

“My mother had packed the bare necessities for us. She wanted to come with us, but that was not allowed. After the sliding door had closed, it was opened one more time. A man called out, ‘Lift the two girls up again, their mother wants to see them one more time!’”

Edith Erbrich, née Bär, 2003

„Es war die Hölle, die ganze Nacht
Unterdrückungen, Schreie und Schläge
ohne Ende.“
Romy Langbein, 1941, 1942

The Deportations from Frankfurt am Main 1941–1945

Destination	Date	Number of people deported	Survivors
Lodz	10/19/1941	1,180	3
Minsk	11/11/1941	1,062	10
Kovno (Kaunas)	11/22/1941	992	0
Majdanek/Izbica	5/8/1942	938	0
Majdanek/Izbica	5/24/1942	957	0
Majdanek/Izbica	6/11/1942	ca. 1,135	0
Theresienstadt	8/18/1942	1,022	17
Theresienstadt	9/1/1942	1,109	32
Theresienstadt	9/15/1942	1,367	105
Raasiku/Estonia	9/24/1942	234	10
Auschwitz	3/11/1943	11	1
Theresienstadt	3/16/1943	41	10
Theresienstadt	4/12/1943	11	6
Auschwitz	4/19/1943	17	11
Theresienstadt	4/28/1943	1	1
Theresienstadt	6/16/1943	19	5
Buchenwald	10/28/1943	6	3
Ravensbrück	10/29/1943	7	7
Theresienstadt	11/10/1943	3	2
Auschwitz	1943	ca. 100	0
Theresienstadt	1/8/1944	56	38
Theresienstadt	3/15/1944	7	6
Theresienstadt	5/16/1944	1	1
Theresienstadt	7/4/1944	7	4
Theresienstadt	10/25/1944	9	9
Auschwitz	1944	ca. 100	0
Theresienstadt	2/14/1945	302	291
Theresienstadt	3/15/1945	5	5

Updated source: Monica Kingreen, 1999

“In small groups, in processions and clusters, people were brought to the Wholesale Market Hall all day long. The peculiar building, extensively cordoned off, stood there in the light rain. Loaded down with bundles, knapsacks, and suitcases, the hapless travelers passed by curious onlookers. They were gathered at the edge of the square, in front of a shed that bore on one side the large white inscription PROTECT THE ANIMALS. Their luggage was put down and apparently searched again, like a customs station under the open sky, before they continued into the large building.”

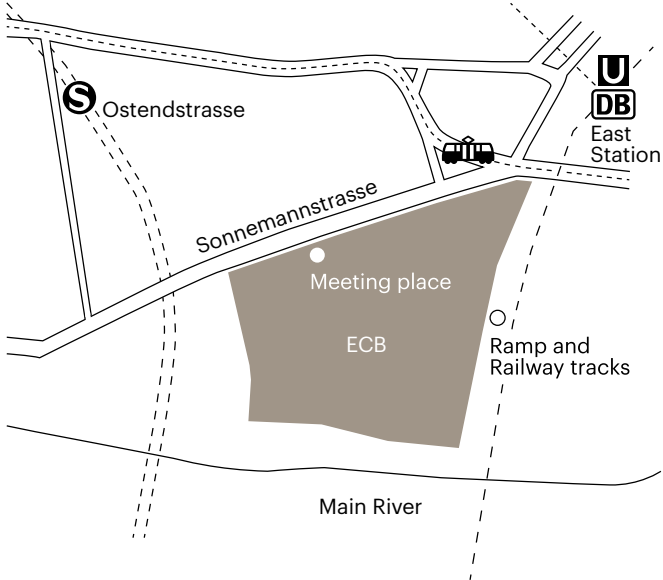
Alfons Paquet, 1941

Further Information:
www.gedenkorte-frankfurt-main.de

Areas of the memorial located on the premises of the European Central Bank can be visited only by signing up for a guided tour.

To sign up for tours and workshops:
www.juedischesmuseum.de
Telefon: +49 (0)69 21 27 42 37
E-Mail: pz-ffm@stadt-frankfurt.de

Companion publication in English and German:
Raphael Gross and Felix Semmelroth, eds.
Memorial at the Frankfurt Grossmarkthalle:
The Deportation of the Jews
Munich: Prestel, 2016
242 pages with 150 illustrations

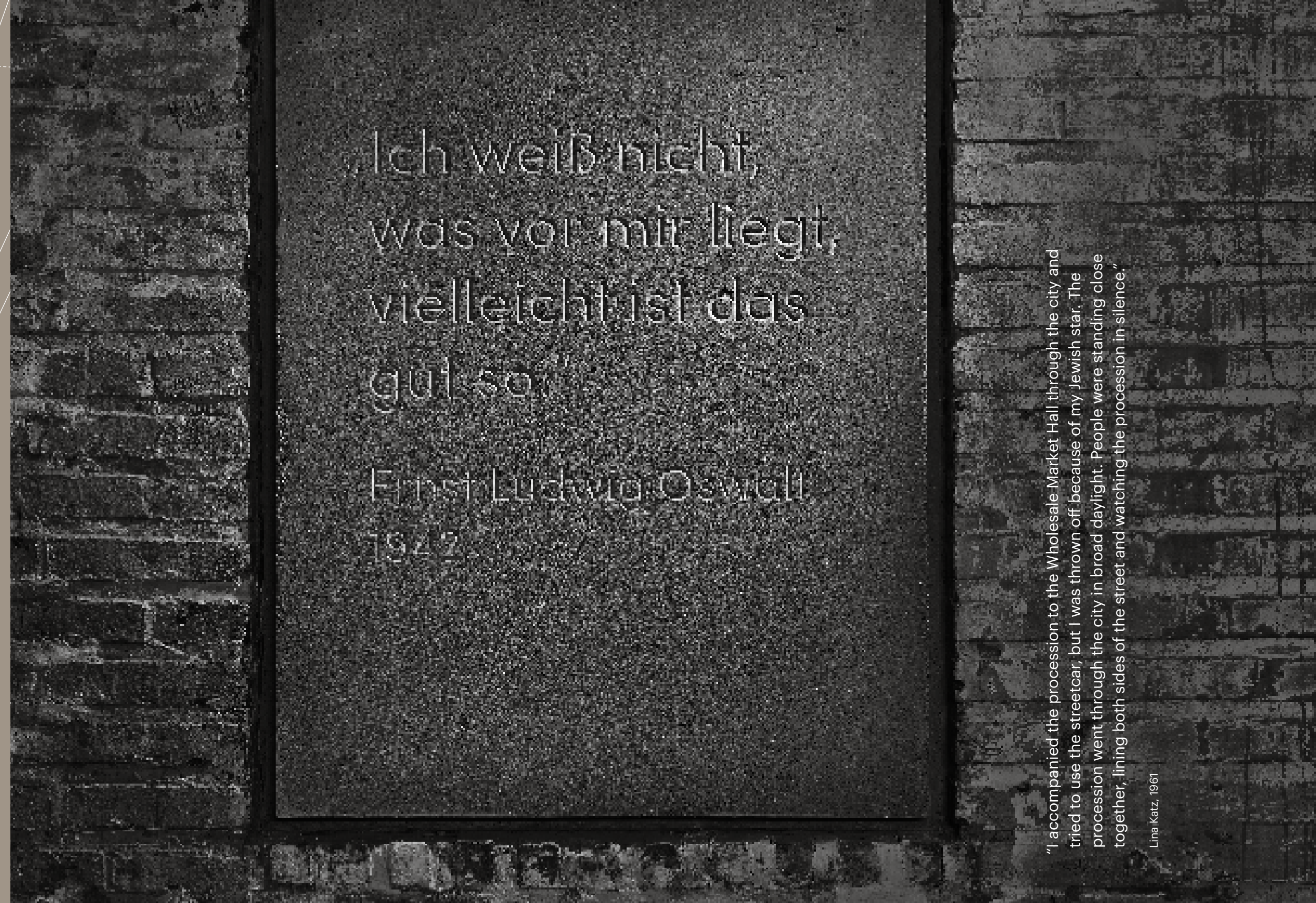
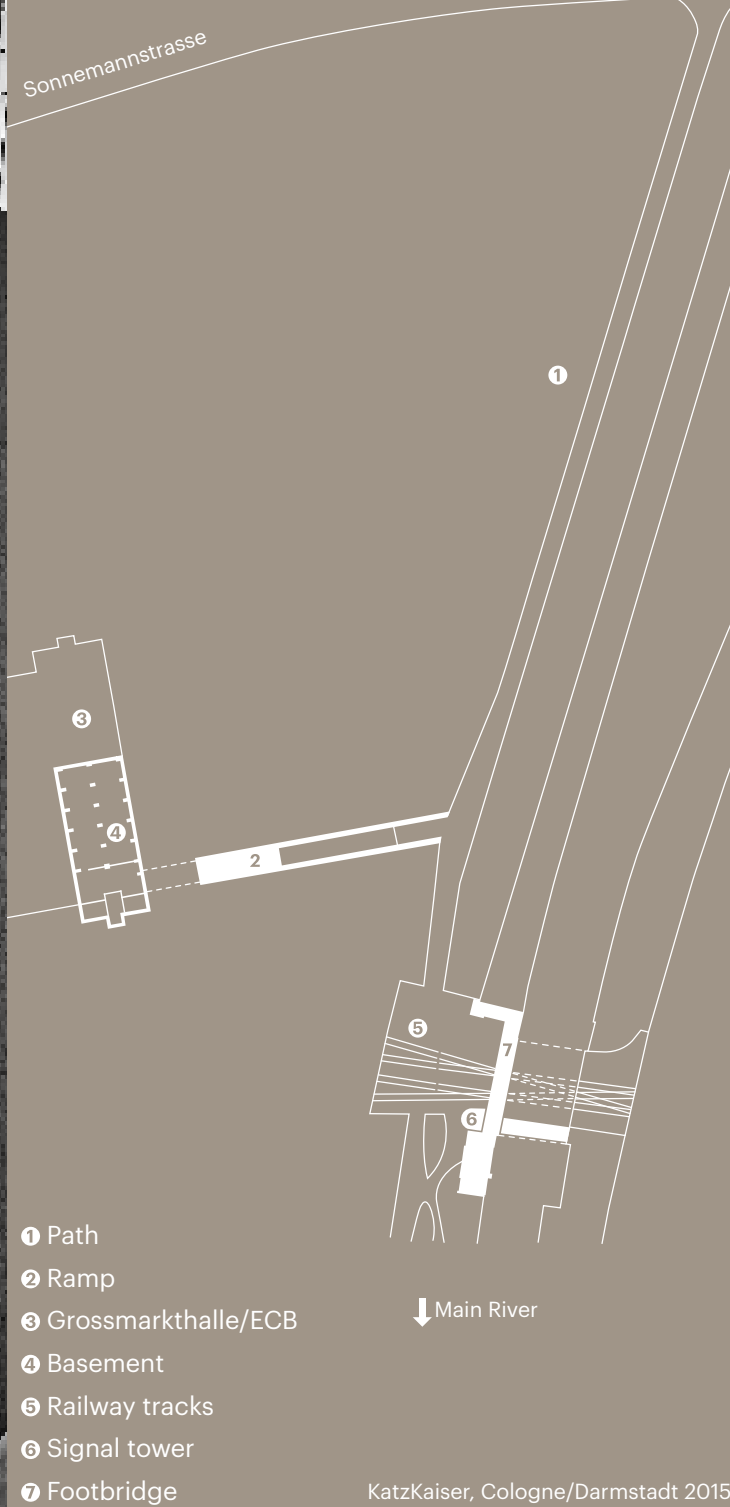


Photos: Norbert Miguletz/Form; surfacografik.de

Memorial at the Frankfurt Grossmarkthalle

Beginning in October 1941, the Gestapo used the former Wholesale Market Hall as an assembly point for the Jews slated for deportation. The Nazi authorities rented the basement intermittently over a brief period of eleven months, to serve as a base to round up, rob, humiliate, and forcibly transport more than 10,000 Jews from Frankfurt and the Wiesbaden administrative region to ghettos, concentration camps, and extermination camps. On the same grounds, the daily business of the market hall continued, although the brutal events could not be hidden from the people working there.

Right up to the end of the war, further deportations continued to be carried out by the Gestapo—the last transport left Frankfurt on March 15, 1945. Overall there were 179 known survivors. The Memorial at the Frankfurt Wholesale Market Hall attests to this crime and to the significance of the site for the city's history.



The artistic concept of the memorial, designed by Marcus Kaiser and Tobias Katz, focuses on preserving the extant fragments from the time of the deportations (basement, ramp, signal tower, footbridge, and railway tracks) in their found condition and linking them together through new components. A ramp structure creates a connection to the basement area of the Wholesale Market Hall (Grossmarkthalle)—located today on the premises of the European Central Bank (ECB)—where Jewish women, men, and children were detained, abused, and robbed of their last possessions, before being forcibly transported by train.

Quotations from victims, survivors, and eyewitnesses document the mass deportations. On the ground and walls, in the basement and exterior areas of the ECB, these quotations have been permanently inscribed and arranged according to the stages of the crime: from the summons to report for deportation to the departure by rail to almost certain death.