

WEIMAR: RALLY



NS IN WEIMAR

STATIONEN *STOPS*

/ DEUTSCHES NATIONALTHEATER / MARSTALL
/ GHETTOHAUS / HAUPTBAHNHOF

ANDERE TOUREN *OTHER TOURS*

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VON GOETHE
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-  NS ARCHITEKTUR
NS ARCHITECTURE
-  DDR *GDR*
-  DENKMAL *MONUMENT*

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EUROPÄISCHE
JUGENDBILDUNGS-
UND JUGEND-
BEGEGNUNGSSTÄTTE
WEIMAR

! Find out something about the work of the Secret State Police (*Geheime Staatspolizei*, "Gestapo") in Weimar!

! Gain an idea of the means used by the National Socialists and their concept of the human being!

? "We didn't have any idea about that!" Do you think this claim made by many Weimar citizens could be true? What could this statement be good for?

! Later on tell the others about the Gestapo's methods. Develop a suggestion about how the main station could be used to supply information about the history of the location.



Have a look at the city map and start your tour! Your first stop is the German National Theatre.



Find out which tour stop this detail belongs to!

GERMAN NATIONAL THEATRE *THEATERPLATZ*

1

➔ BUILDING

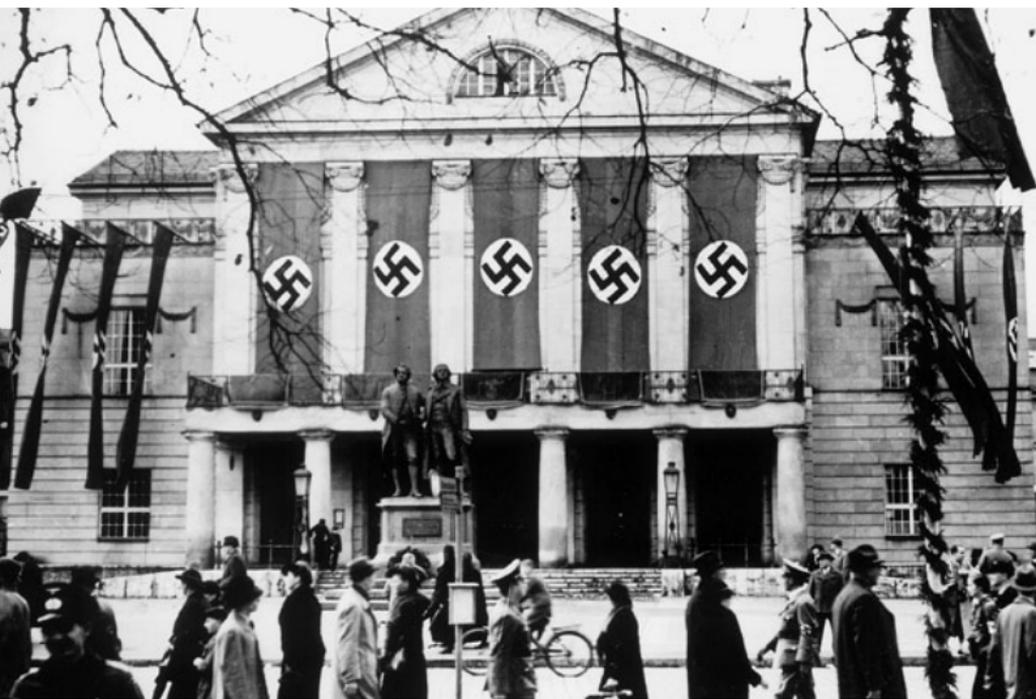


Look for the replica of the commemorative plaque that now hangs on the outside of the theatre. Think about how a reference to how the National Socialists ended the democratic republic could be added here!

The Court Theatre was founded in 1791 under Goethe's direction. In 1919 it was named the German National Theatre. The same year, the National Assembly met here and ratified the German constitution of the Weimar Republic. In memory of that, there was a plaque on the outside of the building that the National Socialists removed in 1933. They tried to use the theatre for their own aims. They wanted to utilise the culture of "Weimar Classicism" to their own benefit and extinguish the political heritage of the Weimar Republic.

GERMAN NATIONAL THEATRE
THEATERPLATZ

1



The German National Theatre at
Theaterplatz, around 1938

Stadtmuseum Weimar

GERMAN NATIONAL THEATRE
THEATERPLATZ

1



PERSON

In September 1900 the Romanian musician Eduard Rosé (born 1859) joined the *Staatskapelle Weimar* (State Orchestra Weimar) as the solo cellist. He had given up his position in the USA for his wife's sake. He worked until his retirement in 1926 as a musician at the German National Theatre. In addition, he gave cello and piano lessons at the state music school. Although Rosé had already converted to the protestant religion in 1891, the National Socialists persecuted him as a Jew.

GERMAN NATIONAL THEATRE
THEATERPLATZ

1

From: Almanach des Deutschen Nationaltheaters Weimar

Eduard Rosé
when he was
solo cellist of
the Staatska-
pelle Weimar,
portrait from
around 1924



around
1924

GERMAN NATIONAL THEATRE
THEATERPLATZ

1



PERSON

From 1941 on, the National Socialists forced all Jews to wear a yellow star on their clothing. The 82-year-old Rosé protested against this practice, whereupon the Secret State Police (Gestapo) put him into pre-trial custody. Rosé had had to move out of his flat, because the house was demolished for the sake of the construction of the National Socialist *Gauforum*. After his wife died and his sons emigrated, the musician led an increasingly reclusive life. He was forced to spend his last months in Weimar in the two “Judenhäuser” (Jews’ Houses).

GESTAPO AT THE MARSTALL MARSTALLSTRASSE 2

2

➔ BUILDING

?

What reminds us of the violent power of the Gestapo in this place?

The so-called Marstall, the outbuildings and stables of the grand-ducal palace, was built between 1873 and 1878; its main façade with the gateway faces the palace. In 1936 the Gestapo moved into the building and installed their headquarters here; prisoners were interrogated in the cellar. Prison cells and a provisional barrack were constructed in the courtyard. Nowadays the Marstall is used by the Thuringian State Archive Weimar.

GESTAPO AT THE MARSTALL MARSTALLSTRASSE 2

2

➔ INFO



Think about how the Gestapo's practices affected Weimar's inhabitants!

The Gestapo was a central instrument of terror employed by the National Socialists. Spying, detention and torture were part of the daily work routine. The Gestapo persecuted and murdered opponents of National Socialism and deported all Jewish inhabitants to the death camps. The riding-hall at the Marstall served as a gathering place before such transports. The political department of the Buchenwald concentration camp answered directly to the Gestapo, which continually had people imprisoned and executed there.

1936
until
1945

GESTAPO AT THE MARSTALL
MARSTALLSTRASSE 2

2



Gestapo barrack in the courtyard of
the Marstall, 1996

Thüringisches Haupt-
staatsarchiv Weimar

1996

GESTAPO AT THE MARSTALL MARSTALLSTRASSE 2

2

→ PERSON



How do you evaluate Eduard Rosé's behaviour and the Gestapo's reaction?

In 1941 the Weimar Gestapo summoned Eduard Rosé for interrogation several times. He had protested against wearing the Jews' Star in a letter to the president of the police, and signed his name, Eduard Rosé. However, beginning in 1938 all Jewish men were obligated to use Israel as their middle name. Rosé would have had to sign as Eduard Israel Rosé. Eyewitnesses report that the 82-year-old Rosé was beaten. He was imprisoned here from 2nd until 10th October and from 4th to 6th November 1941.

1941

Jüdische Einwohner

str. 34	Kahn, Marta Sara, Kaiserin-Augusta- Str. 57	Rosen
v., Plan 4	- Selma Sara, Kais.-Aug.-Str. 57	Sachs
Belvederer	Raßenstein, Jakob Israel, Pfeifferstr. 31	Steg
Pfeifferstr. 31	Lasch, geb. Davidsohn, Hedwig Sara, Karl- Hauptknecht-Str. 9	Er
Hauptknecht-	Marchand, geb. Strauß, Therese Sara, Kaiserin-Augusta-Str. 57	Tha
str. 19	Marr, Ernst Israel, Schlageterstr. 10	St
ig Sara,	Drtweiler, geb. Ledermann, Lina Sara, Brühl 6	Tult
Str. 57	Rosé, Eduard Israel, Marienstr. 16	ga

All Jewish families were listed in a separate section of the Weimar City register in 1939/40. The women were forced to use the name Sara, and the men Israel as their middle name.

Buchenwald Memorial
Collection

1939/40

GHETTO HOUSE
BRÜHL 6

3

→ INFO



What information about the Jewish residents of this house can you find on the commemorative plaque?

The residential home had been the property of the Jewish family Ortweiler/Appel since 1894. Beginning in 1941, the National Socialists converted it into a so-called "Jews' House". They forced Jews to leave their flats and houses and move into these ghetto houses. They had to live here together with complete strangers in cramped quarters. The members of a total of eight families shared the upper storey of this house. These ghetto houses were the first step towards the deportation of Jews to death camps.

1941

GHETTO HOUSE
BRÜHL 6

3

Susanna Appel
with her son
Joachim



Private collection of the Ortweiler family

The last residents
were deported
in September
of 1942.

1941–42

GHETTO HOUSE
BRÜHL 6

3



INFO

It was easy for the Gestapo to observe the residents. They used even the slightest misconduct to arrest people. Susanna Appel was arrested for the illegal possession of a few eggs and was murdered one year later at Auschwitz. Martin Wolff was deported to the Buchenwald concentration camp because he rode his bicycle without permission. Most residents were deported to German-occupied Poland in 1942. Eduard Rosé was deported from the house at Brühl 6 to Theresienstadt, where he was murdered a short time later.

1941/42

MAIN STATION
AUGUST-BAUDERT-PLATZ

4

→ INFO



Look for the commemorative plaque! Whose words are quoted on the plaque?

Beginning in 1938, thousands of prisoners arrived at the Weimar Main Station. Often they were forced to walk the eight-kilometre long distance to the Buchenwald concentration camp. In front of everyone else, SS troops and reserve policemen herded them from the platform through the east tunnel (today: night exit of the station) and beat them. The survivors remember terrible violent scenes at the main station. At the entrance to the tunnel there is a commemorative plaque about the history of this place.

1938–45

MAIN STATION
AUGUST-BAUDERT-PLATZ

4

→ QUOTE

"But my most terrible memories date back to the year 1938. Back then we still lived on Brehmestraße. Among us children, the news that Jews were being "unloaded" at the main station spread like wildfire. When I see films on this subject nowadays, I remember the sight in Weimar: how the well-dressed, bearded people were beaten onto the trucks with sticks."

KLAUS
ENGELHARDT,
nearby resident at
that time, about
his experiences as a
seven-year-old child

1938

MAIN STATION
AUGUST-BAUDERT-PLATZ

4



The Main Station is festively decorated in July of 1936 for the 10th anniversary of the NSDAP annual party convention in Weimar.

Stadtarchiv Weimar

1936

MAIN STATION
AUGUST-BAUDERT-PLATZ

4

→ INFO

Even today, political right-wing organisations try to parade through the city with their misanthropic or inhuman slogans. Many Weimar citizens successfully ward them off again and again. A broad spectrum of citizens is actively engaged for the respect of human rights and personal dignity in particular. In the past the city was the source of many state-organised crimes. Today, there shall no longer be space here for inhuman ideologies.

MAIN STATION
AUGUST-BAUDERT-PLATZ

4

→ QUOTE

ARTICLE from
the *Thüringer
Allgemeine
Weimar*
3 May 2000



Think about what
the City Council
wanted to
achieve with this
public meeting!

For the 1st of May the extreme right-wing party NPD (*Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschland*, National Democratic Party of Germany) had planned a large-scale event in Weimar.

“At Baudertplatz in front of the main station, where the right-wing march was to begin until the NPD demonstration was prohibited, the members of the City Council and numerous citizens gathered for a public meeting of the City Parliament. The personnel carriers of the police, who were there to enforce the demonstration ban, were highly visible. The City Council's presence relaxed the tension.”

2000

➤ Buchenwald Memorial

CITY MAP



YOUR STOPS:

- ① German National Theatre
Theaterplatz
- ② Marstall
Marstallstr. 2
- ③ Ghetto House
Am Brühl 6
- ④ Main Station
August-Baudert-Platz