I hardly know where to begin. This has been an exciting issue to put together. As you will see, we have papers by writers whose names are new to *Stammbaum*:

Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser is a resident of Germany. Herbert Loeb and Thea Skyte live in the U.K. George Arnstein, Claus W. Hirsch, Edward David Luft, and Herb Mautner, live in the U.S. but were born in Germany.

And me: born in Chicago, all of my German ancestors having arrived in the United States (Cincinnati, Ohio and Pine Bluff, Arkansas) in the 1840s and 1850s.

I will let the articles in this issue speak for themselves except for two of them that I want to mention.

This issue begins with tributes to Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern, who, as many *Stammbaum* readers know, passed away recently. We felt that Rabbi Stern's contributions were well-known to many people and were documented in many obituaries. Claus W. Hirsch, therefore, put together a sequence of remembrances, written by those who knew Rabbi Stern well. Rabbi Stern will be missed.

On the brighter side, this issue of *Stammbaum* includes a paper by Herr Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser. Herr Wollmershäuser's name will be new to many readers of *Stammbaum* and yet, as you will see, he is extremely knowledgeable about German-Jewish genealogical research, though this is far from his only area of genealogical interest. Herr Wollmershäuser's paper continues a precedent, begun in our previous issue, of including papers by researchers who live in Germany—the summer 1993 *Stammbaum* included an article by Wilfried Jung of Muhr am See, Bavaria. I think you will find that the breadth and depth of Herr Wollmershäuser's paper, combining historical context with research specifics, quite interesting and, potentially of great use to your own research.

In the previous issue of *Stammbaum*, I offered a proposal for the Stammbaum Catalogue Library (SCL). I received several submissions and much encouragement. Still, some people remained skeptical. Here are a few thoughts on the SCL project:

I As I said in the previous issue, you are never obligated to send anyone anything. The fact that you have a valuable or rare document need not stop you from making it known that you have the document. On the contrary, its rarity might make it particularly interesting to other researchers. If someone else is interested in the document, you are under no obligation to send it to them. In fact, I would hope that you would NOT send it. You can pass along information by telephone, or by making copies of pertinent material. If the condition of the

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Although making known the books we have written about our families might be useful, such books belong in the Stamm bäume section of *Stammbaum*. Below are some examples from my own collection of information that show the kinds of documents I have in mind:


- *Die Juden in München an der Alsenz,* 3 pp. Talks about Jews as early as 1800 in Nordpfälzer Geschichtsblätter, June 1959. (Have English translation.)


*Congregation in the City of Munich, Indiana,* by Alexander L. Shonfield, May 13, 1922. History of Jews in Munich beginning in 1848. Though small, many in the community were from Alsace-Lorraine and Germany. 13 pp., includes 26 brief biographies.

*Brief History of the Lafayette, Indiana* Orthodox Hebrew Free Loan Association, 1907-1960 by Chester E. Eisinger.


Hinter der großen Armee -- Ein Familienbriefwechsel

- *Familienbeziehungen der Mannheimer Juden zur Bayerischen Rheinpfalz,* 1814-1850

Zur demographischen und sozialen Entwicklung der israelitischen Gemeinde Ludwigshafens (1855 bis 1925)

Zum Interesse ländlicher Juden an der Universität für ihre Kinder

- *Jüdisches Sprachbuch*, in the pfälzischen sind südwestdeutschen Manduraden. Das rituelle Frauenbad in Hafft und seiner Vorgänger, Fundstücke aus den Synagogischen Odenhaus und Weisenheim an der Berg

- *Die Judenfrage,* im Pfälzischen Stadtbuch vom 1823 bis 1857

- Kinderemigration 1959

- Die NS-Diktatur der Familie der Rheinpfalz-Erinnerung an Samuel Katz's Erinnerung an Samuel Karmelitz.

- Wilmsen, Henne, Forbach, La ville et le canton pendant la Révolution Française 1789-1799 (Forbach -- the town and the province during the time of the French Revolution, 1789-1799). 120 pp., maps, photos, bibliography. In French.

- Fachberichte im *Stammbaum,* "Friede über Israel, Zehnchronik für die jüdische Gemeinde in Bechhofen, 1801--1989,* 120 pp., maps, photos, bibliography.

- *Deutschi Friedrific.* Pamphlet in the series "Friede über Israel, Zehnchronik für die jüdische Gemeinde in Bechhofen, 1801--1989,* 120 pp., maps, photos, bibliography.

- *Die Ära der Napoleonischen,* Pamphlet in the series "Friede über Israel, Zehnchronik für die jüdische Gemeinde in Bechhofen, 1801--1989,* 120 pp., maps, photos, bibliography.

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- *Die Ära der Napoleonischen,* Pamphlet in the series "Friede über Israel, Zehnchronik für die jüdische Gemeinde in Bechhofen, 1801--1989,* 120 pp., maps, photos, bibliography.
Remembering Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern (1915–1994)
compiled by Claus W. Hirsch

Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern died in New York City on January 5, 1994 at the age of 78.


On behalf of Stammbaum, Claus W. Hirsch, a genealogist in his own right and a member of the Stammbaum Advisory Board, asked a number of the many genealogists who knew Rabbi Stern to offer remembrances of him.

My own first contact with Malcolm was in 1986, when I approached him for help after several years of independent research on my family history. He offered several suggestions and invited me to join the Jewish Genealogical Society of New York, which I did and saw him at many meetings over the years. What impressed me most was his great warmth, humanity, and abiding interest in Jewish genealogy. He was an inspiration to the Society and we are all richer for having crossed his path. —CWH

I first became interested in Jewish genealogy thirty years ago when, as a teenager, I first corresponded with Malcolm. In 1969, I made his personal acquaintance and we had been in close contact ever since. He was the epitome of the expression "a gentleman and a scholar." Over the years he was ever the gentleman, always giving credit where credit was due. Malcolm’s passing is a tremendous loss.

— Dr. Neil Rosenstein, Founding President of the JGS and author of The Unbroken Chain

Rabbi Malcolm Stern was a founding member and President Emeritus of the Jewish Genealogical Society of New York. He was one of the most generous people it has ever been my privilege to know and work with. Malcolm was always available to share his expertise and counsel, as well as to pitch in with any job, large or small. His death is a terrible loss to all who had the pleasure of knowing him, and to countless others whose lives he touched.

— Marsha Saron Dennis, President, JGS

Although many people are aware of Malcolm’s enormous impact on Jewish genealogy, they might not know of his tremendous impact on genealogy nationwide. He lectured at dozens of meetings, seminars, and conferences. He served on the boards of the Jewish Genealogical Society, Federation of Genealogical Societies, and American Society of Genealogists. He founded the Genealogical Coordinating Committee, an umbrella organization, and, as its chairman, testified in Congress about the Archivist of the U.S.A.

Malcolm also came up with the idea of having all genealogists donate one dollar each year to a fund to make National Archives records available to more genealogists. This fund has raised tens of thousands of dollars since its creation in 1982. The genealogical community has lost a friend and advocate.

— Eileen Polakoff, professional genealogist and a Director of the JGS of New York

Malcolm and I became acquainted in 1972 when, as a recent college graduate, I was fascinated with Jewish family history. I asked Malcolm if it was possible to make a living as a genealogist. He couldn’t give me a definite answer, but his encouragement and advice got me started as a researcher, editor, archivist, and librarian. As he and I worked and played together on numerous activities over the years, I always admired his knack for getting things done quickly and always with a smile. His warmth and sincerity will be remembered for many years to come.

— Steven W. Siegel, Past President of the JGS and, for five years, Co-Editor of Toledot2

The death of our beloved Rabbi Malcolm Stern is a great loss to the entire Jewish community, to genealogy lovers, and especially to those whose passion is German-Jewish genealogy. Malcolm was born in Philadelphia, where he had much family and where he served as a rabbi at Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel. Several years ago, I showed him my grandparents’ wedding book from 1921. Quite familiar with the Philadelphia community and possessing a remarkable memory, Malcolm identified almost every guest at the wedding and told me how each was related to me—or to him.

Malcolm knew intimately the interrelationships of American Jewish families of the 19th century and was always available to give information not to be found elsewhere. His joy in helping others was wonderful to behold.

— Karen S. Franklin, member, Stammbaum Advisory Board

I suspect that most people who are currently involved in the world of Jewish genealogy do not realize that just a short time ago, the only entry under Jewish Genealogy in the card catalogue was “Stern, Malcolm H.” But it was not Malcolm’s being first that was his gift to us: it was his sincere desire to help each and every one of us to soar. It is said that, while each of us has all of the Divine Attributes within us, each individual manifests one more than the others. Malcolm was the manifestation of Chesed—loving-kindness. Like our patriarch Abraham, Malcolm Stern did not just give to people—he ran to us and gave us all that we asked for—and more.

— Arthur Kurzweil, author of From Generation to Generation and Co-Editor of Toledot2

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Footnotes:
2. The former Journal of Jewish Genealogy.
Genealogical Research on Jews of Southern Germany
by Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser

In the spring of 1993, I learned that Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser was giving presentations in this country on German genealogy and I made a point of hearing his talk in San Mateo, California. In one day, he presented four separate talks on various subjects of genealogical interest. Each talk was extremely well-organized and rich with information. I had already sent a copy of Stammhaus zum Herr Wollmershäuser in Germany but he had left his home before the issue arrived. So, Stammhaus zum hand, I approached Herr Wollmershäuser after his talk to see if we might publish his article "Genealogical Research on Jews of Southern Germany." The result of that discussion is Herr Wollmershäuser's paper that follows.

Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser was born in 1950 in Ehingen, a small town near Ulm in Baden-Württemberg. He studied physics at Stuttgart University from 1968 to 1974. In 1975, he became a professional genealogist and has since obtained an M.A. degree in history and science history from Stuttgart University. In September 1992, he was elected vice president of the newly-founded Association of German-Speaking Professional Genealogists. He is a member of many German genealogical societies.

During the latter part of 1991, he spent much of his time developing the administration program for the "German Emigrants Register." The material in the register includes all missing or absent persons listed in the Reichsanzeiger gazette from 1870 to 1918, and will be completed in March 1994.

Comparing the data from the gazette to inquiries received from researchers will require at least six additional months.

Herr Wollmershäuser is preparing to publish "Emigrations from the Breisgau area of Baden 1839–71" (12,000 entries); "Emigrations from the Hohenzollern district of Prussia 1815–1871"; "Emigrations from Württemberg 1790–1814"; Passenger entries in the "Allgemeine Aussanferungs-Zeitung 1848–1871," a work giving the names of 27,000 entries of passengers through the port of Bremen, mostly during the 1850s; and a work giving the passenger lists from the port of Stettin from 1869 to 1898, which includes many entries for Jews from Eastern Europe.

"Vielen Dank Herr Bielefeld" (names of grateful passengers leaving via Le Havre, 1850–1855), another of Herr Wollmershäuser's works in progress, is valuable to Jewish researchers because Bielefeld was Jewish and many Jewish emigrants contracted with him for passage. —Ed

Bibliographic resources for historical and genealogical research on German Jews.

Sources:
- Archival sources for the pre-emancipation period
- Archival sources from the emancipation to 1933
- Sources for 1933–1945
- The archives of the Jewish communities
- Accessing archives in present-day Western Germany
- Tombstones

Jewish Genealogical Research in Individual German states:
- Bavaria
- Württemberg
- Hohenzollern
- Baden

Problems with Jewish names:
- The variation of Jewish names
- The acceptance of German first names
- Researching families without steady surnames

Bibliographical Resources

Because so much primary source material specific to German-Jewish genealogy has been lost, German-Jewish genealogists often must get along with published material. In 1849, Julius Fürst published the monumental Bibliotheca Judaica, an alphabetical list of Jews, their writings and writings about them. A periodical on Jewish bibliography was published from 1853 to 1921 that includes Hebrew publications; writings about Jews, Jewish families and individuals; and some articles. There are annual indexes of Hebrew titles, authors, and subjects. Chaim D. Lippe's Bibliographisches Lexikon is also worth mentioning.

Werner Schochow further outlined the development of the Jewish historical bibliography for the years up to 1933. German-Jewish periodicals are listed in the Bibliographie der Zeitschriften des deutschen Sprachgebiets bis 1900. Reprints of 52 of these periodicals for the period 1845 to 1938 were listed in a sales catalogue. Another survey of German-Jewish periodicals was published in 1973.

Notes on publications after 1945 about German Jews are listed in the bibliographical appendix of the Leo Baek Institute yearbooks. These lists include reprints of older books. An encyclopedia of Jewish knowledge, published in Berlin between 1927 and 1930, contains much helpful information.

Book catalogues can help you quickly locate a particular title. The most important ones are the 1970 catalogue of the Leo Baek Institute holdings and two catalogues of the Wiener Library in London, now in Tel Aviv.

The handbook of bibliographical reference books by Totok and Weitze is a good resource for finding available biographical and bibliographical reference books. It lists the titles of the current historical and regional bibliographies that can be consulted to find special books or articles.

Historical and Genealogical Research of German Jews

Historical research of German Jews started in the late 19th century, initially regarding only medieval history. Further development of German-Jewish historical research was outlined by Schochow. Today, various institutes in Germany are involved with Jewish history. Among these are the following:

- Germania Judaica, Kölnischer Bibilothek zur Geschichte des deutschn deutschen Judentums (Josef-Haubrich-Hof 1, D-50676 Köln). Every few years they publish a guide to research projects on German Jews.
Genealogical research on Jewish families started, or at least gained considerable interest, around the turn of the century. The Archiv für jüdische Familienforschung [Archives of Jewish Genealogical Research], published in Vienna from 1912 to 1917, contained articles on families and a small bibliography. The Berlin ophthalmologist Arthur Czellitzer (born in 1871, died sometime after 1943) founded in 1924 the Gesellschaft für jüdische Familienforschung (Association of Jewish Family Research). Their magazine, Jüdische Familienforschung, as with magazines of other genealogical societies founded in those years, contains articles on families, sources, and methodology; source material; and search aids. The magazine had to cease publication in 1938 as did all other German-Jewish periodicals.

In 1934, Czellitzer wrote a how-to booklet on German-Jewish genealogy, which is largely oriented to Prussian research. Dr. Czellitzer succeeded in moving the archives of the Gesellschaft für Jüdische Familienforschung to the Netherlands, but the archives are said to have been destroyed there during World War II. The association maintained an archive for Jewish genealogical material, but it seems to have perished in or after 1943.

After the war, there was little interest in this field. A few Jews returned to Germany now and then to do genealogical research. One of them, Ludwig Kahn, wrote in 1966 an instructive article about Jewish research, mainly in Baden and Alsace.

Not until the 1980s did an increasing number of American Jews start trying to find their German ancestors. Currently (in 1994), there are approximately 40 Jewish genealogical societies in the United States.

The Sources

As the sources kept by the former Jewish communities are largely lost, this chapter is limited to records in public archives. All German state archives had to prepare an inventory of their Jewish material around 1935. These inventories list only those files that refer specifically to Jewish matters, but Jews may be found in many types of general administration records, as well.

Archival Sources From the Pre-Emancipation Period. Before 1815, Germany consisted of many small and large territories. Each territory had its own administration, which produced its own types of records, some or all of which may be entirely lost. The following types of sources may contain information on Jews:

- Annual accounts (Amtsrechnungen), books that list the income and expenses of a local administration. These are the most valuable sources on Jewish genealogy, as the Jews always had to pay some dues and are listed in the accounts, usually by name. In some instances, the accounts list only the totals for all Jews within the local jurisdiction and refer to supplemental documents (Belege) where the detailed name-lists can be found. For a long time, the annual accounts were considered worthless by the archivists and were largely discarded. The supplemental documents were even more likely to be discarded by archivists. For extant accounts, the Jews may be listed in the following categories: protection fees (Schutzgelder), reception fees (Schutzannahme), burial fees (Begräbnisgelder, often containing name-lists of all persons buried at the local Jewish cemetery including their ages), fines (Strafen, Bußen), house taxes (Hauszins), real estate purchase fees (Handlöhne), emigration taxes (Abzug, Nachsteuer, usually 10% of the amount withdrawn from the territory), conduct fees (Gebühren—fees that enabled Jews to safely traverse a territory), and others.

- Petitions to grant or extend protection, to obtain a marriage permit, to reduce the protection fee, and others.

- Records regarding supervision of the authorities over the Jews, renewals of protections, and negotiations and decisions concerning Jewish taxes and rights.

- Proceedings of the central authorities (Protokolle des Hofrats, Rentkammerprotokolle, and similar titles). These were kept in large territories where all petitions were forwarded to the ruler, who decided whether or not to grant the request made in the petition. In the 1700s, these proceedings usually fill several thick volumes a year and are hard to use unless they are indexed.

- Name-lists of the Jews. These lists were used to levy and record taxes, identify protected Jews (in order to throw the others out), collect statistics, and identify Jews who had taken the oath of allegiance.

- Court records, such as lawsuits of Jews against their debtors, deposits of Jewish witnesses, records on Jews involved in crimes, separate proceedings of Jewish cattle trades and market visits, and others.

- Land registers (Lagerbücher, Zinsbücher) and sale registers (Kontraktenprotokolle) list real estate property of Jews and often indicate successions of inheritance.

- Miscellaneous types of sources.
Archival Sources From the Emancipation to 1833. With the emancipation in 1815, the Jews attained the same legal status as all other citizens of the German states. Therefore, for research after 1815, Jewish genealogists work with the same types of source materials as German genealogists.\textsuperscript{26} For the most part, non-Jewish genealogists, however, limit themselves to vital registers and are not aware of the existence and location of additional records that are needed for researching Jews, such as:

- Lists of newly-accepted family names, partially handwritten, partially printed in newspapers or gazettes in order to allow protests of Christian people who felt prejudiced by the use of their names by Jews.
- Citizenship records, usually kept in local archives.
- Land registers and notarial records concerning the sale of real estate, usually kept in the state archives.
- Inheritance records, usually kept in the court (Amtsgericht) holdings of the state archives.
- Censuses.
- Military conscription lists.
- Records on the supervision of trades and businesses.
- Emigration records, usually kept in the state archives.
- The Jewish vital registers.\textsuperscript{27} After the emancipation, the Jewish communities were required to keep birth, marriage, and death registers as the Christian religions were already keeping. This requirement was waived when the public vital registration (Standesamt) was organized, but many Jewish communities continued to maintain their vital registers. In some states (such as Prussia), the Jewish registers were maintained by public authorities.\textsuperscript{28} These books were preserved locally until 1939 when they had to be forwarded to the Reichssippeamt\textsuperscript{29} to form the section of Jewish vital registers. In 1943 and later, they were carried to Rathsfelden castle on the Kyffhäuser hill in Thuringia, where they presumably perished, either by action of the war or by water damage when the storage room flooded.

Shortly before the end of the war, these books were microfilmed by a private company.\textsuperscript{28} The 3,000 films were

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The Schutzbrief (letter of protection) of Herz Oppenheimer of Weinheim, Palatinate, issued by the Kurpfälzische Hofkammer (electoral Palatinate exchequer general) December 3, 1712. The Schutzbrief gave a Jew protection to live in a town and conduct his business. He lost his protection if he did not pay his Schutzgeld (protection money) on time or if he violated the laws. In most cases, Jews who lost protection became beggar Jews—Jews who moved from town to town and had to be maintained by the local Jewish communities in each such town.

Printed with permission of the Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe, which holds the original (77/3033, page 415).

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carried to Duisburg and developed there. After the war, these films were distributed among the West German state archives according to the state in which the pertinent places were located.

The films for places in the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Poland have been forwarded to the West German Bundesarchiv (Federal Archives) in Koblenz.30

Paper reproductions from many of these films for places then in the GDR and in Poland and in the Rhineland, Westfalia, East Frisia and Brunswick are kept at the Archiv für Judaica im Deutschem Historisch-Institut in Münster.31 For reproductions of other films, see the sections on individual German states later in this paper.

There is still some hope of locating additional registers. A note written in 1948 says that parish and synagogue registers were discovered at the Kiyffhäusern in 1946 and carried to Berlin in order to build up a genealogical archive (genealogisches Archiv).32 A typescript list of parish registers—both the originals and films—are in the Archives of Genealogy (Archiv für Genealogie).33 These contain Jewish vital registers. There is no indication as to whether the items are on paper or on microfilm.34 These materials are now probably kept by the Zentralstelle für Deutsche Personen- und Familiengeschichte in Leipzig. When the material became accessible after the German unification, very few Jewish vital registers were found, however. The available material at the Zentralstelle was microfilmed by the LDS church in the 1980s.

A few Jewish vital registers were not forwarded to the Reichsländerkataster but were given to the local Protestant churches or to other places and thus survived the war. Some of these books have been filmed by the LDS church. One should consult the catalogues of the LDS collection for places of interest.35 In a few instances, the catalog of the LDS holdings in the Family History Library does not include a separate index entry for the Jewish vital registers that they microfilmed. Thus, Jewish genealogists might want to check LDS holdings of local church records if the LDS catalogue does not include an entry for a town’s Jewish registers.

Some Jewish vital registers are now stored at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem.36 The Jerusalem collection is believed to consist of originals as well as of microphotographs and microfilms.

A catalogue of all surviving German-Jewish vital registers and their present location would be very desirable.

☐ The public vital registration (Standesamt), starting in 1798 (territories under French occupation), in 1870 (Baden), in 1874 (Prussia), and in 1876 (all German states that had not yet started). In Germany, these registers are still maintained and kept at the local Standesamt. Information from the abstracts is restricted and often is made available only about direct ancestors (grandfather, great-grandfather, and so forth) of the applicant. It is advisable to request a Xerox copy of the original document, which contains much more information than the certificates that are usually issued on printed forms.

☐ Printed address directories37 and card files of inhabitants of the larger cities (usually starting sometime during the 1800s and kept in the city archives if they survived the war).

Sources for 1933–1945. Beginning in 1933, the German government tried to force the emigration of the Jews. Deportations to the concentration camps started in 1940. At the so-called Wannsee conference on 20 January 1942, the Nazi leaders defined the “Final Solution”: the elimination of all Jews in Germany and the occupied territories, which is known as the Holocaust (a word chosen by Elie Wiesel).

For the period from 1933 to 1942, one may rely on the following sources:38

☐ Records on the discharge of Jews upon the Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums of 7 April 1933.

☐ Calls for boycotting Jewish businesses, including lists of these businesses.

☐ Lists of persons who had acquired German citizenship between 1918 and 1933, including judgments regarding these persons (these lists were compiled by the municipal administrations, forwarded to the Landratsamt and from there to the Ministerium des Innern). This survey mainly covered eastern Jews who had come into Germany after the World War I.

☐ Emigration records, which might be declarations to resile, German citizenship, or passport files, or both. Most of these records have been transferred to the state archives, but some are still at the Landratsamt and some were lost during the war.

☐ Records on expatriations. The German embassies in other countries extracted the listings of naturalizations of Germans from gazettes in these countries and forwarded the name-lists to Germany, where they were reproduced and forwarded to the provincial governments.39 Name-lists of Prussians who had acquired foreign citizenship were published in a gazette, too.40

Starting in 1937, lists of expatriated persons were mimeographed41 and were also published in the Reichsanzeiger (1933–1938) and in the Reichssteuerblatt (from 1939 onwards). These lists give the names, birth dates and birth places of expatriates. The mimeographed lists also gave the place of residence and sometimes the names of family members.42 A complete list of all expatriations from 1933 to 1938 was published by Carl Misch in 1939,43 but copies of this book are hard to locate and were published again by Michael Hepp.44

☐ Records on the expropriation of Jewish businesses (Arisierung).

☐ Files of inhabitants (Einwohnermeldeakteien), with file cards for all inhabitants and families, usually containing the place and date of birth as well as address, occupation, religion and information about the destination when moving away or being deported. Some of these files go back to the early 1800s, and according to the Reichsmelderegelung of 6 January 1938, they had to be kept in all towns.

Those records that survived the war are now kept at the local Einwohnermeldeamt (in small towns at the Rathaus,
in larger towns it is an authority of its own) and the older records in the city archives.

- The census of May 1939 and the *Reichskartei deutscher Juden* (general card file of German Jews), which was extracted from the census returns and used as a source for the deportation lists. Similar censuses were taken by the German authorities after the occupation of Poland, Czechoslovakia and divisions of the USSR, in order to gather information on the Jews there.

- Records on the return of Jewish property (Wiedergutmachung) after the war are kept at the state archives and may be consulted only by the persons concerned and their descendants.

There are several guides to archival and other sources on the persecution of the German Jews and the Holocaust victims, and there is a large compilation of people who emigrated from Nazi Germany.

**The Archives of the Jewish Communities.** In 1904, the archivist Ezechiel Zvier undertook a trip to investigate the archival holdings of various southern German-Jewish communities. His report discusses the general lack of old documents. During that period, many rural Jewish archives were lost when the communities were dissolved as a result of emigration or moves by its members into the cities. This problem led to the foundation of the *Gesamtarctivio der deutschen Juden* (General Archives of the German Jews) in 1905 in Berlin and of the *Archiv der Synagogengemeinde Breslau* (Archives of the Jewish Community in Breslau) in 1924.

By 1926, the *Gesamtarctivio* had collected records of 344 Jewish communities, mostly smaller ones in the Prussian provinces of Posen and West Prussia. The archives published a magazine that included notes on its own holdings and on Jewish records in various German state archives. The Breslau archives collected records of the Breslau Jewish community and of those in the Prussian province of Silesia.

The Nazis seized the archives of the Jewish communities from 1939 on and divided the genealogical material from the historical material. The whereabouts of the genealogical part was discussed above in the section on Jewish vital registers. The historical material was stored at various places and largely survived the war. Today, the remaining documents are kept in Germany, Poland, Israel, and other countries.

**Accessing Archives in Present-Day Western Germany.** Records of the municipal administrations are usually stored in the municipal archives; records of the counties are kept in the state archives (unless the county has an archive of its own); records of the state and provincial governments are kept in the state archives; and records of German Reich authorities are kept at the Bundesarchiv (Federal Archives) in Koblenz and at other places, mainly in the former East Germany (GDR). Archives of noble families are important for Jewish genealogical research if the Jews lived in the dominion of a noble family before the 1815 emancipation.

The German archives and their holdings are described in the *Minerva-Handbuch Archiv* and *Archives und Archivare*.

Generally, the German offices try to respond to Jewish inquiries in an obliging way, often without charging a fee.

As Jewish genealogical research has been generally neglected in Germany during the last 50 years, most archivists are not aware of the types of source materials that might contain information on Jews. As a result, they might check only their finding aids (Reptertoiren, Findbücher) for files whose titles indicate Jewish material. The archivists might not be aware that many other sources, such as administrative accounts, contain valuable information. The same may be true for professional genealogists who offer their assistance in Germany.

Many archives, historical societies, and work groups have published accounts of the Jews in their respective towns or areas, covering either past centuries or only the period since the Holocaust. The municipal archives or libraries will give the titles of such publications, which should be consulted before starting research in archival sources. It is often very helpful to contact the authors of such publications who usually hold much more information than is found in their writings.

**Tombstones.** Jewish burial grounds in Germany enable you to go back into the former German-Jewish culture. Unfortunately, the pollution of the late 20th century does much more harm to the grave stones than the Nazi pogroms did or than the damage done by previous cemetery visitors.

Some of these burial grounds have been photographed or catalogued stone by stone, and more projects of this kind have recently been undertaken. A stronger support of such efforts by the German authorities is indispensable because every year more and more of the inscriptions become illegible by pollution-caused decay.

The local mayor (Bürgermeister) or archivist, if there is one, may tell you if any cataloguing projects have been undertaken and where the results are kept.

**Jewish Genealogical Research in Individual German States.**

Germany was largely reorganized after 1945, and almost none of the present-day states (Bundesländer) is identical to the former divisions of the German Empire.

Because source materials are unique within each German state, the following sections describe the states based on their arrangement in the German Empire from 1815 to 1945.

**Bavaria/Bayern.** The main part of the former Kingdom of Bavaria is almost identical with the present-day state by this name. The Pfalz (Palatinate) district was taken over from France in 1815, and much of the French legislation was kept. The Pfalz is therefore discussed separately. It is now the southern part of the German state of Rheinland-Pfalz.

A short guide to genealogical research in Bavaria was written by Stefan Janker that includes a brief account of Jewish research. The history of the Jews in Bavaria was outlined by Stefan Schwarz, and the roughly 200 Jewish communities in Bavaria are described in a book by Baruch Zvi Ophir and Falk Wiesemann based on a Hebrew publication by Ophir. A 1988 exhibition in Nuremberg on the history of the Jews in Bavaria raised great interest. The exhibition catalogue gives an impressive introduction to this field of knowledge.

The *Judenrund* law of 1813 limited the number of Jewish families in each village or town, and did not allow Jews to
settle if there were no Jews there in 1813. This law was maintained into the 1860s. Because of these settlement limitations, many Bavarian Jews emigrated in the middle of the 19th century. For the period from 1813 on, the following sources may be consulted:

- The Jüdenvorlager, giving the current number of Jews in the town and within the volume, the names (including the steady family surname), the occupation, the year or date of birth and the date when protection was granted. Until the 1860s, whenever this Matrikelstelle (residence permit) was passed to someone else, the whereabouts of the former keeper and the origin of the successor were added.

- The Jewish vital registers, partly originals, partly reproductions from microfilms, containing birth, marriage, and death entries and sometimes family lists, pupils lists, tax lists, and others, kept at the pertinent state archives. The Landesverband der israelitischen Kultusgemeinden in Bayern in Munich keeps old microfilms of Jewish vital registers, probably those from which the reproductions at the state archives were taken.

- The general vital registers from 1876 on, kept at the local Standesamt.

- Settlement records (Ansässigmachungsaktenten), because most marriages and settlements had to be approved by the local authorities. These files contain an incredible amount of detailed information on the individuals.

- Land registers (Kataster) listing real estate property.

- Wills and probate records.

- Orphan records.

- Emigration records.

All these records are kept at the Bavarian state archives pertinent to the given province (Regierungsbezirk).

In the Palatinate, no Matrikelstelle and no settlement permit was required. The Jews are recorded in the general vital registers kept at the local Standesamt, so there were no vital registers specific to the Jews. Land registers, notarial records, military conscription lists, and other types of records with entries on Jews are kept at the Speyer state archives.

The Palatinate is now the southern part of the German state of Rheinland-Pfalz. The history of the Jews in the Electoral Palatinate (part of which was included in the Bavarian province of Palatinate in 1815) was described by Leopold Löwenstein. The Jews in the Bavarian Palatinate (1815-1945) were described by Hermann Arnold.

A nine-volume set of books documenting Jewish history within the present-day state of Rheinland-Pfalz was published between 1972 and 1987. Volume 9 (in 4 parts) contains a listing of records on Jews in the state archives of Koblenz, Speyer, and Saarbrücken, and in municipal archives. This material, however, is of limited value for the genealogist because most entries on Jewish individuals are found in the record types listed above, which are not considered as Jewish records and thus are not included in the inventory. Volume 7 of the documentation contains name-lists of deported Jews and a list of Jewish cemeteries.

Two recent publications offer helpful information for Jewish genealogy in the Palatinate: the book by Fücks, Jäger, and Kindermann on synagogues includes a list of deported Jews, and a book edited by Kuby includes an article about cemeteries and also has a bibliography.

Württemberg. The history of the Jews in Württemberg was outlined by Aaron Tänzer. After the war, a series of five volumes on the Jews in Baden and Württemberg was published that included documents on the persecution by the Nazis, historical accounts of all Jewish communities, and a name-list of Holocaust victims. Another history of the Jewish communities in Baden and Württemberg was recently published by Joachim Hahn.

The social history of the Jews and their relationship to the Christian population was described by Utz Jeggle. Walter Strauss published autobiographical accounts by Württemberg survivors of the Holocaust, and Hermann Dicker described the past and present Jewish life in Württemberg, including a name-list of Jewish emigrants from Württemberg between 1848 and 1855. Some information on the Jews in northern Württemberg is found in the exhibition catalogue of the Michelbach/Lücke synagogue memorial site.

There are several publications on the history of the Jews in given counties: Wolfram Angerbaer and Hans Georg Franz for Heilbronn, and Gerhard Taddey for Schwäbisch Hall.

In 1982, the Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart published an inventory of records held in the Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg archives that pertain to the history of the Jews prior to 1600.

The following sources may be used for research on Württemburg Jews:

- The Jewish vital registers, starting in various years, many of them going back before 1800.

The inventory of Württemberg parish registers by Max Duncker lists those Jewish vital registers that were kept at Catholic or Protestant parish offices in 1938. Some of the vital registers are in the Israelsitische Religionsgemeinschaft at Stuttgart, not all of which are on microfilm. The bulk of these registers was kept by the Jewish communities and had to be forwarded to the Reichssippenamt (RSA) when the communities were dissolved, together with those registers kept at the parish offices. Some of the latter registers were not delivered and are still there. The originals of those registers delivered to the RSA are lost, but the microfilms survived the war. They have just been copied on better film material and can be used at the Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart.

The Stuttgart Jewish community has reproductions from these films as well as some original registers.

The family register of the Stuttgart Jewish community was taken over by the local Standesamt in 1876 and is still kept there.

- The general vital registers from 1876 onwards are kept at the local Standesamt.

- Records on Jews within the former Duchy and later on Kingdom of Württemberg.

- Emigration records, kept in local and state archives.

- Probate records, kept in the local archives and, from about 1900 onwards, at the notarial offices (Notariate).
- Name-lists of Jews when accepting permanent family names in 1828. It seems that most of these lists were published in local newspapers, and it would be a worthwhile effort to compile them to an overall list of all Jewish families in 1828.
- A Nazi call for boycotting Jewish businessmen and professionals in 1935 with a list of these people.

Württemberg is now a part of the German state of Baden-Württemberg.

**Hohenzollern.** Hohenzollern consisted of the principalities of Sigmaringen and Hechingen and became a Prussian province in 1850. There were two large Jewish communities in Hechingen and Haigerloch and a smaller one in Dettensee. The writings on the Jews in Hohenzollern are listed in the bibliography by Walter Bernhardt and Rudolf Seigel. Additional information is found in the books by Paul Sauer and Joachim Hahn.

- Reproductions of the Hechingen and Haigerloch Jewish vital registers are kept at the Jewish community in Stuttgart.
- The general vital registers from 1874 are kept at the local Standesamt.
- Lists of permanent family surnames in the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen were published in the gazettes of 1828, 1833, 1847, and 1848, those for Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen in 1827.
- Probate records before 1871 may have been kept by the Jewish community. From 1871 on, they may be found at the court (Amtsgericht) or in the municipal archives.
- The Sigmaringen state archive has numerous records on the Jews from the 17th century until the deportation. There is an excellent inventory for these files.
- A wealth of additional information is found in the annual administrative accounts in the archives of Prince Hohenzollern, now deposited in the Sigmaringen state archives.

Hohenzollern merged into the German state of Baden-Württemberg.

**Baden.** The history of the Jews in the Electoral Palatinate (which partially merged into Baden in 1803) was described by Leopold Löwenstein, the history of the Jews in Baden by Berthold Rosenthal. The five-volume series on the Jews in Baden-Württemberg by Franz Hundsnurscher and Gerhard Taddey contains accounts of the Jewish communities in Baden. The name-lists of the Holocaust victims include the Jews from Baden.

There is a great deal of genealogical material on the Jews in Baden after 1810:
- The second writings of the birth, marriage, and death registers from 1810 to 1869 for all denominations, are now kept in the Karlsruhe and Freiburg state archives.
- The general vital registers from 1870 on are kept at each local Standesamt.
- Several censuses of Jews in Baden for 1803-1819, all incomplete, are kept at the Karlsruhe state archives.
- All Jews are listed in the general censuses of 1811 and 1818/19.

- Emigration and probate records are kept at the Karlsruhe and Freiburg state archives.

Baden merged into the German state of Baden-Württemberg.

**Hesse/Hessen.** Only the grand duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt is considered here. Besides it, there was an Electorate (Kurfürstentum) Hesse which merged into the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau in 1866.

Hessen-Darmstadt consisted of the provinces of Starkenburg, Oberhessen and (west of the Rhine) Rheinhessen. The first two are now in the German state of Hesse. The Jewish communities in Hesse and their history are described by Paul Arnsberg. Additional information can be found in the catalogue of an exhibition on the history of the Jews in Hesse, and in a recent bibliography of this topic.

Rheinhessen is now part of the German state of Rheinland-Pfalz, whose nine-volume documentation on Jewish history contains hints on some archival sources about Rheinhessen.

The Darmstadt state archives were damaged severely by a bomb in 1944 and lost a large portion of its holdings. The remaining records contain some scattered information on Jews, mainly in the court (Amtsgericht) holdings and some files of the Jewish Commission (Landjudenschaftliche Kommission Darmstadt) of which the major part was turned over to the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem in 1946. The first volume of a series on Jewish records in the Darmstadt state archives was compiled by Friedrich Battenberg.

There are very early Jewish registers available for Hessen-Darmstadt (Pfungstadt starting in 1704, Langen in 1731, and others). The government tried to oblige the Lutheran ministers by maintaining these books. After such attempts failed, the law courts were assigned this job in 1808 and the local mayors in 1823. In 1876, the entries on Jews were recorded by the newly-founded vital registration offices (Standesämter). Friederichs has outlined this, as well as for other territories that were incorporated in Hesse around 1800.

Reproductions of many Jewish vital registers of places in Hessen and the former Nassau territory are kept in the Wiesbaden state archives. It seems that some of these registers are still kept in local archives.

The general vital registers for the Hessen-Darmstadt provinces of Starkenburg and Oberhessen start in 1876, for the province of Rheinhessen in 1798.

**The Rhine Province/Rheinprovinz, Also Known as the Rhineland.** The Rhine province was a part of Prussia from 1815 to 1945. Its southern part now forms the northern half of the German states of Rheinland-Pfalz and the Saarland. The northern Rhine Province is now the western part of Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Documentation on Jewish history for present-day Rheinland-Pfalz includes the records kept at the Koblenz state archives. A recent Festschrift for the 25th anniversary of the Germania judaica research institute in Cologne covers 2,000 years of Jewish history in the Rhineland and especially in Cologne.

Here are a few sources that may be helpful when doing Jewish genealogical research in the Rhineland:...
Problems With Jewish Names

The Variation of Jewish Names. Before the emancipation, the Jews had a number of typical names, such as Moses, Isaac, Sara, and so on. Patronymical naming was largely observed. Often, "nicknames" were used in the sources, so a man sometimes known as Mordechai might appear as Marx, Mordig, or Morgele; Isaac might be found as Itzig, Eisig, or Ische.

The Acceptance of German First Names. During the 19th century, many Jews changed their traditional first names to names that were common among the Christian population. The initial letter was usually kept, so Baruch may have become Berthold, Chaim (Hajum) may have turned into Hermann and Bele into Babette.

Researching Families Without Steady Surnames. Some Jewish families used steady surnames from the early 1700s onwards, whereas other families did not take family surnames until the emancipation. Families with no steady names are difficult to research because every inhabitant of the community might eventually turn out to be a member of this family in the male line. In many cases, the only feasible research method is to collect all available pieces of information about the Jews of a given place, compile them to family groups, establish parentages, and thus make up genealogical charts.

END NOTES


13. Wilhelm Totok et al. (eds.), Handbuch der bibliographischen Nachschlagewerke 5th ed. (Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, 1972); usually quoted as Totok/Weitzel.

14. Bernhard Brilling, "Das jüdische Archivwesen in Deutschland" Archivator 13 (1966) 271-290, esp. 276f. - The writings of Dr. Brilling contributed a lot of information to this article.

15. Schochow (as footnote 4).


On Jewish surnames, see J. Bergmann, "Wie unsere Familienennamen entstanden sind" Jahrbuch für jüdische Geschichte und Literatur 28 (1927) 34–62.


Brülling (as footnote 25), cols. 211f., idem (as footnote 13) cols. 287–290.


Leesch (as footnote 15), cols. 189.

A short note in Genealogia et Heraldik 1 (1948/49) 35.


The Verzeichnis ... (as footnote 33), p. 128, lists the Jewish vital registers of Dettensee near Hechingen for 1820–1880. These must be microfilms as the original registers were burned in 1945 in the town hall according to Franz Haug, "Verzeichnis der Kirchenbücher Hohenlohe's." Hohenlozerische Jahrestage 8 (1941, printed 1949) 17.


Brülling (as footnote 13), cols. 290.


An incomplete set of such listings is found at Staatsarchiv Sigmaringen, Hof 235 St. A 53.5.B./Paket 74 (Verlaut des Staatsbürgerrechts durch Tod, Entlassung, Einburgerung im Ausland).

Ministerialblatt für die innere Verwaltung, 1932ff.


Brülling (as footnote 38) col. 160.


Brülling (as footnote 13) cols. 285–290; idem (as footnote 25) cols. 201–212.

Beoms, Boberach (as footnote 30).

Minerva Handbuch Archive. Archive im deutsdsprachigen Raum 2nd. ed. 2 vols. (Berlin, New York: De Gruyter, 1974), this is the standard reference work on archives in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, including information on their holdings.

Minerva Handbuch Archive. Archive im deutschsprachigen Raum 2nd. ed. 2 vols. (Berlin, New York: De Gruyter, 1974), this is the standard reference work on archives in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, including information on their holdings.

example Nordstetten. Some of these places were passed to Württemberg shortly after 1800 and of the Jewish vital registers, some were partially lost, but some were continued.

72 Max Duncker, Verzeichnis der württembergischen Kirchenbcher 2nd ed. (Stuttgart: Kothhammer, 1938).

73 Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 4, D-71073 Stuttgart, Germany.

74 Israelitische Religionsgemeinschaft Württembergs, Stuttgart.

75 Today kept as vol. 49 at Standesamt of Stuttgart, see Maria Zelzer, Weg und Schicksal der Stuttgarter Juden. Ein Gedenkbuch. Sonderband der Veröffentlichungen des Archivs der Stadt Stuttgart (Stuttgart: Klett, 1964) p. 510.

76 The detailed court regulations about Jewish civil law matters (including references to the conditions before the emancipation law of 1828) are outlined in Ergänzungs-Band zum Regierungs-Blatt für das Königreich Württemberg (Stuttgart: Hasselbrink, 1838) 101–128.


78 Such names were partially published in the Schönbacher Merker (14 Dec. 1828 issue for Afflaltrach, Eschenau and Lehrensteinsfeld, 13 Jan. 1829 for Untershwardorf, 14 Jan. 1829 for Pfalmau, 21 Jan. 1829 for Freudental and Hochberg, 27 Jan. 1829 for Massenbach, Massenbachhausen and Zabenfeld, 19 March 1829 for Aufhausen, and possibly for more places) and in the local newspapers.


81 Sauer (see footnote 64, mainly nos. 16–18).

82 As footnote 74. - The decree to maintain such books was published in Wochenblatt für das Fürstentum Sigmaringen 11 (1819) no. 11, 14 March 1819 issue.


85 "Personen/Juden-Register." typescript at Staatsarchiv, 7480 Sigmaringen.

86 Otto H. Becker (comp.). Übersicht über die Rechnungen im Depositum Fürstl. Hohenz. Haus- und Domänenarchiv. Typescript Sigmaringen, 1981, located at Staatsarchiv, D-72488 Sigmaringen, Germany, where these records are now kept.

87 Löwenstein (as footnote 61).


91 Hundsruhcher und Taddey (see footnote 64, no. 19).

92 Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe, Nördl. Hildpromenade 2, D-76133 Karlsruhe, Germany (GLA) record group 390.

93 GLA 236/952–972.

94 GLA 236/1719.


98 Juden in Hessen. Ausstellung der hessischen Staatssarchive (no date, no place, no publisher indicated; ca. 1980) (A catalog of an exhibition about Jews in Hesse, organized by the Hesse state archives).


100 As footnote 62.


106 As footnote 62.


Holdings of the Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz

by Bill Firestone

Recently, I wrote to the Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz, hoping that they might have records from my family’s town of origin, Münchweiler an der Alsenz. I had visited Münchweiler twice and the Landesarchiv Speyer. I also asked Koblenz archive for a list of the towns for which they hold records. The following pages show the response I received, including a translation (by Harry Katzman) of the introductory text to the list.

The remainder of this article is taken from the brochure, “Information für Archivbenutzer/innen from Koblenz.” The address of the archive is:

Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz
Karmeliterstr 1/3
Postfach 1340
D-56068 Koblenz
Telephone: 49 (261) 3 30 68
FAX: 49 (261) 3 30 86

Civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths was introduced in the region on the left (west) side of the Rhine in 1798 by the French occupation authorities. The Prussians did not change this law in 1815, as a result of which, civil registers exist for the region left of the Rhine since 1798 and for the region on the right side only since 1876, when civil registration became obligatory in all countries of the German Empire.

These “French” registers are held by the Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz for some—but not all—communities. The regional selection is somewhat haphazard and usually registers are not available after the middle of the 19th century.

Another type of record—Dezennaltabellen—contains alphabetic lists of the births, marriages, and deaths, each file including 10 years of one registration office. These are available in a wider range than the registers themselves. These lists can be helpful to determine an exact date, if you have only vague information. But as they include only the names and dates, you cannot establish family connections with them. To identify a person with an often used surname you have to read the registers themselves.

Registers that are not available in the Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz might still be in the custody of the local offices of the civil registrar (Standesämter), which you can contact. The modern civil registers since 1876 are always kept there.

Concerning the region on the right side of the Rhine, copies of the parish books of the 19th century for some communities are in the Landeshauptarchiv, but more often, the registers remain with the parishes.

Before 1798, you must use parish registers, most of which have been deposited in the religious archives. Applications should be addressed to Bistumsarchiv Trier, Jesuitenstr. 13b, D-54290 Trier (Catholic), or to Nebenstelle Koblenz des Archivs der Evangelischen Kirche im Rheinland, Karmeliterstr. 1, D-56068 Koblenz (Protestant). However, most of the registers of parishes on the right side of the Rhine are still retained by the parish offices (Pfarreiämter).

If your ancestors came from the Palatinate (Pfalz), you may contact the Landesarchiv Speyer, Otto-Mayer-Str. 9, D-67346 Speyer; the Archiv des Bistums Speyer, Kleine Pfaffengasse 16; and the Protestantisches Landeskirchenarchiv, Domplatz, D-67346 Speyer. Applications concerning emigration from the Palatinate may be addressed to Heimatstelle Pfalz, Benzinoring 6, D-67657 Kaiserslautern. The archives for Rheinhessen are at Bistumsarchiv Mainz, Rochusstr. 9, D-55116 Mainz, and the Zentralarchiv der Evang. Kirche in Hessen-Nassau, Ahastr. 5a, D-66285 Darmstadt.

Research in the Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz

Please don’t forget that you cannot expect the staff of the reading room to speak English.

You can get help from an archivist on how to use finding aids and order records. The records can be seen without charge. Reprographic and photographic copies are available.

If you have problems with the German language or do not have enough time to do your research, we recommend you hire a genealogist who will do the work for a fee.

Due to a shortage of personnel, we regret to tell you that we can no longer do genealogical research for you. Instead, below you will find a list of civil registers, alphabetized ten-year lists of vital files and church books, indexed by location, of the years covered for each town and record type. We suggest you research the records yourself by looking into the sources in our home office, and copying on our copy and printing machines the documents you want. If it is impossible for you to come personally to our office, we suggest you hire a professional genealogist, pay him or her an honorarium, and ask him or her to perform this task. A list of addresses of genealogists, to the extent we are aware, who might perform such tasks for you and a list of genealogical societies in our area to whom you can write for additional information is available. [See “People: Valuable Resources for German-Jewish Genealogists” in this issue.—Ed]

Specific Files

File 656: Extant personal civil registers, ten-year indexes of vital statistics, and church books arranged alphabetically for the area left of the Rhein.

File 276: The personal civil registers of the mayors’ offices, from French and Prussian eras, including those in the ownership of the Saar Basin area.

File 442: Government of Trier, consisting of alphabetized ten-year indexes of vital records of names and personal vital statistics. For the area east of the Rhein, the church books of the Protestant and Catholic priestly rectories, predominantly of the 19th Century until 1874 (also copies of the local civil courts and personal civil vital registers of Jews and dissenters).

The following abbreviations are used: Rg = registers, Kb = church books, G = births, M = marriages, S = deaths, DT = ten-year vital statistics lists.

Bill Firestone is a technical writer and software designer living in Santa Cruz, California. He has been researching his family’s genealogy for six years.
Using Public Sources for Jewish Genealogical Research in Bavaria

by Herbert Loebl

The lack of documentation in the early years of the 19th century can pose many problems, of which the inability to link adopted German family names to previous Hebrew names is often the most frustrating. Before describing how I was able to overcome this difficulty in a particular case, I will describe some of the documentation available.

From the 14th century, the Schutzbrief was, of course, the basis for Jewish existence. In those parts of Franconia that became part of the Electorate of Bavaria in 1802 and of the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1806, Schutzbriefe were replaced by the Matricel regime, introduced by the Edict on the Jews of June 1813. Genealogists with ancestors in Oberfranken province are fortunate because detailed records exist for provincial district court areas for all Oberfranken Jews with Matrikelstellen—the right to reside. This is not generally the case, as far as I know, for Unterfranken and Mittelfranken.

The Matricel records for Oberfranken, which were kept up-to-date until the regime ended in 1861, have been preserved in the Bavarian State Archive in Bamberg. A Zweitschrift (copy), in a single volume, prepared for the Government of Oberfranken in 1837, is in the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem under G-4 61. A microfilm of the entire volume can be purchased from the archives.

A few Jewish communities in Oberfranken kept records of births, marriages, and deaths long before they were required to do so by law, for example, Altenkunstadt from 1731 and Buttenheim from 1735. These records are in the Yiddish language and written in cursive Hebrew. It wasn’t until 1813 that the Edict required Jewish communities to keep such records for the first time and to appoint Juden Schutzheiser to be responsible for this task. Parishes had been required to keep records a little earlier, namely, from 1808/1810, so that there existed parallel record systems beginning in 1813.

The original holders of places in the Juden Matrikel provide us with information at one point in time. The Matricels give dates—or at least the years of birth—of holders of Matrikelstellen and usually of their spouses, the names and dates of birth of their children, their occupations, property and reputations. Also, because all original holders of entries in the Matricels were born in the 18th century, these records permit us to look deeply into that century.

The immatriculation procedure under the 1813 Edict also involved the adoption of German family names. The Matricels generally show the former Hebrew names of the Stelleninhaber as well as the adopted names. This is most valuable information because it enables genealogists to establish a connection to earlier generations.

In many cases, however, I noted that the former names of Stelleninhaber were not in the record. At first, I attributed this to careless registrars, until I remembered that many Jews—for example, about half of those in my native town of Bamberg—already carried German family names before the 1813 Edict. On the face of it, this makes it even more difficult to find the Hebrew names of ancestors who adopted German surnames before the Edict.

The following short account relates how I was able to find the Hebrew name of an ancestor from a public source.

An Example

Three men, whose given names were Gottlieb, Lazarus, and Sussel, lived in the small town of Burgkunstadt on the river Main, and who, according to the Matricels, adopted the family name Bamberg. There are certainly several unrelated Bamberger families. The name may have been chosen as a result of family memories going back to 1478. In that year, the Jews of Bamberg were expelled from the town. It was the only such event, although expulsion had been threatened more than once before, and would be threatened again until well into the 17th century. Many of the expelled people found shelter in the domains of the Reichsritter quite close to Bamberg, where, although within the diocese, the writ of the Princebishops of Bamberg did not run, for example, in most of the lower—but not the upper—town of Burgkunstadt.

There were a number of indications that at least two of the Bambergers were brothers: Gottlieb, born in 1770, and Lazarus—my great-great-great-grandfather—born in 1775. But I could not be sure because Jewish birth registers do not exist for Burgkunstadt before 1810.

Gottlieb had moved to the nearby town of Mitwitz, where he obtained a Schutzbrief in 1796 and married a local girl. The former name column in the Mitwitz Matricels listed Gottlieb Salomon—that is, Gottlieb ben Salomon. In the

Winterburg [656,116] DT 1802-1872
Windhagen [656,258] Ko. kath.: 1639-1885
Winnigen [656,110] DT 1822-1872; Reg (Neuburg) G 1900, 1903-1905
Winterburg [656,116] DT 1802-1872
Winterscheid [656,174 and 442] DT 1798-1865
Wintersdorf [656,155 and 442] DT 1819-1882
Wirzschweiler: [442] DT 1813-1862
Wissen [656,131] Ko. kath.: GHS 1780-1809/10
Wittmannsdorf [656,198 and 442] Reg: GHS Zerf [656,175 and 442] DT 1798-1862
Wittlich [656,135 and 442] DT 1798-1802, 1813-1862
Zell [656,109] DT 1802-1872
Zeltingen [656,145 and 442] DT 1798-1802, 1813-1862

Stammbaum Fall 1993
Burgkunstadt Matricles, however, the former name column for Lazarus Bamberger was blank; thus, in order to confirm that Gottlieb and Lazarus were brothers, I had to find Lazarus's father's name.

The solution to the problem proved to be relatively simple: one of my invaluable collaborators, Dr. Siegfried Rudolph of Mitwitz, drew my attention to the so-called Fassionen (from the Latin word for confession), which were established in the Obermain province of Bavaria in approximately 1806. The Fassionen were self-appraisals by the owners of houses and land of the values of their properties and had to be signed by them. The Fassionen were superseded by the Häuser & Rustikalsteuer Kataster in ca. 1810. The Häuser & Rustikalsteuer Kataster were drawn up by the tax authorities. The value of a property for tax purposes was then established by taking the mid-value between the self-appraisal and the official valuation.

The reason for the omission of the previous name of Lazarus Bamberger from the Matricles was cleared up by the Fassion for his property, which, in December 1809, he signed as Lazarus Bamberger. In other words, the former name column in the Matricles was left blank because in 1813 he had no former name to differ from the name in which he was then registered.

My main problem, however, was resolved by the Häuser & Rustikalsteuer Kataster for Burgkunstadt, drawn up in 1810, in which I found that my ancestor was shown as Lazarus Salomon—that is, Lazarus ben Salomon. A different hand put the name Bamberger underneath the entry.

The house number—135—provided further confirmation that the entry referred to the ancestor I was looking for: Lazarus would live in that house until his death in 1843.

I do not understand why a year after my ancestor had signed his Fassion in the name of Lazarus Bamberger, he, and others, were referred to in the Häuser & Rustikalsteuer Kataster by their Hebrew names, unless the registrars used some older records. But I have no doubt now that Gottlieb and Lazarus were the sons of one Salomon, and, thus, were brothers. The fact that Lazarus's son married Gottlieb's daughter would have considerable consequences for my Bamberger family research.

As for Süssel Hirsch, the third person in Burgkunstadt to adopt the family name Bamberger, I noted that he, too, had signed his Fassion (for house Number 138) in the name of Bamberger, which explains why the former name column in the Matricles for Süssel was left blank. The Häuser & Rustikalsteuer Kataster shows him as Süsslein Hirsch—that is, Süsslein ben Hirsch. He was thus not a brother of the other two Bambergers, but because there is much evidence that he was related to them, he may have been a cousin—that is, his father Hirsch may have been a brother of Salomon. The chances of proving this, however, are small in present.

On another occasion, I shall describe the successor records to the Häuser & Rustikalsteuer Kataster, and also discuss the mortgage books, which contain valuable information for genealogists.

Herbert Loebf lives in the U.K.

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**The Jewish Community in Sugenheim**

*by Thea Skyte*

It started with a burglary.
In 1983.
Our interest in genealogy, that is.

In 1976, my mother-in-law died.
We brought all her papers, letters, and documents to our house to read and sort at our leisure.

In 1983 a "kind" burglar strewn all of our possessions over the entire house—including all our papers. While we were sorting the papers to ascertain what we had lost, the old family documents came into our hands again and attracted our attention prompting us, finally, to deal with my mother-in-law's papers.

We found copies of a Scheidt marriage certificate and birth certificate, a short genealogy of the Sahlmann family of Burghaslach, a will of great-great-grandfather Sahlmann of Burghaslach, a 1798 Schutzbrief (letter of protection), a handwritten Deed of Conveyance of a house (including the stables, a well, and a baking oven) in Burghaslach—sold in 1783 to the Jew Schlom, our great-great-great-grandfather—plus family letters and numerous small pieces of paper with names and dates of possible ancestors. Luckily, we had learned to read the old German script and were able, therefore, to transcribe and translate the documents.

We also found the death certificate of Samuel Gutmann, our grandfather, who was born in Sugenheim and died in Theresienstadt.

**Starting the Hunt**

We wrote to the villages from which our ancestors came but did not get a single reply. Finally, in 1986, we decided to go to Germany and visit the areas where the families originated. Since then we have been searching in the villages and cemeteries of Unter- and Mittelfranken (Lower and Middle Franconia), taking photographs and personally digging around and turning up information and documents in numerous libraries and archives in Germany, Israel, and America.

**Sugenheim History**

Sugenheim, where our Gutmann and Schloss families originated, is a small Bavarian village on the southern edge of the Steigerwald in Franken's Gemütliche Ecke (Franconia's Cozy Corner). Given in 1500 by the Margraves of Brandenburg as fief to the family Seckendorff-Aberdarg, Sugenheim is one of approximately 350 separate political entities that existed in
Germany in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. "Herrschaft Sugenheim Seckendorff" remained a completely independent territory, loosely organized within the Franconian feudal system, until 1797. The ruling Seckendorff family lived in the Schloss (old castle)—now a doll museum—on the main road (Hauptstraße) at the entrance to the village. Next to it is the Neue Schloss (new castle), built in the 16th century and enlarged and remodeled in the middle of the 18th century. Adjacent to these two castles is the Schlossgarten (castle garden), a park, and the Meierei Hof (farm yard), with its original old buildings and barns. The buildings and yard are under Denkmalschutz (preservation order) and now are used by a firm of building merchants. In 1812, this farm and the grazing rights in the park were leased to Läser Löw Herbst and Simon Samuel Gutmann.

According to one source, Jews were first mentioned in Sugenheim in 1717, when four Jewish families paid Schutzgeld (protection money). Earlier records show that Jews Isaac and Joseph lived in Sugenheim at the beginning of the 17th century. According to the account, the number of Jews had risen to 13 by 1752. In that year, an agreement was drawn up between the Jews who slaughtered meat for their own consumption, and the butchers of Sugenheim, whereby the Jews would sell the butchers the parts of the meat that the Jews were unable to use according to Jewish dietary laws—for example, the hindquarters of animals. In 1814, however, the butchers filed a court case when they complained that Jews were actually trading in meat.

The Sugenheim Synagogue
Parallel to and behind the Hauptstraße is Schlossstraße, a street of lovely old houses, even today referred to, colloquially, as Judengasse (Jew's Lane). Here at No. 35 is the former synagogue, which, in 1668, was completely altered and is now a dwelling house.

Originally, Sugenheim Jews apparently used the synagogue in nearby Ullstadt. As their numbers increased, permission was granted for the establishment of a prayer room in the private house of a member of the Sugenheim community. As the community grew, the crowded conditions of the prayer room led to disagreements. The Barons von Seckendorff were invited to give permission for the building of a synagogue in Sugenheim. In May 1755, the Barons gave land to the Jews at an annual ground rent of 4 Reichstalers which included the so-called Schrankengeld (barrier money) for the erection and upkeep of an Erbau. The completed synagogue is described as having been 6.9 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (22'8" x 19'8" x 11'-6"), respectively. It had 42 men's seats. Seats for women were on the left of the men, separated by a wooden screen. The Holy Ark was...of brown wood with bilateral twisted columns.

The synagogue building was not destroyed during Kristallnacht due to its proximity to some barns.

Funding the Synagogue
To build the synagogue, the Sugenheim Jews needed to raise money from their fellow Jews in neighboring territories. Two

Sugenheim Jews obtained permission to travel and were granted the necessary documents. The new synagogue was built and consecrated in August 1756. In December 1756, Christoph Friedrich and Christoph Wolfgang Philipp, Barons von Seckendorff, issued the community Kahlsbuch, which laid down very precise rules and regulations to be followed in the newly erected synagogue, as well as in other communal matters. Families' contributions towards community expenses were assessed every three years according to each families' assets.

The following table shows the assessments of the 12 Sugenheim Jewish families in 1756:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eyfféig</td>
<td>2800 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Calmann (ancestor of the Schönfärbers)</td>
<td>3000 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer Jacob</td>
<td>1800 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gump</td>
<td>900 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Löw</td>
<td>1100 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lăbar (ancestor of the Schloss's)</td>
<td>500 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beerlein Calman (ancestor of the Gutmanns and Kolbs)</td>
<td>900 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Tóz</td>
<td>200 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Lazanus</td>
<td>400 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Salomon</td>
<td>100 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>150 fl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirsch</td>
<td>350 fl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among other things, the Kahlsbuch ordered attendance at services held every Monday and Thursday. Anybody not attending had to pay a fine to the community fund. Fines were imposed either in money or varying quantities of wax, presumably used for lighting purposes, for talking during services, quarreling, pulling, pushing or hitting and various other "offenses," one half of these fines going to the Barons von Seckendorff and the other half to the community fund. The Kahlsbuch also laid down the order in which members were to be "called up" at services; rules for the engagement, wages, or possible dismissal of a cantor; the amount of time to be spent daily on religious studies by each age group of children; rules regarding the powers of the community elders and treasurers; the reciting of loyalty prayers for their rulers, according to a formula specially approved by them; and much more.
The Kahlsbuch especially forbade Jews to engage in trade on Sundays or holidays; to walk about in fancy dress with lights and torches at Purim; or to engage in certain amusements during Simchat Torah. The Chasen (cantor) officiated at services, and also served as teacher, Shochet (slaughterer), and Schulklopper (calling out members of the congregation to attend services). Also, he had to provide accommodations for any Jewish travelers passing through the village. The Kahlsbuch went on to state:

In order that no member can plead ignorance, the Elders shall have this book read immediately by the cantor to the congregation in shul, clearly and word for word, and then every year at Whitnsunday, so that its contents are observed precisely and without fail.18

Between 1762 and 1792 the small community increased from 12 to 22 families.

The New Synagogue Rules

In 1830, the Synagogennordnung für Mittelfranken (Regulations for synagogues in Middle Franconia) was canceled, meaning a financial loss for the Sugenheim synagogue. To compensate for this shortfall, the community made the following decisions for payments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Amt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. For saying of blessings, each time for one month. Everyone has to pay at the start.</td>
<td>36 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Calling up starting with the oldest family member down to the youngest, including also unmarried ones after their bar mitzvah.</td>
<td>1 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. For the honor of being “called up” each one to pay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Married men to have priority on Sabbath mornings, and also on mornings during Passover week, Succot, New Year and the Day of Atonement. They also have priority in the evening of the latter. On all other days unmarried members to have the same rights as married men.</td>
<td>30 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. As there was no rabbi and the president had waived the honor of “calling up,” this function was to rotate—a payment to be made for this.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On an engagement to be paid this also applied to financiers from outside Sugenheim, who were “called up”.</td>
<td>1 fl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. For a Getterschaft (Getter, the man holding the baby during circumcision), or for accompanying the bride and groom to and from the canopy at weddings.</td>
<td>30 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. For blessings for women after childbirth.</td>
<td>15 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. At confirmations the boy and the father or mother had to pay.</td>
<td>15 kr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sugenheim Schools

Jewish children had attended the village school. In November 1829, however, an agreement was signed for the establishment of an elementary school for Jewish children to combine with their religious classes. Our great-great-grandfather Simon Samuel Gutmann, Parnass (president) of the Sugenheim Jewish community, and Hayum Freimann, and our great-great-grandfather Löser Schloss, who were Pfleger (trustees, treasurers), signed amalgamation documents.7

Jakob Kannreuther (?Kamreuther), the cantor/teacher, also became the Jewish elementary-school teacher. His 1829 con-

The Gutman and Schloss Families

Walking along Sugenheim’s main street, we noticed, by chance, a plaque on the house at Hauptstraße 7:

Erbau von Simon Gutmann 1848
(Built by Simon Gutmann 1848)

Simon Samuel, eldest of the children of Samuel and Hanna Gutmann, was born in Sugenheim around 1776. The Gutmann family can be traced back to Simon’s great-grandfather, Kallmann (Calman) of Kaubenheim, who, in 1746, bought a house in Sugenheim for his son Berlein (Behra, Beerlein), who married Madel of Castell around that time. In 1756, Berlein and Madel presented to the new synagogue a Torah scroll, the handle of which states that the parchment pages were stitched together by Madel with thread she had woven herself.11

Berlein’s son Samuel may have died comparatively young, as his widow Hanna appears to have taken over his Schutzbrief in 1798. Hanna must have survived her husband by many years and lived to a ripe old age. An extract from 1839 Matrikel of the Ministry of the Interior regarding Jews within the jurisdiction of the County Court Windheim shows that “Samuel’s widow Hanna” adopted the name Gutmann and was then financially supported by her children.12

Two sons of Samuel’s son Simon and his wife Zippora Gutmann have been traced: Nathan Gutmann, born in Sugenheim in 1817; and great-grandfather Amson Gutmann born in 1825. Amson’s 1852 immatriculation gives his means of livelihood as “Property Owner.” Both Nathan and Amson lived in house No. 12, now Hauptstraße 7, the house built by their father in 1848. Amson Gutmann married Fanny Schloss, daughter of Löser Gabriel Schloss and his wife Sara née Gutmann.

Of their four children, only Gabriel Gutmann, a cattle dealer married to Lina née Saemann, remained in Sugenheim. They lived in house No. 2. Gabriel is believed to have been the last remaining Jew in Sugenheim. He spent the last few months of his life in a home in Würzburg, where he died in September 1939. Daughter Sophie Gutmann left Sugenheim to marry Seligmann Sack. Daughter Zerline (Cilli) Gutmann married Julius Keiner of Baiersdorf and settled in Wilhelmsdorf and later Nuremberg. In 1939/40, Cilli managed to emigrate to Jerusalem, where she died in 1952.

Grandfather Samuel Gutmann, born in Sugenheim in 1861, left for Fürth in 1877 to become an apprentice at the firm of his uncle Samuel Schloss,14 brother of his mother Fanny. He married his cousin Sophie Schloss, daughter of his uncle Max Schloss, the eldest brother of his mother Fanny, and became a partner in the family firm Forchheimer & Schloss, established by his uncle and father-in-law Max in Fürth in 1848.15 Max and Samuel Schloss were also born in Sugenheim in 1817 and 1828 respectively. Their great-grandfather Löser is one of the Sugenheim Jews mentioned in the 1756 Kahlsbuch. Over that time there had been several intermarriages between the Gutmann and Schloss families.

Early in 1939 Samuel and Sophie Gutmann moved to the Old Age Home in Nuremberg, from which they were deported in September 1942.16 They both perished in Theresienstadt.

The school was supervised by an official school inspection board, and any new appointments required the agreement of the Bavarian government. When Mendel Moses Weissmann of Wassertrudingingen was engaged as the new cantor and Jewish teacher in 1865, he was not immediately accepted as elementary-school teacher, as he had not passed the necessary examinations and still had two years of study to complete. During the 1890s an average of 18 pupils attended school on weekdays and between two and four pupils on Sundays. School fees for the weekday school amounted 75 pf a quarter, 3 marks annually. Sunday School fees were 35 pf a quarter or 1.37 marks annually. The Sugenheim Jewish elementary school closed in 1924, as more and more Jews moved away from the village. In 1937, an agreement was signed with Burghaslach for their teacher to give weekly religious instruction in Sugenheim.7

Taking Care of the Ill
The community took care of its sick. All members of the congregation participated in a rota system of "watching" its severely ill members during the night, according to an agreement drawn up in 1859. Detailed lists for this duty and service with names of patients and "watchers" right up to November 1938 are still in existence.7

Sugenheim in the 18th and 19th Centuries
The community appears to have prospered during the 18th and beginning of the 19th century when members engaged not only in trade, but also in agriculture and livestock. The effect of the Emancipationsedikt of 1861, which allowed Jews to settle anywhere, thereby starting a movement into towns, was felt in Sugenheim as in all other villages in Bavaria. The community expressed its fears that, with restrictions lifted, there was the possibility that many of the most prosperous members of the community might move away, causing an increase of contributions toward the upkeep of the communal services for those remaining. In February 1872, it was decided that:

1. Every member who moves away, has to pay ½% of his estimated assets to the community fund.
2. Every young man who marries in Sugenheim has to pay ½% of the dowry of his bride to the community fund. A stranger moving to Sugenheim has to pay ½% of his assets for settlement. A widower upon re-marriage had to pay the same as a young bridegroom. Community Fund accounts show payments into this fund on occasion of marriages of members of the community as late as 1929/30.7

It was usual for many Jewish communities to have to pay Neujahrgeld, a New Year's contribution, to the local parson. In his 1909 book Juden in Mittelfranken (Jews in Middle Franconia) E. M. Fuchs reported that there were 30 families in Sugenheim, who paid 6 fl. Neujahrgeld to the parson for some 80 years, but that the community knew nothing of its origins.

The Cemetery
The Jewish cemetery for the area goes back to 1620 and is situated on a slope at the edge of a wood on the outskirts of the village of Aprilstadt, some 3 km from Sugenheim. In recent years, much restoration work to gravestones has been carried out.

"The Jewish cemetery for the area goes back to 1620..."

Land Leases in Sugenheim
In 1812, the Barons of Seckendorff leased the Meyerei (dairy farm) in Sugenheim to Laser Low Herbst and Simon Samuel Gutmann. Laser Low may have been a brother of an uncle of Simon. Before this lease expired at Candlemas 1822, the Sugenheim administration found it desirable to grant a nine-year extension to the "Schutz- und Handelsjuden" (protected and trading Jews) Laser Low Herbst und Simon Samuel Gutmann and now included a third person, the "Schutz- und Handelsjuden Heyum Mandel Freymann," Simon's cousin. This lease was of the farm estates, including the farm house, stables, barns, meadows, arable land, and also the grazing rights in the gardens of the Schloss in Sugenheim. It was very long and detailed and also included the so-called Eicherecht belonging to the estates, that is, the right to keep 15 pigs for fattening in the Common Woodlands. The "right" of collection of rents for land and so forth, which had been leased by the Barons von Seckendorff directly to sub-tenants, was also included. If any of the sub-tenants, however, failed to pay their rents at the stated time, the lessees had to pay it to their Lordships on their behalf.

At the start of the lease, the parties received certain quantities of hay, several types of straw, and seeds of oats, barley, peas, and lentils, all specifically detailed, which had to be replaced in equal quantities and quality when the lease expired. They were entitled to receive a free allocation of firewood and other wood, though they had to pay the cost of felling and of transport from the woods themselves. All quantities were carefully set out. In return, they were responsible for the maintenance of all ditches around the meadows, fields, and vegetable plots, as well as for the maintenance of ditches and hedges of the Schloss gardens. Furthermore, each year they collected, transported, and spread well-rotted manure in gardens and on land belonging to their rulers or on land given by them to employees in lieu of wages. They also had to provide straw free of charge at the request of the community herdsman.

Great care has to be taken with fire and light; especially, the use of open lights in the barns or in the lofts is strictly forbidden; safety lanterns should always be used, also farm hands should not be allowed to go into barns with lit tobacco pipes, or to smoke tobacco whilst bringing in hay or corn.

In addition to a cash bond of 2,000 Rhenish guilders deposited at the start of the lease, in 1812, the annual rent of the lease amounted to 2,200 Rhenish guilders, which must have been a very considerable sum of money at the time.4
Our genealogical quest, which began when we acquired my mother-in-law’s papers and had them scattered about our house by a burglar, continues. Through those original documents and the others we’ve accumulated, we’ve learned a great deal about our ancestors—not only their vital statistics but also what their lives were like. It has been a most interesting sequence of discovery.

Thea Skye, née Ephraim, was born in Berlin and now lives in Leeds, England with her husband Heinz Skye (formerly Scheidt), who was born in Fürth. A nurse by profession, Thea has been researching their family histories for ten years.

### Population and Assessments

**Population of Sugenheim**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Inhabitants</th>
<th>Number of Jews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1717</td>
<td>4 families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>12 families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>22 families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>30 families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/17/1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12/1939</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1891 Assessments signed by the following families**

1. Widow Schloss
2. Jeanette Samuel
3. Sofie Friedmann
4. Esther Hambelbacher
5. Berlein Gutmann
6. Sal. Waismann
7. Nathan Gutmann
8. Wolf Schönhäfer
9. Amos Gutmann
10. Babette Schloss
11. Jos. D. Saemann
12. Isak Schönfarber
13. Philip Freimann
14. Gabriell Saemann
15. J. L. Klein
16. Em. Schloss
17. A. Walter
18. M. Hambelbacher
19. Kolb
20. Reinhold
21. G. M. Schloss
22. Jos. J. Saemann
23. Max Schloss
24. Max Freimann
25. David Saemann
26. Gabriel Gutmann
27. Jakob Weissmann
28. Karl Schloss
29. B. Hambelbacher
30. B. Saemann

### ENDNOTES

1. Sugenheim tourist information
2. Conversation with mayor of Sugenheim indicated location
3. Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege "Denkmaler in Mittelfranken" (Bavarian authority for conservation "Memorials in Middle Franconia")
4. Deposits "Herrschaft Sugenheim Seekendorff" in State Archives Nuremberg
5. E. M. Fuchs, Über die historischen Niederlassungen der Juden in Mittelfranken. (Historic settlements of Jews in Middle Franconia) 1909. Wiener Library, University of Tel Aviv, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv
6. Leo Baeck Institute, New York
7. Many documents and minutes books at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People (CAHJP), Jerusalem
8. Leo Baeck Institute, New York
9. "Kahlsbuch" CAHJP, Jerusalem
11. Grateful thanks to Herbert Kolb of New Jersey for documents and information.
12. "Matrikel", State Archives Nuremberg
13. Confirmation of addresses Gemeindeamt Sugenheim
14. "Einwohnermeldeamt" (registration office records, Stadtarchiv, Fürth
15. "Matrikel" records, Stadtarchiv Fürth (town’s archive)
16. Red Cross message from Samuel Gutmann informing his daughter in England of new address in Theresienstadt
17. February 2, Christian festival commemorating the Purification of the Blessed Virgin and the Presentation of Christ in the temple. The name Candlemas is derived from the procession of candles, inspired by the words of Simeon “a light to the Gentiles” (Luke 2:32)... An old superstition claims that the weather is foretold by the ground fog on Candlemas (Ground Hog Day —Ed).


18. The week beginning with Whitsunday or Pentecost, especially the first three days of this week. Pentecost is a festival of the Christian Church occurring on the seventh Sunday after Easter, to celebrate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the disciples


### ADDITIONAL ENDNOTES

Spellings of names vary from document to document. At times different spellings are used in the same document, for example: Löser is also Loeser, Loeser, Läser, Lazar, Lazarus etc. Hayum is also Haim and Freymann or Freymann Löw, Loew or Löb; Schlöss, Schloß or Schloss

Further information on the area can be found in an article by Hartmut Heller: "Jüdische Landgemeinden in 18./19. Jahrhundert" (Jewish rural communities during the 18th and 19th centuries) in *Zeitschrift für fränkische Landeskunde und Kulturpflege* (Journal of Franconian history and cultural heritage), and *Pinkas Hakohen* (Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities from their foundation till after the Holocaust), Library of the Hebrew University, Givat Ram, Jerusalem.

In the Bundesarchiv in Potsdam (Berliner Straße 98-101), we found records of documents on a few communities in Franconia, Swabia, as well as some from Posen/Westpreussen, but we did not examine them. There are also documents dealing with Fürth and "Einkaufsverträge" (buying-in contracts) for Theresienstadt. At that time, some of these records were at the Aussenstelle (branch) Bundesarchiv in Coswig.
In the archives of the Leo Baeck Institute (LB) in New York, I discovered the typescript of a thesis [exact citation below] dealing with the history of the Buchau Jewish community, where my great-grandfather was born, and where my ancestors are documented back to about 1690.

Later, while looking for records of my great-grandmother and her antecedents in Laupheim, I discovered two theses for Laupheim, apparently written independently of each other. Then, while perusing an excellent publication by Joachim Hahn, Erinnerungen und Zungrisse jüdischer Geschichte in Baden-Württemberg, [Stuttgart: Thesis, 1988] I found more.

For genealogical research in southwest Germany, the Rev. Dr. Hahn’s book is an exhaustive description of all former Jewish communities in Baden and Württemberg (including Hohenzollern), a listing of all traces: ritual baths, synagogues, cemeteries, prominent citizens. There are 600 pages, which include sources, some obscure, others well known. The citations below suggest that there are many more such theses for other parts of Germany, produced by students. Many are a Zulassungsarbeit, a graduate paper or thesis—a culminating piece prior to graduation or award of a diploma. In the United States, we could search Dissertation Abstracts for relevant titles and subjects. Based on queries I made, however, there does not appear to be a German equivalent of Dissertation Abstracts (which includes selected theses and other monographs in addition to dissertations) published in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Thus, the following list is based on my personal interest in the southwestern corner of Germany.

Also, various German teachers colleges (Pädagogische Hochschulen) have been merged or reorganized, although inquiries under the old name should plausibly be forwarded.

The list below is a sampling, name of locality first. I have NOT seen or read the majority of these.

George Arnstein lives in Washington, D.C. where he is program chairman for the Capital PAF User Group. He is active in the Computer Interest Group of the National Genealogical Society.


**Görlsheim, Oberwühl, nr. Waldshut.** Fichtner B. and Wogenner, B., *Kindern eine Zukunft; von zwei Kindern in der Weimarer Zeit.* Tübingen University, Erziehungswissenschaft, Thesis 1986. [One of the children’s homes was Jewish.]


Stammabau Fall 1993

24
The Jews of Anhalt
by Herb Mautner

The German state of Anhalt—the Duchy of Anhalt—existed from 1621 until 1918. From 1919 through 1933, it was a Free State of the German Republic. After World War II, it was part of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

The Duchy of Anhalt comprised 894 square miles. (Rhode Island, the smallest state in the United States, is 1,214 square miles.) Anhalt was included in the Duchy of Sachsen in the 1100s, and during the course of its history, was part of Brandenburg, then Sachsen, and then combined with the ruling dynasty of Anhalt. In 1863, the Duke of Anhalt united all his widespread lands into one sovereign state: Anhalt.

The former Principality of Anhalt had a reigning prince until 1918. Anhalt was a member of the Protestant church at the treaty of Westphalia.

The Duchy of Anhalt was bounded on the north, northeast, and southeast by Brandenburg, on the northwest and west by Hannover, and on the south by Saxony. Dessau was its capital. After Germany’s defeat in World War II, Anhalt became part of the Russian zone of occupation. The current area of Anhalt consists of 800 square miles. The Elbe River traverses it, flowing from east to west.

Today, Anhalt is part of the state of Sachsen-Anhalt and touches Sachsen (Saxonia) at only one point. Earlier, however, it was part of Sachsen.

Jews in Anhalt

Jews were permitted to settle in the Anhalt region in the middle of the 14th century, and again in the year 1672. They had Jewish cemeteries as of 1686 and Jewish schools since 1785.

In the year 1830, the Jewish population of Anhalt consisted of 2.2% Jews. The general population in 1925 was 350,000, of which 0.35% were Jews. After World War II, the general population of Anhalt was 436,000. In 1925, there were 466 Jewish souls in the city of Dessau, 286 in Köthen, 242 in Bernburg, 108 in Zerbst, and 38 in Ballenstedt.

Genealogical Resources

There are state archives in Magdeburg.

The Family History Library has a number of microfilms of the “Jews of Anhalt.” The towns are: Allenendorf, Bernburg, Coswig, Cothen, Dessau, Gernrode, Großalsleben, Groß Mühleng, Hoyem, Kleinalsleben, Sandersleben, Wörlitz and Zerbst. (There may be more of which I am not aware.)

One of these microfilms, titled “The Jewish Community of Zerbst/Anhalt From 1781 to 1933,” includes birth, marriage, and death records, legal papers, letters from the police and the Jewish community. It also includes a name-change permission from the Duke of Anhalt, Alexius Friedrich Christian, dated 1807.

The Mormon Family History Library also has a most interesting 86-page pamphlet (in German) titled: “Familien-geschichtlicher Wegweiser Durch Stadt und Land.” (Authentic family guide through city and countryside). It was published in Leipzig in 1937 by Reinhold Specht and gives much detailed information about most of the towns in Anhalt, including much insight into religious life, and into the schools and cemeteries of the Anhalt Jews.

The Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem owns a 15-page list of 19th-century name changes from the Duchy of Anhalt/Dessau, which includes the towns of Dessau, Groβzig, Jessnitz, Oranienburg, Radegast, Sandersleben, Wörlitz, and Zerbst. Because the names on this list cannot be transferred, published, or copied without the written permission of the Central Archives, I suggest that anyone interested in this list contact the Central Archives directly.

I found another item in my files that I had for a number of years. I'm not certain, but it may have come from the Leo Baeck Institute. It is a 15-page booklet, called “Die Rechtsstellung der israelischen Kultusgemeinden in Anhalt.” (The proper position of the Israelite communities in Anhalt). It includes a number of interesting items, such as two letters of protection (Schutzbriefe), one dated, 1621, signed by Johan Casimir, Duke of Anhalt, regarding the Jews Levy Moses, Abraham Meyer, Isaac Heilbott; and the second, dated 1672, signed by Johan George, Duke of Anhalt, regarding the Jews Bernd David and Joachim David.

There have been a number of books written about the Jews of Anhalt. Aus der Heimatt Menselssohn is one of the best (From Mendelsohn’s homeland), subtitled: Moses Benjamin Wulff and His Family, the Descendants of Moses Isserles, written by Dr. Max Freudenthal, who was the district rabbi of the Duchy of Anhalt. It was published in Berlin in 1900, and can be found at the Leo Baeck Institute and at U.C.L.A. I was quite excited when I found this book because the Moses Benjamin Wulff mentioned in the subtitle happened to be my 7th great-grandfather on my mother’s side and I was able to trace my family back to the year 1520.

I would be very interested to hear from other genealogists, who are researching the Anhalt region of Germany.

Herb Mautner is a retired industrial engineer who lives in Van Nuys, California. He is past president of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles.

1Write to: The Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People POB 1149 Jerusalem 91010 ISRAEL
AUSWAHLBIBLIOGRAPHIE ZUR JÜDISCHEN FAMILIENFORSCHUNG VOM ANFANG DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS BIS ZUR GEGENWART
(Selected bibliography for Jewish genealogical research from the beginning of the 19th century to the present),
person and place-name index and an author index. ISBN 3-447-03318-5. Price:
DM68 from the publisher, PO Box 2929, D-65019 Wiesbaden, Germany.

Any book that lists 2,596 source works, mostly books and scholarly magazine articles, deserves recognition for the
incredible amount of work it represents.

That one person, working alone, even a knowledgeable reference librarian, could have done so much work is a truly
monumental accomplishment, especially under the less than ideal conditions in the eastern portion of Berlin, albeit after
reunification. Although only a few of the titles listed are in English, with some effort and a good German-English
dictionary, even a non-German speaker can pick through a treasure trove of items forming the basis for research on
German-Jewish ancestors—the reader does not need a knowledge of German to determine if any of the titles are relevant
to the researcher’s objectives.

The book is divided into 13 categories of varying length and importance, the most valuable being a list of 684 family
histories and the like. Also, there are two indexes: the first index lists the names of persons and places referenced;
the second index lists the names of the authors whose works are referenced. Use of the two indexes quickly brings
the reader to virtually all relevant entries about a specific person or geographic location, or by a specific author.

One hopes that any future edition of this book will contain an introduction in English, and English translations of the
subheadings, plus maps of the geographic areas covered. Although the title does not so indicate, the compilation concerns
pre-World War II German Jews almost exclusively, with only a few listings for other parts of Europe where Jews spoke German and
saw themselves as participants in German culture—for example, in

Bohemia. Jews from other cultures are generally not covered. Ellmann-Krüger indicated in a letter to this reviewer that the
book’s contents are essentially the works she used in compiling her own family’s genealogy—Ellmann-Krüger’s
mother was Jewish.

As related by Peter Lande in his review of this same book in AVOTAYNU [Volume IX, Number 3, Fall 1993, p. 61],
Ellmann-Krüger believes that no one has ever before catalogued German-Jewish
genealogical material in a single source book for such reference purposes. She estimates that there are perhaps 5,000 or
more titles on the subject. From this reviewer’s experience in cataloguing
approximately 1,100 titles in a book still in progress on the Jews of Posen, he would estimate that the number of titles is considerably larger than 5,000—easily
double that figure!

Many of the books listed in the compilation are not readily available in United States libraries except in specialty or
particularly large collections. Thus, the researcher should be prepared to seek the library location of such books by using the Pre-1956 National Union Catalogue.

Many of these libraries make such books available through the Interlibrary Loan system or make photocopies
available—almost all of the books in the author’s list are in the public domain.

Ellmann-Krüger is particularly interested in the Baumgarten, Bauman, Ebstein, and Katzenstein families.

Stauffenberg readers seeking or interested in exchanging information about these families can write directly to

Prau Ellmann-Krüger at Mollstraße 18, D-10178 Berlin, Germany. Given the
high cost of postage for eastern Germans, enclosing international postal reply coupons or the equivalent is a
great help to those not so well-off financially as most

Stauffenberg

readers.

Due to the limited printing of the first

edition of Frau Ellmann-Krüger’s book, readers may find it necessary to purchase a copy of the book directly from
the publisher. Since the cost of the book is about $39.00 at current exchange rates, a
donation of the book by an American to his or her local public library or to a
§501(c)(3) public charity, such as many Jewish Genealogical Societies, will enable the donor to claim a tax deduction of the fair market value of the book at the time of the donation.

Such a donation is a great benefit to other researchers. In the case of Angelika
Ellmann-Krüger’s extraordinary book, enabling others to access it is a very
great benefit, indeed!

—Edward David Luft

1 The Pre-1956 National Union Catalogue, a total of 754 volumes including supplements, lists imprints—that is, virtually all books,
music sheets, newspapers, and so forth—in libraries in the United States and Canada. All of its entries include the names of some of the libraries that hold a particular
imprint. Subsequent volumes of the National Union Catalogue list imprints published after 1956.

For imprints published after 1956, readers might also check the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) and the RLIN
Research Library Network). Consult your local library for information about these services.

2 Ask for a copy of the organization’s exemption letter for §501(c)(3) classification or look up the name of the intended donee
in IRS Publication 78 at the local library or law library. Many accountants and tax
taxpayers have access to Publication 78 as well.

3 If the donor itemizes, using Schedule A of Form 1040.

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References and Annotations

In this column, *Stammbaum* lists books, articles, magazines of interest to German-Jewish researchers.

*Stammbaum* encourages readers to submit items for this column. If you submit items, we ask that you:
- Provide full citations (author’s name, publisher’s name, date and place of publication).
- Include a translation of German text into English (including titles).
- Annotate each entry, describing its contents, number of pages, whether it has an index, whether it has a bibliography, where readers can obtain the item, and so forth.

**Books**


This is obviously a “gedenkbuch”—and what a find—with 500 pages giving the history of Neuwied and its Jews, synagogue community, Jewish schools, and life in Neuwied. It includes the history and fate of Jews and Neuwied during the Holocaust period. The book also contains many wonderful pictures of the town, people, and documents. There are many lists, for example, Jewish citizens during the first 20 years of the 1900s with their addresses and professions; former Neuwied citizens living elsewhere in the world; Jewish Neuwied families in the synagogue community in 1889; rabbis from Neuwied and surrounding areas, cantors and heads of the Jewish community, teachers, foundations, associations, members of the “Zentralvereins” in 1923 and Jews in the 1938 Neuwied census.

To obtain the book or for other information about Neuwied, write to:

Robert Collet, Director
Deutsch-Israelischer Freundeskreis Neuwied
Friedenstraße 11
D-56561 Neuwied GERMANY
Telephone: 011-49-26-31-27172

**THE COURT JEW** by Selma Stern. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1950. Translated by Ralph Weiman from the German manuscript.

This book is worth remembering because it affords an excellent insight into life and living conditions of our ancestors, high and low. Selma Stern juxtaposes the Hof Faktoren [an untranslatable term here rendered well as “Court Jews”] with the mass of poor Jews, excluded from trades and professions, subject to special taxes and residence permits. Here is a short sample: p.xiv: “It has been said that social and economic revolutions precede intellectual ones, that the material situation of a society must be changed before men are ready for a spiritual revolution. This was the very task the Court Jews accomplished. By transforming the economic situation of the Jews they shattered the social foundations of the ghetto and made their coreligionists of the following generations receptive to the new ideas of their time.”

—George E. Arnstein


Sponsored by the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, this six-volume series lists repositories and archival holdings for information about Jewish immigrants of the Nazi period in the United States. It includes the following six volumes:

1. Archival resources
2. Classified and annotated bibliography of books and articles on the immigration and acculturation of Jews from Central Europe to the USA since 1933
   pt.1. Programs and policies until 1937
   pt.2. Restrictions on emigration and deportation to Eastern Europe

**5** The individual and collective experience of German-Jewish immigrants, 1933–1984

**6** Essays on the history, persecution, and emigration of German Jews

—Carol Davidson Baird

Harry Katzman provides the following list of books.

Recently, I visited the Judaica Division of the Price Library at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. The library’s Jewish Studies bibliographer, Mr. Robert Singerman, gave our Greater Orlando JGS a guided tour of the library and showed us its vast collection of books about Judaica and German-Jewish genealogy. All the books in the library can be borrowed through interlibrary loan. The library’s holdings include a large number of memorial books of East European and Balkan Jewish communities, as well as German-Jewish communities. I found several books there that were helpful with my research.


This is a great book for genealogists who are researching in the Stuttgart area. It has 587 pages of lists, some with birth dates and places of birth of Stuttgart Jewry from 1828 to 1945. The book includes many pictures and photographs of Jewish life in Stuttgart and the surrounding area. I found this a fascinating book. I found information about several relatives who lived in Stuttgart before the Nazi era. Anyone researching their genealogical background in this area of Germany should get this book; a relative or two might show up in its many charts, tables, and lists.

**DIE WÜRZBURGER JUDEN** by Roland Flade. Ihr Geschichte vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart (Jews of Würzburg: their history from the Middle Ages to today). Würzburg: Freunde Mainfränkischer Kunst und Geschichte, 1985.

Many books of interest by German-Jewish genealogists of the Würzburg area of Bavaria have appeared recently, for example, Biographisches Handbuch Würzburger Juden, 1900–1945 (Biographical reference book to Würzburg Jews,
by Reiner Stratz (Würzburg: F. Schoningh, 1989), which I wrote about in the first issue of Stammbaum. [Winter 93-94, Vol. 1, No. 1]. In Die Würzburger Juden, Roland Flade describes the story of the Jews of the Würzburg area from the Middle Ages to the present. The book also has many photographs and pictures, as well as genealogical information about many of the Jews of Würzburg. Some of the stories deal with discrimination during the Middle Ages, the emancipation, World War I, and the many Jews of Würzburg who served in the Kaiser's armies. Flade tells of horrible episodes during the Nazi era and continues his story through Würzburg's present-day Jewish congregation.

DIE GESCHICHTE DER SULZBURGER JUDEN by Kurt Wappler.

This is another book of momentous genealogical value. Herr Wappler is the manager of the Landesmuseum Sulzbürg. Because my maternal grandmother was born in Sulzbürg, I wanted especially to read this book. Though a small book—only 37 pages—it is crammed full of valuable genealogical information about the Jews of this small town in the Oberpfalz, Bavaria. It states that the Jewish population was almost 50% of the village, (and how a great uncle of mine, Seligmann Haas, became Bürgermeister (mayor) during World War I). The book deals with the original 12 Jewish families in 1726 and the 34 Jewish families living in Sulzbürg in the early part of the 20th century. I found this small book fascinating and a source of valuable data.

I also want to describe several books I brought back from my trip to Germany this past summer:

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Naomi Feller, President
203 Commack Road, Suite #138
Commack, NY 11725-3401
516-462-1191


Written in October 1990, this book is about the Jewish congregation of Bad Kissingen. It gives a brief summary of Jewish life in Bad Kissingen during the 18th and 19th centuries, but deals mainly with the 504 members of the Jewish community from 1925 to the present. It shows pictures of the old synagogue, built in 1705 and torn down in 1929, the beautiful new synagogue, built in 1902 and burned down by the Nazis in 1938 during Kristallnacht, the Jewish cemetery, and the Gemeindehaus (congregational home), still in use to this day. The book also tells of the pogrom and the terrible Nazi era, and talks about many of the Bad Kissingen Jews and their fate. The book has some genealogical value, as it gives various details of several of the most prominent families of Bad Kissingen. It also deals with the post-World War II era: many former citizens of Bad Kissingen return yearly for the Kur (cure—restful vacation and mineral baths).


Another great book, Binder and Mence wrote Last Traces of German Jews in the Landkreis of Bad Kissingen with the help of former residents of this area, including myself. It describes how Jews lived in these villages between 1933 and 1945, how integrated they were with the German Christian people, and how the majority of the Jews made their living. It tells of the small Jewish congregations of 12 to 30 families in each village, their synagogues, their cemeteries (often shared by several congregations), their Hebrew schools, and the one and only rabbi, who lived in Bad Kissingen and administered the villages of Bad Brückenau, Gerold, Platz, Riedenberg, Oberthulba, Völkersleier, Westheim, Bonland, Dittelsrode, Unterenthal, Massbach, Steinach, and Poppenlauer. Binder and Mence describe in detail how the Nazis denied the Jews of this area every form of livelihood, the expulsion of the Jews from their homes, and the impact on individual lives. The authors show very graphically how Jews were driven away from the homes in which they and their ancestors had lived for generations.

A Gedenkliste (Roll of Remembrance) of over 400 Jews from Landkreis Bad Kissingen who were murdered by the Nazis, including vital statistics and dates, appears at the end of the book. The book includes over 120 previously unpublished photographs and illustrations.

Last Traces is written in English and German, as Michael Mence is originally Australian, now living in Germany, while Cornelia Binder is German. Both are active in the local district (Kreistag) legislature. This publication is one of the finest mementos to Jewish life in rural German villages I have ever seen.


I could no longer do without this book. It is a complete atlas with hard cover, 347 pages, and a complete register of all towns and villages—even the smallest hamlets. It includes the new German five-digit postal codes, maps and streets of the larger cities, and much more. I purchased this atlas in book form at a Kaufhof for $12.00. Any serious German-genealogical researcher should have an atlas like this. Auto Atlas—Deutschland und Europa 93/94 is available in Germany at most department stores, book stores, rest stops on the Autobahn.

—Harry Katzman
THE COURAGE TO REMEMBER by Ortrud Seidel, 207 pages.

This book, written in German, called Mut zur Erinnerung, is the story of the Jews of Schwäbisch Gmünd, located 45km, east-northeast of Stuttgart.

Ortrud Seidel has done an excellent job of researching the Jewish history back to the 11th century in her home town of Schwäbisch Gmünd, a small town in Württemberg. She traveled the world over, in order to meet and interview witnesses and survivors of the Nazi era, who formerly lived in Schwäbisch Gmünd. She was able to obtain many photographs from its former citizens that show what life was like in happier days. One can tell that this book is written from the heart. I'm certain that it was most difficult for a non-Jew to write such a book about the various factions of this small town. It should be required reading in the classrooms of Germany.

—Herb Mautner


[We include this book because a high percentage of early Arkansas Jewish settlers were from Germany. —Ed]

Stammhaus received notice that Carolyn Gray LeMaster's A Corner of the Tapestry will be published in June, 1994. The note quotes Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, Founder and Director of the American Jewish Archives:

"One of the most comprehensive studies ever done on a state's Jewish community, A Corner of the Tapestry is the story—untold until now—of the Jews who helped settle Arkansas, and stayed and flourished to become a significant part of the state's history and culture.

"The author has spent most of the past twelve years compiling and writing this saga. Data for the book has been collected in part from the American Jewish Archives, American Jewish Historical Society, R. G. Dunn & C. Collection of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, the stones in Arkansas Jewish cemeteries, more than 1,500 articles and obituaries from journals and newspapers, personal letters and data from hundreds of present and former Arkansas Jewish citizens, Arkansas Jewish congregational histories, biographical histories of Arkansans, census and court records, archives in several states and some 400 oral interviews in a hundred Arkansas cities and towns and ten other states."

"This meticulous work chronicles the lives and genealogy of not only the highly visible and successful Jews who settled in Arkansas, but also those who composed the more common warp and woof of society. It is a decidedly significant contribution to Arkansas history as well as to the wider study of Jews in the nation."

"LeMaster's work is most detailed. It is scientific, it is accurate, and it is a source book of great value."

—Bill Firestone


From Circa, Spring 1993, Volume III, Issue 1, publication of the Museum of the Southern Jewish Experience:

"The American Jewish Historical Society recently sponsored the publication of a landmark five-volume history series that chronicles Jewish life in the U.S. from 1654 to the present. The authors explore the roots of Jewish immigration, the experience of settling in America, economic and social adjustment, religious developments, and educational aspirations, political involvement, and above all, the experience from generation to generation of what it means to be at once Jewish and American."

—Bill Firestone

Evelyn Pearl

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DER JUDENFRIEDHOF ENDINGEN-LENGNAU. Memes Verlag Baden, 1993. 400 pp in 2 vol. SFr 100. (Jewish Cemetery in Endingen-Lengnau). Der Ort, the Journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society [Vol. 15, No. 1, Fall 1993] describes this book as follows:

An illustrated catalogue of inscriptions of the graves of some 2,700 persons buried since 1750 in the joint cemetery of the Jewish communities of Endingen and Lengnau. From the 17th to 19th centuries, these were the only localities in Switzerland in which Jews were allowed to live. Order the book from the publisher at:
Postfach 5070
CH-5405 Baden
SWITZERLAND

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**Items of Interest**

by Harry Katzman

**Kirchheim Surnames.** Elizabeth Lunau from New York City sent Suzan F. Wynne a package of materials pertaining to the small town of Kirchheim near Grünstadt in the Pfalz. Suzan writes, “In 1947, the town erected a monument to the Jews deported during the Nazi years and I have a photo of the monument. The names of those deported are listed on the front of the monument. The other sides list the names of those buried in the Jewish cemetery. The earliest date is 1887. The surnames include: Bach, Holstein, Kehr, Koch, Kohlmann (the most common surname), Levi, Lurach, Oppenheim, Siegel, Stein, Strauss, Sundheimer.” For more information, write to:
Suzan F. Wynne
3128 Brooklawn Terr
Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3942

**Berlin Document Center.** The January 1994 issue of the *Newsletter* of the Immigrant Genealogical Society carries the following item:

In an agreement signed October 18, the U.S. government on July 12, 1994, will turn over administration of the Berlin Document Center to the German government. This center houses about 30 million National Socialist documents from the Nazi era of 1933–1945. The documents include lists of members of the Nazi party, storm troopers, S.S., teachers, medical groups, and the Race & Resettlement Department.

A Bavarian was ordered to destroy these documents at the end of World War II, but failed to do so. They were discovered by a U.S. soldier in a Munich paper mill in April 1945. Additional documents were rescued from a salt mine near Berchtesgaden. They have been stored by the U.S. in a bunker in Berlin.

The U.S.-German agreement allows the U.S. to microfilm all the records before turning them over to the Federal Archive in Koblenz, which already holds the records of the former German Reich from 1919 to 1935 and other government records up to 1949. After July 1, the new records will be open to the public according to each country’s regulations.

**Germans to America Catalogue.** Not, apparently, to be confused with the series of books titled *Germans to America*, we received a catalogue from Picton Press titled “Germans to America, Tools for Genealogical Research in German-Speaking Areas of the Old World and the New.” We mention it here in the interest of completeness (and perhaps because it has the longest catalogue title we’ve seen to date), but its contents tend to be predominantly 1700s United States church records and immigration lists. For more information, call or write:
Picton Press
PO Box 1111
Camden, ME 04843–1111
(207) 236-6565

**Frankenthal Research.** We received the following letter from Friedolin Hauck of Frankenthal in the Pfalz:

Our society was established in March of this year [1993]. We are concerned with learning the fate of former Jewish citizens [of Frankenthal] and would be grateful if you would mention us in *Stammhbau*. We pursue our work without charge, but are grateful for any donations. Accordingly, we thank you for telling us about us. Enclosed I am sending you our society’s charter.

For more information write to:
Friedolin Hauck
Förderverein für Judisches Gedenken in Frankenthal e.V.
Frankenstraße 48
D-67227 Frankenthal GERMANY
Telephone: 011-49-6263 4-08-58

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**Sociedade Genealógica Judaica do Brasil.**

We received information from the *Sociedade Genealógica Judaica do Brasil* (Jewish Genealogical Society of Brazil) describing literature about Jewish archives in São Paulo and a book on the history of the São Paulo Jewish community, written by Egon and Frieda Wolf, Frieda Wolf being AVOTAYNU’s contributing editor from Brazil. From Guillerme’s letter, we are hopeful we might see articles in *Stammhbau* on German Jews in Brazil. For more information, contact:

Guillerme Faiguemboim
Sociedade Genealógica Judaica do Brasil
Rua Jardim Ivone 17 c. 23
04105-0000 São Paulo BRASIL
Phone & FAX: 011-55-11-574-8554

The address of the historical archive is:

Arquivo Histórico
Rua Hungria, 1000 (A Hebraica)
01455-000 São Paulo BRASIL

**Germans to America.** The *Newsletter* of the Immigrant Genealogical Society notes that the society has acquired volume 33 (covering October 1876 through September 1878) and volume 34 (covering October 1878 through December 1879) of the *Germans to America* series by Filby and Glazier.

**Fürth Newsletter.** *Stammhbau* recently learned of an annual newsletter for people from Fürth. The *Newsletter* is published annually in the fall and is a labor of love by its creator, Frank Harris. The *Newsletter* is a means of communication for former residents of Fürth and is not a genealogical publication. Mr. Harris does not seek to increase the number of recipients. (Numerous *Stammhbau* subscribers are already recipients of The *Newsletter*.) However, if you have a particular interest in Nürnberg or Fürth or towns surrounding those cities, you can write to:

Frank Harris
14 Soundview Ave
White Plains, NY 10606

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*Stammhbau* Fall 1993
Berlin Landarchiv. Karl Peter Mayer writes that he has found the Berlin Landarchiv to be most helpful. They have files of old Telefonbücher, Adreßbücher, and Professional Yearbooks that they will consult for you in response to a postal request.

Information on Neuwied. For information about the town of Neuwied, Carol Davidson Baird suggests writing to:
Robert Collet, Director
Deutsch-Israelischer Freundeskreis
Neuwied
Friedenstraße 11
D-56564 Neuwied GERMANY
Telephone: 011-49-26-31-27172

Frankfurt Burial List. From Dorot, the newsletter of the [New York] JGS: In the Spring 1993 Dorot, a note about the Swann Galleries auction mentioned the Statuten der Herrn Karlische D'Comel Hassadin zu Frankfurt am Main [Procedures of the burial society of Frankfurt am Main], which includes a list of the deceased men of the community between 1617 and 1880. Robert A. Jacobs, Executive Director of the Leo Baeck Institute, informs us that the LBI library has a copy of this volume.

Darmstadt Research. New York JGS member Alan W. Katzenstein advises anyone researching Darmstadt to consult Juden als Darmstädter Burger, Eckhart G. Franz, Ed. (Darmstadt: Eduard Roether Verlag, 1984). The book contains histories, biographical material, photographs and other information on over 100 Jewish families and individuals from Darmstadt during the past four centuries, emphasizing the 19th century. Family trees of the Hachenburger, Linz, Trier, and Wolfskeh families go back to the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Australian German Research. The following is from the Newsletter of the Immigrant Genealogical Society [No. 117, December 1993]:
IGS member Wayne Bunning from Queensland, Australia...[has] announced the establishment of a German Research Group as part of the Maryborough District Family History Society of which he is a member. Wayne is serving as coordinator of the new group.

The German Research Group is collecting family trees of German ancestors from members of the Maryborough Society and any other persons wishing to contribute information. They also plan to compile lists of German immigrants to their area from early copies of the Maryland Chronicles. [Sorry, we do not have an address for Mr. Bunning.-Ed of Stammhaus]

Atlantic Bridge to Germany VIII. The following is from the Newsletter of the Immigrant Genealogical Society [No. 117, December 1993], which, in turn, took it from Germanic Genealogical Society Newsletter [September 1993]: The latest addition to the Atlantic Bridge to Germany series by Charles M. Hall is now available. It covers Brandenburg, East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, and Posen. The volume lists towns with both their German and Polish names and identifies parish and political subdivisions to help show where records would be found. Mr. Hall lists the records for each country available on film from Salt Lake City.

Successful Finds. We have received several letters from Stammhaus subscribers with success stories as a result of information in the first three issues of Stammhaus. The following is from Ernst Stiefel of Seattle, Washington seems particularly gratifying for its frustrating beginnings and happy endings:

"In the Spring 1993 Stammhaus, I listed the names of the 37 families that I am researching: all of my wife's and my ancestors. Among the entries was 'Pinus from Chmielno in Westpreussen.'"

"Shortly after receiving Stammhaus, we received a letter from a woman now living in Freiburg im Breisgau, who wrote that she knew the late Else Pinus of Chmielno quite well and that Else had been a friend of her mother."

"Else had lived in Chmielno, that part of Germany that was ceded to Poland after World War I. She miraculously survived 2 1/2 years in hiding during World War II."

"Else had documented her experiences in a diary. For years we had been looking for that diary. So when we heard from Mrs. Haas, we inquired about the diary. The reply was prompt and our long quest had finally met with success. Mrs. Haas mailed us a photocopy of the manuscript and she also wrote that another copy was located in the Wiener Library."

"Thus, by listing the various families of interest to us, we were able to locate the diary that we and others had spent untold amounts of time trying to locate."

Germans From Poland. From the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter [Number 116, November 1993]. Jerry Frank has published a book called Germans From Poland and Voliainia. His information has been taken from the files of Oewald Wunschke and from submissions to Wandering Voliainians but this publication is not directly connected to them. He has arranged surnames alphabetically, but they are coded so that the reader may compile genealogical charts. The book contains over 200 pages and includes over 5,700 individuals. Copies may be ordered from Jerry Frank, 120 Stradwick Rise SW, Calgary, AB Canada T3H 1G8. Payment from the United States should be U.S. dollars—$23.00. [AB is the postal code abbreviation for Alberta.—Ed]

German Translation Software. The following item, which first appeared in the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter [105, December, 1992] and then in the Newsletter of the JGS of Los Angeles was sent to Stammhaus by Carol Davidson Baird:

In December, Microtac Software of San Diego will begin marketing a new version of their "German Assistant" software. Previous programs translated only into German. This new program translates both to and from German.

German uses different sentence word-order than English, gender and number are more complicated, and tenses of verbs are somewhat different. The difficulty of translating these differences has caused previous programs to produce very awkward, stilted sentences. From present reports, many of these problems have been solved in the upcoming version.

The projected price is $99.95; discounts may be available for members of genealogical societies.
Meyers' Gazetteer. From the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter [Number 116, November 1993]. A seven-page article in the Spring 1993 issue of German Genealogical Digest describes how to use the Meyers' Gazetteer to locate pre-1871 places in Germany. This valuable gazetteer frustrates many researchers because it is published in German, is printed in Gothic type, and uses many abbreviations. Larry Jensen's illustrations and explanations make this resource understandable.

Texas German Newspapers. From the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter [Number 116, November 1993]. The University of Houston libraries now have their German-language newspaper collection on microfilm. The collection includes newspapers from Galveston, Austin, and Dallas and covers the years from the 1860s to the 1920s. (Forum, Fall 1993, p. 27)

German Language Magazine. Peter Lande writes: "The city of Berlin publishes a German-language magazine, called Aktuell, as part of a broader program of reaching pre-World War II residents of Berlin, largely Jews. Articles in the most recent issue focus on past and present Jewish life; for example, the restoration of the "new synagogue," a Jewish museum, and an article by the chairman of the Jewish community in Berlin, Jerzy Kanal. The magazine lists a number of projects underway to chronicle Jewish life in pre-war Berlin and includes a section, Suchzeiten, "in search of," where individuals can seek contact with classmates from Jewish schools or with individuals with whom they have lost contact.

"Persons interested in receiving Aktuell should write to Der Regierende Bürgermeister von Berlin, Senatskanzlei - IV C, Berliner Rathaus, D-10178 Berlin-Mitte. If you are interested in contact with former Berliners, you can write Martin Teich-Birken, Chairman, Association of Jewish Ex-Berliners, 14 Sneyd Road, London NW2 6AN, ENGLAND."

People: Valuable Resources for German-Jewish Genealogists

Familienforschungen gegen Honorar führen durch:
Karl-Heinz Bernardy
Deutschherrenstr. 42
D-56070 Koblenz

Hans Finzel
Salinenstr. 19
D-55543 Bad Kreuznach

Manfred Gillissen
Taubhausstr. 47
D-56112 Lahnstein

Familienkundliche Vereine in und für Rheinland-Pfalz, die Auskunft geben:
Westdeutsche Gesellschaft für Familienkunde e. V.:
Bezirksgruppe Mittelrhein:
Hans Finzel
Salinenstr. 19
D-55543 Bad Kreuznach

Bezirksgruppe Trier:
Heinz Grundhöfer
Gestade 5
D-54470 Bernkastel-Kues

Die Adressen der Autoren
(Address of the authors of articles in this issue of Stammbaum)

George Arnstein
2510 Virginia Ave NW
Washington, DC 20037-1664
Internet: arnstein@cap.gwu.edu

Bill Firestone
1627 Taylor Ln
Santa Cruz, CA 95062-2765
70401.1663@compuserve.com

Harry Katzman
1601 Cougar Ct
Winter Springs, FL 32708-3855

Jewish Genealogical BBS (Electronic Bulletin Board)

Herbert Loebli
7 Moor Rd South
Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1NN
GREAT BRITAIN

Edward David Luft
1825 Corcoran St NW
Washington, DC 20009-1607

Herb Mautner
6507 Longridge Ave
Van Nuys, CA 91401-1322

Thea Skyte
23 Alwoodley Chase
Leeds LS16 8ER, ENGLAND

Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser
Herrengasse, 8-10
D-89610 Oberursel GERMANY

Stammbaum Fall 1993
**Stammbäume**

In this section, **Stammbaum** publishes your Stammbäume (family trees). They might be your own trees or those others that you have inherited or have a right to publish. Please include only enough information to enable other researchers to determine whether your tree and their trees might have a common link. For details, researchers should contact each other directly.

From Herbert Kolb, 354 Janet Ave, Paramus, NJ 07652-5537, 201-262-6388 has information on the following surnames:

Abraham, Ansbacher, Astruk, Aub, Avram, Baer (Malach), Baer (Roth), Bandit, Berliner, Bernbach, Bernstein, Buckley, Carassone, Clemens, Dentenborn, Dinkelsbuecher, Drogauss, Ellinger, Eulens, Feinmann, Feltheimer, Fleischmann (Oberlangenstadt), Fleischmann (Bauernheim), Franettel, Goldenberg, Grosshut, Guggenheim, Gutmann (Jochaberg), Gutmann (Philipsburg), Haber, Halmovic, Halle, Hammbach, Hartwick, Henlein, Hessdorfer, Hoenickeberger, Holz, Huber, Ickheimer, Jochberger, Joch, Kahn, Kaufman, Kauflmann (Grossachsen), Kaunheimer, Kohn, Krazler, Kupferle, Levi (Fischach), Levi (Markt Lenkensheim), Lovi, Liebich, Lipmann, Maler, Moscovici, Neu, Neuberger, Neuberger (Wihermarsdorf), Neuberger (Biebragen), Neuburger (Kleinereidingen), Neuburger (Kleinereidingen), Neuberger (Weinmarsen), Neurakh, Lawsbaun, Reibitz, Regensburger, Reichhold, Reimund, Riedenberg, Rosenberg, Rosenbusch, Rosenhal, Schloss, Schwartz, Segal, Sperer, Stern, Stegerle, Steppacher, Stern (Malch), Stem (Siegenhagen), Stemschens, Schmitt, Schweizer, Schwertfel, Verrin, Wegner, Weidmann, Wenschek, Weissmann, Weishach, Weissmann, Wilmsdorfer, Wittelshefer, Zuckerman

From **Suzan Wynn**, 3128 Brooklawn Terr, Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3942.

Has trees for the descendants of Jacob Loeb from Ungstein (Pfalz), Mannasse Godorf (b. ca. 1610) from Fürth. Also has information about all descendants of Ben Wash (Wash) who lived in Memphis before his 1873 death.

From **Thomas C. Sokolosky-Wixon**, 1803 Jackson Ave, Pascagoula, MS 39567.

Has book and ten-page chart on the Sokolowski family. The Sokolowski family was naturalized in Wreschen (Posen) in 1834. The family apparently moved to Berlin by 1890. One line is buried in the Weissensee cemetery in Berlin. Would like to communicate with anyone working on Wreschen and especially seek information on the Wreschen cemetery.

From **Hanna Tenpennhaus**, 5750 Lormark, #215, Montreal, Quebec H3W 3G1, Canada.

Is researching Gump, Steindlacht, Ochs, Rashi, Obermeyer, Dreyfus, Treves, Einstein from several towns including Fürth (her home town), Nürnberg, and Würzburg.

From **George E. Arnstein**, 2510 Virginia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20037-1904. Has The Koenigswarter Family: Mostly in America by George E. Arnstein (132 pp., $25). A greatly enlarged and updated version of the Stammbaum der Familie Koenigswarter, originally published in 1894. Privately published in 1990, slightly revised in 1991. Jeanette Oppenheimer's ancestry begins about 1650 in Frankfurt and Worms. She married Jonas from Koenigswart (Bohemia) in Fürth (Bavaria): some 1,400 descendants include French bankers, Austrian barons (who seem to have died out), German bourgeois, and Americans on the east and west coasts since ca. 1850s. Major names: Adler and Meier in San Francisco; Bruehl/Brill in Stuttgart and New York; Mayer in Paris; Schwabacher in Regensburg, Metzger, Heineman, Bierer in U.S.

From **Regine Ransohoff**, 775 Windings Ln, Cincinnati, OH 45220-1087.

Has extensive records for:

Hauer from Ghaus, Thuringen
Ranshoff from Pechek and Neheim, Westphalia
Koppel-Thuemauer from Burkastadt, Bavaria
Stadthagen from Hagen
Freiberg from Neuenfingen-Rheinfalz

**Suchen Mischpochah**

This section contains notices for German family members that you are researching. The fee for a placement in the Suchen Mischpochah column is as follows:

- For prose submittals, $5 for the first 25 words, 25 cents for each additional word.
- For tabular submissions, $5 for the first 10 entries, 20 cents for each additional entry. Each table entry can consist of three items, typically, a surname, a town, and a state or country. Multiple spellings of the same surname or town must each appear as separate entries in the table.

We truly regret having to make these charges but, indeed, we must if we are to stay afloat with a quality publication.


Researching:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borck</td>
<td>Eisingen</td>
<td>Pfalz</td>
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<td>Hessen</td>
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<td>Hessen</td>
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<td>Holzmann</td>
<td>Niedernfstadt</td>
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<td>Katz</td>
<td>Neurhorhosen</td>
<td>Hessen</td>
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<td>Samuel</td>
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<td>Samuelis</td>
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<td>U.S.</td>
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<td>Pfalz</td>
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<td>Wolff</td>
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<td>Hessen</td>
</tr>
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From **Philipp Goldmann**, 9 Island Ave, # 2014, Miami Beach, FL 33139. Researching:

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<td>Enoch</td>
<td>Celle</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landes Rab Friedberg</td>
<td>Berlin?</td>
<td>1707</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses Michel</td>
<td>Schwalben/Lippe</td>
<td>1710</td>
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<td>Goldmann</td>
<td>Borovic/Bohemia</td>
<td>1750</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Hirsch</td>
<td>Sydney/Har</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaak von Bingen</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>1540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Bing zum Stuhl</td>
<td>1584</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meier Rapp</td>
<td>1651</td>
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<td>Reb Zsolt Rapp</td>
<td>Raibach</td>
<td>1819-181</td>
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<td>Abraham Rapp</td>
<td>1718</td>
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<td>Moses Rapp</td>
<td>1762</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayer D Rupp</td>
<td>stuhl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses Rupp zum grün</td>
<td>1792-1966</td>
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<td>Raibach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rita Salz</td>
<td>Niederstetten</td>
<td>1849-1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rab Joseph Adler</td>
<td>Burgpreppach</td>
<td>1802</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meier Darmstadt</td>
<td>Gundershausen</td>
<td>18107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Vogel</td>
<td>Grossumstadt</td>
<td>18207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Karen Merin, 449 Landing Ave, Smithtown, NY 11787.

Father was born in Berlin, left for Shanghai in 1939, and came to the U.S. after World War II. Seeks information on her father and on the Jews of Shanghai for which she would like to hear from anyone with information regarding a newsletter or organizations about Jews in Shanghai.

Ellen Kahn, 3416 Ithaca Rd, Olympia Fields, IL 60461, (708)748-1037.

Researching:
Name | City | Country
--- | --- | ---
Benedikt | Trittenheim | Mosel/Trier
Falk | Bad Schwalbach | Rheinland-Pfalz
Feldenderman | Hengstfeld, Feuchtwagen | Württemberg
Gundelinger | Michelbach a.d. Lücke | Württemberg
Herzog, Feiner | Cosaan, Schweich | Mosel/Trier
Jacobs, Strauss | Schwelch, Stadtkyll Mosel/Trier
Kahn | Klüsserath | Mosel/Trier
Kahn, Leo/Low | Rheinbreit | Hunsrück
Kaufmann | Aach bei Trier | Mosel/Trier
Lucas/Lukas | Duisburg, Möllheim | Ruhr
Cohn | Niedermendig | Rheinland-Pfalz
Meyer, Lucas | Abenberg | Hunsrück
Mezger, Stein | Creditheim | Westpreussen
Rönig, Seine | Oettingen | Bayern
Rosenfeld, Sarn | Wachbach/Wallhausen | Württemberg
Scheile | Heinsfurth | Bayern
Schwek | Oberdruf/Bopfingen | Bayern
Schmaltz | Düssau | Württemberg
Seligman | Schwäbisch Hall | Württemberg
Siegel | Schwäbisch Hall | Württemberg
Spiegel | Abenberg | Hunsrück
Straus, Baum | Lautersweiler | Hunsrück

Suzan Wynne, 3128 Brooklawn Terr, Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3942.

Researching:
Name | City | Country
--- | --- | ---
Gosdorfer | Fürth | Mittelfranken
Gruenwald | Kaiserslautern | Rheinland-Pfalz
Hamburg | Fürth | Mittelfranken
Kohler | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania
Lewin | Burgkunstadt | Oberfranken
Lewin | Fürth | Mittelfranken
Nusbaum | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania
Rosensweig | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania
Seelig | Hesse-Darmstadt
Stemmer | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania
Wascher | Bad Homberg | Hesse-Kassel
Wascher | Memphis | Tennessee
Wascher | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania


Researching:
Bavaria: Hüttenbauer
Hesse-Darmstadt: Stemfels
Galicia: Eintritt, Intrator, Stelzer


Researching:
Name | City | County
--- | --- | ---
Scheideck | Mainstockheim | Unterfranken
Kuhn | Mainstockheim | Unterfranken
Kahn | Mainstockheim | Unterfranken
Kahn | Burghaslach | Unterfranken
Laubach, Bilberg | Unterfranken
Mainzer | Gaukönigshofen | Unterfranken
Sulz | Gaukönigshofen | Unterfranken
Scheider | Gaukönigshofen | Unterfranken
Aub | Baiersdorf | Unterfranken
Dor Lerez | Lenkersheim | Unterfranken
Epworth | Neustadt/Pinne | Unterfranken
Levy | Bimbach/Wurzach | Unterfranken
Altermuth | Schwerin/Warthe | Unterfranken

Peter Wyant, 116 Mikkelsen Dr, Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 6R5, CANADA.

Researching:
Name | City | County
--- | --- | ---
Dach | Waldauersheim | Rheinland-Pfalz
Kaufmann | Arheilgen | Hesse-Darmstadt
Mannes | Waldauersheim | Rheinland-Pfalz
Rothschild | Heidenbergen | Hesse-Darmstadt
Scheuer | Heidenbergen | Hesse-Darmstadt
Simon | Arheilgen | Hesse-Darmstadt
Speier | Heidenbergen | Hesse-Darmstadt
Weiss | Staudernheim | Hesse-Darmstadt
Weiss | Langerhoven | Hesse-Darmstadt
Adler | Hahnstätten | Hesse-Darmstadt
Solomon | Altenbamberg | Hesse-Darmstadt
Gumbirch | Hahnstätten | Hesse-Darmstadt
Dach | Schwappenhausen | Hesse-Darmstadt
Meyer | Schupbach | Hesse-Darmstadt

Charles Sonneborn, 8000 Rising Ridge Rd, Bethesda, MD 20817-6960, (302) 365-4515. Researching the following, all in Hessen:
Name | City | County
--- | --- | ---
Hecht | Kaufmann | Bisses, Obergesessen
Kuhn | Kuder | Gießen
Lowenstein | Mandel | Breidenbach
Reimer | Rossmann | Wollersheim
Salomon | Stern | Gießen
Wertheimer | Wolfen

Joachim Mugdan, Eupener Weg 14, D-48149 Münster, Germany (e-mail address: mugdan@uni-muenster.de)

Researching:
Name | City | County
--- | --- | ---
Mugdan | Kempen (Posen); Breslau
Biberfeld | Breslau
Belchowsky | Breslau
Bloom | San Francisco; El Salvador
Bran | Rawitsch (Posen); Breslau
Cassell | Köln
Cohn | Kempen (Posen)
Collin | Berlin
Diekkel | Ziegenhals (Schlesien); Breslau
Goldhau | Kempen (Posen)
Graderwitz | Cassell (Posen)
Jaffe | Tresen (Posen)
Katzellenbogen | Krotoschin
Kaufmann | Frankfurt/Oder; Breslau
Lasker | Kempen (Posen)
Lewandowski | Stalkowo (Posen)
Loewenthal | Breslau
Manheimer | Gomem b. Magdeburg; Berlin
Priestsch | Ostrwo (Posen); Breslau
Pulvermann | Kempen (Posen)
Rosenthal | Gernrode/Harz Magdeburg
Schaps | Kempen (Posen); Breslau
Schulman | Kempen (Posen)
Staub | Köln
Stemberg | Berlin
Steyer | Breslau
Traumann | Breslau
Unger | Hamburk
Widawer | Kempen (Posen)
Widawer | Katscher (Oberschlesien)
Name and Place Index

An index of surnames and place names that appear in this issue of Stammhaus.

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Callmann 20
Calmann 21
Calman 21
Camper 22
Kreuzburg/Kraskau or Beuthen/Bytom, Oberschlesien Proskau, Vertun, Cohn, Friedman, Adler

Karl Peter Mayer, 75 Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London SE13 6TA, England
Seeking information on:
Name       | Dt of Birth | Pl of Birth | Dt of Death
------------|-------------|-------------|------------------
MAYER       | 3/17/1874   | Frankenthal 7/30/1934 | 4/17/1943
Paulina    | 9/7/1874    | Forth 4/11/1943
Sophia     | 8/2/1890    |

Karl Peter Mayer (cont)

Name       | Dt of Birth | Pl of Birth | Dt of Death
------------|-------------|-------------|------------------
GRUSEMANN  | 12/18/1877  | Kishinev 8/31/1941 | 12/19/1938
Martha (née | Bergmann)  | Ludwig 7/8/1955 | Erna (née 11/15/1902 Berlin Hemmann
Rolf | Berlin

He also wishes to locate the Julia Braun Vogelstein Archive.

---

Gary Mitchell Palgon, 2700 Claridge Ct, Atlanta, GA 30361. Prodigy: HBJ69D.
Seeking information on:
Sparring and Kurzunzge families from Zerkow, Poznan, Poland, Rawicz, Pozman, Poleslaw, Pleszew, Poznan, Poland (Pieschen, Rosend). All are former German cities.

Ron Lewinson Berenson, 12801
Wellwood Tr, Chesterland, OH 44026-2945.
Researching:
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