

Jewish Life in Lübeck

Lübeck Synagogue

The Lübeck synagogue is located in St Annen Straße in Lübeck's Old Town. It was built in 1880 in the Moorish-Byzantine style and inaugurated by rabbi Salomon Carlebach.

During the Reichsprogromnacht on November 9th, 1938 the synagogue was profaned but not set on fire. Yet only a few sacral features of the synagogue remained. After the end of the war the synagogue resumed its functions. Today, the synagogue is the only synagogue in Schleswig-Holstein where services are held. Renovations The synagogue has undergone extensive renovations since 2014, which ended in August 2020.

<http://germansynagogues.com/index.php/synagogues-and-communities?pid=55&sid=852:luebeck>

Rabbi Felix F. Carlebach

Felix F. Carlebach was born in Lübeck and graduated at the school 'Katharineum zu Lübeck' in 1929. Afterwards he studied theology and music in Cologne.

In 1939 he and his wife fled from the national socialists to Great Britain, where he became the rabbi of the Jewish community in Manchester from 1947 until his retirement. Rabbi Felix Carlebach was granted the honorary citizenship of Lübeck on September 17th, 1987 as a visible sign of the city's honest effort to reconcile with its Jewish fellow citizens. Felix F. Carlebach died in 2008 in Manchester.

Jewish Cemetery in Moisling

The Jewish cemetery in Lübeck-Moisling is the largest Jewish cemetery in Schleswig-Holstein. The cemetery with an area of almost a hectare was laid out in the 17th century and is framed by a tall brick wall. A small funeral chapel can be found at the end of the wall.

Linden Pharmacy

In 1879, the chemist and pharmacist Siegfried Seligmann Mühsam who owned the Linden Pharmacy at the square Lindenteller, came to Lübeck. Not only did he belong to the citizens' committee, the tax authority, the assessment commission, the boards of the trading museum and St. Lorenz association, which he co-founded. He was also a national-conservative member of Lübeck's citizenship.

Additionally, as a writer, he wrote the lovingly-ironic display of a small Jewish community, which he named "die Killeberger". However, Mühsam was a typical representative of the orthodox Jewish community of Lübeck.

Mühsam had 4 children, among them was Erich (1878–1934), who became famous as a revolutionary dramatist and essayist and was murdered in the concentration camp Oranienburg in 1934. His three siblings managed to escape from Germany. Later they lived in Israel.

The Katharineum

Not only the writers Thomas and Heinrich Mann but also the sons of rabbi Dr. Salomon Carlebach and Erich Mühsahm attended the Katharineum school at the same time.

Dr. Julius Leber's father-in-law, Professor Dr. Georg Rosenthal, was the leader of the secondary school but immediately made redundant in the year 1933. The philosopher Hans Blumenberg was denied the school leaving examinations – even though he was the best student of the year.

Projekt Stolpersteine

The pan-European project "Stolpersteine" (literally „stumbling stones“) wishes to preserve the memory of the victims of the Nazi era. The brass memorial plaques designed by the artist Gunter Demnig are placed in the asphalt in front of the victim's last self-elected residence. In order to read the names of the victims, one must bow before them. At the moment 193 stones have been laid in Lübeck.

<https://www.stolpersteine-luebeck.de/n/en/main/homepage.html>