

JEWISH LIFE IN MALMÖ

a historical guide



THE JEWISH HISTORY OF MALMÖ

Around 1860 the first Jews started to settle permanently in Malmö. They were well-educated merchants from Poland and Germany, such as Marcus Gellberg, Abraham Levy and Meyer Zadig. In 1871 they were co-founders of the Mosaic Congregation, now the Jewish Congregation in Malmö, which then had around 250 members. The following year the Jewish Cemetery was created, and in 1903 the congregation's synagogue was inaugurated. A rabbi was appointed and cheder (education) began.

The latter part of the 19th century saw the start of immigration to Malmö by Eastern European Jews, who had fled from poverty, pogroms and the threat of being drafted to the army of the Russian Tsar. Many of them took up residence in the old city area called Jerusalem among other poor inhabitants of Malmö, and later also around Möllevången. They made a living from trade and artisanry, among other things. Many of them were Orthodox and spoke Yiddish, others weren't. Some were socialists and members of Bund, the Jewish worker's movement in Sweden.

In the 1990s there was a rise in anti-Semitism, and more and more Holocaust deniers appeared, which led to the founding of the Eyewitnesses of the Holocaust group. In 2011 the Egalitarian Synagogue was formed. Today the Jewish Congregation in Malmö has around 500 members, including children. An important activity is the Jewish Information Centre, which works in various ways to promote understanding of Jewish culture and identity. Since 1999 Jews are one of the five recognized national minorities in Sweden.

As a result of the increased immigration, the community grew, and with it the need for organized social activities. Associations such as the Jewish Youth Club, the Malmö Jewish Theatre Company, and the Hakoah Sports Club were established.

Because they didn't have a community house of their own, they would rent various venues and assembly rooms in the city, such as the Kungsparken Restaurant, Stadt

Hamburg, Folkets hus (the People's Hall), and the Sirius Order.

During the 1930s and 1940s, many Jewish refugees arrived in Malmö, having fled or been saved from Nazi Germany. The social activities of the Jewish Congregation increased significantly, and new associations formed, such as the Association of Saved Jews of 1945 in Malmö. A Jewish nursery was started, and in 1962 the Jewish community house was inaugurated.

At the end of the 1960s, around 3,000 Polish Jews arrived in Sweden, having fled anti-Semitism in Poland. Some came to Malmö. In 1973 the congregation had 2,500 members.

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SYMBOLS & ATTRIBUTES



The menorah – The seven-branched candelabra is one of the oldest Jewish symbols, mentioned in the Torah and elsewhere. *Menorah* means "lamp" in Hebrew.



The Star of David – The six-pointed star has also been used as a symbol in other cultures than the Jewish one. Today it is associated with Jewish identity.



Chai – A Hebrew letter meaning "life". When making a toast it is customary to say: "*L'Chaim*" – "To life!"



Miriam's hand – A symbol meant to protect and bring good luck. It is also used in Islam, where it's called Fatima's hand.



Mezuzah – A small case with a piece of text from the Torah, commonly affixed to every doorpost in Jewish homes.

DO YOU WANT TO READ MORE?

Förtalsens Ögonvittnen: minneskrift med bidrag från Förtalsens ögonvittnen, Malmö by Ulla-Lena Cavling and Harry Rubinstein (red. 2004).

Judar och andra Malmöbor: 1860–1910 by Arne Järtelius, published in the *Elbogen* journal (2015)

Judarna i Malmö – Religion, tradition och integration: Judar och andra Malmöbor 1911–1932 by Arne Järtelius, published in the *ALE* journal (2017)

Judar och andra Malmöbor: 1933–1951 by Arne Järtelius (2021)

Judisk släktforskning by Thomas Fürth & Mikael Hoffsten, The Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies book series No. 7 (2020)

Judith & Abram: överleva minnas berätta compiled by Henrietta Stein (2019)

Källor till judarnas historia i Sverige by Carl Henrik Carlsson, Skriftur utgivna av Riksarkivet (2021)

Mosaiska församlingen i Malmö 1871–1971 by Harry Rubenstein et.al (red.1971)

Templets sten föll på Föreningsgatan: Malmöns synagoga 100 år by Claes Fürstenberg, Jan Mark & Merja Diaz (red. 2003)

Zadig – en entreprenörsfamilj i Malmö av Arne Järtelius, publicerad i *Elbogen* (2012)

DISCOVER THE CITY!

The map guide in your hand contains some 40 locations in the city. Every location has a connection to a building, person, activity, or event that reflects Jewish life in Malmö over a period of more than a hundred years.

The Jewish history is a part of the city's common history. It is multifaceted and complex. Jews arriving in Malmö during different eras have lived under different conditions. Even religious and political views have varied over time. Despite this a strong, active Jewish community and a broad array

of clubs and societies have developed, gathering and uniting the city's Jews.

The map guide presents a selection of the stories that can be told. The material is taken from archives and literature as well as conversations with living people. We encourage you to keep documenting and adding stories!

It is our hope that the map will arouse curiosity and contribute to a deeper understanding of Jewish life in the city, both past and present.

Malmö City Archives

In cooperation with the Jewish Congregation in Malmö and the Jewish Cultural Association 1945 in Malmö, as well as Arne Järtelius, author and researcher on the topic of Swedish-Jewish history.

Produced in 2020 by Malmö City Archives, with contributions from the Society for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Green Parks in Malmö and the Malmö Association for Cultural History. Project concept: Karin Sjöberg, Malmö City Archives. Text and research: Karin Sjöberg and Olle Nordquist, Malmö City Archives. Illustrations: Jakob Warg. Layout: Creuna. English translation: Pelle Holmgren.



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PLACES & PEOPLE



- Jules (Julius) Berman (1902–1962)**
Skeppsbron 3

When Jules was eleven his family moved to Skeppsbron, where his father, Jacob Berman, who had emigrated from Poland in 1895, founded the clothing store J. Bermans beklädnadsmagasin. The young Berman first studied law before switching to journalism and writing. Under the pseudonym "The Scarlet Pimpernel," he became a well-known writer of humorous columns in the weeklies. He also wrote a number of novels with auto-biographical motifs related to Malmö.

- Svea and Savoy**
Norra Vallgatan 62

In 1862 Hotel Svea was built on this spot. Sweden's second oldest gymnastics association was founded here in 1872, calling itself Svea. The initiative came from German businessmen and merchants who had moved to the city, among them the brothers Ferdinand and Philipp Zadig, and also Alexander Levy. The hotel got its current name in 1902, and in 1914 the distinctive corner building was erected. Among other things the Savoy Hotel was a meeting place for the Jewish Cultural Club.

- Yom Ha'atzmaut**
Rådhuset, Stortorget

Israel's Day of Independence, Yom Ha'atzmaut, falls on 5th of Iyar in the Hebrew calendar, which is usually at the end of April or the beginning of May, and is celebrated by Jews all over the world. For the tenth anniversary of Israel in 1958, the ambassador Chaim Yahil was invited to Malmö to take part in the celebration. In honour of this, there was a service in the synagogue and a children's party at Ungdomens hus (the Youth Hall). The celebrations culminated in the Knut Room at the City Hall with around 400 guests. The ambassador held a speech which concluded with a heartfelt wish for continued peace in Israel.

- Mäster Hans Café**
Stortorget 6

For a period of time this café was an informal meeting place for some of the Polish Jews who had fled anti-Semitism in Poland at the end of the 1960s. The Margareta Pavilion in Pildammsparken was another one. In 1974 the Association for Polish Jews in Skåne was formed, remaining active until 1994. In their club premises in Rosengård, the older members gathered to read magazines, listen to lectures, and play cards, while the younger ones had discos.

- EPA**
Södergatan 16

1934 saw the opening of the department store EPA (Enhetspris AB), which was founded by the Jewish entrepreneurs Josef Sachs and Herman Gustav Turitz from Stockholm and Gothenburg respectively. Just like several other Jewishowned shops in the city, EPA was subject to vandalism in the form of painted swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans. Several young Nazis where convicted for the harassments. As early as 1923 the anti-Semitic journal Blixten had started in Malmö, publishing lists of Jewish companies and urging for boycotts.



- Nessim's Carpets**
Södergatan 18

Jean Benschoam Nessim was born in the commercial town of Varna, Bulgaria. In the summer of 1914, he came to Malmö to show his carpets at the Baltic Exhibition. When war broke out, he stayed and founded Orientaliska mattaffären (a carpet shop), later known by the name of Nessim's. His shop opened at this address in 1934. In the novel *Shimonoff's längtan* (1983) by his daughter's son, Jacques Werup, the main character is based on the life of J.B. Nessim.

- WIZO**
Södergatan 15

In the old cinema palace, the first WIZO group was formed in Skåne in 1933. The purpose was to support women and children in the building of Palestine. Money was raised through bazaars and charity functions. They would meet in the members' homes for sewing circles. WIZO is widely known among Jews, gathering women all around the world. Women's International Zionist Organisation was founded 1920.

- Pienza (Erected 1992–1993)**
Artist: Staffan Nihlén
Raoul Wallenbergs park

The sculpture was erected to honour the memory of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg and his work in Budapest in 1944–1945. He saved thousands of Jews from the Holocaust before being taken away by Soviet forces. The work is meant to symbolize the spark of hope that was lit for thousands of Jews.

- Zadig's Soap Factory**
Stora Nygatan 42

Here Meyer Zadig started a soap factory in 1865. He belonged to the German Jews who had settled in the city early on and become Swedish citizens. Over the course of more than 80 years, his company grew into a major business in soaps and perfumes, carried on through several generations of Zadigs. He was also one of the founders of the Jewish Congregation in 1871.

- Leopold Marcus (1891–1950)**
Sirius-Orden,
Rundelsgatan 17

Marcus founded the Malmö Zionist Association in 1929 and was active as director of social work in the congregation for 15 years. Following his death, a memorial evening with around 175 participants was held in the premises of the Sirius Order. In his honour, a grove of trees named after him was planted in Israel. The fundraising was done by Keren Kayemet, a 100-year-old movement which collects money to plant trees in Israel. Many people still remember the old blue and white collection boxes that were found in almost every Jewish home.

- The Jerusalem Quarters**
Stora Kvarngatan 51

Before it was torn down in the 1960s, this neighbourhood was a throng of buildings and people. Many poor Jews settled here at the end of the 19th century. They had fled their native countries, escaping pogroms and poverty. The master baker Carl Josef Inden, a German-born Catholic, ran a bakery and shop on the corner of Rundelsgatan and Stora Kvarngatan. Jewish housewives who didn't have their own ovens could come here to bake their Sabbath bread.

- Novilla**
Stora Trädgårdsgatan 4

Before the synagogue on Föreningsgatan was built, the Jewish Congregation had to rent various venues for worship. In the Novilla building, which was demolished in the 1960s, they took up quarters in 1875–1882 and 1896–1898. Fellow tenants where the Salvation Army, a restaurant, and a beer cellar. Both of the licensed premises were popular among the city's sometimes loud-voiced hussars, whose barracks where located nearby at Drottningtorget.

- Chinuch Kindergarten**
Östra Förstadsgatan 1

Before it was pulled down in the 1970s, this was the location of the Jewish nursery, which opened in 1954. Chinuch means "education" in Hebrew. The first teacher was Alice Wolfshörndl. In 1957 the children performed publicly for the first time, at the religious school's traditional Hanukkah celebration. To a full house at Ungdomens hus (the Youth Hall), they treated the audience to acting, singing, and dancing. Everything was performed in Hebrew. Hanukkah is a Jewish festival celebrated over eight days in December. Every day a candle is lit in the hanukiah, with a ninth branch for a "helper" candle.

- The Narrow Gate to Freedom (Erected in 2007)**
Artist: Solveyg Schafferer
Vårnhemstorget

"Den trånga porten mot Friheten" is a memorial to the Swedish Red Cross' work in Germany in the spring of 1945. The White Buses presumably brought about 17,000 concentration camp prisoners to safety in Sweden, including Jews from the Theresienstadt and Ravensbrück camps. The memorial was built and paid for by Norwegian former camp prisoners as a sign of gratitude for the Swedish effort.

- Malmö Jewish Theatre Company**
Vårgatan 11

The company performed several plays in Yiddish. Here, at what was then Malmö Folkteater, *Sore Sceindel* von *Johapiz* was staged in 1934, a comedy by Josef Latoiner. The year before, Folkets hus (the People's Hall) hosted an acclaimed performance of *Die brüder Lurje*, a play by Jacob Gordin, who was sometimes some called "the Jewish Shakespeare." Leading the company at this time were Dora and Salomon Wintsky.

- The Old Jewish Cemetery**
Föreningsgatan 46

The Jewish Congregation was formed in 1871. Their first mission was to obtain funds and permits for the establishment of a cemetery with a chapel. The first to be buried was Moses Kallvarisky's boy from Lund, after which five more children were buried. The year was 1873, and infant mortality was high.

According to Jewish custom, the Chevra Kadisha burial society performs a ritual cleansing of the dead before burial. No flowers are allowed. Upon visiting a grave a stone is traditionally placed on it. In 1978 the New Jewish Cemetery was established at Östra kyrkogården (the East Cemetery).

- Michel (Misha) Rabinowitz (1891–1915)**
The Old Jewish Cemetery
Föreningsgatan 46
Block F, grave No. 0162

In 1915 Misha drowned in the Öresund strait, at the age of 26. He was the son of the writer Sholem Aleichem, one of the central figures of Yiddish literature. Aleichem is most famous for his stories about the milkman Teyve. The musical play *Fiddler on the Roof*, which opened at Broadway in 1964, is based on these stories. It was staged in Malmö in 1968, starring Cornelis Vreeswijk in the lead role.

- To the Memory of the Victims of the War (erected in 1949)**
Artist: Willy Gordon
The Old Jewish Cemetery
Föreningsgatan 46

The monument "Till minnet av krigets offer" honours the Jews who escaped the Holocaust but died after having arrived in Malmö. Their national origins are inscribed on the stone slabs. Some hundred people lie buried at the border to St Pauli Norra kyrkogård. The memorial also stands as a symbol of the Holocaust itself, with ashes from Auschwitz placed at its base. The inscription in Hebrew reads: "To the holy martyrs who gave their lives to sanctify the name of God." The stacked stone blocks symbolize the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. Each autumn a special remembrance ceremony is held at the monument.

- Anna Grünewald-Goldman (1890–1977)**
Kungsgatan 18B

Anna was an opera singer at the Royal Opera and sister of the artist Isaac Grünewald. On the way to a concert at Tivoli in Copenhagen, she met her future husband, and moved to Malmö in 1919. She became an important part of the Jewish community and was for a time chairman of WIZO Malmö (Women's International Zionist Organization). During the war she actively participated in refugee relief work, and was later to receive the Danish Medal of Freedom for her efforts. This was her family's home, where Anna often invited young refugees. At the grand piano she sang *A Jewish Mother* in Yiddish, bringing tears to every-one's eyes.

- Tekla Åberg Grammar School for Girls (1857–1940)**
Kungsgatan 16

At the turn of the century, watchmaker Salomon Margolinsky's five daughters – Hanna, RakeI, Rosa, Mary and Eva – enrolled in school. Their father, who had arrived from Poland, was granted Swedish citizenship as early as 1874. The school, whose Swedish name was Tekla Åbergs högre allmänna läroverk för flickor, had a good reputation and became the first grammar school outside Stockholm to offer girls formal degrees. In 1904 a new school building was inaugurated in Magis tårsparken.

- Lars Jönsson Butcher's Shop**
Löjtnantsgatan 4

The trading company Lars Jönsson ran a chain of grocery stores around Malmö. During the 1930s to 1950s, kosher meat was sold in the shop on Löjtnantsgatan. In order for meat to be considered kosher – meaning "appropriate" – a number of religious rules must be observed in connection with the slaughter. In the 1960s you could buy kosher meat and other goods at Malmö Koscher Livs on Skolgatan 2, and at Koscher Center A.B. on Carl Herslowsgatan 7.

- The Synagogue**
Föreningsgatan 34

Malmö Synagogue, which follows the Orthodox tradition, was paid for by the congregation and inaugurated in 1903. Representatives from the city and Jewish congregations from other parts of the country attended the opening. The architect John Smedberg, who was frequently hired in Malmö, had drawn inspiration from his trips around Germany. The style is Moorish and nowadays unique, as most similar synagogues were destroyed by the Nazi regime in the 1930s. Since 2011 there is also the Egalitarian Synagogue in Malmö, which has had a female rabbi since its opening. Synagogue means "gathering place" in Greek.

- Rabbi and Rabiness Wohlstein**
Betaniaplan 1

Dr Joseph Wohlstein, the congregation's first ordained rabbi, lived here with his family. It is said that "his hospitality was great and joy flourished in their home." During Wohlstein's years as rabbi (1900–1932), the relationship between the city's Jews and Christians was strengthened, and the Chevra Kadisha burial society was formed. Jewish students were now permitted to take their exams after the end of the Sabbath on Saturdays. His wife Jenny, a trained teacher born into a family of rabbis, was called "the Rabiness." She became interested in educational issues, did charity work, and wrote poems at wedding parties. Rabbi means "master" in Hebrew.

- The Community House**
Kamregatan 11

In 1962 the Jewish community house was inaugurated, designed by the architectural firm Jaeneck & Samuelsson. The building housed an office, meeting rooms, a school, a restaurant with bar, a library, a mikve (a bath for ritual cleansing), and retirement homes. Over the years the house has been visited by members as well as invited guests. In 1972 Gideon Hausner, Attorney General in Israel 1960–63 and head prosecutor in the Eichmann trial, gave a lecture here. In the 1980s the house was reconstructed for security reasons. The original arcade passage was replaced by a solid wall and an entrance made of shatter-and-bullet-proof material.

- Yom Kippur in the Philadelphia Church**
Karlskronaplan 3

In the autumn of 1943, Jewish Danes fled to Malmö. The Jewish Congregation provided food and shelter. During Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), the Philadelphia Church lent their premises for a Jewish service, since the synagogue on Föreningsgatan was filled to capacity. The cross was covered with white cloth. Among the Danes there were both a cantor and a choir. The evening paper Skånska Aftonbladet described how the streets changed during the holy day: there were Jews in dark clothes, cabs driving to and from Karlskronaplan, and buses with only Jewish passengers.

- Willy Gordon (1918–2003)**
Nobeltorget

The sculpture *Hommage å Axel Danielsson* is made by Willy Gordon, a well-known modernist artist who created several public works of art in Malmö. He came here as a 7-year-old from present-day Latvia. His father Israel became a cantor in the Jewish Congregation. Gordon studied at William Zadig's Sculpture School, among other places. In 1945 one of his earlier works *Flykten med torahn* (Escape with the Torah), was erected at the Great Synagogue of Stockholm. Danielsson was a social democrat and founder of the newspaper Arbetet.

- Mauritz Lewinson (1902–1966)**
Folkets Hus, Olof Palmes plats 1

Södra Teatern was established in 1947 as part of the newly opened Folkets hus (the People's Hall). Among the early productions was *Pippi Longstocking*, directed by Mauritz Lewinson, who also acted in the play. For several decades he performed in Malmörevyn at Folkets hus, and at the theatres Hippodromen and Pildammsteatern. With his appearances around Sweden's people's parks, he became a national celebrity. He was also happy to participate in Jewish events and parties. His Jewish name was Moshe Levinsohn.

- The Lachman Baths**
Föreningsgatan 18

In 1902 director Lauritz Lachman constructed a "public bathhouse for all" at his residence, designed by cathedral architect Teodor Wählin. Baths were offered in different price ranges. At this time not everyone had access to baths. At the top of the building, a laundry and a water tower were located. In 1945 refugees were brought here to be bathed and disinfected. The baths, also called Centralbadet (the Central Bathhouse), closed down in the 1970s. Today only portals, living quarters, and the bathhouse's entrance tower remain.

- The Association of Saved Jews of 1945**
Triangeln, at the corner of Föreningsgatan

This building once housed the Swedish Public Employment Service. In 1946 the premises were used by the newly formed Association of Saved Jews of 1945. Survivors, such as Lea Gleitman and her sister, lived there. They shared a room with two other girls. Every night a kosher dinner was served in the restaurant for a cheap price. The association worked to promote a fellowship among refugees and to preserve the Jewish culture. In 1991 it was renamed the Jewish Cultural Association 1945 in Malmö.

- Lea Gleitman (1924–)**
Friisgatan 28

Lea Gleitman survived the Holocaust and came to Malmö in 1946. Like so many fellow female survivors, she got a job at Malmö Strumpfabrik (a sock factory). After that she worked at Eiser Trikäfabrik (a tricot factory), housed in this red brick building. To improve her Swedish she received Selma Lagerlöf's novel *Jerusalem* from a co-worker. Together with other survivors, Lea formed the Eyewitnesses of the Holocaust group in 1991. As of 2020 they have shared their personal testimonies with tens of thousands of schoolchildren.

- Malmö City Archives**
Bergsgatan 20

The newspaper Arbetet's former premises from 1939 now house Malmö's municipal archives. Old documents and pictures related to people, places and events in Malmö's history are stored here. The collections contain material about the religious and social activities in the Jewish community, about the Hakoah Sports Club, and Zadig's busi-nesses, but also documents concerning refugee aid, and students' letters to the Eyewitnesses of the Holocaust group.

- Möllvångren**
Möllvångsgatan 45

In the 1920s many Eastern European Jews lived in the neighbourhood of Möllvångren. Artisans, tailors, shoemakers, and their families were crammed into flats of one room and kitchen. Among others the schoolchildren Mane and Basja Ribersky lived here, having immigrated in 1910 with their parents from what was then Russia. Children were playing everywhere, and at Sukkot (the Feast of Tabernacles), one or two tents decorated with leaves were seen in the yards. The summer holidays were spent in the nearby Folkets park or at Sibbarp, which would later draw crowds of bathers.

- Zende's Dresses**
Södra Förstadsgatan 90c

In the 1950s there were several Jewish business owners on this street, such as Alexandria Levinson, whose nickname was Zende. Her sister Selma also worked in the store. They were eight siblings. Her father Chajim Hille Levinsohn came from Lithuania in 1882. He was the shammes (caretaker) of the congregation from 1899 to 1932. Her mother Judith arrived from Poland in 1876. She sold fisherman's sweaters in Limhamn to contribute to the household coffers.

- The Yiddish Library**
Norra Skolgatan 10 A–B

A fundraiser among the city's Eastern European Jews laid the foundation for a library of Yiddish literature in 1909. The Workers' Library in Malmö undertook the binding of the books free of charge, and lending took place here, in what was then Folkets hus (the People's Hall). The library comprised about 750 volumes. Folkets hus, later to become Ungdomens hus (the Youth Hall), was often used for various Jewish gatherings before the community house was established. Today Yiddish is one of five recognized minority languages in Sweden.

- The Moorish Pavilion**
Folkets Park

Malmö architect Aron Krenzisky was commissioned by the labour movement in Malmö to design an amusement palace for the park. It was built in the Moorish style and inaugurated in 1902. Orientalism was a widespread aesthetic trend at the time. Krenzisky, a member of the Jewish Congregation, also made sketches and cost proposals for the new synagogue, but the commission went instead to John Smedberg. "Moriskan" is still an important venue for the city's cultural life.

- The Office of the Jewish Congregation**
Klostergatan 8

Formerly located in this building was the office of the Jewish Congregation. It was relocated here in 1945 when larger premises were needed than the office at Helmfeltsgatan 5 could offer. This was due to intensified refugee relief work, requiring increased administration. In the same year, a special office for refugee matters only was opened at Klostergatan 2.

- Fylgia Zadig (1921–1994), Malmö Opera (formerly Malmö Stadsteater, built in 1944)**
Östra Rönneholmsvägen 20

The daughter of managing director Viggo Zadig and author Ester Norinder-Zadig, Fylgia grew up in Malmö. She trained at Calle Flygare's School of Acting in Stockholm. In the 1940s her career as a film actress at SF (the Swedish Film Industry) took off. She also acted in several theatre productions across the country. In 1982–83, Fylgia performed in "Maratondansen" at Malmö City Theatre.

- The Hakoah Sports Club**
Fersens väg 5

In the corner house of Café Prinsen, Hakoah was formed in 1928 – hakoah meaning "strength" in Hebrew. Behind the initiative were sports enthusiasts in the Jewish Youth Club who had already in 1921 played an unofficial international Jewish football match against Danish Hoiwri Hazeri in Copenhagen. SK Hakoah became an independent association in 1932. In addition to football, table tennis, wrestling, handball and bridge were practiced. As from 1939 women could also become members. The club has welcomed non-Jewish members.

- Cheder, St. Petri School**
Fersens väg 1

Cheder is a Hebrew word for "room" and an older name for the teaching of Jewish religion and history and the Hebrew language. As early as the end of the 19th century, Jewish children in Malmö were allowed to go to cheder instead of taking Christianity instruction. The cheder was run by the Jewish Congregation and led by a religious educator or rabbi at one of the municipal schools. Even today many people remember the cheder at St. Petri School.

- Sederowsky's Stores**
Södra Förstadsgatan 7

In 1954 housewife Sonja Sederowsky Gavatin became a widow with three children. She was a trained kindergarten teacher, but now had to take over her husband Rudolf's and father-in-law Herman Sederowsky's large business of fashion department stores and boutiques. Located in this corner building was the gentlemen's outfitter Rekord, which later switched to selling clothes for women and teenagers. Another store was Magasin Moderne, which in the 1960s became known for its range of extra-large sizes for women. When Moderne was demolished in 1972 to make room for the current City Hall, the stock was moved to Rekord.

- The Moresco Bridge**

The bridge is the only public place in Malmö named after a Jew – the Dane Jacob Heinrich Moresco. He founded a company for the manufacture of coats and furs in Copenhagen in the 1850s. The subsidiary, AB Moresco, was established in 1890 on Torggatan 2 in Malmö. Prior to the Nordic Industrial and Handicraft Exhibition of 1896, the company had a bridge built as an extension of Torggatan. Today's bridge is in the same place as the original one.

- A Reminder (Erected in 1951)**
Artist: Axel Wallenberg
Stortsparken east of Fersens väg, opposite Malmö City Library.

In 1945 the city of Malmö launched a competition for a memorial in Sibbarp to commemorate the Danish refugee traffic across the Öresund strait during World War II. About 7,000 Danish Jews fled across the strait in 1943. This sculpture, *Till Erinan*, was among the submitted proposals. However, it was considered to have a "too intimate and brittle character for the location," and therefore did not win the competition. The winning entry was made by Bror Marklund and was inaugurated in Sibbarp in 1950.



- Harry Rubinstein (1920–2007)**
Malmö Borgarskola
Regementsgatan 36

Rubinstein was born in Malmö. His father was a Russian Jew, a tailor and a socialist. Harry was a language teacher and deputy headmaster at Malmö Borgarskola. His involvement in the congregation and interest in Jewish culture was great. He worked as a writer, contributing to The Jewish Chronicle, as well as to other local media. In 1945, when the school turned emergency hospital for the former prisoners of the concentration camps, Harry became the congregation's refugee counsellor. From 1991 to 2007 he led the Eyewitnesses of the Holocaust group. Harry was married to Cesia, a survivor of the Holocaust. She was one of the eyewitnesses who used to give lectures at Borgarskolan.

- The Jewish Youth Club**
Casino Cosmopol in Kungsparken

The Jewish Youth Club (1918) became a strong, unifying force among the city's Jews. They organized club evenings with lectures, dances, and study circles, but also camp activities for Jewish youth of the Nordic countries. In 1933, at the now closed-down Kungsparken Restaurant, a memorable evening was held to pay tribute to Israel's national poet Chajim Nachman Bialik. In the same year the author and art historian Ragnar Josephson wrote the poem *Ungdom* ("Youth") dedicated to the club on its 15th anniversary.

Strong youth, dark youth./
A wind of hate sweeps in from the sea/
and you stand alone with senses naked in the wild weather./
Fill your lungs with the salt of the sea./
Let the hurricane wrestle with you./
Even the wind of lies can harden you./
Even mud baths can clean you./
Grow strong in the storm of slander,/
strong to quench the wrath of the heart,/
strong to rejoice, strong to love./
strong to believe in the beauty of life.

- Malmö Museer/Malmöhus slott**
Malmöhusvägen 6

Through various rescue efforts, tens of thousands of prisoners liberated from the concentration camps arrived in Malmö in 1945. Schools, assembly halls, the museum at Malmöhus Castle, and the now demolished tennis stadium became temporary refugee camps. Outside the museum is one of the White Buses that were part of the Swedish Red Cross' rescue operation in Germany.

- Kekiel Jokowicz (1819–year of death unknown)**
Hjorttackegatan 23

Kekiel Jokowicz was probably the first Jew to settle permanently in Malmö. He came from Poland to Malmö around 1858–59 and rented an apartment in a house at this address. In his application for citizenship in 1865, it appears that he adopted the name Kekiel Landsberg and went under the title of trader. The current house was built in 1883.

- The Malmö Lodge of B'nai B'rith**
Västergatan 9A

The Malmö lodge was established in 1952, and in 1956 their meeting hall was opened on the second floor of this house. It was also used by other Jewish associations without premises of their own. According to an article in The Jewish Chronicle, trails of smoke hung blue over the tables when the bridge club Makkabi gathered its 60 members for games and lessons. The next evening there would be jazz and dance with the Jewish Youth Club. The Malmö lodge's office is currently located in the Jewish community house. The first lodge was founded in New York in 1843. Today B'nai B'rith is a worldwide organization.

