

Familie Nathan



20

18

19

The Nathan family

known as the "Bettches"

Address: 2 Unter der Linde / formerly: House #2

*None of the Nathan family survived the Holocaust.
All three women were deported and murdered.*

Pauline Nathan, neé Goldschmidt

March 5, 1884 in Falkenberg near Homberg/Efze –
probably November 1943 in Auschwitz

was the daughter of the merchant Heinemann Goldschmidt and Zibora Katz.

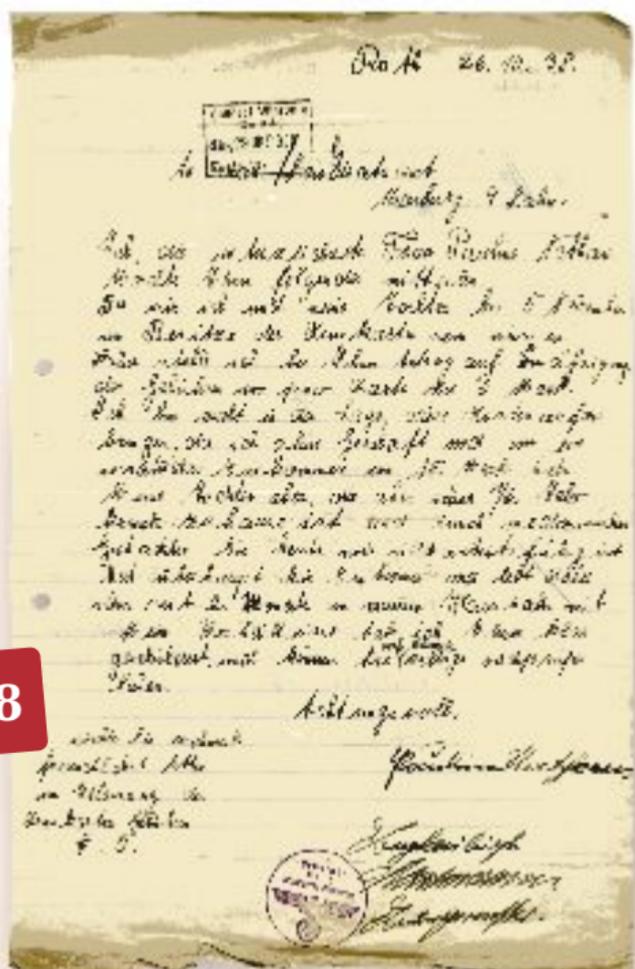
She married the cattle dealer and butcher Hermann Nathan from Roth, who was three years her junior, on December 23rd, 1911. He was the oldest son of Abraham Nathan and Berta "Betti" Stern. Betti came from Romrod near Alsfeld. She died in 1939, the last Jew to be buried at the cemetery in Roth.

The small family lived in poor conditions, which became

Unfortunately,
no picture of
Pauline Nathan
has been
preserved.

18

Pauline's application
for the cost of her
identity card
to be waived





worse when Hermann Nathan died in 1932, at 45 years of age. In fact, their economic plight was so severe that Pauline applied for the cost of her identity card to be waived in 1938... and this was granted to her.

Caecilie “Cilly” Nathan

August 2, 1919 in Roth – probably November 1943 in Auschwitz

was the only child of Hermann and Pauline Nathan. When she was born, Hermann Nathan made the following entry in the family Bible, which has miraculously been preserved: “My darling daughter Cilly Nathan was born on August 2nd, 1919.” Caecilie attended the school in Roth. In 1937, she moved to Taunusplatz 17, Frankfurt, and worked as a housekeeper. For health reasons, however, she had to return to Roth in October 1938, and could no longer contribute to the family income.



School picture, ca. 1925



Caecilie Nathan

Gertrude “Gerdi” Nathan

February 3, 1897 in Roth – probably November 1943 in Auschwitz

was Pauline's unmarried sister-in-law, the daughter of Abraham and Berta Nathan. She and Pauline lived together. Her identity card indicates that she was a housekeeper, but she apparently worked for a horticultural farm in Marburg between 1937 and 1941. She delivered vegetables and potatoes, and her customers are said to have helped her out. The three women were deported to the ghetto in Riga on December 8th, 1941. Following the closure of the ghetto, they were transported to Auschwitz on November 2nd, 1943, where they were murdered probably that same month.



20

Gertrude Nathan

