

Hersch Horschowski

Hersch Horschowski is born in Dolina (Poland) on 14 July 1903. In 1931 he moves with his parents to Hamborn, a submunicipality of Duisburg, Germany, where he marries Ester Baranker Willner on 6 April 1932. In those days, Duisburg had an extensive Jewish community that in the course of the 1930's was increasingly targeted by anti-semitic incidents and gradually marginalized. Probably due to these circumstances, Hersch and Ester—who is heavily pregnant—feel compelled to flee to Amby in April 1933. They are joined by Hersch's two brothers Abraham and Moses and his sister-in-law Lea. While in Amby, Hersch and Ester are relocated several times, including at the Bergerstraat no. 47. In those days Amby was a little village that sheltered 117 Jewish refugee families from Germany and Eastern Europe in August 1933. Soon after arriving in Amby, their daughter Jetschen is born followed five years later by son Abraham Marcus.

On 24 August 1942, the Jewish Amby residents are handed over a registered letter from the German Wehrmacht that is to be signed for receipt. It is an order for deportation to camp Westerbork, a Dutch transit camp for Jews, the next day already. No shows will be punished, likely with deportation to the ill-famed concentration camp Mauthausen. While 37 Jewish Amby residents are listed to receive this letter, ultimately 13 persons are sent to Westerbork, including Hersch and his family; the rest decides to flout the order and go into hiding. They leave by midnight train on August 25 and arrive after a couple of hours in Westerbork, on August 26. It will turn out to be a short stay only, for two days later they are deported to Auschwitz. Underway, at Cosel station, Hersch is taken off the train, selected for forced labour in an *Arbeitskommando* camp of Auschwitz, near the town of Blechhammer (Silesia, then German territory, nowadays it belongs to Poland). After 2,5 years of hard labour and suffering from hardship, Hersch and the other prisoners are moved to concentration camp Gross Rosen on 21 January 1945. The prisoners have to cover the distance of 200 km to Gross Rosen on foot and Hersch collapses soon after arriving there. On 7 February 1945 he dies at the age of 41.

Ester, Jetschen and Abraham Marcus are murdered immediately upon arrival in Auschwitz on August 31, 1942 - less than one week after they had left their home in Amby.

Ester Horschowski

Ester Baranker Willner is born in Brzozow, Poland, on 19 January 1900 to Abraham Hersch Baranker and Yenta Willner. She had one elder brother Moses and probably one elder sister Augusta. After the death of her father, Ester and her family move to Duisburg, Germany, in 1912. When Ester's mother passes away as well, Ester moves in with her brother and his family. At the age of 32, she marries Hersch Horschowski in Duisburg. In those days, Duisburg had an extensive Jewish community that was increasingly marginalized from society in the course of the 1930's. The growing insecurity probably made Ester—heavily pregnant—and Hersch decide to flee to Amby in April 1933. During their stay in Amby, Ester and Hersch are relocated several times, including at the Bergerstraat no. 47. In those days Amby was a little village that sheltered 117 Jewish refugee families from Germany and Eastern Europe in August 1933. Soon after

arriving in Amby, Ester gives birth to daughter Jetschen. Five years later, when Ester is 38 years of age, son Abraham Marcus is born.

On 24 August 1942, many Jewish Amby residents are handed over a registered letter from the German *Wehrmacht*. It is an order for deportation to camp Westerbork, a Dutch transit camp for Jews, the next day already. No shows will be punished, likely with deportation to the ill-famed concentration camp Mauthausen. While 37 Jewish Amby residents are listed to receive this letter, ultimately 13 persons are sent to Westerbork, including Ester and her family. The rest decides to flout the order and go into hiding. Traveling by midnight train with 2 young children, they arrive in Westerbork a couple of hours later on August 26st. It will turn out to be a short stay only. For two days later they are deported to Auschwitz where Ester, Jetchen and Abraham Marcus are murdered immediately upon arrival on August 31, 1942 – less than one week after they had left their home in Amby. Ester dies at the age 42 years.

Underway to Auschwitz, at Cosel station, Hersch is taken off the train, selected for forced labour purposes and sent to a camp near the town of Blechhammer (Silesia, then German territory, nowadays it belongs to Poland). After 2.5 years of hard labour and suffering from hardship, Hersch and the other prisoners are moved to concentration camp Gross Rosen on 21 January 1945. The group has to cover the distance of 200 km to Gross Rosen on foot and Hersch collapses soon after arriving there. On 7 February 1945 he dies at the age of 41.

Jetschen Horschowski

Jetschen Horschowski is born in The Netherlands on June 8, 1933. She is the first born of Hersch Horschowski and Ester Baranker Willner. Jetschen's parents are Polish Jews who moved to Hamborn, a city district of Duisburg, Germany, in the early 1930's. Duisburg had an extensive Jewish community in those days. Presumably triggered by the increasing discrimination and violence against Jews, Hersch and Lea –heavily pregnant of Jetschen- feel compelled to flee to Amby in April 1933. Back then, Amby was a small village that sheltered 117 Jewish refugee families from Germany and Eastern Europe, including Hersch's two brothers and his sister-in-law. During their stay in Amby, Hersch and Ester are relocated several times, including at the Bergerstraat no. 47. Only a couple of weeks after Hersch's and Ester's arrival in Amby, Jetschen is born on June 8, 1933. When she is 5 years of age, her brother Abraham Marcus is born.

On 24 August 1942, many Jewish Amby residents are handed over a registered letter from the German Wehrmacht that is to be signed for receipt. It is an order for deportation to camp Westerbork, a Dutch transit camp for Jews, the next day already. No shows will be punished, likely with deportation to the ill-famed concentration camp Mauthausen. While 37 Jewish Amby residents are listed to receive this letter, ultimately 13 persons are sent to Westerbork, including Jetschen, her parents and brother. The rest decides to flout the order and go into hiding. They leave by midnight train on August 25 and arrive after a couple of hours in Westerbork, on August 26. But they won't stay long, for only two days later they are put on a train to Auschwitz. Jetchen, her mother and brother are murdered immediately upon arrival on 31 August 1942, less than one week after they have left their home in Amby. Jetschen dies at the age of 9.

Underway to Auschwitz, at Cosel station, Jetschen's father is taken off the train, selected for forced labour purposes and sent to a camp near the town of Blechhammer (Silesia, then German territory, nowadays it belongs to Poland). After 2,5 years of hard labour and suffering from hardship, Hersch and the other prisoners are moved to concentration camp Gross Rosen on 21 January 1945. The group has to cover the distance of 200 km to Gross Rosen on foot and Hersch collapses soon after arriving there. On 7 February 1945 he dies at the age of 41.

Abraham Marcus Horschowski

On 26 November 1938, Abraham Marcus Horschowski is born in Heerlen, The Netherlands. He is the second child of Hersch Horschowski and Ester Baranker Willner. His parents are Polish Jews who had settled in Hamborn, part of the German city Duisburg, in the early 1930's. Duisburg had an extensive Jewish community in those days. The increasing anti-jewish sentiments and discriminating measures presumably triggered Hersch and Lea to flee to Amby in April 1933. They are joined by Hersch's two brothers and his sister-in-law. Back then, Amby was a small village that sheltered 117 Jewish refugee families from Germany and Eastern Europe. During their stay in Amby, Hersch and Ester are relocated several times, including at the Bergerstraat no. 47. Marcus has a five years elderly sister Jetschen, who was born on 8 June 1933.

On 24 August 1942, many Jewish Amby residents are handed over a registered letter from the German *Wehrmacht*. It is an order for deportation to camp Westerbork, a Dutch transit camp for Jews, the next day already. No shows will be punished, likely with deportation to the ill-famed concentration camp Mauthausen. While 37 Jewish Amby residents are listed to receive this letter, ultimately 13 persons are sent to Westerbork, including Abraham Marcus, his parents and sister. The rest flouts the deportation order and goes into hiding. They leave by midnight train on August 25 and arrive after a couple of hours in Westerbork, on August 26. It will turn out to be a short stay. Only two days later, they are deported to Auschwitz where Abraham Marcus, his mother and sister are murdered immediately upon arrival on 31 August 1942 – less than one week after they had left their home in Amby. Abraham Marcus passes away at the age of 3 years.

Underway to Auschwitz, at Cosel station, Abraham Marcus' father is taken off the train, selected for forced labour purposes and sent to a camp near the town of Blechhammer (Silesia, then German territory, nowadays it belongs to Poland). After 2.5 years of tough labour and suffering from hardship, Hersch and the other prisoners are moved to concentration camp Gross Rosen on 21 January 1945. The group has to cover the distance of 200 km to Gross Rosen on foot and Hersch collapses soon after arriving there. On 7 February 1945 he dies at the age of 41.

The original house could also have stood on the extension of the current street next to Vijverdal, where are no houses anymore, There is no conclusive evidence for a move of the stumbling stones to the other side of the street from no. 47 to no. 44.