

MOOSWALD

34. Jewish cemetery, Elsässer Straße 35, set up in 1870.

Gustav Weil (1808 - 1889) was a German orientalist. In 1845, he was the first Jew in Germany who held a non-tenured professorship for Oriental languages, against the objections of the university, and in 1861 finally a tenured professorship in Heidelberg. He became particularly well known for the first faithful and complete edition of “Arabian Nights” translated from the original text.

Dr. Adolf Lewin(1843 - 1910),) was a German Reform rabbi, historian and author: *Geschichte der badischen Juden seit der Regierung Karl Friedrichs: 1738 – 1909* [History of the Baden Jews since the reign of Charles Frederick: 1738 – 1909], *Juden in Freiburg-im-Breisgau* [Jews in Freiburg im Breisgau]

WIEHRE

35. Former Jewish student association, “Neo Friburgia” fraternity house, Basler Straße 44.

36. Villa of the Knopf family (owner of the Knopf department store, see 18), Beethovenstraße 8, built in 1927/1928.



37. Liefmann house Goethestraße. 33. The family converted to the Protestant faith, moved from Hamburg to Freiburg and bought the villa in 1894. On 22 October 1940, the siblings Robert, Else and Martha were deported to Gurs. The Gestapo seized the house as headquarters.

The first stumbling blocks in Freiburg, which remind us of the victims of National Socialism.

Today, it is the guest house of the University of Freiburg.

38. Israelite board school for girls with affiliated state approved girl's school, Goethestraße 3, headmistress: Lotte Bernstein, Ida Cohn, from 1911 to 1935.

Lotte Bernstein was deported to Lublin (Poland) on 10 June 1942, and murdered a little later in Sobibór.

39. House, Schwimmbadstraße 39, where Hannah Arendt lived as a philosophy student at the university, from 1925 to 1926. Hannah Arendt was an important German Jewish historian and social historian.

40. Lessingschule commemorative plaque.

Forced classes for Jewish children 1936 – 1940 from Freiburg and 11 rural communities – from Müllheim to Offenburg, from Breisach to Villingen.

41. Dr. Gertrud Luckner, Catholic, pacifist, honorary citizen of Freiburg, Kirchstraße 4. As an employee of CARITAS, she primarily dedicated herself to border crossing services for Jews. Imprisoned by the Gestapo in 1943, she survived the Ravensbrück concentration camp. After the war, she dedicated herself to reconciliation and the Christian-Jewish dialogue.

42. Annaplatz. Memorial plaque at the assembly point in Wiehre for deportation to Gurs.

GÜNTERSTAL



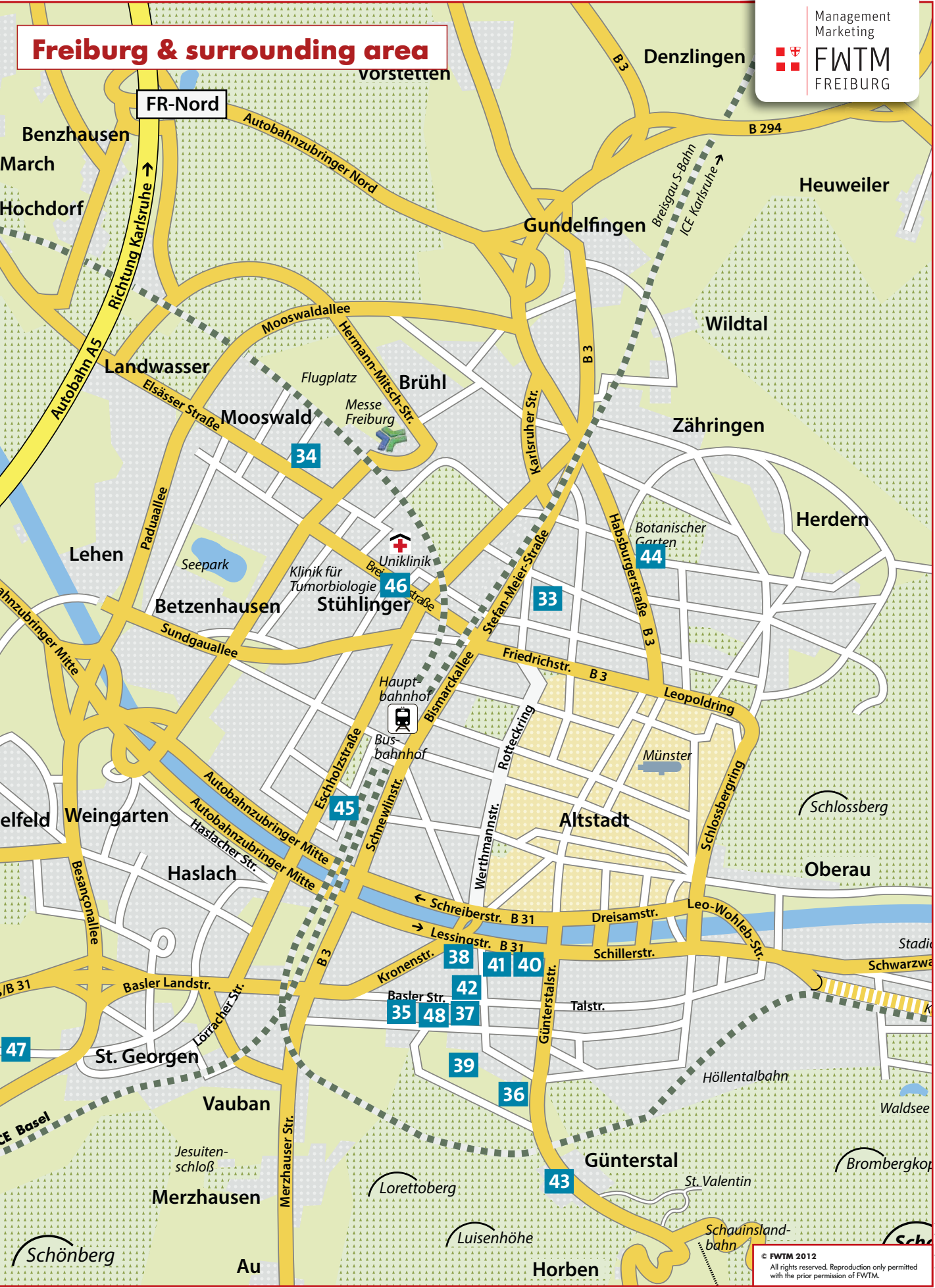
43. “Bad Rebhaus” Sanatorium with spa complex at Wonnhalde, from 1891 to 1933. Its founder was Dr. Max Daniel Lasker.

During the 1st World War, Bad Rebhaus was used as a military hospital.

Bad Rebhaus was very popular with its guests. Apart from many other famous personalities, Else Lasker-Schüler, an important German speaking author, often visited.

Today, the municipal homeless shelter, the residence for people with disabilities and the large glass hall of the former restaurant, and today's forestry science research institute are housed here.

48. Residence of Prof. Husserl, Lorettostraße 40



ZÄHRINGEN

44. “Herdern” pharmacy, Habsburgerstraße 59 The owner of the pharmacy was Julius Friedberger. He died in the Dachau concentration camp in 1938.

STÜHLINGER

45. Hebelschule, Eschholzstraße/Engelbergerstraße 2 (entrance via the side entrance at Eschholzstraße). At the main entrance: memorial plaque to remember the deportation of Baden, Palatinate and Saarland Jews on 22 and 23 October 1940 by the Nazis.

46. . Friedrich Bloch bakery until 1938, Colmarer Straße 8 (formerly Breisacher Straße 15). Master baker Bloch was deported to Gurs in 1940, and murdered in 1942 at the age of 54

15. Former private bank Elias Mayer



ST. GEORGEN

47. New Jewish cemetery in St. Georgen, Tiengener Straße, next to the general cemetery St. Georgen.



24. Former “Libanon” guesthouse



Historical chronology

1120	Freiburg was founded by the Dukes of Zähringen. Shortly after the founding, Jews appeared in Freiburg as traders.
1218	Takeover of rule by the Counts of Freiburg.
1230	First mention of Jews in Freiburg or surrounding area.
1281	First indication of Jews settled in Freiburg: mining, grain trading, financiers to the Counts of Freiburg. There was a place of worship (“school”) in Wasserstraße.
1338	The Counts Konrad and Friedrich of Freiburg granted the Freiburg Jews tax exemption for 7 years, and issued the privilege of protection for 80 to 100 people.
1348	Mention of a synagogue on Weberstraße/ Wasserstraße 4: the Jews were not forced to settle in a ghetto.
30. Jan. 1349	Eradication of the first Israelite community of the city. Even before the plague broke out in Freiburg in the summer of 1349, after an unfair trial due to a well poisoning by a Jew, the members of the community were burnt on the “Galgén and Rädle Matte” on Basler Straße. Only the twelve richest Jews, pregnant women and children were spared and the children were compulsorily baptised.

History of the second Israelite community	
1360	Due to the failure of the high taxes generated by the Jews, the Emperor once again granted the privilege of protection for the Jews. New settlement of Jews.
1373	The city accepted the doctor Gutleben and his sons from Colmar with their families and “servants” as residents, in return for correspondingly high fees.
1385	There was once again a synagogue and approx. 60 Jewish residents in Freiburg. The community has its own school master (rabbi) and doctor.
1394	New beginning and ostracism at the same time: Duke Leopold of Austria forced all Jews to wear special clothes: single coloured cloth coats and large striped horned skull caps.
1401	New proceedings against the Jews, triggered by an incident in Diessenhofen, where a Jew “admits” under torture that he killed a Christian child. The Freiburg council had the Jews arrested. Duke Leopold of Austria prevented an imminent pogrom for a corresponding settlement payment. Expulsion of the Jews from Freiburg.
1411	Right to reside and trade licence for individual Jews for correspondingly high fees.
1424	Expulsion of the Jews from Freiburg by King Sigismund.
1520	All Freiburg citizens were forbidden to deal with and trade with Jews. Jews that visited the city could only move within it when paying to be accompanied by a council servant.
1700 – 1732	In spite of a settlement ban, the city had to allow the army suppliers Oppenheimer and Sintzonheim to open branch offices in the city, at the demand of the Duchy.
1782	Tolerance edict, Joseph II granted free settlement in the cities, freedom of school and profession as far as possible. Equality between citizens.
1791	First conferral of doctorate (medicine) of the Jew Semion Hochheimer at the University of Freiburg.
From 1806	The Jews were granted free access to Freiburg, as well as a temporary residence in the city.

30. Sign at the site of the old synagogue



1809	Opening of a Jewish guesthouse, which allowed passing Jews to be provided with kosher food.
1846	20 Jews now lived in Freiburg.
1849	Cities and communities were given the right to issue naturalisation permits themselves. Many professions were still refused to Jews, e.g. trades linked to guilds, which was a condition to be able to receive citizenship.
1862	General law on equality of Jews in Baden. Resistance from the population, who spoke against the emancipation of Jews in petitions.
History of the third Israelite community	
1863	Founding of the liberal “Israelite religious community” of Freiburg, at Münsterplatz, today rear building to Schusterstraße 27.
1870	Inauguration of the synagogue on the ramparts on the edge of the Medieval city centre. Setting up of the Jewish cemetery on Elsässer Straße.
1914	Gift from the property broker Jakob Nelson to the city of Freiburg: properties at Hugerberg, with the intention that a home for invalids be erected on these properties.
1914 – 1918	36 Freiburg Jews fell in the First World War.
1919 – 1925	Founding of the Jewish agricultural association “Pflug”; building up and maintenance of the teaching property “Markenhof” near Kirchzarten, on the initiative of the wire and cable manufacturer Konrad Goldmann. It was seen as a pioneer project.
1925/ 1926	Rebuilding and expansion of the synagogue.
1933	Start of National Socialist propaganda against the Jews: boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors. Work ban for Jewish lawyers.
1935	Nuremberg Race Laws. Further laws as a result: Jewish school, loss of nationality, etc.
1938	9/10 November. Destruction of the synagogue; 52 Jewish men arrested, incarcerated in the granary, and deported to the Dachau concentration camp.
22./23. Oct. 1940	Deportation of the Jews from Freiburg to the Gurs internment camp, South of France; from 1942: transports from Gurs to Auschwitz. In Freiburg, 450 people were affected by the deportation to Gurs; 71 people remained behind.
1942 – 1945	Deportation to Theresienstadt.
History of the fourth Israelite community	
Sept. 1945	Return of 5 Jews to Freiburg. Out of 1,138 Jewish Freiburg residents, at least 314 lost their lives. First Jewish worship service in the historical department store hall. Founding of the “Israelite State Community South Baden”.
1946	Community space at Hansjakobstraße 8.
1947	The lawyer Robert Grumbach became an honorary citizen.
1953	Move to Holbeinstraße 25, setting up of a prayer room.
1961	Commemorative plaque put up at the site of the old synagogue, where a commemoration for the victims of Kristallnacht now takes place annually.
1985	Laying of the foundations for the new synagogue at Nußmannstraße/Engelstraße.
1987	Inauguration of the synagogue.

34. Old Jewish cemetery



1991	The federal government and states decreed an official immigration regulation for Jews from the USSR. First Jewish immigrants from the USSR. Today, the Jewish religious community in Freiburg has over 730 members.
1998	Founding of the liberal community “Gescher”. Today, it has around 50 members.
2003 – 2005	Setting up of a memorial for the victims of National Socialism amongst the members of the University of Freiburg.
2004	Laying of “stumbling blocks” to remember the victims of the Nazi regime.
2011	Since the autumn, the Lienhart bakery has supplied and sold kosher bread.
2013	Opening and inauguration of the day care centre “Shalom”, the first educational facility since 1945.

Founding of associations and charities, self-assertion

1881	“Israelite women's association” was integrated in the municipal welfare work.
1882 – 1937	“Breisgauer Loge B'nai B'rith” order from the tradition of the freemasons; “sister lodge” for women.
1884 – 1920	Setting up of an Israeli orphan fund.
1884	Loan association.
1885/ 1886	“Gustav and Dr. Robert Weil foundation for tuberculosis sufferers”.
1887	“Reading circle” under the chairmanship of the brush manufacturer D. J. Dukas.
1892	“Mendelssohn Association” – chairman: brush manufacturer Samuel Nelson.
1890	“Association for the promotion of crafts and technical professions amongst the Israelites” at the instigation of the then community leader B. Dukas and under the chairmanship of Heinrich Rosin. From 1902, it supported an apprentice home founded in Karlsruhe.
1890	“Workers health insurance association and funeral insurance society”.
1919 – 1925	Founding of the Jewish agricultural association “Pflug”; building up and maintenance of the teaching property “Markenhof” near Kirchzarten, on the initiative of the wire and cable manufacturer Konrad Goldmann. It was seen as a pioneer project.
1919	Founding of the “Reich Federation of Jewish Front Soldiers” RjF.
1925	Football group “Sport group shield Freiburg”.

39. Schwimmbadstraße 39





A walk through Jewish Freiburg

We start at the tourist information, which is located in the **city hall**. We go diagonally to the left from the city hall, past the Franciscan monastery and the St. Martins church, and enter **Franziskanerstraße**. Then, we cross **Kaiser-Joseph-Straße (Kajo)** and go left along Kajo, to the **corner of Kajo/Engelstraße**. Many Jews settled near to the then synagogue (2) in **Wasserstraße** and **Weberstraße**, next to “Große Gass” (Marktstraße), which was renamed “Kaiser-Joseph-Straße” at the end of the 18th century. Wasserstraße und Weberstraße, which are separated by a perfume and cosmetics shop, is diagonally opposite to today’s Karstadt building. Today, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße is the shopping street and promenade of Freiburg. At the end of the 19th century and the start of the 20th century, it was full of Jewish shops, practices and offices. The **Knopf department store (18)**, the important South German trading company, was famous. From the **corner of Kajo/Engelstraße**, we go through **Engelstraße** and come to a square, where water comes out of a type of a fountain with a “Star of David” and flows into one of the numerous brooks. We are standing in front of the new **synagogue of the Israelite community (10)**. From the entrance of the synagogue, we can see the back of the city library, and go through **Waisenhausgässle** to Münsterplatz and get to the **Minster (3)**. Outside and inside the Minster, we find many representations, from which references to Judaism can be recognised. We go around the Minster and get to the **Knight’s house** (Münsterplatz 10); in the 13th century, the **house “Zum Juden” (4)** stood on this site.

Furthermore, at the Eastern part of the Minster, from which we get to **Herrenstraße**, is the **Münsterbauhütte**

(**Herrenstraße 32**), and in a corner is the plaque for **Franz Rosenzweig (12)**. Furthermore, the **Latin school (house 4) (11)** was located in Herrenstraße, which was later the primary school with a classroom for Jewish religious education. Diagonally opposite, looking onto the episcopal ordinariate, we go right onto Herrenstraße and after a few steps onto **Schusterstraße 27**. The **prayer hall of the Jewish community** was located here in 1863 (13). Next to it is house 23 (14), where the **merchant family Max Mayer** lived with their shop “Mayer leather” (today “Rees leather”). Through the narrow **Augustinergasse**, we get to **Salzstraße 24**. **Jessy Mayer’s family** lived here and ran their banking business (15), see stumbling blocks. On the other side was **Music shop Liebers (Salzstraße 7)**, see “**stumbling blocks**” (16).

We have reached **Kaiser-Joseph-Straße** with the **Bertoldsbrunnen** again. The **hotel “Zähringer Hof” (17)** stood here, where the composer **Felix Mendelsohn**, the grandson of the famous Jewish philosopher, lodged for three weeks during his honeymoon. Today “Galeria Kaufhof” stands on this site. Here we go in the direction of **Martin’s gate**, and turn onto **Löwenstraße**, and reach the architecturally interesting **Art Nouveau building at Löwenstraße 1 (25)** by the Jewish architect **Arthur Levi**. Through the **university courtyard**, we get to the **collegiate building I of the university (27)** with a **memorial for the victims of National Socialism** in the hall, and before that there is the round **commemorative plaque (9)** on the right hand side, on the **site of the old synagogue, which was destroyed in 1938**. Then, we cross **Werthmannstraße**, pass between the **city theatre** and the new building of the **university library**, go through **Sedanstraße** to **Moltkestraße** to **house 3 (31)**, the birth place of honorary citizen **Robert Grumbach**, go to **Bertoldstraße**, past **house 31**, where there was a **kosher butcher’s** until 1938 (28), and look at the **commemorative sign for “Gurs” (29)** on the opposite side of the road, which is currently in a green area. The path leads a short way through **Bertoldstraße** into **Universitätsstraße**, which was called “**Judengasse**” (1) until the start of the 18th century. At the end, we get back to the city hall.

Places, memorials and commemorative plaques

I.Middle Ages and Early Modern Period (*acc. to archive)

OLD TOWN OF FREIBURG

1 *Judengasse until approx. 1708, from then Universitätsstraße (between Bertoldstraße and Franziskanerplatz).

2 *Residential quarter around 1281 – 1424 at Wasserstraße/Weberstraße. Synagogue with administration, presumably a ritual immersion bath (mikveh) and a dance hall. It has been proved that overall, there were ten Jewish houses in this quarter. From 1385, there is evidence of the existence of a synagogue on the South West corner of Weberstraße/Raustraße. At the time, 60 Jewish inhabitants were counted in Freiburg, including a Jewish schoolmaster (rabbi) and a doctor.

3 Minster. Contains a multitude of Jewish illustrations.

4 *House “Zum Juden”, Münsterplatz 10. Today, the “Knight’s house” stands here.

5 *House “Zum Roten Juden” (part of the Schutterhof in the 15th century). Corner of Schoferstraße/Münzgasse.

6 University, collegiate building I. Site of the university 3. The seal of the university provides proof of Jewish life (Jewish scribes recognisable by the “horned skull caps”).

7 *House “Zum Judenber” (district of Neuburg, location unclear).

8 *House “Zum Juden” – later “Zur roten Säule” in 1460, Merianstraße 4

II. Modern era

Community establishments, houses of important persons

OLD TOWN OF FREIBURG



9 Commemorative plaque. Synagogue from 1870 to its destruction in 1938, Werdering, today site of the old synagogue, old synagogue, built in 1870.

Four rabbis supervised the Jewish community of Freiburg: Dr. Adolf Lewin 1885 – 1910; Dr. Max Eschelbacher 1910 – 1912; Dr. Julius Zimels 1913 – 1936; Dr. Siegfried Scheuermann 1936 – 1939. All the Freiburg rabbis not only had religious training, but had also in general completed a university degree with a doctoral thesis. Since 2017 a memorial fountain marks the shape of the old synagogue.



10. New synagogue, on Nußmannstraße/Engelstraße, built in 1987.

11 Primary school, Herrenstraße 4, (today Herrenstraße 6, Medieval Latin school). From 1876, a class room was provided for Israeli religious education.

12. Franz Rosenzweig (1886 – 1929), lived at Herrenstraße 32 as a student. Historian and philosopher for the Christian-Jewish dialogue. Commemorative plaque.

13. Prayer hall (synagogue) 1863 – 1870, Salzstraße 27, in the house of the merchant Ludwig Sturz.

14. House of Max Mayer (1873 – 1962), Schusterstraße 23, Jewish leather trader, composer. City council (1911 – 1933) in the citizen’s committee and theatre committee, member of the SPD. Today “Rees leather”.

15. Private bank Elias Mayer since 1879, Salzstraße 24. Today at Friedrichring 28 in other hands.

16. Music shop Liebers until 1938, Salzstraße 7. The music shop was founded by Max Liebers in 1854.



17. Hotel “Zähringer Hof”, where the composer Felix Mendelsohn, the grandson of the famous Jewish philosopher, lodged in 1837, stood until 1863 on the site of “Galeria Kaufhof”, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 195.



18. Knopf department store. Built at the end of the 19th century. Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 192. Today a new building (2013).

19. “Modern” department store until 1936, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 208 – 212. The department store was owned by the Ravitscher family.

20. Optician Berthold Falkenstein, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 210. Berthold Falkenstein ran the optician’s shop until 1938.

21. Kosher guesthouse “Zum Geist”, Grünwälderstraße 12 since 1809. A guesthouse, which allowed passing Jews to be provided with kosher food. Leased and owned by Heinrich Weil until 1861, later by his son Max Weil, from 1870 kosher butcher’s Leopold Blum.

22. Emil Homburger, lawyer, resistance fighter, Kaiserstraße 141. The contact between persecuted Jews and helpers belonged to Gertrud Luckner’s help network. Murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp on 8 April 1945.

23. Electrical wholesaler Erich Treifel, Gerberau 7.

24. “Libanon” boarding house with kosher guesthouse (date palm house), Gerberau 2. Owner Henny Schmuckler.



25. Art Nouveau house by the architect Arthur Levi, Löwenstraße 1. Built in 1908.



26. Friedrichsbau, Kaiser-Joseph-Straße 268 – 270, by the architect Arthur Levi. In the left part of the building, the “Levi building”, the “Friedrichsbau cinema” was opened in 1910, the oldest Freiburg cinema, which still exists today.



27. University collegiate building I. There has been a memorial in the hall since 2005, for almost 400 university members known by name, who were victims of National Socialism. Edmund Husserl, professor of philosophy.

28. Butcher’s since 1865, Bertoldstraße 31. The owner Max Mayer sold kosher meat. The butcher’s shop remained in the family until 1938.

29. City theatre. Opposite the site of the old synagogue. Many Jewish members belonged to the Freiburg ensemble. They were dismissed after the season 1933/1934. The director of the theatre (1924 – 1933) Dr. Max Krüger was a pacifist and social democrat. Due to the Jewish heritage of his wife Camilla Krüger, nee Davidson, he experienced reprisals.

30. Sign at the site of the old synagogue. To commemorate the deportation of 350 Freiburg Jews on 22 October 1940 to Gurs in the Pyrenees.



31. Birth place of Robert Grumbach (1875 – 1960), Moltkestraße 3. Jewish lawyer, social democrat and city council. Became an honorary citizen of the city of Freiburg im Breisgau in 1947.

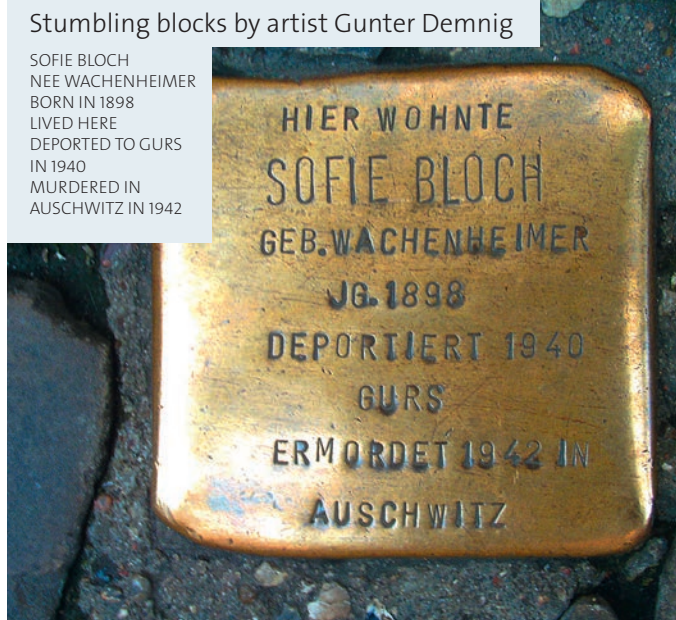
32. Memorial. Forgotten coat with star of David at the staircase to the Wiwili bridge (“Blue bridge”) across the railway platforms. Reminder of the deportation of around 375 Freiburg Jews to the Gurs internment camp in the South of France. Around 6500 Jews from Baden, Palatinate and Saarland were deported on 22 October 1940, in the first deportation from the German Reich, to the Gurs camp on the edge of the Pyrenees.

NEUBURG

32. Lodge house in Röderstraße 4, Jewish freemason’s lodge for men, later also women, from 1925 to 1937.

33. Paul Ehrlich (1845 - 1915). Albertstraße 18. Commemorative plaque to the German doctor, serologist and immunologist. Nobel prize winner for medicine in 1908.

You can find further locations marked in blue (outside of the city centre) on the reverse side.



Tour of Jewish Freiburg

A walk through Jewish Freiburg, compiled by the Gesellschaft für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit Freiburg e.V. [Association for Christian-Jewish Cooperation Freiburg]

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