, PRENZLAUER BERG (B6)



This apartment building in the southern part of Prenzlauer Berg stood in an area where several Jewish institutions were located. At least 70 Jewish people lived in the building from 1939 to 1945. Thirty-seven of them were deported from here.

Wandlitzstraße 13

LICHTENBERG, KARLSHORST



The house which stood on what was then Prinz-Heinrich-Str. 6 was a typical suburban residential building. From 1939 to 1945, two of its ten apartments served as compulsory housing for Jews. Fifteen Jewish tenants lived in the building.

Beethovenstraße 29

TEMPELHOF, LICHTENRADE



This detached house was built in 1934. It is located in the Lichtenrade neighborhood, just inside the city limits. People persecuted as Jews lived in the bungalow and rear building in the garden. Exactly how many people lived here is unclear, but they included Julius and Gertrud Braun, who built the house.

Feldstraße 8

SPANDAU



The residential building had belonged to the Jewish Community since 1928 and housed an interdenominational home for the elderly. Jewish tenants lived in eight of the eleven apartments. Twenty-four of them were deported. The building on Feldstraße shows that forced homes were located on the outskirts as well as in the city center.

Hektorstraße 3

WILMERSDORF, HALENSEE (D2)



Of the 66 Jewish residents who lived in this building between 1939 and 1945, 35 were deported from here. A least five of the tenants at Hektorstraße 3 took their own lives to avoid deportation. One building resident was murdered by the SS.

Käthe-Niederkirchner-Straße 35

PANKOW, PRENZLAUER BERG (B7)



This building in Prenzlauer Berg had belonged to the Jewish businessman Isidor Lewy since 1904. In memory of the former residents, a symbolic polished brass doorbell panel was mounted at the building entrance in 2019. It contains 40 bell buttons and documents 40 family names and 83 first names of former residents.

Kurfürstenstraße 115/116

SCHÖNEBERG (D4)



This grand building complex included an association building, in which the Jewish "Brotherhood Association for Mutual Support" was housed until 1939, as well as a residential building. At least 26 Jews were forced to live in at least three apartments here. Adolf Eichmann and his staff organized the deportations from the very same building.

Platanenstraße 114

PANKOW, NIEDERSCHÖNHAUSEN



The residential villa stood on the northern edge of Pankow, not far from Schönhausen Palace. The house contained eight rooms which were all used as compulsory housing for Jews — an exception for Berlin. At least 19 Jewish people lived here, including the owner and his family.

Skalitzer Straße 20

KREUZBERG 36 (D6)



The building overlooked the elevated railway — not far from the bustling area around Kottbusser Tor. There were at least six forced homes in the building. Among the Jewish tenants were a striking number of newlyweds. Most of the Jewish residents were deported on February 19, 1943. One couple survived in hiding.

Zehdenicker Straße 25

PANKOW, PRENZLAUER BERG (B6)



The building stood on the corner of Gormannstraße in Prenzlauer Berg, not far from the Scheuenviertel neighborhood. Most of the apartments in the building were occupied by Jewish families before the Nazis came to power. Others moved in after 1933. Thirty people were deported from this address, most of them in early 1943. Only one person survived.