ON THE TRACKS OF JEWISH LIFE IN BAYREUTH

WORKING LIFE:

cattle sales

Bavaria"

Lion Löwensohn, first

Bayreuther chocolate,

fruit preserve factory,

sugar confectionary and

also "Apparatebauanstalt

8 Erlangerstr. 19, privat men-

9 Friedrich-Puchta-Str. 26,

Antiquarian Seligsberg

leather goods (suitcases

and school satchels)

and obstetrician

Marl-Marx-Str. 4^{*},

Jakob Kaufmann,

💿 Kanzleistr. 15,

tal home, Dr. Würzburger

(later Kulmbacher Str. 103)

Dr. Hugo Holzinger, doctor

FACILITIES IN THE

COMMUNITY:

1 Synagogue with mikvah, Münzgasse 2



- 2 Cemetery, Nürnberger Str. 9
- **3** Former community house, Münzgasse 5* with mikvah and kosher butchers cabin
- 4 School classroom, central school house (Graserschool), Schulstr. 4
- **5** Jewish Community and Culture Centre with Museum (to be completed in 2020), Münzgasse 9



HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

The history of the Bayreuth Jewish Community goes back to the Middle Ages. Since the 13th century there is evidence proving the existence and the persecution of Jews in the town. After the Jews had to leave the margraviate in 1515 only few isolated Jews inhabited Bayreuth until the Jewish population in Bay-18th century. Their living circumstances were dependant on the goodwill of the Margraves who granted protection due to financial interests of their own. "Landstände" (political representatives of the estates in the German Empire during the Middle Ages) and the municipal council were remained in Bayreuth. The rather hostile and restrictive end of the Second World towards Jews.

Margrave Friedrich (reigned of Jewish life in the city due from 1735-1763) made a reestablishment of a Jewish Community possible. He allowed the settlement of 10 on. Only very few of the Jewish families and gave his Bayreuth Jews that were consent to the Court banker deported and persecuted and coin supplier Moses Seckel to set up a synagogue. The rapidly growing number of the community, in 1792 389 Jews lived in Bayreuth and in 1837 the Jewish population peaked at Now round about 500 Jews 530 Jewish citizens, result- call Bayreuth their home.

ing in an economic upswing, despite the ever-present anti-semitic hostilities. These intensify in the 1920's with the rise of National Socialism. After the seize of power in 1933 the situation dramatically worsens and Jewish citizens resign and leave the town. In 1933 the reuth counted 261 people, in November 1938 this number had sunk to just 80. The Reichspogromnacht on the 9. / 10.11.1938 shows just how severe the situation had become. After the two deportations in 1941 and 1942 only few Jews, those that had Christian spouses, War brought about a revival to many Jewish "Displaced Persons", most of these however emigrated later returned to their hometown. The small remaining community received an upswing when quota refugees from the former Soviet Union came in the 1990's.

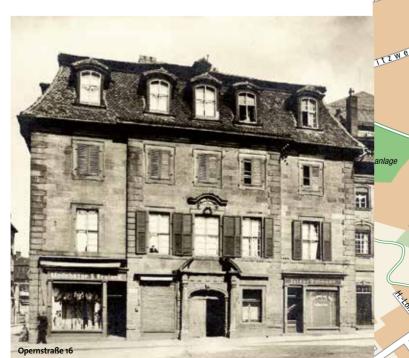
6 Badstr. 30, Abraham Fleischer, (Owners Isaak and Samuel Fleischer), Dammwäldchen 4*, 33 ATT

Karl-Marx-Str. 6*, S. Strauß & Sons, horse and cattle trade

- B Karl-Marx-Str. 13, Max Oppenheim, skin and fur store, later Selmar Oppenheim, Oppinwerke, shoe dispatch shipments
- William Kulmbacher Str. 103*, private mental home Dr. Würzburger, later Sanatorium Mainschloss and Herzoghöhe
- Uitpoldplatz 2, Max und Leopold Reinauer, Ludwig Heimann, textile manufacturer and textile store
- Maximilianstr. 2*, Simon Pfefferkorn, womens clothing, curtains and textile store
- 👽 Maximilianstr. 9, Max Harburger, textile store
- 🔞 Maximilianstr. 46, H.M.Wilmersdörffer, later Gutta and Max Wilmersdörffer, Paul Nördlinger, manufactured goods, textile supplies
- 💿 Maximilianstr. 71, Moritz Fleischer, later Isaac Zwirn, shoe store
- 20 Münzgasse 11, Simon Fleischmann, book print, bag and paper factory, later Ludwig Hönigsberger
- 2) Opernstr. 7, Julius Aptekmann later Hermann Reinauer, Reinauer&Düring, tabacco store
- 22 Opernstr. 11*, department store Friedmann, Erwege, Joseph Friedmann later Max Friedmann and law office Dr. Richard Herzstein, lawyer
- Opernstr. 16, Moses and David Seckel, coin supplier and Court Jew, later Family Wertheimer, later Isidor Dittmann, male clothes store
- Opernstr. 22, Luitpold Kurzmann, department store for wool and fashion items as well as toys, then Adolf and Oscar Marx
- 💀 Richard-Wagner-Str. 4*, Heinrich Schriefer, department store for wool and fashion items as well as toys, then Adolf and Oscar Marx
- Richard-Wagner-Str. 38, law office Berthold Klein, lawyer

BIRTHPLACES AND FORMER ADDRESSES OF RENOWNED **PERSONALITIES:**

- 27 Dr. Fischel Arnheim (1812-1864), Opernstr. 7 solicitor, bavarian Member of Parlament
- 28 Prof. Dr. Siegfried Bettmann (1869-1939), Luitpoldplatz 17*, doctor, dermatologist, professor at the University Heidelberg
- 🐵 Richard Engelmann (1868-1966), Markgrafenallee 44, sculptor, professor at the higher education institution for visual arts Weimar
- 😳 Dr. Heinrich Harburger (1851-1916), Kämmereigasse 9* attorney, President of the Higher Regional Court Munich's Senate, honorary professor University Munich
- 3 Julius Herz von Hertenried (1825-1910), Kulmbacher Str. 7* engineer, railway construction in Bavaria, Switzerland, Austria, inherited knighthood in Austria
- 99 Hilde Marx (1911-1986), Richard-Wagner-Str. 4* author
- 🙃 Dr. Albert Neuburger (1867-1943), Kirchgasse 22 electrochemist, author of historical technical books, ("Die Technik des Altertums", 1919) and newspaper articles
- 🥺 Emanuel Osmund (1766-1842), Friedrichstr. 16 friend of Jean Paul, banker and retailer
- 👴 Josef Rubinstein (1847-1884), Badstr. 31*, pianist of Richard Wagner, grave in the Jewish Cemetary Bayreuth
- 39 Justin Steinhäuser (1891-1966), Friedrichvon-Schiller-Str. 14* merchant and city council



STREETS NAMED IN **REMEMBRANCE OF JEWS:**

- Harburgerstraße 38 Judengasse
- (= Von-Römer-Straße) Iakob-Herz-Straße
- Dr.-Würzburger-Straße
- 4 Levistraße

TIME OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PERSECUTION Prehistory and Anti-Semitism

- Wahnfriedstr. 1 Chamberlain-Villa
- Maximilianstr. 2/4*, "Brown House", seat of the NSDAP regional administration ("Gauleitung") Bayerische Ostmark
- Locations of the Reichspogromnacht 1938

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pestal

Kreuz-kirche

Augel

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t. Hedw Kirche

BTS

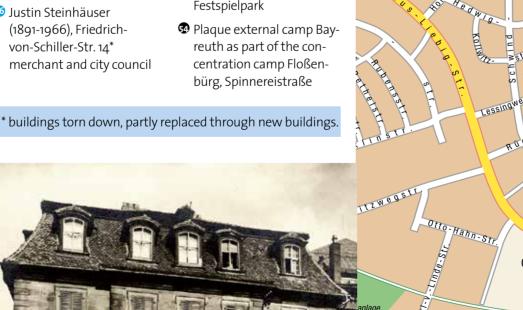
und Jean Paul Gra

22

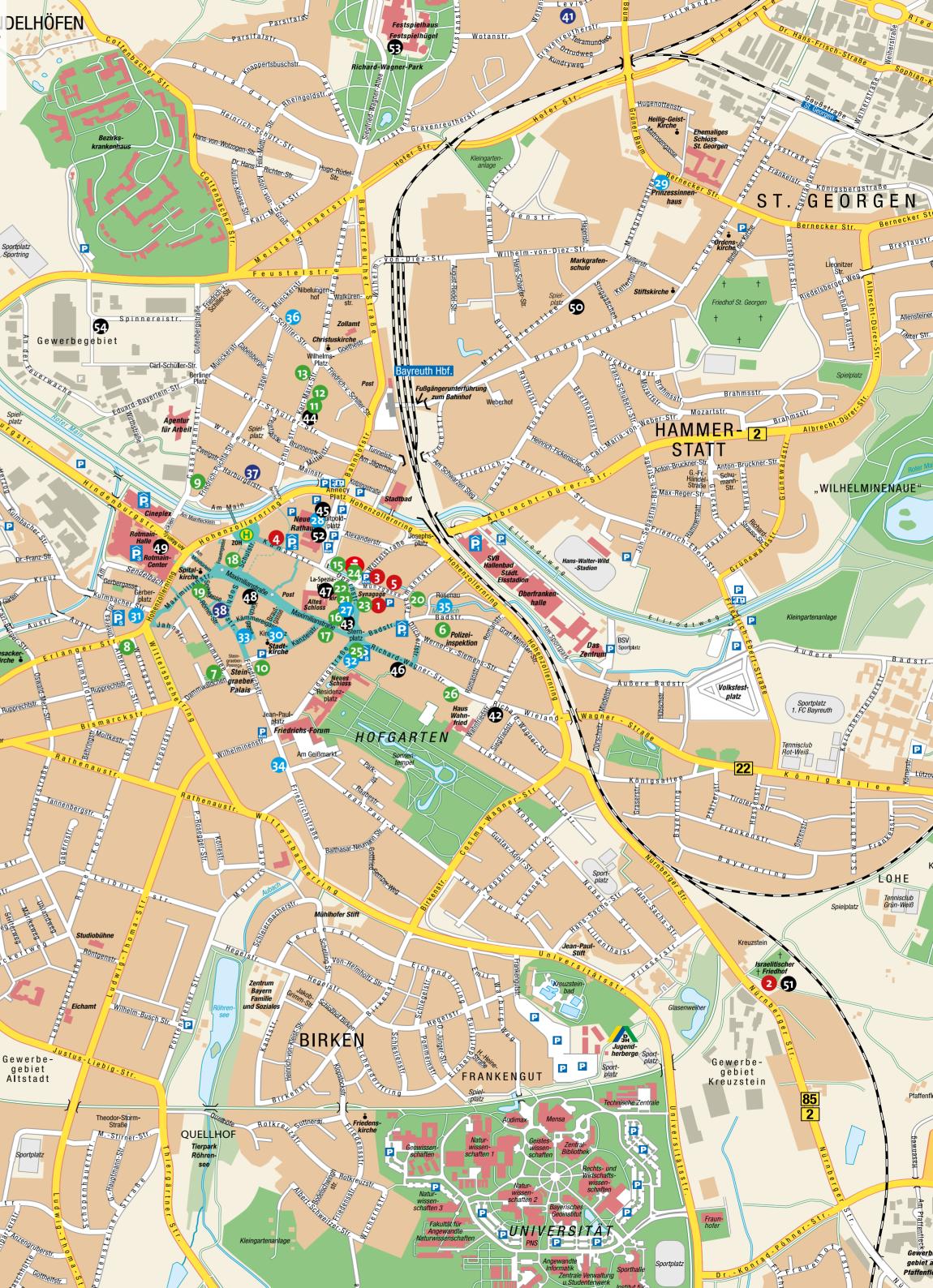
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- Münzgasse 2, Synagogue
- Carl-Schüller-Str. 20 1/2. textile store "G. Roßkamm" (owner: Jakob and Adele Strauß)
- Luitpoldplatz 17*, textile store "Dessauer"
- Richard-Wagner-Str. 20*, Rudolph Weigert's Nürnberger Bazar
- Schloßberglein 3*, toy store (owner: Ilse Friedmann)
- Maximilianstr. 33, police station in the Old Town Hall
- Hindenburgstr. 1*, stables of the abattoir
- Markgrafenallee 30*, state court prison
- Locations of remembrance Memorial stones, Jewish
- cemetery, Nürnberger Str. 9 Memorial stones, New Town Hall, Luitpoldplatz 13
- Exhibition "Silenced" Voices" ("Verstummte Stimmen") and plaque, Festspielpark
- Plaque external camp Bayreuth as part of the concentration camp Floßenbürg, Spinnereistraße



GLOCKE





ΒΑΥREUTH BY BUS – ROUTE MAP

BAYREUTH

development of the Bayreuth Touristic Office. Also available on the web: ection fee: call to German landline. This is an exclusive of

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NOA

Neuropaths. The Sanatorium also

(41) Levistraße

1988 the city named a street in honour of the Bavreuth doctor Jakob

Herz (1816-1871). Herz was the first Jewish professor in Bavaria and practiced at the University of Erlangen. A street that had been named Herzstrasse in 1910 after Jakob Herz's



its close vicinity to the Margravial Opera House. After the war the small Jewish community was able to use the synagogue after some small alterations had been done. After a new mikvah with an artesiar well was inaugurated, a comprehensive renovation took place from 2013-2016. Upon completion of the renovation the synagogue was now able to serve the Jewish community which counts round about 500 members. Amongst other things now there is a sabbath elevator which was developed in Jerusalem Additionally one of the Torah scrolls that was robbed during the Nazi time could be returned to its original

place.

During a first preliminary exam ination in 2009 because of the scheduled, extensive renovation on the occasion of the synagogues 250 year anniversary, a genizah with scripts, fragments and cult objects was found in the centuries old roof beams. The oldest artefacts from this hidden depot of religious and worldly objects go back to the 16th century. After the professional salvage and evaluation through the 'Genisaprojekt" Veitshöchheim the artefact will soon be displayed in the currently developing Jewish Culture Centre opposite to the Synagogue in the Münzgasse 9.

(5) Jewish Community and Culture

Centre with Museum, Münzgasse The listed estate to be found in the Münzgasse 9 was previously used by the University Bayreuth and is currently being converted and renovated. Amongst office and function rooms a café which will offer kosher food and beverages is being created along with a Jewish museum. On the verv top floor a guest room will be setup for guests of the community.



The completion of this new Community and Culture Centre of the Jewish Community is expected to be finished in 2020

(2) Cemetery, Nürnberger Str. 9 The site for the Jewish Cemetery next to the Nürnberger Straße was acquired by the Jewish Community in 1786. At that time it was located outside of the city on turf belonging

to the municipality of Oberkonners reuth. The first funeral was held there on the 25th of June 1787, prior to this the dead had to be transport ed to the cemeteries of Baiersdorf, Aufseß or Burgkunststadt. The cemetery premise that is enclosed by a stone wall has three different sections for graves. Furthermore t cemetery was largened in 1846, 1907 and 2008 and now holds around 1000 graves. The cemetery building with the Taharahall (mortuary in which the dead are ritually cleansed) was built in 1898. The Jewish Ceme tery only is accessible after prior consultation and arrangement with the IKG. All gravestones are documented in the Solomon-Ludwig-Steinheim-Institute database and are accessible there (www.steinheim-institut.de)

(3) Community house, Münzgasse 5 In the 19th century further community facilities were located in the community house opposite the

synagogue at Münzgasse 5 – such synagogue. HIRSCHFELD SIEGMUND H

and the community councillor and school buildings. This remained until the house was torn down due to dilapidation in 1858, now there is a new construction in this place. Behind the building there is a mikvah. the traditional plunge pool, directly next to the Mühlbach which comes from the Red Main river. The kosher butchers cabin used for the traditional slaughtering of animals in accordance with Jewish rites was also temporarily next to/behind the house at Münzgasse 5. Today none of these institutions are in place. As

as the apartment of the precento

of 1810 also Jewish children were subject to the Bavarian compulsory school attendance laws. The first class room intended for the teaching of Jewish religion and the Hebrew language was located in the house of the watch maker Wagner in the Maximilianstr. 48 from 1824 to 1826 and then it was situated in the



apartment of the teacher Abraham Stern at Maximilianstr. 47 on the third floor. After 1840 there was a school room in the community house in the Münzgasse 5. After the construction of the "Zentralschule" (now the Graserschule) in 1875 classes were held there at Schulstr. 4 (4). Today, Jewish religion class takes place in the community rooms of the



WORKING LIFE

Due to many restrictions in the anti-Jewish laws the branches in which Jews could work were limited to very few areas, this remained as such until these laws were adjusted in the course of the foundation of the German Reich in 1871. Trade always was the main source of livelihood. In Bayreuth there were some few Jewish factories for example a paper and a leather factory. Jewish citizens also held the positions of doctors, lawyers and notaries. By the end of the 19th century/ start of the renamed into Von-Römer-Straße 20th century there were many shops in order to pay tribute to the Von with Jewish owners in the Bavreuth inner-city, most of these were textile trust. stores. With the ongoing National Socialist antisemitic propaganda tar- (39) Jakob-Herz-Straße geted at Jews, many Jewish owners forcibly gave up their shops. In July 1936 there were only 5 Jewish stores left, after the Pogromnight 1938 not a single store was left.

STREETS

Different street names remind one of the Jewish history present in Bayreuth as well as of the effects and influences of big personalities.

(37) Harburgerstraße:

The Harburgerstraße was named as such in 1920 after the merchant

Max Harburger (1857-1916). He had set up a charitable trust along with his mother and siblings in order to help the town. In 1936 the street was renamed, immediately after the war

was named after him NATIONAL SOCIALIST PERSECUTION

(38) Von-Römer-Straße (forme

Judengasse 1464 the Judengasse was first men tioned in documents, in the Middle Ages Jews lived in this alley and the so called "Judenschul" (synagogue) was situated there. 1889 it was Römer si lings and their charitab

however the street was given back

its old name

brother the train engineer Julius Herz (125-1910) lost its name in 1933. (40) Dr. Würzburger-Straße The street received its name in 1947 and honoured Dr. Albert Würzburger 1856-1938). Dr. Würzburger was a renowned neurologist and the head of the Sanatorium Herzoghöhe for



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208

3:55 Min. (12) Eremitage - Old Palace

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IleH nwoT blO bne exel flace and Old Town Hall

:04 Min. (7) Stadtkirche and Kanzleistraße

2:36 Min. 10 Festival Theatre

90 Jean Paul Platz / Friedrichstraße

03 Haus Wahnfried - Richard Wagner Museum 3:54 Min. 09 Old Palace

936 New Palace

(

04 Courtyard Garden

veraces Terraces

esuoH enego leivengree (02)

HOZ



Jewish Bayreuth

eb.eumeinuot-Atuenyed.www

ON THE TRACKS OF JEWISH LIFE IN BAYREUTH

FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

The synagogue, the cemetery and

the mikvah are central facilities that

can be found in a Jewish community

(1) Synagogue with mikvah

In 1759 the royal banker and coin

supplier Moses Seckel bought the

former margravial Komödien and

Redoutenhaus located next to the

Margravial Opera House. Ten years

prior to this Margrave Friedrich

had allowed ten Jewish families

to settle down. Seckel had the old

of the property, converted in to a

"Reuthaus", positioned in the back

synagogue – the grand opening held

on the 15th of March 1760. Over the

course of time different renovations

the Reichspogromnacht 9,-10,11,1938

and changes have taken place. In

the interior of the synagogue was

destroyed, the building itself how-

Jewish Culture Community

Münzgasse 2, 95444 Bayreuth

Tel. 0921/64389, Fax 0921/87107

e-mail: ikgbayreuth@freenet.de

Tel. 09 21 / 8 85-88, Fax 09 21 / 8 85-5 e-mail: info@bayreuth-tourismus.de

Tours on the tracks of Jewish life in

Bayreuth as well as National Social

City tours through the historical inner

city take place daily at 10.30 o'clock fr

April at 10.30 o'clock on Saturdays

ayreuth can be arranged at the touri

straße 22, 95444 Bayreuth

Bayreuth

Information

ever remained largely intact due to

Münzgasse 2



Erlanger Str. 19



had a private rehabilitation house called Mainschloss. All this was located in the Kulmbacher Str. 103. Albert Würzburgers father Dr. Simon Würzburger (1816-1895) had founded this as a private mental home in the

In honour of the conductor of the Parsifal premiere in Bayreuth, Her mann Levi (1839-1900), in 1962 a

street close to the Festival Theatre

DURING THE TIME OF THE

Background and Antisemitism: Race theoretician and cultural phi losopher Houston Stewart Chambe lain (1855-1927) who was married to one of Richard Wagner's daughters Eva. spent his last years in the Wah

nfriedstr. 1 (42). With his anti-Semitically coined works, in which he emphasized the superiority of the Arian race, he was an honorary citiof the big enablers for Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists.

In the Third Reich there are many examples of commonplace antisemitism towards fellow Jewish citizens: Early March 1933 the job centre employee Kurt de Jonge was pulled off his bicycle. He was informed that he was arrested because he was a Jew and that a member of the SA would take over his job instead. In autumn 1940 Mrs. Mathilde Cahn's telephone was confiscated by the Reich Postal service - Jews were forbidden from using the telephone network. An upset Mrs. Cahn threatened to iump out of the window – additionally she had to hand over all of her jewellery. During the winter of 1940/41 Family Herzstein, just like all other families in the house, sought out the communal air-raid shelter after hearing the air-raid siren. One resident denounced them to the local group leader. It

was to be impressed upon them

that Jews were not permitted to use

the communal air-raid shelters. In the so-called "Brown House" in the Maximilianstr. 2 and 4 (43) the NSDAP regional administration fo the "Bayerische Ostmark" had its seat. From here they could spew their propaganda. Up until 1933 the house in the Maximilianstr. 2 belonged to the Jewish merchant Simon Pfefferkorn, who had a flourishing business there. Due to immense pressure and intimidation by the party he was forced to sell his house to the NS-Kulturverlag on 31.03.1933. After this the party accumulated the house in the Maximilianstr. 4 as well as the building Schlossberglein 2, by the same means. The Jewish merchants widow Johanna Hirschmann was

LOCATIONS OF THE "Reichspogromnacht

forced to sell.

subject to threats and was hence

During the night from the 9th to the 10th November 1938 the synagogue (1) was violated and destrov through SA and SS members. The zen of Bayreuth (since 1922) and one orders for this came from Munich where the head of the Nazi party, among them Bayreuth's regional leader Fritz Wächtler, were having a party. There was strict orders not to burn the synagogue down because the closely situated precious Margravial Opera House might be in risk of burning down too. The ritual articles are since missing and the interior didn't survive at all. Many shops and apartments were subject to the riots against Jewish

citizens in the Reichspogromnacht.



At this point only four Jewish shops were left in Bayreuth and these had their shop windows smashed, their interior demolished and their stock destroyed.

(44) Carl-Schüller-Str. 20 1/2, Textile store G. Roßkamm (Owners Jakob and Adele Strauß) (45) Luitpoldplatz 17. Textile store Dessauer (46) Richard-Wagner-Str. 20 Rudolf Weigert's Nürnberger Bazar (47) Schloßberglein 3, Toy store Ilse Friedmann

After the devastation of the synagogue and many Jewish apartments many Jewish men and women were rounded up in the courtvard of the police station " Im Alten Rathaus" (Maximilianstr, 33) (48) at midnigh on the 10.11.1938. The Lord Mayor Fritz Kempfler insisted on the placement in an enclosed space the arrested were brought to the stables of the abattoir (H (49). More than 60 male Bayreuth Jews, many of them still in their sleep wear, had to spend the night there cramped together and being gawked at by onlookers. The major ity were released the next day but 23 Jews were brought to the state **court prison** (Markgrafenallee 30) (50) with the intention of deporting them to the Dachau concentration camp. The prison building was destroyed in 1945 and the abattoir stables were ripped down in order to able to return to Bayreuth unharmed

Rotmain Centre. "JEW HOUSES"

After the regulation passed on the 18.12.1938 which imposed the consolidation of Jews in to specific houses. camps from here. remaining families were only to be found in some few houses, these

were for example Carl-Schüller-Str. 20 1/2 (Ernst Isner. In the entrance area of the Jewish Franziska and Leo Steinberger, Adele Cemetery in the Nürnberger Straße

and Jakob Strauß) Friedrich-von-Schiller-Str. 14 (Henri-

ette Oppenheim, Max, Mina, Moritz Steinhäuser) Kreuzstein 15 (Anni, Jakob Julius and

Max de Jonge)



Richard-Wagner-Str. 7 (Charlotte, Jette and Mathilde Cahn: Clothilde Ernst. Sofie and Gerhard Wannbacher, Theodor and Sophie Wann bacher

Karl-Marx-Str. 13 (Rosa and Selmar Oppenheim, Friedel, Hanneliese, Leo pold and Max Reinauer) Wolfsgasse 5 (Jakob, Sabine and Wilhelm Oppenheimer, Pauline and Raphael Sündermann)

DEPORTATIONS

The first deportation from Bayreuth took place on the 27th November 1941. 47 Bavreuth Jews were trans ported to the camp Jungfernhof near Riga via Nürnberg Langwasser. Only 4 of these people survived. Further more 12 elderly Jews were brought to Bamberg on 16th January 1942, from there they were brought to Theresienstadt in September 1942. It was here as well as in the concentration camps Izbica, Minsk and Auschwitz that all were murdered. In Bavreuth only few Jews that were married to Christian partners remained. The men were obligated to serve in the last few weeks of the war but were build Bayreuth's shopping mall – the after the war ended in 1945. In total at least 145 Jews fell victim to the National Socialist persecution. This number encompasses those born in Bayreuth but deported from other cities but also those resident in Bayreuth and deported to extermination

PLACES OF REMEMBRANCE

you will find three memorial stones reminding visitors since 1995 of the losses suffered by the Bayreuth Jewish Community. One of the pillars remembers the fallen Jews of the First World War, the other remem

ПІЗСОУЕК ВАҮREUTH

bers the 6 million murdered Jews and has an insignia in the middle of the memorial. In 2003 within the framework of a campaign initiated by the Geschichtswerkstatt



Bayreuth which was supported by numerous schools and the German Bundeswehr

memorial stones (52) for every Bayreuth Jewish Victim of the National Social ists were laid down as a stylised memory tower. This, alongside with a name board of the victims is exhibited in the foyer of the town hall

New Town Hall Luitpoldplatz 13, 95444 Bayreuth,

Opening hours: Mo, Tue, Thu: 08.00- 17.00 o'clock, Wed: 08.00-18.00 o'clock. Fr: 08.00-15.00 o'clock

in 1998 at the entrance to the Festi val House just below the terrace in the Festspielpark (53) was mounted in order to remember the two Jewish Festival singers Ottilie Metzger and Henriette Gottlieb that were murdered during the Third Reich.

Exhibition Silenced Voices, Festspielpark

In immediate proximity to the Festival House there are multiple steles that have been there since 2012. Initially these were planned to be a temporary instalment but they have since become a permanent exhibition. They remind us of the predominantly Jewish artists involved with the Bayreuth Festiva that fell victim to this dark chapter in Germanys past. The exhibition "Verstummte Stimmen – Die Bayreuther Festspiele und die "Juden" 1876 bis 1945" discusses three closel intertwined topics: the abuse of the Bavreuth Festival as a means of antisemitic. German nationalistic mobilization. the defamation and exclusion of "Jewish" Artists and the fates of those who performed in Bayreuth and became victims of the Nazi Regime

The biographies of 29 of these discredited artists of the era of Cosima and Siegfried Wagner, as well as the

fates of 53 persecuted and 12 mu dered Jews are presented extensivel in German and English Since 2000 a memorial stone (54) in the Spinnereistraße stands in mem ory of the inmates of the external camp Bayreuth belonging to the concentration camp Flossenbürg In the Institute for physics research that had been transferred to Bayreuth in 1944, concentration camp inmates had to work to satisfy the demand for armaments. This build ing on the premises of the new cot ton mill was torn down in 1994

LITERATURE RECOMMENDATIONS (ONLY AVAILABLE IN GERMAN): 2.. überarb. Aufl., 50 S., Abb Oberfranken 75 (1995), S.385-394 ichte von Oberfranken 78 (1998) ried Pokorny: Physische und behördlich alt. Die "Reichskristallnacht" und die Ve htswerkstatt Bayreuth e.V., Bayreu erang Verlag 2000, 260 S., Abb k/Steine setzen. Über die Wiedergewi ng der Erinnerung an die ermordeten Ien von Bayreuth. Eine Dokumentatio Irene Hamel, Bayreuth: Bumerang Ver 03, 98 S., Abb. hr als Steine... Synagogen-Gedenkband ern. Band I: Oberfranken, Oberpfalz, Nie

yern, Oberbayern, Schwaben, hrsg. vo gang Kraus, Berndt Hamm und Mei erarb. von Barbara Eberhardt und ela Hager, Lindenberg 2007, hier Kapit th, S. 92-105 n in Bayreuth 1933-2003. Verfolgung, ibung – und das Danach. Hrsg. für di

ert Aas, Bayreuth: Bumerang Verlag 08, 2. Aufl., 312 S., Abb

sches Bayreuth g. von der Gesellschaft für Christlichhe Zusammenarbeit Bayreuth