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Welcome to the newsletter of the project #LastSeen. Pictures of Nazi Deportations.

## News

As we wrote in our last newsletter, the project's Image Atlas has been nominated for the [Grimme Online Award](#). Today we would like to remind you again of the opportunity to support us and ask for your vote for the Audience Award:

Vote for us here!

[Here](#) you can find the nominated projects. You can cast a maximum of three votes in the selection boxes until October 3, 2024 and submit them by clicking at the bottom of the page. We are very happy about every vote for the [Image Atlas](#) and thank you very much in advance.

This month, the [Breitenau Memorial](#) in Guxhagen near Kassel celebrated its 40th anniversary. Originally built as a monastery, the complex in Breitenau was constantly expanded and became in the late 19th century a *Correktionsanstalt*, a workhouse for people deemed criminals under the laws of 1871, and was later expanded to include a rural poorhouse. From 1933, the complex was first used as a concentration camp and from 1934 as a labor camp. It was not until the end of the 1970s, when the culture of remembrance began to change in the Federal Republic of Germany, that the *Breitenau project group* was established, which - after examining documents and files and receiving significant support - was able to set up a permanent memorial site in 1984. Sebastian Schöнемann, Head of Science and Exhibitions and Deputy Director of the [Hadamar Memorial Museum](#), one of the #LastSeen network institutions, was in charge of a stand at the Breitenau Memorial Market of Opportunities and took the opportunity to present the #LastSeen project. In the

coming months, we will publish the first pictures of transports in the context of the Nazi “Euthanasia” murders in the Image Atlas.



Photo: Sebastian Schönemann at the stand in Breitenau, Photo: Hadamar Memorial Museum.

Since the start of the current project phase, the #LastSeen team has been working on improving and expanding the [Image Atlas](#). Feedback from colleagues and other users has been particularly helpful. Today, in addition to a few bug fixes and numerous minor improvements, we can present a new feature that makes the atlas much easier to use: the tags on photographs, which are used to explain or identify the people and objects depicted for users, are now displayed with a mouse-over effect. This means that people and objects can be identified directly on the image and users can find the information they are interested in more easily.



Image: Mouse-over effect in the Image Atlas of #LastSeen, Photo: Stadtarchiv Eisenach, 41.3-J-483.

## Publication

Volume 39 of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Nationalsozialismus* edited by Alina Bothe, Christoph Kreutzmüller and Babette Quinkert titled *Fotografie und Gewalt im Nationalsozialismus* (Photography and Violence under National Socialism) has just been published by Wallstein. The volume contains numerous fascinating essays dealing with various photographic collections taken between 1933 and 1945 and representing the violence of the Nazi system, persecution, occupation and war. Alina Bothe, Steffen Heidrich and Daniel Ljunggren present the photos of the deportations from Breslau in 1941 and 1942 in their contribution. In spring 2023, historian Steffen Heidrich discovered the prints of the deportation photographs by chance while looking through the LVSJG's photo collection. On the occasion of January 27, we published the pictures in our [Image Atlas](#) and achieved a great international media response. Now the article in the BGNS provides further background information on the discovery and cataloging.

## Images





Image: Yad Vashem Photo and Film Archives, 151D02.

An interesting photograph from Leipzig has now been published in the Image Atlas. The previously largely unknown photograph, which was first published in 1988, was taken on May 10, 1942 during the deportation of 287 Jews. The persecuted Jews first had to report to the elementary school in Yorckstraße, which was misused as an assembly camp, and were then deported from one of the city's freight stations on a two-day journey to the Bełżyce ghetto near Lublin. The train coming from Weimar also stopped in Chemnitz after Leipzig. A total of 1,002 people were deported from Thuringia and Saxony as part of this deportation. This is also documented in another series of photos that can be found in the Image Atlas: a commissioned photographer recorded the deportation of Jews from the Thuringian town in 20 photos that have been preserved in the Eisenach picture chronicle. Our [Educational Game](#) also deals with the series of photos from [Eisenach](#).

According to information, the Leipzig photo negative was handed over to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem by a relative of Hela Siegelberg, who can be seen in the picture, as we found out through our research. [Here you can find out more about the picture and view it in the Image Atlas.](#)

We wish you a great beginning of autumn.

The team of #LastSeen

**#LastSeen. Bilder der NS-  
Deportationen**

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