

Detailed timeline for concentration camp Jungfernhof with citations

Blue = Not in Jungfernhof graphic and interactive timeline

2 or 3 August 1941: SS-Oberscharführer (Sergeant) Rudolf Joachim Seck arrives in Rīga, Latvia, attached to Einsatzkommando 2. Little later this month Rudolf Seck is appointed Kommandant for Jungfernhof and, having previously attended SS agricultural school and coming from a farming background, Jungfernhof is to become a “model farm” under his command.¹

Early November 1941 Expecting the arrival of Jewish deportees from the “Reich” (Germany, Austria and Czech), Jungfernhof is chosen as an internment site. Wooden plank beds are built in the dilapidated stables and barns, now designated as men’s and women’s barracks. the bunks in the men’s barracks are stacked six to a column and in the women bar four and afford only 70 centimeters of clearance.²

30 November 1941: The deportees from Berlin arrive at Šķīrotava freight station.³ Approximately 50 men detrain and unload the baggage, bringing it to the Jungfernhof. They are then sent to help the construction of the Salaspils concentration camp. Only 1 was known to still be alive in 1942. Except for these men, all 1,053 people from the Berlin transport are killed at the start of the Rumbula Action, together with around 24,000 Latvian Jews from the Rīga Ghetto.⁴ See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#) and [Deportation \(II\)](#)

30 November 1941: Himmler instructed Heydrich "Jewish transport from Berlin. No liquidation".⁵

1 December 1941: Himmler wrote to Jeckeln: "The Jews resettled in Ostland are to be dealt with according the guidelines given by me or RSHA acting on my behalf. I will punish unilateral acts and violations."⁶

¹ Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P. 52.

Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: “Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51,” in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteile wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, p. 187 - 188. The document tmay be found here: <https://junsv.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen>

² Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P. 52.

³ Richards write 942 deportees in his writing to USHMM.

⁴ Gertrude Schneider „Reise in den Tod“, Deutsche Juden in Riga 1941 – 1944, Laumann Verlag, Dülmen 2008, P. 47 – 48. Gertrude Schneider mentions Klaus-Peter Blumenthal as the on still living in summer 1942. But this name must be wrong because this person was deported from Berlin October 19, 1942. Most possible the man is Karl-Heinz Blumenthal.

⁵ From Browning 'Origins of the Final Solution' Page 396.

⁶ From Browning 'Origins of the Final Solution' Page 396.

2 December 1941: The 1,009⁷ deportees from Nuremberg arrive at Škirotava freight station in the morning. Peter Stern on the way to Jungfernhof: "...a woman in front of us started to stagger, lost her underwear and fur stole, and fell. Since we were right behind her, my mother cradled her until she died."⁸ She was brought to Jungfernhof with car but where she was buried is unknown. See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#) and [Deportation \(II\)](#).

2 December 1941: That night, a boy from Nuremberg is shot by an Latvian Arajs Kommando sentry for failing to adhere to an unannounced curfew while attempting to visit the latrine, which was forbidden.⁹ It was Heinrich or David Reiter. He called a guard, but the guard did not understand, and the boy went out and was shot. In the morning they left the body in the arms from the father.¹⁰

3 December 1941: 3 people from Nuremberg are missing at arrival to Jungfernhof, and it was found out that they had been shoot by Latvian Arajs Kommando guards on the march to Jungfernhof.¹¹ Next day Seck ordered 30 old people be selected to be shot. The killing did not take place because the appointed Jewish Elder, Kleeman refuses to select anyone.¹² See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#) and [Deportation \(II\)](#).

4 December 1941: The 1,013 deportees from Stuttgart arrive at Škirotava freight station. One woman breaks her leg on the march to Jungfernhof.¹³ See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#) and [Deportation \(II\)](#).

6 December 1941: The 1,000 deportees from Vienna arrive at Škirotava freight station and march to Jungfernhof. See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#) and [Deportation \(II\)](#).

9 December 1941: The 964 deportees from Hamburg arrive at Škirotava freight station. The 17-year-old Werner Kopf is shot at the station by Sturmabführer (Major) Rudolf Lange, who had

⁷ Hanni Oppenheim is not on any deportation list or in Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003. But through Swedish acts and German Wiedergutmachungsakten we for sure now that she was on this transport. State Archive Sweden: Swedish State foreign commission, Sign. SUK FI AC: 15 634. State Archive Baden Württemberg, Sign. StAL EL 350 I_Bü 29535.

⁸ Peter Stern written memories in USSHM 1985: page bib265437_001_001_0003.

⁹ Alfred Winte: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p.87.

¹⁰ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 87

Christin Sandow (Hrsg): "Schießen Sie mich nieder!" Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 31 - 32.

Erich Haas self-biography http://www.rijo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/EN_BY_JU_haas.pdf p. 8,

¹¹ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 86 - 87.

¹² London National Archive – Kew, Sign WO 309-1822 SECK-1, witnesses Albert Kimmelstiel (alia Reinhold) against Seck 1947. P. 1.

¹³ Alice Rosenrauch: <http://www.gfh-biberach.de/Hefte/BC-Heimatkundliche-BI%C3%A4tter-f%C3%BCr-den-Kreis-Biberach/J14H2S74.pdf>

been promoted to chief of Einsatzkommando 2 less than a week.¹⁴ [After about 15 minutes march to Jungfernhof, a man broke down in the snow, was kicked by the Latvian guards and shot.](#)¹⁵ Just before Jungfernhof Simson Carlebach, brother from Rabbi Carlebach, died in a heart attack and was one of the few who got a proper burial.¹⁶ See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#), [Deportation \(II\)](#), [Religious life](#) and [Selections and the daily struggle for human survival](#).

December 1941: Between 200 and 250 male inmates from Jungfernhof are sent to build the Salaspils concentration camp near Rīga. Like the approximately 50 men from the Berlin transport before them, few survive this labor assignment.

December 1941 until Dünamünde action 26 Mars 1942: Approximately 800 inmates die from illness, exposure to the elements, and hardship conditions at Jungfernhof. Because the earth was frozen, the bodies are left in a field adjacent to the Jungfernhof site. The first labor Kommando created at Jungfernhof was assigned to bring out the dead from the barracks every morning. In February 1942 a hole was blown up and the deaths were buried in a mass grave and closed in April 1942.

During the same period, approximately 500 injured or ill inmates were selected and said to have been sent for treatment in the infirmary (“revier”) of the Rīga Ghetto. In fact, they are shot by the Latvian Arajs Kommando in the Biķernieki Forest.

See also narration [Selections and the daily struggle for human survival](#), [The missing mass grave](#) and [Finding mass grave](#).

14 December - 22 December 1941: Rabbi Carlebach from Hamburg secretly organizes a Chanukah celebration.

[All people deported to Jungfernhof did not confess to the Jewish religion. Some inmates confessed to the evangelic or catholic religion and there were non-confessional inmates, but according to the German race laws they counted as Jewish.](#)¹⁷ [Some couples where “mixed marriages \(‘Mischehen’\)”, one part was Jewish and the other Christian.](#)

¹⁴ Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P. 613. Werner Koppel according to some sources as Gertrude Schneider page 65.

¹⁵ Richard J. Jaschek: Die Geschichte meines Lebens; Schulverein der Geschwister-Prenski-Schule. Lübeck 1996. p. 26

¹⁶ Menora und Hakenkreuz, Wachholz Verlag, Neumünster 1998. „Licht in der Finsternis“ (Fanni), Jüdische Lebensgestaltung im Konzentrationslager Jungfernhof von Miriam Carlebach, Page 553 – 554.

¹⁷ Mainly in Personal acts for some people who was in Jungfernhof and rescued from Kiel to Sweden on 1 Mai 1945. In the acts from Swedish State foreign commission, State Archive Sweden.

Elisabeth and Günter Kosterlitz, later Kent were from Evangelic confession. Lars Danielsson who meet them in Denver 1978, tells that they told him that they not confessed to the Jewish believe, but they were evangelic Lutheran, (Lars Danielsson in mail to Fred Zimmak on August 18, 2022. Lars Danielsson is he grandchild to the former chief from the refugee camp Smålandsstenar where the Kents (Kosterlitz) first arrived after been rescued from Kiel.

In ghetto Riga it was soon allowed to celebrate Jewish holidays and organize education for children, Celebrating Jewish holidays and organize education for children was the whole time forbidden by Seck in Jungfernhof. In Ghetto Riga the deported Christian inmates tried to organize Christian communities, but this was forbidden.¹⁸

See also narration [Religious life](#).

December 1941 or January 1942: “The well froze solid, and water from the river Dvina had to be used. The water was polluted and brought more illness to the camp. The inmates were generally weakened by hunger and the body had no resistance to any bacteria. Which was in the dirty water.”¹⁹ It was not enough with firewood to boil the water.²⁰ See also narration [The significance of water](#).

January 1942: 200 young female inmates from Jungfernhof are sent to work in the Rīga Ghetto. These women were forced to clean the homes of the Latvian Jews murdered in the Summer and Fall of 1941 and to shovel snow in the city of Riga.

January 1942: One day in January Kommandant Seck suddenly orders all of the male inmates out of one of the barracks. One man was little late and shot by Seck.²¹

January 1942: One day in January a man walked over the courtyard and must hold his pants with his hands. Seck didn't like this and shot him.²²

8 January 1942: Nazi mayor of occupied Rīga, Hugo Wittrock, leases Jungfernhof to the SS, backdating the paperwork to Fall 1941.

¹⁸ <https://www.zukunft-braucht-erinnerung.de/religioeses-leben-der-koelner-juden-im-ghetto-von-riga/> von Hans-Dieter Arntz, Religiöses Leben der Kölner Juden im Ghetto von Riga: Aus: Jahrbuch des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V., Nr. 53 (1982): Zitiert nach dem „Tagebuch“ von Karl Schneider

¹⁹ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 93.

²⁰ Bertold Kohn in his book also writes this: A Whole Life. Typoskript 1996. P 20. Estate from Bertold Kohn, Stockholm. The original was in Swedish and Bertold Kohn translated itself. Both are not published.

²¹ Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: “Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51,” in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteil wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, p. 187 - 188. The document tmay be found here: <https://junsv.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen>.

²² Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: “Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51,” in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteil wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, p. 187 - 188. The document may be found here: <https://junsv.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen>.

14 January 1942²³: The 1002 deported from Vienna arrives to Skirotawa freight station. Some came to Jungfernhof, but unclear how many. Many came to Ghetto Riga.²⁴ See also narration [Deportation \(I\)](#) and [Deportation \(II\)](#).

20 January 1942: Reinhard Heydrich, with his aide Adolf Eichmann, presides at the Wannsee Conference, during which he informed the representatives of various German government and Nazi agencies of the plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe and received their promises to assist.

January or February 1942: Seck found 5 older men warming up in a Barack, forced them to go out and shot them.²⁵

February 1942: Dynamite is brought to blast a pit in the frozen earth at Jungfernhof to serve as a mass grave. [This was done by an expert of dynamite blasting, a brutal SS-man called Dunker.](#)²⁶ Once it is created, the inmates are forced to deposit all the corpses within it overnight or face reprisals. More bodies, also the one shot by Seck or the Latvian guards, are added daily to those already in the pit. The mass grave was closed in April 1942. [Before the mass grave was blasted Seck ordered the inmates to burn the bodies, but this failed and Seck\(?\) got angry and burned a man to death.](#)²⁷ See also narration [The missing mass grave](#) and [Finding mass grave](#).

15 Mars 1942: The order to select inmates in Jungfernhof for the Dünamunde action was ordered. The camp oldest Kleeman was ordered to set up the selection list. See also narration [Dünamünde Action](#).

²³ Alfred Winter: *The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir*. (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 49. writes that they arrived on 14 January to the Ghetto, but date fits.

Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003 p. 389 writes that the transport left 11 January 1942 and took 3 days.

Max Kaufmann: *Churbn Lettland, The destruction of the Jews in Latvia*. English version, New York 2010 p. 133 writes arriving on 15 January 1942.

I would suppose that Alfred Winter and Book of remembrance had better information than Max Kaufman who wrote his book direct after war.

Gertrude Schneider: *"Muted voices, Jewish survivors of Latvia remember"*, 1987, p 78 in Vera Ruth Mausner born Kisch *"A child of the Ghetto"* writes that she came in Ghetto Riga 15 January 1942.

²⁴ Gertrude Schneider *„Reise in den Tod“*, Deutsche Juden in Riga 1941 – 1944, Laumann Verlag, Dülmen 2008, p. 35 writes that 700 people came to Jungfernhof and 300 to Ghetto Riga. She refers to her book *"Muted voices, Jewish survivors of Latvia remember"*, 1987 and the biography from Vera Ruth Mausner born Kisch *"A child of the Ghetto"* p. 78. But Vera Ruth Mausner writes that her father and around 60 men came to Jungfernhof and were never seen again.

London National Archive – Kew, Sign WO 309-1822 SECK-1, witnesses Albert Kimmelstiel (alia Reinhold) against Seck 1947.

²⁵ Lucie Levi, born Pegamenter in witnesses against Seck 17 February 1950. Hamburg State Archive Sign. 213-12_0041_Band 001_397. Also in her witnesses from 6 August 1948 in Wiener Library.

There are several other witnesses to this, and Seck was also judged for this killing.

²⁶ Christin Sandow (Hrsg): *"Schießen Sie mich nieder!" Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945*. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 42.

²⁷ Herbert Mai letter to his relatives about his experiences in the camps 1941 – 1945. Würzburg Mars 3, 1946, Museum Jews in Latvia. He is the only one telling this.

March 1942: A week before the Dünamünde Action, Rabbi Carlebach covertly officiates two Bar Mitzvahs at Jungfernhof. See also narration [Religious life](#).

Around 21 Mars 1941: Rabbi Carlebach organizes the baking of matzoh for celebrating Pesach. See also narration [Religious life](#).

Evening 25 Mars 1942: Rabbi Carlebach organizes a gathering and delivers a speech.²⁸

26 Mars 1942: Between 1,800 and 2,000 men, women, and children taken from the Jungfernhof concentration camp are shot by the Latvian Arajs Kommando in the Biķernieki Forest as part of the Dünamünde Action. As part of the same operation, 11 days earlier, approximately 3,000 inmates from the Rīga Ghetto were similarly killed.²⁹ Around 450 mostly young but also skilled handicrafts inmates, are still left alive in Jungfernhof. See also narration [Dünamünde Action](#).

1 April – 9 April 1942: Pesach. [After Dünamünde action, some religious people secretly continued to celebrate Jewish holiday.](#)³⁰ See also narration [Religious life](#).

April 1942: The mass grave blasted in the frozen earth in February is closed. It contains the remains of approximately 800 victims. See also narration [The missing mass grave](#) and [Finding mass grave](#).

April/May 1942: Several of the existing buildings are demolished and burned because they were contaminated with disease. [A new heated barrack was built consisting of sleeping areas for women and men with rows of bunks stacked two high. There were toilets, two washing rooms, and a common room.](#)

[A small infirmary \(“revier”\) with one doctor and one nurse to take care of the easy illnesses in Jungfernhof is set up. Sex was forbidden, but an abortion took place in Jungfernhof. Sicker inmates came to the infirmary \(“revier”\) in Ghetto Riga and where for a while surprisingly not killed. Later the killing from sick inmates in Ghetto Riga started again.](#)³¹

²⁸ Christin Sandow (Hrsg): “Schießen Sie mich nieder!” Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 43.

²⁹ According to Gertrude Schneider Page 89, 103-106, It was 2 Dünamünde actions in Ghetto Riga before, 5 February and 15 Mars.

and one after 30 Mars. Agnes Scheucher witnesses against Maywald and others and other.

³⁰ Richard J. Yashek (Jürgen Jaschek): Die Geschichte mein Lebens. Schulverein der Geschwister-Prenski-Schule. Lübeck 1998. P, 34.

Wiener Library. Oral history from Margot Stern (nee Wertheimer).

In his book The Ghetto of Riga and Continuation from Alfred Winter on page 90 writes that there was not religious life after the Dünamünde action. It was probably not organized as before Dünamünde. We know there still was more or less religious people as George Frieß, Bertold Kohn Betty Rotschild (later Willner), Fanny Dominitz (later England): von Waisenhaus zum Jungfernhof, VSA-verlag, Hamburg 2009, Page 53.

³¹ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuation, 1941-1945: A Survivor’s Memoir”. (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 97. Unclear when the abortion took place and who had it was.

Among the left inmates there were many skilled tailors and seamstresses. They sewed made-to-order uniforms for the SS and were in great demand.

The Soviet-built runway is broken up and removed by hand by some of the remaining 450 inmates, and grain is planted in its place.

Wherever the inmates were forced to work, be it in the fields, in the kitchen, or in the laundry, it was a very hard and inhumane 10 -12 hours a day. They were provided with almost no food and only a cup of zikurat coffee during the work. Inmates labored in worn-out clothes and shoes.

See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#).

Spring 1942: To turn Jungfernhof into a real farm, fields were prepared for planting, and cows, sheep, and other animals were brought to the camp.

Herbert Mai survivor from Würzburg / Nuremberg, to this time 13 years old tells that he rides on the fields around Jungfernhof.³² Olly, the Latvian mistress from Seck, learns to ride from the inmate Harry Kahn and rides with beautiful clothes from the clothes chamber.³³

See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#)

Spring/Summer 1942: Camp guards select young women and force them out of the barracks to be raped by Nazi officers. One survivor remembers that the officer to whom she is brought is asleep and the assault does not take place. It is not known what happened to the other women. See also narration [Violence against women at Jungfernhof](#).

Spring/Summer 1942: On multiple occasions Kommandant Seck brings a radio into the inmates' common room (Aufenthaltsraum) and makes the inmates dance in front of him until 2:00 AM. They must begin forced labor at 4:00 AM.

June 1942: Richard J. Yashek, then 13 years old, recalls that work could also be a site of unseen social interaction:

“At the beginning of June 1942, I was sent with the other young ones onto the field. There were maybe 30 or 40 of us who were between 12 and 17 years old. We formed a work column and shoveled and spread out topsoil. The work with wheelbarrows and load carriers for 10 hours and more a day was difficult for us. And the hunger was persistent. The older inmates sometimes passed on knowledge to the younger ones to support our education.
[...]

³² Interview with Herbert Mai done by Karen Frostig 2022.

³³ Christin Sandow (Hrsg): "Schießen Sie mich nieder!" Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 50 - 51.

I suspect that we were monitored less because of our young ages. One brought a tennis ball and we played football. I was often the goal keeper. Kurt Adler, about 17 years old from Vienna was the unofficial leader of the group due to being over 1.80 metres, his age, and his intelligence.“³⁴

See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#).

13 June 1942: Heinrich Kaufmann is accused of illegally bartering and hanged at Jungfernhof. This was the only killing that took place at Jungfernhof after the Dünamünde Action..See also narration [The public hanging of Heinrich Kaufmann in 1942](#).

Illegally barter to get food was organized both before and after Dünamünde action. This food was necessary to survive. Barter was with death penalty forbidden. After Dünamünde Seck pyid on “his jews” and on several occasions he captured inmates bartering, punished them personally with 20 rapes on the bare back and let the in a cold cellar for one week without food. Heinrich Kaufmann was captured by Latvian police, came in prison in Ghetto Riga and Seck couldn’t hide this for his superior.

See also narration [Selections and the daily struggle for human survival, Letter from Leonhard Zimmak describing camp life and Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#)

July 1942 Because of a labor shortage in the Rīga Ghetto, about 130 male and female inmates from Jungfernhof are sent to work there.³⁵ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#)

August 1942: Trudy Ullmann-Schloss uncle Emil Louis Ullmann from Stuttgart finally succumbed and died in in Jungfernhof. “He had suffered from a severe pleurisy and unbearable pain of shingles. He was buried on the edge of the potato field, on a little rise.”³⁶

Autumn / harvest 1942: Inmates from Jungfernhof had help with the harvest in the farm “Roggenhoff” on the other side from Daugava River. The inmates were sent with boat from Jungfernhof to the other side and had to march to “Roggenhof”.³⁷ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#).

³⁴ Richard J. Yashek (Jürgen Jaschek) *Die Geschichte meines Lebens*. Schulverein der Geschwister Prenski-Schule. Lübeck 1998. P. 33.

I don’t find a Kurt Adler that fits this description.

³⁵ Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P. 12.

Rosa Kaufmann born Hausmann: State Archive Hamburg, Sign.213-12, 141 Js 534/60 Rosa Kaufmann, 6.6.1967, Bl. 11185.

Alfred Winter: *The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor’s Memoir*”. (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p 74 writes October 1942.

³⁶ Trudy Ullmann-Schloss; A farm called Jungfernhof in Gertrude Schneider, *The Unfinished Road: Jewish survivors of Latvia look back*. Greenwood Publishing Group, 1991, p. 61.

³⁷ Alfred Winter: *The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor’s Memoir*”. (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 98.

Christin Sandow (Hrsg): “Schießen Sie mich nieder!” Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 58.

November 1942: Käthe Frieß describes the slave work when halving cabbage. She writes:

My worst day was probably in November, when we had to harvest white cabbage. You turn the large, round heads a little bit back and forth and then pull them out with a powerful jerk. Now that the cabbages were torn from the ground, my hands slipped off and I wasn't able to hold on. I couldn't wear gloves, as they had gotten wet and frozen to my hands"

She continues:

"I can't describe what it's like, when the cold, so slowly and maliciously, comes crawling to the heart. I just cried bitterly and don't know how that day passed."³⁸

See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action.](#)

April 1943: Because of a labor shortage in the Rīga Ghetto, around 250 men and women from the Jungfernhof concentration camp are sent to work there.³⁹ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action.](#)

July 1943: The liquidation of the Rīga Ghetto begins, with inmates sent in groups to the Kaiserwald concentration camp in the north of Rīga.

August 1943: 82 inmates are still left in Jungfernhof.⁴⁰ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action.](#)

September 1943: 15 female former inmates of Jungfernhof who in April 1943 were transferred to the Riga Ghetto are sent to cut peat at Plocis (north of Liepāja), Latvia, and Smārde, Latvia.

Autumn / harvest 1943: Because of lack of people for the harvest in Jungfernhof, Seck contacted the Riga Ghetto Administration to get more people. Seck picked up 20 women from Ghetto Riga who could pack their things and come to Jungfernhof the next day. This was not enough so he directly picked up some men to Jungfernhof.⁴¹ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action.](#)

³⁸ Ibid., 49

³⁹ Alfred Winter: *The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir*". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 100.

Several other witnesses to this.

It is not quite clear how many came to Ghetto Riga and when. Some witnesses tell from summer 1943.

⁴⁰ Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P.55 which refers to footnote 55: "Anlage 1 zu Schreiben der Arbeitsverwaltung des Gebietskommissars and die Abt. Arbeitseinsatz des Generalkommissar von 17. August. BArch, R 92/1158"

The number of still left inmates in Jungfernhof varies in number from 40 to 80 from different witnesses.

⁴¹ Alfred Winter: *The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir*". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 100, 102.

Several other witnesses to this.

After harvest 1943: The men from Ghetto Riga helping with the harvest in Jungfernhof were sent back to Ghetto Riga.⁴² See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#).

2 November 1943: About 2,000 inmates of the Rīga Ghetto judged unable to work are sent to Auschwitz.

November 1943: By the end of the month, the Rīga Ghetto is completely dissolved.

After / during November 1943: The 20 women from Ghetto Riga helping with the harvest in Jungfernhof were sent to Kaiserwald.⁴³ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#)

Winter 1943 / 1944: Soviet Prisoners of War are sent to work at Jungfernhof for a short time.⁴⁴ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#)

July 1944: The Jungfernhof concentration camp is dismantled in anticipation of Soviet military advances. The remaining 27 / 28 inmates⁴⁵ came to concentration camp Kaiserwald. camp in the north of Rīga.⁴⁶ See also narration [Daily life after the Dünamünde Action](#)

30 July 1944: Seck gets wounded by a bull and came over different hospitals to hospitals in Germany.⁴⁷

⁴² Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 100, 102.

Several other witnesses to this.

⁴³ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 100, 102.

There are several other witnesses to this.

Unclear is exactly when in fall 1943 the women came back to Kaiserwald.

⁴⁴ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p. 100, 102.

Several other witnesses to this.

⁴⁵ 28 inmates left in Gerda Rose: Eine Sehnder Jüdin kommt zurück. Hans-Herman Seiffert. Hartung Gorre Verlag Konstanz 2016,

27 inmates left from Herbert Mai or Fred Zeilberger.

⁴⁶ Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: "Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51," in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteil wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, p. 187 - 188. The document may be found here: <https://junsv.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen>.

⁴⁷ Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: "Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51," in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteil wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, p. 187 - 188. The document may be found here: <https://junsv.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen>.

September / October 1944: Most remaining Jewish inmates in the vicinity of Rīga are “evacuated” by ship to Stutthof concentration camp in Germany. A smaller number are sent to the coastal city of Liepāja, Latvia.⁴⁸ Former inmates of Jungfernhof, are in both groups.

The Inmates coming to Liepāja had two Torahs with them and were also allowed to celebrate Jewish holidays. Those inmates were sent to Hamburg with ship on February 19, 1945. In Hamburg they were visited by SS and lost the Torahs an most personal and Jewish Item.⁴⁹ See also narration [Religious life](#)

13 October 1944: After around one week battle Riga is captured by the Red Army.

February 1945: After being sent to Stutthof concentration camp in Poland and then being forced on death marches westward, several of the 149 survivors of the Holocaust who had been inmates of Jungfernhof are liberated by the Red Army.

1 Mai 1945: 148 former inmates of the Rīga Ghetto were rescued from Kiel, Germany, and taken to Sweden in the “White Buses” as part of the Swedish Bernadotte Operation. Among those rescued were 10 people who had been inmates at Jungfernhof.⁵⁰ [In Sweden the rescued refugees immediately continue to celebrate Jewish holidays.](#)⁵¹

8 May 1945: Nazi Germany capitulates.

May 1945: Former Kommandant Seck is released from a hospital near his hometown in Germany fully recovered from his injury. Later the same month, Seck is arrested by the British. See also [Rudolf, Seck Kommandant of SS-Gut Jungfernhof.](#)

⁴⁸ Bernd Philippen / Fred Zimmak: „Wir sollten leben Am 1. Mai 1945 von Kiel mit Weißen Bussen nach Schweden in die Freiheit“, Novalis Verlag 2020. <http://novalisverlag.de/?product=wir-sollten-leben>

⁴⁹ <https://www.zukunft-braucht-erinnerung.de/religioeses-leben-der-koelner-juden-im-ghetto-von-riga/> von Hans-Dieter Arntz, Religiöses Leben der Kölner Juden im Ghetto von Riga: Aus: Jahrbuch des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V., Nr. 53 (1982): Zitiert nach dem „Tagebuch“ von Karl Schneider

⁵⁰ Bernd Philippen / Fred Zimmak: „Wir sollten leben Am 1. Mai 1945 von Kiel mit Weißen Bussen nach Schweden in die Freiheit“, Novalis Verlag 2020. <http://novalisverlag.de/?product=wir-sollten-leben>

⁵¹ <https://www.zukunft-braucht-erinnerung.de/religioeses-leben-der-koelner-juden-im-ghetto-von-riga/> von Hans-Dieter Arntz, Religiöses Leben der Kölner Juden im Ghetto von Riga: Aus: Jahrbuch des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V., Nr. 53 (1982): Zitiert nach dem „Tagebuch“ von Karl Schneider

Some main Jewish Holidays 1941 - 1945

<https://www.hebcal.com/holidays/>

Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashana 1942.

Thursday 3 December to Friday 11 December 1942: Chanukah.

Monday, April 19 to Tuesday, April 27, 1943: Pesach.

Wednesday, September 29 to Friday, October 1, 1943: Rosh Hashana.

Friday, October 8, 1943: Yom Kippur.

Tuesday, December 21 to Friday, December 29, 1943: Chanukah.

Friday, April 7 to Saturday, April 15, 1944: Pesach

Sunday, September 17 to Tuesday, September 19, 1944: Rosh Hashana.

Tuesday, September 26, 1944: Yom Kippur.

Sunday, December 10 to Monday, December 18, 1944: Chanukah.

Wednesday, March 28 to Thursday, April 5, 1945: Pesach

Comments

This version is from 5 Mars 2023.

This is the source for Jungfernhof graphic and interactive timeline. They are not exactly the same. Here are more events and details. The purpose for the graphic and interactive timeline is to keep it simply.

Citations are missing for some events. Mostly they refer to some of the books in the timeline, narrations, or witnesses.

Open questions

1. After fall 1943 until dismantling concentration camp Jungfernhof in July 1944, we have until now, very little detailed information.
2. After Dünamunde a young woman from Vienna died from tetanus. Unclear when, probably fall 1942. Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P. 12. Unclear is from where the book has this from. Where was she buried? Who was it?

Could it be the same as Ruth Ziegler from Stuttgart, next?

1. Ruth Ziegler from Stuttgart, get somethings in foot, got and infections and died from this. Buried on a field far away. Seems not to be in the mass grave. Christin Sandow (Hrsg): "Schießen Sie mich nieder!" Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 53 - 34.

Could it be the same as the Vienna woman above?

2. Several shootings took place in Jungfernhof between December 1941 until Dünamünde action from Seck or the Latvian guards. Look in Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: "Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51," in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteile wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, The document may be found here: <https://junsv.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen>.
3. **16 January 1942:** Andreas Mendel from Düsseldorf⁵² was shot by Seck in Salaspils and Seck was judged for this. The details are found in in Judgement against Seck on December 29, 1951: "Lfd.Nr.307. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in Lagern: Ghetto Riga, AEL Salaspils, Abkdo. Olai, Abkdo. Schlock, AL Gut Jungfernhof (Lettland). Anfang 1942-

⁵² Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P.711.

Sommer 1943. LG Hamburg, 29.12.1951 (50) 14/51,” in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteile wegen Nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen, 1945-1966. Band IX. Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1972, The document may be found here: [https://junsy.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentcheidungen](https://junsy.nl/westdeutsche-gerichtsentscheidungen)

See also [Rudolf, Seck Kommandant of SS-Gut Jungfernhof](#).

In Seck's Application for pardon 1960, there are also the copies from the judgment, and you find the real Names: State Hamburg Archive Sign. 241-1 II_36.

4. **16. Januar 1942:** „Auch Kranke und selbst Kinder wurden nicht verschont. Ein Zeuge gab an, dass Seck persönlich am 16. Januar 1942 einen kranken Häftling erschoss. Die zwölfjährige Suse Böhm [from Bamberg, Nuremberg]⁵³ soll vor den Augen ihres Vaters erschossen worden sein, berichtet Herbert Loebel⁵⁴ aus Bamberg. Als Josef Böhm [from Bamberg, Nuremberg]⁵⁵ sie noch zu schützen versuchte, wurde auch er ermordet.“ Gaby Winter page 94.

Gaby Winter has written 147 fantastic pages about Jungfernhof and the deportations. But only for herself and her children. The sources are sadly not exactly documented, just some on the end. I don't find were this could be and also not the witnesses to the killings.

5. In Ghetto Riga there was several so-called Ghetto marriages, but not in Jungfernhof. It was called Ghetto marriages because they were not officially registered by the authorities. After the Dünamünde action Gerda Rose on the Hamburg transport meet Oscar Schäfer from Vienna who first came to ghetto Riga. Oscar Schäfer came to Jungfernhof for work and the Commandant Seck recognized him as a god worker and kept him. Gerda Rose who lost several close relatives in the Dünamünde action, married Oscar Schäfer on April 26, 1942, in front of a Rabbi⁵⁶ in ghetto Riga. After the marriage Gerda used the last name Schäfer. Oscar Schäfer was killed in connection with the Kresbach action on July 28, 1944. Gerda Schäfer survived.⁵⁷

⁵³ Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P.546.No death date here.

⁵⁴ I dont find Herbert Loebel or a similar name here: Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003.

⁵⁵ Buch der Erinnerung: Die ins Baltikum deportierten deutschen, österreichischen und tschechoslowakischen Juden. Saur, München 2003, P.546.No death date here.

⁵⁶ Must be Rabbi Ungar from Cologne.

Karl Schneider writes: Die Stützen unserer Gemeinde sollen auch genannt werden. Als geistiges Oberhaupt hatten wir Rabbiner Ungar, früher Lehrer an der Talmud-Thoraschule, Adass Jeschurun, Köln, St. Apernstraße. Er war es auch, der die erste Thorarolle mit nach Riga gebracht hatte. <https://www.zukunft-braucht-erinnerung.de/religioeses-leben-der-koelner-juden-im-ghetto-von-riga/> von Hans-Dieter Arntz, Religiöses Leben der Kölner Juden im Ghetto von Riga: Aus: Jahrbuch des Kölnischen Geschichtsvereins e.V., Nr. 53 (1982): Zitiert nach dem „Tagebuch“ von Karl Schneider

No Rabbis in Ghetto Riga according to Gertrude Schenider. She must be wrong. Gertrude Schneider „Reise in den Tod“, Deutsche Juden in Riga 1941 – 1944, Laumann Verlag, Dülmen 2008, Page 68.

⁵⁷ Eine Sehnder Jüdin kommt zurück. Hans-Herman Seiffert. Hartung Gorre Verlag Konstanz 2016, Page 63, 64, 67. Interesting is that Oscar Schäfer had converted to Catholic religion.

6. After Dünamünde, Seck often had a radio on to late night and forced the inmates to dance. One of all dances which Seck forced the inmate to, must have taken place on new year evening 31 December 1942. Seck liked to intricate between married couples as George and Käthe Frieß. On New year Käthe was sick and her husband was forced to dance with another woman.⁵⁸ Also, Secks Latvian mistress Olly looked on this.⁵⁹
7. The ss orgies who toke place in Jungfernhof.
8. It appears that Hitler approved deportations of Reich Jews to the East in mid-September 1941, after having delayed and rejected previous plans (Page 375 in Christopher Browning's The Origin of the Final Solution). Browning argues that it was already known around that point that the deported Jews would be murdered but was a question of how. **I (Richards) will do more reading and try to get additional specifics.**

⁵⁸ Christin Sandow (Hrsg): "Schießen Sie mich nieder!" Käthe Frieß Aufzeichnungen über KZ und Zwangsarbeit vom 1941 bis 1945. Lukas Verlag, Berlin 2017. P. 52.

⁵⁹ Alfred Winter: The Ghetto of Riga and Continuance, 1941-1945: A Survivor's Memoir". (Monroe, Connecticut Self-Published, 1998), p.100..
He writes 1941 but must be 1942.