



Installation at the location



Inscriptions of the installations:

HIER WOHNTE
CARL CAMNITZER
 JG. 1873
 DEPORTIERT 1941
 ERMORDET IN
 RIGA

HIER WOHNTE
LINA CAMNITZER
GEB. HIRSCHFELD
 JG. 1873
 DEPORTIERT 1941
 ERMORDET IN
 RIGA

HIER WOHNTE
ELSA CAMNITZER
 JG. 1900
 DEPORTIERT 1941
 ERMORDET IN
 RIGA

installation
 12 April 2008



The Camnitzer Family lived at Breite Straße 41.

Carl Camnitzer was born on 21 May 1873 in Deutsch-Lonk in the Schwetz district of West Prussia. His wife Lina, née Hirschfeld, also came from there. She was born on 6 June 1873.

The couple had four children: The eldest, Hedwig, was born on 10 July 1899 in Schwetz. Elsa followed on 25 August 1900. Their first son, Martin, was born in 1902, but already died in 1910, at the age of 8. Siegbert was born on 6 March 1904.



"Ladies and Girls Clothes Hirschfeld Brothers" store, Lübeck

Later the family first moved to Hamburg and then to Lübeck in 1920.

Together with Hermann Schild, his brother-in-law, Carl Camnitzer ran the "Ladies' and Girls' Clothes Hirschfeld Brothers" store, which had its highly renowned Lübeck branch at Breite Straße 39 - 41. The Camnitzer family owned the building.

The shop was on the ground floor of Numbers 39 and 41. On the third floor of No. 39 the businessman Hermann Schild lived with his wife Emma, née Hirschfeld, Lina's younger sister, as well as his twin sister Dora Schild. The Camnitzer family, which now also included Siegbert's wife Florenze Gertrud Julis, née Hamm, first lived on the third floor before moving to the second floor of No. 41. Florenze was born at Schwerin on 29 May 1913. Their little son Ludwig was born in Lübeck 6 November 1937. Hedwig Camnitzer lived in Hamburg.

On the other floors of the business premises there were various doctors practices, lawyer's offices, and apartments as well as the bank of Simson Carlebach and E.J. Schlomer on the first floor of No. 39.

In file No.130 of the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung (The State Police Administration) Lübeck concerning the decree of 26 April 1938 about the "Registration of Jewish Assets" we find a list of names on the letterhead of the firm Gebrüder Hirschfeld (Hirschfeld Brothers).

After Aryanization, which occurred in the course of 1938, the Ladies' and Girls' Clothes Shop at Breite Straße 39 - 41 continued to operate under the name Gutsmann, Herbert + Co.

Siegbert and Florenze Camnitzer and their little son Ludwig escaped to Uruguay in 1939.

Carl and probably the whole Camnitzer Family were committed members of the Jewish community, working on the community's board and other bodies of the Jewish organisations. Thus the last existing minutes of March 1941 of a board meeting of the Lübeck Israelite Community show the signatures of Carl Camnitzer and Hermann Schild as well as of Henry Ruben.

Travel permits to Hamburg were repeatedly applied for the welfare worker "Fräulein Else Camnitzer", where she took part in working sessions with the Gestapo at the Reichsvereinigung der Juden. (Reich's Association of Jews in Germany) (Archiv der HL, Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung 121)

Carl Camnitzer, his wife Lina and daughter Elsa were deported to Riga on the 6 December 1941 where they lost their lives, possibly during the shootings in the Bikernieki Forest in March 1942. Carl and Lina Camnitzer were 68; their daughter Elsa was 41 years old. Three Pages of Testimony

at the Hall of Names of Yad Vashem, completed by a distant relative, remind us of them.



Page of Testimony
for Carl Camnitzer,
Yad Vashem,
Jerusalem

For the transportation of the Camnitzer Family's household goods the haulage contractor Friedrich Grüşchow issued an invoice for 21.30 RM to the Lübeck tax office on 2 January of 1942.



Invoice for the
transportation of the
household goods of the
Camnitzer family

In his position as a representative of the Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland (Reich's Association of Jews in Germany) for Lübeck Hermann Schild accompanied the deportation train to Bad Oldesloe 20 km south west of Lübeck on 6 December 1941. To do this he also had to apply for a travel permit with the Gestapo. Hermann Schild, his wife Emma as well as his twin sister died in a bombing raid on Lübeck 30 March 1942. The city of Lübeck put up a gravestone in the Jewish cemetery in Moisling for the Schild couple, on which were also engraved the additional compulsory first names of Israel and Sara, as had been decreed in 1938.

References in Addition to Standard Reference Materials:

- Adressbücher und Meldekartei der Hansestadt Lübeck
- Archiv der Hansestadt Lübeck, Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung 109, 110, 121, 130
- Buch der Erinnerung, Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden, bearbeitet von Wolfgang Scheffler und Diana Schulle, München 2003
- Datenpool JSJD der Forschungsstelle "Juden in Schleswig-Holstein" an der Universität Flensburg
- Memorbuch zum Gedenken an die jüdischen, in der Schoa umgekommenen Schleswig-Holsteiner und Schleswig-Holsteinerinnen, hrsg. V. Miriam Gillis-Carlbach, Hamburg 1996
- Gerhard Paul, Bettina Goldberg: Matrosenanzug - Davidstern, Bilder jüdischen Lebens aus der Provinz, Neumünster 2002
- Albrecht Schreiber, Zwischen Davidstern und Doppeladler, Illustrierte Chronik der Juden in Moisling und Lübeck, Lübeck 1992
- Yad Vashem, The Central Database of Shoah Victims Names

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