



Installation at the location



Inscriptions of the installations

HIER WOHNTE
**MARGARETHE
 JULIANE
 SUSSMANN**
 JG. 1893
 DEPORTIERT 1941
 ERMORDET IN
 RIGA

HIER WOHNTE
MIMI SUSSMANN
 JG. 1888
 DEPORTIERT 1941
 ERMORDET IN
 RIGA

installation
 12 April 2008

Hüxstraße 64 - The Sussmann family

The master butcher Bernhard Sussmann and his family started living at Hüxstraße 64 in 1905.

The ground floor of Hüxstraße 64 was the location of the butcher shop, where kosher products were sold.



The door of the former building at Hüxstraße 64. "Bernhard Sussmann" was written on either side of the door way

Bernhard (Baruch) Sussmann was a member of a long standing Moisling family. He himself was born in Moisling on November 18, 1852. His name is first found in the 1878 Lübeck address book as living at Fischergrube then for many years at Schmiedestraße 12 and finally at the building he bought at Hüxstraße 64.



A portion of the 1848 public announcement "concerning the family names adopted by the Israelite residents in the State of Lübeck"

Bernhard and his wife Frieda, nee Blumenthal (born March 31, 1856 in Travemünde) had seven children, two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Ludwig Levi, was born on August 26, 1878 in Lübeck. He left in 1919 and went to Berlin. In 1908 his sister, Helene (born November 8, 1879) married Salomon Finkels, a salesman from Altona. Bernhard and Frieda's third child, Martha, was born on September 11, 1881 and died aged four on December 22, 1885. Hugo, born January 28, 1885, followed in his father's footsteps and became a butcher. His registration card* read "Butcher and Dealer of Cattle and Hides." Olga was born on January 22, 1887, Mimi on December 3, 1888 and finally Margarethe Juliane on January 28, 1893. The two youngest daughters never married and lived with their parents.

Frieda died in her 58th year on January 18, 1914. Her son Hugo died in the General (Allgemeinen) Hospital on February 16, 1931 of pneumonia.

In 1926 Sussmann's butcher's shop at Hüxstraße celebrated its 50 years' jubilee.





Lübecker Generalanzeiger vom
10.4.1926



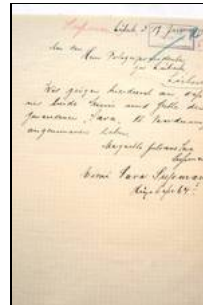
Grabstein auf dem
jüdischen Friedhof in
Moisling

Das "weitere Gedeihen" der Firma, wie in der Anzeige zum Jubiläum gewünscht, durfte leider nur noch wenige Jahre währen, denn am 16. Februar 1931 starb Hugo Sussmann im Alter von nur 45 Jahren an einer Lungenentzündung im Allgemeinen Krankenhaus und ...

Bernhard died at 82 years of age on November 7, 1934.

After his death the Lübeck address book lists "the Sussmann Siblings" as living at Huxstraße 64.

The same entry is to be found in 1942, the year after Mimi and Margarethe were forced to leave Lübeck and possibly were already dead.



Handwritten
declaration to the
Chief Constable by
Margarethe Juliane
and Mimi Sussmann
dated January 17,
1939. Note that they
used "Sara" in their
names, which they
were forced to do
since it was required
by law.

Magarethe Juliane was 48 years old and Mimi 53 when they were deported to Riga, Latvia on December 6, 1941. Nothing is known about the circumstances of their deaths. We do not know whether or not they died during the winter months in Camp Jungfernhof, or were among those shot to death in one of the two Bikerniecki Forest (Bikernieckiwald) executions, which occurred in February and March of 1942 or who were selected as "fit for work." If they had been selected as "fit for work," they could have had to work as slave labourers until 1944, and then lost their lives at Concentration Camp Stutthof.

Mimi and Margarethe Juliane were declared dead by the Lübeck county court in 1947, with May 8, 1945 given as the latest possible date of death.

"A Page of Testimony" for Mimi Sussmann was made by a relative of her sister Helen's family and can be found in Yad Vashem.



“A Page of
Testimony” for
Mimi Sussmann in
Yad Vashem, Israel,
The Central
Database of Shoah
Victims Names

Helene Finkels and her husband were also victims of Shoa (Hebrew for Holocaust), as was a cousin, Franziska Sussmann. After the death of Franziska's mother in 1936 she was removed from her apartment on St.-Annen-Str. 7 in the Heilanstalt Strecknitz , a clinic and residence for the mentally ill. In April 1940 she was removed to Hamburg-Langenhorn, another residence for the mentally ill and from there on September 16, 1940 to the so called “euthanasia centre” (Action T4) in Brandenburg where 9,000 people were murdered in its gas chambers in 1940.

As of today nothing is known of the fate of Olga and Ludwig Levi Sussmann as well as other relatives of the Sussmann family.

* Translator's Note: During the time of Bernhard Sussmann when a person moved to a new address one had to notify the police of this and give some basic information including one's profession, which was recorded on a registration card. In Germany today a person registers with the local authorities of the community, for example the town or city hall.

References in Addition to Standard Reference Materials:

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