

A black and white portrait of Edith Stein, a young woman with dark hair pulled back, looking slightly to the right with a serious expression. The image is the background of the entire page.

ENGLISH

EDITH STEIN HOUSE

A guide to the exhibition

You are in the house where The Stein Family lived from 1910 to 1939. This is where the story of a multigenerational Jewish family and the life of an exceptional woman, philosopher, nun, saint and patroness of Europe begins.

There are two paths leading through the exhibition - a brochure which you can take from the pocket will serve as a guide.

The main path – is leading through the important moments in Edith Stein's life. The brochure contains a plan of the house and the information about the order in which the rooms should be visited. Each room has an assigned chapter with the descriptions of its exhibits and photographs.

Suzel's path – tells about the house and its inhabitants from the perspective of little Suzel, Edith Stein's niece. The plan of the house shows places where fragments of the girl's memories are hidden.

After visiting the exhibition, we kindly ask you to put the brochure back in place.

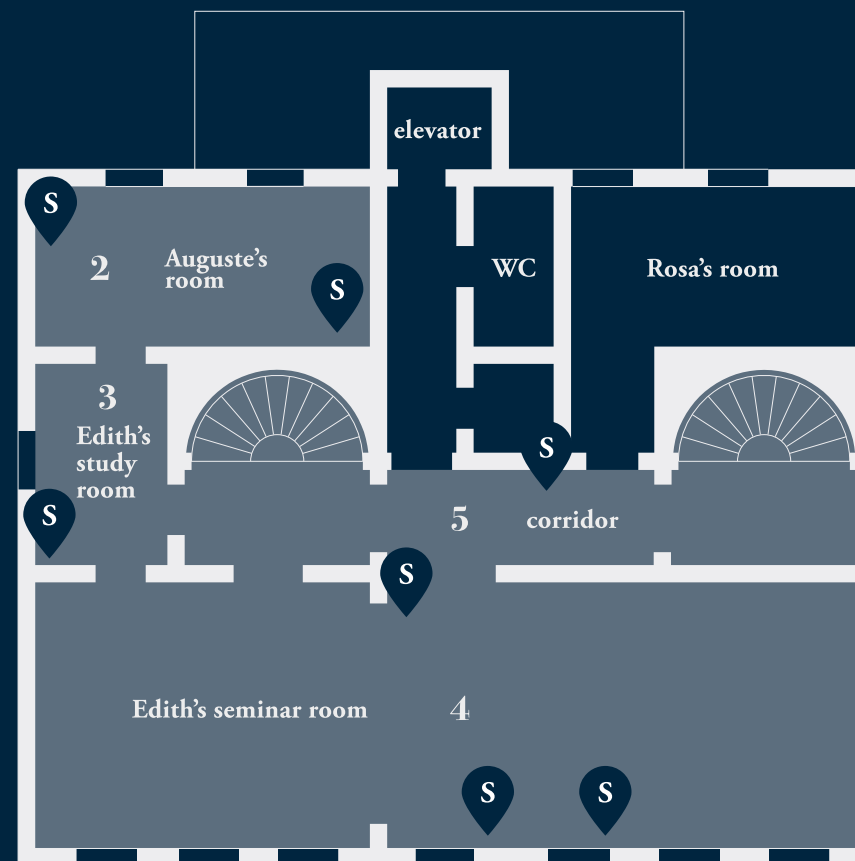
Ground floor



Overview of the Exhibition:

1. Breslau's history - a personal perspective.
The home of matriarch.
2. The Stein Family.
3. "The academic freedom" - Breslau - Göttingen - Freiburg.
4. The yearning for the truth.

First floor



5. The genealogical tree of the Stein Family.
6. The daughter of Saint Teresia.
7. In the spirit of catholic-jewish understanding.
8. Those who perished.
The house 56 years later.



Breslau's history - a personal perspective

The capital of Lower Silesia is marked by the influence of different cultures and religions in its history – Wrocław, Breslau, Wrocław – the name of the city reflects the changes in its national identity. This is a characteristic phenomenon of border regions, in the case of Lower Silesia the border region of Polish, German and Czech culture. From 1741, when Prussia withdrew from Austria under the rule of Frederick the Great, Silesia remained a German city until the end of the Second World War. In 1945 Silesia became Poland under the terms of the armistice. The almost complete population exchange accelerated the transformation of the German Breslau into the Polish city Wrocław.

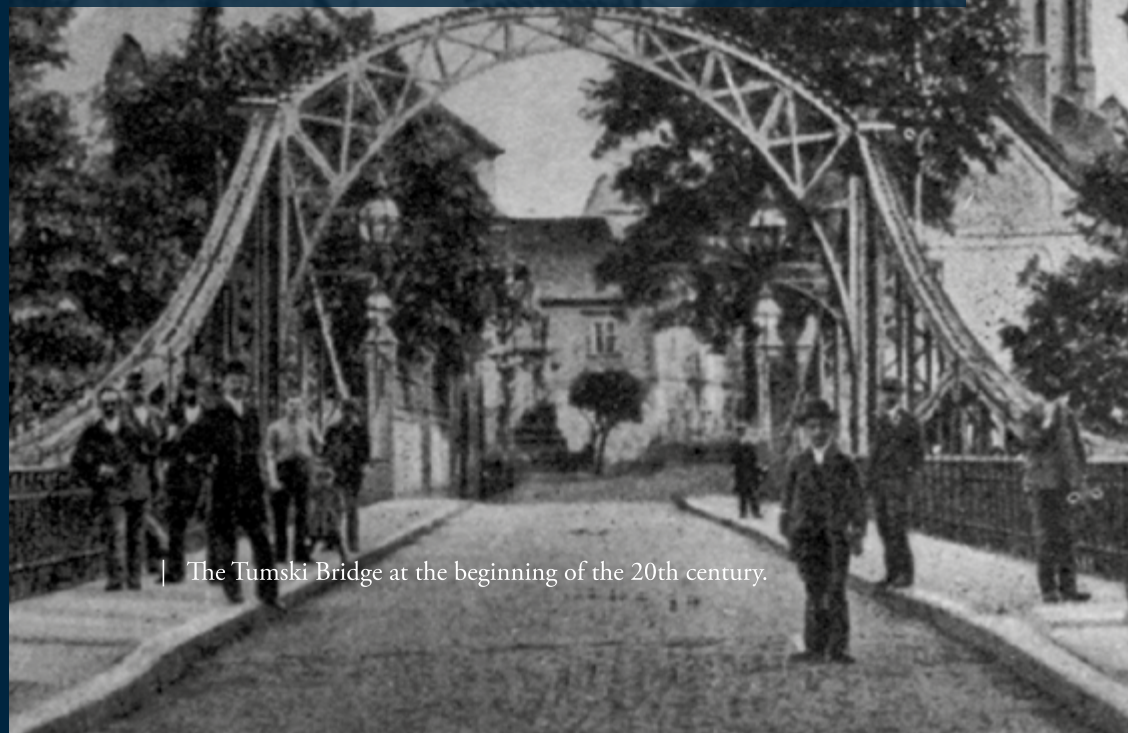
The home of matriarch

The house on the former Michaelisstrasse was built around 1882 on the property „Vier Türme” as a summer villa for the owner of the Breslau brewery Adolph Sindermann. In 1910 the house was bought by Auguste Stein, co-owner was her son Arno Stein. In 1936, after Auguste's death, her daughters Rosa Stein and Elfriede Tworoger took over the family estate. In 1939 the property of the Stein family was confiscated by the Nazi authorities due to the Aryanization of Jewish property. The house with its garden and courtyard was then taken over by a new Aryan owner, Oskar Jandel. The family house fortunately survived the Second World War and became the property of the state after 1945.

1 | Breslau's history

A personal perspective

| The home of matriarch



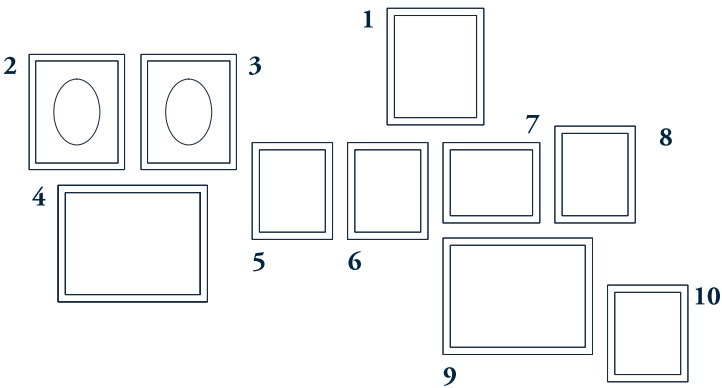
| The Tumski Bridge at the beginning of the 20th century.

The parents of Edith Stein — Auguste, nee Courant and Siegfried Stein, came from Upper Silesia. After their wedding in 1871, they moved to Gliwice and then to Lubliniec, where they ran a wood trading company. In the spring of 1890, with six children, they moved to Breslau, where Edith Stein was born on 12 October 1891, the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur. Her childhood passed in a warm atmosphere, which in July 1893 was interrupted by the sudden death of Siegfried Stein. From then on Auguste Stein ran the company herself. Busy and resourceful, she developed the company perfectly, thus ensuring the family's prosperity and the two youngest daughters' higher education. From a small rented flat to a larger one, they moved one by one until she could afford to buy a beautiful villa where the whole multi-generational family lived.

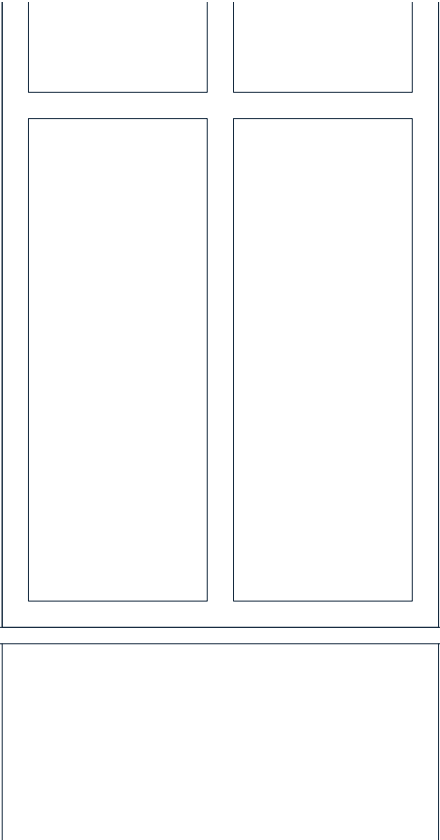


2 | The Stein Family

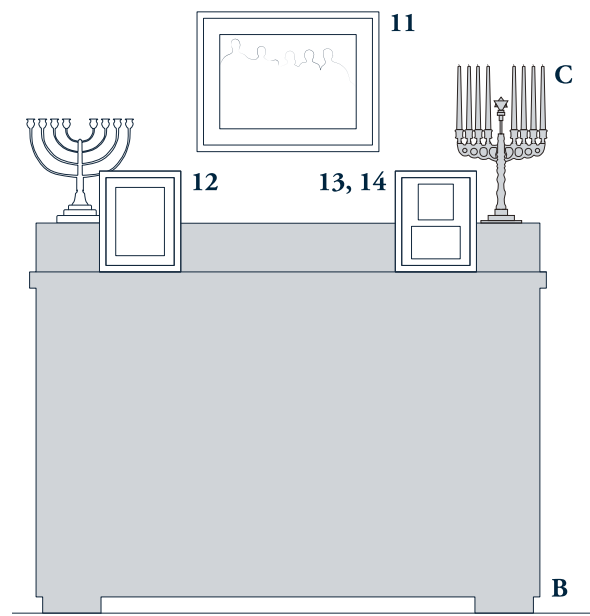
| Auguste Stein (1849-1936), Edith's mother.



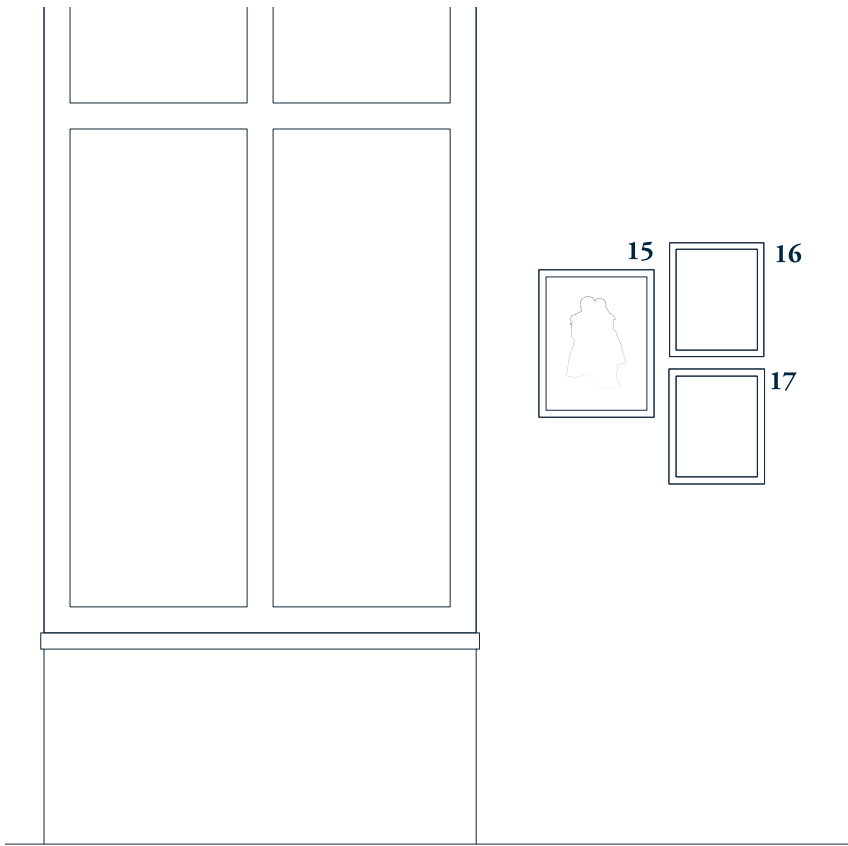
- 1 | Augusta Stein, Edith's mother, in 1936.
- 2 | Salomon Courant (1815–1896), Edith's grandfather.
- 3 | Adelheid Courant (1824–1883), Edith's grandmother.
- 4 | Siegfried Stein at the age of 17 (holding a cigar), Edith's father with some of his sisters and brothers in 1861.
- 5 | Paul Stein (1872–1943), Edith's brother.
- 6 | Arno Stein (1879–1948), Edith's brother.
- 7 | Edith hugging her niece Ilse (1904) during her stay in Hamburg with sister Else in 1906. Sitting next to her Else is holding her newborn son, Werner (1906).



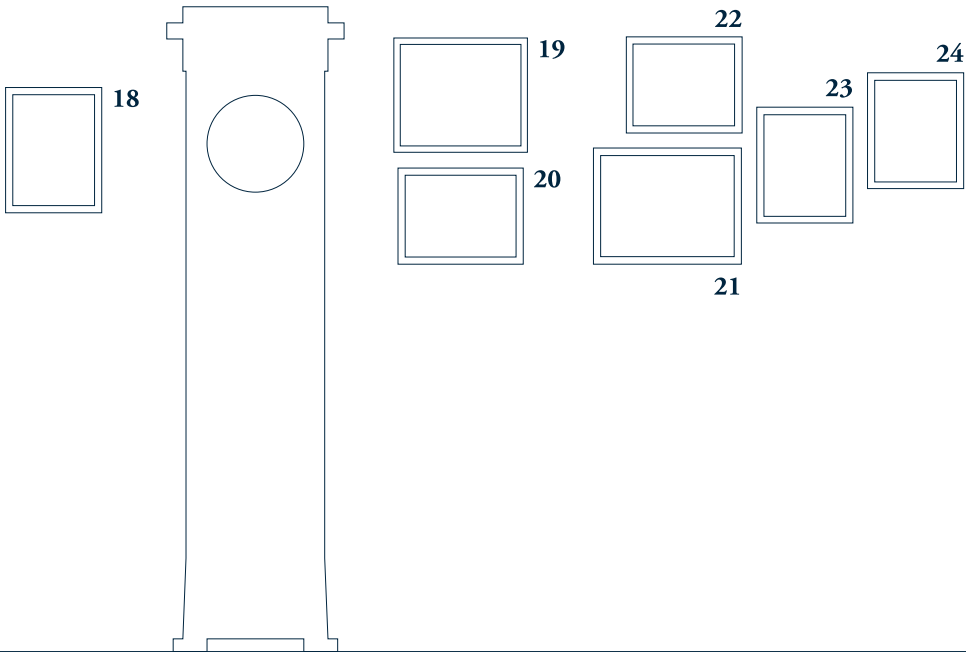
- 8 | Elfriede Tworoger, Edith's sister, in the garden behind the house at at Michaelisstrasse 38.
- 9 | Edith's nieces and nephews in 1912. From the left: Anni Gordon (1908), Erika Tworoger (1911), Gerhard Stein (1902), Ilse Gordon (1904), Wolfgang Stein (1912) and Werner Gordon (1906).
- 10 | Harald Stein (1905–1907), Paul's son.



- 11 | The Stein family in 1895. At the back from the left: Arno, Else, Siegfried, Elfriede, Paul. At the front: Rosa, Augusta, Edith and Erna. The face of Siegfried Stein, who died in 1893, before the photo was taken, was pasted onto the photo.
- 12 | The New Synagogue at Łąkowa Street (Angerstrasse), designed by Edwin Oppler between 1865 and 1872, demolished during the Crystal Night (Reichskristallnacht) in November 1938.
- 13 | The White Stork Synagogue at Włodkowica Street (Wallstrasse), designed by Carl Ferdinand Langhans (1827–1829).
- 14 | The Jewish Theological Seminary at Włodkowica St. (Wallstrasse), founded in 1854, closed after the Crystal Night (Reichskristallnacht) in November 1938.



- 15 | Erna and Edith Stein in 1899.
- 16 | Erna Stein (1890–1978), Edith's sister.
- 17 | Edith, Erna and their nephew Gerhard Stein, son of Paul, in the family garden in 1905.



- 18 | Birth certificate of Edith Stein
- 19 | The Empress Victoria Female Junior High School at 9 Poniatowskiego Street (Blücherstr. 9). Until 1909 it was located at 1 Nankiera Square (Ritterplatz 1).
- 20 | Certificate of Edith Stein's final exam passed on March 3, 1911 in the Empress Victoria Female Junior High School.
- 21 | Spring 1911. At the top: Mrs. Platau, Dorothea Biberstein, Augusta Stein; In the middle: Rose Guttman, Paul Berg, Erna, Hede Guttman and Elfriede; At the bottom: Edith, Lilli Platau, Erika Tworoger, Rosa.
- 22 | Summer holidays in "Groß-Aupa", the Czech Republic 1911. Edith is sitting in the middle behind Hans Biberstein, between Rose Guttman (left) and Lilli Platau (right). At the front: Erna Stein and Mrs. Guttman.
- 23 | Photo at the background of a painted wallpaper with a view of Schneekoppe, holiday in the Karkonosze Mountains in 1911. From the left: Lilli Platau, Rose Guttman, Mrs. Guttman, Erna. In the foreground: Edith.
- 24 | Four Stein sisters after a tennis game played in 1913. From left to right: Rosa, Erna, Elfriede and Edith.

MEMORABILIA

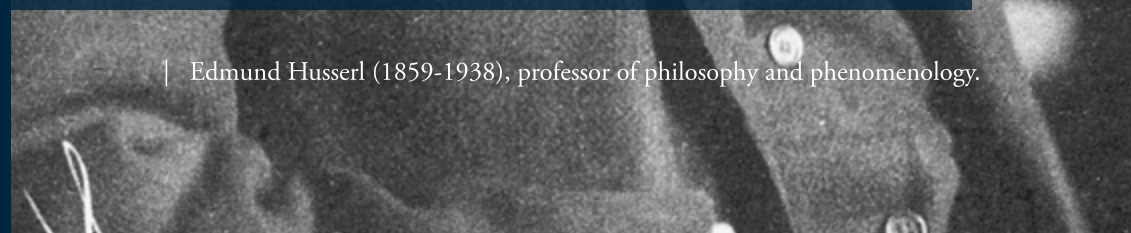
- A | **Portrait of Auguste Stein** The portrait of Auguste Stein painted by Teresa Buczyńska in 2011.
- B | **Furniture** Original furniture from the house of the Stein Family - a bookshelf and a commode from the beginning of the 1920s which were Erna Stein's wedding present. They were transported away from Wrocław in 1938 by Erna who went to USA with her husband Hans Biberstein and the children in escape from the Nazis. After Erna's death Ronald Stein, a grandson of Edith's brother Paul received the furniture and in 2001 he gifted it to the Edith Stein Society. The press commented that the furniture "was leaving as household equipment, but came back as relics".
- C | **Hannukah candelabrum** The original 9- branched Hanukkah candelabrum lit at Jewish homes during the festival of Hanukkah was given as a gift to the Edith Stein Society by Ingrid and Wolfgang Hauße from Dresden. Similar candelabras were certainly used by the Stein Family in the house in the Michaelis Street 38.
- Sabbath table** The sabbath table is a place around which the Stein Family gathered to celebrate the Sabbath. According to Book of Genesis after six days during which the world was created God sanctified Saturday, the seventh day of the week and declared it as holy rest. To commemorate this event on Friday after the sunset the Sabbath begins - time of rest, prayer, inner peace and awaiting the Messiah. On the sabbath table there are: candles in chandeliers, wine and glass for kiddush, a tray, a napkin to cover loaves of challah and salt in the salt shaker.
- Auguste's prayer book** A prayer book „Hanna. Gebet- und Andachtsbuch für israelitische Frauen und Mädchen” comp. Jacob Freund, Breslau 1908. The same prayer book, but published a little bit earlier - in 1898 - was used by Augusta Stein, mother of Edith.
- Menorah** A Menorah is one of the oldest symbols of Jewish religion, until now it has been mentioned in documents of Israeli citizens. It comes from the burning bush from which God was calling out to Moses. The original menorah was in the Temple of Jerusalem, but now almost every synagogue has its replica. The great importance of the candelabrum emphasizes the fact that its representation can be found on the emblem of Israel.

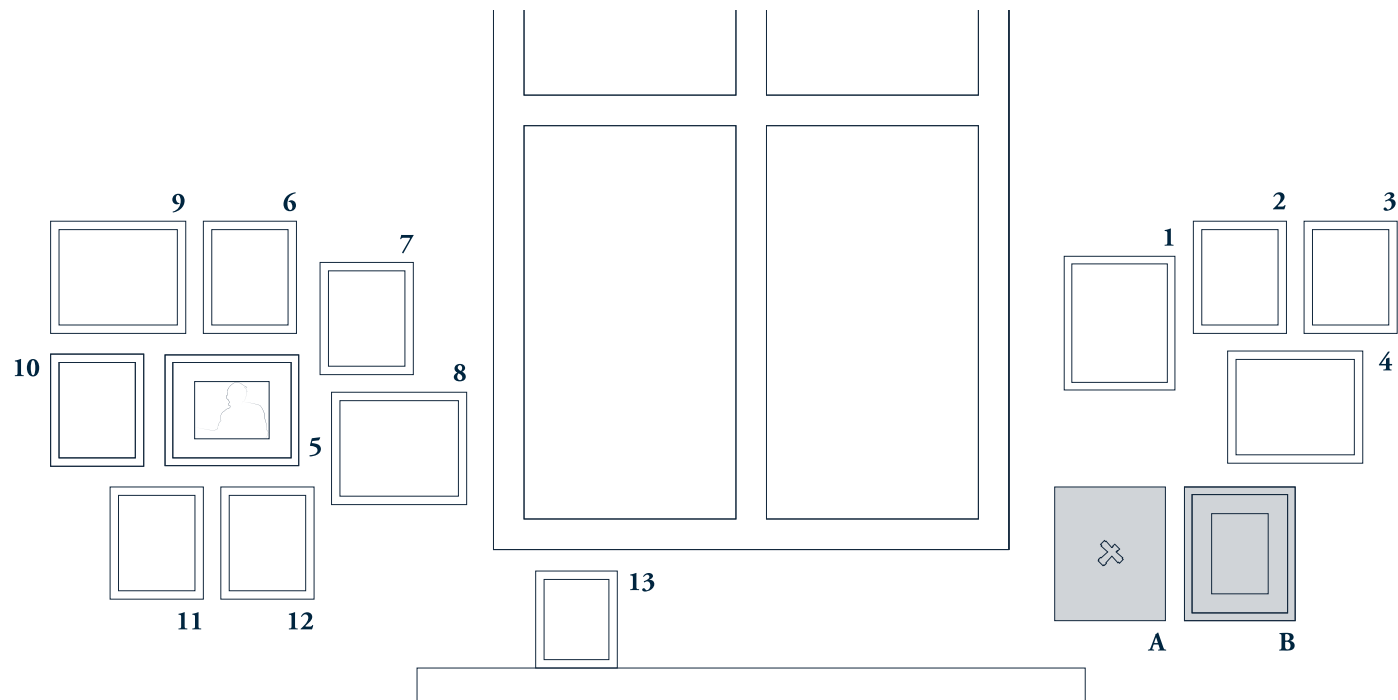
In March 1911 Edith Stein graduated, and at the end of April she began her studies at the University of Breslau. She was involved not only in studying, but also in student organisations for the reform of education and women's electoral law. After being confronted with the phenomenology of Prof. Edmund Husserl, in April 1913 she moved to Göttingen to study. Due to the outbreak of World War I, she interrupted her studies, completed a nursing course in Breslau and in 1915 she served in a hospital in Hranice, Moravia. After returning to the University of Freiburg in 1916, she passed her doctoral exam. For the following two years she was an assistant to Prof. Husserl. In November 1918 she returned to Breslau, became involved in social and political activities, conducted philosophy classes at home and unsuccessfully applied for her habilitation.

3 | „The academic freedom”

Breslau - Göttingen - Freiburg

| Edmund Husserl (1859-1938), professor of philosophy and phenomenology.





- 1

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The main building of the University of Breslau.
- 2

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William Stern (1871–1938), psychologist and philosopher, professor in Breslau and Hamburg, inventor of the IQ scale.
- 3

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Richard Höningwald (1875–1947), philosopher, psychologist, pedagoge, professor in Breslau and Munich, representative of the Neo- Kantianism.
- 4

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St. Joseph's Convent in Kuźnicza Street (Schmiedebrücke). During her studies Edith together with the Pedagogical Group participated in professor W. Stern's courses on the ground floor.
- 5

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Edmund Husserl (1859–1938), mathematician and philosopher, assistant professor at Halle, professor in Göttingen and Freiburg, one of the major creators of phenomenology.
- 6

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Adolf Reinach (1883–1917), philosopher, phenomenologist, law theorist, lecturer in Göttingen.
- 7

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Max Scheler (1874–1928), philosopher, phenomenologist.
- 8

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Society of philosophers in Göttingen, February 1912. From the left: Jean Hering, Friedrich Neumann, Adolf Reinach, Hans Lips, Theodor Conrad, Max Scheler, Alexandre Koryé, Siegfried Hamburger, Hedwig Conrad-Martius, Rudolf Clemens, Gustav Hübener, Alfred von Sybel.
- 9

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Society of philosophers in Göttingen.
- 10

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Roman Ingarden (1893–1970), philosopher, professor in Lviv, Torun and Krakow.
- 11

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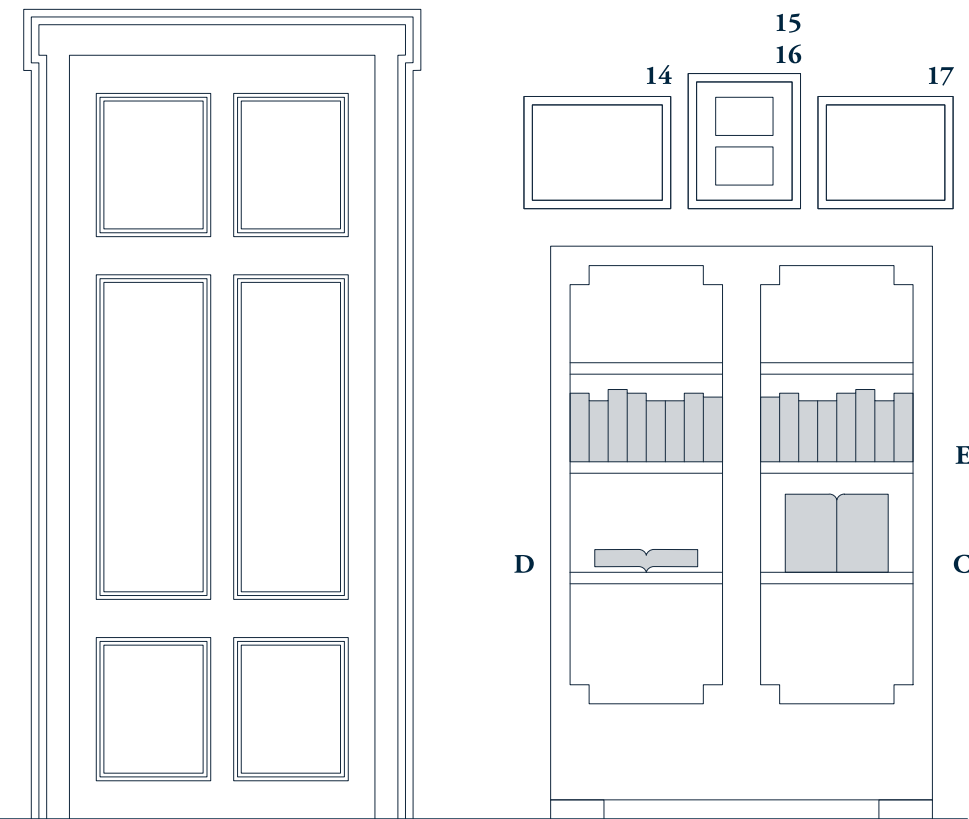
Fritz Kaufmann (1891–1959), philosopher, phenomenologist, professor in Berlin, Buffalo and Zurich.
- 12

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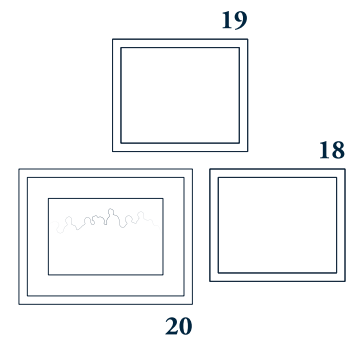
Edith during her studies in Göttingen in 1913.
- 13

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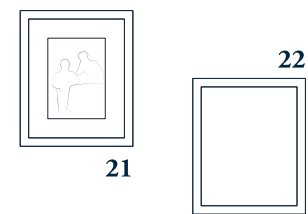
Hans Lips (1889–1941), philosopher, phenomenologist, lecturer in Göttingen, professor in Frankfurt am Main.



- 14 | A diploma of PhD in philosophy with the highest distinction (Summa Cum Laude) awarded to Edith Stein on March 30, 1917 in Freiburg im Breisgau.
- 15 | Notification of the date of the oral doctoral examination for Edith Stein, scheduled for August 3, 1916, issued on July 31, 1916 by the University of Freiburg im Breisgau.
- 16 | The first certificate of the doctoral examination passed by Edith Stein on August 3, 1916, issued by the dean of the faculty of philosophy.
- 17 | Fryderyk Bridge over the Dreisam River in Freiburg. The place where in autumn 1916 Edith Stein offered professor Husserl her readiness to work as his assistant.

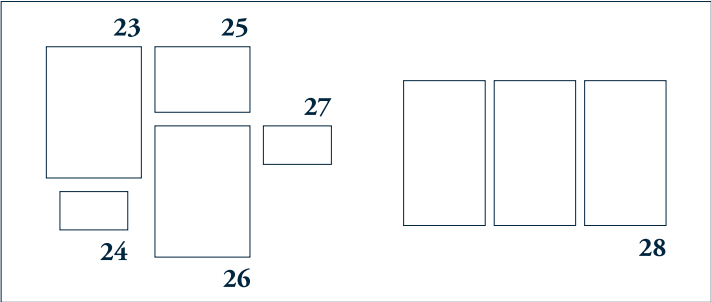


- 18 | Hospital of All Saints, later the J. Babinski Hospital in Wroclaw. In the second half of 1914, Edith Stein completed a nursing course for female students at the same hospital.
- 19 | Edith Stein (on the left) worked as a nurse at the hospital for typhus patients in Hranice, Moravia in 1915. The picture was taken during a social event.
- 20 | Edith Stein (at the top) with her students from the Empress Victoria Female Junior High School in 1916.



- 21 | Anna (1884–1953) and Adolf Reinach (1883–1917).
- 22 | The interior of Imperial Cathedral of St. Bartholomew in Frankfurt am Main. Edith Stein visited it in July 1916.

ON THE DESK:



- 23 | Entry in the register of the University of Breslau concerning Edith Stein's beginning of her studies on 28 April 1911.
- 24 | Entry in the student register of the University of Breslau concerning Edith Stein, who was registered on 28 April 1911 until 7 April 1913
- 25 | Entry in the student register of the University of Breslau concerning Edith Stein, who was registered on 28 April 1911 with the number 318.
- 26 | A letter from Arno Stein to the city administration, dated 27 July 1911. A request for four tickets for a celebration organised in honour of the 100th anniversary of the University of Breslau for Edith and Erna Stein and the other family members.
- 27 | A letter from Arno Stein to the city administration, dated 28 July 1911. A justification of the matter concerning the tickets for the 100th anniversary celebration of the University of Breslau, which Edith and Erna Stein received on 27 July 1911.
- 28 | A part of a document which deals with Edith Stein's studies at the University of Breslau in the period from 28 April 1911 to 7 April 1913.

MEMORABILIA

- A | **Window handle**

A window handle from Edith Stein's bedroom is a peculiar exhibit. In 1980s, when the house was still the property of State Treasury, it was visited by Sr Benwenuta Chylińska, Ursuline sister, especially attached to the cult of St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross, who asked for a souvenir. She received a window handle which she regarded as a relic taking it with her to the places of her monastic life. In 2018, because of her mature age, she asked Sr Elżbieta Peplińska to give it back that precious item to Edith Stein House.
- B | **Letter from Elżbieta Peplińska**

A letter written by Sr Elżbieta Peplińska in 2018 at the request of Sr Benwenuta Chylińska regarding handing over the door-handle from Edith Stein's bedroom to The Edith Stein Society.
- C | **Book with an autograph of Edith Stein**

A book with an autograph and notes of Edith Stein, found in one of Silesian antiquarian bookshops by Grażyna Wojaczek and in 2018 given as a gift to The Edith Stein Society. The book: A travers la vie pratique. Exercices de conversation sur Paris, Berlin et autres sujets, avec vocabulaire par Louis Lagarde et August Müller, Berlin 1914.
- D | **The history of literature**

History of literature by Gustav Karpeles: Allgemeine Geschichte der Litteratur von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart, published in 1891 in Berlin. In the same year Edith Stein was born.
- E | **Collection of books in german and french language**

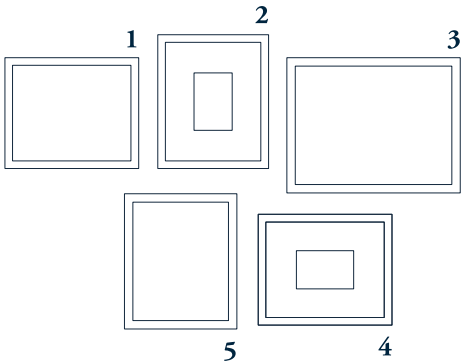
A collection of 50 books edited in the German language at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, mainly from the field of philosophy, psychology, theology, literature as well as dictionaries. The books could have certainly been found in the bookcase of Edith Stein.

In August 1921, when Edith Stein was on holiday with her friend Hedwig Conrad-Martius in Bad Bergzabern, events took place which decisively changed her whole life. From the time of her studies in Göttingen, Edith Stein met with people fascinated by Christianity, but it was only after reading the „Book of Life” by St. Teresa of Ávila that she made the final decision to convert. She was baptized in Bad Bergzabern on January 1, 1922. The change of religion astonished all those close to her and wounded her deeply believing mother. Edith Stein worked as a teacher in Speyera for almost ten years. At the same time she translated and published philosophical works and gave lectures at numerous congresses and pedagogical conventions in Germany and abroad. In 1932, she took up the post of assistant professor at the Institute of Scientific Pedagogy in Munster. After Hitler came to power in 1933, she was dismissed on the ground of regulations prohibiting people of Jewish descent from working in public institutions.

4 | The yearning for the truth

| The baptismal font in the church in Bad Bergzabern, where Edith was baptized in 1922 and got her First Communion.





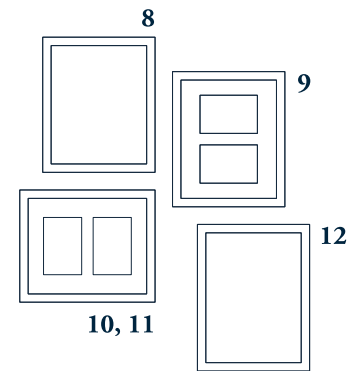
- 1 | Certificate of marriage of Erna Stein and Hans Biberstein at the Stein family home on December 5, 1920.
- 2 | Auguste Stein with her granddaughter Susanne Biberstein, Erna's daughter, in 1923.
- 3 | The house of Stein family, at 38 Michaelis Street, in the late 1920s. In the windows from the right: Erna Biberstein, her children: Susanne and Ernst- Ludwig and their grandmother, Dorothea Biberstein.
- 4 | Susanne and Ernst-Ludwig Biberstein at the window in the living room of the house at 38 Michaelis Street in Wroclaw.
- 5 | Susanne and Ernst-Ludwig Biberstein.



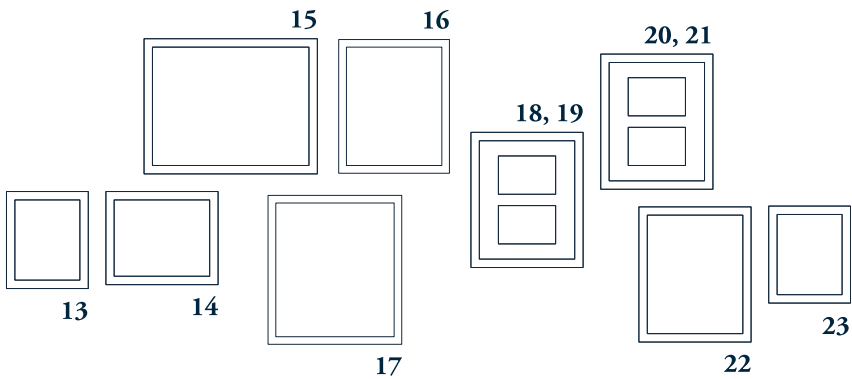
- 6 | Edith Stein during the vacation of 1926 in Wroclaw.



- 7 | Edith Stein in the living room of the family house at 38 Michaelis Street in 1921.



- 8 | Hedwig Conrad- Martius (1888–1966), philosopher, phenomenologist and a friend of Edith, during her work at the orchard in Bad-Bergzabern around 1921.
- 9 | "The Life of St. Teresa of Avila by Herself". After reading it, Edith Stein decided to receive baptism.
- 10 | Father Eugen Breitling (1851-1931), dean of the church in Bad-Bergzabern, baptized Edith Stein.
- 11 | The interior of the St. Martin's church in Bad-Bergzabern. On the left is the font in which Edith Stein was baptized on January 1, 1922.
- 12 | Entry to the baptism register at St. Martin's Church in Bad-Bergzabern.



- 13 | Priest Joseph Schwind (1851-1927), vicar general of the Diocese of Speyer, spiritual leader and friend of Edith Stein.
- 14 | The convent and the school of the Dominican sisters of St. Magdalena in Speyer.
- 15 | Edith Stein (left) with students of the boarding school in the St. Magdalene's Convent of the Dominican Sisters in Speyer in 1925.
- 16 | Edith Stein in Speyer, 1928.
- 17 | Edith Stein (second row, third from the right) with her students from the Dominican Sisters' school in Speyer.
- 18 | Edith Stein (in the middle) with her students from the Dominican Sisters' school in Speyer, March 1931.
- 19 | Farewell photo of Edith Stein (front, in the middle) with her students from the Dominican Sisters' School in Speyer, March 26, 1931.
- 20 | Edith Stein (front, second from the left) with her students during the second semester of 1932 in the garden of the Collegium Marianum in Munster, 1932.
- 21 | The Collegium Marianum, where Edith lived during her stay in Munster.
- 22 | A wooden bridge in Beuron leading to the Benedictine Abbey.
- 23 | Father Raphael Walzer (1888–1966), abbot of the Benedictine monastery in Beuron, spiritual leader of Edith Stein.

MEMORABILIA

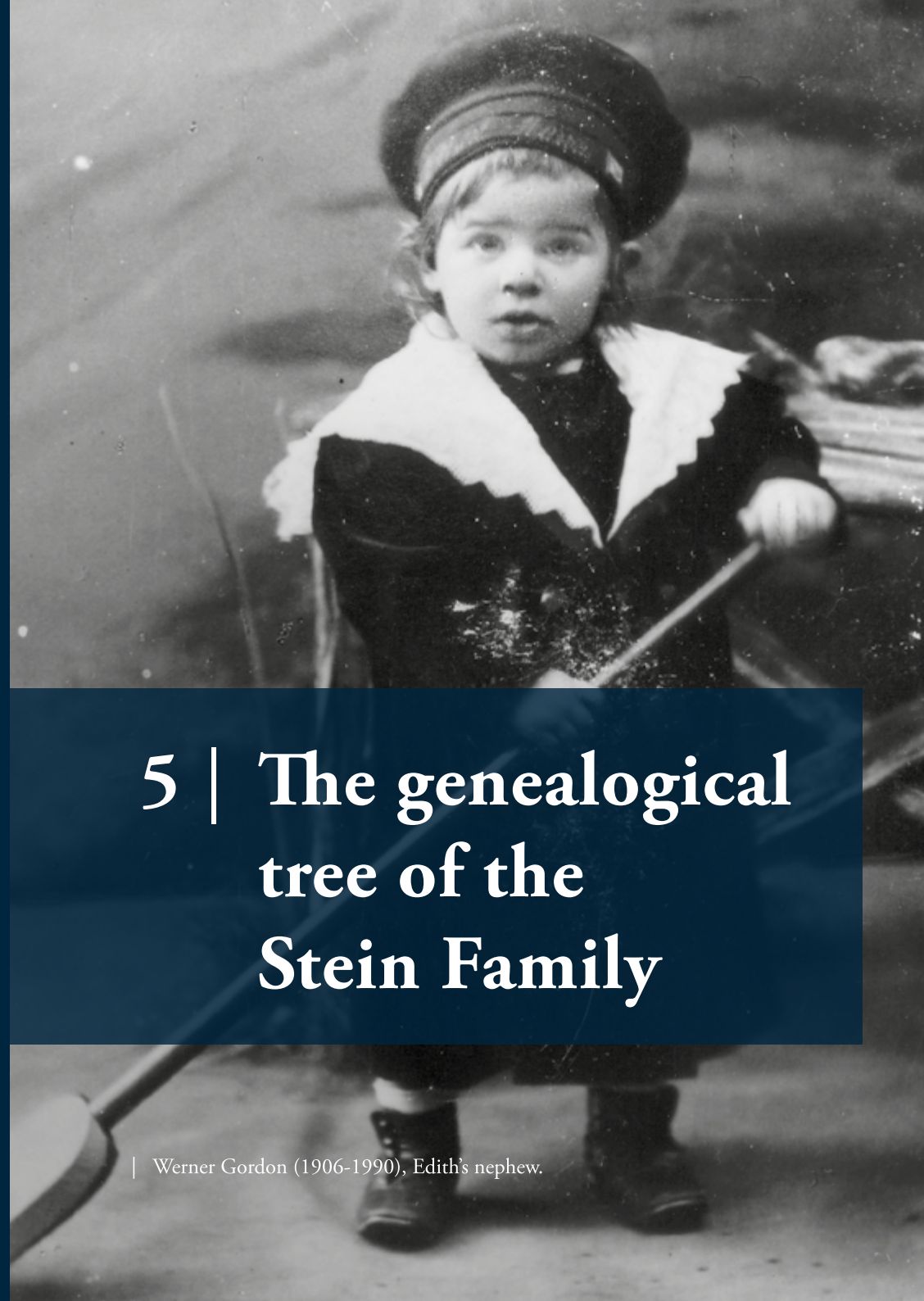
Picture of St. Francis

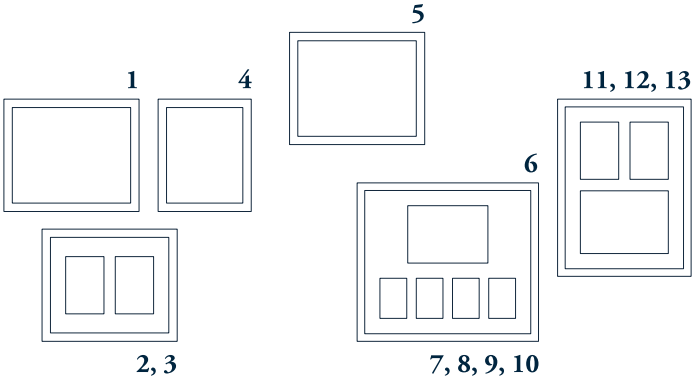
A reproduction of the picture of St Francis (a piece of the fresco by Cimabue from Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi) was bought by prof. Alfreda Poznańska in Assisi during the pilgrimage on the occasion of canonization of Edith Stein in 1998. It is a reference to the real presence of the image of St. Francis in the house at the Michaelisstraße which hung in the living room between the windows, above Edith's desk. Edith mentions it while describing the religious ceremony of her sister Erna's wedding which took place on the 5th of December, 1920.

The parents of Edith Stein - Siegfried and Auguste, come from families with many children, so maintaining the family bones in the house in Michaelisstrasse was a matter of course. Auguste Stein, the owner of the house, created a multi-generational house in which most of her children, Elfriede with her daughter Erika, Arno with his wife Martha, Rosa, Erna and Edith, lived. In 1918 Erna opened her medical practice on the ground floor, which she ran together with her husband after her marriage to Hans Biberstein in 1920. Numerous grandchildren of Auguste were born in this house. Already in 1912 Wolfgang was born - Arno's eldest son, and in the following years Eva, Helmut and Lotte. Then the children of Erna and Hans appeared. In 1921 Susanne was born and one year later her brother Ernst-Ludwig. The family, which lived in the house of the grandmother Auguste, was also visited by the older Gerhard son of Paul and Gertrude, who lived with his parents at Yorckstrasse 16. (today ul. Jemiołowa). Auguste was least seen by Ilse, Werner and Anni - the three children of Else, the eldest daughter and her husband Max Gordon, who lived in Hamburg.

5 | The genealogical tree of the Stein Family

| Werner Gordon (1906-1990), Edith's nephew.





1 | Paul Stein with his wife Gertrude (at the bottom, left) and the family.

2 | Edith hugging her niece Ilse (1904) during her stay with sister Else in Hamburg in 1906. Sitting next to her Else is holding her newborn son, Werner (1906).

3 | Werner Gordon (1906-1990), son of Elsa, Edith's sister.

4 | Elfriede Tworoger, Edith's sister, in the garden behind the house in Michaelisstrasse.

5 | Nieces and nephews of Edith in 1912, from the left: Anni Gordon (1908), Erika Tworoger (1911), Gerhard Stein (1902), Ilse Gordon (1904), Wolfgang Stein (1912) and Werner Gordon (1906).

6 | Arno's children, from the left: Wolfgang (1912), Eva (1915), Helmut (1916) and Lotte (1917).

7 | Wolfgang Stein (1912-2000), son of Arno, Edith's brother.

8 | Eva Stein (1915–1943), daughter of Arno, Edith's brother.

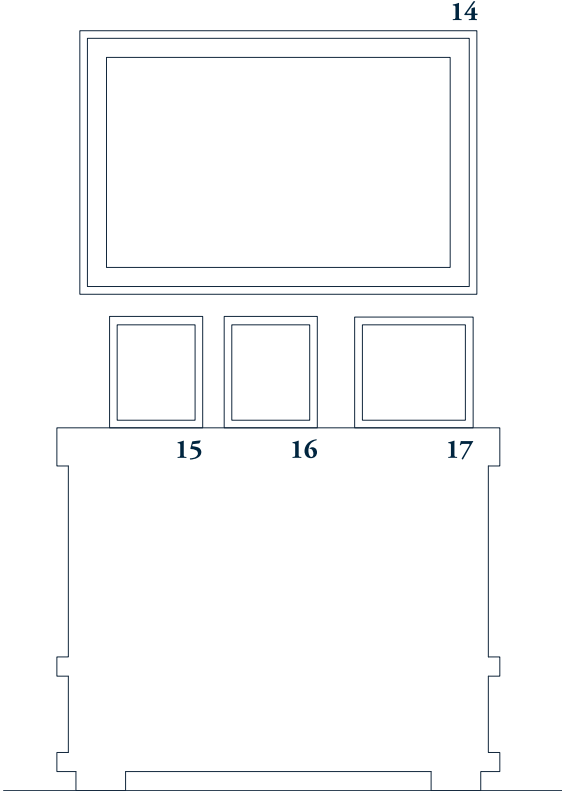
9 | Helmut Stein (1916–1986), son of Arno, Edith's brother.

10 | Lotte Stein (1917), daughter of Arno, Edith's brother.

11 | Hans Biberstein (1889–1965), Erna's husband.

12 | Erna Biberstein, nee Stein, (1890–1978), Edith's sister.

13 | Susanne (1921) and Ernst- Ludwig Biberstein (1922), niece and nephew of Edith.



14 | The genealogical tree of the Family Stein.

15 | Herman Horowitz, Selma's husband.

16 | Selma Horowitz, nee Courant, Augusta Stein's sister.

17 | Edith with Ernst Courant, the son of her cousin Richard Courant, in the apartment at Weissen Stein Street 5 in Göttingen.

Portrait of Edith Stein (opposite the stairs)

A picture painted in 1989 by Michał Bieganski, a member of The Edith Stein Society from the photo taken in 1913 in Göttingen.

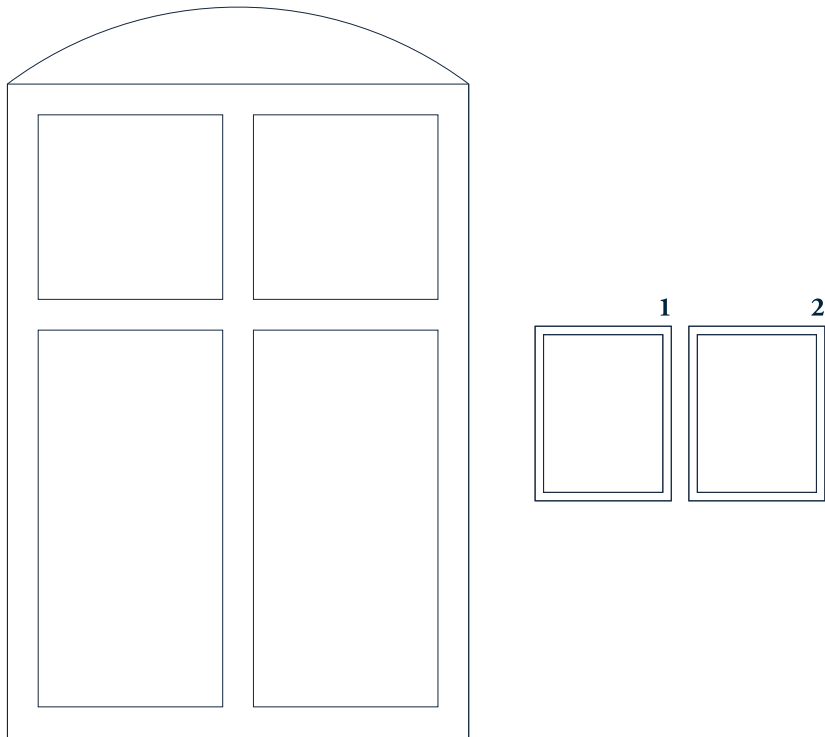
After being baptized, Edith Stein was thinking about joining the Carmelite Order. She held back her decision because of her mother and in obedience to spiritual guides who suggested that she was more needed „in the world”. The dismissal from Munster removed the last obstacle fulfill this desire. On October 14, 1933, she entered the Carmelite Monastery in Cologne. During the celebrations she took the religious name Teresa Benedicta of the Cross. After her mother's death in 1936, Rosa Stein, who also converted to Catholicism, was baptized during her visit to sick Edith in the Cologne hospital. In 1938, Teresa Benedicta of the Cross took perpetual vows. After the events of the Crystal Night (Reichskristallnacht) in November 1938, people of Jewish origin could not feel safe in Germany. On New Year's Eve 1938 Edith was transferred to the Carmelite monastery in Echt, the Netherlands. After a few months she was joined by Rosa. Edith Stein's work on the study of St. John of the Cross (Knowledge of the Cross/Kreuzeswissenschaft) was interrupted by the arrest of Edith and Rosa Stein by the Gestapo on August 2, 1942. Through the transit camps in Amersfoort and Westerbork, the sisters were transported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. There, they died in the gas chamber on August 9, 1942.



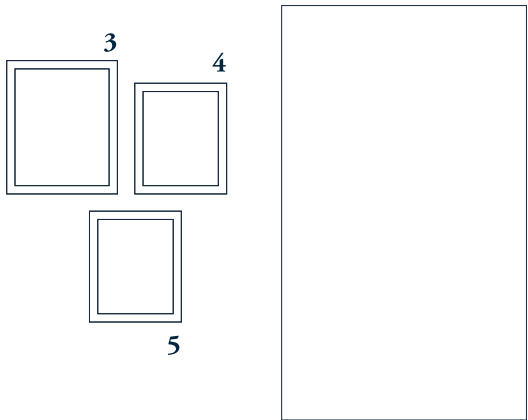
6 | The daughter of the Saint Teresa



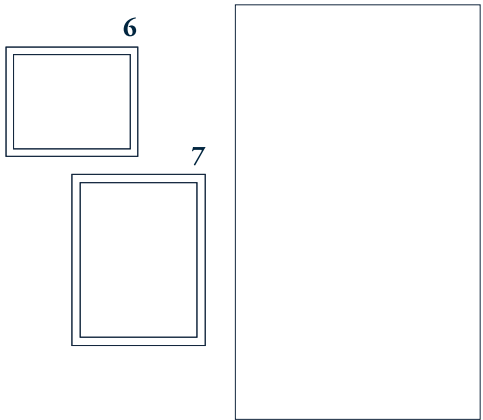
| S. Teresa Benedict from the Cross after her cloth mass in 1934.



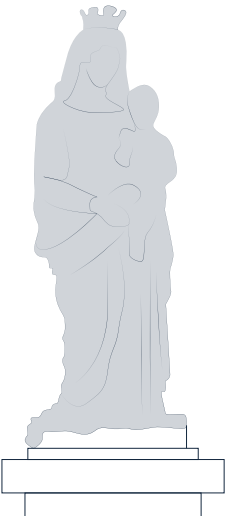
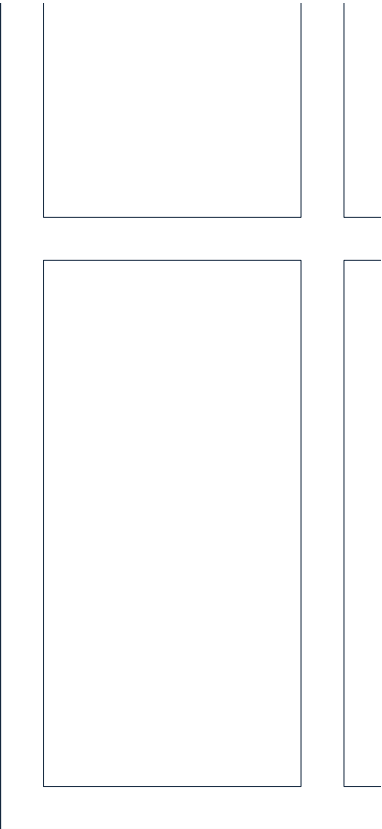
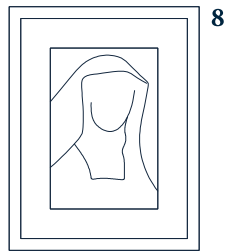
- 1 | Edith Stein in Vienna, May 1931.
- 2 | Letter from Edith Stein written to Pope Pius XI in the first months of 1933, before joining the Carmelite Order.



- 3 | Sr Teresa Benedicta of the Cross as a postulant after the Investiture Ceremony and a solemn High Mass, on April 15, 1934, in Carmel, Cologne.
- 4 | Sr Teresa Benedicta of the Cross on the day of her temporary profession on April 21, 1935 in the garden belonging to the Carmel of Cologne.
- 5 | Sr Teresa Benedicta of the Cross in 1938. The black veil, a symbol of her perpetual profession.



- 6 | S. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross and Rosa Stein in the garden of the Carmelite monastery in Echt.
- 7 | S. Teresa Benedikta of the Cross (at the top, left) in the monastery association in the Carmelite convent in Echt in 1942.



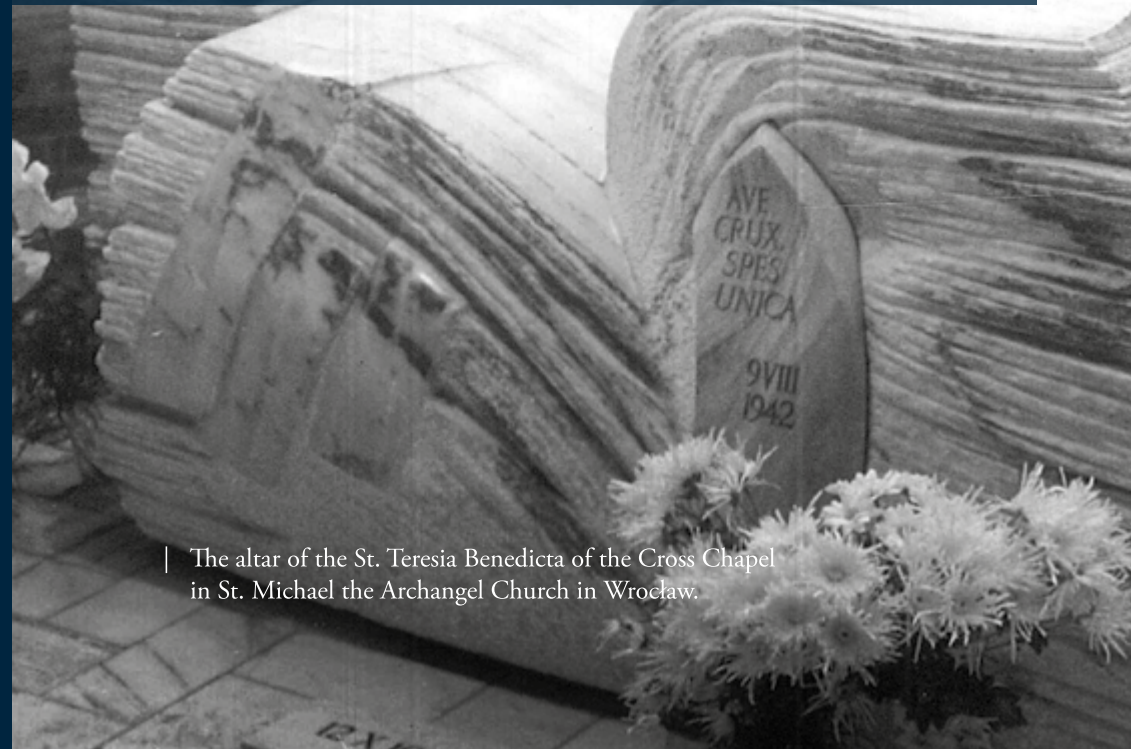
MEMORABILIA

Figure of the Mother of God

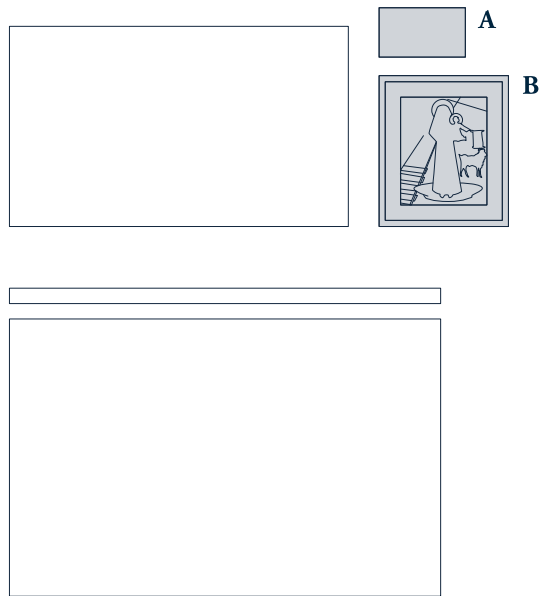
Ceramic figure of the mother of god from the 19/20th century, with a partially preserved wooden pedestal. Comes from a roadside shrine on a hiking trail in the Giant Mountains. It was given to the Society by Professor Alfreda Poznańska.

7 | In the spirit of Catholic-Jewish understanding

After the war, more and more people were interested in the figure of Edith Stein. Associations were established to take her as their patroness. In 1962, Cardinal Joseph Frings, began the process of her beatification. After careful preparation, the trial files were transported to Rome in 1972. On the 1st of May, 1987 at the stadium in Cologne, Pope John Paul II proclaimed the beatification of Edith Stein. At the same time, the beatification became an introduction to the canonization process, which was completed in 1997. The reason for this was a miracle. Two-year-old Teresa Benedicta McCarthy from Boston was close to death when she was hospitalized for severe poisoning in May 1987. The family prayed perseveringly to the blessed patroness of the girl. Little Teresa Benedicta recovered. An independent study carried out in 1997 showed that a miracle had occurred in this case. A year later, on the 11th of October, in Rome, John Paul II proclaimed the canonization of Sister Teresa Benedicta of the Cross. Once again St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross was honored by the Polish Pope on the 1st of October, 1999, when he proclaimed her the Patroness of Europe.



| The altar of the St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross Chapel in St. Michael the Archangel Church in Wrocław.

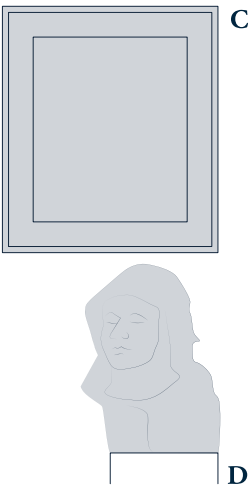


A | Memory of the canonization

A copper plaque made according to the design of prof. Alfreda Poznańska on the occasion of the canonization of Edith Stein on the 11th of October 1998 in Rome.

B | St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross – Servant of the Lord

A picture „Edith Stein - Lord’s Servant” painted by a sister of Teresa Benedicta McCarthy. Teresa Benedicta McCarthy was miraculously healed with Edith Stein’s intercession in 1987. The miracle initiated the process of the canonization of the Teresa Benedicta of the Cross.



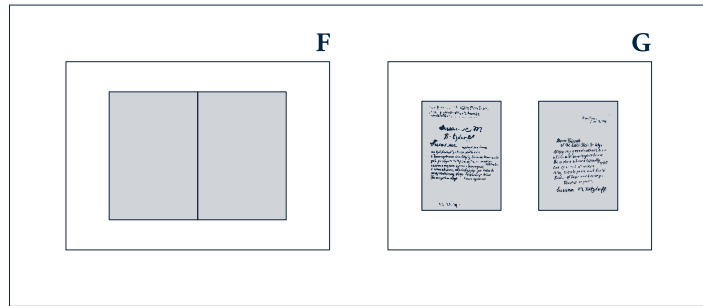
C | Composition at the cross

A picture by the painter Prof. Josef Hałas from 1984 with a gouache technique on paper. The painting took part in the competition „In the name of truth and beauty”, which took place in October 2010 in the Edith-Stein- Haus. The picture is a gift from Ewa Kaczewska.

D | Bust of St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross

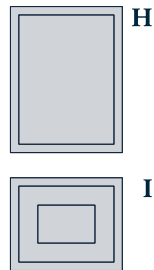
E | Cross (in the corridor)

A cross, which The Edith Stein Society got from prof. Alfreda Poznańska, she restored the historical figure of Christ and attached it to today’s cross.



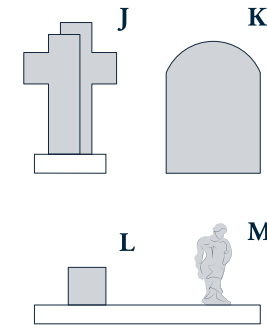
F | Marblebook A prototype of an alter sculpture for the chapel of St Teresa Benedicta of the Cross in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, made by prof. Alfreda Poznańska.

G | Two ceramic letters The Ceramic letters, a souvenir of the visit of Susanne Batzdorff in Wrocław on the 28th of July 1995, who visited the house with her family in which she had lived as the daughter of Erna and Hans Biberstein before the war. The design of the ceramic cards was made by prof. Alfreda Poznańska. The content of the letter was written by the artist, and only the signature was made by Susanne Batzdorff herself.



H | Article The article from a newspaper „Słowo Polskie” (Polish Word) describing the history of the original furniture from the Steins’ house which came back to Wrocław in 2001.

I | Photograph of Susanne Batzdorff in 1995 Susanne Batzdorff signs the ceramic card in the presence of Alfreda Poznańska and Danuta Skraba, June 1995.



J | Miniature of the European Peace Cross and a replica of the nail

A miniature of European Peace Cross (scale 1:10) by Austrian architect Helmut Stroble. The original cross can be found in Patsch in Austria, but its replica has been standing beside the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Wrocław since 2008. The author of its installation dedicated it to the victims of World War II, especially Patroness of Europe Edith Stein - St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross. 365 nails studded into the cross symbolize the idea that every year somebody dies for something which is more important than his/her life.

K | Icon of St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross

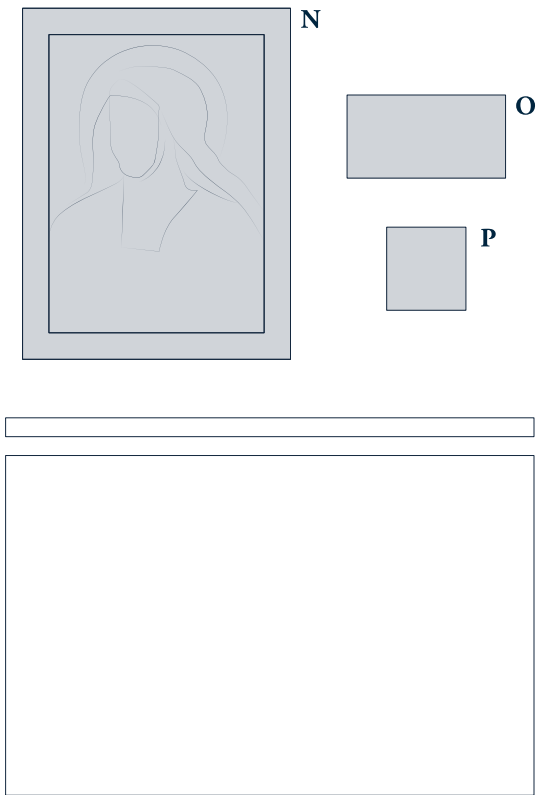
Icon of St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross, painted by Anna Makać. It was donated to the Edith Stein Society in July 2019.

L | Stumbling stone

A replica of „stumbling stone” (germ. Stolperstein), which was embedded into the pavement in front of the Edith Stein House in 2008. The author of the idea of commemorating in this way Holocaust victims was Gunter Demnig. „Memory stones” with the engraved names of people murdered or repressed during World War II are placed in the pavements in front of the victims’ houses. They are to remind about cruel fate of people who lived there and tragically lost their lives at the hands of the Nazis.

M | Sculpture of Edith Stein

A miniature figure of Edith Stein leaning on the star of David as shown on the monument in Cologne, designed by Bert Gerresheim in 1999.



- N | Portrait of the St. Teresa Benedicta of the cross**
A picture of St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross painted in 2012 by Teresa Buczyńska according to the last photo taken in Echt in 1942.
- O | Copper plaque for the memory of the Eucharistic Congress**
A copper plaque made according to the design of prof. Alfreda Poznańska on the occasion of the 46th Eucharistic Congress in Wrocław in 1997.
- P | Copper plaque for the memory of the millennial year**
A copper plaque made according to the design of prof. Alfreda Poznańska on the occasion of the millennium year 2000.



- Two doorbells**
Original electric door bells to the entrance door of the house, dismantled before the refurbishment of the house.

Those, who perished

Edith Stein – St. Teresia Benedicta of the Cross died in the concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau on the same day and in the same way as her sister Rosa Stein. The name Rosa is not often known as a Holocaust victim, although she suffered the same fate as Edith. Two more of her siblings, Elfriede and Paul, and other relatives, Gertrude and Eva, lost their lives in the concentration camp. The absence of gravestones or memorial stones, which would symbolize a place of remembrance, obliges us to remember each individual. A reassurance that the memory of them is not forgotten. The placing of a stone on a gravestone is considered in Judaism as a good deed and the fulfillment of the commandment. The house at Nowowiejska Street 38 is a place where we want to commemorate, by laying a stone, the memory of the inhabitants of the house and their family who, like Edith Stein, died during the Holocaust.

The house 56 years later

Susanne Batzdorff, the niece of Edith Stein, lives in the United States, where she emigrated with her family at the beginning of 1939. She worked in academic libraries. She is the author of books, numerous articles, interviews and many articles about her famous aunt. For her work she received a prize from the American Edith Stein Society, the „Edith Stein Guild” based in New York. The letter contact with Susanne Batzdorff was started by Danuta Skraba, who worked at the restoration and preservation of the Edith Stein House. From Susanne and her brother she received very important information regarding the planning of the renovation and furnishing of the house as well as information about the furnishing of the salon at that time and the distribution of the family members in the rooms. The good relationship with Susanne Batzdorff led to three visits to Wrocław, with her family and relatives, in 1995, 1997 and 2000. During the visits, apart from visits to the places associated with Edith Stein, official meetings were also held with members, sympathisers and invited guests, including politicians from the city of Wrocław.



8 | Those, who perished

| The house 56 years later

| The door of the house of the Stein family at Nowowiejska Street 38.

MEMORABILIA

Memory stones
from Yad Vashem
(in the showcase)

In connection with the idea of the memory stone by Gunter Deminig, Anna Siemienieć brought 2019 stones from the Institute „In Memory of the Martyrs and Heroes of the Holocaust Jad Waszem” in Jerusalem. Each of the six stones is intended to commemorate one of the family members of the Stein family, residents or regular visitors of the house on Michaelis Street who were victims of the Holocaust. They were: Edith Stein (1942), Rosa Stein (1942), Elfriede Tworoger (1942), Paul and Gertrude Stein (1943) and Eva Stein (1943)

TIMELINE

12 X 1891		Born in Breslau.	1932–1933		Lecturer at the German Institute of Scientific Pedagogy.
10 VII 1893		Sudden death of Siegfried Stein on a guesthouse between Frauenwaldau and Goschütz.	IV 1933		Dismissal from position as lecturer at the Institute by government decree under Nazi regime.
12 X 1897		Starting at the Empress Victoria Girls’ School (Viktoriaschule) in Wroclaw.	14 X 1933		Entry into Carmelite monastery of Cologne.
1906-1907		Stay at Sister Else Gordon home in Hamburg (April to March).	15 IV 1934		Clothing ceremony as Sr. Teresia Benedicta a Cruce.
1908-1911		Attended the Oberlyceum of Viktoria School.	21 IV 1935		Temporal vows; profession for three years.
IV 1910		The purchase of a the house at the Michaelis Street 38 by Auguste Stein.	21 IV 1938		Final vows.
11 III 1911		Graduation exam in Wroclaw, passed with honours.	1 V 1938		Ceremony of the veil.
1911-1913		Studies at University in Breslau: German Studies, History, Psychology, Philosophy.	31 XII 1938		Transfer to Carmelite monastery in Echt, Netherlands.
1913-1915		Studies at University in Göttingen : Philosophy, German Studies, History.	1934–1942		Work on her most important books, Finite and Eternal Being, and Science of the Cross, as well as many smaller writing projects.
1914		Nursing course and work at All Saints Hospital (Allerheiligen Krankenhaus) in Wroclaw.	26 VII 1942		Pastoral letter condemning deportation of Jews was read from all pulpits in Dutch Catholic churches.
1915		State Examination in Göttingen, with distinction.	2 VIII 1942		Reprisal: Arrest of all Catholics of Jewish descent, 300 in number, including Edith and Rosa Stein. Transfer to transit camp Amersfoort, then camp Westerbork.
1916		Substitute teaching in Breslau.	7 VIII 1942		Deportation from Westerbork toward the East.
3 VIII 1916		PhD examination in Freiburg, <i>summa cum laude</i> .	9 VIII 1942		Arrival in Auschwitz; gassing in Birkenau.
1916-1918		Assistant to Prof. Edmund Husserl in Freiburg.	1 IV 1962		Opening of the process for the beatification of Edith Stein by Josef Cardinal Frings, Archbishop of Cologne.
1917		On the Problem of Emphaty, Doctoral Dissertation, Halle, 1917; various scholarly writings, unsuccessful attempts to get a university appointment.	9 VIII 1972		Conclusion of the complete diocesan process by Cardinal Höffner at a commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Edith Stein’s death in the Cologne Carmel; subsequent transmittal of all documents to Rome.
1919		Hopeless attempts to habilitate at Göttingen University, Fribourg or Cologne.	1 V 1987		Beatification of Edith Stein by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in Cologne, Germany.
1920-1921		Private philosophical seminar in the living room of the family home at Michaelis Street 38 in Wroclaw.	8 IV 1997		Vatican announced that the pope had officially recognized the miraculous cure of Teresia Benedicta McCarthy, the final step required for canonization of Edith Stein.
1921		Chance reading of the Life of St. Teresa of Avila at the home of her friend, Hedwig Conrad- Martius in Bergzabern; Decision to become a Roman Catholic.	11 X 1998		Announced date for the canonization of Edith Stein by Pope John Paul II in Rome.
1 I 1922		Baptism and first communion in the parish church St. Martin in Bergzabern.	1 X 1999		Announcement of St. Teresia Benedicta of the Cross as co-patron of Europe.
2 II 1922		Confirmation in the private chapel of the Bishop of Speyer.	15 II 2003		Publication of Edith Stein’s letter to Pius XI from April 1933.
1923–1931		Teacher at a girls’ high school and teachers’ training institute of the Dominican nuns of St. Magdalena, Speyer; translations and other writings.			

Since 1995 The Edith Stein Society has been taking care of the house. The Edith Stein Society founded in 1989 by a group of people fascinated by Edith's life and philosophical thought carries out educational and cultural activities studying, cultivating and promoting the spiritual heritage of Edith Stein - St. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross.

The exhibition was organized by The Edith Stein Society as part of „Edith Stein Heritage” cultural program, financed by The “Remembrance and Future” Centre from the grant of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage in Warsaw.

The photographs and archival documents come from the following collections: Edith Stein Archive at the Carmelite monastery in Cologne, Archive of the Wrocław University Library, Archive of the State Archive in Wrocław, Archive of the University of Wrocław, Archive of the Camp Westerbork Museum in Hooghalen, private collections of Marek Garfinkel from Boston, the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, the City Museum of Wrocław, The Edith Stein Society in Wrocław.

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Project and realisation: JAZ+ Architekten



2019