STOLPERSTEIN-VERLEGUNG

Installation of new Stolpersteine
June 29 to July 2, 2025, in Frankfurt am Main,
commemorating victims of National Socialism

Biographies
for the ceremonies on June 29 and 30, 2025

Sunday, June 29 - Unveiling of new Stolpersteine:			
13:00	Nordend	Holzhausenstraße 11	Ernst, Jeanne and Karl **Silberstein**
cancelled / postponed		Eckenheimer Landstr. 9	Simon, Sara and Iwan **Cohn**; Charlotte and Alfred **Idstein**
14:40	Heddernheim	Hadrianstraße 5	Rosa, Dr. Ernst, Lilli, Hans and Maria ‚Marlies' **Meissinger**
15:45	Ostend	Obermainanlage 3	Max Meilech und Mina Mindel **Luftig**
Monday, June 30 – Installation of Stolpersteine by artist Gunter Demnig:			
10:00	Innenstadt	Seilerstraße 16	Abraham, Chane Hanna and Karl Joseph **Pohorille**
10:50	Altstadt	Battonnstraße 62	Jakob, Pessia Chaja Clara, Naftali Heinrich and Markus Paul **Fischer**
11:30	Nordend	Elkenbachstraße 2	Amelie, Bettina, Selma and Julie **Rosenthal**
13:45	Ostend	Hölderlinstraße 16	Isak Wolf, Salome and Max **Pohorille**
14:20	Ostend	Mousonstraße 3	Berthold, Minna and Dieter-Werner **Eger**; Mathilde **Homburger**

The updated schedule for all four days can be found under:
https://www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de/en/news

Nordend
Holzhausenstraße 11

Ernst Silberstein
Date of birth: 19.6.1879
Escape: 24.12.1938 USA

Karl Silberstein
Date of birth: 10.9.1915
Escape: 5.12.1936 USA

Jeanne Silberstein,
née Schwab
Date of birth: 5.10.1887
Escape: 24.12.1938 USA

Jeanne and Ernst Silberstein.

Ernst Silberstein was born in Schweinfurt. His father, Abraham Silberstein, died in 1880 when Ernst was less than a year old. Ernst grew up with his mother, Karolina, née Frank, who lived in Würzburg until her death in 1925. He became a merchant by profession.

On October 16, 1910, he married Jeanne Schwab in Metz. She was born there as the daughter of Moise and Lina Schwab, née Hecht. Her father came from Lorraine, her mother from Meisenheim in Rhineland-Palatinate.

On November 20, 1911, Kurt, the first of the couple's two sons, was born in Mannheim. The family moved from Mannheim to Frankfurt in September 1912 and initially lived at Cronberger Straße 20. Ernst Silberstein was a representative and co-owner of the company “Gebr. Feibel, Waffen u. Munition” at Taunusstraße 40.

In April 1914, the family moved to Leerbachstraße 89 for a short time and then to Offenbach am Main in the same year, where they lived at Frankfurter Straße 4. Their son Karl was born there the following year.

Karl Silberstein attended elementary school in Offenbach and later the Oberrealschule (secondary school). He had to leave school in 1931 because the growing anti-Semitism at that time made it impossible for him to stay, as he stated after the war. He went to Frankfurt and began a commercial apprenticeship at the shoe company “Patos,” which he successfully completed in 1933. He was then taken on by the company and rose to become assistant to the operations manager.

In October 1932, Ernst, Jeanne, and Karl Silberstein moved from Offenbach to Frankfurt, where they settled at Holzhausenstraße 11. Their son Kurt Silberstein remained in Offenbach, where he also completed a commercial apprenticeship. Ernst Silberstein now ran an agency for footwear and leather goods.

After the Nazis came to power, the family moved to Parkstraße 9 in April 1934 and then to Leerbachstraße 26 in 1935. On March 31, 1936, Ernst Silberstein was forced to give up his business.

Karl Silberstein.

In 1936, his son Kurt Silberstein was the first to flee Germany. He went to Uruguay and married Maria Renata Werner in Montevideo, who was from Lutzlow in the Uckermark region.

Karl Silberstein also decided to flee. After stopovers in Brussels and London, he was able to board the SS Britannic in Southampton and sail to the US in December 1936. On December 13, 1936, he arrived in New York, where he stayed with his uncle, his mother's brother.

Karl initially settled in New York, where he kept his head above water with menial jobs such as selling hot dogs. There he met Helen Hochstadter, who had fled to the USA in 1934 as Helene Hochstädter from Lampertheim. They married on March 25, 1939.

Ernest Steen (Ernst Silberstein).

After both sons had left Germany, Ernst and Jeanne Silberstein moved to Berlin. On December 24, 1938, they were able to leave Germany and enter the United States from Rotterdam on the SS Noordam. On January 1, 1939, they arrived in New York to join their son Karl. There they were also reunited with their second son, Kurt. He had traveled to New York in November 1938 with his wife on a visitor's visa via Venezuela to join his brother Karl.

In 1941, Ernst and Jeanne Silberstein moved to St. Louis, Missouri, together with Karl and his wife Helen. There, Ernst Silberstein found work again as a sales representative in the shoe industry. He died of pneumonia on February 26, 1948. Jeanne survived him by almost ten years. She worked in an exclusive women's fashion store. She died on November 22, 1957, in St. Petersburg, Florida. Like her husband, she was buried at the United Hebrew Cemetery in University City near St. Louis.

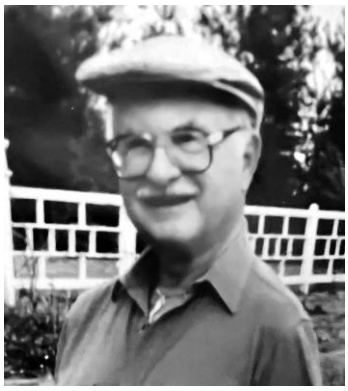
Their son Kurt changed his name to Raul Saenz and lived with his family in Colombia. He had two daughters (Graciela Renate in 1941 and Gloria Inez in 1942) and four grandchildren with his wife Maria Renata. Raul Saenz died in Miami in 1984.

Karl Silberstein took the name Charles Steen in the US and pursued a career in the shoe industry. In St. Louis, he joined the Wohl Shoe Company. Over the years, he rose to become vice president of the company and worked internationally in countries including Italy, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. He had two children with his wife Helen: Marian, born in 1943, and Jim,

Helen and Charles Steen (Silberstein).

born in 1946, five grandchildren and, to date, six great-grandchildren. To all of them, he was “Papa Charlie.” Stolpersteine in Lampertheim commemorate his wife Helene Hochstädter and her family.

Charles Steen died on December 13, 1996, in St. Louis – exactly 60 years after his arrival in the United States.



Charles Steen in St. Louis, around 1990.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Charles Steen's daughter Marian Steen (St. Louis, USA) and Luise Mehl (Offenbach). They were financed by Bianca Boysen and Christian Steinle.

cancelled / postponed

Nordend
Eckenheimer Landstraße 9

Simon Cohn
Date of birth: 1.11.1865
Deportation: 15.9.1942 Theresienstadt
Date of death: 30.10.1942

Sara Cohn, née Sulzbach
Date of birth: 9.12.1871
Date of death: 5.8.1937

Charlotte Idstein, née Cohn
Date of birth: 29.5.1904
Escape: 1939 England

Alfred Idstein
Date of birth: 13.6.1935
Escape: 1938 ‘Kindertransport’ Belgium

Iwan Yitshak Cohn
Date of birth: 30.4.1911
Escape: 1938 Belgium, France, Italy
Interned, forced labor: Camp de Gurs, France

Simon Cohn was born in Frankfurt, the second child of teacher Moses Jesaias Cohn from Altona and Rosa, née Schwab. He was married to Sara Cohn, née Sulzbach, who also came from Frankfurt, the daughter of the Judaist Abraham Sulzbach (1838-1925), who taught at the Israelite Realschule in Frankfurt, and his wife Charlotte, née Glauburg. When Simon and Sara Cohn were married on March 14, 1902, they lived at Königswarterstraße 11. They had four children: Rosel, Charlotte, Moses Yeshaya (who died at the age of 10), and Iwan Yitshak.

Together with his brother, Simon Cohn founded and ran a linen business at Börnestraße 52, where he also lived with his family until 1933. In that year, he moved to an apartment at Eckenheimer Landstraße 9. The Cohn family belonged to the orthodox “Israelitischen Religionsgesellschaft” ("Khal Adat Yeschurun") in the tradition of Samson Raphael Hirsch.

Sara and Simon Cohn (middle) with their daughters Charlotte (right) and Rosel (left), 1920s.

Their daughter Charlotte was born in Frankfurt, attended the Samson Raphael Hirsch-Schule. From 1922 to 1924, she was trained at “D. Becker & Co.,” a company for trading and disposing of technical chemicals at Schwedlerstraße 5 and worked from 1924 to 1925 at the metal and chemicals company “Altheimer, Speyer & Co.” in Gärtnerweg 50, then at the cloth store Ferdinand Freudenstein in Kaiserstrasse 74, and from 1930 to 1934 at her father's business. She was also active in the Orthodox Jewish youth association Esra. In 1934, she married Ludwig Max (Eliezer) Idstein, who was born in Bad Homburg in 1894. Charlotte and Ludwig lived in Bad Homburg, near Ludwig's parents. In 1935, their only son Alfred was born in Frankfurt. Ludwig Idstein passed away of a brain tumor on November 19, 1937, and was buried in Bad Homburg.

Ludwig Max, Charlotte and Alfred Idstein in Bad Homburg.

Charlotte's brother Iwan also grew up in Frankfurt and completed a commercial apprenticeship. From 1934 to 1937, he operated an agency for toiletries for the “G. Oppenheimer” company and for women’s belts, working from the family home at Eckenheimer Landstraße 9.

Sara Cohn died on August 5, 1937, and is buried in the "Khal Adat Yeschurun" cemetery in Frankfurt am Main. The widowed daughter Charlotte, along with her two-and-a-half-year-old son, moved to Frankfurt to live with her elderly father. She assisted him with the household and his business, which had been impacted by restrictions imposed by Nazi policy. In August 1938, she purchased a Singer sewing machine to support her family by doing sewing work. For young Alfred, Simon Cohn became a fatherly figure who deeply influenced him.

Iwan Cohn around 1937.

Shortly before, in April 1938, Iwan Cohn was the first to decide to flee and managed to escape to Brussels.

During the November Pogroms in 1938, rioters broke into the Cohns' house, destroyed furniture, and threw books, blankets, and other items out the window into the street. During one of their visits to her parents-in-law in Bad Homburg, Charlotte and Alfred passed by the destroyed synagogue in Bad Homburg on the tram. The three-year-old Alfred cried out, “Our beautiful synagogue used to stand here. Bad people destroyed it”. His mother quickly put her hand over his mouth. Shortly after, on January 1, 1939, Simon Cohn had to close his business for good.

Charlotte Idstein tried unsuccessfully to obtain a joint exit visa for herself and her son. She therefore decided to send Alfred to Belgium on a Kindertransport at the end of 1938. She was able to accompany him on the train to Cologne With a heavy heart, she left Alfred on the train to continue his journey alone, without saying "Goodbye"; she was afraid of the reaction of the three-and-a-half-year-old boy.

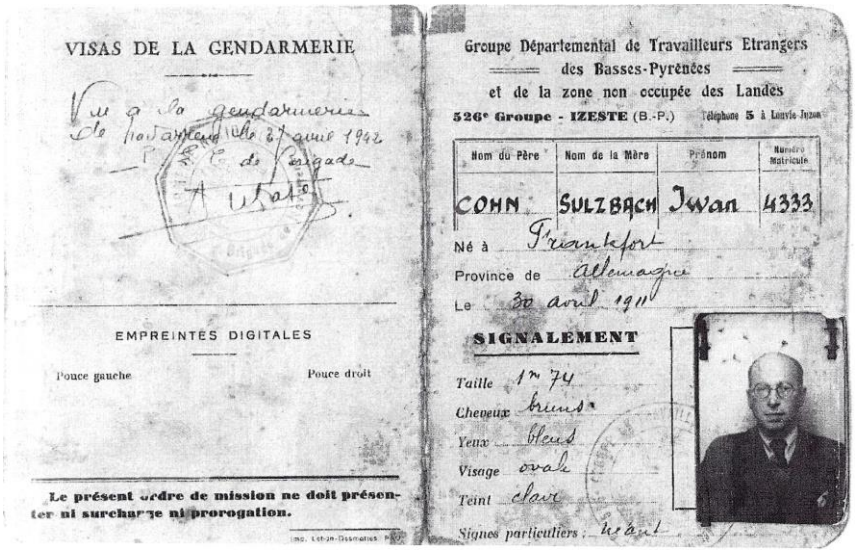
He arrived in Brussels, and with the help of his uncle Iwan, Alfred was taken to the Rothschild family, who embraced him as their own child. He grew up in a loving atmosphere alongside their four children, spending most of his time with their slightly older daughter, Jacqueline. Alfred had to learn French. During the Holocaust years, Alfred and Jacqueline lived partly in a Jewish orphanage in Brussels. When the family's safety was threatened, they organized alternative hiding places for the two kids: in a village outside Brussels, at a Catholic boarding school, and at monasteries.

Alfred Idstein and Jacqueline Rothschild, Brüssel 1942.

In April 1939, his mother escaped to England, leaving her father, Simon Cohn, behind in Frankfurt. Upon her arrival, she found work as a home servant in Manchester. On December 20, 1943, she married Anselm Cahn, a widower who had also fled Germany and brought his 14-year-old daughter, Esther, with him. For six long years, Charlotte endured the pain of being separated from her only child, rarely receiving letters with minimal information. Despite her efforts, Charlotte was unsuccessful in keeping in touch with him. She didn't even know whether he still spoke German, which would have helped their communication.

Simon, a man over 70 years old, was left alone in Frankfurt; his three children were far away from him: Rosel in Palestine, Charlotte in England, and Iwan was hiding throughout Europe. On April 26, 1939, he was forced to move to Gaußstraße 20, a “ghetto house” where anti-Semitic victims had to live before their deportation. On September 15, 1942, Simon Cohn was deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto, where he was murdered on October 30, 1942.

Meanwhile, his son Iwan Cohn was fleeing from the Nazis. In September 1939, he was arrested in Brussels as an enemy alien and transferred to the Gurs internment camp in France (Camp de Gurs). When the Vichy regime took power, the camp was transformed into a detention center for Jews who were not French citizens, subjecting them to forced labor. In April 1942, he was assigned to the GTE 526 forced labor group in Izeste. While working as a forced laborer, he was injured in a traffic accident and hospitalized for several weeks. In September 1942, during his recovery, he discovered that he was on a deportation list to the East. Fearing for his safety, he escaped and hid on a farm near Nay. He attempted unsuccessfully to flee to Spain.


VISAS DE LA GENDARMERIE

EMPREINTES DIGITALES

Pouce gauche Pouce droit

Le présent ordre de mission ne doit présenter ni surcharge ni prorogation.

Groupe Départemental de Travailleurs Etrangers des Basses-Pyrénées et de la zone non occupée des Landes

526e Groupe - IZESTE (B.-P.)

Nom du Père	Nom de la Mère	Prénom	Numéro Matricule
COHN	SULZBACH	Iwan	4333

Né à Frankfort

Province de Allemagne

Le 30 avril 1911

SIGNALEMENT

Taille 1m74

Cheveux bruns

Yeux bleus

Visage ovale

Teint clair

Signes particuliers : néant

Iwan Cohn's identification card as forced labourer of the 526. „Groupe Départemental de Travailleur Etrangers", 1942.

Iwan Cohn managed to obtain forged identity papers and travelled to Toulouse, hoping to continue on to Switzerland from there, but he was denied entry. In the summer of 1943, he arrived in Savoie, near the Swiss-Italian border. He crossed the Alps into Italy, believing the country was safe following Italy's surrender to the Allied forces. Unfortunately, his hopes were shattered when he discovered that German forces had already invaded. He hid in Rome, frequently changing his hiding locations, until the Allied forces entered the city in June 1944.

In 1945, Iwan Cohn immigrated to Israel. He married Rebekka, and they had three children: Sarah, Shimon, and Eli. and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He passed away in 1997, at the age of 86, and was buried in Bnei Brak.

Alfred Idstein survived for nearly six years in hidings in Belgium. Finally, in May 1945, he travelled by military flight to London, where he was reunited with his mother. He joined his mother's new family in Manchester: Anselm Cahn and Esther. In England, he had to learn his third language, English, and began attending school. Alfred's step-sister Esther was very friendly; they played together, and she inspired his love of classical music. His stepfather, Anselm Cahn, loved him as his own son and took him to the synagogue. Anselm passed away on November 28, 1947, just a few months before Alfred's Bar Mitzvah.

In March 1949, Charlotte Cahn and Alfred immigrated to Israel. They initially lived with her sister Rosel in Kiriat Shmuel, near Haifa, before moving into their own home. Charlotte worked as a seamstress at Kfar Hanoar Hadati. Alfred had to learn his fourth language, Hebrew, and continued his schooling in Haifa and Tel Aviv. In 1954, he changed his name to **Shlomo Deshen**. In Hebrew "Deshen" means the ashes that remain after the burnt offering in the Jewish Temple in ancient Jerusalem. He felt as a residue of the Holocaust victims. He studied sociology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and became an internationally renowned professor of sociology and anthropology at

Alfred Idstein, Anselm Cahn, Charlotte and Esther, Manchester 1947.

Tel Aviv University. He married Hilda Goldberg and had five children: Ezri (Eliezer), Elisha, Hillel, Gavriel, and Efrat. His mother moved to be closer to his family in Jerusalem and Kfar Sava.

Charlotte Cohn-Idstein-Cahn passed away in 1994 at the age of 90. Shlomo Deshen passed away in 2020 at the age of 85. Both are buried in Kfar Sava.

Charlotte Idstein's sister-in-law Therese Idstein and her mother-in-law Franziska Idstein were both murdered in the Shoah: Therese on June 11, 1942, in the Sobibor extermination camp, Franziska on September 18, 1942, in the Theresienstadt ghetto. They are commemorated by a plaque at the memorial site on Elisabethenstraße in Bad Homburg.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Ezri Deshen (Israel), son of Shlomo Deshen (Alfred Idstein), and Jan Kutscher. They were financed by Sabine Hinzmann, Isabel Karl, and Stefan Euler.

Heddernheim
Hadrianstraße 5

Rosa Meissinger, née Oppenheimer
Date of birth: 13.8.1885
Hidden in southern Germany
Survived with help

Dr. Ernst Meissinger
Date of birth: 5.3.1910
Conscripted into Wehrmacht: Febr. 1940
Date of death: 11.6.1940 Bouilly/Marne

Lilli Meissinger
Date of birth: 14.4.1915
Survived with help

Hans Meissinger
Date of birth: 25.11.1918
Survived with help

Maria "Marlies" Meissinger
Date of birth: 27.7.1920
Survived with help


Rosa Meissinger, 1940's.

Rosa Meissinger grew up in Nieder-Mockstadt near Friedberg as the daughter of cattle and fruit wholesaler Seligmann Oppenheimer and his wife Fanny Oppenheimer, née Bergen, in a strictly Orthodox Jewish family. Rosa wanted to break away from her Orthodox upbringing and went to Frankfurt, where she trained as a nurse. In 1909, she married Karl August Meissinger (born in 1883 in Gießen). Her parents disowned her because she had married a non-Jew. Dr. Karl August Meissinger had a doctorate in Protestant theology and, from 1906, was assistant to a church historian in Strasbourg. They had four children: Ernst, Lilli Friederike, Hans Friedrich, and Maria Felicitas, known as "Marlies." They were all baptized as Protestants. After World War I, the family moved to Frankfurt. From around 1920, they lived at Blumenstraße 12 and, from around 1928, at Fuchshohl 49 in the newly constructed Höhenblick settlement.

After about 20 years, the marriage broke up and Karl August left his wife and children in 1929. He wanted a divorce, but Rosa did not grant it because she had to provide for the children. However, based on the Nuremberg Laws, he was able to obtain a divorce in 1938. In the fall of 1934, the family moved without their father to a much smaller rented apartment at Hadrianstraße 5.

Ernst Meissinger attended the Kaiser-Friedrich-Gymnasium (now Heinrich-von-Gagern-Gymnasium) until he graduated in 1928 and began studying German language and literature, history, and geography in Frankfurt, graduating with a doctorate in geography in 1934. In 1930, he joined the Frankfurt section of the German Alpine Club (DAV), where he became an active member and provisional chairman of the newly founded Student Association of the DAV. He gave lectures and organized tours and courses. His brother Hans attended the Lessing Gymnasium in Frankfurt, and his sister Marlies attended the Elisabethenschule.

Although baptized as Protestants, Ernst Meissinger and his siblings were considered “half-Jews” by the National Socialists and were subjected to increasing discrimination after the Nazis came to power. In 1933, associations began to take action against their Jewish members. When the Frankfurt section leader of the Alpine Club, Rudolf Seng, learned that Ernst Meissinger had a mother of Jewish descent, he pushed for his expulsion. Ernst Meissinger was expelled from the German Alpine Club at the end of 1935 as a “non-Aryan.”

Ernst, Lilli, Hans and Marlies Meissinger, 1930‘s.

His brother Hans was able to remain at the Lessing Gymnasium until he graduated in 1937 but was excluded from school sports and cultural activities. His sister Marlies was forced to leave the Elisabethenschule before graduating.

Ernst Meissinger.

After completing his studies, Ernst Meissinger worked as a teacher, initially at the Philanthropin, the school of the Jewish community. As a “first-degree Mischling" (half-Jew), he was denied access to public, non-Jewish schools. In 1937, he therefore moved to Berlin to teach at the private Jewish Leonore Goldschmidt School.

Lilli Meissinger worked as a nanny from 1937, first in Frankfurt, then in Höhn in the Westerwald. In March 1938, Rosa Meissinger and her children Hans and Marlies also moved to Berlin under pressure from the circumstances, and Lilli followed. Hans was able to begin studying mechanical engineering there. Marlies became a student at the Jewish Leonore Goldschmidt School in Berlin, where her brother taught. In 1938 and 1939, the family tried to prepare their escape from Germany, but their efforts to obtain visas for the US were unsuccessful.

After the outbreak of the Second World War, Ernst Meissinger was drafted into the Wehrmacht in February 1940. He died just a few months later in France in Oinezy near Bouilly/Marne. His grave is in the war cemetery in Noyers-Pont-Maugis.

Hans Meissinger was also drafted into the Wehrmacht but was declared “unworthy for military service” in April 1940 because of his Jewish mother and was discharged. With the help of his professor, he was able to complete his studies in Berlin and even found employment at the “Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt” (Aviation Research Center).

The war years in Berlin were extremely difficult for the entire family. Rosa Meissinger was increasingly at risk of being arrested and deported to the extermination camps in the East. She had to hide repeatedly to escape deportation. In 1942, she was informed of her imminent deportation. Together with Lilli and with the support of Karl August Meissinger, she went into hiding in Stuttgart and Munich. She traveled with a postal ID card that did not have a "J" marked on it and, as the Jewish spouse in a so-called "privileged mixed marriage," did not have to wear a star of David. After their apartment was bombed and rendered uninhabitable, the family moved several times within Berlin and hid in various places. At the end of 1944, Marlies and Rosa went to Bad Saulgau and hid in Altshausen Castle, where they, along with other Jews, were protected by the Duke of Württemberg.

They were liberated on April 22, 1945. After spending time in a displaced persons camp in Degerloch, the family emigrated to the US in February 1947. At first, they all lived in New York City. Rosa Meissinger then moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to live with her sister Lilli Oppenheimer, but later returned to New York, where she died on October 6, 1954.

Maria Meissinger studied in Philadelphia and New York City. Her marriage to Robert Breitinger, with whom she had four sons, took her to New Jersey. She taught foreign languages until she was 80. She died on May 10, 2009.

Lilli Meissinger initially remained in New York City. In 1962, she moved to Blonay (Switzerland) near Lake Geneva to pursue her career as an artist. She died on September 17, 2003.

Hans Meissinger also remained in New York at first. In 1949, he married Hannah Gerber from Frankfurt and moved to Los Angeles in 1955. The couple had a daughter, Joyce. Hans Meissinger worked as an aerospace engineer for various aviation companies in California. He died on February 12, 2009.

The Meissingers felt extremely lucky to have survived the antisemitic persecution in Germany. There were many situations where they were given protection, early warning about deportations, and hiding places by anti-Nazi friends and neighbors. Rosa lost a sister, a niece, her niece's husband, and their three children, who were murdered in the Shoah.

The Stolpersteine were initiated and financed by the Frankfurt section of the Deutscher Alpenverein (German Alpine Club).

Deutscher Alpenverein, Sektion Frankfurt – Spurensuche – Ernst Meissinger:
https://spurensuche.dav-frankfurtmain.de/de/biografien/details/meissinger-ernst.html

Ostend
Obermainanlage 3

Max Meilech Luftig
Date of birth: 19.3.1884
Escape: 1939 France
Deportation: Drancy transit camp, 7.10.1943 Auschwitz
Date of death: 12.10.1943

Mina Mindel Luftig, née Kukurudz
Date of birth: 1.1.1888
Escape: 1939 France
Deportation: Drancy transit camp, 7.10.1943 Auschwitz
Date of death: 1210.1943

Max Luftig was born in Trzebinia (Poland), near Krakow, and was a Polish citizen. His wife Mina was born in Krakow. Their daughter Elsa (Else) was born on July 21, 1913, in Krakow.

Before 1919, the family moved to Frankfurt. The first entry in the 1920 Frankfurt address book reads: “Textile goods wholesale” at Zeil 22, with the residential address listed as Kleine Obermainstraße 12. Max Luftig ran the textile wholesale and manufacturing company “Webeli” together with Nathan Rothschild and Manfred Rosenbaum, which produced and sold linen for civil servants. The corresponding entries can still be found until 1932. From 1933 onwards, the family's residential address is listed as Obermainanlage 3. Max and Mina Luftig moved into their own house here. The business address was now Zeil 23. Under the name “Max Luftig und & Co.,” the company operated at this address with about 30 employees, doing contract work for department stores. The business had been registered in the commercial register as a general partnership under the names of Max Luftig and Nathan Rothschild since March 10, 1934. The family had a good income and lived in upper-class circumstances.

In 1932, their daughter Else moved to France, where she married and took the name Krieger. She and her husband had two children, Henry and Blanche.

After 1933, Max Luftig was initially able to continue running his company, albeit with restrictions and financial losses. His business partners fled Germany in the following years.

At the end of 1937, the family was forced to sell their house at Obermainanlage 3 and move to an apartment at Bleichstraße 5.

On December 31, 1938, the company was forcibly deregistered and on July 6, 1939, it was deleted from the commercial register. Friedrich Reichard, a former employee, took over the inventory and machinery. In the compensation proceedings after the war, his daughter Else described the incident with the words, “He knew exactly when he took over that my father was wanted by the Gestapo and shamelessly exploited the situation.” Max Luftig apparently managed to transfer some financial resources to Strasbourg, which led to a complaint of “tax evasion.”

Mina and Max Luftig were forced to flee to their daughter Else in France without their possessions. When France was occupied by the German Wehrmacht, Mina and Max Luftig were caught up in the persecution. From 1941 onwards, the couple faced a life of deprivation and illegality in France. Together with their daughter's family, they hid in the initially unoccupied part of France, first in Pau, later in Nice, until they were finally arrested and deported via the Drancy transit camp on transport no. 60 on October 7, 1943, to the Auschwitz extermination camp, where they were murdered.

Their daughter Else survived in hiding with her two children until liberation in September 1944. According to the compensation file, she had been living in Israel since 1964, where she remarried and took the name Österreicher.

The stumbling stones were initiated and financed by Barbara Schmeel, whose husband is a great-nephew of Mina Luftig.

Innenstadt
Seilerstraße 18 (formerly 16)

Abraham Adolf Pohorille
Date of birth: 4.5.1893
Arrest: 9.9.1939, Frankfurt,
16.10.1939, Buchenwald concentration camp
Date of death: 6.4.1941, Buchenwald concentration camp

Chane Hanna Pohorille,
née Flamm-Wolfsthal
Date of birth: July 9.7.1896
Deportation: 1942 “to the East”
Date of death: unknown

Karl Joseph “Kurt” Pohorille
Date of birth: 26.10.1923
Escape: 1939 England

Abraham Adolf Aba Pohorille was born in Romaszówka in what was then the Austrian crown land of Galicia, now Ukraine, the son of Isak Wolf Pohorille and his wife Salome, née Führer (also Förster). He had five siblings: Klara Pessia Chaja (1890-1942), Moses Leib (1896-1899), who died as a child, Szyfra (born 1901), Markus Michael “Max” (1907-1973) and Sarah Leah “Leonie” (1891-1951).

He attended secondary school in the provincial capital of Tarnopol until the sixth grade. In 1914, he moved to Frankfurt with his family. His father, Isak Wolf Pohorille, opened a “credit store for goods, furniture, and furnishings” at Seilerstraße 1.

During World War I, he served as a paymaster in the Austrian army. After the war, the family remained in Frankfurt, where they continued to live at Seilerstraße 1. They all now had Polish citizenship. Abraham Pohorille initially worked in his father's furniture store until 1922.

In 1921, he married Chane Hanna Flamm-Wolfsthal, known as “Buzzia,” in Frankfurt. She came from Kocinbinczyky (Kotsyubinsky), also in the Ternopil region of Galicia. Her parents were Jakob Flamm (born in 1850 in Kocinbinczyky, died in 1929 in Frankfurt) and Chawe Chaya “Malka” Flamm, née Wolfsthal (born in 1867 in Husyatin, died in 1930 in Frankfurt). She had two siblings, Markus and Soffie. The couple moved into an apartment at Seilerstraße 23, where their only son, Karl Josef, also known as “Kurt,” was born in 1923.

From 1923 to 1924, Abraham Pohorille ran his own clothing store and probably also traded in gold and silver at Töngesgasse 42. From 1925 to 1926, he ran his own movie theater in Offenbach. From

1926, he worked as a sales representative for Torpedo typewriters for the Merz-Werke company based in Frankfurt-Rödelheim and took over as general agent for Czechoslovakia for the company in 1930.

As of 1930, Karl Joseph Pohorille went to the elementary school of the Philanthropin.

Around 1931, the family moved for a short time to the second floor of the house at Hölderlinstraße 16, where Abraham's parents Isak and Salome also lived on the first floor. From 1932 or 1933, they lived again in Seilerstraße, this time on the second floor of number 16 (today number 18).

On March 1, 1934, Abraham Pohorille was dismissed from the Merz factory because of his Jewish ancestry. The letter of dismissal stated: "... due to the political situation." He was forced to earn a small additional income and use up all his savings.

Due to anti-Jewish rental laws, the family was forced to move to Seumestraße 6 on April 1, 1939. Abraham Pohorille's parents also had to move in with them. It was a so-called "ghetto house," where Jews were forced to live in cramped quarters. They decided to flee Germany and applied for permission to take their belongings with them on June 11, 1939.

Their son Karl Joseph was able to escape to England in 1939 at the age of 16. He was helped by his uncle (on both his mother's and father's side), Markus Flamm. Markus was expelled from Germany with his family in 1939 and was able to take his nephew with him to England. Of the two moving boxes sent for Karl Joseph, only one reached him – and it had been looted.

However, his parents' efforts to leave the country were abruptly interrupted. As the family was unable to comply with a police order to leave the Reich by July 10, 1939, Abraham Pohorille was taken into "protective custody" by the Frankfurt Gestapo on September 9, 1939. On October 16, he was taken to the Buchenwald concentration camp and interned there with the designation "protective custody, political Jew" and prisoner number 10431/3610.

While her husband was imprisoned in Buchenwald, Chane Hanna Pohorille continued to try to get them out of the country. In 1940, she again submitted a detailed list of the belongings she and her husband wanted to take with them, including a "prayer shawl with straps" and an "H-type Torpedo bicycle."

However, these efforts came too late for her husband. He died on April 6, 1941, under the inhumane conditions prevailing in Buchenwald. The official cause of death was given as "heart failure, collapse." There is a gravestone for him in the old Jewish cemetery on Rat-Beil-Straße in Frankfurt.

From the 1942 address book onwards, no Jewish residents are listed at Seumestraße 6. Chane Hanna Pohorille was officially deregistered as "moved to unknown" on May 24, 1942. On that day, the fifth mass transport with 930 people left Frankfurt heading east. No deportation lists from this transport have survived. It is highly likely that Chane Hanna Pohorille was among the deportees who were taken to the Lublin region, to the Izbica ghetto and the Majdanec concentration camp. When and where she was murdered is not known.

Karl Joseph Pohorille was initially dependent on outside support to make a living in London. While the Flamm family emigrated to the US in 1940, he had to wait even longer for a visa for the US due

to the US entry quota for Polish citizens. From 1940 to 1943, he was able to complete vocational training in a women's clothing factory.

After the war, he was able to settle in the US, where he changed his name to Joseph Paul in 1957. He died on February 27, 2015, in Los Angeles, California.

Abraham Pohorille's mother Salome Pohorille, his sister Clara Pessia Chaja Fischer, her husband Jakob Fischer, and their son Markus Paul were also victims of the Shoah. His mother was deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto and transit camp on September 1, 1942, at the age of 71, where she died on April 15, 1943. Stumbling stones in front of their last freely chosen home at Hölderlinstraße 16 commemorate her and her family. Clara Pessia Chaja, her husband Jakob, and son Markus Paul were murdered in Auschwitz after fleeing to France in 1942. They are commemorated with stumbling stones at Battonnstraße 62.

The stumbling stones were initiated by descendant Sebastian Kornblueh, Frankfurt, and financed by Melanie Boß, Birgit Schmidt, and Daniel Silberhorn.

Altstadt
Battonnstraße 62 (formerly: Battonnstraße 48 / Klostergasse 24-26)

Jakob Fischer
Date of birth: 15.9.1884
Escape: 1933 France
Internment: 16.7.1942 Drancy transit camp
Deportation: 22.7.1942 Auschwitz
Date of death: unknown

Pessia Chaja Clara Fischer,
née Pohorille
Date of birth: 28.4.1890
Escape: 1933 France
Internment: 16.7.1942 Drancy transit camp
Deportation: 22.7.1942 Auschwitz
Date of death: unknown

Markus Paul “Max” Fischer
Date of birth: 13.2.1915
Escape: 1933 France
Internment: 1942 Drancy transit camp
Deportation: 13.7.1942 Auschwitz
Date of death: unknown

Naftali Heinrich “Heini” Fischer
Date of birth: 6.4.1916
Escape: 1933 France, 1934 Palestine

Jakob Fischer was born in Tarnopol (now Ternopil in Ukraine) in what was then the Austrian crown land of Galicia. He attended the Austrian elementary school there. Nothing is known about his professional training. He spoke and wrote German, Polish, and Hebrew. He married Pessia Chaja Clara Pohorille, who came from the Galician town of Buczacz in the same province. She was the daughter of Isak Wolf Pohorille (1864-1940) and Salome Pohorille, née Förster or Führer, and had siblings Abraham (1893-1941), Leonie (1896–1951), Mojżesz Leib 1896-1899, Szyfra (born 1901) and Max (Michael, 1907-1973).

The Fischers moved to Vienna at an unknown date, where their son Markus Paul, also known as “Max,” was born in 1915. A year later, their second son Heinrich, Hebrew name Naftali, was also born there.

After World War I, the family moved to Frankfurt in October 1919, where Clara's parents and siblings had been living since 1914. They had Polish citizenship. They moved into a two-room apartment on the ground floor of the building complex of the former Anna School at Battonnstraße 48 / Klostergasse 24-26. The family lived there until they had to leave Frankfurt in 1933. The building was located approximately at the site of today's Battonnstraße 62.

From 1924 to 1926, Jakob Fischer ran a linen shop and “wool commission agency” at Bibergasse 3. In 1927, he opened a typewriter and linen agency at his home address. He then ran a successful gold and silver buying and selling business on Schillerstraße, on the corner of Hauptwache.

Jakob Fischer, in Frankfurt, early 1930‘s.

Building oft he former Anna-Schule, Battonnstraße / corner Klostergasse, about 1940.

His son Markus Paul attended elementary school and the Realgymnasium (secondary school) at the Philanthropin. At the age of 15, he began a commercial apprenticeship at the company “Gustav Hess, Kurzwaren Engros” and then worked at a company in the station district from 1932 to 1933. His brother Heinrich also attended elementary school from 1922 and then the Philanthropin secondary school until 1933. As a soccer player, he was a member of the “Schild” gymnastics and sports club. He was also active in the Zionist youth movement Habonim-Noar-Chaluzi, whose badge he wore openly.

In 1933, anti-Semitic attacks and repression increased massively. Heinrich Naftali later reported that in April and May there were constant threats, interrogations, and violent house searches in Battonnstraße. He himself was beaten so badly by two SA men in front of an SA barracks near the zoo that he broke his arm, which then healed poorly during his subsequent escape.

The family therefore left Frankfurt “in a hurry” on May 12, 1933, leaving behind all their household furnishings. They fled via Metz to Paris. They initially lived at 21 rue Gotte d'Or, later moving to 4 rue Caplat. Jakob Fischer was unable to obtain a work permit in France due to his lack of

Markus Paul and Heinrich Fischer, Wien, 1910‘s.

knowledge of French and was unable to find work. The family initially lived on support from a refugee committee. Later, Jakob Fischer was able to take on a few small temporary jobs.

After dropping out of school in the eleventh grade, Heinrich Naftali was unable to pursue his goal of studying philology in France. In July 1934, he went to Palestine, where he initially worked as a laborer in agriculture, road construction, and a weaving mill.

His brother Markus Paul also found only odd jobs as a laborer in Paris. In 1935, he too went to Palestine. However, due to the difficult economic situation caused by the Abyssinian crisis, he decided to return to France in 1938. He last lived with his parents at 19 rue Laghouat in Paris.

With the German Wehrmacht's invasion of Paris, the Fischer family was caught up in anti-Semitic persecution. In 1942, they were interned in the Drancy transit camp north of Paris. Markus Paul Fischer was deported to the Auschwitz extermination camp on July 13, 1942, on transport “Convoy 7.” A few days later, on July 22, 1942, his parents followed him in the cattle cars of “Convoy 9.” The exact date of their death in Auschwitz is unknown.

Heinrich Fischer, who used his Hebrew name Naftali in Palestine and Israel, served in the Israeli army from February 1948 to May 1949. He was fluent in Hebrew, German, English, and French. From 1950, he was an official in a labor union in Tel Aviv. He married Chana Gontarczyk (1915-1970) and had three children, Ziona (1939), Nathan (1944), and Jakob (1952), and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He died in Tel Aviv, Israel, in 1988.

Clara Fischer's mother Salome Pohorille, her brother Abraham, and his wife Hanna Chane were victims of the Shoah: Salome died in 1942 in Theresienstadt, Abraham in 1941 in Buchenwald concentration camp, and Hanna Chane in 1942 after her deportation “to the East.” Stumbling stones at Hölderlinstraße 16 and Seilerstraße 16 commemorate them. Three of Clara's siblings escaped the Shoah: her brother Max and her sister Szyfra (married name Pohoryles) fled to Palestine, and Leonie, married name Flamm, escaped to England with her family in 1933.

Heinrich Fischer, Youth Hostel ID, 1932.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Sebastian Kornblueh (great-grandnephew of Jakob Fischer, Frankfurt) and financed by Dr. M. Kurzidim, Christian Hauffe, Mechthild Ebenau, and Frank Nobbe.

Nordend
Elkenbachstraße 2

Amalie Rosenthal
Date of birth: 3110.1874
Date of death: 20.5.1942, Suicide

Bettina Rosenthal
Date of birth: 18.6.1877
Deportation: 8.5.1942 Izbica ghetto
Date of death: unknown

Selma Rosenthal
Date of birth: 29.5.1879
Deportation: 8.5.1942 Izbica ghetto
Date of death: unknown

Julie Rosenthal
Date of birth: 14.10.1881
Deportation: 18.8.1942 Theresienstadt
Date of death: 1.12.1942

The Rosenthal family originally came from Willmenrod in the Westerwald region, where the Jewish community belonged to the Westerburg congregation. The sisters' parents were Herz Rosenthal, a butcher born in Willmenrod in 1841, and Friederike, née Bermann (1838-1919) from Celle. Three of the sisters – Amalie, Selma, and Bettina – were born in Westerburg. From 1880 to 1884, the Rosenthal family lived in Wiesbaden at Mauergasse 17 and Michelsberg 20. Their youngest daughter Julie was born there.

In 1884, the Rosenthals returned to Westerburg and left the town for good in 1895 to move to Frankfurt. Here, Amalie Rosenthal worked as a self-employed dressmaker in the family's apartment at Bäckerweg 19, 2nd floor, from 1897. She also trained as an accountant. She worked in this profession from 1899. In 1900, the sisters moved into their own apartment on the ground floor of the house at Unterweg 20 (address book 1901: “Geschw. Privat”) and in 1903 to the second floor of Jahnstraße 3. Since Amalie Rosenthal was no longer listed in the 1903 address book, she apparently had a permanent position as an accountant at the company "Dr. M. Albersheim, Fabrik feiner Parfümerien und kosmetischer Erzeugnisse" (Dr. M. Albersheim, factory of fine perfumes and cosmetic products) in Lützowstraße 15-17, with a shop in Kaiserstraße 19. In 1903, the parents moved to the second floor of Windeckstraße 7, where Herz Rosenthal had his office on the fifth floor. In 1906, her parents moved again, this time to Weberstraße 32. In 1907, Bettina Rosenthal opened a milliner's shop at Neue Mainzer Straße 24, presumably in her sisters' new apartment. Her parents also moved into this apartment in 1908. In 1910, Bettina's milliner's shop was located at Sachsenhäuser Brückenstraße 56, while the family lived on the third floor of Wielandstraße 57. However, Bettina Rosenthal soon gave up the milliner's shop. After the death of 70-year-old Herz Rosenthal on March 19, 1912, “Friederike Rosenthal, née Bermann” was listed as the head of the

household at Wielandstraße 57 in the 1914 and 1915 address books. In 1916, the mother and daughters moved to the second floor of Elkenbachstraße 2. The sisters continued to live there together after their mother's death in 1919.

Amalie Rosenthal worked as a commercial clerk at Dr. Albersheim until 1930, spending her last years as operations manager. At the age of 57, she had to give up her career due to a nervous disorder and live on social security. She became increasingly dependent on outside help and was cared for in the following years by her sisters, some of whom had no income of their own and were financially supported by her. In 1935, the sisters presumably moved to a smaller apartment at Bäckerweg 26 II. l.

Two of the sisters, 64-year-old Bettina Rosenthal and 62-year-old Selma Rosenthal, were taken from the apartment at Bäckerweg 26 and deported on May 8, 1942, with the fourth mass deportation from Frankfurt to the Izbica ghetto, south of Lublin. After some time, the women and children were sent to the Sobibor extermination camp. There were no survivors of this deportation.

On May 16, 1942, Amalie and Julie Rosenthal were admitted to the nursing home of the hospital of the Jewish Community of Frankfurt at Gagernstraße 36, where Amalie Rosenthal died on May 20, 1942, at the age of 67. Her death certificate lists the cause of death as “heart failure - arteriosclerosis.” Since she is listed on a list of former members of the Jewish community who died by their own hand, she probably chose to take her own life in view of the deportation “to the East” planned for May 24, 1942. She was buried in the New Jewish Cemetery on Eckenheimer Landstraße and, after the war, was given a place of honor by the Jewish Community of Frankfurt on the main path of the cemetery for those who had taken their own lives (main axis, block 1, grave no. 18).

After her sister's death, 61-year-old Julie Rosenthal remained in the home on Gagernstraße until her deportation to Theresienstadt on August 18, 1942. She survived the inhumane conditions in Theresienstadt for only a few months and died there on December 1, 1942.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Prof. Lucy Hooberman (Oxford, UK) and financed by Sebastian Elster, Kirsten Knaak, Michael Prade, and Claudia Riegel.

Ostend
Hölderlinstraße 16

Salome Pohorille,
née Führer (also Förster)
Date of birth: 2.5.1871
Deportation: 1.9.1942 Theresienstadt
Date of death: 15.4.1943 Theresienstadt

Isak Wolf Pohorille
Date of birth: 6.6.1864
Date of death: 22.5.1940 in Frankfurt

Markus Michael "Max" Pohorille
Date of birth: 23.11.1907
Escape: 1933 Palestine

Salome Pohorille, known as "Schlome," came from Buczacz in what was then the Austrian crown land of Galicia (now Ukraine). Her birth name, Führer, was later changed to "Förster" in many documents in Germany. Nothing else is known about her parents and family. On June 12, 1894, she married Isak Wolf Pohorille, who came from the same region around Ternopil and was one of seven children of Markus Pohorille (1846-1911) and Henie Cipre Pohorille, née Einhorn.

The couple had three daughters, Pessia Chaja Clara (1890-1942), Szyfra (born 1901) and Sarah Leah, known as "Leonie" (1891-1951), as well as three sons, Abraham (1893-1939), Moses Leib (1896-1899), who died in childhood, and Markus Michael, known as "Max."

The family came to Frankfurt in 1914, where other relatives and acquaintances from Galicia had also settled. Their first address in Frankfurt was Seilerstraße 1, where the family lived until around 1931. The merchant Isak Wolf Pohorille founded a furniture warehouse and "credit store for goods, furniture, and furnishings" there, which continued to operate after World War I. After the war, the family had Polish citizenship.

Gradually, the children left home and moved into their own apartments: in 1921, daughter Leonie married Markus Flamm, who was also from Eastern Galicia, in Frankfurt; in the same year, son Abraham married Markus Flamm's sister Chane Hanna; in 1923, daughter Szyfra married Abraham Pohoryles, who was from the same region. After 1923, only the youngest son, Max, remained living with his parents.

Max attended the Brüder Grimm Middle School on Luxemburger Allee for three years, then the Merton Realschule on Junghofstraße until he obtained his high school diploma. In 1923. He began a commercial apprenticeship at the company "Otto & Co., Eisen und Metalle" at Zeil 52, where he remained employed until the end of 1928. After a brief period at the company "Rovira & Daenner," he joined "A. & B. Heppenheimer, Eisen und Metalle" in April 1929, where he worked as a commission-based sales representative from the end of 1930.

Around 1931, Isak, Salome, and Max Pohorille moved from Seilerstraße to an apartment on the second floor of Hölderlinstraße 16.

Max had already suffered from growing anti-Semitism in 1931/32 and lost many of his customers due to his Jewish heritage, which caused him financial difficulties. In addition, with the Nazis coming to power, he had to fear for his safety, as he was a member of the left-wing workers' sports club VFL Bornheim, whose membership list had been confiscated by the Nazis in early 1933. He

therefore decided to flee to Palestine via Trieste in April 1933. There he kept his head above water by doing odd jobs in agriculture and gardening.

His parents continued to live in Hölderlinstraße. In 1938, however, they were forced to leave their long-time home and moved to Seumestraße 6 (according to the 1939 address book). This address was a so-called “ghetto house,” where Jews were forced to live in cramped quarters. Isak and his son Abraham's family were registered there in the Nazi census of 1939.

On May 22, 1940, Isak Wolf Pohorille died of heart disease.

On September 1, 1942, Salome Pohorille, who was now in the hospital of the Jewish community at Gagernstraße 36, was deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto and transit camp. At that time, the house increasingly served as a final residence for mainly elderly Jewish people before they were deported to the extermination camps. Salome Pohorille survived only seven and a half months in Theresienstadt under the inhumane conditions there. Her date of death is given as April 15, 1943.

Her youngest son, Max Pohorille, lived in Jerusalem in 1952 and was able to work there as a commercial clerk from 1956. He married Janka Kutscher. He died on March 26, 1973, and is buried in Jerusalem.

Max Pohorille's sister Pessia Chaja Clara, her husband Jakob Fischer, and their son Markus Paul were also victims of the Shoah. After fleeing France, they were deported to Auschwitz and murdered there. Stolpersteine at Battonnstraße 62 commemorate them. His brother Abraham Pohorille was murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp, and his wife Chane Hanna died “in the East,” presumably in the Izbica ghetto or the Majdanec extermination camp. Stolpersteine lie at Seilerstraße 16 in their memory.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Sebastian Kornblueh (Frankfurt) and financed by Dr. Peter Albert, Philipp Müller, and the Geburtshaus Frankfurt e. V.

Ostend
Mousonstraße 3 (ehemals Gwinnerstraße 3)

Berthold Eger
Date of birth: 25.6.1895
Imprisonment: 13.-30.11.1938 Buchenwald concentration camp
Deportation: 19.10.1941 Łodz/Litzmannstadt
Date of death: unknown

Mina Eger, née Homburger
Date of birth: 15.11.1891
Deportation: 19.10.1941 Łodz/Litzmannstadt
Date of death: unknown

Dieter Werner Eger
Date of birth: 11.11.1925
Escape: 1939 ‘Kindertransport’ England

Mathilde Homburger
Date of birth: August 17, 1868
Deportation: 1.9.1942 Theresienstadt
Date of death: 14.12.1943

Berthold and Dieter Werner Eger.

Berthold Eger was born in Saarbrücken in 1895, the son of Jacob Eger and his wife Bertha Eger, née Ullmann. After completing his education at a commercial school, he worked as a sales representative. During World War I, Eger fought as a soldier in France and was severely wounded.

In 1920, Berthold Eger moved with his parents to Frankfurt. There he married Mina (Minna) Eger, née Homburger, an accountant born in Frankfurt. Their son Dieter Werner was born in Frankfurt in 1925. Berthold Eger worked as managing director of the company “Gebrüder Krug GmbH” until his dismissal in 1938.

The small family lived in modest circumstances on the third floor of Gwinnerstraße 3 (now Mousonstraße). The apartment was the center of life for both the Homburger and Eger families. Dieter Werner's grandmother Mathilde Homburger lived there with her parents, Eduard and Clara Homburger. After their deaths in 1929 and 1930, Berthold Eger's mother Bertha and his brother Theodor also moved to Gwinnerstraße. At school, Dieter Werner was excluded and ridiculed because of his Jewish heritage. He was particularly afraid of going to school because he was constantly afraid of being beaten up. The November pogrom of 1938 was a turning point in the boy's life. The tragic events never left him.

Dieter Werner was preparing for his upcoming bar mitzvah, as his 13th birthday was coming up on November 11, 1938. The synagogue where Dieter Werner's bar mitzvah was to take place was burned down, like most other synagogues, and his father Berthold was arrested and taken to the Buchenwald concentration camp as a so-called “Aktionsjude” (action Jew). There he was registered as prisoner number 29853 from November 13 to 30, 1938.

After his release from the concentration camp, Berthold Eger was unemployed. He finally found a job as a packer and warehouse clerk at the Jewish Cultural Association at Kronprinzenstraße 12 for a weekly wage of 45 Reichsmarks.

In September 1939, the family moved to a ground-floor apartment at Friedberger Anlage 15. In the 1941 address book, Berthold Eger is no longer listed as a merchant, but with the job title “warehouse clerk.”

Mina Eger.

Heavy-hearted, Berthold and Mina Eger decided to send their son Dieter Werner to Great Britain on a Kindertransport. On August 25, 1939, the 13-year-old boy left Germany. Like the other children, he believed he would see his parents again soon. A few days later, World War II began. Since the couple could no longer follow their son to England due to the outbreak of war, Mina and Berthold Eger planned their escape to exile in North America in June 1940. However, the couple did not manage to leave Germany. Their son Dieter Werner Eger remained in contact with his parents through the International Red Cross in Switzerland until their deportation. Berthold and Mina Eger were deported from Frankfurt to Lodz on October 19, 1941, in the first large deportation. Their date and place of death are unknown.

Mina Eger's mother, Mathilde Homburger, was also a victim of the Shoah. She was deported to Theresienstadt on September 1, 1942, where she died on December 14, 1943.

Upon arriving in Great Britain, Dieter Werner was placed in a children's home run by a retired British soldier. Very soon, the young man began working on a farm for a small salary.

Dieter Werner Eger (Dennis Walter Emberley) as British soldier.

Like many survivors of the Kindertransports, Dieter Werner Eger set out to find an identity as an immigrant in his new homeland. He joined the British Army at the age of 17, became a British citizen, joined the Anglican Church, and changed his name to Dennis Walter Emberley in 1947. He became a career officer in the British Army and was stationed for the UN in the Gaza Strip and in Lahr, Germany. During one of his visits to Germany in 1953, Dennis Emberley met his future wife, Ursula, née Warmbier. They married and emigrated to Canada in 1955.

Their son, Phil Emberley, is now a member of a group of descendants who talk about their parents' experiences in schools and at public events.

Die Stolpersteine wurden initiiert von Dieter Werner Egers Sohn Phil Emberley und finanziert von Bettina von Bethmann und Doris Franzmann.

Angelika Rieber: Dieter Werner Eger - „In der kommenden Woche wiederholt sich der tiefe Kummer …“: https://www.juedisches-leben-frankfurt.de/home/biographien-und-begegnungen/biographien-a-f/familie-eger/

Schedule of the Stolpersteine ceremonies on July 1st and 2nd, 2025:

Tuesday, July, 1st – Installation of new Stolpersteine by artist Gunter Demnig:			
10:00	Sachsenhausen	Ludwig-Rehn-Straße 9	Siegmund, Anna, Günther, Gertie, Margot, Evelyn and Werner **Morgenthal**
10:40	Sachsenhausen	Eschenbachstraße 35	Stefan Leopold, Lotte, Walter Gustav and Marion Ellen **Demuth**
11:25	Bockenheim	Zeppelinallee 35	Jenny, Peter and Susanne **Merzbach**; Anneliese **Schmidt**
12:00	Bockenheim	Adalbertstr. 6	Bernhardine, Lieselotte and Elfriede **Goldschmidt**
14:00	Nordend	Stettenstraße 4	Hans, Alice, Kurt and Paul **Ehrenfeld**
14:50	Westend	Fürstenbergerstraße 171	Klara **Blüthenthal**
15:40	Dornbusch	Geigerstraße 4	Rosalie Antonia ‚Tonie' **Tauber**
Wednesday, July 2nd – Unveiling of new Stolpersteine:			
11:00	Westend	Schumannstraße 10	Henry, Bertha, Stella Luise, Hilde and Friedel **Rothschild;** Catherine und Henri **Mentzel**
12:10	Westend	Bockenheimer Landstr. 114	Dr. Kurt, Lore, Ruth and Rolf Emil **Stavenhagen**
12:45	Westend	Bockenheimer Landstr. 124	Dr. David, Stephanie, Liselot, Max and Hans **Rothschild**
13:40	Westend	Kronberger Straße 7	Alfred and Alice **Falkenstein**

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