

Familie Levy

Julius, Elsa, Helmut, Ludwig, Blüta und Helene



Familie Levy aus Dahn: (hintere Reihe von links) Tochter Gertrud, Tochter Rosel, Sohn Karl-Heinz; (vordere Reihe von links) Mutter Elsa, Sohn Helmut, Vater Julius. Das Foto wurde um 1934 aufgenommen. REPRO: WEBER

Family Levy from Dahn: (back row from the left) daughter Gertrud, daughter Rosel, son Karl-Heinz; (front row from the left) mother Elsa, son Helmut, father Julius. The photo was taken around 1934.



Julius Levy, born in Busenberg on September 29, 1886, and lived in Dahn in Weißenburgerstraße 2, where he ran a business together with his wife Elsa. Julius Levy was awarded the Iron Cross 2nd Class (EK 2) during the First World War for bravery in the face of the enemy. During the so-called Reichskristallnacht (pogrom against Jews) in 1938 and thereafter, the Levy family in Weißenburgerstraße 2 was subjected to particularly harsh harassment. On September 1, 1939, Julius Levy was forced to leave Dahn and moved with his family to Mannheim. From there, he was deported to Gurs on October 22, 1940, and was interned in various camps in southern France, spending the longest period in Camp Rivesaltes. Julius Levy was deported to Auschwitz via Drancy/Paris with Transport No. 24 to Auschwitz on August 26, 1942. He perished in Auschwitz.

Elsa Levy, née Rosenstiel, the wife of Julius Levy, was born in Dahn on December 12, 1894, and lived in Weißenburgerstraße 2. Elsa Levy had to leave Dahn on September 1, 1939, together with her family and move to Mannheim. From there, she was deported to Gurs on October 22, 1940, and was interned in various camps in southern France, spending the longest period in Camp Rivesaltes. Elsa Levy was deported from Rivesaltes via Drancy/Paris to Auschwitz on August 26, 1942, with Transport No. 24. She perished in Auschwitz.



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The Levy Family Home around 1925: This is where the pogrom in Dahn began on November 10, 1938, after 5 p.m. Photo: O. Weber



Helmut Levy, son of Julius and Elsa Levy, was born in Dahn on April 3, 1925, and lived in Weißenburgerstraße 2. On September 1, 1939, Helmut Levy was forced to leave Dahn and moved with his parents to Mannheim. From there, he was deported to Gurs on October 22, 1940. He was interned in various camps in southern France and was later sent to Brest/ Normandy as a forced laborer in the construction of the Atlantic Wall.

Helmut Levy was deported on September 7, 1942, via Drancy/ Paris with Transport No. 29 to Auschwitz. In Cossel, a station before Auschwitz, he was selected for forced labour and remained a labourer until the end of 1944. In January 1945, he was forced on one of the death marches from Auschwitz to Buchenwald concentration camp near Weimar. Helmut Levy died shortly before liberation in February 1945. The presumed date of death is February 23, 1945, at Buchenwald.

Ludwig Levy, a brother of Julius Levy, was born on March 19, 1878, in Busenberg. He lived in Pirmasenserstraße 32 and, from 1935, with his brother in Weißenburgerstraße 2. Ludwig Levy was awarded the Iron Cross 2nd Class (EK 2) during the First World War for bravery in the face of the enemy. For a war injury he sustained during a trench collapse, he was even mocked.

On September 1, 1939, Ludwig Levy was forced to leave Dahn and moved to Mannheim. From there, he was deported on October 22, 1940, to Gurs. He was interned in various camps in southern France, spending the longest period in Camp Noé. Ludwig Levy was deported via Drancy/Paris to Auschwitz in 1942, where he perished.

