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Hoenig Family Collection

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HOENIG Family

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Kirchenbirk, Falkenau, Karlsbad; Bohemia

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 1. Name
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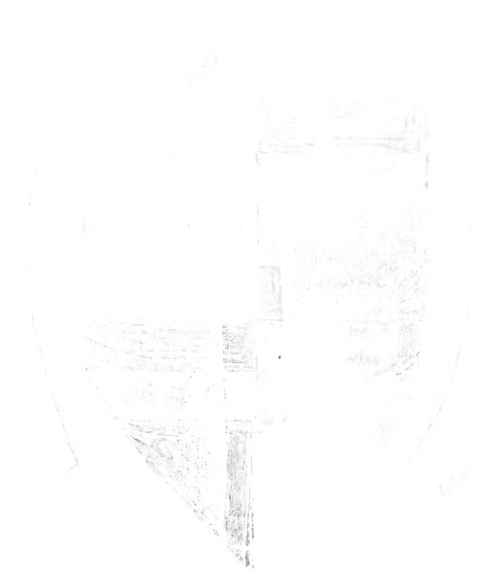
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3. Gemeinde Altena 4. Gemeinde Bassenheim
5. Gemeinde Burgbroh 6. Gemeinde Euskirchen
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burg 11. Gemeinde Kirchheim 12. Gemeinde
Kuchenheim 13. Gemeinde Mayen 14. Gemeinde
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22. Gemeinde Sinzig 23. Gemeinde Solingen
24. Gemeinde Wierschem



Hönig

By LEOPOLD HÖNIG

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TO

MY DAUGHTERS, GAIL SHARON HOENIG

and

HELENE MICHELLE HOENIG

*who will continue
the family heritage
in the years ahead.*

and

MY FATHER, JOSEPH HOENIG

*who has passed down
to me the story of
the hardships and
joys of our family.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book could not have been written without the assistance of my father, Joseph Hoenig, who was skeptical at first but who then became extremely interested in my work. He provided the basic family information.

My wife, Doris Carol Hoenig, and my two daughters, Gail Sharon Hoenig and Helene Michelle Hoenig, showed extreme patience during the many months it took me to complete this book.

Others who provided information and assistance include:

Joseph Aschner
Rosa Hahn Brick
Karl Budlovsky
Edna Morris Esberg
Ida Sophie Hoenig Farber (*)
Selma P. Frank
Fred Glaser
Hildegarde Schoen Hecht
Paul Glaser Hill
Ernst Hoenig
John David Hoenig
Dr. Julius Hoenig
Gustav Hoenig
Morris Hoenig (*)
Otto Hoenig
Poldi Hoenig
Josef Kreissl
Robert Lallement
Elizabeth Aschner Laster
Otto Lowy
Sonja Hoenig Nanni
Bertha Heller Pfeffer
Emma Hoenig Freindl (*)
Frieda Hoenig Rupp
Hermine Weiss Sagl
Theresia Süssner
Helene Unger
Lici Treuer Weinrib
Gerhart and Suzy Weiss
Gerda Ann Hoenig Whitehouse
Herma Fischer Wiener

(*) Deceased

A sabbatical leave for study for the 1981-82 school year granted to me by the New York City Board of Education and approved by Miss Joan M. Kenny, Community Superintendent of School District 25 Queens, has enabled me to complete this book, which is in partial fulfillment of the research requirements of the leave.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....1
Family Background.....2
Geographical Setting.....2
Historical Background.....3
"Elder Von Hönigsberg".....5
More Recent History.....7
Earliest Known Family Members.....9
Others Migrate to America.....11
The Holocaust.....13
Epilogue.....16
Map of Ancestral Cities and Towns.....17
Family Tree Charts.....18
Index.....46
Bibliography.....53

This book is unbound so that holes can be punched on the left side of each page so it can be placed in a looseleaf book or a binder with a clamp, or it can be placed in a binder which grasps the pages. It has been so designed so pages can be added or changed at a later date for revisions.

INTRODUCTION

This is the story of my family which, probably for many centuries, lived modestly and quietly in Bohemia (now part of Czechoslovakia) and whose descendants today are scattered over four continents.

It is my hope that what I have started here, a project which has taken more than two years, will be continued with an annual updating which I hope to initiate shortly. We can then correct any mistakes or omissions contained herein, do some more historical research, and update the charts with information about births, deaths and marriages. The archives of the Jewish State Museum in Prague, which has documents and records from more than one hundred Bohemian communities, should be extremely helpful in this effort.

My work has brought me in contact with many relatives --- in person, on the telephone, and by mail. Their interest in this project is most welcome and their help in gathering and confirming information is most appreciated. Coming in contact with so many relatives for the first time is a great thrill, and I am confident these relationships will become more close as the years pass on.

Genealogy, the study of family history, is a fascinating field. Knowledge of one's roots gives one a strong feeling and pride for his background and helps to unite a group of widely dispersed people whose ancestors placed a strong emphasis on family ties. It is an area in the social sciences which should become a part of every school's curriculum. To this end I am engaged in developing such a course of study.

This, then, is the result of these efforts.

Corrections, revisions, comments, updated information and all questions should be sent to me. This book is not published with the intent to provide anyone with a claim to any estate or inheritance nor is it intended as a profit-making venture.

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U.S.A.

October, 1981

FAMILY BACKGROUND

Our widely dispersed families are descended from Josef and Sophie Löw (or Levi) Adler of Falkenau (now Sokolov), Jacob and Rosa Löw (Levi) Spiegl of Eger (Cheb) and Mr. and Mrs. (born Löw/Levi) (first names unknown) Steiniger of Falkenau, on one side, and from the three sons --- Bernhard, Josef and Simon --- and two daughters --- Sophie (married name Klein) and a Mrs. Blaustern (first name unknown) --- of the Hönig Family of Kirchenbirk (Brezova, place of birches), near Falkenau. At this time, the names of the parents of the five Hönig children are unknown.

Josef and Sophie Adler had two daughters: Anna, who married Wilhelm Heller of Mies (Střibro, silver), and Theresia, who married Adolf Fischer of Alt-Rohlau (Stará Role). Jacob and Rosa Spiegl migrated to New York City with ten of their twelve children in the early 1900's, while the Steinigers were childless.

Bernhard and Josef Hönig lived in Bohemia, although Bernhard, a teacher, also resided in present-day Roumania as well as in Vienna. Simon Hönig went off to Hungary and was never again in contact with the rest of the family. Sophie Hoenig Klein migrated to the United States prior to 1861 and settled in St. Louis, Missouri, while her sister, Mrs. Blaustern lived in Vienna.

The spelling of the name Hönig was changed to Hoenig by all of those who migrated to the United States, Canada and England.

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

Falkenau is located in northwestern Bohemia --- today a part of Czechoslovakia --- on the Eger (Ohre) River. Prior to World War I, Bohemia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Since the end of World War II, the names of the cities and towns in the area have been changed from German to Czech and most of the German-speaking people who once lived there have left.

The Czech names appear in parentheses after the German names, which are used herein since these are the names of the communities which our families used.

Falkenau --- located in the heart of the brown coal basin --- today has many glassworks, textile factories and coal-processing plants. An early Baroque castle, built in 1663, and two early Baroque churches are among its architectural highlights.

About 13½ miles (22 km.) to the east of Falkenau is Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary), where a number of family members lived. Founded by, and named after Charles (Karl) IV in 1347-48, this city in the 19th century was famous as a resort place of European kings, princes and dukes. Its world-famous baths --- recommended for a variety of gastrointestinal disorders and diseases of the motor and nervous systems --- and its pensions, sanatoria, colonnades and luxury hotels date from the last century. Today, Karlsbad is also a center of the Czech glass and porcelain industry. Kaolin deposits are nearby.

The most famous porcelain factory in the area is located in Alt-Rohlau, a village just to the northeast of Karlsbad, where the family of Adolf and Theresia Adler Fischer lived. Emil and Hermine Fischer Kreissl were among those who worked in this porcelain factory.

Kirchenbirk lies to the west of Falkenau in the Erzgebirge (Krusne Hory, Ore Mountains) on the road to Eger. In this little mountain village my great grandfather, Bernhard Hönig was born in July, 1830. His brother, Josef Hönig, also lived in Kirchenbirk, as did Josef's son, Ariel, and his seven children.

Mies is located about 41 miles (66 km.) southeast of Eger, on the way to Pilsen (Plzen). In this town lived the mother and stepfather of my grandmother, Anna and Wilhelm Heller.

Our ancestors were Jewish, although today their descendants comprise not only Jews, but many members of a variety of Christian sects.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Assuming that the Hönigs, Lövs, Adlers, Hellers, Spiegls and Fischers lived in the mountain towns near Falkenau and Karlsbad for many centuries, their history --- and that of their fellow Bohemian Jews --- is a remarkable study of survival through centuries of massacres, deprivation, poverty and other forms of discrimination. What follows now are some highlights of the plight of these Bohemian Jews.

The disputed history of the earliest known Jews in Bohemia is shrouded in legend. The oldest Jewish sources refer to Bohemia as "Erez Kena'an," or "Slavonia," so called because those districts --- including its Jews --- were engaged in a vigorous slave trade. Jewish traders are mentioned in the Ruffellstaetten Tax Ordinance of 906. Their caravans traveled the great trade highway from the Rhineland to the Middle East, and in that year they formed a community on the left bank of the Vitava River at Prague.

Jewish Bohemians were known as "Bene Heth" (Children of Heth). Because there was a great deal of trade with the East and there are Byzantine features in the Old Prague Synagogue's (Altshul) rituals, many assume these Jews came to Bohemia from the East. It is known that some Jews came to Bohemia from Germany, France, Poland and Austria in order to escape the Black Death.

In Prague, Jews, and others, who brought salt or goods into the city had to pay a tax to St. Stephen's Church in 1067. The Jews called Prague "Mezigrade," and from this city they spread into the Bohemian countryside.

While there were occasional periods of toleration, the Jews of Bohemia from the 11th through the 15th century suffered through humiliating restrictions, punitive taxes, forced baptisms, violent persecutions, and expulsions followed by readmissions.

During the First Crusade period, in 1096, Jews were massacred or forcibly baptized. Two years later, when they tried to migrate to Poland or Hungary, Duke Vratislav II confiscated all their personal property.

In 1124, Jacob, a Prague Jew who had been forcibly baptized, returned to Judaism. When he removed the Christian altar and holy relics from the synagogue he was immediately thrown in jail. A fire destroyed the synagogue in 1142.

The attitude of the Church toward the Jews became, on the whole, benevolent, and conditions improved. Many Bohemian Jews became scholars. A friendly Papal Bull issued by Pope Innocent IV in 1254 was confirmed by Ottocar II. Some Jews became moneylenders.

By the next century, however, the horrors inflicted on Bohemia's Jews reappeared. In 1321 seventy-five Jews were burned at the stake in Prague. King Johann of Luxembourg, in 1336, plundered the synagogues and ordered the arrest of all Jews in Bohemia because he was unhappy with the taxes collected. He wanted to extort a ransom. Later that year 53 Jews were burned to death in Prague and Jews were murdered in other Bohemian towns.

Emperor Charles IV divided with his nobles the possessions of Jews massacred in 1348 and 1349 during the Black Death in Prague. The entire Jewish community in Eger was butchered in 1350. Grave-stones in the Prague Jewish cemetery were demolished on April 18, 1389 and many Jews were killed. They were accused of committing all sorts of "crimes" during this period, ranging from "insulting the host" to "poisoning the wells." As usual, these charges of "crimes" were merely designed to make the Bohemian Jews scapegoats for the shortcomings of government and society.

During the massacres of Jews in the 15th century only the congregation in Eger --- where Jacob and Rosa (Löv) Spiegl lived before migrating to New York --- was allowed to develop. In Chomutov (Komotau) --- where Frieda Hönig was married to Karl Ritter in the 20th century --- the entire Jewish community was destroyed during the Hussite uprising of 1419-37.

When King Ladislaus II, in 1499, confirmed the rights granted to Karlsbad by Charles IV, he added, "as an especial favor," that no Jew should be allowed to settle there. This policy remained in effect until 1793 when Emperor Francis II directed the city to obey the nation's general laws in its attitude toward Jews. The city fathers, however, paid little attention to the Emperor's decree.

In 1541 Bohemian nobles conspired to charge Bohemian Jews with "high treason." Jews were forced to pay a high property tax and wear special clothing. Finally, all but 15 Jewish families were expelled from Prague until 1554 only to be thrown out again five years later for another two year period. More expulsions followed.

During the 17th century, Prague Jews were granted special favors by Emperor Ferdinand II in the hope they would convert to Christianity. The Prague Synagogue assessed and collected taxes from the congregations throughout Bohemia.

In 1715 all Jewish books were confiscated. Prague Jews staunchly fought against the French and, for all their loyalty, in 1745 all 60,000 Jews were banished from Bohemia by Maria Theresia after paying a 160,000 gulden "fine." Undesirable results, however, convinced the authorities to readmit the expelled Jews to such places as Mies and Pilsen, but not to Eger. Also, the Familianten Gesetz law --- limiting the number of married Jews who could live in a community --- still remained, as did the insistence that Jews wear a yellow collar on their coats (the Jew Badge), and a limitation on the number of Jewish doctors remained until 1782. Another Familianten which stated that only one son from each registered Jewish family could marry, and only after his father had died, was not repealed until 1849. Many Jews got around this by marrying secretly according to Jewish law or by marrying in other countries.

An edict of tolerance (Toleranzpatent) by the Holy Roman Emperor Josef II of Austria (who was the son of Maria Theresia) on February 13, 1782 wiped away discrimination against the Jews. Jewish schools with compulsory teaching in German were opened. Jews were allowed to attend general high schools and universities and had to serve in the army. They were allowed to enter the professions and could live outside the ghetto. At this time Bohemian Jews began to take an active part in developing the country's industry and trade. The Hoenigsberg family played a leading role.

In 1785 Emperor Josef II required all Jews in Galicia to take family names. In 1787 this was extended to Bohemia and all other Austrian provinces, but not to Hungary. A registration fee was charged and those Jews who paid large sums received such names as Goldstein or Rosenthal (for gems and flowers). Names like Stahl or Eisen (steel or iron) went to those who paid smaller fees. Those who had no money received nonsense names such as Ochschwanz (ox tail), Treppengeländer (stairway railing), Bauchgeschwahr (stomach ulcers), Temperaturwechsel (temperature change), Wanzenknicker (bug squasher) or Galgenstrick (dirty trick).

Ten years later Bohemian Jews were permitted to live in places where they had resided in 1725 and they could engage in any occupation except selling alcoholic beverages or leasing flour mills. New synagogues could be built, but only with the permission of the government. In order to obtain a marriage license, Bohemian Jews had to have completed a German elementary school or be admitted to a Talmudic school.

"ELDER VON HÖNIGSBERG"

Although there is no evidence to indicate any relationship with our family, one of our namesakes who lived in Bohemia did attain royalty during this period.

Israel Hönig, an Austrian tobacco manufacturer, was born in Kuttenplan (Chodova Plana), Bohemia in October, 1724. The eldest son of Loebel (Leib, Loew) Hönig, a poor merchant, he was the first Austrian Jew to be ennobled, for on September 2, 1789 Emperor Josef II conferred upon him the hereditary title "Elder von Hönigsberg," and the right to acquire an estate in Lower Austria.

At the age of 13, Israel Hönig left his native Kuttenplan for Prague to continue the Biblical and Talmudic studies he had started at home with his father. Two years later, in 1739, he was forced to return home to join his father in business.

Israel and his brother, Aaron Moses Hönig (1730-1787), became involved in the tobacco business --- then virtually unknown in Austria --- while taking trips for Loebel Hönig's firm. Together with their father they gained great wealth as a supplier to the army during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48).

In 1752 the two brothers and their father took over the lease of the Prague tobacco trade, which, from 1765 to 1774, was expanded to several Austrian provinces --- Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lower and Upper Austria --- with a ten-year government contract for 900,000 florins annually.

Loebel Hönig obtained permission to build a synagogue in Kuttenplan in 1756.

During the Seven Years War (1756-63), during which Bohemia's Jews heroically defended Prague, the Hönig tobacco firm again received army provisions contracts. Empress Maria Theresa was so satisfied with his service that she granted Israel Hönig letters of patent ("Freibriefe") and the right to travel or settle anywhere in Bohemia and Moravia in 1764. Six years later he was offered tobacco concessions for the crown lands, Galicia and Lodomeria.

He surrendered his contracts in 1783 at the behest of the Emperor, who then appointed him councilor and "Tabak und Siegelgetalldirektor," and, in 1784, "Bankaldirektor." He thus became the first Jew to become an Austrian official. Six years later he received the title of nobility.

Subsequently, Emperors Leopold II and Francis I confirmed Israel Hönig's right to own his estate even though Jews were not allowed to own land in Austria. Throughout the four years of negotiations Israel had refused to have his estate listed in the records under a Christian sponsor's name.

Israel Hönig died in Vienna on January 19, 1808.

The majority of his descendants, however, were converted to Christianity. Israel Hönig had six sons and one daughter. Maximilian Hönig (1754-1832) helped to start the Vienna Jewish community and served for 30 years as its representative. Enoch Hönig (1744-1815), another son, was the great grandfather of Isidor Busch (Bush). Leopold (Loew) Hönig, Enoch's son and Israel's

grandson, became a Frankist in Prague, under the influence of his father-in-law, Jonas Beer Wehle, leader of the pro-independence group. Leopold Hönig complained to the Prague police and sought "protection" on November 9, 1800 from the rabbis he claimed were trying to coerce him. Eventually he wrote a 32-page protest attacking Prague's rabbis.

Aaron Moses, Israel's brother and business partner, had ten children, six of whom were ennobled as Elder von Hönigshofen in 1791. Following the death of Aaron Moses Hönig's wife in 1796, all the children were baptized and this line of the family eventually died out.

Adam Albert Hönig (1745-1811), another son of Loebel Hönig, was baptized in 1781 and took the name von Hönigstein in 1784.

Marianne, Loebel's only daughter, was the grandmother of the poet, L.A. Frankl. Soliman von Hönigsberg (1804-1864) was secretary of the Prague Jewish community during the 19th century. He published a pamphlet in 1848 entitled Zur Judenfrage (Jewish Questions).

The family coat of arms, recreated on the front cover of this book, has tobacco leaves and golden honey bees, symbolizing both the tobacco business and the meaning of the name Hönig/Hoenig: honey.

However, even though the family names are the same and both Hönig families are from the same area, there is no evidence at this time that they are --- or are not --- related.

MORE RECENT HISTORY

Generally speaking, the treatment of Jews in Bohemia regressed again in the 19th century, but by 1841 the law prohibiting land ownership by Jews was repealed. The hated Jewish tax was ended in 1846. Two years later the ghetto was finally abolished.

Karlsbad's Jews had to wait longer for better treatment. The city records and documents give ample evidence of the strength with which it opposed Jews settling within its walls. Jews who lived in the neighboring village of Lichtenstadt (Hroznetin) made many attempts to enter Karlsbad. All proved futile.

They were, however, permitted to stay in Karlsbad for medical care or on peddlers' licenses from May 16 to September 14. Except for the farmer of the government tobacco monopoly no Jews were allowed there for the rest of the year without a treating physician's certificate. Police were even ordered to pay special attention to the "winter Jews."

David Moser, a restaurant owner in Lichtenstadt, finally received national government permission to settle in Karlsbad in 1830 in order to take care of Jews who came there for winter treatment. For the next 30 years, nevertheless, all other Jews doing business in Karlsbad lived in Lichtenstadt.

Meanwhile, in 1847, a group of Jewish philanthropists from Prague received the government's permission to found the first Jewish hospital in Karlsbad. There, over the objections of the city's authorities, Jewish Sabbath and Holy Day services were held.

The "Patent" of February 18, 1860 removed most of the discriminatory features against the Jews, who were then finally permitted to move into Karlsbad. The hospital became their meeting place and Ludwig Moser became President of the congregation. Most Bohemian Jews were house peddlers, food dealers, feather and skin traders, or dealers in rags, old iron, cattle and goats. Some were glass cutters, leading to the family name Glaser, as in Karl, Kurt and Fred Glaser of Karlsbad.

Beginning about 1850 many Jews decided to migrate to the United States to escape pogroms resulting from unsuccessful uprisings against the Hapsburgs. Sophie Hoenig, my great grandfather's sister, migrated from Kirchenbirk to St. Louis, Mo. prior to 1861.

By the turn of the 20th century, 500 taxpaying Jews lived in Karlsbad. A synagogue, dedicated in 1877, became the center of Jewish cultural life there, led first by Rabbi Dr. J.H. Oppenheimer (1870-72). He was followed by Dr. Rudolf Plaut (1872-82), Dr. Nathan Porges (1882-88) and then Professor Dr. Ignaz Ziegler, who was born in Dolny Kubin, Slovakia on September 29, 1861, and who studied in Budapest, Hungary.

Around this time Jews began to move into the cities and large towns. You will note, for example, the movement from Kirchenbirk to Falkenau by the family of Joshua Hönig, the move from Lanz (Lomnice) to Falkenau, in 1902, by my grandparents, Leopold and Hermine Adler Hoenig, and the move of Adolf and Theresia Adler Fischer from Alt-Rohlau to Karlsbad.

At the turn of the 20th century 434 Jews lived in Falkenau and 20 surrounding hamlets. Falkenau had a Jewish cemetery, opened in 1900, on Elbogener Strasse, succeeding an older one in Schönkind (Lipova), a small mountain village which was a 90 minute walk from Falkenau. Josef Hönig, my father's granduncle, was the first one to be buried in the Falkenau Jewish cemetery. The Falkenau Synagogue, with a garden on each side and a big iron gate in front, was located opposite the public school on Turngasse. Falkenau's Jewish community also included a Hebrew School and a Women's Benevolent Society. In the earlier part of the 20th

century the congregation was led by Rabbi Solomon Feuerstein and Cantor Kurzwell. The Rabbi's son, a lawyer who was educated at Charles University in Prague, died in Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A. in 1978. He was Eduard Feuerstein.

Both the synagogue and cemetery were destroyed by the Nazis during World War II, as were most of the others in Bohemia, including the magnificent 14th century synagogue in Koenigswart, where Wilhelm Loewy --- my father's Godfather and husband of Veronika Hönig Loewy, first cousin of my grandfather, Leopold Hoenig --- was once leader of the congregation. The synagogue's altar had been presented to the town's Jews by the Czech President and the original structure had been built with help from Charles IV.

Karlsbad and twelve surrounding villages had 1,192 Jews in the early 1900's. Mies and 25 surrounding villages contained 554 Jews.

EARLIEST KNOWN FAMILY MEMBERS

Around 1850 my great great grandfather, Josef Adler of Falkenau married Sophie Löw (Levi), also of Falkenau. He died about 1858 at the age of 24 leaving his widow and two young daughters, aged four and six. The younger daughter, Anna Adler, my great grandmother, gave birth, out of wedlock, to my grandmother, Hermine Adler. The father, whom Anna was not permitted to marry, was a Gentile locksmith. Later, Anna married Wilhelm Heller and they lived in Mies where the four half-sisters and one half-brother of my grandmother were born.

My aunt, Emma Preindl, recalled a few weeks before her death in Vienna on May 27, 1980 that Wilhelm Heller "came every year to Falkenau for a few days' visit. His coat pockets were filled with candy and a certain kind of braided roll with poppyseed and caraway seed and salt we couldn't get in Falkenau." Wilhelm Heller often complained about headaches and some thought he was trying to evade work, but after his death, an autopsy revealed a brain tumor. He was a glazier.

Three of his children were killed by the Nazis. One, Helene, was caught by the Nazis when she went back to Mies to look for her sister, Marie, and brother-in-law, Alfred Hahn, both of whom managed to escape. Earlier, on March 4, 1919, Rosa Heller was accidentally shot to death by a Czech soldier in Mies and a large stone monument was erected at her gravesite in her honor by the town.

Bernhard Hönig, my father's grandfather, was born in Kirchenbirk in July, 1830. He became a teacher of foreign languages, married Minna Neuberger, and lived in Vienna. In the 1860's he worked and lived in Temesvar (Timișoara), Romania, in the province of Banat, Transylvania. There, in "the city of gardens" with its Baroque and Renaissance public buildings, were born his sons Morris Frederick and Leopold (my grandfather, after whom I am named), and daughter, Bertha. Johanna, Adele and Michael were born in Vienna after Bernhard and Minna Hönig returned there. Then Minna died and Bernhard married her relative (relationship unknown), Anna Neuberger. Bernhard Hönig became blind and died there in 1916 at the age of 87. He had

two brothers, Josef, and Simon (who went to Hungary and was never heard from again) and two sisters, Sophie and another --- first name unknown --- who married a Mr. Blaustern in Vienna. Bernhard Hönig was buried in Lundenberg (Bresclav), where Simon and Bertha Hönig Weiss lived.

My grandparents, who were married in 1897, moved from Lanz to Zwodauer Strasse in Schoenwart-Falkenau in 1902. In Falkenau they later lived at Kreuzgasse 1, Butterscheibe 18 and Mauerdeich 4. My grandfather, Leopold Hoenig, was a salesman for the dry goods firm of Adolf Hermann in Falkenau. My grandmother, Hermine Hoenig, was a housewife, taking care of their eight children.

My father, Joseph Hoenig, arrived in New York on Thursday, September 22, 1921 aboard the S.S. Mount Carol. For most of the years until his retirement in February, 1966, he had worked as a tailor and foreman for "GGG" Clothes in Brooklyn, N.Y. U.S.A. and the Hilton Clothing Manufacturing Company in Linden, N.J. He had learned tailoring as a youth in Bohemia. On Sunday, March 29, 1936 he married Billa Hirsch, who was born in Polch (near Koblenz), Germany.

I was born on Wednesday, May 19, 1937 in the Bronx, N.Y. I am a graduate of Queens College, where I was a history major and where I received my bachelor's and masters degrees. I have been teaching social studies at Parsons Junior High School 168 Queens since 1958. During many of my summer vacations I worked as a newspaper for the now-defunct Long Island Press and Long Island Star-Journal of the Newhouse chain. My wife, Doris, and I were married on Sunday, March 31, 1968. We met when both of us were on the Parsons faculty and she then taught French. Now she is teaching English as a Second Language at Seward Park High School near our Manhattan home. We have two daughters, Gail Sharon and Helene Michelle.

My father was followed to the United States in 1922 by his older sister, Frieda; in 1923 by his sister, Ida, and then by his parents, brothers Adolph and Gustav and young sister, Gerda, in 1924. My grandfather died in his Brooklyn, N.Y. home after suffering a stroke on Monday, April 14, 1930, the first night of Passover. My grandmother, nearly 13 years his junior, outlived him by almost 34 years. She passed away on the night of Saturday, January 11, 1964 in her bed in the Bayside, Queens, N.Y. home of her daughter and son-in-law, Ida and Henry Farber, just four days shy of her 85th birthday.

My father's sister, Emma, did not come to the United States until the outbreak of World War II. She had studied in Vienna where, in 1925, she married a Tyrolean, Alfonso Preindl. During the 1940's and 1950's they lived in New York City, where he worked as a professional photographer. Both returned to their villa in the Vienna hills where they later died.

Ida Hoenig Farber, who moved from Bayside to Newhall, California in 1969, was an upholsterer. She died on Saturday, March 1, 1980 after suffering a stroke. Emma, who took her sister's death badly, died of a stroke in her Vienna bedroom less than three months later. Henry Farber, a retired manufacturer of dental tools, died of a heart attack after an automobile accident in which his wife, Ida, had been seriously injured at the wheel of their car in the shopping center of the Friendly Valley development where they lived.

Adolph Hoenig was a real estate manager for the New York City Department of Relocation. He died of a heart attack in his car which he had parked in the Macy's department store parking garage at Elmhurst, Queens, N.Y. His son, Rev. John David Hoenig, is minister of the Palmyra Moravian Church in Cinnaminson, N.J.

Gustav Hoenig was a machinist while his wife, Lillian, is an electronic data processing tape librarian. Their sons, Bruce and Michael, are electronics specialists with IBM and the U.S. Air Force respectively.

My father's youngest sister, Gerda Ann Hoenig Whitehouse, was an officer with the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City. Following her retirement, she and her husband, Orville ("Win"), moved to Friendly Valley in Newhall, California, on the same street as Ida and Henry Farber.

My father's other sister, Gretl, died on September 16, 1916, at the age of nine, about three years after contracting diphtheria in an epidemic. The treatment had caused paralysis on her right side and eventually she suffered a fatal convulsion.

OTHERS MIGRATE TO AMERICA

My father's family was not the first of the Hoenig clan to migrate to the United States.

As noted earlier, Sophie Hoenig --- the sister of my great grandfather, Bernhard Hönig --- who was married to Arant B. Klein from Poland --- came to St. Louis, Mo. prior to 1861 and they resided at 2207 Broadway. She was, apparently, the first of our family to come to America. Their oldest child, Fredericka (Ricka) Kohner, was the second wife of Henry Kohner. He was in charge of the horse and wagon yard at the Anheuser Busch brewery in St. Louis. They lived at 2029 Market Street at the turn of the century. Ricka's sister, Bertha, was married to Julius Abramson, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who was president of the Central States Paper Company in St. Louis. My father visited these relatives in 1926, lost contact with them shortly thereafter, but we reestablished links during the course of preparing this family history.

Although a great deal of information about the St. Louis branch of our family is not yet available (some of it was obtained from the 1880 and 1900 U.S. censuses), I am hopeful that it will be forthcoming in the near future, when the pages involved will be revised. My correspondence and conversation with this branch of the family have been most cordial.

My granduncle, Morris Frederick Hoenig, migrated to the United States in 1880. He probably visited Arant and Sophie Hoenig Klein in St. Louis and then went west to San Francisco, California. We believe he was married there and had several children. There was a fire and earthquake in San Francisco in 1893 and we believe that Morris Frederick's family, except for him, perished. He then went to Fort Worth and was employed in a bath house there. He married Lillie Mae Buffaloe, adopted her two children from a previous marriage, and had two more children. They moved to Dallas in 1900, where they lived at 297 Commerce Street along with their three servants and 34 boarders, according to the 1900 U.S. census.

My father visited Morris Frederick Hoenig in Dallas in 1926. During my father's visit with the family, Uncle Morris told him to "be sure to visit" his cousin, Ricka Kohner in St. Louis, on the way home to New York City. Later, in St. Louis, Ricka Kohner told my father how she had met Morris Frederick Hoenig at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 and gave him a message to write to his father (her uncle), Bernhard Hönig, in Vienna, with whom he had not kept in contact.

Morris Frederick Hoenig worked with the Dallas Water Department from 1911 until his retirement in 1944. During his 33 years with the department, he worked in nearly every phase of the meter division. He set the first meter in the city, number 1, which went to the then-Mayor, W.E. Holland. He also did the first meter repairing for the city, which consisted of walking from house to house with a haversack containing a few tools. He set up the first system of meter records in 1911, which was used until 1939, at which time there were some 70,000 meters in the Dallas system. He died on Friday, December 31, 1948 and is buried in Dallas Restland Memorial Park.

His adopted grandson, Morris Hoenig, who died suddenly on Sunday, December 28, 1980, was an instrumentation technician. Morris Hoenig's son, Ronald Morris Hoenig, is a fleet sales manager, and his other son, Thomas William Hoenig, is a chemistry professor. Morris Hoenig's daughter, Mitzi Sue Danford, is a stenographer.

Johanna Hoenig, my father's aunt, came to New York City in 1904 and worked for many years as the governess for the children of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Sonderh. One of the children later became an editor of Readers Digest magazine. Johanna Hoenig maintained her own apartment on 48th Street in Woodside, Queens, N.Y. until she was about 90 years old. She lived her last years at the Neponsit Home for the Aged in Rockaway, Queens, N.Y., where she died on Sunday, June 30, 1963, exactly four months before her 95th birthday.

Oskar Hoenig, who came to the United States in 1914, became a partner in the Witzel Brothers Soda Company in the Bronx, N.Y. When the business failed, he acquired the rights to the firm's name, tried to start anew, but failed even with \$10,000 he had borrowed. Despondent, on Wednesday, April 13, 1932 he committed suicide by sitting in his car with the motor running. He is buried in a single grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx, N.Y. His widow, Helen, re-married and went to Germany.

On my grandmother's side the Spiegls came to New York City before the turn of the 20th century, as mentioned on page 2. Jacob and Rosa Löw Spiegl, who died in 1894 and 1897 respectively, are buried in the family plot at Union Field Cemetery in Cypress Hills, Queens, N.Y. with several of their children. Their daughter, Paula, the oldest child, married Otto Gess and they lived at 6 East 107th Street, Manhattan. Their daughter, Marie, owned a lampshade shop on Madison Avenue. Later, for a while, Marie and her husband, Marcel Lallement, lived in Tahiti and then opened another lampshade store in Beverly Hills, California.

Mathilde Spiegl was the owner of a millinery firm which was located at 687 and later 701 Madison Avenue in New York City. Mathilde's younger sisters, Hilde and Elsie, were employed in the business. Elsie handled the firm's books while Hilde took charge of the manufacturing. Meanwhile, Emma took care of the home and was, according to Edna Morris Esberg (Emma's niece), "a fantastic cook." Another sister, Bertha, became a buyer for a department store in Baltimore, Md.

Louis Spiegl, the only son of Jacob and Rosa to live to adulthood, was a manufacturer of laundry dyes in Philadelphia, Pa.

Marie "Flossy" Spiegl, the youngest in the family, married Martin Morris on Sunday, February 27, 1910. He owned a bank vault and safe equipment firm, which was later headed by their son-in-law, Berthold Esberg, whose widow, Edna Morris Esberg, mentioned above, is president of the Peninsula Section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Martin and Marie Morris' other daughter, Helen, is married to Arthur Furst, a New York attorney.

Most of the children of Jacob and Rosa Spiegl did not marry and first lived on East 96th Street, then at 106 East 85th Street and, from 1912 to 1957, at 790 Riverside Drive in Manhattan, New York City.

THE HOLOCAUST

The rest of the family remained in Bohemia and Vienna until the outbreak of World War II, which brought the worst horrors of all to the Jews. Many members of the family, such as my aunt, Emma Preindl, fled to England, Canada, Australia or the United States. Others who remained were captured by the Nazis. Some were murdered on the spot while others were sent to the concentration camps where many perished.

Otto and Elsa Hönig Lederer, who owned a shoe store in Rumburg, were captured by the Nazis in Milan, Italy and executed.

Her brother, Dr. Herman Hönig, an eye doctor who had red hair and freckles, according to my father, met a similar fate with his family.

Another brother, Otto Hoenig, and his wife, Gretl Fischer Hoenig, managed to flee to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he owns an import-export business. They live in a beautiful house on Colquhoun Court at the edge of a cliff overlooking the entire city.

Dr. Julius Hoenig, son of Joshua and Bertha Graz Hönig, and a half brother of Oskar Hoenig, is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. His wife, Inge Greve Hoenig, is an artist. Their son, Peter, is a New York lawyer, while their daughter, Elizabeth Hoenig Rogers, is a social worker in London, where her husband, Raymond Rogers, is an architect.

There was another doctor in this family, Dr. Leo Hönig, who lived and practiced in various parts of Europe, in Montevideo, Uruguay, and in New York, where he frequently was a guest of my parents. He moved to Vienna shortly before his death early in 1956.

His nephew, Dr. Joseph Budlovsky, is a physician in the Ministry of Health in Toronto, Canada. Karl Budlovsky, Dr. Joseph's brother, is an engineer. He is at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Karl's son, Sacha, is an attorney and daughter Vera Dernovsek is a laboratory technician, as are Susan Budlovsky and Michael Budlovsky, the wife and son of Dr. Joseph Budlovsky. Margaret and Richard Kardish, Dr. Joseph Budlovsky's daughter and son-in-law, both hold degrees in chemistry.

Theodore Hönig, with whom my father loved to hand wrestle, and his wife and two of their three children did not survive the Holocaust. Their only son, Ernst Hoenig, lives in Sheffield, England with his second wife, Sylvia.

Joshua Hönig had a twin sister, Helen Hönig Mueller, who has grandchildren living in the United States and Canada. One of her granddaughters, Lici Treuer Weinrib, is married to Dr. Leonard Weinrib, a dentist in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Also close with the family of Joshua Hönig were Tante (Lydia Beer) and Onkel (Ignaz) Holzner who lived in Theusing near Karlsbad. "After my father died," notes Karl Budlovsky, "we went every year to Uncle Holzner for Passover Seder." One of the Holzner grandsons is Otto Lowy, who lives in West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, where he is a broadcaster for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He hosts a popular musical radio show heard throughout the country. His wife, Barbara Hall Lowy, is chairman of the French department at a Vancouver high school.

Dr. Bernard Aschner, grandson of the Blausterns, and son of Samuel Aschner, proprietor of a men's shirt and underwear manufacturing factory in Vienna, was a world renowned physician in Vienna and New York, specializing in gynecology, obstetrics and arthritis. He was credited by medical authorities with the discovery in 1908 of Aschner's phenomenon, the slowing of the pulse following pressure on the eyeball. Dr. Aschner did much research on endocrine glands in his younger days. He was a pioneer in the removal of pituitary glands from dogs.

Dr. Aschner turned to the treatment of arthritis toward the close of his career. He was the author of many books on medicine, including The Art of Healing and Arthritis Can Be Cured, and numerous professional articles. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Vienna in 1907. He served as Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics at the University of Halle, Germany, lectured on those subjects at the University of Vienna, and was an obstetrician and gynecologist at the University Clinic of Vienna.

A field surgeon with the rank of captain in the Austro-Hungarian army in World War I, Dr. Aschner won the Knight's Cross of the Order of Emperor Franz Josef.

In 1938, with the Nazis overrunning Austria, he fled to New York where he maintained a Park Avenue office and affiliation with New York Polyclinic, Stuyvesant and Lebanon Hospitals. He died on Wednesday, March 9, 1960 at the age of 77.

His daughter, Elizabeth Aschner Laster, is a social worker. Two of her children are following in their grandfather's footsteps. Dr. Andrew Laster is a physician in Baltimore, Md. U.S.A., while Steven Laster is a medical student. Mrs. Laster's daughter, Geraldine, is a mathematician with Bell Laboratories.

Dr. Aschner's four brothers were businessmen. Emil Aschner fled to England at the onset of the Holocaust. He returned to Vienna in order to try to free his brother, Richard, who had been arrested by the Nazis. Instead, both Emil and Richard Aschner and their wives perished in Auschwitz. Their children, however, are alive.

While the four brothers of Dr. Aschner were businessmen, the children of all five Aschner brothers, for the most part, are professionals.

Eva Aschner Vargelner, the daughter of Emil and Lillie Fendel Aschner, lives in Prague and is a simultaneous interpreter. She is fluent in English, Czech and German and has travelled around the world to interpret at conferences. Her daughter, Eva Vargelner, is gifted in mathematics. Peter Aschner, Eva Aschner Vargelner's brother, is a journalist and lives in Vienna. Lillie Fendel Aschner died in the 1920's and the two children were raised by a housekeeper, Adele Hajak, who lives with Eva in Prague.

Gertrude Aschner Schwarz, daughter of Richard and Aileen Fendel Aschner, is married to Dr. Gerhart Schwarz, a radiologist. They have three children: Doris Schwarz Lisenbee, a psychoanalyst; Marian Schwarz, a mathematician, and Richard Schwarz, a medical student.

Joseph Aschner, a son of Felix and Lily Pallester Aschner, is a professor of physics at the City College of the City University of New York. His daughter, Katherine, is a management consultant in Seattle, Washington U.S.A. Helga Buchenauer Aschner, second wife of Joseph Aschner, is a fashion designer.

Ulrich Aschner, brother of Joseph Aschner, lives in Bogota, Colombia (where his parents lived and died after fleeing from the Nazis) and is a consulting engineer. The four surviving children of Ulrich and Carmen Montoya Aschner are all professionals. Dr. Pablo Aschner and his sister, Dr. Elena Aschner, are both physicians, while Maria Christina Aschner is a lawyer and Alberto Aschner is an engineer. Anton Fröhlich, a son of Joseph Aschner's adopted sister, Trude, and her husband, Stefan Fröhlich, is a physicist and a computer expert. Anton's brother, Miguel Fröhlich, is a sales manager for a large Austrian corporation.

Thomas Aschner, son of Carl (Carlos) and Nelly Wolf Aschner, is a chemist who lives in Benedikt Beuern, West Germany.

EPilogue

And so we have accounted for as many members of the family as has been possible. Undoubtedly, additional information will be brought to my attention and this will be added to the charts or in an appendix, which is the reason why this book has not been bound so it can be placed in a looseleaf book after holes are punched on the left side of each page.

If anyone has been left out this is purely unintentional.

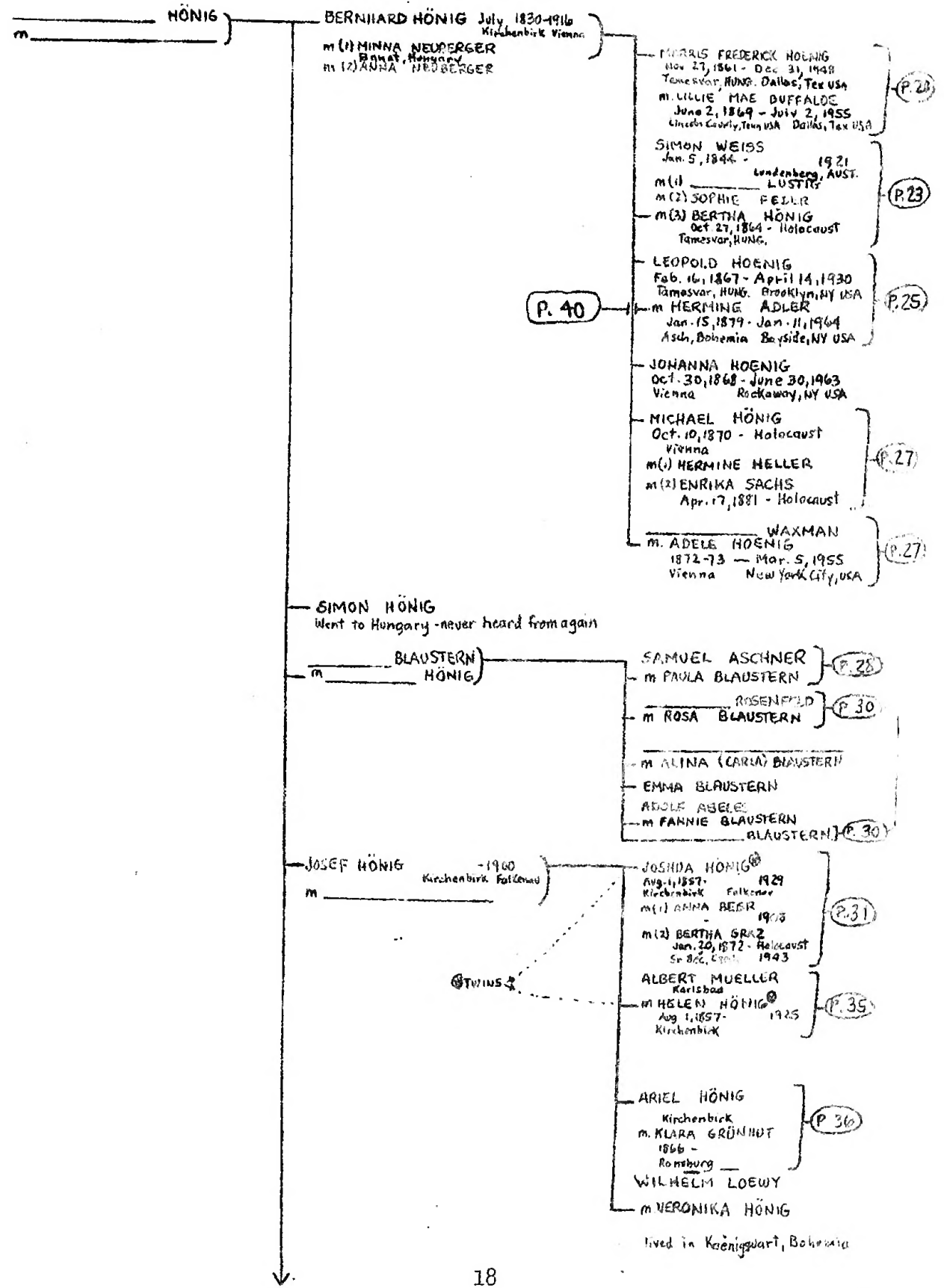
As family members pass away and as young ones are born and others marry, the charts will have to be updated. You will be kept informed through regular mailings. Hopefully, this will also serve to unite in some way a family scattered throughout the world.

There is one major unsolved mystery and that is the case of the whereabouts of the two children --- George and Hedwig (Heidi) --- of Col. Judge Blaustern Rhona and his wife (and also his niece), Mitzi Rosenfeld Rhona. The children were apparently lost in Austria during World War II and may have been taken to Sweden.

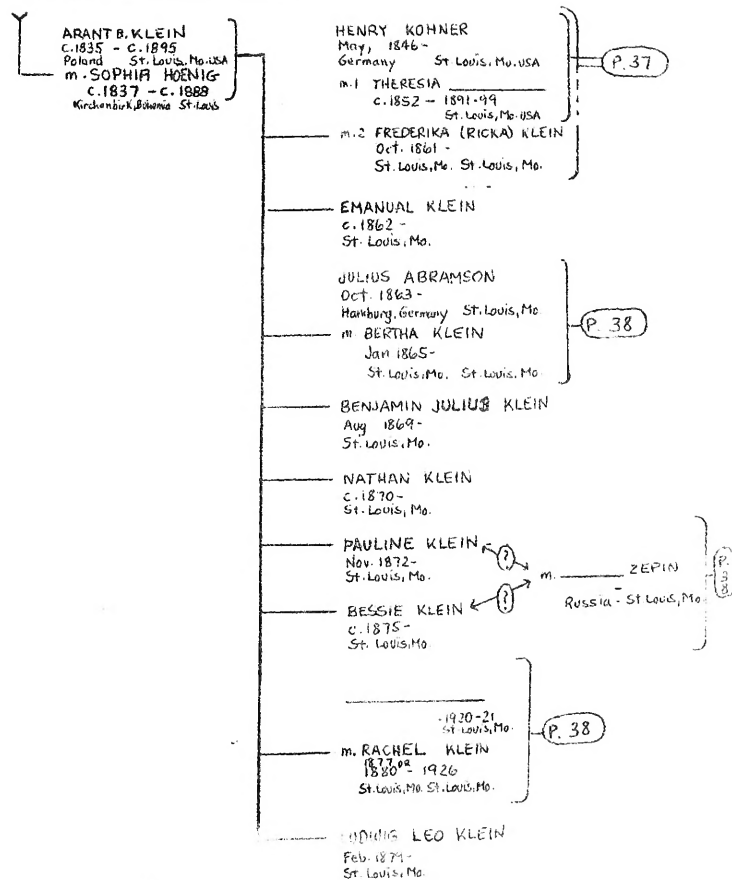
MAP OF ANCESTRAL CITIES AND TOWNS



THE HÖNIG FAMILY (I)



THE HÖNIG FAMILY (2)



The information on this page is incomplete. I am hopeful of receiving additional data from the family in the near future.

CHILDREN OF MORRIS FREDERICK HOENIG

(P. 18) → MORRIS FREDERICK HOENIG
 Nov 27, 1861 - Dec. 31, 1948
 Temesvár, HUNGARY Dallas, Texas USA
 m 1 _____
 _____ - 1893
 San Francisco, Calif.

SEVERAL CHILDREN
 believed to have died
 in a San Francisco, Calif.
 fire and earthquake in
 1893. (Names unknown)

m 2 LILLIE MAE BUFFALOE ∞ Mar 26, 1894
 June 2, 1869 - July 2, 1955
 Lincoln County, Dallas, Texas USA
 Tenn USA

HENRY "DUDE" HOENIG
 1900 - Sept. 3, 1967
 Dallas, Texas Dallas, Texas

1 EDDIE WRAY WORDEN
 1892 - _____

∞ Feb. 29, 1936
 EUGENE THOMAS WORDEN
 July 20, 1913 - Apr. 3, 1957
 Dallas, Texas Little Rock, Ark.

2 HENRY ARNOLD
 _____ - 1926

m MARY VEAZEY BARROW
 Nov 11, 1915 -
 Martindale, Tex.

3 IRA N. McLENDON ∞ 1924
 _____ - 1955

m BERTHA "HONEY" HOENIG
 Oct. 17, 1898 -
 Dallas, Texas

EUGENE THOMAS WORDEN
 July 20, 1913 - Apr. 3, 1957
 Dallas, Texas Little Rock, Ark.
 m MARY VEAZEY BARROW
 Nov 11, 1915 -
 Dallas, Texas

CLIFFORD ROLLE OSBORNE
 July 10, 1939 -
 Columbus, Ga.
 m MARY VEAZEY WORDEN
 Sept. 3, 1937 -
 Dallas, Texas

CLIFFORD ROLLE OSBORNE II
 Apr. 19, 1962 -
 WILLIAM EUGENE OSBORNE
 July 8, 1963 -

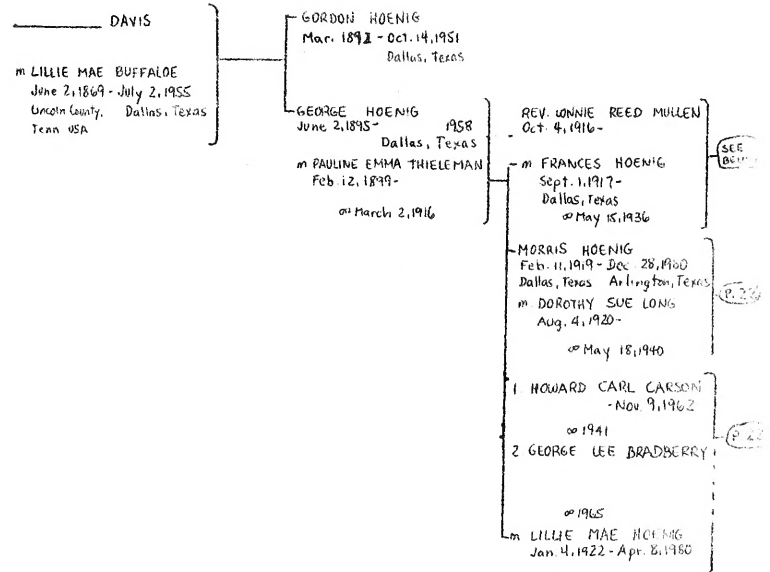
EUGENE WRAY WORDEN
 Aug. 19, 1938 -
 Dallas, Texas
 m MARY ELIZABETH WHITING
 Nov. 16, 1938 -
 Independence, Mo.

GEORGE JONES ∞ Dec 31, 1980
 m JULIA MARIE WORDEN
 Dec. 21, 1958 -
 Oakland, Calif.
 KIMBERLY LYNN WORDEN
 Mar. 9, 1960 -
 Independence, Mo.
 DENISE WRAY WORDEN
 July 27, 1962 -
 Independence, Mo.

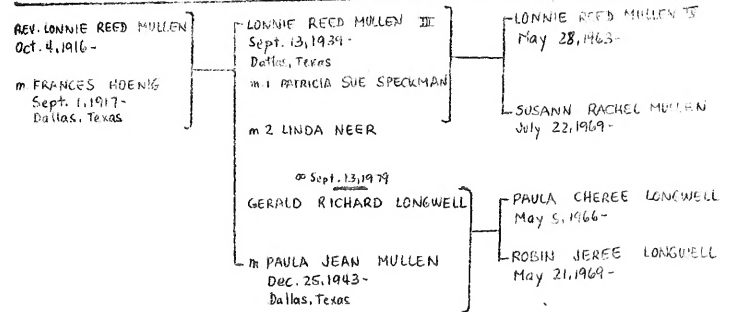
J. W. HAYES ∞ Oct. 21, 1965 - Houston
 Jan. 6, 1933 -
 m CRYSTAL LYNN WORDEN
 Aug. 11, 1943 -
 Dallas, Texas

EUGENE WARD HAYES
 July 7, 1966 -
 Houston, Texas
 ELIZABETH LYNN HAYES
 Aug. 7, 1968 -
 Houston, Texas
 MARSHALL TOBEY HAYES
 Nov. 9, 1970 -
 Tarrytown, N.Y.

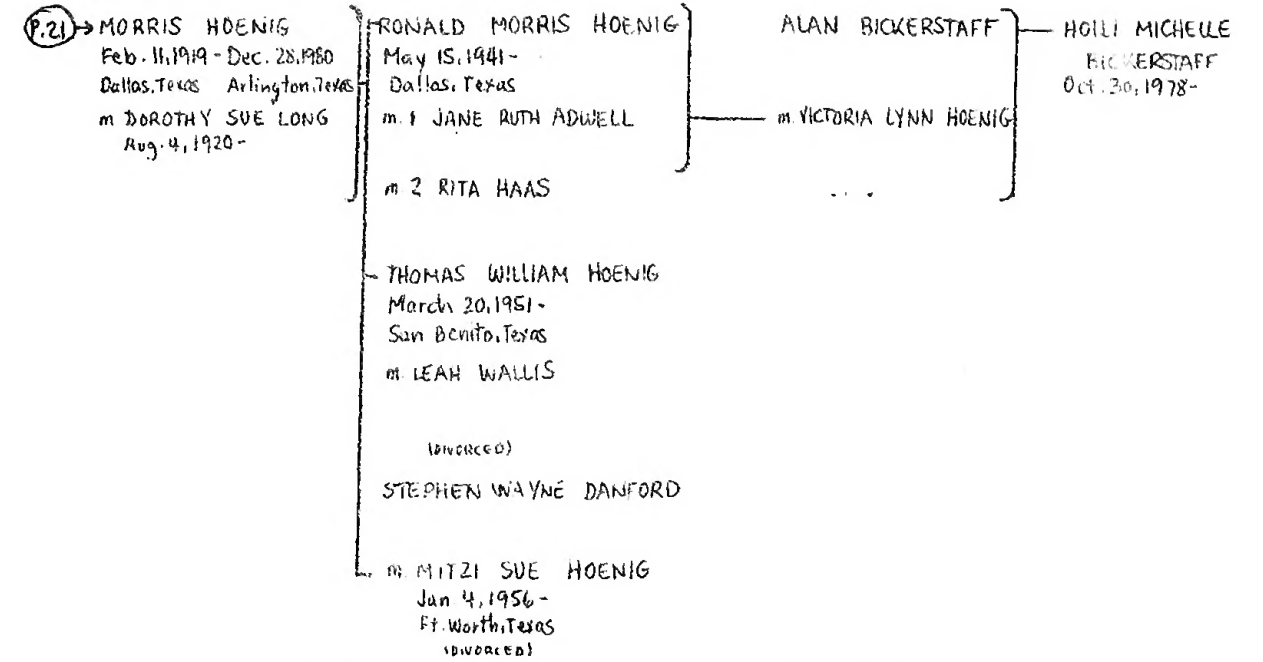
CHILDREN OF LILLIE MAE BUFFALOE AND MR. DAVIS
WHO TOOK THE HOENIG NAME AFTER SHE MARRIED MORRIS F. HOENIG



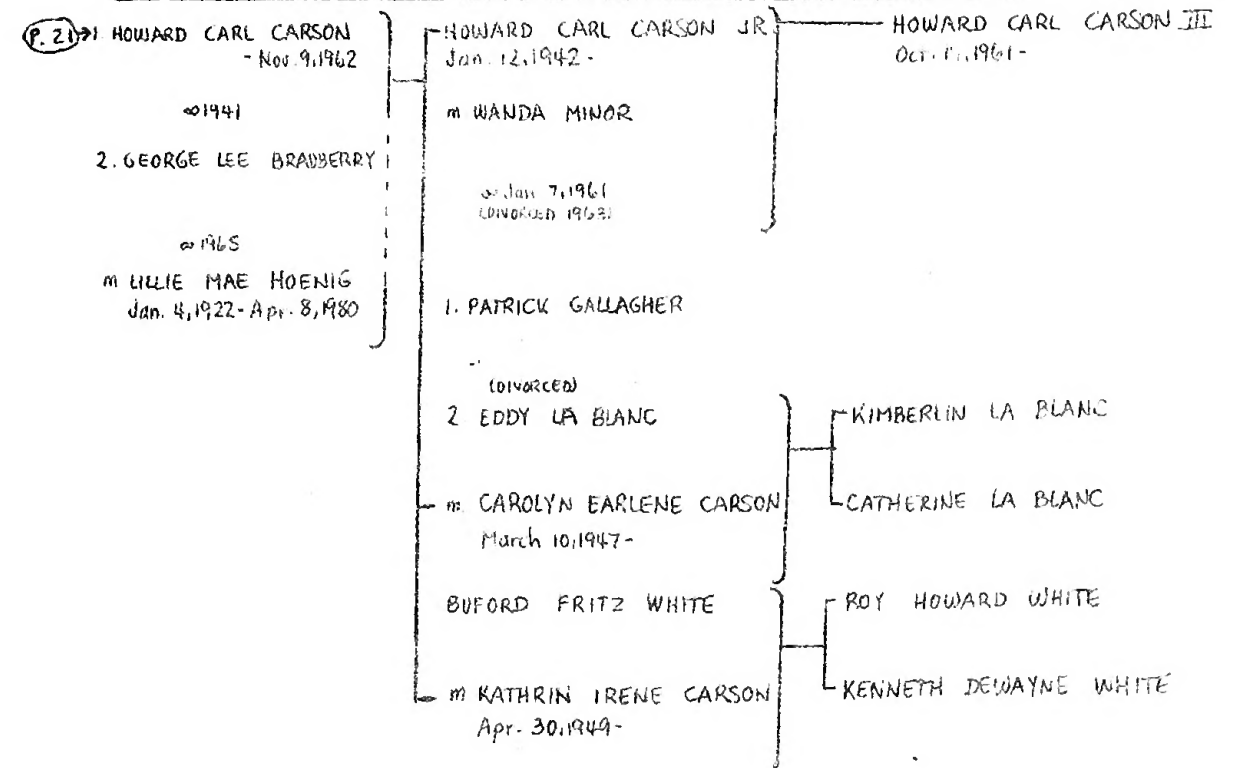
CHILDREN OF REV. LONNIE REED MULLEN AND FRANCES HOENIG MULLEN



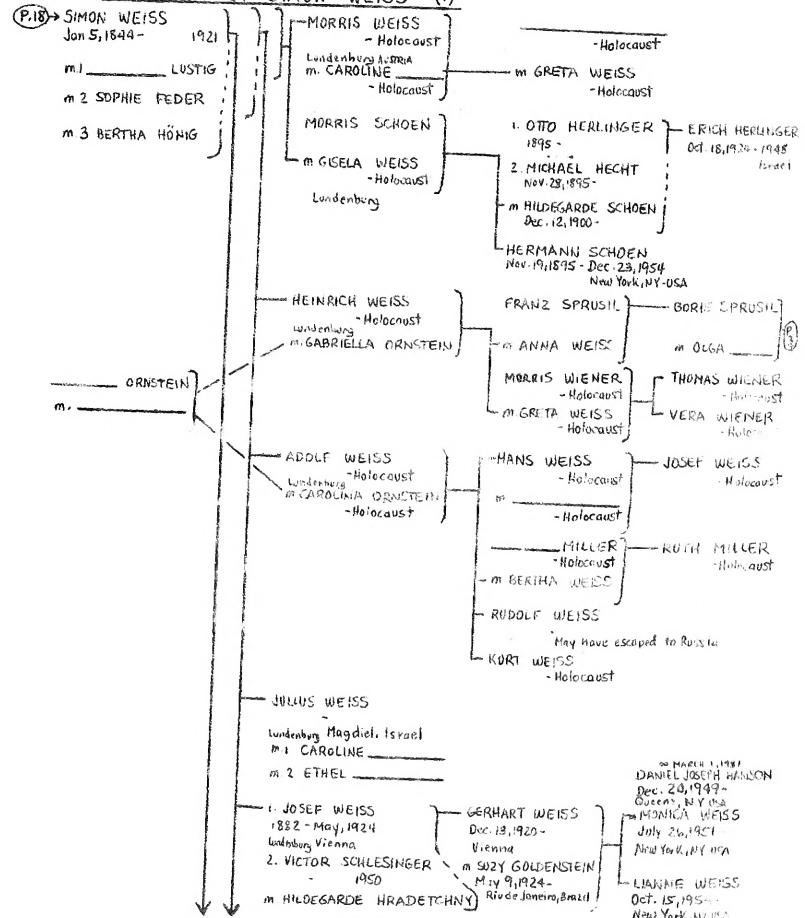
CHILDREN OF MORRIS AND DOROTHY SUE LONG HOENIG



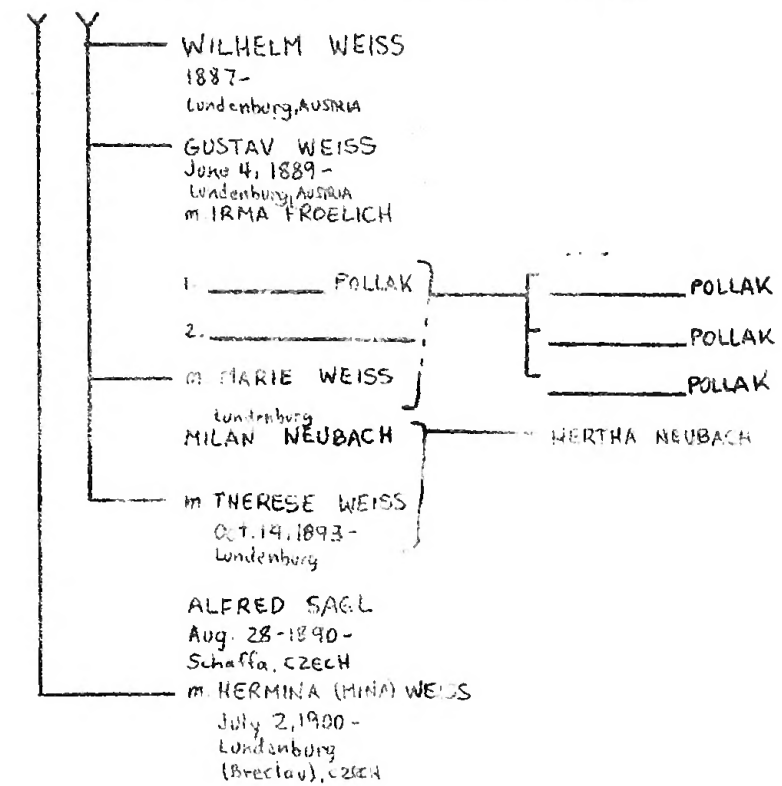
CHILDREN OF HOWARD CARL CARSON AND LILLIE MAE HOENIG CARSON



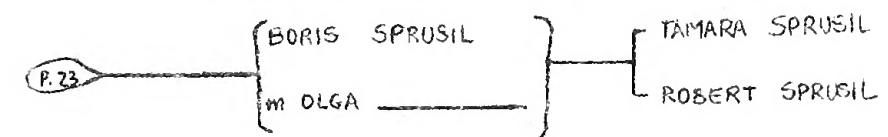
CHILDREN OF SIMON WEISS (1)



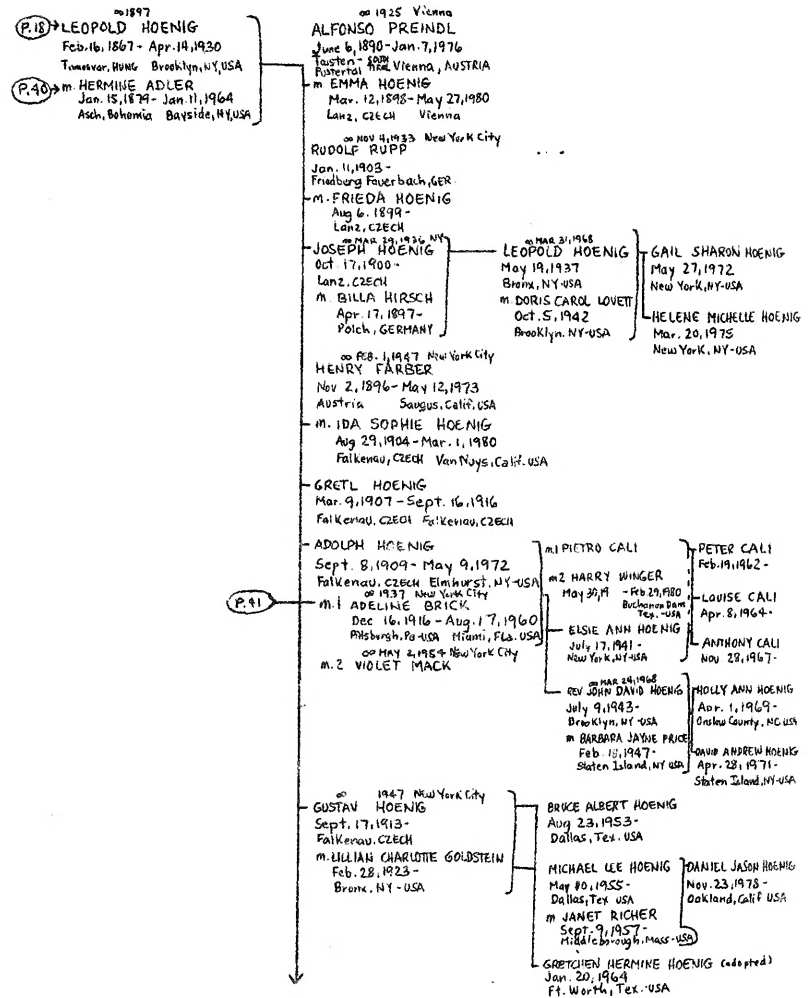
CHILDREN OF SIMON WEISS (2)



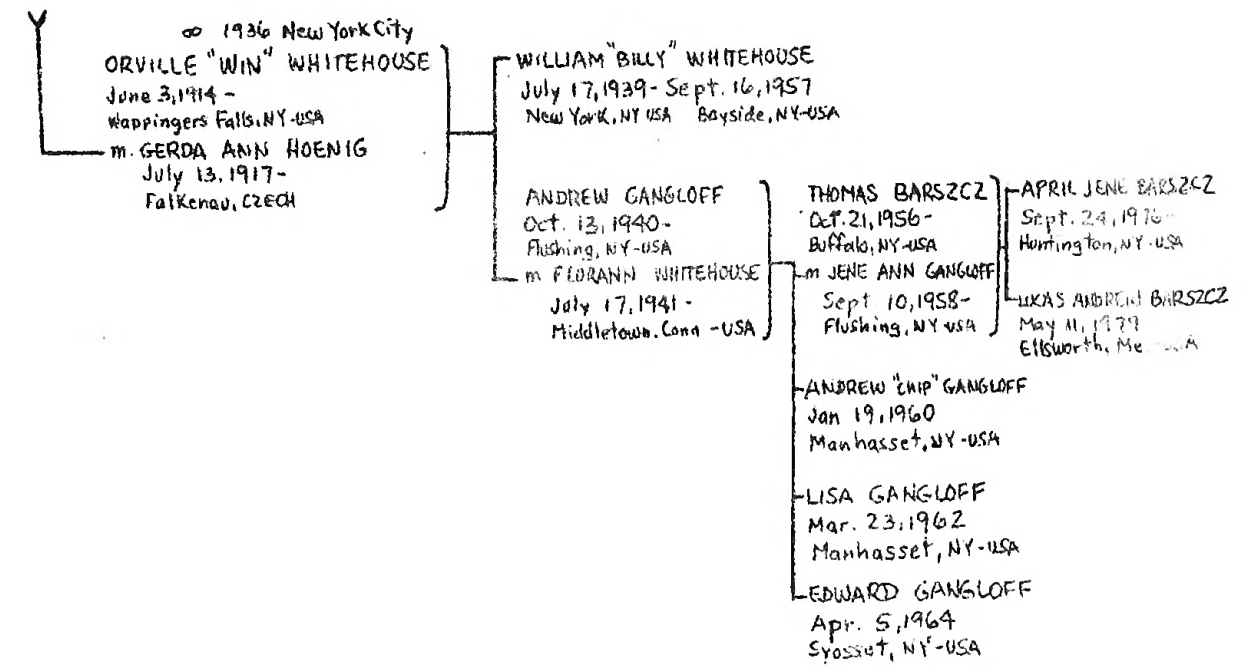
CHILDREN OF BORIS AND OLGA SPRUSIL



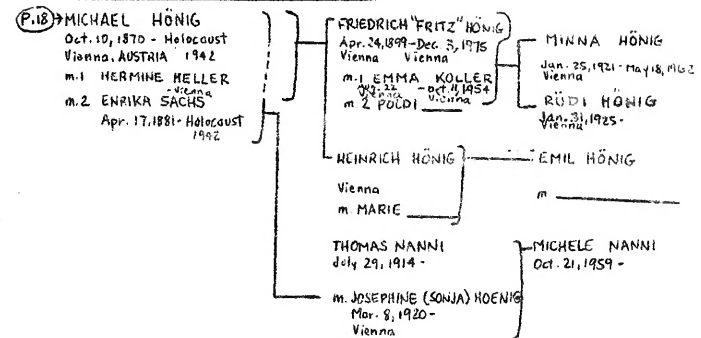
CHILDREN OF LEOPOLD AND HERMINE (ADLER) HOENIG (1)



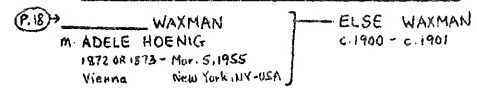
CHILDREN OF LEOPOLD AND HERMINE (ADLER) HOENIG (2)



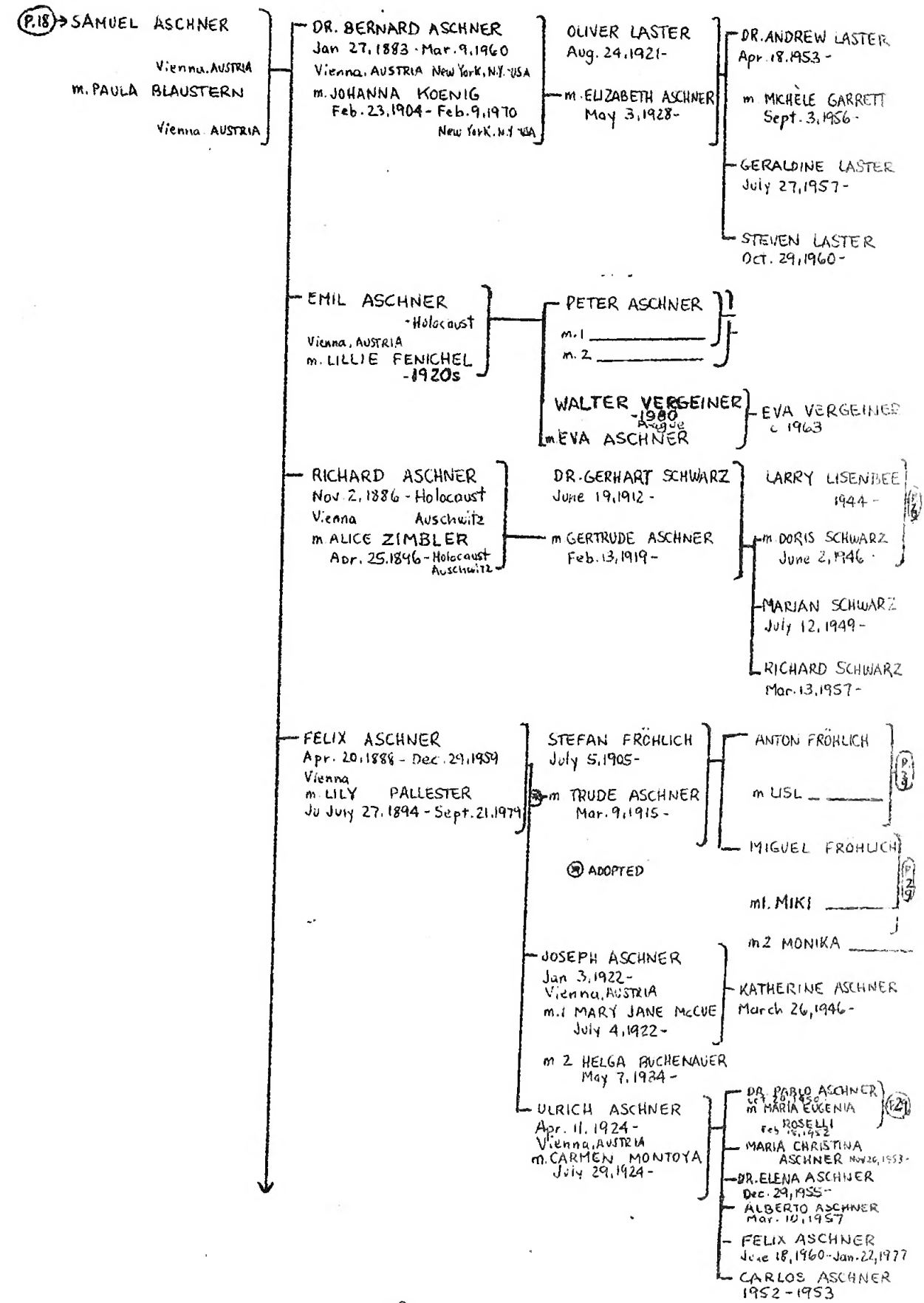
CHILDREN OF MICHAEL HÖNIG



DAUGHTER OF ADELE HOENIG WAXMAN

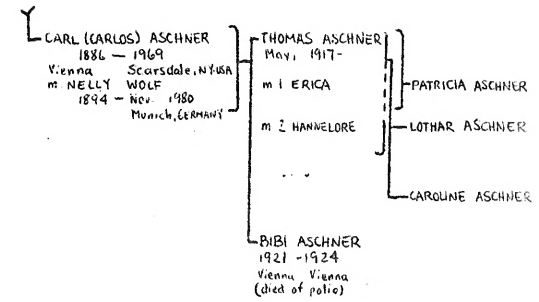


CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND PAULA (BLAUSTERN) ASCHNER (1)

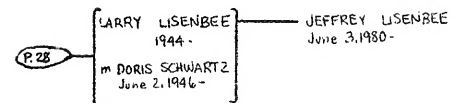


[Faint, illegible handwritten notes and a table on the left page]

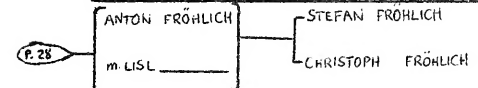
CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND PAULA (BLAUSTERN) ASCHNER (2)



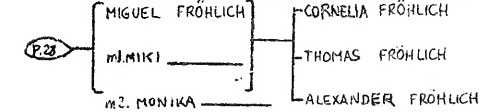
CHILD OF LARRY AND DORIS (SCHWARTZ) LISENBEE



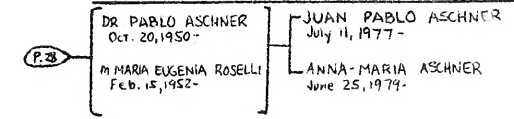
CHILDREN OF ANTON AND LISL FRÖHLICH



CHILDREN OF MIGUEL AND MIKI FRÖHLICH

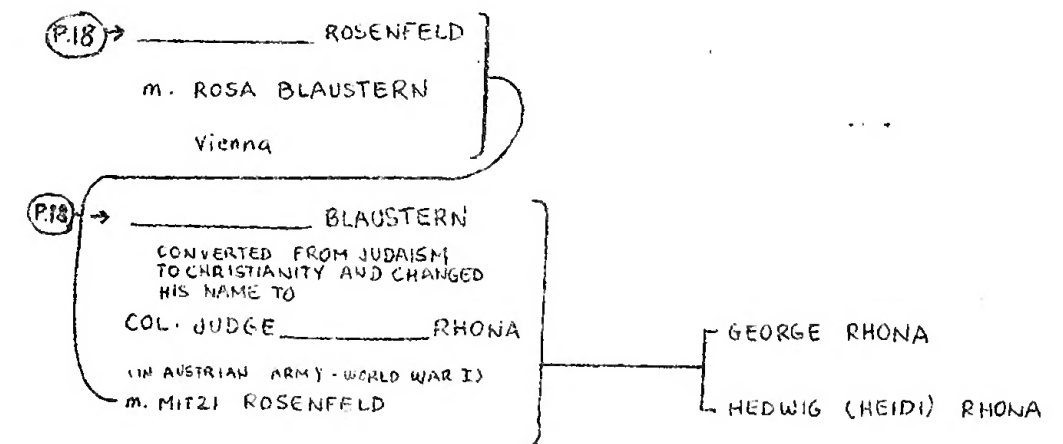


CHILDREN OF DR. PABLO AND MARIA EUGENIA (ROSELLI) ASCHNER



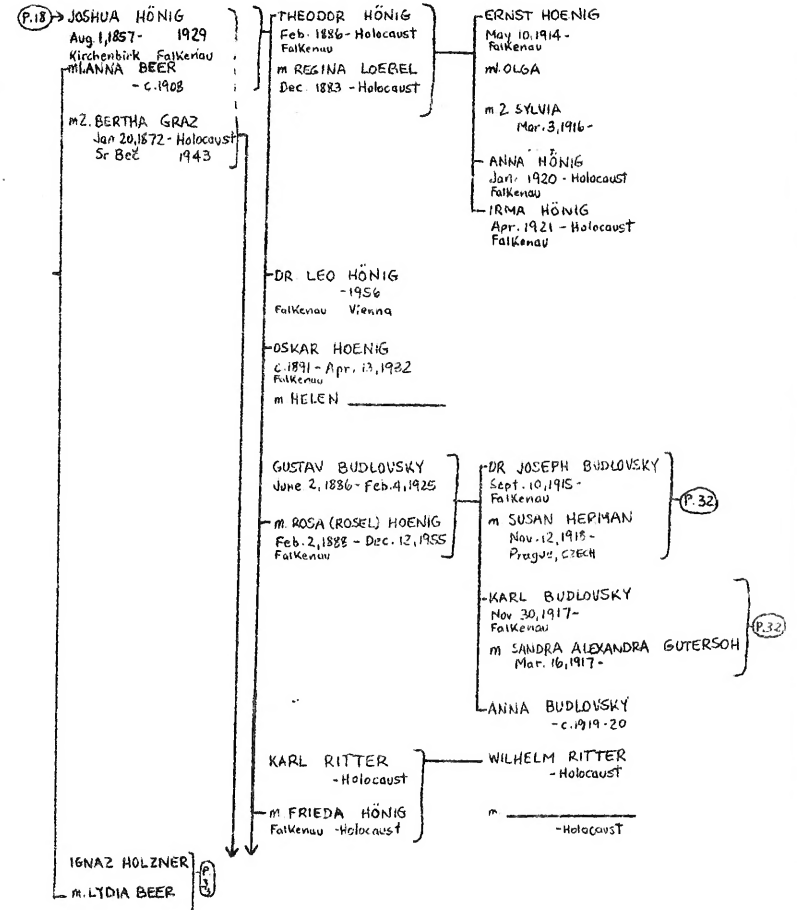
CHILD OF ROSA BLAUSTERN ROSENFELD

AND
FAMILY OF ROSA BLAUSTERN ROSENFELD'S BROTHER

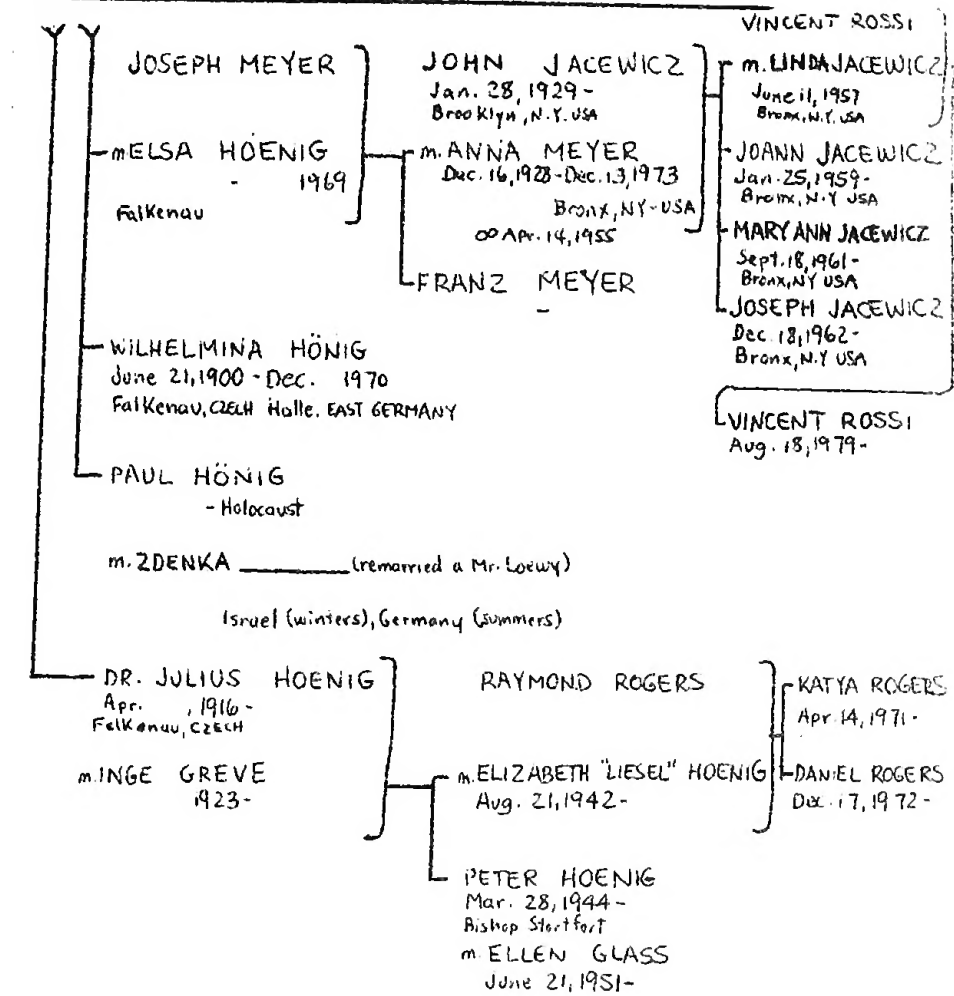


The whereabouts of George Rhona and his sister, Hedwig (Heidi) Rhona, are unknown. Both were lost during World War II in Austria. It is believed they may have been taken to Sweden.

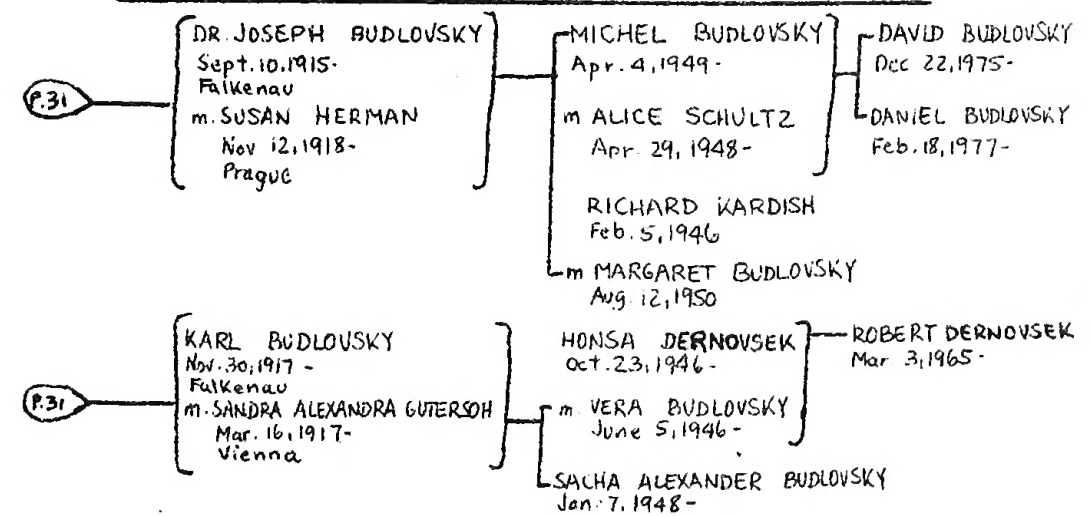
CHILDREN OF JOSHUA (JEHOSHUA) HÖNIG (1)



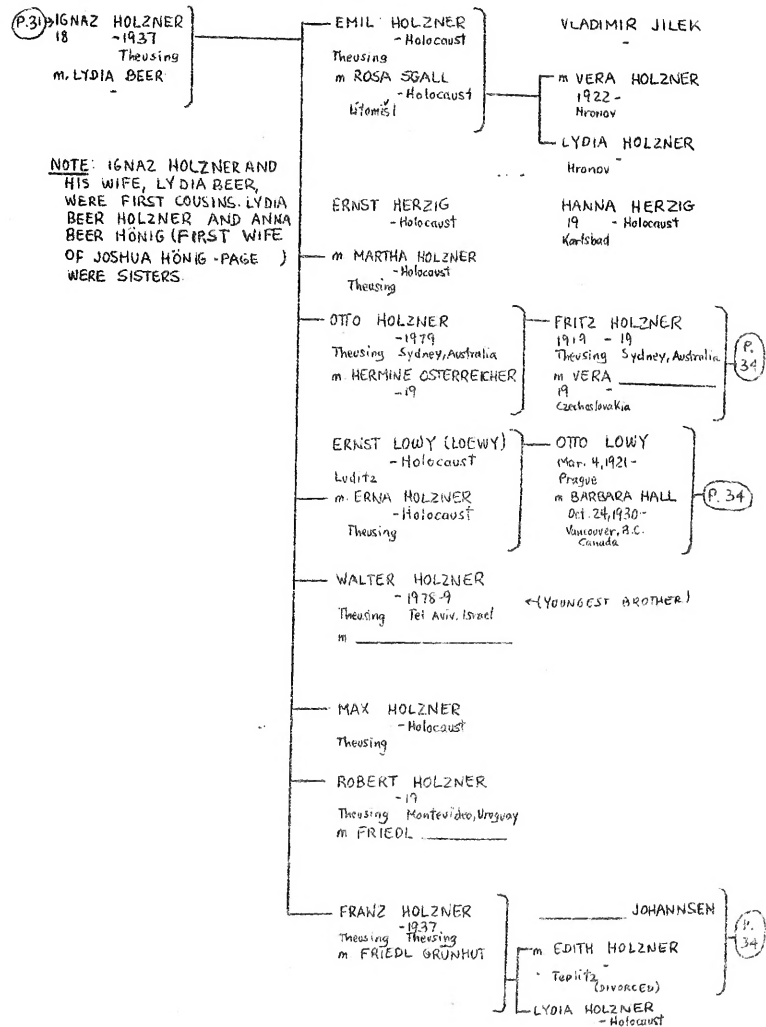
CHILDREN OF JOSHUA (JEHOSHUA) HÖNIG (2)



CHILDREN OF GUSTAV AND ROSA (HÖNIG) BUDLOVSKY

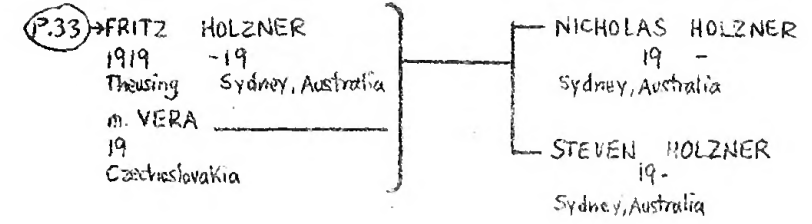


CHILDREN OF IGNAZ AND LYDIA (BEER) HOLZNER

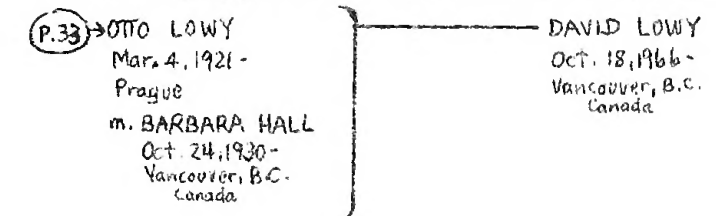


NOTE: IGNAZ HOLZNER AND HIS WIFE, LYDIA BEER, WERE FIRST COUSINS. LYDIA BEER HOLZNER AND ANNA BEER HÖNIG (FIRST WIFE OF JOSHUA HÖNIG - PAGE) WERE SISTERS.

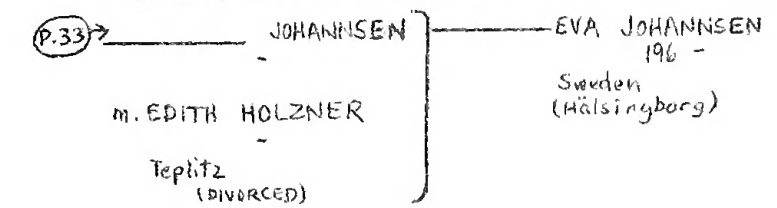
SONS OF FRITZ AND VERA HOLZNER



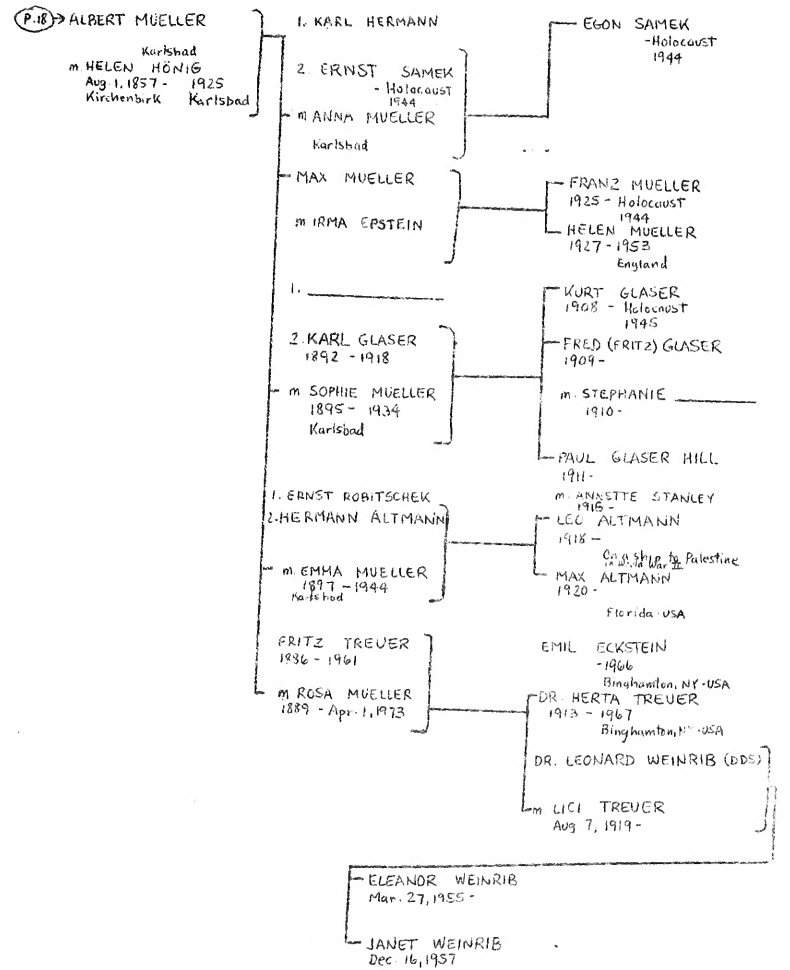
SON OF OTTO AND BARBARA (HALL) LOWY



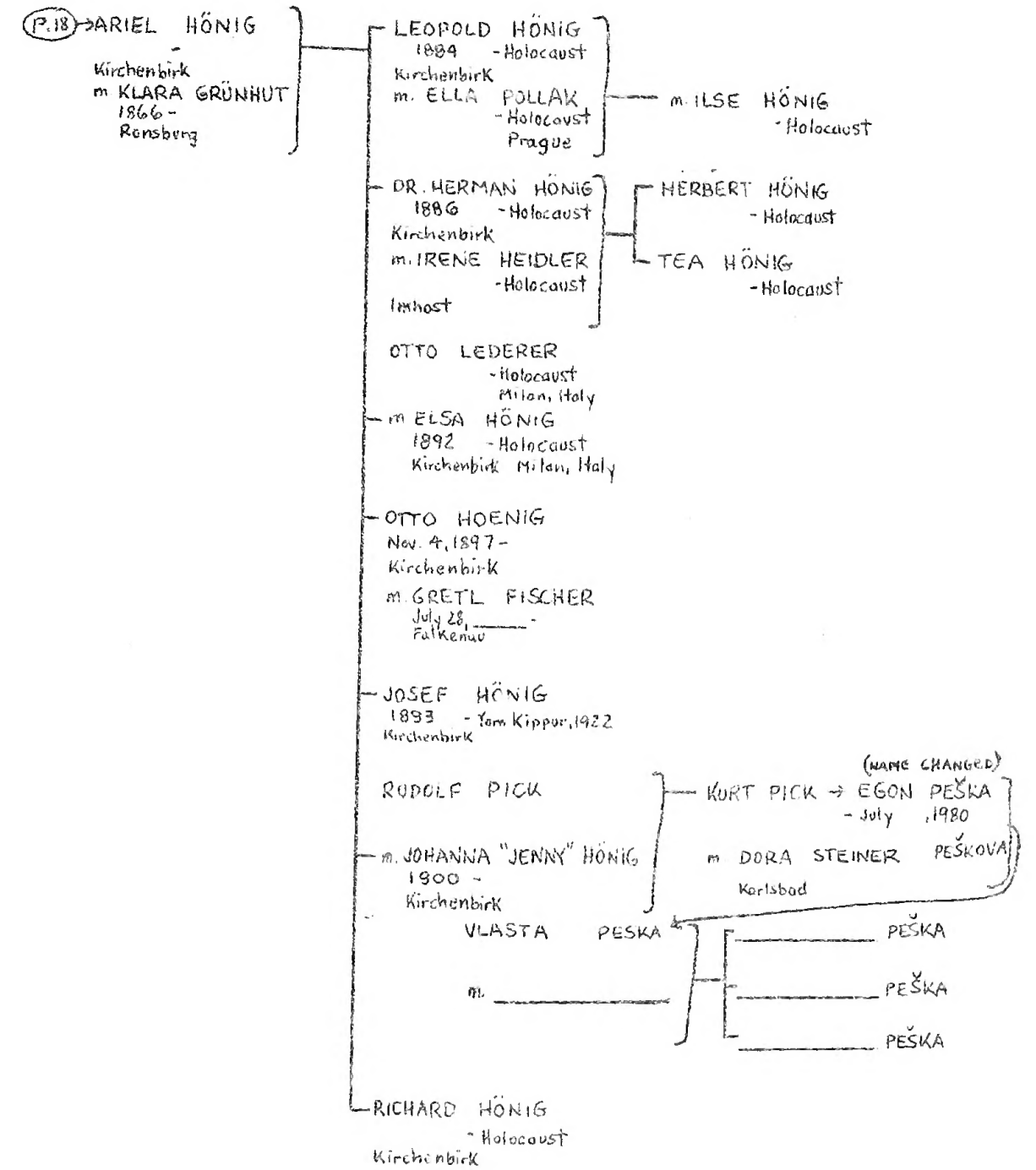
DAUGHTER OF EDITH HOLZNER JOHANNSEN



CHILDREN OF ALBERT AND HELEN (HÖNIG) MUELLER



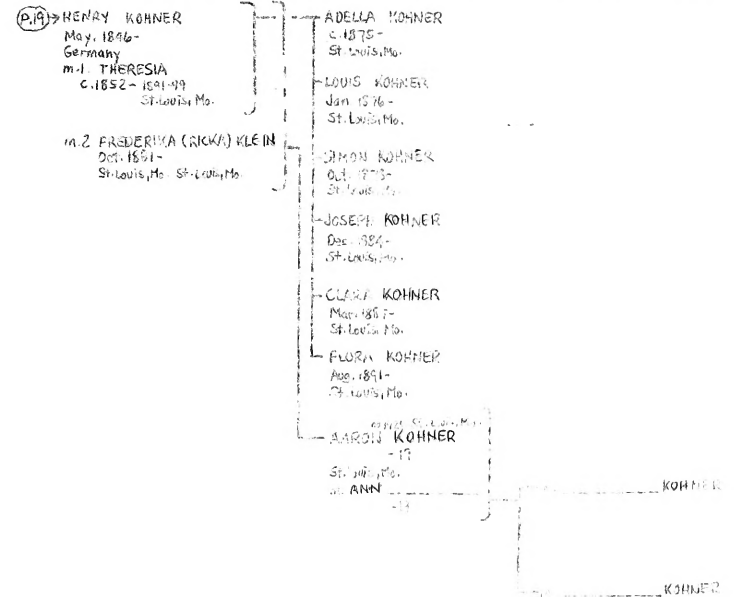
CHILDREN OF ARIEL AND KLARA (GRÜNHUT) HÖNIG



DESCENDANTS OF ARANT B. AND SOPHIE (HOENIG) KLEIN (1)

CHILDREN OF HENRY AND THERESIA KOHNER (FIRST WIFE/NOT RELATED)

SON OF HENRY AND FREDERIKA (KLEIN) KOHNER (SECOND WIFE/RELATED)

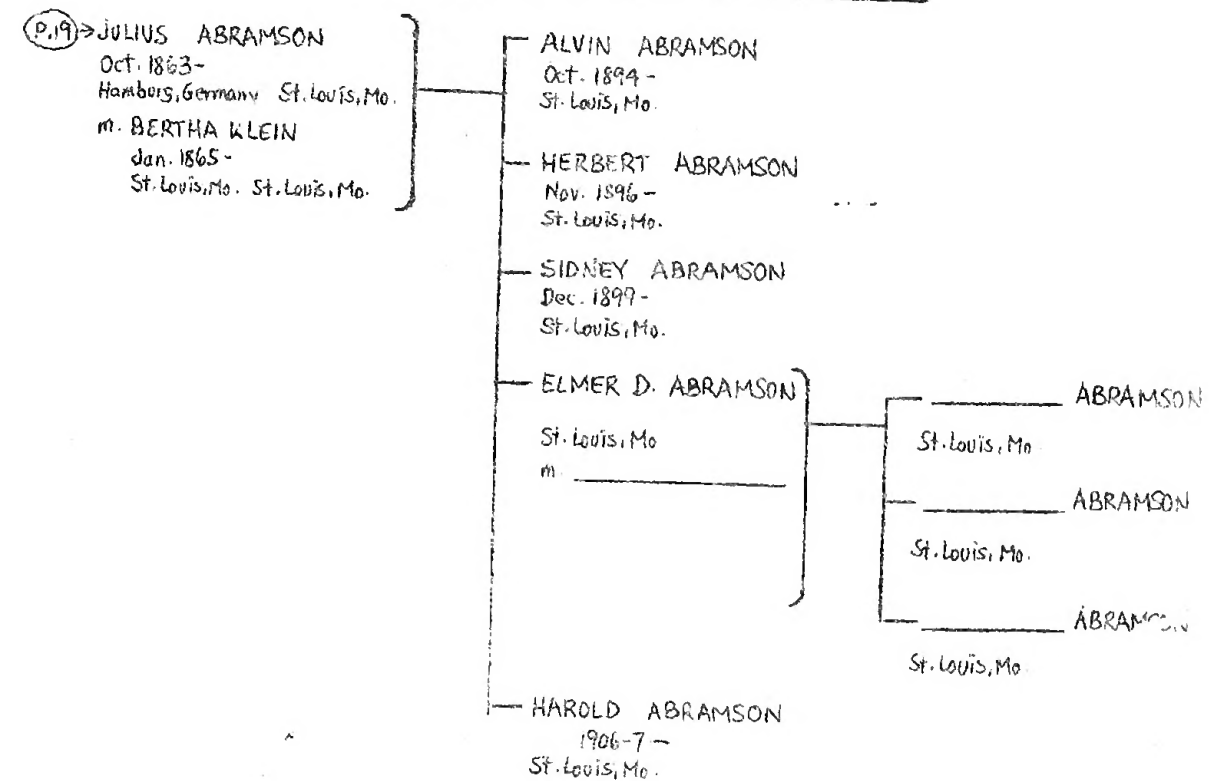


The information on this page is incomplete. I am hopeful of receiving additional data from the family in the near future.

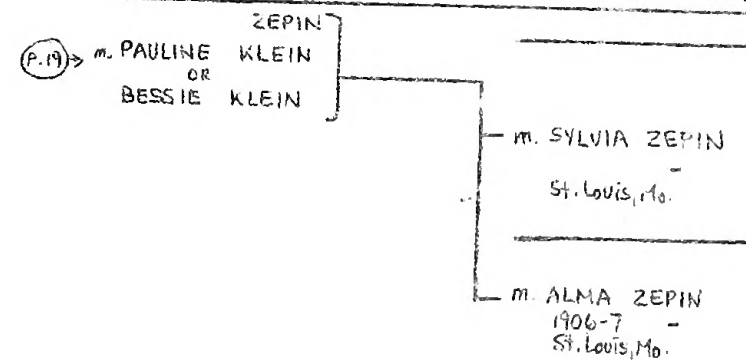
(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

DESCENDANTS OF ARANT B. AND SOPHIE (HOENIG) KLEIN (2)

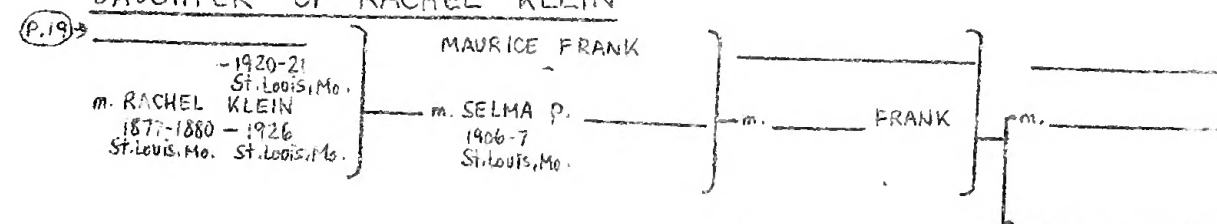
CHILDREN OF JULIUS AND BERTHA (KLEIN) ABRAMSON



CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. ZEPIN

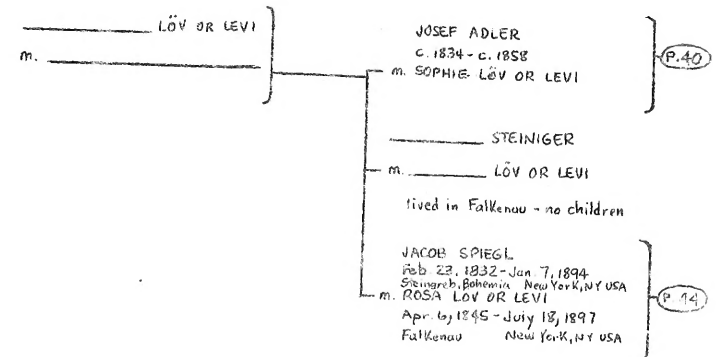


DAUGHTER OF RACHEL KLEIN



The information on this page is incomplete. I am hopeful of receiving additional data in the near future.

THE LÖV, OR LEVI, FAMILY OF FALKENAU AND EGER



OTHER ANCESTORS

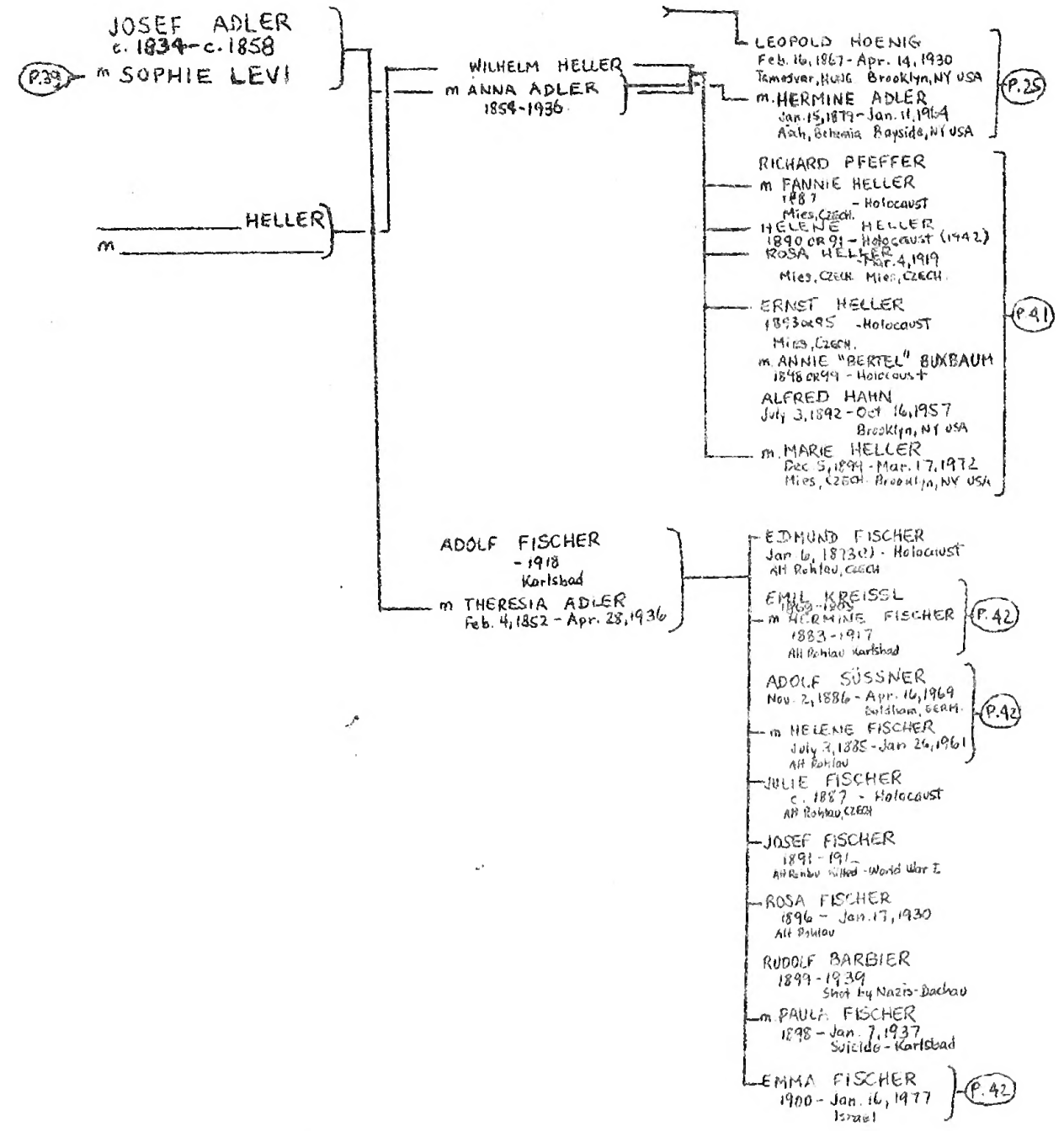
"Onkel" and "Tante" Kohn often visited with Anna Adler. The Kohn Family lived in Schweissig, Bohemia. They had two daughters - one was named Karoline - and they moved to Salzburg, Austria.

Family Boehm was also related to the Adlers or Löv (Levi) Family.

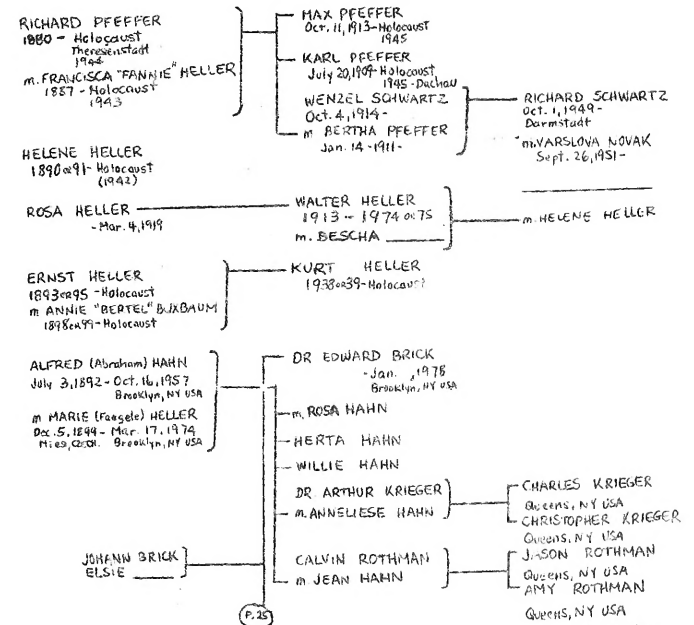
Family Boehm lived in Mies, where they owned a dry goods store.

Their daughter - first name unknown - married a Mr. Reich but nothing more is known except that they perished in Auschwitz or Theresienstadt concentration camp.

CHILDREN OF JOSEF AND SOPHIE ADLER

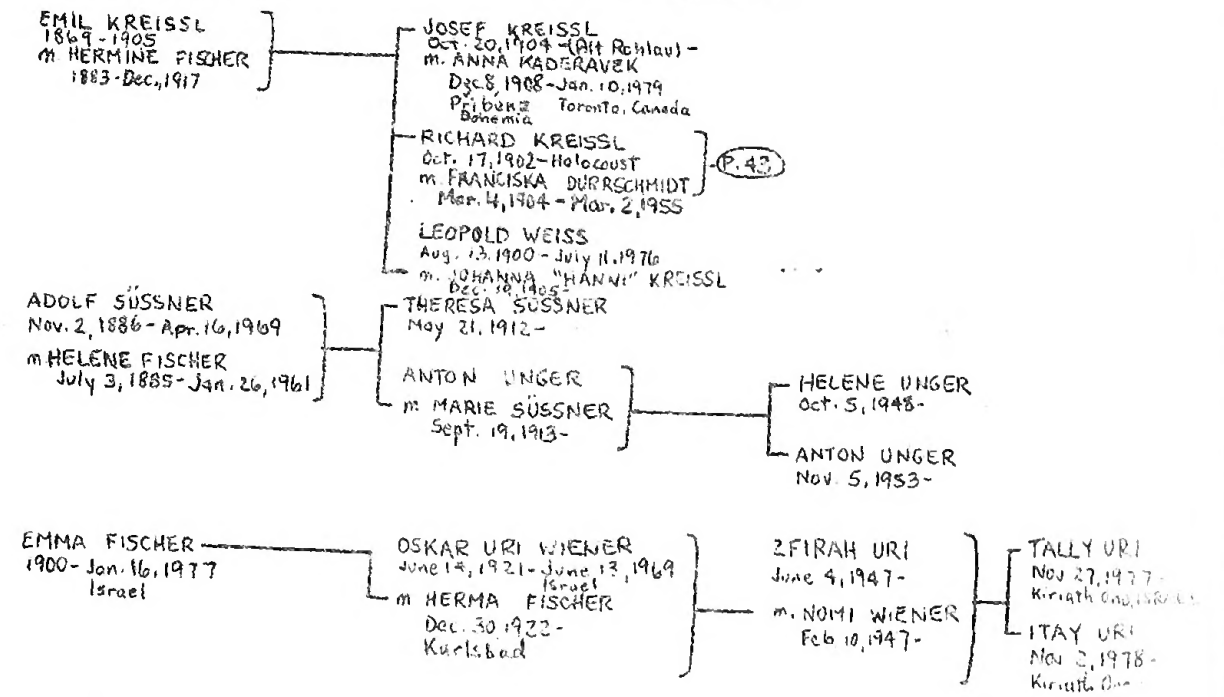


CHILDREN OF WILHELM AND ANNA HELLER



The family of Leopold Hoenig and Hermine Adler Hoenig, daughter of Anna Heller, appears on pages 25 and 26.

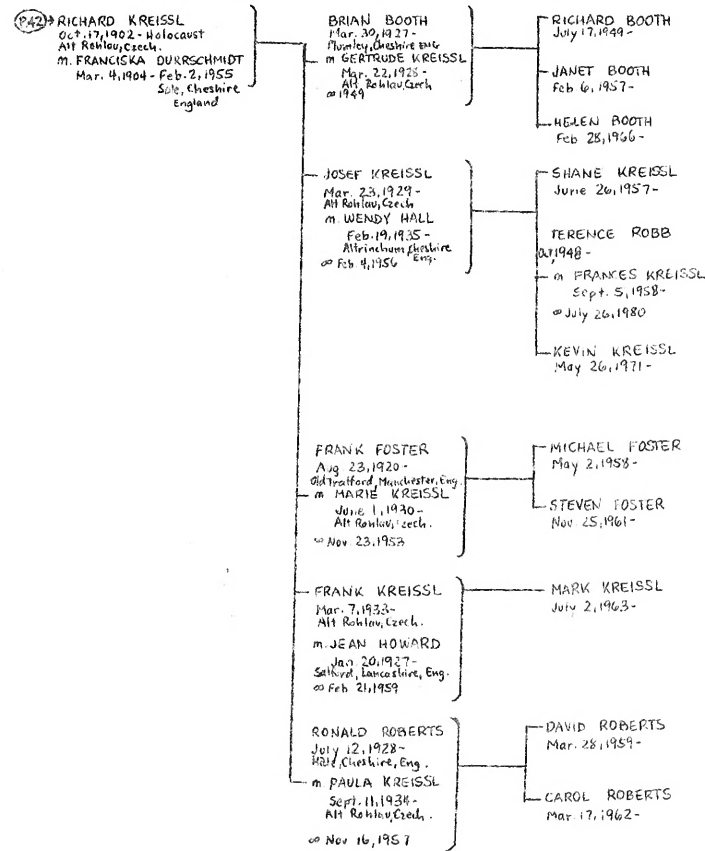
CHILDREN OF ADOLF AND THERESIA (ADLER) FISCHER



Adolf and Theresia Fischer's other children, listed on page 40, did not have any children.

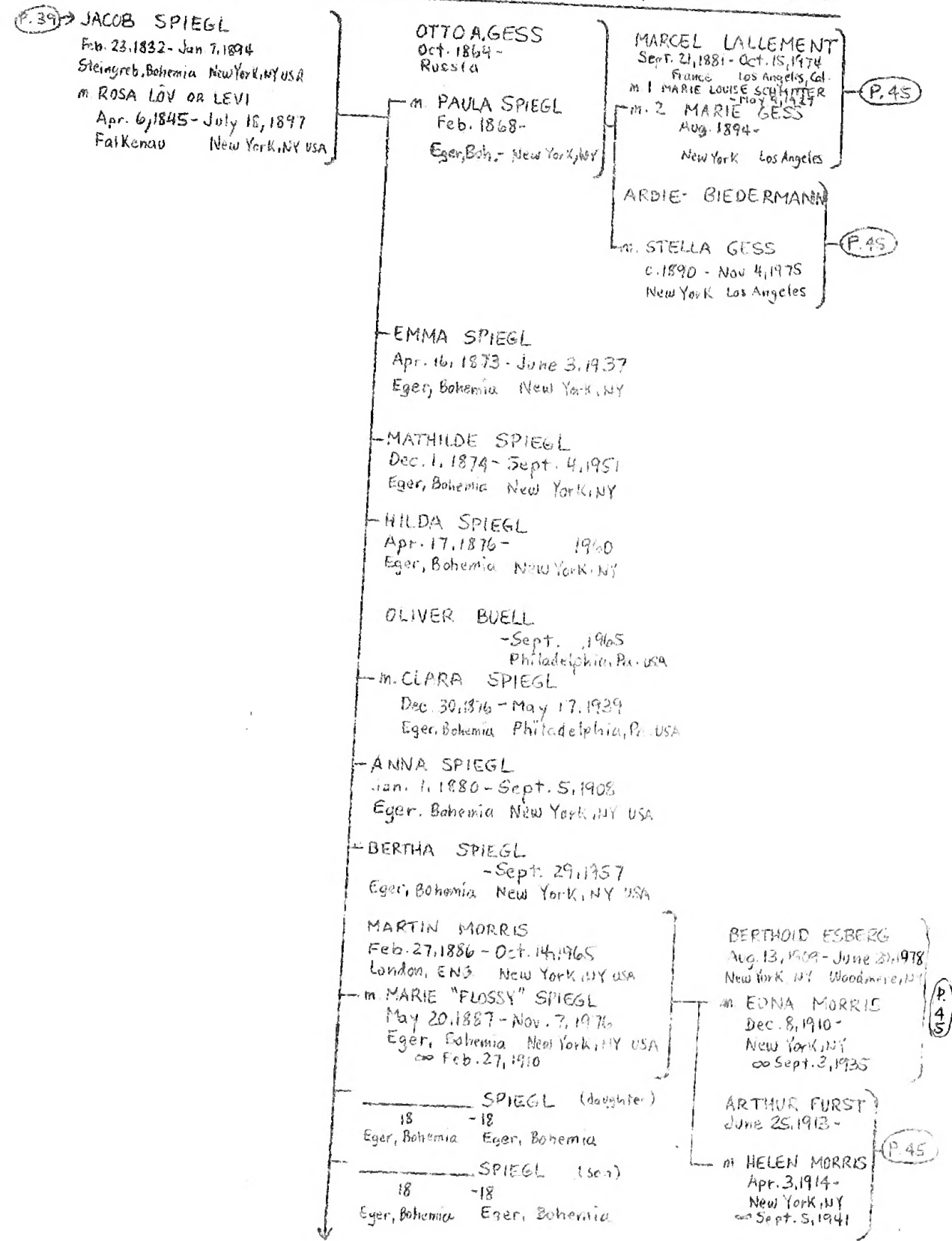
Anna Kaderavek Kreissl had a half-sister, Marianne Schwarz (born Dec. 1, 1912), who lives in Toronto, Canada, near her brother-in-law, Josef Kreissl.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD AND FRANCISKA DURRSCHMIDT KREISSL



Franciska Durrschmidt Kreissl was the daughter of Josef Durrschmidt (born in 1856) and Marie Tögel. Franciska had two brothers, Josef and Franz Durrschmidt.

THE CHILDREN OF JACOB AND ROSA (LÖV/LEVI) SPIEGL

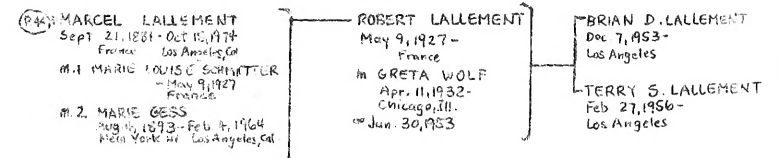


THE CHILDREN OF JACOB AND ROSA (LÖV/LEVI) SPIEGL (2)

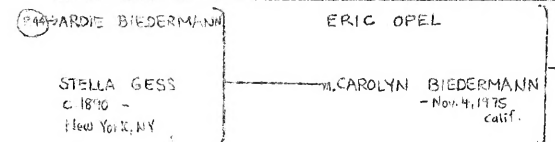
L
 ELSIE SPIEGL
 Mar. 15, 1883 - July 28, 1935
 Eger, Bohemia - New York, NY USA

SON OF MARCEL LALLEMENT

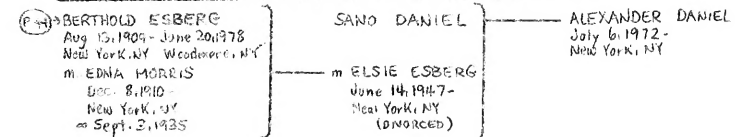
(His first wife died in childbirth. The son was reared by Marcel Lallement and his second wife, Marie Gess Lallement.)



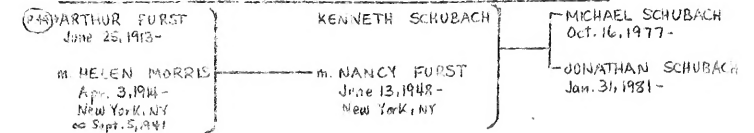
DAUGHTER OF ARDIE AND STELLA (GESS) BIEDERMANN



DAUGHTER OF BERTHOLD AND EDNA (MORRIS) ESBERG



DAUGHTER OF ARTHUR AND HELEN (MORRIS) FURST



INDEX

NOTES: *Whenever possible, married women are listed by their maiden names.
Where more than one person with the same name is listed, one of the following identification codes is used:
w/= wife of h/= husband of s/= son of
d/= daughter of
Family names spelled with ò are listed as if spelled oe.*

Abeles, Adolf: 18	Aschner, Thomas: 16,29
Abramson, Alvin: 38	Aschner, Trude: 16,28
Abramson, Elmer D.: 38	Aschner, Ulrich: 16,28
Abramson, Harold: 38	
Abramson, Herbert: 38	Barbier, Rudolf: 40
Abramson, Julius: 11,19,38	Barrow, Mary Veazey: 20
Abramson, Sidney: 38	Barszcz, Lucas Andrew: 26
Adler, Anna: 2,3,9,40,41	Barszcz, April Jene: 26
Adler, Hermine: 8,9,10,18,25, 26,40,41	Barszcz, Thomas: 26
Adler, Josef: 2,9,39,40	Beer, Anna: 18,31,33
Adler, Theresia: 2,3,8,40,42	Beer, Lydia: 14,31,33
Adwell, Jane Ruth: 22	Bickerstaff, Alan: 22
Altmann, Hermann: 35	Bickerstaff, Holli Michelle: 22
Altmann, Leo: 35	Biedermann, Ardie: 44,45
Aitmann, Max: 35	Biedermann, Carolyn: 45
Arnold, Henry: 20	Blaustern, Alina (Carla): 18
Aschner, Alberto: 16,28	Blaustern, Col. Judge: 16,30
Aschner, Anna-Maria: 29	Blaustern, Emma: 18
Aschner, Bibi: 29	Blaustern, Fannie: 18
Aschner, Dr. Bernard: 14,15,28	Blaustern, Mr. & Mrs.: 2,10,14, 18
Aschner, Carl (Carlos),s/Samuel Aschner: 16,29	Blaustern, Paula: 18,28,29
Aschner, Carlos,s/Ulrich Aschner: 28	Blaustern, Rosa: 18,30
Aschner, Carolina: 29	Boehra, Mr. & Mrs.: 39
Aschner, Dr. Elena: 16,28	Booth, Brian: 43
Aschner, Elizabeth: 1,15,28	Booth, Helen: 43
Aschner, Emil: 15,28	Booth, Janet: 43
Aschner, Erika: 29	Booth, Richard: 43
Aschner, Eva: 15,28	Bradberry, George Lee: 21,22
Aschner, Felix, s/Samuel: 28	Brick, Adeline: 25
Aschner, Felix, s/Ulrich Aschner: 15,16,28	Brick, Dr. Edward: 41
Aschner, Gertrude: 15,28	Brick, Elsie: 41
Aschner, Hannelore: 29	Brick, Johann: 41
Aschner, Joseph: 1,15,16,28	Buchenauer, Helga: 15,28
Aschner, Juan Pablo: 29	Budlovsky, Anna: 31
Aschner, Katherine: 15,28	Budlovsky, Daniel: 32
Aschner, Lothar: 29	Budlovsky, David: 32
Aschner, Maria Christina: 16,28	Budlovsky, Gustav: 31
Aschner, Dr. Pablo: 16,28,29	Budlovsky, Dr. Joseph: 14,31,32
Aschner, Patricia: 29	Budlovsky, Karl: 1,14,31,32
Aschner, Peter: 28	Budlovsky, Margaret: 14,32
Aschner, Richard: 15,28	Budlovsky, Michael: 14,32
Aschner, Samuel: 14,15,18,28, 29	Budlovsky, Sacha Alexander: 14, 32
	Budlovsky, Vera: 14,32
	Buell, Oliver: 44
	Buffaloe, Lillie Mae: 12,18,20,21

INDEX

Birch (Bush), Isidor: 5
 Burkbaum, Annie "Bertel": 40,41

Call, Anthony: 25
 Call, Louise: 25
 Call, Peter: 25
 Call, Pietro: 25
 Carson, Carolyn Earlene: 22
 Carson, Howard Carl: 21,22
 Carson, Howard Carl Jr.: 22
 Carson, Howard Carl III: 22
 Carson, Kathrin Irene: 22

Cardford, Stephen Wayne: 22
 Daniel, Alexander: 45
 Daniel, Sano: 45
 Davis, Mr.: 21
 Dernovsek, Fonso: 32
 Dernovsek, Robert: 32
 Dornschmidt, Franziska: 42,43
 Dornschmidt, Franz: 45
 Dornschmidt, Josef: 43
 Dornschmidt, Josef, s/Jozef
 Dornschmidt: 43

Eckstein, Emil: 35
 Epstein, Irma: 35
 Esberg, Barthold: 44,45
 Esberg, Elsie: 45

Ferber, Henry: 16,11,25
 Feden, Sophie: 14,23
 Fentonsl, Millie: 15,28
 Feuerstein, Eduard: 9
 Feuerstein, Rabbj Solomon: 9
 Fischer, Adolf: 2,3,8,40,42
 Fischer, Edmund: 40
 Fischer, Emma: 40,42
 Fischer, Gretl: 14,36
 Fischer, Helene: 40,42
 Fischer, Harna: 1,42
 Fischer, Hermann: 3,40,42
 Fischer, Josef: 40
 Fischer, Julie: 40
 Fischer, Paula: 40
 Fischer, Roman: 40
 Fuster, Frank: 43
 Fuster, Michael: 43
 Fuster, Steven: 43
 Gark, Maudie: 36
 Frank, Selma F.: 1,33
 Frankl, L.A.: 6
 Fröhlich, Alexander: 29
 Fröhlich, Anton: 16,28,29

Fröhlich, Christoph: 29
 Fröhlich, Cornelia: 29
 Fröhlich, Lisl: 28,29
 Fröhlich, Miguel: 16,28,29
 Fröhlich, Miki: 28,29
 Fröhlich, Monika: 28
 Fröhlich, Stefan, h/trude
 Aschner: 16,28
 Fröhlich, Stefan, s/Anton
 Fröhlich: 29
 Fröhlich, Thomas: 29
 Fröhlich, Irma: 24
 Furst, Arthur: 14,44,45
 Furst, Nancy: 45

Gallagher, Patrick: 22
 Gangloff, Andrew: 26
 Gangloff, Andrew "Chip", s/
 Andrew Gangloff: 26
 Gangloff, Edward: 26
 Gangloff, Jene Ann: 26
 Gangloff, Lisa: 26
 Garrett, Michele: 28
 Gess, Marie: 13,44,45
 Gess, Otto A.: 13,44
 Gess, Stella: 44,45
 Glaser, Fred (Pritz): 1,8,35
 Glaser, Paul: 8,35
 Glaser, Kurt: 8,35
 Glaser, Paul (Hill): 1,35
 Glaser, Stephenie: 35
 Glass, Ellen: 32
 Goldenstein, Guy: 1, 23
 Goldstein, Lillian Charlotte:
 11,25
 Gray, Bertha: 14,18,31
 Greve, Inge: 14,32
 Grunhut, Friedl: 33
 Grunhut, Klara: 38,36
 Gutersch, Sandra Alexandra:
 31,32

Hass, Rita: 22
 Hahn, Anneliese: 41
 Hahn, Alfred: 9,40,41
 Hahn, Berta: 41
 Hahn, Jean: 41
 Hahn, Rosa: 1,41
 Hahn, Willie: 41
 Hajak, Adele: 15
 Hall, Barbara: 14,33,34
 Hall, Wendy: 45
 Hanson, Daniel Joseph: 23
 Hayes, Elizabeth Lynn: 20

INDEX

Hayes, Eugene Ward: 20
 Hayes, J.W.: 20
 Hayes, Marshall Tobey: 20
 Hecht, Michael: 23
 Heidler, Irene: 36
 Heller, Ernst: 40,41
 Heller, Fannie: 40,41
 Heller, Helene, d/Walter
 Heller: 41
 Heller, Helene, d/Wilhelm
 Heller: 40,41
 Heller, Hermine: 18,27
 Heller, Kurt: 41
 Heller, Marie: 9,40,41
 Heller, Rosa: 9,40,41
 Heller, Walter: 41
 Heller, Wilhelm: 2,3,9,40,41
 Herlinger, Erich: 23
 Herlinger, Otto: 23
 Herman, Susan: 14,31,32
 Hermann, Adolf (dry goods): 10
 Hermann, Karl: 35
 Herzig, Ernest: 33
 Herzig, Hanna: 33
 Hill, Paul (Glaser): 1,35
 Hirsch, Billa: 10,25
 Hönig, Aaron Moses: 5,6
 Hönig, Adam Albert: 6
 Hoenig, Adele: 9,18,27
 Hoenig, Adolph: 10,11,25
 Hönig, Anna: 31
 Hönig, Ariel: 3,18,36
 Hönig, Bernhard: 2,3,9,10,11,
 12,18
 Hönig, Bertha, d/Bernhard
 Hönig: 9,10,18,23
 Hoenig, Bertha, d/Morris Fred-
 erick Hoenig: 20
 Hoenig, Bruce Albert: 11,25
 Hoenig, Daniel Jason: 25
 Hoenig, David Andrew: 25
 Hoenig, Elizabeth "Liesel":
 14,32
 Hönig, Elsa, d/Ariel Hönig:
 14,36
 Hoenig, Elsa, d/Joshua Hönig:
 32
 Hoenig, Elsie Ann: 25
 Hönig, Emil: 27
 Hoenig, Emma: 1,9,10,11,25
 Hönig, Enoch: 5
 Hoenig, Ernest: 1,14,31
 Hönig, Frances: 21
 Hönig, Frieda, d/Joshua Hönig:
 4,31
 Hoenig, Frieda, d/Leopold
 Hoenig: 1,10,25
 Hönig, Friedrich "Fritz": 27
 Hoenig, Gail Sharon: 1,10,
 25
 Hoenig, George: 21
 Hoenig, Gerda Ann: 1,10,11,
 26
 Hoenig, Gordon: 21
 Hoenig, Gretchen Hermine: 25
 Hönig, Gretl: 11,25
 Hoenig, Gustav: 1,10,11,25
 Hönig, Heinrich: 27
 Hoenig, Helen, w/Oskar Hoenig;
 12,31
 Hönig, Helen, w/Albert Mueller;
 14,18,35
 Hoenig, Helene Michelle: 1,
 10,25
 Hoenig, Henry: 20
 Hönig, Herbert: 36
 Hönig, Dr. Herman: 14,36
 Hoenig, Holly Ann: 25
 Hoenig, Ida Sophie: 1,10,11,
 25
 Hönig, Ilse: 36
 Hönig, Irma: 31
 Hönig, Israel: 5
 Hönig, Johanna "Jenny", d/
 Ariel Hönig: 36
 Hoenig, Johanna, d/Bernhard
 Hönig: 9,12,18
 Hoenig, Rev. John David: 1,
 11,25
 Hönig, Josef (died 1900): 2,
 3,8,10,18
 Hönig, Josef, s/Ariel Hönig:
 36
 Hoenig, Joseph, s/Leopold
 Hoenig: 1,10,11,12,14,25
 Hoenig, Josephine (Sonja):
 1,27
 Hönig, Joshua: 8,14,18,31,
 32,33
 Hoenig, Dr. Julius: 1,14,32
 Hönig, Dr. Leo: 14,31
 Hönig, Leopold, s/Ariel
 Hönig: 36
 Hoenig, Leopold, s/Bernhard
 Hönig: 8,9,10,18,25,26,40,41
 Hönig, Leopold (Loew), s/
 Enoch Hönig: 5,6
 Hoenig, Leopold (Leo), s/
 Joseph Hoenig: cover,10,25
 Hoenig, Lillie Mae: 21,22

INDEX

Hönig, Loebel (Leib, Loew): 5.
Hönig, Marianne: 6
Hönig, Marie: 27
Hönig, Maximilian: 5
Hönig, Michael: 9,18,27
Hoenig, Michael Lee: 11,25
Hönig, Minna: 27
Hoenig, Mitzi Sue: 12,22
Hoenig, Morris: 1,12,21,22
Hoenig, Morris Frederick: 9,
12,18,20
Hoenig, Olga: 31
Hoenig, Oskar: 12,14,31
Hoenig, Otto: 1,14,36
Hönig, Paul: 32
Hoenig, Peter: 14,32
Hönig, Poldi: 1,27
Hönig, Richard: 35
Hoenig, Ronald Morris: 12,22
Hoenig, Rosa (Rosel): 31
Hönig, Rudi: 27
Hönig, Simon: 2,10,18
Hoenig, Sophia (Sophie): 2,8,
10,11,12,19,37,38
Hoenig, Sylvia: 14,31
Hönig, Tea: 36
Hoenig, Theodor: 14,31
Hoenig, Thomas William: 12,22
Hönig, Veronika: 9,18
Hoenig, Victoria Lynn: 22
Hönig, Wilhelmina: 32
Hönig, Zdenka: 32
Von Hönigsberg, Soliman: 6
Holland, W.E. (Dallas Mayor):
12
Holzner, Edich: 33,34
Holzner, Emil: 33
Holzner, Erna: 33
Holzner, Franz: 33
Holzner, Friedl: 33
Holzner, Fritz: 33,34
Holzner, Ignaz: 14,31,33
Holzner, Lydia, d/Emil
Holzner: 33
Holzner, Lydia, d/Franz
Holzner: 33
Holzner, Martha: 33
Holzner, Max: 33
Holzner, Nicholas: 34
Holzner, Otto: 33
Holzner, Robert: 33
Holzner, Steven: 34
Holzner, Vera, d/Emil
Holzner: 33
Holzner, Vera, d/Fritz
Holzner: 33,34
Holzner, Walter: 33
Howard, Jean: 43
Hradetchny, Hildegarde: 23
Jacewicz, Joann: 32
Jacewicz, John: 32
Jacewicz, Joseph: 32
Jacewicz, Linda: 32
Jacewicz, Mary Ann: 32
Jilek, Vladimir: 33
Johannsen, Eva: 34
Johannsen, Mr.: 33,34
Jones, George: 20
Kaderavek, Anna: 42
Kardish, Richard: 14,32
Klein, Arant B.: 11,12,19,
37,38
Klein, Benjamin Julius: 19
Klein, Bertha: 11,19,38
Klein, Bessie: 19,38
Klein, Emanuel: 19
Klein, Fredericka (Ricka):
11,12,19,37
Klein, Julius Benjamin: 19
Klein, Leo Ludwig: 19
Klein, Ludwig Leo: 19
Klein, Nathan: 19
Klein, Pauline: 19,38
Klein, Rachel: 19,38
Koenig, Johanna: 28
Kohn, Caroline: 39
Kohn, Mr.: 39
Kohner, Aaron: 37
Kohner, Adella: 37
Kohner, Ann: 37
Kohner, Clara: 37
Kohner, Flora: 37
Kohner, Henry: 11,19,37
Kohner, Joseph: 37
Kohner, Louis: 37
Kohner, Simon: 37
Kohrer, Theresia: 19,37
Koller, Emma: 27
Kreissl, Emil: 40,42
Kreissl, Frances: 43
Kreissl, Frank: 43
Kreissl, Gertrude: 43
Kreissl, Josef, s/Emil
Kreissl: 1,42
Kreissl, Josef, s/Richard
Kreissi: 43

INDEX

Kreissl, Kevin: 43
Kreissl, Marie: 43
Kreissl, Mark: 43
Kreissl, Paula: 43
Kreissl, Richard: 42,43
Kreissl, Shane: 43
Krieger, Dr. Arthur: 41
Krieger, Charles: 41
Krieger, Christopher: 41
Kurzweil, Cantor: 9

La Blanc, Catherine: 22
La Blanc, Eddy: 22
La Blanc, Kimberlin: 22
Lallement, Brian D.: 45
Lallement, Marcel: 13,44,45
Lallement, Robert: 1,45
Lallement, Terry S.: 45
Laster, Dr. Andrew: 15,28
Laster, Geraldine: 15,28
Laster, Oliver: 28
Laster, Steven: 15,28
Lederer, Otto: 14,36
Lisenbee, Jeffrey: 29
Lisenbee, Larry: 28,29
Loebel, Regina: 31
Loewy, Ernst (Lowy): 33
Loewy, Wilhelma: 9,18
Long, Dorothy Sue: 21,22
Longwell, Gerald Richard: 21
Longwell, Paula Cheree: 21
Longwell, Robin Jeree: 21
Löv (Levi), Rosa: 2,4,13,39,
44,45
Löv (Levi), Sophie: 2,9,39,40
Lovett, Doris Carol: 1, 10,25
Lowy, David: 34
Lowy, Ernst (Loewy): 33
Lowy, Otto: 1,14,33,34
Lustig, w/Simon Weiss: 18,23

Mack, Violet: 25
McCue, Mary Jane: 28
McLendon, Ira N.: 20
Meyer, Anna: 32
Meyer, Franz: 32
Meyer, Joseph: 32
Miller, Mr.: 23
Miller, Ruth: 23
Minor, Wanda: 22
Montoya, Carmen: 16,28
Morris, Edna: 1,13,44,45
Morris, Helen: 14,44,45
Morris, Martin: 14,44
Moser, David: 8

Moser, Ludwig: 8
Mueller, Albert: 18,35
Mueller, Anna: 35
Mueller, Emma: 35
Mueller, Franz: 35
Mueller, Helen: 35
Mueller, Rosa: 35
Mueller, Sophie: 35
Mullen, Rev. Lonnie Reed: 21
Mullen, Lonnie Reed III: 21
Mullen, Lonnie Reed IV: 21
Mullen, Paula Jean: 21
Mullen, Susann Rachel: 21

Nanni, Michele: 27
Nanni, Thomas: 27
Neer, Linda: 21
Neubach, Bertha: 24
Neubach, Milan: 24
Neuberger, Anna: 9,18
Neuberger, Mirna: 9,18
Novak, Vassilova: 41

Opel, Eric: 45
Oppenheimer, Rabbi J.H.: 8
Ornstein, Carolina: 23
Ornstein, Gabriella: 23
Ornstein, Mr.: 23
Osborne, Clifford Rolie: 20
Osborne, Clifford Rolie II: 20
Osborne, William Eugene: 20
Osterreicher, Hermina: 33

Pallester, Lilly: 15,16,28
Peska, Egon (Pick, Kurt): 36
Peska, Vlasta: 36
Pfeffer, Bertha: 1,41
Pfeffer, Karl: 41
Pfeffer, Max: 41
Pfeffer, Richard: 40,41
Pick, Kurt (Peska, Egon): 36
Pick, Rudolf: 36
Plaut, Rabbi Dr. Rudolf: 8
Pollak, Ella: 36
Pollak, Mr.: 24
Porjes, Rabbi Dr. Nathan: 8
Preindl, Alfonso: 10,25
Price, Barbara Jayne: 25

Reich, Mr.: 39
Rhona, Col. Judge (Blaustern):
16,30
Rhona, George: 16,30
Rhona, Hedwig (Heidi): 16,30
Richer, Janet: 25

INDEX

Ritter, Karl: 4,31
 Ritter, Wilhelm: 31
 Robb, Terence: 43
 Roberts, Carol: 43
 Roberts, David: 43
 Roberts, Ronald: 43
 Robitschek, Ernst: 35
 Rogers, Daniel: 32
 Rogers, Katya: 32
 Rogers, Raymond: 14,32
 Roselli, Maria Eugenia: 28,29
 Rosenfeld, Mr.: 18,30
 Rosenfeld, Mitzl: 16,30
 Rossi, Vincent: 32
 Rossi, Vincent, s/Vincent
 Rossi: 32
 Rothman, Amy: 41
 Rothman, Calvin: 41
 Rothman, Jason: 41
 Rupp, Rudolf: 25

Sachs, Erika: 18,27
 Sagl, Alfred: 24
 Samek, Egon: 35
 Samek, Ernst: 35
 Schlesinger, Victor: 23
 Schmitter, Marie Louise: 44,
 45
 Schoen, Hermann: 23
 Schoen, Hildegard: 1,23
 Schoen, Morris: 23
 Schubach, Jonathan: 45
 Schubach, Kenneth: 45
 Schubach, Michael: 45
 Schultz, Alice: 32
 Schwartz, Richard: 41
 Schwartz, Wenzel: 41
 Schwarz, Doris: 15,28,29
 Schwarz, Dr. Gerhart: 15,28
 Schwarz, Marian: 15,28
 Schwarz, Marianne: 42
 Schwarz, Richard: 15,28
 Sgall, Rosa: 33
 Sondern, Dr. Frederick: 12
 Sondern, Mrs. Frederick: 12
 Speckman, Patricia Sue: 21
 Spiegl, Arna: 44
 Spiegl, Bertha: 13,44
 Spiegl, Clara: 44
 Spiegl, Elsie: 13,45
 Spiegl, Emma: 13,44
 Spiegl, Hilda: 13,44
 Spiegl, Jakob: 2,4,13,39,44,
 45
 Spiegl, Louis: 14,44

Spiegl, Marie "Flossy": 14,44
 Spiegl, Mathilde: 13,44
 Spiegl, Paula: 13,44
 Sprusil, Boris: 23,24
 Sprusil, Franz: 23
 Sprusil, Olga: 23,24
 Sprusil, Robert: 24
 Sprusil, Tamara: 24
 Stanley, Annette: 35
 Steiner, Dora: 36
 Steiniger, Mr. & Mrs.: 2,39
 Süssner, Adolf: 40,42
 Süssner, Marie: 42
 Süssner, Theresia: 1,42

Thieleman, Pauline Emma: 21
 Tögel, Marie: 43
 Treuer, Fritz: 35
 Treuer, Dr. Herta: 35
 Treuer, Lili: 1,14,35

Unger, Anton: 42
 Unger, Anton, s/Anton Unger:
 42
 Unger, Helene: 1,42
 Uri, Itay: 42
 Uri, Tally: 42
 Uri, Zfirah: 42

Vergeiner, Eva: 15,28
 Vergeiner, Walter: 26
 Von Honigsberg, Selman: 6

Wallis, Leah: 26
 Waxman, Dr.: 18,27
 Waxman, Eise: 27
 Weirrib, Eleanor: 35
 Weinrib, Janet: 35
 Weinrib, Dr. Leonard: 14,35
 Weiss, Adolf: 23
 Weiss, Anna: 23
 Weiss, Bertha: 23
 Weiss, Caroline, w/Julius
 Weiss: 23
 Weiss, Caroline, w/Morris
 Weiss: 23
 Weiss, Ethel: 23
 Weiss, Gerhart: 1,23
 Weiss, Gisela: 23
 Weiss, Greta, d/Heinrich
 Weiss: 23
 Weiss, Greta, d/Morris
 Weiss: 23
 Weiss, Gustav: 24
 Weiss, Hans: 23

INDEX

Weiss, Heinrich: 23
Weiss, Hermina (Mina): 1,24
Weiss, Josef, s/Haus Weisc.
23
Weiss, Josef, s/Simon Weiss:
23
Weiss, Julius: 23
Weiss, Kurt: 23
Weiss, Leopold: 42
Weiss, Liane: 23
Weiss, Marie: 24
Weiss, Monica: 23
Weiss, Morris: 23
Weiss, Rudolf: 23
Weiss, Simon: 10,18,23,24
Weiss, Therese: 24
Weiss, Wilhelm: 24
White, Buford Fritz: 22
White, Kenneth Dewayne: 22
White, Roy Howard: 22
Whitehouse, Yboram: 26
Whitehouse, Orville "Win": 11,
26
Whitehouse, William: 26
Whiting, Mary Elizabeth: 20
Wiener, Morris: 23
Wiener, Nomi: 42
Wiener, Oskar Uri: 42
Wiener, Thomas: 23
Wiener, Vera: 23
Winger, Harry: 25
Witzel Brothers Soda Co.: 12
Wolf, Greta: 45
Wolf, Nolly: 16,29
Worden, Crystal Lynn: 20
Worden, Denise Wray: 20
Worden, Eddie Wray: 20
Worden, Eugene Thomas: 20
Worden, Eugene Wray: 20
Worden, Julia Marie: 20
Worden, Klara Lynn: 20
Worden, Mary Verzey: 20

Zepin, Alton: 38
Zepin, Mrs.: 19,38
Zepin, Sylvia: 38
Ziegler, Rabbi Dr. Ignatz: 8,33
Zinkler, Alice: 15,26

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The 1880 and 1890 United States Censuses were also used to obtain information about the Spiagl Family of New York and the Klein, Kohner and Abramson Families of St. Louis, Missouri. This research was completed at the U.S. National Archives branch in Bayonne, New Jersey and the New York Public Library's Schomburg Center.

Mimeographed at Parsons JHS 166 Queens, Flushing NY 11366, USA. Not printed at school expense.

