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## Ancestors and <br> Descendants

The Descendants of<br>MOISES ANSCHEL of POZch<br>DANIEL BENDER of Minstermaifeld<br>JOSEF DANIEL of Merzbach<br>JAKOB FABER of Mertloch<br>ANDREAS FRIESEM of Friesheim and Burgbroht<br>SALOMON HERZ of Polch<br>JOSEPH (JUDA JOOSEL) HERZ of Schweinheim<br>NEYER JOSEPH HERZ of Schweinheim<br>LOEB HIRSCH in Polch<br>ABRAHAM LEVY of Gappenach<br>DANIEL WOLFF of Mertloch<br>ANSCHEL WOLFF of Ochtendung<br>and Family HAIMANN/HEYMANN of Bassenheim

By LEOPOLD HOENIG

HELENE MICHELLE HOENIG
who will continue the family heritage
and
MY MOTHER, BILLA HIRSCH HDENIG

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

## ACCROWM HGGYENTS

This book could not have been written without the interest assistance and tremendous cooperation of hundreds of members of our family here in the United States as well as in Canada, various nations in Europe, Israel, South Africa and New Zealand.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of letters were sent back and forth. Telephone calls--local, national and international-wer made. Many personal contacts--including those with relatives whom

If I were to list the names of
If I were to list the names of each and every family member who offered assistance--and there were many--it would take up a great deal of space and would lead to the possibility of accidentally omitting a few names.

Therefore, these words are written here as an expression of thanks to all of you from me and from all to whom this work has and will continue to have, special meaning.

A number. of family members, friends and others were crucial to the completion of this book. They include:

* My mother, BILLA HIRSCH HOENIG, who provided me with many names, anecdotes, other material, and inspiration to complete my work.
* My wife, DORIS CAROL HOENIG, who translated all the documents and materials which were written in French into English. The nearly three years of time constantly spent on this project by me caused tremendous changes and disruptions in our family life with which she had to cope
* My father, JOSEPH HOENIG, who translated all the letters, documents and materials which were written in German for me
* My aunt, HANNAH HIRSCH HERZ, whose encyclopedic memory for names, dates, places and events seems endless and, most important, accurate to the smallest detail.
* My distant cousin, HEREERT FRASER, who provided me with documents and other pertinent information. His brother, ARIEH EYYAN, and my irst cousin, checked out information for me in their country
* My distant cousin, LIONEL HILLBURN, Esq., who spent many hours with me in his law office and on the telephon
trying to unravel the complex family history of our ancestors in Flamersheim and Schweinheim.
* My distant cousins, DR. HEINZ and INGE KAHN, with who I stayed in Polch. During my four trips to my mother's birthplace they accompanied me to the cemetery in Mertloch, where many of our ancestors a
* My distant cousin, PAUL HIRSCH, with whom I stayed in London. Once we had established contact, he provided me with a tremendous amount of information about his family and, while I was in Iondon, worked with me to obtain information from family members who live there.
* The following librarians: FREDERICK BOGIN, reference librarian, and JONATHA FREDERICK BOGIN, reference librarian, and Jonalk
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ROBERT CLAY, reference librarian, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.
FRANK BRADLEY, librarian, Genealogy and Local History Division of the New York Public Library, New York MEYER GREENTREE III, archivist, Beth Ahahbah Congregation, Richmond, Virginia.
* KLAUS H. S. SChulte, of Neuss, West Germany, who has written numerous books and articles about the Jews o the Rhineland as well as other topics. He has spent many hours checking through his records for names, dates and other historical data. He is considered to visited with him in Neuss during my trip to Europ

NAT BLAIVAS, principal of Parsons J.H.S. 168 Queens, where I have been a social studies teacher since 1958 A rabbi as well as an educator, he translated most of the documents and gravestones from Hebrew into English.

* H. DIETER ARNTZ, of Rheder-Euskirchen, Germany, who is a history teacher there and who is the author of a fortheoming book on the Jews of Euskirchen. He provided me with a great deal of statistical information and I visited with him during my recent trip.
* HANS BAULLIG, regional mayor of Maifeld in Polch, Germany, with whom I met twice. I am grateful to him not only for his cooperation but also for his sincere and a memorial to my ancestors and to those who were killed during the Holocaust.
* The following Standesamts (town record keepers) worked with me both in person in Germany and also through mail correspondence
ALFONS ADAMS, ULRICH SAUERBORN and MANFRED SCHWARZ-Maifeld in Polch
FRAU KRASKOWSKI---Stadt Euskirchen. HANS SCHMITT---Brohltal in Niederzissen. EEINZ MULLER---Sinzig.
* RABBIS LEONARD GREHER and MAX OLDAK, who decipehered and translated the gravestone in Wierschem (Burg Eltz)

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 s book, which is in partial fulfillment of the research requirements of the leave.

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the story of my family which for many centuries lived modestly and quietly struggling to survive in Germany and whose descendants today are scattered over five continents.

It is my hope that what I have started here, a project which has taken nearly three years, will be continued with an annual any mistakes or omissions contained herein as well.

My work has brought me in contact with many relatives, in the United States and overseas, 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 great thrill, and I am confiden
more close as the years pass on

Genealogy, the study of one's family history, is a fascinatin field. Knowledge of one's roots gives one a strong feeling and field. Knowledge of one's roots gives one a strong feeling and
pride for his background and helps to unite a group of widely pride for his background and helps to unite a group of widel
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

What are the characteristics of our family that have kept us together through centuries of deprivation, discrimination and forced wanderings from place to place? Some of the answers to this question can be found in the eulogy to Renate Hirsch delivered by RabbiA vram S. Chaitowitz of the Stanmore and C anons Park Synagogue, London Road, Stanmore, England, at her funeral in
August, 1980:

One day the family will commit to writing the stor fortunately left it in time, and the memory of those who perished in it.

They will record the wanderings and settlements f those who went to New Zealand, and those who came to these shores ... the happy and the sad events.

Today, as we say goodbye to Nirs. Renate Hirsch, am sure that our dear good friend, Mr. Paul Hirsch, the hildren and the grandchildren, would wish me to expres been so saddened by their sudden loss

> Of the Eiblical Rachel we are told she was beautiful of appearance and beautiful of form. The Torah s surely not concerned to tell us the physical beauty of a woman (although no doubt she was physically beautiful). It really is describing her character and

## CHAPTER OIE: CPEATIIIS THIS FAMILY TREE

deeds. So, too, our beloved deceased was also beautifu in her character and her virtues and charm. Mrs. Renate Hirsch was a wonderful wife, totally dedicated to her was a great help and support to him, working ceaselessly with him all these years ... a true life's partner. She was a devoted mother to her children and adored her grandchildren. Her fortitude of spirit showed itself in her unwillingness to miss attending Shut on Shabbat. insisted on going.

I am told by my colleague, Rev. Taylor, who knew the family well from when they lived at Dollis Hill, that the took part in every aspect of communal life. They were well respected. Their home was a home of charity and hospitality hen they left they were very much missed.

The grief of the family is aggravated by the sad nowledge that Mr. Hirsch $z u$ langer jahren and Renate
ooked forward after all their hardworking life to a well deserved retirement, but it was decreed that this should not be so.

In a true sense, good people and great souls never ie. They live on in the guardianship of God. Only in the physical sense has she died. She has passed beyond the horizon where she will live forever. May her memory be recalled before a blessing and may her good name come as a benediction to all who knew her and loved her. May this
bring them comfort. May they all be blessed with long life.

This chronicle, then, is the result of these efforts and ong may it serve as a living history of our family

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LEO HOENIG } \\
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& \text { New York, N.Y. } 20002 \\
& \text { U.S.A. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tuesday morning, August 22, 1957. It was a mild, overcast day and the three of us --- Dr. Heinz Kahn, his mother-in-law, the late Mrs. Sophie Hein (born Faber) and I --- were at the gate of the Jewish cemetery in Mertloch, West Germany. We had just Ieft Heinz's car and had walked to the gate and fadlocked chain which he was now unlocking. Once inside I was to experience an event which was to have an impact on me for the rext fourteen-and-a-half years.
Quickly, Sophie took me to my grandfather's tall black grave
atcp his Hebrew name, Tzvi bar Shlomo:
HERMAIN HIRCG
GERMA IN HIRSC H

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { geb, ami 1. 10. } & 1864, \\
\text { gest. am 14. 2. } & 1929 \text {. }
\end{array}
$$

A million thoughts ran through my mind as I stood there meditating Ever since I was a little boy --- and I was now 30 --- my mother had told me about him, the others in the family, and the villages of Polch and Mertloch

I took a quick glance to the right and I saw a smaller, white stone with a Star of David on top:

## HIER RUAT HILDE HERZ

A US P OC H
$1928-1929$
1928-192
R.I.F.
"Who was this?" I asked Sophie Hein in German. "Why that's your little cousin, your Aunt Hannah and Uncle Siegmund's daughter, she replied. I was flabergasted. I had not known about this first cousin and I made a mental note to talk to my mother and my aunt and uncle in Pittsburgh upon my return home from this six-week trip to Israel and Europe...my first venture overseas
few moments later, Sophie Hein summoned me to another tall black gravestone, my grandmother's, Yetsche bat C haim:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { andmother's, Yetsche bat } \\
& \text { HENRIETE HIRSC H } \\
& \text { geb. Friesem, aus Polch } \\
& \text { geb. am } 7.11 .1866 \text {, } \\
& \text { gest. am 11. 8. } 1905 .
\end{aligned}
$$

"Let's look at the rest of the stones," I said to Heinz and Sophie. There were more than one hundred of them and many of them had epitaphs which survived Hitler's Holocaust: Anschel, Hirsch, Herz, Marx, Faber, Levy, Gärtner, Wolff, Minkel, Kaufmann. I could Dewald, Krechel, Vohs and Platz, I knew every family name in the cemetery and I knew members of many of those families! Here I was, cemetery and 1 knew members of many of those families. Here 1 was,
3,000 miles from home, in a cenetery and town from which my mother's family had fled thirty or more years earlier because of Hitler's campaign to exterminate the Jews, and with two distant relatives (I didn't know we were related then.) who welcomed me to their home the previous afternoon and made me feel as if I had known them all my life, and everything I had been told about Folch and Mertloch
by my mother suddenly fit into place. The names, the milestones in our family's history, the

Later that day, my mother's good friend, the late Mr. Johann Eisenberger (who, with his wife, Maria Eisenberger, I had met for the first time the previous evening) took me around the town of Polch to show me the house where my mother was born. Hirsch, the Herz houses, those of the Anschels, my mother's aunts, Hirsch, the Herz houses, those and Klara Hirsch, and, two doors away, the Synagogue, which was being used as a garage and storage building by the town.

Later, I took the same tour by myself to let the impressions sink in. As I took pictures of the Synagogue on Ostergasse, an old lady stopped me and questioned me. When she fog to cry and came out with pictures of two deceased she began to cry and and letters they had sent her from New York.

Being a sentimentalist and having majored in history at Queens College, I realized that I was in the midst of a gold mine of history --gems that should be put into writing before those of us who lived scattered throughout the world would lose contac
with each other and would never be able to recall these things. with each other and would never be able to recall these things. can handle at once are also two of my other traits. They make this story drag on. Twice more --- in 1969 and 1971 --- I visited Polch and the Mertloch cemetery and again I spoke about wist of things history. Each time the project was again put series was shown on to do, as it was after each of the two Roots series was shown on television.
"Stop talking about it and do it already," my mother often admonished me.

Monday afternoon, May 7, 1979. My father and I wished bon voyage at Kennedy A irport in New York City to my Uncle Henry, his wife, Bertel, and my two cousins, Henrietta Block and Wilma Hahn (daughters of my A unt Heriesem, my cousin Joseph's oldest daughter.

Less than two days later, at 6:15 a.m., as I was preparing to get ready for school, the telephone rang. "It's Harold in Texas," the voice at the other end said. "My father [my Uncle Henry Hirsch] just died." I was in total disbelief. "I just saw him at the airport Monday afternoon," I responded. "What happened?" "He after arriving and meeting our relatives in Israel," my cousin answered.

With my uncle's unexpected death I realized that a major source of information for the projected family tree was gone forever. So, ithin a matter of days, work on this book was begun. Never in my wildest imagination did I think I would become involved in a project
that would take nearly three years and that I would find the names (or places for them) of some 2,600 people whom I could call my
relatives or near relatives.

My mother provided me with the basic information which was then elaborated upon by my Aunt Hannah, my mother's first cousin Caroline Hirsch Levy, and by my mother!s distant cousin, Herbert Fraser (original name, Friesem) over the past 33 months. Herbert's brother, Arieh Eytan, and my cousin, Joseph Friesem, both living in Israel, began to come up with names and ran all of my "errands" there. Lionel Hillburn (formerly Leopold Heilberg), a distant relative, invited me to his law office in New York after we made contact and he introduced me to the book, Dokumentation zur published in 1972, by my now good friend Klaus H.S. Schult Neuss, West Germany. He has provided me with hundreds of name many documents and ideas.

As the months passed, I seemed to be doing very well -with several hundred names --- but there were so many links I could not piece together. I made a few trips to the Leo Baeck Institute in New York in my precious littie spare time, but there never seemed to be enough time to devote to my task.

On Monday, April 21, 1980 my Principal at school, Mr. Nat Blaivas, who in private life is also an Orthodox Rabbi, invited Mr. A vishai Amir of the Israelic onsulate to speak to my social studies classes. It was to turn into an unbelievably fantastic afternoon, for on the way home, as my carpool partner, Sidney Travers, drove past LaGuardia A irport on the Grand Central Parkway, I asked Mr. Amir, "You are a journalist. In which countries have you worked?" He rattled off a list of nations and I stopped him after he mentioned New Zealand. "I am looking for some long lost relatives for my family tree who live in New Zealand," I said. "Perhaps I can help you. What is the person's name?" he asked me. "That's the problem," I responded. "There is a brother with his family and his sister and her family, but I don't know their names, Paid, for Harry Simon (Harry's late mother), did'not know any first names. FurtherSimon (Harry's late mother), did not know any first names. Furth
more, my attempts to track down Paul Hirsch in Dublin led to a dead end. "That's very difficult," Avishai A mir said, "as there are thousands of Jews in New Zealand." "The brother's last name is Hirsch," I said in a tone that must have indicated failure on my part.
"I know who you are looking for," Avishai Amir said. "He's about 60 , comes from the Rhineland and speaks with a German accent. He is the leader of the Jewish community in Dunedin and I know him very well."

That night I wrote to him and three weeks later, on Monday May 12, 1980 , there arrived an aerogramme from
Hirsh [they dropped the letter c.], which began:
"Dear Mr. Hoenig,
"Your letter of the 21 A pril reached me to-day and $I$ am glad to say that you have reached the right Hirsh family at last.
Paul Hirsch's new address, in a London suburb, and detailed information about this "lost" branch of the family was included in her long letter and which has been followed by many others.

In July, 1980 I met for the first time with more than a doze relatives and family friends at Else Haiman's home in Southfield, Michigan.

Since August, 1981 I have been on a sabbatical leave for research to complete this project and to develop a teaching course in from it. My wife's late uncle, Dr. educator, encouraged me to do so.

With time now available, I went to work full-time to complete this work. I took a trip to Richmond, Virginia to try to trace the family of Isaac Hirsch and, although I received an education in genealogy at the Virginia State Library, I could trace him the 42nd closer than September, 1879 . I was able to do research In
Street Library, the Schomburg Archives, the Leo Baeck Institute Street Library, the Schomburg Archives,
(in New York City) and the National Archives branch at Bayonne, Ne Jersey. I went on a two-week research trip to Germany and London, where I met with Mr. Schulte, Mr. Dieter Arntz of Euskirchen-Rheder (who is writing a book on the Jews of Euskirchen), and record keepers (Standesamts) in Polch, Niederzissen, Euskirchen and Sinzig. The Mayor of Maifeld in Polch, Mr. Hans Baulig, invited me to his office twice during my stay in Polch. I stayed with my relative Dr. Heinz and Inge Kahn in Polch and with Paul Hirsch in London.

So, that brings us to the present and we now begin our family tudy in the ancient world...a study that for me is a major accomplishment of a long-standing dream.

CHAPTER THO: HISTORY OF THE JENS IN THE KOBLEIZ AND LOWER RHINELAND AREA
Our ancestors lived in the small villages and countrysice of the lower Rhineland area of western Cermany for hundreds of years from the Inquisition until the Holocaust.

Jews had been in this region since Roman times and their history there is marked by many bloody persecutions and expulsions repeated over and over again and culminating in the greatest horror of them all, Hitler's Holocaust.

Cologne (Koln) --- the major city in the Iower Rhineland --was founded by the Roman armies in 50 A.D. and was named Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinesium by them. Legend has it that Jewish women, captured by the Roman soldiers in the Holy Land during the Great War against Rome ( $66-73$ A.D.), were brought to Germany. The women allegedly were ordered to camp at the frontier and were permitted to raise their children as Jews, who then founded the communities along the Rhine.

Close behind the armies came Jewish pedidlers escaping from overcrowded Rome. They carried merchandise picked up along the way in Italian cities. These Jews helped to establish commerce in Cologne Trier and other cities. A ccording to Albert Stern of Cologne (a son a descendant of these Hande Zsjuden who came to the Rhineland with the Romans

The Cologne city archives show that a Jewish community existed there in the year 321, the same type as had existed in the Jewish academy in Sura, Babylonia of ancient times. A document of Emperor a Jewish community with rabbis, heads of ommunity leaders. This leads one to conclude that a large Jewish community existed in Cologne since, perhaps, 200.

The Carolingians protected and advanced the Jews, who prospered in the region from the 5 th to the 11th centuries. They traded with places as far away as Italy.
on evived Jewish rights and the Emperor From this protection evojved Jewish rights and the Emperor
(Kaiser) was given the responsibility to protect each Jewish person's rights and property.

The weakening of the Imperial power was not beneficial to Jewish law, but these laws remained unchanged. The rights of an the right to obtain living quarters and the ability to earn a living in order to support himself and his family.

From the 9 th to the 11 th centuries the Jews, under the Emperor's protection, had a relatively peaceful time. A synagogue was built in Cologne in 1012

In 1096 the First C rusaders --- a poorly organized, unrestrained army of peasants seeking adventure --- marched through the Rhineland Many of them chanted, "Kill a Jew and save your soul." Warned by the bestial fate of their bretheren in Metz, Speyer, Mayence (whose citizens pointed out the Jewish hiding places to the fnvaders) and Worms, C ologne's Jews appealed for help to Archbishop Hermann III, who hid them in seven nearby small places. Their property was sent spite of the opposition of the Emperor and the local Catholic Church the Crusaders declared the Jews to be the enemy of Christ and this resulted in hard times for them. In some cases the Crusaders succeeded in surprising and killing many of Cologne's Jewish refugees The lower class invariably joined the invading mob. The local middle class Christians, though distressed to see their fellow citizens suffer, refused to risk their lives to defend the Jews as they had promised. In other cases, Jews committed suicide with the cry She Yisrael on their lips rather than fall into enemy hands. Several (Jewish pogrom) which lasted for three months. Others were forcibly (Jewish pogrom) which lasted for three months. Others were fich IV issued an edict permitting them to convert to their original religion.

Nowhere were the Jews safe at this time. Even in Jerusalem, the Crusaders captured the city, drove the Jews into the synagogue, the set it on fire.

Jews are first mentioned in Koblenz, another important city at the junction of the Rhine and Mosel Rivers, in the customs house toll of 1104 when they had to pay four denarii for every salabl slave. Vives of Koblenz, a Jew, lived in Cologne around
according to a notation in the Judenschreinsbuch (Jewish archives) of Cologne.

The Second Crusade, in 1146, was comparatively easier on the Rhineland Jews, mainly as a result of the efforts of Bernard of C lairvaux and Cologne's A rchbishop A rnold's protection

4 large Jewish community in Koblenz is mentioned in the Spanish merchant and traveler (Benjamin ben Jonah) Benjamin of Tudela's Itinerary (c. 1172), a diary in which he noted the economic conditions, learning or ignorance, and manner of living of the Jews he visited.

As early as 1188 the Jews became serfs, but the Catholic Archbishops claimed they had the right to tax and make laws for the Jews in return for protecting them. In 1252, however, an agreement was made in Cologne with the city guaranteeing the agreement was made in Cologne with the city guaranteeing the
status of the Jews, who were autonomous except that they had pay a tax to the Archbishop and were subject to his jurisdiction if a grave crime was committed. This practice of paying tribute was to become a tradition for more than 600 years as the Jews became wards of the Emperor.

From the 11 th to the middle of the 14 th century Cologne's Jewish community lived on friendly terms with the non-Jews Cologne's Jews were known as concives (fellow inhabitants). Jews were assigned to defend a gate ("Fate of the Jews") of the city synagogue with and serpents community house and a bakery. Many prominent Jews lived ther at this time.

In 1209 Koblenz's Jews had to pay a discriminatory toll rate, but Issac and his wife, Bela, are credited in the Mainz-Nuremberg Memorbuch with its elimination. Suesskind, a Koblenz Jew, granted a loan to Trier's Archbishop Theodore --- with the mortgage on a house as security --- which was repaid in 1238. Archbishop Heinrich granted Koblenz's Jews protection in 1265 . Mayor Marsilius of Trier and Knights Heinrich and Dithard of Pfaffendorf testified that Koblenz's Jews were free from taxes for that year. Nevertheless, a revolt two decades later, in 1285, Archbishop Heinrich signed a peace treaty with the city stating that those who violated Jewish life and property would be punished.

Meanwhile, in 1273, in Sinzig --- where a branch of the Friesem family lived in the 19 th and 20 th centuries --- the entire Jewish community was burned alive by a mob as they prayed in the synagogue. Some of the mob's ringleaders took the name of Judenbreter (Jew roasters) to show how proud they were.

From 1279 to 1346 Jews lent money to the Koblenz city council the Trier A rchbishop and local nobility. Jews frequently received Mosel River bridge tolls. In 1307 the Koblenz Jewish community, led by a magistrate, was granted the rights of joint citizenship. Records show a Jew's gate (1282); a cemetery (1303) and a nurs and his older brother, Chaim, was the rabbi. Scribe Eliezer ben Samuel ha- Ievi wrote a parchment Bible there in 1344.

The year was 1349. People were suddenly stricken with boils and black patches. They vomited blood and dropped dead. The beginning of the Black Death pestilence brought more horrors and very hard times for the Rhineland Jews, who were made the accused of poisoning the wells, the food, even the air. Jewish accused of poisoning the wanfacturing the poison in Toledo, Spain, by compounding spiders, lizards, frogs, flesh and the hearts of Christians, mixed with the dough of the host. And people believed this! Another round of massacres of Jews would take place.

On St. Bartholomew's Eve, a mob smashed into Cologne's Jewish quarter, massacred the entire community, stole their
property and set fire to many of the houses. Whatever was left was property and set fire to many of the by the city and the Archbishop. In Koblenz, the Jews were expelled until 1351 and then allowed to return. Jewish property --- especially their houses .-- was frequently confiscated
beginning in 1353 and sold by Archbishop Doemund, usually for the ruling Prince's benefit. In 1372 , about 23 years after the pestilence the Cologne Archbishop and municipal authorities readmitted the Jews However, they were again driven out of many cities early in the
next century --- from Koblenz and Trier in 1418 and in 1424 from Cologne and other Rhineland and German cities, including Augsburg in Bavaria (where the ancestors of the Hirsch family of Polch once lived).

Most of the expelled Jews went to Eastern Europe. However, Jews continued to live in the German cities of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Worms, as well as in the small villages around Cologne such as Andernach, Bonn, Neuss (until 1462), Mülheim and Deutz. They were permitted into Cologne to trade but not to stay. Emperor Karl IV Two years later the Emperor granted A rchbishop Boemund II of Trier the right to let Jews settle in his district. Jewish homeowners were again found in Koblenz beginning in 1366 and Symon the Jew even became the Archbishop's physician. Archbishop Otto drove out the Jews from the Koblenz area in
1418 and three years later gave the Jewish cemetery to the daughters of Gottfried Sack in a feudal estate, and the Jewish homes on Burggasse to the Catholic Order of St. Florin

The division of Germany into innumerable rival principalities with conflicting and confusing politics explains why Jews were able to survive and maintain themselves there.

Then, with the migration of Spanish and Portuguese Jews from the Iberian peninsula resulting from the Inquisition in 1492, new Jewish communities were established in the Rhineland. Family stories especially among the Friesems and in Polch and Mertloch, indicate hat many of our ancestors came to Germany at this time. The Jew had lived sin Spain and Portugal since ancient times.

In Kurköln (the Cologne region) a law was passed in 1504 against emigration. Five years later, in 1509 , the Dominicans of ologne supported Johann Pfefferkorn, a Jewish apostate butcher, in his quest to get Emperor Maximillian to confiscate all "antihristian" Jewish literature. He was aiming to destroy the Talmud and its commentaries. Fortunately, the Emperor was convinced not to do this by the distinguished humanist, Johann Reuchlin. The Cologne Dominicans unsuccessfully attacked Reuchlin's integrity and scholarship. Reuchlin was supported by Martin Iuther.

New Jewish settlements appeared in the neighboring Eifel tarting in 1512. For example, the elector Richard admitted two Jewish families to Lützel-Koblenz that year and let five other Jewish families live in Koblenz in 1518, where they received a charter and civil protection, only to be ordered to leave the city
in 1583 and the electorate in 1592 .

Jews had to wear a Yellow Ring for identification in 1514 , degrading policy first proclaimed by Pope Innocent III's Fourth Lateran Council back in 1215. In the 17 th century a number of Jewish laws were promulgated, making their lives still more difficult. except glazier was forbidden to them. In Cologne every profession except glazier was forbidden to them. Beginning in 1555 and until his domain to pawnbrokerage and a few other limited occupations. The same applied to Cologne, although some of these laws apparently could not really be enforced there. In the early 18 th century they were permitted to become butchers and peddlers. Still, they could acquire no property although some Jewish people were able to own houses.

Important Jewish communities existed in cities such as Bonn Düsseldorf, Koblenz (where they were ordered to live on a Jew's street beginning in 1723 -.- renamed Mint Street in 1886 --- and were not allowed to wear bright or expensive clothing) and Trier this time. Most of the area's Jews, however, lived very hard lives in small villages and rural areas

The early modern Jewish community had a distinctive character like that of the communities of the earlier Middle Ages. It had self-rule and was autonomous in religious and economic matters, the exercise of police power, and the administration of religious and civil. law (as it applied to Jews only). However, almost every erman Jewish community developed independently and thus had its special charact history 1815.

On September 10, 1591 some Jews in Münstereifel were designat as being honest Jews. In 1597 Emperor John VII granted a Jewish firm permission to settle in Trier and Koblenz and to conduct trade with the East. Their religious center was in Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The elector, Lothar von Metternich, issued an order in 1618 regulating the status of the area Jews. In the Juilich villages there were some Jewish communities around 1648. They were threatened with expulsion in 1671, but nothing came of it. The number of ewish ere poor did not get a permit to remain. The reasons for expulsio were always financial.

At this time --- around 1700 --- we begin to have definite information about our ancestors, who lived in the Polch-Mertloch Münstermaifeld-Gappenach area near Mayen and Koblenz and in the Satzvey-Schweinheim-Flamersheim-Friesheim area near Euskirchen, an ater in the Burgbroh1 and Niederzissen details about the members of our family appear in the next chapter.

In 1723 a statute was enacted reestablishing the Jewry in Koblenz and permitting them to have a rabbi. When the elector Wenceslaus made his public entry into Koblenz in 1786 the Jews sald they wanted to participate in the ceremonies. On November 23, 1786 they held religious services in his honor and were received by him in an audience.

A round 1800 the center of Jewish life was in the rabbinate of the Jewish communities. The job titles and the exact dates the of the Jewish communities. The job titles and the exact dates the as they were never published:

Lazarus Wallich, Deutz (1654)
Lewi Goldschmidt, Deutz and Bonn (1663)
Michael Wallich, Bonn (son of Lazarus Wallich)
(dates uncertain)
Moyses Horn, Linz (1681-1696)
Meyer zum [from] Goldstein, Bonn (1696-1716)
His successor is not known. Then the following served:
Dr. Daniel Meyer M.D., Bonn (1733)
Moyses Kauffmann, Bonn (until 1751)
Beyfuss Liebmann, Bonn (until 1778)
Baruch Simon, Bonn and Mergentheim (until 1783)
Dr. Moyses Wolff M.D., Bonn (personal physician to the rulers) (until 1794)
The rabbinical synods of the Trier bishopric frequently met in Koblenz. They concerned themselves with education and communal welfare. The authority of the local rabbi extended over the entire region. A welfare organization was founded in 1772 . The Memorbur community leaders, many of whom were Talmudic scholars and physicians. Foremost among them were the Wallich family. Some of Koblenz's rabbis
were: Moses Kohen ben Eliezer: author of Sefer Hasidim (1473)
Wolf of Koblenz: he participated in the rabbinical convention in Frankfurt (1603)
Judah Löb Heilbronn ben A braham David Eliezer (1650)
Jair Hayyim Bacharach (1666-1669)
Moses Meir Grotwoh1 (16
A aron Spira (1691-1697)
Jacob Kohen Poppers (1697-1717)
Eliezer Lipman (son of Isaac Benjamin Wolf) (1717-1733) tutor of Simon von Geldern, Heinrich Heine's maternal grandfather
Mannele Wallich (1733-1762)
Hayyim Lób Gundersheim (late 1700s)
Ben Israel (mid 1800s-November 6, 1876)
Dr. Adolf Levin (1878-1885)
Dr. M. Singer (1885-1901)

There were also tribute collectors who played a local role in Bonn, Bornheim, Deutz, Königswinter, Lechenich, Neersen, Rheinberg,

In 1761 the local governments gained the power of permitting Jews to come into their communities. In Julich mountain the government had certain powers. Besides that there were a number of other communities which were able to admit Jews. These were Königswinter (1577), Ahrweiler (1585), Kaiserswerth (1611), Budberg (1612), Endenich (1612), Demau (1617), Linz (1617), Schwarzsrheindorf (1617), Villich (1622) and Kessenich (1625).

At the end of the 18 th century the old regime came to an end. The power to expel all Jews from the Cologne area that had come from the reigning monarch in 1787 could no longer be enforced. This show that Jewish life in the country had become very strong, mainly because they had lived in the area for 100 years and were economically integrated with the rest of the population, which was Christian. Most of the nobility now sided with the Jews and were negotiating for their rights.

On September 27, 1791 Jews gained the common rights of citizenship and were freed from paying tribute to the nobility as a result of the French Revolution. In 1794 the Jews' gate in Koblenz was broken down and emancipation came to its Jews in 1797. Under French rule the Jews were readmitted to Cologne in 1798. A fter 1802 the entire lower Rhineland territory was annexed to France and its Jews were treated exactly the same as French Jews. Documents, such as I,isette Hirsch's death certificate in Polch in 1810, were written in French (see page 12). Note also that most Jews were able to write only in Hebrew, as indicated by the signatures of Salomon Hirz from Lehmen (written in Hebrew: Lehmen Shlame Hirz)---the father of Adelheid Salomon---and Michael Hirsch (written in Hebrew: Hirsch ben Kimar [Mister] Laib) on the birth certificate of Abraham "Baer Hirsch (see page 13). [Abrahan "Baer" Hirsch, the son of Michael Hirsch and Adelheid (Lehmen) Shlame, was born in Polch on May 20 1808. His Hebrew name was Tzvi bar Levi.] After the annexation by French citizens. (In 1806 Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire French citizens. (In most of the religious principalities. The armies of Friedrich Wilhelm III were crushed by Napoleon's Iightning blows within days.) The Rhine and Moselle [French spelling] district Jewish assembly was held in Koblenz in 1808.

Under French rule the people were very poor. French writers Chateaubriand and Bonald philosophically opposed equality for the Jews. Peasants who were indebted to Jews told tales of brutality, Jewish usury and alleged avoidance of conscription. Eventually號 the Jews persuaded him to tone down his comments.

DEA TH CERTIFICATE OF LISETTE HIRSCH, March 6, 1810


Source: Standesamt, Maifeld in Polch

4 group of 112 of the leading Jews of France, Italy and Germany met with Napoleon in Paris. They discussed questions dealing with patriotism and religious matters and they pledged their loyalty to
France and to Napoleon.

In 1802, for the first time, there were complaints against the Jews in the area around Cologne and in the Eifel. Farmers who were not well versed in business dealings claimed the Jews were taking advantage of them. These complaints caused the French officials in 1808 to take away the Jews' privilege of peddling and trading, thus making it very difficult for them to earn a living. The Jewish community in Cologne in 1806 amounted to some 124 persons.

Jews now had to go to public officials to get a permit which they called a Gewerbepatent. (A ndreas Friesem's Patent to be a cattle dealer in Burgbroh1 in 1808 appears on page 15, courtesy of
Herbert Fraser.) This made it possible for the local officials, the rich Jewish families and their Christian competitors to exclude anyone without a Patent from peddling or trading.

A law passed on July 20, 1808 forbade Jews from taking on extra family names and it stopped the ancient Jewish tradition of using as a legal name the person's first name followed by son
or daughter of (ben/bar or bat) and their father's first name. or daughter of (ben/bar or bat) and their father's first name.
Thus Jews had to take on family names such as Hirsch, Herz, Fa Anschel, Bender, Friesem, Oster, Minkel, Levy, Haas and Wolff, all Anschel, Bender, Friesem, Oster, Minkel, Levy, Haas and Wolff, all the traditional Jewish name, used for religious purposes, and the new, European-style name which appeared on all legal and civil documents.

In 1811 the bank of Leopold Seligmann was founded in Koblenz and in 1815 that of R.J. Goldschmidt opened for business.

The Jews had salvaged their wealth from the 18 th century and held on to it into the l9th century. The new regime took over the unpaid balance of the tribute which Jewish residents owed to the
former monarch. The tribute was supposed to be forcibly collected and only those who were unable to pay were excused. Very few Jews, however, were relieved of the very heavy monetary contributions to the new regime.

Following Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, the great European powers met at the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) to restore the old regime, but the clock could not be wound back in Germany. In 1815 as well) but the prussia took over the lower Rhineland (and Westphali to peddle, which the French had forbidden them to do without a Patent. The Prussians retained the status of the Jews with all the restrictions as it was previously under the French in the Rhenish provinces even though Prussia had freed its own Jews in the Act of Confederation (1812). Prussian law made the Jews wards of the state.


Patent permitting Andreas Friesem of Burgbrohl to be a cattle dealer Issued on October 31, 1808

Poor economic conditions of the Eifel region farmers was a situation created because of an agricultural depression and had no farmers at this time would be an improvement in the general economic conditions.

In Koblenz in 1819 anti-Semitic "Hep! Hep!" riots broke out "Hep! Hep!" were the initials of Hierosolyma est perdita, the traditional anti-Jewish slogan of the Crusade period

The Rhenish Parliament proposed that all the restrictive laws which were passed against the Jews should remain in force until 1837. Only after 1843 was the Rhenish Parliament ready to give Jews equality with the Christians in civil and political rights. The Liberals wanted full equality, but Prussian law from 1847 , to earn a living. However, they still prevented Jews from becoming ilitary officers and teachers and did not give them the right to vote. These restrictions had no meaning in the lower Rhineland ecause the law restricting Jews from peddling had been remove earlier.

The law now said that all Jews should belong to their synagogue communities. As a result, a lot of synagogue communities were
founded in the area and they had to obey Parliament's laws and get permission of the Oberpresidium of the Rhine province. The synagogue received all the rights to govern all the Jews in their area. Whoever was elected leader represented Jews before the courts. These aws also regulated the operations of the synagogue communities. A ynagogue was built in Koblenz in 1826 and a new one was dedicated here on January 24, 1851

On January 1, 1863 the Jewish Consortium in Bonn, stemming from the French occupation, was dissolved there and in Krefeld. A fter that each synagogue became independent. Only the supervision of the laws remained with the governing religious body

The emancipation of the Jews in the lower Rhineland was completed with the enactment of the laws of the North German Federation on July 3, 1869. Therein it states that all the old restrictions imposed on residents because of their religious beliefs were herewith ended.

The house of Oppenheim --- the important banking house and rotector of the Jews --- moved to Cologne from Bonn in the 19th century.

Cologne's and Koblenz's Jewish communities grew in size and importance during this era as these figures indicate:

| $1808:$ | 342 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1836:$ | 242 |
| $1849:$ | 400 |
| $1880:$ | 558 |
| $1901:$ | 600 |
| $1925:$ | 709 |
| $1929:$ | 800 |
| 1933: | 609 |
| May, $1.33 \%$ of the total total population) |  |
| 1939: | 308 |

The Cologne Jewish community kept a moderate course between Orthodox and Reform Judaism. Until 1857 the Cologne Jewish community was ruled by the Bonn Consistory. In that year Israel Schwarz became its first rabbi, followed by Abraham Frank (1876-1917) Kober (1918-1938) (assistant rabbi beginning in 1879) and Adolf

There were two synagogues in Cologne
There were two synagogue in C ologne --- one on Glockengasse (built in 1861) and a larger one at Roondstrasse 50 (built in 1899).

The emancipation lasted more than 60 years and the Jews were not molested. This peaceful period was shattered with the coming o the Nazi regime in 1933.

Beginning in 1933 the Nazi boycott of Jewish stores began and Jews were constantly harrassed. Jewish physicians and lawyers could only practice among themselves. In 1935 Hitler stripped German Jews of their citizenship. More and more restrictions were placed on the Jews and eventually they were not even allowed to drive cars or
own cattle.

Both of Cologne's synagogues were destroyed on November 9-10 1938 (Kristainacht). Likewise the synagogues in Koblenz, Polch Euskirchen were torched that night. A 11 of Germany's 600 synagogues were gutted with precision by the Gestapo's Storm Troopers. Jewish businesses were sacked, property was destroyed and thousands of Jewish homes were raided

There was no way out but to leave --- if the Jews could find a haven. But no country welcomed them. By mid-1939 half of Germany's approximately 500,000 Jews --- about two per cent of the total population of the nation --. had left the country. World War II All of the lower Rhineland Jewish communities were finished.

From 1942 to 1943, 177 Jews were deported to the East from Koblenz and 544 from the Bendorf-Sain-Koblenz district, where a Jewish mental hospital was located. Only 22 Koblenz Jews survived the concentration camps.

The horrors of the Holocaust have been recorded in many books in motion pictures, on television, in plays and in official documents the knowledge of those we knew personally who perished close to us as --- like me --- who did not live in Nazi Germany, or to those who who perished under Hitler's fanaticist of relatives in this book who perished under Hitler's fanaticism will bring unforgettable grief to our hearts. We must never let our descendants forget these
people.

The post World War II Jewish population of the Koblenz area
--- including the area around Polch --- was
$1945-46$ : 68
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1945-46: } & 68 \\ 1948: & 78 \\ \text { 1963: } & 94\end{array}$
Koblenz had 35 Jews in 1961 and only one Jewish family has lived in Polch since the end of World War II --- Dr. Heinz and Sophie (born Faber in Mertloch) Hein. Mr. Julfus Günther, whose ancestors lived in Mayen, county seat for Julius Gunther, whose leader of the Koblenz Jewish community.

Trude Kahn of Polch, daughter of Dr. Heinz and Inge Kahn, was married to A braham Joseph Lehrer on Iuesday, September 15, 1981 in the rebuilt synagogue on Cologne's Roondstrasse

Plans are now underway to restore the Polch synagogue on Ostergasse, and this is discussed in the next chapter

The ancient traditions hang on, but with few to continue them.

## CHAPTER THREE: QUR FAMILY HISTORY

Four areas of West Germany --- one in Bavaria, the other three reasonably close to each other in the lower Rhineland-Eifel-Mosel area --- are the starting points for the detailed story of our related families...the Hirschs, Herzs (of Polch), Herzs (of Schwei Haimanns and Benders.

Loeb Hirsch of Augsburg, Bavaria was the father of Michael (Levy) Hirsch, who was born in that city around 1763 and who died in Polch on July 7, 1848 at the age of 86

Augsburg, according to tradition, had one of the earlies Jewish communities in Germany, dating back to the time of Jesus in Roman times. The first written reference to Jews in Augsburg dates a synagogue, cemetery, ritual bath, and ablding a by 1290 .

Mainly restricted to moneylending and meat and wine trading, the Jews lived amicably with the other Augsburg residents and therefore, were not persecuted. However, only a few of the city's Jews managed to escape from the massacres of the Black Death panic which hit the city in 1348

From that time until 1806 the history of the Augsburg Jews i one of repeated persecutions, expulsions and readmissions to the city. Theywere forced to wear the "Jew badge" from 1434 to 1436 After 1540 Jews could stay in the city no longer than a day and accompanied they had to pay one "sechser" to the officer who them. Beginning. in 1751 they could purchase for 1,100 order to trade

Only during times of war could they remain in Augsburg for protection. So it was towards the end of the Seven Years Wa (1756-1763) that Michael (Levy). Hirsch was born in Augsburg However, after the war Loeb Hirsch and his family probably had to wander about the surrounding countryside once more.

I do not know anything about any other members of Loeb Hirsch's family at this time, but Michael (Levy) Hirsch settled in Polch, near Koblenz and Mayen, around 1790 and, according to family tradition, was the first Jew in the town. He was nicknamed Loeb's Michael" or "Loeb's Levy." He married Adelheid Salomon (also known as Adel Schlaum) from Lehman on the Mosel (c. 1764 1838). They lived in the Stommhaus on Kloppel Strasse.

The village of Polch dates back to Roman times and the many findings of archeological treasures on the Trier-Koblenz Roman road confirm this. The town's name comes from the Celts. Th berhard, and appears is in 1052 when the frim Eberhard, and Count Walram from Arlons mentioned Polch in a
property exchange. This was done to improve the condition of the Maifelder Cloisters. The Trier city government donated new property in Policha in Bago Meneueldensi to the nearby village of Münster-

Polch is also mentioned in documents as Policho, Pulch, Polche, Polezha, Polichas and Bulicha.

There were disputes between the church and the nobility over tribute to be paid, visiting rights and taxes. At this time the seat of power appeared to be in Münstermaifeld and then by the lord of Kobern and later by the Counts of Virneburger.

Like many other settlements at that time, Polch was fortified with a wall surrounded by moats filled with water. The present Lasporte Strasse is a remnant of the western exit. Besides the church's possessions, many prominent people owned property in Sche, including the Knights from Eltz, Pyrmont, Bassenheim, Schoneck, Girsenach, der Layen, Naunheim and Mertloch.

Two members of a Polch family --- Johannes and Theodorich -were knighted in 1263. The Burg Strasse begins at the site of their castle.

The main building in Polch is the Pfarrkirche (Church) with its twin spires and clock, located on the Marketplace opposite the twice-enlarged City Hall.

Prior to about 1790 , the small number of Jews in the area had lived under the protection of the nobility, particularly the Duke of Eltz, who lived in a castle on Burg Eltz. The Jews lived at first in the villages and hamlets around Burg Eltz --- in Wierschem and Münstermaifeld (and, possibly, in Keldung and Lasserg) and then in Mertloch. Finally, with the arrival of only settle in a village where they would be admitted by the Mayor and the townspeople.

Before we continue with the family story let us take a look at each of the villages surrounding Polch in which our ancestors lived.

The earliest known information about the town of Wierschem dates from about the year 1100 and has been gathered from ancient living quarters and remnants of Roman fortifications excavated in 1966.

During the Middle Ages Wierschem belonged to the Eltzer reigning lords, who always mentioned the town. The town priest also represented the residents. In 1372 the knight, Johann von litz, bequeathed an eternal light in memory of a relative who was slain in anger by another relative. The knight proposed that

Wierschem should obtain a Papal letter of reprieve for the killing
In 1680 twelve families lived there. By 1858 the population ose to 350 , and of these 17 were Jewish, one was Evangelical, and the remainder were Roman Catholics.

Bordering on Wierschem is the Eltzer property with the beautifully located romantic castle of the old noblemen --- a powerful fortress, bustling with towers and pinnacles above the trees. During the Middle Ages many prominent people, including priests, lords of the castle, deacons, archdeacons, lords of the tower, abbots, bishops, archbishops, knights, marshalls and probst managers came from their ranks. It is today a popular tourist site

For many years Jews lived in Wierschem and areas near the castle, paying tribute to the nobility in return for their pro tection and safety. The Marx family lived in Wierschem and the gravestones of at least two of them --- Simon Marx [Pinchas ben in 1914) and his wife, Ottilde Marx, born Benedickt [Odel bat Meir] (born in Kirchberg around 1826 and died in Münstermaifeld in 1894) --- are inscribed in Hebrew in the Mertloch cemetery

The old town of Münstermaifeld is located on a high plateau in the upper Maifeld.

Relics from the Stone Age and the Celtic culture have been found, indicating previous civilizations lived there. The Romans were excavated in Münstermaifeld in 1966 and 1967. The tower of the Münster Church was originally part of the town's fortifications

The Celts named their settlement Ambitivum, or those who ived around the mountain slopes. The Catholic clergy who lived in the monastery gave the town its present name. A few buildings containing the offices and living quarters of the clergy and a
big hall with a wine cellar still stand from the old cloister. big hall with a wine cellar still stand from the old cloister. One structure was destroyed by fire in 1914.

Münstermaifeld still has the beautiful Münster Church, which was built in 1225 and was consecrated by Archbishop Balduin in 1322

The records of the high court in the Middle Ages, which had the power over life and death, tell of the severe and cruel penalties for lawbreakers. Included are the sad disposition of 24 cases of witchcraft involving eight men and 18 women who, after a lengthy trial, were executed. Eight came from Munstermaifeld and the rest from Hatzenport, Lof, Lehmen, Mayen, Metternich, Wierschem, Kuttig, Kalt and Neuhof.

The town saw destruction several times during the past few centuries. Very little is left from the riches of the monastery,
village to C ount Heinrich von Virneburg in 1338. In 1589 it came under the rule of the high court in nearby Münstermaifeld.

There were 49 houses in Gappenach in 1830 with 260 inhabitants, among them were the family of Isaac (c.1801-1863) and Rosa Wolff levy (c. 1803-1875). Their narrow, three story house with orange structure ${ }^{\text {around front doors and edges of the cement-finished }}$ people lived in the village.

In Ochtendung, where a Jewish family Wolff lived, records date back to 963 . It is known that Julius C aesar destroyed the Usipeter and Tenkterer tribes who lived there before he crossed the Rhine River near Urmitz.

The Frankish king, Theodorich (511-553), supposedly lived there at Castellum Octinya.

Family Haas lived in Pillig, near Naunheim and Mertloch. Quee Richeza from Poland bequeathed the cloister Brauweiler on July 18 , 1051, on an estate in Puleco, which today is called Pillig.

Nearby is Castle Pyrmont, which came into the possession of the Eltz family following the death, in 1526, of the last Pyrmont knight. Later, Waldbott von Bassenheim took it over and the French destroyed the castle in 1800 . It served as a quarry until two

During World War I, Albert (Avraham) Haas of Pillig was killed in action while fighting against Russia. [The Haas family of Pillig is not related to the Has family that lived in Polch.]
as Naunheim, near Mertloch, was named for the first time in 1210 Hirsch Neuenheim. My great great grandmother, Johanna "Selma Hirsch (born Wolff), was born there in 1806 and died in Polch on February 4, 1852, although her parents --- Joseph Wolff (c. 17701837) and Maria Anna Samuel (c. 1780-1837) --- lived in Gappenach Today, 609 people live there.

Religious services were held in a Jewish home in most village and the Jews buried their dead in a cemetery on the slopes of Burg and the Jews buried their dead in a cemetery on the slopes of Burg
Eltz, outside of Wierschem. No one of the current elder generation Eltz, outside of Wierschem. No one of the current elder generatio
of Jews .-. and my mother is the oldest living Jew from the area of Jews --- and my mother is the oldest living Jew from the area large and ancient one. Dr. Heinz Kahn of Polch and I searched the muddy slopes of the mountain for this cemetery on the rainy morning of Tuesday, October 27, 1981 until we finally found, in a clearing a single gravestone, inscribed entirely in Hebrew, which neither of
us could decipher.

Back home in New York, I asked four rabbis and several other religious Jewish neighbors to study photographs I had taken of the single gravestone. Prior to taking the photographs, Dr: Kahn and I had spent quite a bit of time cleaning off the gravestone so that the Hebrew letters would be as clear as possible. Nevertheless,
because there were no spaces between the words and because because there were no spaces between the words and because some of the letters have been worn out with age (the stone must date
from before 1860), no one could translate all of the 15 lines. There was general agreement that this was a stone for a prominent Jewish woman from Polch named Tsevya or Tsiviya. However, in checking through the names of the few Jewish women from the three Jewish families which lived in Polch between 1790 and 1860 (the Hirsch, Herz and Anschel families), there is no way at this tim to identify whose gravestone this is. The reference to the Leftchizer Vorein (club) is also a mystery as no one of the Jews rom Polch who is still alive krows anything about such a group

A newer Jewish cemetery, opened around 1860 in Mertloch, replaced the older one in Burg Eltz. During the Holocaust it was vandalized. Many of the gravestones were overturned and Today it contains 118 gravestones, 76 of which had legible epitaphs in 1981. The cemetery is nicely maintained by a local caretaker from Mertloch, who relocated some of the gravestones "to make it look neater" in 1971 (and this greatly angered Sophie Hein when she visited the cemetery with me in that year and discovered the rearrangement)

Let us return now to Polch, where Michael (Levy) Hirsch settled with his wife, Adelheid, and became a dealer (handelsman) settled with his wife, Adelheid, and became a dealer (handelsman)
They had three children --- the cattle dealer Jakob (Jehudah) They had three children --- the cattle dealer Jakob (Jehudah)
Hirsch ("Loeb's Jakob') (c. 1800-1882), the shoemaker Abraham "Baer" (Tzvi) Hirsch ("Loeb's Baer"), born May 20, 1808 (death date is unknown), and Lisette Hirsch, who died at 7 p.m. on May 6, 1810 at the age of 17. AA braham Hirsch's birth certificate is on page 13 and Lisette Hirsch's death certificate is on page 12.] Jakob Hirsch married twice. His first wife, to whom he was wed on November 2, 1830 --- and the mother of their five children ---was Johana Selma Hirsch, born woilf (c. Mor isse). Tus the

> Strangely, and particularly because they are so close y related to my mother's family, the details of three of Jakob about his two daughters, Regina (born August 18, 1834) and Eva (born November 23, 1842), other than their dates of birth. Isaac Hirsch, the second of Jakob's three sons, and born in Polch on May 16, 1836, came to the United States in the 1860 s, probably to New York City where an extensive check of census records and city directories inde business at 427-1/2 Eighth A venue from about 1864 until 1866

We know for sure that Isaac Hirsch went to Richmond, Virginia. There, on January 2, 1866, he was granted a deed of trust by Henry Klaber and Louis Zeimer, who were "merchants and partners" in Henry fancy dry goods. According consisting of two stores dealing in fancy dry goods. According to the deed, on file in the Richmond Marshall Street, record room in the Court House basement at 800 East the Confederates fled the city at the end of the Civil months after Isaac Hirsch agreed to pay $\$ 5$ for the end of the Civil War. So two stores, listed on 34 handwritten pages, to sell the stock of the at 106 Main Street and $\$ 21,173.22$ at 227 Broad Street, and debts of $\$ 1,920.87$ owed to the business by 36 firms and individuals. The total value of the inventory and accounts receivable, therefore was $\$ 37,829.11$. As part of the agreement, Isaac Hirsch was to pay off Henry Klaber and Company's debts of $\$ 25,600.69$, owed to 29 individuals and businesses. Isaac Hirsch further agreed that if he should sell the merchandise for a sum greater than its retail Zeimer. So, for a payment $\$ 5$, a large sum of money in those days! Among the to earn up to $\$ 12,228.42$ in the inventory were cloaks, days! Among the stores' items listed gloves, sewing silk, butterflies, "crape," pin cushions, hoods, shaws," rack pins (various sizes) and black velvet. The itods, ...at this time, for the most part, unseasonable and unsalable, and if imposed to sale now by public auction, would not bring mor than twenty-five per cent upon their cost..."

We can therefore assume that Isaac Hirsch had enough money to upport himself and his family while selling the merchandise or waiting to dispose of it. We know, furthermore, that Isaac Hirsch Richmond at 831 East Broad, millinery and fancy goods business in at 1208 East Main Street from 1874 until 1878 , Street in 1879 . Joseph Hirsch is until 1878, and at 6 Governor a clerk in the business from 1875 to 1878. The Polch Standoram as (record keeper) indicates that Isaac's brother, Polch Standesamt Polch on August 3, 1839) went to Richmond on October 17, 1877 later returned to Polch where he died in 1901, and he is buried in the cemetery in Mertloch. One may assume that the Joseph Hirsch isted in the Richmond city directories may be Isaac's son rather than his brother because of the discrepancy in the dates.

In 1870 Isaac Hirsch wrote a letter of congratulations to his brother, Salomon Hirsch, on the birth of his son, Gustav Hirsch in the house on Kloppel Strasse in Polch on March 9, 1870. Isaa asked his brother to come to the United States where he could Thome wealthy, rather than remain in Polch and deal in cattle including and all other items dealing with lsaac Hirsch -and one or two of them were boys --- sitting on a stoop, wearing high button shoes) which used to hang in Adelheid and Klara Hirsch's house on Oster Gasse --- were burned when the Hirschs fled Polch for the United States in the late 1930s.

Mr. Meyer Greentree III, archivist of the Beth Ahabah Congregation in Richmond, has records which show that Isaac Hirsch was a dues paying member of the reform synagogue from October 1, 1876 until September 1, 1879

After 1879 no record of Isaac Hirsch has been located by anywhere. He must have left Richmond, for he is not buried in its Hebrew C emetery, nor does his business appear in later city directories members of his family were listed in that year' Isaac Hirsch nor any checked the actual census for that city in its entirety several times.

## So, the mystery is unsolved at this writing

There are three links between the Hirsch family of Polch and the Friesem family of Burgbroh1. Salomon Hirsch, my great grandfather was married to Johanna (Händel) Friesem (1836-1908). My grandfather, Hermann Hirsch ("Loeb's Hermann") (1864-1929) was married to Henriette Friesem (1866-1905) and they lived in a two-story house by Heinz-Peter and Ursula (born Weckbecker) Gerhard]. Johanna in 1981 Hirsch was Henriette Hirsch's mother-in-law as well as her cous My mother's sister, born Selma Hirsch in Polch on October 4, 1901, is the widow of Walter Friesem (1900-1970), who was also her distant cousin.

Many stories about my grandfather, Hermann Hirsch, are still told on the streets and in the taverns of Polch. "Loeb's Hermann said this...." or "Leob's Hermann did that...." were heard by me about business dealings of my cattle dealer grandfather told

My mother's brother, Dr. Moritz Hirsch, PhD., wrote his thesis Das Dreistadiengesetz Auguste Comtes und die Religion (The Triple Law and the Religion of Auguste Comtes), at the University of ologne in 1922 (volume 24, February 1922, 117 pages, $4^{\circ}$, typewritten). In 1914, Moritz Hirsch was a teacher in Münstereifel. In the 1930s he feld Polch and settled in Rio de Janeiro, where he died in 1962. Unfortunately, he did not keep in contact with his and all ffort to restablish eomunication with him il his deat of oft proved futile.

My mother, born Sibilla Hirsch in Polch on April 17, 1897 nigrated to New York in 1928 (two years after her brother, Max, and one year before her cousin, claire --- daughter of Gustav and Paula Hirsch -- with whom my mother lived in New York), where she met and married my father, Joseph Hoenig (born October 17, 1900), a tailor from Falkenau, Bohemia, on March 31, 1936. I was born on May 19, 1937 in the Bronx, New York City, and I have earned a bachelor degree in history and a masters degree, both from Queens College.
























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$\qquad$多 Reunhuntur -

Birth Certificate of My Mother, Sibilla Hirsch


Prior to the mid-19th century, most German Jews signed their names in Hebrew as they could not write in German. This letter, dated December Hebrew as they could not write in German. This letter, dated Dece
28,1828 , contains the Hebrew signature, Yaakov ben Simon, Jacob Kaufmann of Schiefbahn (1782-1857). See page 235 for his place in the family tree.

Courtesy: Klaus H.S. Schulte

168 Queens since September, 1958, and I worked as a reporter in the summers for the now-defunct Long lsland Press of the Newhouse chain. I met my wife, Doris Lovett (born October 5, 1942), at my school, where she taught French. She now teaches English as a Second Language at Seward Park High School in New York City. We have two young daughters Gail Sharon Hoenig (born May 27, 1972) and Helene Michelle Hoenig (born March 20, 1975).

The other branch of the Hirsch family in Polch, the descendants of the shoemaker, Abraham "Baer" Hirsch of Langegasse 222, did not all remain in the town. His son, Leopold (Jehudah) Hirsch (1854-1926) married Rosetta Anschel (1848-1923) on February 8, 1882, thus linking these two Polch families. A copy of their marriage certificate in German and in Hebrew, appears on pages 32 and 33, courtesy of Harry L. Simon. Leopold and Rosetta Hirsch lived on Viedel Strasse opposite Krantz's bakery, with their four children. Meier Hirsch, a son of Abraham "Baer" Hirsch and a half-brother of the aforementioned Leopold Hirsch, was born in Polch in 1838. He married Emilee "Amalie" Berghoff (born December 4 , 1833) and they lived in Kempen with their three children. Two of Meier Hirsch's grandchildren fled
to New Zealand before the Holocaust, two others escaped to England, and two others perished. One of those who perished, Dr. Walter Hirsch (born September 6, 1906), had a doctorate (PhD.) in mathematics from the University of Freiburg. Ernst Hirsch the later spelled his name Hirsh], the son of Meier Hirsch who fled to New Zealand settled in Dunedin, where he became the lay leader and teacher to the Jewish community for 40 years until his death of a heart attack on February 17, 1978, a month shy of his 74 th birthday.

Ernst Hirsh gave religious instruction to children and adults and visited the sick and elderly in the southernmost Jewish community in the world. He was secretary of the United Nations Association. in the world. He was secretary of the United Nations Association families, friends and relatives planted 495 trees in Israel in his memory. A plaque in the Dunedin synagogue reads: "Ernst Hirsh, who as lay minister from from 1939 until his death in February, 1978, led the community and gave tireless service to Judaism and Israel."
friend, Mrs. Tybe Isaacs of Dunedin, eulogized Ernst Hirsch A friend, Mrs. Tybe Isaacs of Dunedin, eulogized Ernst Hirsc itself together... He was an angel who did not fear to tread, who new ility and like him, what a wonderful world we would have."

Paul Hirsch (born August 2, 1909), Ernst's brother, is a partner in Bilham Farms, Ltd. in Mersham, Kent, England (near Ashford) His late brother, Leo Hirsch ( $1905-1974$ ) also was a partner. The 400 -acre farm provides poultry for the kosher trade and has many acres of wheat, barley and other crops.


The second child of A braham "Baer" Hirsch (the first one was Meier) and Sprinz Schuster, was Jakob Hirsch (Jehudah bar Tzvi) Sprinz Schuster Hirsch died in childbirth on August 25, 1839 and, on May 18, 1840, A braham "Baer" Hirsch, at the age of 26, married his second wife, Margareta Muller (c. 1810-1885). Besides Leopold Hirsch, they had five other --- and older --- children. Johanna
Hirsch (born January 19, 1845) married Simon Nathan in Cologne in 1874 and they lived in Bonn. [Nothing more is known about them.] Regina Hirsch (born January 12, 1843) became the second wife of the tinsmith Philipp Marx of Cologne in 1872. [Likewise, nothing more is known about them.] Martin Hirsch (born January 26, 1847) married twice and lived in Wasserdrudingen. Nothing more is known about Hermann Hirsch (born February 1, 1849), and A delheid Hirsch died in Polch on June 12, 1843 at the age of two.

The aforementioned Anschels of Polch were horsedealers and Moises Anschel came to the town from Idstein in the early 1790s. His wife, born Helene Mayer, may have been the sister of Salomon Mayer of Gondorf. In any event, Salomon's daughter, Anna Maria (c. 1790-1844) married Moises and Helene Mayer Anschel's son, Michael Anschel (c. 1787-1855). Salomon Mayer's other daughter Helena, married Isaack Herz of Polch on February 6, 1827 in Münstermaifeld and they lived in Gondorf. Their daughter, Rosetta Herz (1828-1899) married Salomon Wolff (1819-1853) of Ochtendung. Wilhelmine ("Hermine") Herz (born September 24, 1878), the granddaughter of Josef Anschel (c. 1795-1855) --- another son o Moises Anschel --- and daughter of Benjamin Anschel (1844-1912), married Jakob Herz, the grandson of Isaack Herz's brother, Jakob. War I at Metz, France on March 15, 1915 at the age of 39 and War I at Metz, France on March 15,1915 at the age of 39 and
she died 40 years later, on September 12 , 1955, in Kew Garden Hills, Queens, New York. The Anschels and Friesems of Burgbrohi are also linked by the marriage of Michael (Machool) Anschel (1829-1939) --- another of Josef Anschel's sons --- and Johanna ("Jenny") Friesem (born November 17, 1836) in Polch on June 20, 1860. Two of Josef's other sons, Meier and Nathan (died April 29, 1887), migrated to the United States in 1863 and lived in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania before moving to Ellsworth, Kansas in 1885. While Meier was a bachelor, Nathan married and his family still lives in Wichita, Kansas, where they once owned an automobile dealership

The Herzs of Polch were cattledealers like the Hirschs. Siegmund Herz's family lived on Kloppel Strasse, Jakob Herz had a house on Kirch Strasse, and Salomon Jakob Herz (1853-1908) lived house on Kirch Strasse, and Salomon Jakob Herz (1853-1908) lived was Salomon Herz, who was born in Münstermaifeld in 1750. He came to Polch in the early 1790s and lived there with his wife, Sara Binnes from Cochem on the Mosel. [The Binnes family name was changed to Hayn by Napoleon's edict of July 20, 1808. See chart on page 73.]

During my visit to Polch in November, 1981 one of the neighbors of Franciska Herz (born February 13, 1888), daughter of Salomon Jakob Herz, recalled that when some Christian children informed her of the torching of the Polch synagogue in November ("W, she told them, "Pass auf dass euere kirche nicht brennt. Holocaust, but most of the others managed to escape.

Three Jewish families lived on the Marktplatz (Marketplace) in Polch. They were the Fabers --- related to the Fabers of Mertloch --- and the Haas and Levy families, who were partners in a textile machinery and shoe business. In. addition to being
business partners, the Levy and Haas families were closely related to each other.

Isaak Levy moved from Wettwig to Gappenach in the early 1800s. He was married to Rosa Wolff of the family from Mertloch One of Isaak's sons, Bernhard Levy (1835-1906) lived in Polch Blondine Haas (born January 1, 1873) from Ruelzheim/Pfalz in 1902 Meanwhile, Simon's sister, Rosa Levy (born November 5, 1875), married Blondine Haas' brother, Max Haas (born December 23, 1873) in the same year. Simon Levy and Max Has were the business partners and both couples perished in Auschwitz. Simon and Rosa's sister, Karoline Levy (1868-1928), married Jakob Wolff (born September 2, 1863) from Mertloch. After Jakob Wolff's death, Karoline married her cousin, Simon Levy II (1868-1932) and they, too, lived in polch. The menbers of this family who were able A frica.

Ferdinand Faber (born c. 1784), son of Jakob Faber and Klara Haimann of Mertloch, died in Polch on May 11, 1866. One of Ferdinand's sons, Haimann Faber (born August 26, 1825) and his wife, Yetta Friesem (born December 29, 1833) from Burgbroh1 died of pox in Polch within 19 days of each other in late 187. was one of several links between the Fabers and the Friesems. Jakob Faber (1833-1912), another son of Ferdinand Faber, married Susanna Kaufmann from Biningen (1841-1908) and they also lived Polch. Their son, Ferdinand Faber (born October 8, 1866), was the leader of the Polch synagogue eded by his son, Benno Faber on October 16, 1930. He was succeeded by and now lives in Tel Aviv. Benno Faber's brother, Karl (born May 26 1901), later named Karl Notea, died in Israel. The Fabers owned a large seed, farm products, potatoes and work clothes business next to the Levy-Haas store

Other Jews in Polch included Leopold Haimann (1846-1913), horsedealer who lived in an alley off of Vormai Strasse, and號解 migrated to the United States

The Polch synagogue on Ostergasse was built in 1877, between the church square and Pastoren Strasse, down the street from isidor Anschel's house and two doors away from Adelheid and Klara Hirsch's house on the east side of the street

Before it was built, religious services were held in Benjamin Anschel's house on Kirch Strasse

On A ugust 15, 1868 the Mayor of Polch sent a notice to the county government in Mayen "about the formation of a Synagogue county government in Mayen about the formation of a

The Mayor wrote: "In order to get this project finished, I called into my office [yesterday] the leaders and the representatives of the local synagogue congregation. Everyone but one, who has moved away, appeared. They listened for about two hours to my proposition about its status and then they declared that they do not agree and they want to leave everything as it is The county council was not satisfied with these comments and wanted to know they reasons for rejection by the Jewish congregation.
"On August 21, 1868 the Mayor of Polch made another effort as on the 14 th of the month. The council and the representatives left my office. I had no means to hold them back and have a written explanation for it. I beg the royal state council to accept my position instead of their explanation.

The good will and sense of the congregation is missing and 1 am convinced that nothing will come of it. Because of this, the High Presidium in Koblenz accepted my efforts to convince them, and for the time being no attempts will be made to build a
synagogue in Polch:"

The synagogue, built with black stone, had a little garden with four big trees at its entrance. Above the entrance door (which has four big trees at its entrance. Above the entrance door (which Hebrew with an inscription from Psalms XCV , which reads: 'Come, let us bow and bend and kneel in the presence of the Eternal, our Maker. 56_7" [The third digit, probably a 3, has been chipped away and $\overline{\text { looks something like a } 2.5637}$ is equivalent to 1877 , while 5627 would be the year 1867.] (In Hebrew: $B^{\prime}$ Ansches Oohnihvaray Nivrechohr Lifnay Yitoch Hashaynu). This section of the old Testament is chanted by the congregation at the conclusion of the afternoon services on Sabbath eve.

The Hebrew teacher came to Polch twice a week from Andernach The teachers were Rabbi Hirsch (1909-1914), Dr. Weiss (1915-1927) and then Rabbi Stiebel. [Rabbi Dr. Wolf from Cologne received and then Rabbi Stiebel. [Rabbi Dr. Wolf from cologne received to teach religious subjects to Jewish children in Ahrweiler, Münstermaifeld, Niederzissen and Vallendar.]

In 1927 the synagogue hcld a gala 50th anniversary celebration which the rabbi fromAndernach, many Hebrew teachers, and many Jews from the entire region attended. Special services were conducted and there was dancing and dinner.

Eleven years later the synagogue was burned on the Crystal Night. The inside was destroyed, but the structure stands intact.

During my visit to Polch in November-December, 1981, I was informed by the Bürgemeister (Regional Mayor) of Maifeld in Polch Mr. Hans Baulig, that the synagague was being restored and would and friendly meetings with Mr. Baulig, the Polch two lengthy Leo Nell, owner of the Maifelder Hof guesthouse and restaurant on Lasporte Strasse, went with me into the synagogue and discussed the rebuilding plans with me. Workers were already busy rebuilding the leaking roof. I was asked by Mr. Baulig and Mr. Nell to assis them with information, pictures and other materials --- including this family tree --- which could be used to complete this project. Residents of polch with whom I spoke know about, and are keenly interested in this effort, and I am happy to be of assistance.

Three of the four Jewish families in the nearby village of Mertloch --- previously mentioned --- are closely linked to the family tree.

Jakob Faber (died in 1815) and his wife, Klara Haimann Faber (died in 1840), are the earliest known members of the Faber family. Their daughter-in-law, Veronika Jacob (c. 1798-1841) was the sister of Judit Herz of Polch. She and her husband, Ferdinand Faber (c. 1784-1866), were the in-laws of Henrietta ("Yetta") Friesem (1833-1871) of Burgbroh1. Bernhard "Baer" Faber (1793-1884), another son of Jakob Faber, was married to Ernestine (Juliana) Friesem (c. 1803-1847) from Burgbroh1. Jeanette (Jetta "Hannah") Faber, daughter of Jakob Faber, was the wife of Moyses Friesem (1796-1850) of Burgbroh1. Marx (Mordechai) Faber (c. 179-1881), Wolff (1805-1884) of Mertloch. Regina (Reichel) Faber (1818-1885) daughter of Daniel Faber (another son of Jakob Faber), was married to Salomon Wolff (1816-1892) of Mertloch. Juliana Faber (born October 6, 1881) granddaughter of Bernhard "Baer" Faber, was the wife of Moritz Minkel (born June 29, 1879) and both of them perished in the Holocaust

Jeanette (Ester) Minkel (1794-1862) was married to Benjamin Wo1ff (1785-1833) of the Ochtendung family
osa Wolff (c. 1803-1875), daughter of Josef Wolff and Maria A nna Samuel, was married to Isaak Levy (c. 1801-1863) and they lived in Gappenach. Josef and Maria Anna Wolff's son, Salomon Wolff (1816-1892), was the husband of Regina (Reichel) Faber (18181885) of Mertloch. Johanna ("Selma") Wolff, daughter of Josef and

Maria Anna Wolff, was the first wife of Jakob Hirsch of Polch.
Moses Wolff, son of Jakob Wolff (c. 1775-1851) [and Josef Wolff's brother] and Sprinz Mendel (1785-1860) married Johanna Kahn (born February 21, 1835 from Niederzissen. Helen Wolf Lederer, granddaughter of Johanna Kahn Wolff, recalls that Orthodox Jewish women. Several members of this Kahn family from Niederzissen appear on the family tree charts. Jakob Wolff, son of Moses and Johanna Wolff, was the first husband of Karoline Levy of Polch. The son-in-law and daughter-in-law of Moses and Johanna Wolff --- Emilia Kaufmann Wolff (1870-1934) and Moses Kaufmann (1865-1952) --- were sister and brother from the Kaufmann family from Schiefbahn near Krefeld.

Thekla Wolf (1905-1978), daughter of Samuel and Emilia Kaufmann Wolf of Mertloch, was the wife of Carl Daniel, born o August 12, 1896 in Kirchheim near Euskirchen, an area we will from Mertloch came to the United States prior to World War II.

## THE EUSKTRCHEN AND BURGBROHL AREAS

In the 1600 s and early 1700 s there lived in the village of Friesheim, near Euskirchen, an Andreas (from Friesheim), whose family would be known as Friesem when family names were adopte by Napoleon's edict in 1808. They were the descendants of famires' 1492 the village of Burghrohl, which is near Niederzissen and not too far from Sinzig, a much larger town.

Moses A ndreas Friesem, husband of C lara Gran, was born in Friesheim and moved to Burgbrohl in 1782, where he became a bookkeeper to the nobleman, Baron Ferdinand von Bourscheid (17661816), who owned the castle of Burgbroh1. Sieglohr, the Baron's secretary, in a manuscript dated May 10, 1797, describes the town as having 29 houses.

A ndreas Friesem (c. 1765-1846), son of Moses Andreas Friesem, who was also born in Friesheim, received a Patent from the French who was also born in Friesheim, received a Patent from the Frenc rulers in 1808 to be a cattle dealer in Burgbroh1 (see page 15)
His son, Markus (Marx/Mordechai) Friesem (1804-1889) had nine children. Among them were Henrietta ("Yetta"), the wife of Haimann Faber of Polch (both died in late 1871 of the pox); Hermann (Chaim) Friesem (1826-1900), who had ten children; Jakob Friesem ("Onkel Yankov") (1840-1916), who never married, and who, it is said, looked like the twin brother of the "Weih Bishop" (monk) of Trier (The monk apparently was an illegitimate child of a Jewish woman from Boden, a village on the Ahr River.), and Johanna (Händel) Friesem, my great grandmother, who married Hermann Hirsch of Polch. Clara

Friesem (1800-1872), daughter of Andreas Friesem, never married and lived her entire life in Burgbrohl. Ernestine (Juliana) Friesem,保

Claude Friesem (1772-1847) was Moses Andreas' other son. On of Claude's sons, A lexander Friesem (1814-1896), moved to Sinzig and a large family is descended from him. Moses Friesem, Alexander riesem's son, owned a large clothing and textile store on Ausdorfer trasse near the Markt Platz. Today this business is called the hertzinger lextil store. The Friesems were prominent Jews in Sinzig. Their synagogue, bounded by Rhein Strasse, Renngasse and ulen Strasse, has been torn down and a park is being built there. The Sinzig Jewish cemetery is extremely well-kept and is surrounded作 e the Jewish cemetery and plae wreath at the memorial the end of the cemetery path which was erected to memorialize th own's Jews who had perished in the Holocaust. Many of Sinzig's Friesems migrated to the United States beginning in the 1860 s and up to the 1.930 s . Prior to my researich, the descendants of the riesems who migrated to the United States in the 1860 s were completely unaware of the others!

Moyses Friesem (c. 1796-1850), another son of Andreas Fricsem, was the husband of Jeanette (Yetta "Hannah") Faber, ang (1828-1876) on of Moses [sometimes spelled Moyses] Friesem's nephew, C laude Friesem. Joseph and Gudula Friesem's grandson, Walter Friesem (19001970), married his distant cousin -.- and my mother's sister, Selma Hirsch of Polch.

Joseph and Gudula Friesem had six children. Their daughter, Eva Friesem (born July 5, 1867) married Jacob Stern (1866-1921) and they lived in Meinerzhagen, Westphalia. Joseph and Gudula Friesem's son, the very religious, Moses Friesem, lived first in Itena, Westphalia, where he was (1854-1925), another of Joseph and Gudula Friesem's sons, also (1854-1925), another of Joseph and Gudula Friesem's sons, also
lived in Altena. A nother daughter, Marianne Friesem (1852-1938) married A braham Levy (1855-1942 [Holocaust]) on December 8, 1880 and they resided in Hohenlimburg, Westphalia. Johanna Friesem (born May 27, 1860) was wed to Levy Lenhoff and they made their home in Plettenberg. The other child of Joseph and Gudula Friesem was A lbert Friesem (1862-1926) and he was married to Eva Hava Pütz, who perished in the concentration camp: They lived in soling children.

A nother of Moyses and Jeanette Friesem's sons was my great grandfather, Hermann (Chaim) Friesem (1826-1900). He married grandmother) and, after she died in 1867, he wed Rosa Steinber (1851-1916) from Oberbreisig. Henriette Friesem, my grandmother, married Hermann Hirsch of Polch (whose mother, Johanna Händel Friesem Hirsch, was also Henriette's cousin). As mentioned previously, Hermann and Henriette Hirsch's daughter, Selma, is the widow of Walter Friesem. She lives in an old age home in
Nahariya, Israel.

Adolf Friesem (1874-1963), son of Hermann (Chaim) Friesem and Rosa Steinberg, was hidden during World War II in the Hambur area by a local Nazi and he died in that city in 1963. His son also named Adolf, lived in the United States but I have been (1876-1919) trace him due to a lack of information. Johanna Friesem (1876-1919), daughter of Hermann Friesem and Rosa Steinberg, was shop in Burgbroh1d Berger (c. 1874-Holocaust), who had a tailor Berger taught tailoring to his Friesem's butcher shop. Leopold to my mother's brother, Max Hirsch, Hermann Berger (1904-1971) fermann Berger and Max Hirsch migrated (1951) of Polch. Both the former to Selma, Alabama (where his widow and daughter still reside) and the latter to New York

When the bishop came to Burgbrohl one day on a visit, all the Christian houses were decorgted with flags and bunting. It is said that Hermann (Chaim) Friesem put a large aim in front of is house which said, "Bin ich auch nur ein Israelite ehront of his den Bischof mit." ("Even though I am a Jew, I also honor the Bish [on his visit to Burgbrohl].")

Burghbroh1's Jews attended religious services in the Niederzissen synagogue, at 101 Haupt Strasse, which has be partially abandoned since the November, 1938 C rystal Night. Th other part has been converted to a blacksmith's shop. All the kilometers from Burgbrohl), located on Sauerbrunnen Strasse ne the foot of Rotenberg Strasse. It contains 87 gravestrasse nea three post World War II memorials, erected by Richard Berger, was born and lived in Niederzissen before the Holocaust and who is now a New York City resident, and his relatives. According to Mr erger, the Niederzissen Jewish community dated back perhaps a thousand years or more. A Memorbuch which his father kept but which was lost in the Holocaust, had as its last entry the signature of a rabbi from Amsterdam who visited Niederzissen in 1250 .

Two other Jewish families lived in Burgbroh1. They were the tinsmith Bernard Meyer and his son, Max Meyer, and Arthur Berger rthur Berger's to the Biens Arthur Berger's wife, also born Berger, came from Mayen, near Polch

Most of the Jews in Niederzissen and Burgbrohl were cattle解 rior to 1867

Schweinheim, Flamersheiw, Kirchheim and Merzbach --- near Euskirchen --- also have long Jewish histories

In 1723 government officials of Julich village detained the Jew, Manasse of Schweinheim at the request of the authorities in
Bonn, who were acting on the advice of the Dutch city of Zwolle.

The Hofrat Court, in 1738, denied an application to extradite Salomon from Schweinheim, who had difficulties meeting his bligations. There apparently also was a disagreement as to whether

Salomon's son-in-law, Hirz Josef, also seems to have been a orse dealer who was born in Schweinheim in 1773. In 1794 he sued Mathias Gross in the $C$ ommons $C$ ourt for non-payment of 6 krontalers

Salomon's grandson, Salomon (Shlomo ben Yosef) Herz of Schweinheim (1827-1911), was also a horse dealer.

In 1818 Meyer (Meir ben Jehudah) Herz (originally named Hirz Josef) (1805-1891) and Josef Heimbach were destitute

The physician, Dr. Karl Herz of the Bronx, New York, is Meyer Herz's grandson.

In the year 1750 the dealer, David Susmann, also lived in Schweinheim. His sons were the window maker, David (Dovid ben A leichem nadar ha-C ohen) Rolef (1828-1896) in neighboring Kirchheim, and the cattle dealer, David Billig, who also lived in Kirchheim, the home of three Jervish families in 1780.

Joseph (Juda Joose1) Herz, the Stomivater (iiteral translation trunk father, i.e. from whom the family branches out) of the Herz family of Schvelinein and in 1735 . 11 three villages are near each other and are today part of the city of Euskirchen.) Nothing more is known about Joseph Herz's life in Satzvey or of his ancestors because the Joseph Herz's life in Satzvey or of his nearest old Jewish cemetery located near the Satzey-Obergartzemer Strasse was destroyed during World War II. After 1945 lime was removed from a neighboring quarry and not a trace remains from the old cemetery. Also, by 1914 no more Jews lived in Satzvey

The aforementioned Joseph (Juda Joosel) Herz from Satzvey moved to Schweinheim in 1759, when he was 24 years old. In 1794 he was the only one in town who made Jewish contributions. He died in Schweln eim Herz ( $1772-1810$ ) was the horsedealer R. Jehudah, also named against Franz Koerner of Mechernich in Arensbergischen court for five reich dollars. In a similar suit over horse dealings against Franz Lambrechts of Gehn, Leib Herz sued him for four reich dollars he was involved in similar proceedings in 1798, when he sued Josef Moringen of Kommern.
Leib Herz had two sons, R. Meir --- named Meyer Herz (18051891) --- ànd R. Mardechai -.- named Gustav Herz (1803-1878), and a aughter, Eva (bster) Herz ( $1801-1881$ ), who was the wife of Isaa ster, thereby linking the Herz and Oster families of Schweinheim and nearby Flamersheim.

Gustav Herz was one of the least wealthy of Schweinheim's Jews. His son, Eduard Herz (born in 1843), was a horse dealer like his father. Eduard Herz married his cousin, Berta Herz, the daughter of Meyer Herz. Eduard and Berta Herz were the parents of twins --- Emil and Sophie Herz --- born in Flamersheim on April 14, 1883. The twins married Emma and Siegmund Salomon, sister and brother from Opladen; Isaac and Eva Metzger Salomon were cousins as well. Eduard and Berta Herz's grandchild, Herbert Herz (born September 2, 1916), Ifved with his two sons, David (Dov) (born August 2, 1948), Amnon (born November 28, 1946) and Michael (born ovember 8,19 , Israel. Herbert Bruria Becker 1972. Herbert Herz's two sisters live in in Israel: Erna Herz Herzberg (born September 13, 1913) lives in Haifa and Lotte Herz David (born April 16, 1925) is a resident of Doar na Oshrat.

Gustav Herz's son-in-law, Josef Daniel, was a butcher in Kirchheim. Leopold Daniel (1856-1917) of Kirchheim, the son of Josef (1823-1860) and Henriette Herz Daniel (1826-1887), married his cousin, Sarah Berlin (1860-1938), the daughter of Michael (1801-1897) and Gudula Daniel Berlin (1817-1900). Sarah's sister, elene Berlin (1847 Daniel (born in 1813). Leopold and Josef Daniel were brothers Leopold Daniel's son, Carl Daniel (who was born in Kirchheim in 1896) married Thekla Wolf of Mertloch, thereby Iinking these two families in this family tree

The heirs of Leib Herz included Isaac Oster (1801-1863) from Wittlich, who was married to Eva (Ester bat Jehudah) Herz, mentioned previously. Isaac Oster owned houses at Putzgasse 7 and 8 in Schweinheim, where religious services were held. In 1852 he was added to the other Schweinheim Jews who were allowed to get wood
from the forest near Flamersheim.

A nother grandchild of Meyer Herz also married into the Hirsch faully of Polch. Paula Simon (1876-1970), one of the two daughter of Martin (1837-1928) and Regina Herz Simon (1842-1933) of Berrendorf, married Gustav Hirsch (1870-1955), a brother of the aforementioned Hermann Hirsch

Salomon Simon (born May 6, 1871), a son of Martin and Regina Herz Simon, married his cousin, Rosa Herz (born May 18, 1877), a daughter of Eduard and Berta Herz. Both Salomon and Rosa Herz Simon were murdered by the Nazis in Auschwitz

Karl Simon, another son of Martin and Regina Herz Simon, married Selma Salomon on the same day as his parents' golden wedding anniversary in 1920. Martin and Regina Simon's other son, Leo, died in World War I combat in August, 1914, after being hit in the head by a bullet

Hilde Sperber (born September 3, 1907), granddaughter of Salomon (1841-1872) and Billa Roer Herz (born in 1840) [Billa Roer Herz later married Hermann Weber], and daughter of Philip and Rosa Herz Sperber, married her second cousin, Ernst Meyer (bor
December 13, 1911), grandson of Eduard and Berta Herz and son of December 13, 1911), grandson of Eduard and Berta Herz and son o
Daniel and Pauline ("Lina") Herz Meyer (1881-Holocaust). Ernst and Hilde were divorced while living in China during World War II. She later married Curt Leveson and they live in Southfield, Michigan. Ernst Meyer married twice more and died in California on May 6, 1968

The Horn and Marx families moved to Schweinheim in 1820. It is believed that the last members of the Horn family died around 1920, but Jakob Marx still lived in Schweinhcim in 1936.

The hard-to-find Schweinheim Jewish cemetery is located off the road on the left side, next to a house, following a sharp right turn beyond Schweinheim on the way to Queckenberg. There are 14 gravestones in two neat rows.

Two Jews from Flamersheim, Jacob Wallich and Wolff Judt, in 1659 paid an annual tribute of two goldguldens. Wolff's only son, Josef, was married. in 1670 in Euskirchen, where he worked as a Torah teacher. Wolff himself was last named in the records in 1668 together with Mr. Süssman, who also settled in Flamersheim.

From 1699 until 1729 Salomon was a small merchant in Flamersheim. Mencken Wolff (1699-1744) seemed to be the first leader of the Jewish congregation. In 1731 he shared the leadership with his son, Wolff Mencken (1719-1771).

In 1731 Mencken Cain and his sons, Michael Mencken (1729-1784) and Voes Mencken --- who later lived in Niederdrees and Kuchenheim settled in Flamersheim. Michaels grandson, Jo 1820 . were well-to-do businesspeople in Flamersheim around 1820

Abraham Wolff was listed in Flamersheim for the first time in 1769. In 1785 he was poor and in need. Abraham's great granddaughter was the wife of the businessman, Nathan Ulmer, in Kirchheim (1870). Their grandchildren still had a wholesale and retail cattle business in Kirchheim in 1938.

Heymann Israel lived in Flamersheim in 1790, the same time as the aforementioned A braham Wolff. In 1808 Heymann Israel was a teacher in the nearby town of Rheinbach. His only daughter was the wife, in 1810, of the textile salesman, Jakob Meyer of Kirchheim (R. Meir), who lived to be 101 years old

The Jews of Flamersheim and neighboring Kirchheim combined their religious services in the 18 th century. The teaching and vicinity of the Flame home of the Wendel family, located in the in 1813.

Flamersheim's first known teacher and preacher was Israel Beer (1719). It is said he pursued his teaching and preaching without doing anything else.

The Jews of the nearby town of Schweinheim participated in Flamersheim's religious services until 1874 as the teaching and Flamersheim's religious services until 1874
prayer room was adequate for both groups

The synagogue at Valdergasse 2a (next to Emil Herz's house at the corner --- "Geh in die Gass") was built in 1876 and dedicated in 1878. The Flamersheim synagogue had 60 seats and cost about 7,500 marks to build. In November, 1938 the local Nazi S.S gestapo insisted on having it demolished and only the foundation remains below a garden behind the former home of Emil Herz

The congregation charged membership dues of six talern in 1850, a sum arrived at at a membership meeting. In 1856 Lazarus Ulmer lost a court case in Rheinbach which challenged the dues

In 1877 some members of the original congregation in Flamersheim split away from the Jewish congregation in Schweinheim. In 1886 the congregation in Kuchenheim also wanted to break away from Schweinheim's and in 1878 the congregation in Kirchheim also wanted to break away.

Jacob Weiss, Lazarus Ulmer, David Rolef, Abraham Julich and Leon Appel signed a petition asking the courts to declare Kirchheim's Jews to be independent of Flamersheim. They claimed that as far back as people could remember there had always been a Jewish cemetery in their town. The court rejected the petition,
however, because the Kirchheim congregation was too weak financially to be independent. In 1883 the Kirchheim congregation's petition to have a separate school was also rejected. The Oberpräsidium
(higher court) in Koblenz proposed that the Flamersheim and Kirchhei Kirchheim, Grosshild remain together and ali the Jewish children of Kircheim, Grossbüllesheim and Kuchenheim should receive their education in Flamersheim. Beginning in 1899 the children from The only Jewish and Kuchenheim attended the Euskirchen Jewish school. The only Jewish school in Flamersheim was closed in 1907.

From 1852 to 1918 the Flamersheim congregation belonged to the conmunity synagogues of Kreis (County) Rheinbach as a special placed in charge, whose expenses were a court-appointed person wa members. In 1854 the Flamersheim Jews had one of the paid by the ongregations in Kreis Rheinbach, but by 1889 it he weakest s the synagogues in Meckenheim and Münstereifel. More than income persons belonged to the Flamersheim congregation in the years 1871-75. hey had to make up the expenses from twelve Jewish citizens in lamersheim and Kirchheim. None of the Jews in the villages of to the Flamersheimerastenholz were financially able to pay dues

Markus Oster, the synagogue's president, was the first Jew to be a member of Flamersheim's town council (1919). Other prominent Jews in the Flamersheim area were Dr. Moritz Herz and Dr. Gustav Wendel, veterinarians; Alfred Oster, the lawyer and notary who died in Israel, and Dr. Ernst Weiss, Dr. Sally Weiss and Dr. Siegfred Weiss (from Kirchheim and Flamersheim), physicians.

Three Flamersheim Jews fell in the wars for Germany and their names appear on a memorial (with a large Christian cross) on the church wall in the Markt. They are Michael Daniel (Austro-Prussia

Michael Wendel was a prominent Jewish businessman in the 19 century. In 1857 he belonged to the group that was entitled to get wood from the forest

Isidor Oster, the cattledealer, had a very extensive clientele as far away as Saxony in 1900. He bought the cattle in Bavaria, Württemburg and the Rhine Pfalz. He was later killed by the Nazis David Daniel, the father of the aforementioned Leo Daniel, also a cattledealer, was the owner of a two-story residence and a storage place with a stable for horses and cows. A round 1920 he established a meat packing house, Godesberg Fleischwarenfabrik. This undertaking large food distributors --. Karstadt and Tietz department store until 1935. Josef Danie1, unmarried, was killed by the Nazis at Sobibor on May 21, 1943.

Those Flamersheim Jews who did not leave the country during the Nazi period were brought to a place near the town of Zulpich where they were forced to labor. From this group, six men, fifteen women and children were brought to their deaths in Auschwitz.

I found 26 gravesites in the Jewish cemetery "Im obersten Dreifeldchen" --- "a little acreage" --- on my visit there in frober, 198. firchheim desecrated in 1928

The last Jew to be buried in the Flamersheim cemetery was Gustav Oster, who died in 1939. Under the Nazi edicts, Jews could no longer drive vehicles and Gentiles were not permitted to associat with Jews. Nevertheless, a non-Jew, Franz Scheueren of Flamersheim, took the body to the cemetery. Gustav Oster's two children, Richard Oster and Else Oster Nathan Salomon, live in the United States [ Sioux City, Iowa and she in

Dr. Hugo Oster, a son of Meyer and Johanna Sommer Oster, who practiced medicine in Euskirchen, took special care of the poor in that city. He was the last Jew to be deported from Euskirchen by the Nazis.

The Jew, Callman, lived in Kirchheim from 1719 until 1750. His son, Liffmann, lived in Bonn after his marriage in 1757, but moved to Kuchenheim in 1764. At the time Callman lived in Kirchheim, the Jew, Hirz, also lived there. In 1729 they paid tribute of 2.64 ldguldens and they were waiting to receive letters of recommendation which had been promised to them.

Hirz's daughter, Gutgen, had a small business in 1803 in the houses at Lindenburg Strasse 153. Around 1780 there were three
Jewish families in Kirchheim: the textile businessman, Jakob Meyer in Oberkastenholz; the butcher, Arent Wolff, and the windowmaker, David Rolef.

In the entire Flamersheim region the Jews from Kirchheim wer he leaders until 1848. This led to the election, in 1853, of Adan Josef Wolff from Kirchheim to be the president of the synagogue coser Woly of Flamersheim.

The congregation reached its peak membership of 48 in 1869 Belonging to the community were the Daniel, Julich, Kahn, Rolef Ulmer, Weiss and Wolff families. Thereafter, the weight of the Jewish influence in the area shifted to Flamersheim.

Only once more, in 1883, with Albert Weiss, did a Kirchheim Jew lead the county synagogue at Rheinbach.

Of the Kirchheim Jews, the four sons of Leopold Daniel Jakob, Carl, Max and Josef --- and Gustav Rolef participated i World War I. Gustav Rolef fell in France in 1918. The brothers Kirchheim until 1935 phich a large cattle dealership in each week to be slaughtered in the big marken five and six oxen each week to be slaughtered in the big market in Bonn. After in Flemington, New Jersey. Since his retirement arge cattle busines has been operated by his three sons, Heinz (Henry), Gusines (Jerry) and Fred Daniel, the latter having been born in New Jersey in 1943.

Fifteen Jews still lived in Kirchheim in 1932.. Max and Josef Daniel emigrated to New York. Hugo Rolef, who married Erna Friesem from Burgbrohl, went to C apetown, South Africa, where he died in 1960. Erna Friesem Rolef's sister, Alma Friesen, married Ludwi.g Julius and Kurt Weiss escaped to Israel where he died in June, 1980 sisters and the three Ulmer sisters were taken by the Daniel 1942 to a Judenhaus --- Jewish home --- in the village of Sinzenich and from there they were deported.

The Jewish cemetery in Oberkastenholz was already registered in 1828. Next to the cemetery there was a large pond belonging to a Mr. von Vincke, owner of a castle at Flamersheim. In 1907 the cemetery was closed because it was filled up. It was desecrated twice --- in 1928 and again in 1940. Today it consists of a single row of seven gravestones of Kirchheim's Jews, four of the stones
written completely in Hebrew.

Two Jewish families lived in the village of Merzbach in the Surst area since about 1771. They were Samuel Marx, a small Bavaria Mr Darmstad, and Michael Wolff rom Augsburg, the Stanmuater of the Metzger family which settled in the county of Rheinbach after 1854.

In 1820 , the cattledealer, Josef Daniel from Gelsdorf, moved to Merzbach. He was the son of Daniel Berlin (Daniel Joosel) and Breile Salm. The Daniel families of Flamersheim, Kirchheim and Ersdorf are descended from them.

In 1840, Josef Sommer from Kuchenheim married a member of the Metzger family in Merzbach. From him are descended the Somner family in Rheinbach and Wesseling, who were well-to-do business people in real estate and meat handing. Johanna Sommer, born Kuchenheim, married Meyer Oster, the son of Isaak and Eva (Ester) Herz Oster of Schweinheim

Eighteen Jews still lived in Merzbach in 1871, but they left the village soon thereafter.

So, this concludes the story of a small number of Jewish families from the countryside in the lower Rhineland, the Eifel and the Polc area near Mayen. In these pages we have seen how, through a serie, of marriages, the families were related to each other and how they tayed together in order to survive as a minority inater society which, for many centuries, openly

## CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

Having lived through the experience of constant discrimination forced expulsions, restrictions placed on their ability to get an education and to learn certain trades, and having to pay exorbitant last, the nobility in return for protection which did not always last, these Jewish families realized that the only route to survival was to stick together, practice their religion faithfully and to
maintain their traditions.

Thus we find that all of the members of our family who were born and raised in Germany have great knowledge of their ancestors (thus making the gathering of information for this book much easier) Hardly anyone in the family in Europe prior to the post World War II era married a non-Jew, for this was considered a great sin. The families of those who did marry a non-Jew usually would hold a funeral service and then sit Shiva (mourning) for that.person, who

There are a great many instances of cousins marrying. Sometimes a brother and sister of one family would marry a sister and brother a brother and sister of one family would marry a sister and brother the same. or neighboring villages, there would be many marriages between them, for there were few Jewish mates to be found in th countryside.

A11 of these tendencies are found in our family tree.
What about the future? Will we once again face discrimination forced expulsions and restrictions? Can we survive as a people in Israel - our nation --- and elsewhere around the world?

Only time will tell and, hopefully, we will all learn to be alert to combat all forms of anti-Semitism.

Can we remain united as one family even though we are drifting further apart because we are now dispersed in the United States, Canada, South America, Europe, South Africa, New Zealand and Israel?

The answer is that only all of us together --- with a determination to continue and to update this family tree and to determination to continue and to update this family tree and to It is up to all of us to do our share

If all of these goals are accomplished, then my nearly three years of a labor of love will have been worth it

MAPS DF ANCESTRAL CITIES AND TOMS




## JEWISH CENTIERIES

Location: In the middle of farmland, several hundred feet off a dirt road located about one block east of highway 51 and several blocks south of the Flanersheim-Kirchhein street, in Kirchheim (to the east of Flamershein).
Diagram of Cemetery


ROW A (from gate) :

1. Frau Leopold Oster, born Henrietta Schrein, from Klotten (near

Cochenn, Oct. $14,1842-\ldots . . . . . . .$. .... from I pplendorf, 1819-1896
2. Leopold Daniel, Jehudah ban Josef, from Ipplendorf, 1819-1896.
3. (Partial stone, upside down, in Hebrew) Wife of ....... Volff.
4. No name
5. Witwe Lazarus Ulmer, born Sibilla Wblf, from Kirchheim, 1820-.
6. Meyer Oster, Abinu Mein bar Yitzchak, Aug.24, 1840-June 6, 1912; Johanna Oster, born Sorner, Chanah bat Jechiel, from Kuchenheim,
Oct. 11, 1841-March 21, 1913 (Frau Meyer Oster)
7. Jacob Daniel, Jakob har Menachem, 1883-1917
8. Louis Cleffman, from Rheder, 1844-1932;
. Louis Cleffman, trom Rheder, 1844-1932.
. Leopold Daniel, from Merzbach, Jehudah bar Josef Tzvi, June 17, 1856-Dec. 6, 1917.
10. No name
11. Michael Daniel, Menachem bar Jehudah, Feb. 13, 1847-Aug. 2, 1918

Helene Ferlin, from Meckenheim, April 29, 1851-Oct. 30, 1920.
Albert Veiss, from Kirchheim, Ahron ben Jehoshue, April 20, $1851-$
April 20, 1927
3. Witwe Benjanin Rolef, born Ester Natan, from Kerpenich, 1825-1921.
14. No name
16. Henriette Wendel, died 1918
17. Joseph Herz, our father, Josef bar (Uehudah), April 1, 1885June 4, 1927.
18. Frau Leopold Herz, born Minna Heymann, Michel bat Ha-Chaver Moshe. March 5, 1848-Sept. 4, 1927.
19. (Upside down, in Hebrew) Vife of Benyamin Wblff of Flamersheim 20. Max Herz, Oct. 2, 1874-Feb. 21, 1931.
21. Frau Jakob Kahn, born Lina Roer, April 25, 1869-April 1, 1931. 23. No name

ROW B (from rear of cemetery) :

1. Bertha Oster, Aug. 11, 1873-May 1, 1891.
2. Frau Leopold Daniel, born Veronika Vendel, 1813-
3. Michael Wendel, 1806 - 1868 ; plus nine, hard-to-read lines in
Hebrew.

There were some gravestones at the rear of the cemetery which were face down and not in place, so I could not read them. They may include the following gravestones, listed in Mr. Schulte's book pages $288-289$, which I did not find:

Gustav Oster, 1879-1939 --- Gatte, Vater --- (Scheinsarkophag)
(perhaps B-4)
Nathan Ulmer, 1859-1933.
( ebrew) Ha-Ishah...bath Menachem, Eschet (wife of)... (Perhaps A-3 on A-19)
(Hebrew) Reststuck, Renjamin Joel, pale mi-shevah.
(Hebrew) Reststuck, Eschet Kh. Wblff Jizchak oder Jakob He may be
referring to gravestone A-3 or A-19).
The cemetery was rebuilt in 1969-70.

## Kirchheim

Location: Near the Flamersheim cemetery, on an east-west sic. street, between the dirt road and highway 51, one block south of the Flamersheim-Kirchheim street, in Kirchheim.
Diagram of Cemetery:


ONE ROW OF SEVEN GRAVES, (from gate) :

1. Lazamus Ulmer, Eliezar bar Moshe, June 14, 1829-June 21, 1907. 2. Frau Jakob Weiss, born Ester Salomon, died 1896
2. (Hebrew) Paruch, son of David Kohen, died 1858.
3. Gebrew) Terez bat Rabbi Meir from Kirchheim, died 1856.
4. (Gebrew) The old Mr. David, son of Abraham from Kirchheim
5. (Hebrew) The old Mr. David, son o
6. Hebrew) David Rolef, 1828-1896.
7. Adam Josef Wblff, Moritz (or Merez) Dovid bar Abraham, 1809April 21, 1881, Hier Ruht bis zur Auf Enstehung.

Mertloch
Location: On the road from Mertloch to Naunheim, south of Mertloch, on the east side of the road

Diagran of Cemetery:


All rows are listed from the gravestone closest to the entrance gate. ROW A:
. LÖuis Stern, born in Meckenheim, Jan. 8, 1849-Nov. 12, 1932-Polch
2. No name
. Karoline Faber, born Michel, Gilla bat Moshe, 1843-1931.
4. No name
5. No name (doublestone)
6. No name
8. Hilde Herz aus Polch, 1928-1929.
9. Hermann Hirsch, aus Polch, Tzvi bar Shlomo, Oct. 1, 1864-Feb. 14, 1929.
10. Ruth Wblf aus Mertloch, Sept. 5, 1921-Sept. 24, 1927.

ROW B:

1. Regine Dewald, born Moses, Rache

March ll, 1937 (Münstermaifeld) . Yaakov, July 1876-Aug. 1936.
3. No name
4. No name an 1967 Sophie Hein identified this lange gravestone as being Enilia Wblff's)
6. Kȧroline Diewald, Fraylich or Fagela bat Mondechai, Aug. 24, 1852 Noy. 3, 1934.
May 25, 1851-April 10, 1934
8. No name
9. No name
ROW
Friedrich Willhelm Anschel, Yitzchak bar Moshe, husband of
Auguste born Oppenheimer, March 22, 1850-Jan. 21, 1902-Polch.
2. Adolf Minkel, aus Mertloch, Y itzchak bar Naftali, S ept. 3, 1883-
March 19, 1901.
3. No name
3. No name
4. Moritz Hirsch, au Polch, Moshe bar Yehudah, Aug. 4, 1888-June 17,
1900.
5. Jettchen
6. No name
6. N name 7. Hebrew) Eliahu ben Menachem, died on the first day of Shavuoth,
Hebrew) Eliahu ben Menach
a Friday, in 5659 (1899)
8. Mathilde Marx, Pillig (very difficult to read)
9. (Hebrew) Yaakov bar Moshe, died 19 Nissan (Passover) 5658 (1898).
10. Veronika Levy, born Simon, aus Gappenach.
$\frac{\text { ROW } D^{-}}{\text {1. No }}$
No name (very difficult to read)
2. Moses Faber, aus Mertloch, Moshe bar Y isoscher, died Feb. 18, 1908
3. Salomon Jakob Herz, aus Polch, Yaakov bar Yaakov, died April 7 ,
1908, 56 years old
4. No name
5. Sussana Faber, born Kaufman, bat Chanim, April 8, 1841 (Binningen) -
Jan. 26, 1908 (Polch)
6. Regina Marx, borm Roos, wife of Lazarus Marx, S ept. 30, 1827-
Nov. 13, 1906 .
(Hebrew) Naftali bar Chaim, from Pillig, died 26 Tishre 5666 (1906)
8. Henriette Hirsch, born Friesem, aus Polch, Y etsche bat Chaim,
Nov. 7, 1866-Aug. 11, 1905.
9. Lazarus Marx, June 21, 1825-Dec. 12, 1907
10. Lazarus Marx, June 21, 1825-Dec. 12, 1907. 18 (184de Diewald, born Freedberg, Nov. 18, 1842. 17, 1905.
$\frac{\text { ROW E: }}{\text { 1. NO name }}$

1. No name
2. No name
3. No name
4. No name
5. No name
6. No name
7. No name 5. Joseph Hirsch, Dolch, Y osef bar Shlomo, died 1908, age 40
8. David Krechel, David bar Shlomo, Oct. 15, 1834-Mar. 20, 1911.
9. Frau Jakob Krechel, born Fanie S chiffman, died July 18, 1910 ,
68 years old.
10. (Hebrew) Yaakov bar Shlomo, borm 6 Nissan 5593 (1833) in Polch,
a very righteous and important person.
11. Fenjamin Anschel, Mondechai bar Moshe, July 11, 1844-Nov. 25,1912.
12. No name
13. Auguste Anschel, bom Oppenheimer, Gitel batre Yehudah, Feb
Auguste Anschel, borm
15 , 1840 -Aug. 24,1916 .

ROW F:

1. No name
2. No name
3. No name
4. No name
5. No name
6. No name
7. No name
8. No name
9. David Dewald, July 10, 1845-Dec. 18, 1922
10. Samuel Dewald, Shmuel bar Yitzchak, Feb. 12, 1861-S ept. 26, 1925
11. No name
12. Simon Marx, Münstermaifeld, Alexander bar Meir, Aug. 31, 1898-

Apr. 24, 1925 (He fell off of a horse and was kicked by it.)
ROW G:

1. (Hebrew) Pinchas ben Kolonymus, died 5674 (191.41. 6 imon Marx, born about 1820, died November 1, 1914.)
2. No name
3. No name
4. Rudolf Bender, Y ehudah bar ......., March 23, 1859 (Münstemaifeld) Nov. 29, 1923
5. Berthold Levy, Pinchas bar Simon, Aug. 8, 1909-Nov. 5, 1923.
6. Joseph Faber, Y osef bar Mondechai, Nov. 13, 1842-S ept. 27, 1923, Mertioch.
7. Frau Rosetta Hirsch, born Anschel in Polch, Eschet Chayil, Reedish bat Michel, May 8 , 1848 (Polch) -April 10, 1923 (Polch)
8. Regina Anschel, Ruth bat Michel, Aug. 12, 1851-May 4, 1918, Polch
9. Frau Sara Kaufman, born Marx, Oct. 12, 1866-Feb. 12, 1920.
10. No name
11. Hermann Faber, Mertloch, Chaim bar Yisoscher, died June 23, 1924, age 84 .
ROWH:
12. No name
13. No name
14. Jakob Herz, aus Polch, Yaakov ben Naftali Herz, Feb. 19, 1876-
15. Vanni Gärtner, Vani bat Dovid, March 16, 1855 (Brohl)-April 2,
16. Vanni Gärtner, Vani bat Dovid, March 16, 1855 (Brohl)-April 2,
1917 (Pillig). (Not married)
17. No name. In my visits to the cemetery iri 1967, 1969 and 1971, this gravestone had a plaque: Hermann Henz, aus Polch, Naftali ben Y aakov, Oct. 19, 1852-Nov. 10, 1.917.)
18. No name
19. (Hebrew) : Shlomo ben Yisoscher, died 7 Av (Tisha B'Av) 5678 (1918) Golomon Faber)
20. No name (very difficult to read)
21. No name
22. No name (very difficult to read)

ROWI:

1. Philip Vohs, Natan ban Eliezar, Oct. 20, 1820-S ept. 7, 1895.
2. Pabetta Kaufman, born Grunwald, Oct. 26, ${ }^{1818-\mathrm{Feb} .3 \text {, } 1895 .}$
3. Marjanne Minkel, born Heimann in Rassenheim, 1804-Aug. 11, 1896Mertloch.
4. Johanna hblf, born Seligmann
5. Fraulein Gertrud Faber, Gutsheh bat Gedilah, died March 21, 1899, age 83.
6. Ottilde Marx, borm Eenedickt, Odel bat Meir, wife of Pinchas ben Kolonymus $\delta$ imon Mark), died Aug. 14, 1894, age 65. (Born about 1826 in Kirchberg.)
7. Hebrew) Y isoscher ben Y aakov (Eernhard Faber, son of Jakob Faber)
8. Impossible to read (In 1971 this gravestone was deciphered as Joseph Wblff.)
9. Ester Faber, born Wblff, died May 7, 1884, age 79.
10. Jakob Hirsch, Yehudah ben Tzvi, Aug. 25, 1839-Jan. 27, 1889.
11. (Hebrew) Chaya bat

ROW J:

2. Maria or Sara Kaufman (very difficult to read)
3. Marx Faber, Mordechai bar Yaakov, died Aug. 10 , 1881 or 1886 ,

Marx Faber, Mordechai bar Y aakov, died Aug. 10, 1881 or 18
87 yeans old.
4. Very difficult
5. Regina Wilf, born Faber, Reechel bat Gedilah, died Dec. 30, 1885 ,
5. Regina Wblf, born Faber, Reechel bat Gedilah, died Dec. 30, 1885 , 67 yeans old.
6. Marianne Lippman, wife of Jakob Kirchberger
(At one point the date seemed to be 1884. .
7. Salomon Faber, Mertloch, Salomon bar Y isoscher, 1834-1891
8. Rosetta Levy, Rebecca bat
9. Herr M. Dewald, Feb. 12, 1814-May 3, 1881.
10. Regina Marx, born Adler, died in Pillig. (1881)
11. Frau Henrietta Fender, Feb. 7, 1797-March ..., 1874.

## ROWK.

1. Regina Hemnann, born kolf,
2. Regina Hermann, born Vblf, .....
3. Sara pender, unsere selig mutter
4. No name an previous visits, this gravestone was for Hermann Minkel, aus Mertloch, died 1884.)
5. (Hebrew) Mindel bat Eliokum (a Cohen), died Cheshvan 5637 (1877)
6. (Hebrew) Impossible to read.
7. Impossible to read
8. Mina Vohs, born Faber, died Jan. 20, 1898, 76 years old. (Polch Standesamt records indicate her age as 75 .
9. (Behind a tree) Louise Haas, born Levy, ....186.... (possibly a

Haas from Pillig.)
10. Joseph Hirsch, Yosef ben Yehudah, March 8, 1839-1901.
11. Fernhand Marx

Many of the gravestones were reamanged by the caretaker in 1971.)
Location: In Niederzissen, on Sauerbrunnen Street, beyond the intersection at the beginning of Rotenberg Street.
Diagram of Cemetery:

tonter of Tolin
SAUERBRUNNEN STR

I visited this cemetery on a cold and rainy day in October, 1981. Because of the inclement weather and darkness (many tall trees overhang the cemetery, blocking out sunlight), many of the gravestones inscribed in Hebrew have not been translated.

All gravestones are listed in onder from the entrance.
Row A: (Febrew) ....... bath Natan.
2. Hebrew) Chaim bar Moshe, died n.i.c.h. Adar $t$ r ss.
3. Jakob Fröhling, from Wehr, Naftali bar Eliezan Has.
4. Clara Friesem, born Gottschalk, Burgbrohl, Klaire bath Eliakim ha-Cohen, died May 12, 1873
5. Clara Friesen, from Burgbrohl, Kelche bath Asher, Fetulah
died May 13,1872 .
( $e$ brew)
Gutsheh Dath Moshe, died 13 Marcheschwan t.r.l.s.
7. Moses Gottschalk, Moshe bar Jakob, born Aug. 20, 1837.
8. Very hard to read
9. Illegible
10. ( e brew)
11. (Hebrew)
12. (iebrew)
13. (Iebrew)
14. (lebrew)
15. (Hebrew)
16. No name
7. Frau Leopold Berger, aus Aurgbrohl, Chanah bat Chaim Nov. 12, 1876-Nov. 2, 1919.
18. Gravestone has sunk into the ground
19. No name
20. No name
21. (Hebrew
22. (Hebrew)
23. Hebrew)
24. Cannot be read; only part of the stone remains
25. Moses Fröhling, Moshe bar Yitzchak, March 23, 1835-Sept. 9, 1922
26. Fertha Fröhling, born Stormeln, in Mayendorf, Faila bat Naftali

Feb. 26, 1834-Nov. 7, 1916 (Wehr)
27. Tekla Frohl ing, born Issak zu Schweich, Mart bat Mordechai,
Nov. 4, 1870-S ept. 14, 1917 .

ROW B:
ROW B:

1. Hebrew)
2. Difficult to read
3. Sara Moses.
4. Illegible
5. Ehefrau Moses Gottschalk (伍fe of Moses Gottschalk, Regina Faber)

1839-1883.
6. Alexander Berger, Alexander bar Avraham, Jan. 20, 1815-Feb. 6, 1873.
7. Asher Avraham Friesem (Andreas Friesem, who died in 1846)
8. Illegible
9. Hebrew)
10. (Hebrew) Mordechai ban Avraham Asher Marx Friesem).
11. Hebrew, under a tree)
12. Jakob Berger, aus Niederzissen, March 2, 18...-............ 1914
13.
14.
(Hebrew
1ew
15. Isaak Berger
16. Philipp Berger, died Sept. 23, 1926
17. No name
18. Karoline Berger, born Moses, born April 18, 1830
19. Adolf Perger.
20. (stone is smashed) Helene Günther, Jan. 15, 1854-April 5, 1926.
21. Frau Hermann Friesem, Ester, born Marx, Ester bat Menashem, Aug.

24, 1850-Jan. 1, 1932
22. Hermn. Hermann Friesem, aus Bungbrohl, Chaim bar Mardochai,

March 1 , 1843-Eeb. 21, 1912, 25 Adar 5672.
. Wilhelmine Mayer, born Almeyer, Nov. 12, 1856-Nov. 16, 1936 ; Bernard M
25. No name (doublestone)
26. Sali Kahn, Niederzissen, May 12, 1911-March 19, 19.
$\frac{\text { ROW C: }}{\text { 1. Post }}$
Pōst Wbrld War II Memorial to Josef Kahn, Max Kahn, Mina Kahn, Lina Kahn, Y etta Abraham, Leo Abraham and Ruth Abraham, all of whom perished in the Holocaust
3. Fanni Lazarus, born Winter.

ROWD:
Fosilla Kahn, 2 Tishre 1827-March 5, 1911, from Niederzissen; Simon Kahn, June 20, 1821-July 5, 1911, Niederzissen
2. Gravestone has been split in half by a tree; in Hebrew.
3. Frau Folina Kaufmann, born 1832, died Jan. 22, 1892
. Hebrew) Ruth bat Yosef
6. No inscription
7. (Hebrew)
8. No name
9. (Hebrew)
10. Yetta Berger
11. Hebrew)
12. No inscription
13. Frau Johanna Fähr, Niederzissen, Jan. 30, 1840-July $8,1915$.
14. Henriette Kempenich, born B'är, Sept. 18, 1867-March 17, 1939.
15. No name
16. Only the bottom of this stone remains.
17. Gravestone has been knocked over and cannot be read.
19. A doublestone, but only one side has an inscription Eheleute . Mrr. and Mrs.)
Leopold Kahn, Oberzissen, Jan. 20, 1870-Oct. 31, 1930. (other side is empty)
ROW E:
1.- (Febrew) Moshe bar Avraham Asher Moses Friesem: c. 1796Aug. 15, 1850).
2. (Hebrew)
4. Leopold Eggener, born in 1821 or 1831. Sara Eggener, born Lampert, Niederzissen, bom Jan. 19,

ROW F :
I. (Hebrew)

1. (Hebrew)
. (Hebrew)
2. Abraham Eggener, died March 7, 1870
3. Johanna Eggener, born Falk, born .........12, .......
4. Amalie Eggener, born Jonas, June 21, 187.2-Feb. 11, 1932 ;
5. Amalie Eggener, born Jonas, June 21

Gravestone is broken
8. Post Wbrld War II Memorial to Samson Kahn, Nov. 2, 1864-June 6 1942.
9. Eve Kahn, born May 12, 1888.
10. Karoline Gottschalk, bom Mav 12, 1856.
11. Schweiz Hanna Eerger, born Kahn, born May 31, 1907
12. Geschwister Fritz, born Feb. 27, 1902.
14. Post Vbrld har II Memorial erected by Rosa and Richand (Ferger) : Gustav, born Oct. 3, 1905. [Gustav Kahn] Gustav, born Oct. 3 , 1905 .
his wife, Rosa, born Lehmann fell 1933-1945
[all Kahn children]

ROW G
Karl Perger, born Jan. 14, 1871
Wilhelmina Berger Stern), born March 29, 187
Johanna Berger (Kahn), born May 31, 1907
Irmgard Brunell (Berger), born April 30, 1904
Regina Simon (B erger), borm Sept. 27, 1908
….. Simon, bom Feb. 28, 1904
Julius Rerger, born Sept. 22, 1905
Paula Perger (Rose), March 13 ,
Heinz Eerger, born June 5,1935
Ida Wlf (B erger), born April 10, 1910
Ida holf (B erger), bom April 10, 1910
Ellen Wblf, born July 31, 1935
Lina - Richand
(The above Post Wbrld har II Memorial was erected by Mrs. Caroline Leven (borm Berger) and Richand Berger, now of New York City.)

## Schweinheim

Location: On the left side, off the road from Schweinheim to Queckenberg, beyond the tow of Schweinheim; next to a house which is just beyond a sharp right turn.


TO SCHWEENHEIM
ROW A: (from the right, facing into the cemetery from the entrance) 1. Frau Josef Daniel, bom Henriette Herz, Yette bath Mondechai, March 23, 1826-April 2, 1887
(1890)
3. Meyer Herz, of Schweinheim, Meir bar Jehudah, April 8, 1805-
4. Frau Meier 1891.
4. Frau Meier Herz, born Jette Michel (from Tetz/Julich), Yette
5. Frath Naftali, 1809-1893

Karolina Friesem, born Herz, Geula bath Meir, Eschet (wife of) Chaim ben Moshe (of E ungbrohl), May 20, 1838-May 7, 1867.
6. Witwe I saak Oster, born Eva Herz, Ester bat Jehudah, March 7, 1801Hermann Herz, Naftali bar Meir, April 2, 1854-Oct. 13, 1913. Helene Herz,....... . bat Jehudah, Oct. 16, 1856-Oct. 1, 1925

## ROW $\mathrm{B}:$

1. Salomon Herz, Shlomo ben Yosef, Aug. 7, 1827-Oct. 3, 1911
2. (Hebrew) Yitzchak bar Yosef, died 5643 (1883)
3. Frau Salomon Herz, bom Henriette Daniel, from Merzbach, Yette -1893
4. (Hebrew) Mordechai bar Jehudah Eachper, died 5630 (1870)
. Josef Daniel, from Merzbach, Yosef Tzvi bar Josef, Feb. 12, 1823Dec. 29, 1860.
5. (Hebrew) Yitzchak ben Y ehudah, died 5624 (1864)
6. Samuel Horn, (from Kuchenheim), Shmuel bar Yitzchak, May 10, 1840Dec. $13,1897$.

Sinzig
Iocation: In the city of Sinzig, surrounded on three sides by the Christian cemetery. On the fourth side is a locked gate leading to the street.


PARKING
LOT

ROW A: (from entrance gate)

1. Joseph Meyer, Yosef bar Gedilah (a Cohen), Aug. 12, 1853Sept. 13, 1875
2. Regina Hartmann, born Berger, daughter of Hermann and Karoline

Meyer Perger, July 17, 1832 (Niederzissen)-Dec. 1,1876 (Sinzig)
3. Elfriede Meyer, March 5, 1883 (Willfrath, hestphalia) March 10,

1889 (Sinzig).
4. New gravestone

Abraham Meyer, died April 11, 1940
Enma Meyer, born Moses, died Dec. 5, 1940
6. Adelheid Wblff, bom Cann, July 24, 1862 (Leutesdorf)-Jan. 17, 1923; Albert Wblff, June 9, 1894-March 27, 1935

ROW B: (from entrance gate)

1. Daniel Meyer, from Sinzig, Gedilah bar Yosef, March 22, 1818March 18, 1890.
2. Röschen Freiburg, born Mayer, Rees bat Yitzchak, Aug. 17, 1823
(Neuleiningen/Pfalz)-Nov. 27, 1891
3. Friedrich Wilhelm Hartmann, Natal bar Arieh, Sept. 22, 1828Frau Rosetta
Frau Rosetta Wblff, from Löhndorf, Reecha bat Aleikim Asher,
. Jakob Hirsch, Yaakov bar Naftali, 1842-1917.
4. Frau Daniel Meyer, born Amalie Kblf, Miriam bat Aleikim, Aug. 15, 1827-Nov. 12, 1908
5. No name
6. Johanna Faber, born Tobias, Chanah bat Yehudah, Nov. 5, 1875Feb. 2, 1933;
Jakob Faber, Y aakov bar Chaim, Feb. 15, 1871 (Waldbreitbach/ Westphalia) -March 29, 1933.

ROW C: (From far end of cenetery)

1. Julius Hartmann, Dec. I, 1883-Feb. 22, 1924
2. (New Stone) Gustav Hartmann, Yitzchak, Aug. 22, 1855-April 27, 1915 Rosa Hartmann, born Kaufnann, Reecha bat Moshe, Nov. 19, 1853Aug. 2, 1932.
3. No name
4. Max Moises, Feb. 13, 1869-July 7, 1910.
5. Josef Friedsam, father and grandfather, Jan. 11, 1834 (Bodendorf/ Sinzig)-June 2, 1905. (Gis father was Andreas Friedsam and his mother was Rebecca, born Hartmann.)
6. Therese Friedsam, born Gunther, Jan. 22, 1845-Dec. 11, 1897

In front of 6: Henriette Salomon, March 6, 1883-July 20, 1898
7. No name
7. No name

Nax Hirsch, son of Samuel and Caroline Hirsch, May 2, 1878April 12, 1893.
10. Frau Kㄱhme (Wilhelmine) Hirsch, born David, wife of David, March 12, 1823-Jan. 6, 1891.
11. Isaac Hirsch, Yitzchak bar Yehudah, March 18, 1816-May 8, 1877.

ROW D:

1. Karl Hirsch,
2. Gottschalk Wblff, Löndonf, Aleikim bar Aarn Ha-Levi, March 30, 1863July 17, 1930.
3. Amalie Salomon, bom Meyer, Chulchan bat Gedilah HaCohen, June 13, 1852-Dec. 10, 1925;
Salomon Salomon, S alomon bar Y ehudah Ha-Levi, Feb. 13, 1847-
Sept. 4, 1927
4. Adam Nathan Hirsch brother, June 4, 1892-Aug. 6, 1911 . Karoline Hirsch, born Pelzer, June 22, 1847-Sept. 6, 1935 (New gravestone)
5. Moses Friesen, Moshe bar Arieh, March 26, 1851-Nov. 11, 1909; Johanna Friesem, born Freibung, Sheindel bat Moshe, Nov. 14, 1851March 7, 1929. 6 tandesamt says she did not die in Sinzig.) Ferdinand Kaufman, ........ bar ........... June 12, 1876 (Miesen-heim)-Aug. 5, 1896
6. Julie Hartmann, born Meyer, Yidel bat Moshe, May 6, 1818-S ept. 17,

Abraham Levi Wbiff, from Wbltum, Avraham bar Aleikim, March 15
1824-Feb. 1, 1892.
10. Fertha Kaufmann, born Moses, Oct.
11. Jakob Kaufmann, died July 24, 1873 .

Wherschem
Location: On the slopes of Burg Eltz. A single gravestone, in Hebrew, in a clearing to the right of a path leading from the sharp right turn, beyond Wierschem. Very difficult to find

Diagram of Cemetery:


The single, remaining gravestone has 15 lines written in Hebrew which are extremely difficult to translate. This translation is pieced together from the work of more than six rabbis and scholars, pieced together from the work of more than six rabbis and scholar "From the men of Polch/who have given up their life/for that city ....who brought together/the Leftanizer vorein/.....er arms were outstretched to the poor people/and she could not be translated). (line 15)......Tzevya; Ayin, Mem, Tsadek, Raish, Kuf, Yud/...Laned, Aleph, Shin, Hay, Lamed, Pais.

## PRPULATION FIGURES

NUMBER OF JEWS IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES NENTITONED IN THIS FAMILY TREE

| City Hall Village | 1808 | 1822 | 1858 | 1895 | $\underline{1925}$ | 1981 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Burgbrohl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burgbrohl | 9 |  | 16 | 29 | 21 | 0 |
| Nieder/Oberweiler | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cochem |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cochem | 42 | 45 | 69 | 114 | 56 |  |
| Pormern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Klotten | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mayen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mayen | 56 | 70 | 206 | 321 | 253 |  |
| Kottenheim | 6 |  | 20 | 10 | 7 |  |
| Monreal | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Johann |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Johann | 10 |  | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Niedermendig | 25 |  | 42 | 54 | 44 |  |
| Obermendig | 18 |  | 34 | 5 | 0 |  |
| Thïr | 34 |  | 34 | 37 | 22 |  |
| Münstermaifela |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Münstermaifeld | 49 | 54 | 40 | 67 | 48 | 0 |
| Pillig | 5 |  | 16 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Rös | 5 |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Wierschem | 20 |  | 17 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Gondorf |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gondorf | 7 |  | 13 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Polch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ochtendung | 24 |  | 69 | 57 | 32 | 0 |
| Polch | 23 | 22 | 39 | 58 | 59 | 4 |
| Mertloch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mertloch | 37 |  | 61 | 40 | 20 | 0 |
| Einig | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naunheim | 3 |  | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Bassenheim |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bassenheim | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehmen |  |  | 6 | 9 | 13 |  |
| Hatzenport |  |  | 4 | 4 | 3 |  |
| Kalt |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| Kollig |  |  | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Koblenz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Koblenz | 342 | 256 | 415 | 576 | 709 |  |
| Sinzig |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Löhndorf | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sinzig | 27 | 36 | 69 | 75 | 41 | 0 |
| Linz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linz |  | 54 | 114 | 129 | 76 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Veurces: 1980 figures---
20 Jahsgemeindeverwaltung Maifeld in 5444 Polch, 1970-1980, 108 pages, page 84.
Other figures--
Knopp, Werner, Statistische Materialien zur Geschichte der judischen Bevolkerung, Band 5, Dokumentation zur Geschichte der judischen Bevolkerung in Rheinland-Pfalz und im Saarland von 2800 bis 1945, 1975, Koblenz, West Germany, Landesarch ivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz, pages 26, 27, 136-148

Personal observations.

## STATISTICAL INFOPMATION

TEACHERS OF LAW IN THE COUNTY OF EUSKIRCHEN AND SURROUNDINGS Gesetzestehrer im tandkreis Euskirchen und in der näheren Umgebung
(Abbreviated List)

## Euskirchen

Isaac Spier, from Bocholt, 1856
Leopold Sonmer, from Kuchenheim, 1894, earned 1350 Marks
Dr. Salomon Heilberg, from Meudt (WW), 1897-1909, Beuel, then to Josef Aron, 1910-1914, killed in the First World War

Benedict Arensberg, from Grossbullesheim, 1807, then to Flerzheim Simon Hochster, from Wetzlar, 1807-11, then to Hellenthal (Eifel) Meister Weil, 1811
Manes Meyer, 1813
Moses Lob, from Klein-Nordlingen (Donau), 1817
Chaim Hirsch, from Ratzky (Poland), 1882-84
Max Pulvermann, 1887, then went to London
Herz Kadden, in Euskirchen, 1888, earned 800 Marks, in Koln
Max Hochster, from Wetzlar, 1889-91, certified by Rabbi Dr. H. Plato Abraham Berlinger, from Braunsbach (Witt), 1892-93
Max Halberstadt, i893-97, Schupbach (Lahn), earned 1330 Marks, then in Köln-Braunsfeld
Max Rosenthal, from Altenstadt (Iller), 1899-1901, Schwabach-
Georgensgemund, certified by the Wurzburg Seminary
Dr. Salomon Heilberg, in Euskirchen, 1901
Bernhard Rosenbaum, from Lippspringe, Poppelsdorf, 1902-1905, then to Wuppertal-Barmen

Friesheim
Andreas Cossmann, in Weilerswist, 1914
Münstereifel
Josef Anschel, from Bonn, 1843-48, earned 150 Taler
Leopold Sormer, 1849-50, then to Euskirchen
Michael Daniels, from Drove, 1900-03, died in the concentration camp in 1942
Moritz Hirsch, from Polch, 1914
Source: Schulte, pages 247-249.

PERSONAL RECORDS OF THE JEWS IN FLAMERSHEIM FROM TOWN RECORDS ("JEWISH TRIBUTEII)
$\frac{\text { Personenstandsfälle }}{\text { der }}$ Juden $\frac{\text { in }}{\text { Flamersheim }}$ nach den Kellnereirechnungen des. jüdischen Amtes $\frac{\text { Tomberg }}{\text { gildudentribut") }}$ $\frac{g e n}{1668: ~ S u s m a n n s, ~ b i r t h ~ o f ~ h i s ~ s o n, ~ J a c o b ~}$ 1668: Wolffs, birth of his son, Jacob 68

1699: Mencken Cains, birth of his son, Voos
1719: Mencken Wolff, marriage of his son
1729: M1chael Mencken, death of a son
1740: Wolff Menckens, his daughter married in Zülpich
1744: Wolff Menckens, marriage of his son
1771: Michel Mencken, remarried
1771: Wolff Mencken and Voos Mencken, both died
1780: Abraham Wolff, birth of a son
1784: Abraham Wolff, birth
1785: Geisel Voos, died
Source: Schulte, page 252
TAX PAYMENIS AND FEES FOR THE SPECIAL SYNAGOGUE COMMUNTTY OF FLANERSHEIM Steueraufkommen und Kultusbeiträge der Spezial-Synagogengemeinde Flamersheim

Money: Talers -- Silbergroschen -- Pfennige
Towns: Ku=Kucherheim St=Stotzheim Ku=Kuchenhelm St=Stotzheim
$\mathrm{Gr}=$ Gross Büllesheim Ki=Kirchheim Fl=Flamersheim Sch=Schweinheim

Callman Sormer, Ku Jakob Sommer Jr., Ku
Leonhard Sommer, Ku
Michael Sommer, Ku
Zach. Sommer (heirs), Ku
Zach. Sommer (heirs)
Mathias Jansen, St
Jakob Kaufmann, st
Jakob Appel, Gr
Jakob Appel, Gr
Simon Arensbere, Gr
Nathan Meyer, Gr
Simon Rolef, Ki
Josef Weiss, Ki
Adam Josef Wolff, Ki
David Wolff, Ki
Seligmann Wolff, Ki
Josef Cahn, Ki
Josef Daniel, K
Gustav Herz, Fl
Michael Wendel (widow), Fl
Hirz Werdel, FI
Leopold Daniel, F
Jakob Wendel, F1
Josef Herz (heirs), Sch
Meyer Herz (heirs), Sch
Salomon Herz (heirs), Sch
Joist Horn (widow), Sch
David Marx Sr., Sch

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Jahr St } \\ 1847 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1854}{\text { Grund St }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Klassen St } \\ & 1870 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -- 3 -- | --27 4 | -- |
|  |  | - |
| -- 1120 | 11 | -- 7 -- |
| -- 1928 | 23 | 10 |
| 227 -- | -- 25 |  |
| 13 -- | nothing |  |
| nothing | nothing |  |
| -- 510 | nothing |  |
| 425 -- | -- 11 |  |
| -- 510 | -- 17 |  |
| -- -- 15 | nothing |  |
| -- 318 | -- 135 |  |
| nothing | -- 66 |  |
| -- 2 -- | -- 208 |  |
| -- 115 | -- 175 |  |
| nothing | nothing |  |
| nothing | nothing |  |
| -- 2 -- | nothing |  |
| -- 222 | 2196 | -- 89 |
| -- 258 | 32911 | 9 |
| -- 610 | dead |  |
| -- 2 -- | -- 28 |  |
|  | -- 3 | -- 36 |
| nothing | -- 10 |  |
| -- 3 -- | 22510 | -- |
| nothing | -- 2 | nothing |
| nothing | 3 | nothing |
| nothing | -- 14 | nothing |
| 69 |  |  |


|  | Jahr St 1847 | Grund St 1854 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Isaak Marx, Sch | $\overline{\text { nothing }}$ |  |
| Isaak Oster, Sch | -- 2 -- | -- 14 |
| Fees in Marks Kultusbeiträge in Mark |  |  |
|  | 1885 | 1893 |
| Callman Sormer, Ku | 11, 37 | dead |
| Jakob Sormer Jr., Ku | 6, 87 | 12, -- |
| Eduard Herz, FI | 10, 10 | 19, -- |
| Leopold Herz, FI | nothing | 8, -- |
| Michel Wendel (widow), Fl | 20, 10 | dead |
| Jakob Wendel, Fl | 9, 89 | 12, -- |
| Ferdinand Wendel, Fl | 34, 9 | 47, -- |
| Julius Cleffman, Fl | 14, 88 | 28, -- |
| Leopold Oster, FI | 9, 10 | 9, -- |
| Meyer Oster, Sch | 12, 69 | 17, |
| Meyer Herz (heirs), Sch | 23, 8 | 16, - |
| David Marx Jr., Sch | nothing | 5, |
| Jakob Weiss, Ki | 7,76 | 11, - |
| Albert Weiss, Ki | nothing | 7, -- |
| Salomon Franken, Gr | 7, 53 | 7, -- |

Source: Schulte, pages 253-254.

TAX LIST OF THE SYNAGOGUE COMMUNITY IN MÜNSTEREIFEL AND THE SPECIAL SYNAGOGUE COMUNTTY IN RHEINBACH FROM 1854 (Abbreviated)
 $\frac{\text { Synagogengemeinde Rheinbach }}{\text { Monstereifel }} \frac{\text { von }}{}$
Moses David
Jakob Sormer
Jakob Som
Rheinbach

| Rheinbach | $-237-2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Benedikt Arensberg, Flerzheim Joseph Daniel Sr., Merzbach Michael Metzger, Merzbach Adam Rolef, Rheinbach Joseph Sommer, Merzbach


Money: Talers -- Silbergroschen -- Pfennigen
St $l=$ Grundsteuer (Land Tax)
St $2=$ Klassen and Gewerbesteuer (Class and Trade Tax)
Jahr St= Yearly tax
Jahr St= Yeary tax
Grund St $=$ Land Tax
Klassen St= Class Tax
Source: Schulte, pages 264-265.

PROMINENT JEWS OF THE RHEINBACH JEWISH COMMUNITY IN 1848 (Abbreviated) Die Notabe $\bar{n}$ den Spezial-Synagogengemeinde Rheinbach im Jahre $\frac{2848}{}$
${ }_{\text {Flerzheim }}^{\text {Benedikt }}$ Arensberg, borm in Grossbüllesheim in 1792 Ipplendorf-Wormersdorf
Salamon Schmitz (widow), borm in 1768 in Schweinheim Josef Schmitz, born in Bodendorf (Kreis Ahrweiler) in 1788 Joseph Daniel, born in Gelsdorf (Kreis Ahrweiler) in l79i Merzbach
Michael Metreer, born in Merzbach in 1792 Josef Sormer, born in Kuchenheim in 1820
$\frac{\text { Rheinbach }}{\text { Lazarus M }}$
Tazarus Metzger, born in Merzbach in 1789
Source: Schulte, page 265
LEADERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE COINTY OF RHETNBACH Die Vorstände der Synagogengemeinde des Kreises Rheinbach

1869: Albert Weinberg, Rheinbach Servas Berlin, Meckenheim
879: Leopold Oster, Flamershein
1879: Leopold Oster, Flamershei Benjamin Wolff, Münstereifel
1883: Josef Weinberg, Rheinbach Jonas Juhl, Meckenheim Leopold Oster, Flamersheim
1885: Leopold Arensberg, Rheinbach Servas Berlin, Meckenheim Gottschalk Herz, Münstereifel
1888: (Appointed by the Commissioner) Albert Weinberg, Rheinbac Ferdinand Wendel, Flamersheim
1888: (Elected)
Bemhard Marx, Rheinbach
Lazarus Meyer, Meckenheim Isidor Mendel, Meckenheim Eduard Herz, Flamersheim Josef Baer, Arloff (filled a vacancy) Hermann Rolef, Rheinbach (filled a vacancy)
1894: Benfamin Sormer, Rheinbach Lazarus Meyer, Meckenheim
Isidor David, Munstereifel (filled a vacancy)
1898: Alexander Geisel, Rheinbach Alexander Geisel, Rheinbach
Isidor Mendel, Meckenheim Isidor Mendel, Meckenheim Eduard Herz, Flamersheim (filled a vacancy)

901: Wendel Weber, Ipplendor Daniel Berlin, Meckenheim Isidor David, Münstereifel
Michael Daniel, Flamersh Daniel Berlin, Meckenhein Louis Cleffman, Flamersheim
1912: Josef David, Rheinbach Isaak Mendel, Meckenheim Eduard Herz, Flamersheim

Source: Schulte, pages 265-266.

SEWS IN THE LEFT RHINETAND WHO WERE NOT TAXED AFTIER 1808 Simon Simons (Moers) and A. Hertz (Krefeld) went to the Mayor and received a statement that the following Jews were tax exempt after 808
NICHTBESTEUERTE JUDEN TM LINKSRHEINISCHEN RHETNLAND NACH $\frac{1808}{\text { Nach } 1808 \text { nich }}$ Nach 1808 nichtbesteuerte Juden nach den für die Oberempfänger Siman bescheinigungen.

Jonas Baum, Wickerath
Andreas Eckstein, Euskirchen
Abraham Elkan, Niedermerz
Rosa David Goldstein, Krefeld
Jacob Gottschalk, Glesch
Jacob Gumpertz, Stolberg
Josef Heumann, Müntz
Michael Hirtz, Tetz
Josef Horn, Sinzenich
Josef Jacobs, Alpen
Bernhard Jesse, Hörstgen
David Levi Junger, Deutz - formerly Geilenkirchen
Andreas Kaldenbach, Neurath
Isaak Kaufmann, Stormeln
lichael Iazarus, Glessen
Adolph Lehmann, Stommeln
Widow Rachel Leyser, Meurs
Simon Marx, Drove-bolch - formerly Frauenber
Andreas Meyer, Zons
Mendel Meyer, Zons
Moses Rosenzweig, Euskirchen
Isaac Salm, Jüchen
Herz Salomon, Zons
Josef Salomon, Brüggen/Schwalm
Moyses Schönfeld, Frimmersdorf
Andreas Wolff, Teveren
Source; Schulte, pages 266-267. 72





| OLD NAME | NEW NAME | REMARKS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wolf Hirsch | Wolfgang Hirsch | Father |
| Roesgen Barman | Rosa Kahn | Mother |
| Sare | Sara Hirsch | Daughter |
| Moises | Moses Hirsch | Son |
| Herz Issac | Isaac Haas | Father |
| Sara Isaac | Sara Haas | Mother |
| Freidgen Isaac | Françoise Kaufmann | Widow |
| Isaac Koppel | Isaac Hein | Single |
| Isaac Aaron | Isaac Arenz | Father |
| Mitchaele Isaac | Isabelle Kaufman | Mother |
| Ester | Esther Arenz | Daughter |
| Sara | Sara Arenz | Daughter |
| Reisette | Veronique Arenz | Daughter |
| Isaac Binnes | Michel Hayn | Father |
| Geilgen Levy | Caroline Hayn | Mother |
| Afron | Pascal Hayn | Son |
| Estergen | Apolonie Hayn | Daughter |
| Mayer | Aron Hayn | Son |
| Michelen | Dorothe Hayn | Daughter |
| Hewé | Rosine Hayn | Daughter |
| Abraham Binnes | Abraham Hayn | Father |
| Beilen Seligman | Barbe Hayn | Mother |
| Joseph | Joseph Hayn | Son |
| Binnes Abraham | Bernard Hayn | Son |
| Ester | Esther Hayn | Daughter |
| Edel | Elisabeth Hayn | Daughter |
| Ruben Isaac | Jaques Robert | Father |
| Isaac Ruben | Michel Robert | Single |

Isaac Ruben
Jaques Robert
Michel Robert
Sincle
NOTE: Isaac Binnes (renamed Michel Hayn) and Abraham Binnes (renamed Abraham Hayn) were the brothers of Sara Bi
who was the wife of Salomon Herz of Polch.

SOURCE: Knopp, Werner, Statistische Materialien zur Geschichte der judischen Bevolkerung, Band 5, Dokumentation zur Geschichte der judischen Bevolkerung in Rheinland-Pfalz und im Saarland von 1800 bis 1945, 1975, Koblenz, West Germany, Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz, page 29

## DEPORTATION LISTS

The following Rhineland Jews were deported by the Nazis to the concentration camps from the towns or cities listed in 1942. This is an abbreviated list, containing only those towns connected to poople deported. Few, if any of these people sumived

```
EISDORF (Abbreviated List)
Salomon Simon
Rosa Simon, borm Herz
Erich Simon
Hertha Simon
EUSKIRCHEN (Aboreviated List)
Edmund Billig
Ernst Cleffmar
Michael Daniel
Ida Daniel, born Scheyer
anny Horn, born Herz
Karl Horn
Hanna Horm, born Meyer
Simon Israel
Eva Israel, born Heilberg
Sophie l'srael, born Horn
Enst Kahn
Julius Kahn
nma Kahn, born Haas
Therese Maier, born Mannheimer
Martha Mannheimer
Clementine Meyer, born Nayer
Dr. Hugo Oster
Sophie Oster, borm Mannheimer
Irene Oster
Irma Rolef, born Meyer
```

Birthdate March 6, 1871 Sept. 17, 190..... April 23, 1912

Place of Birth
Berrendorf Flamersheim Elsdorf
Elsdorf
1884
1905
1882
1880
1861
1892
1896
1864
1868
1861
1880
1875
1880
1913
1890
1902
1869
1878
10.
1923
1897
1903

FLAMERSHEIM
Leo Arensberg
Sibilla Arensjerg, born Levy
Jan. 7, 1898
Henriette Arensberg, born Daniel $\quad 1899$ Ilse Arensberg
Frederike Danie
mil Herz
hma Herz, April 17, 1883
D. Moritz Herz

Trma Herz, bom Mannheimer
Gerda Herz
Ruth Fer
Karl Herz
Sophie Herz


Feb. 3, $\begin{array}{r}1912 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ Jan. 21, 1879
Sept. 19, 1881 April 17, 1883

Euskirchen Duisburg Grove (Eifel) Schweinheim Cologne Euskirchen Alf'ter Meudt (Ww) Oberkassel Euskirchen
Euskirchen Pillig (near Polch) Euskirchen Aub (Main) Aub (Main) Cochem (Mosel) Flamersheim Aub (Main) Euskirchen Euskirchen
Blens/Nideggen

Flamersheim Kirchheim
Kirchhei...... Flamershein Opladen Aub (Main) Aub (Main) Flamersheim plamershei Flamersheim Flamershein


MÜNSTERETFEL (Abbreviated)
Sibilla

Source for all deportation lists, except for Koblenz: Schulte, Klaus H.S., Dokumentation zur Geschichte der Juden am linken Niederrhein seit dem 17. Jahrhundert, 1972, Düsseldorf, West Germany, L. Schwann, pages 328-341.

On the following pages are the charts of our family tree, containing approximately 2,600 names ... or places for them where the exact names are not know.

The generations read from top to bottom, with the oldest generation at the top, indicated by the number 1. The younger the generation, the higher the generation number indicated on the left side of each page

Children of each family are listed horizontally on the charts, in contrast with the generations, which are indicated vertically.

In some cases, since a family may have been very large, the list is continued on the following page, and this is shown by an arrow with the continuation page number

In some cases there were marriages between families and in these situations, the husband and wife are listed twice, with the family of the husband as well as with the family of the wife

The following symbols are used:
$\infty=$ married (heirat)
$B=$ born (geborm)
$D=$ died (gestorben)
occ = occupation (arbeit)











FCRMMDGEE 82:) OF ROBERT LEE AND ELANE (VON NESTIT TEMPER


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| NORMAN <br> A <br> KUNZ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DCUGLAS } \\ & \text { SUNZ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SHER } \\ \text { JEFN } \\ \text { KUNZ } \end{array}$ |
| 8. AVG. $17.1968^{\text {a }}$ | B.July | 7,19 |




















THE BENDER FAMILY OF MÜNSTERMALFELD $\qquad$


OTTO-FRIERA
EICHERER
BE THEODOR-FRIEDA




DESCENDANTS OF RALPH AND CAROL (BENDER) ZIMMER

> (8)

$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$





B.OCT.31,1973 B.MAR.22,1976










$\qquad$
FROM PAGE 14:
THE FABER FAMUIY OF MERTLOCH
$2 E$











THE FRIESEM FAMILY OF BURGBROHL 3D
DESCENDANTS OF ANDREAS AND JOHANNA (HEYMANN) FRIESEM CHILDREN OF HERMANN AND HENRIETTE (ESTHER) (MARX) FRIESEM













THE FRIESEM FAMILY OF BURGBROHL
DESCENDFNTS OF CLAUDE AND SORLE (SARA) (MEYER) FRIESEM

| CHILDREN OF MOSES AND JOHANNA (FREIBURG) FRIESEM OF SINZIG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[(138)]{(P .)}$ |
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(6). JOSE FRIESEM BERNHA
 $\square$ LEOPOLD-JENNY
(.) FRIESEM
${ }_{-} \sin 216$



$\substack{\sin 216 \\(6+120)}$

ت (7)
(8)

















DESCENDANTS OF CLAUDE AND SORLE (SARA) (MEYER) FRIESEM
CHOMLDREN OF WALTER AND SELMA (HIRSCH SOLNGEN GERMANY

- CHILDREN OF WALTER AND SELMA (HIRSCH -from Rolch) FRIESEM OF NAHARUNUN, SASAEL























THE HERZ FAMILY OF SCHWE INHEIM 2 SDN OF ISAAK AND EYA (ESTER) (HERZ) OSTER









































































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