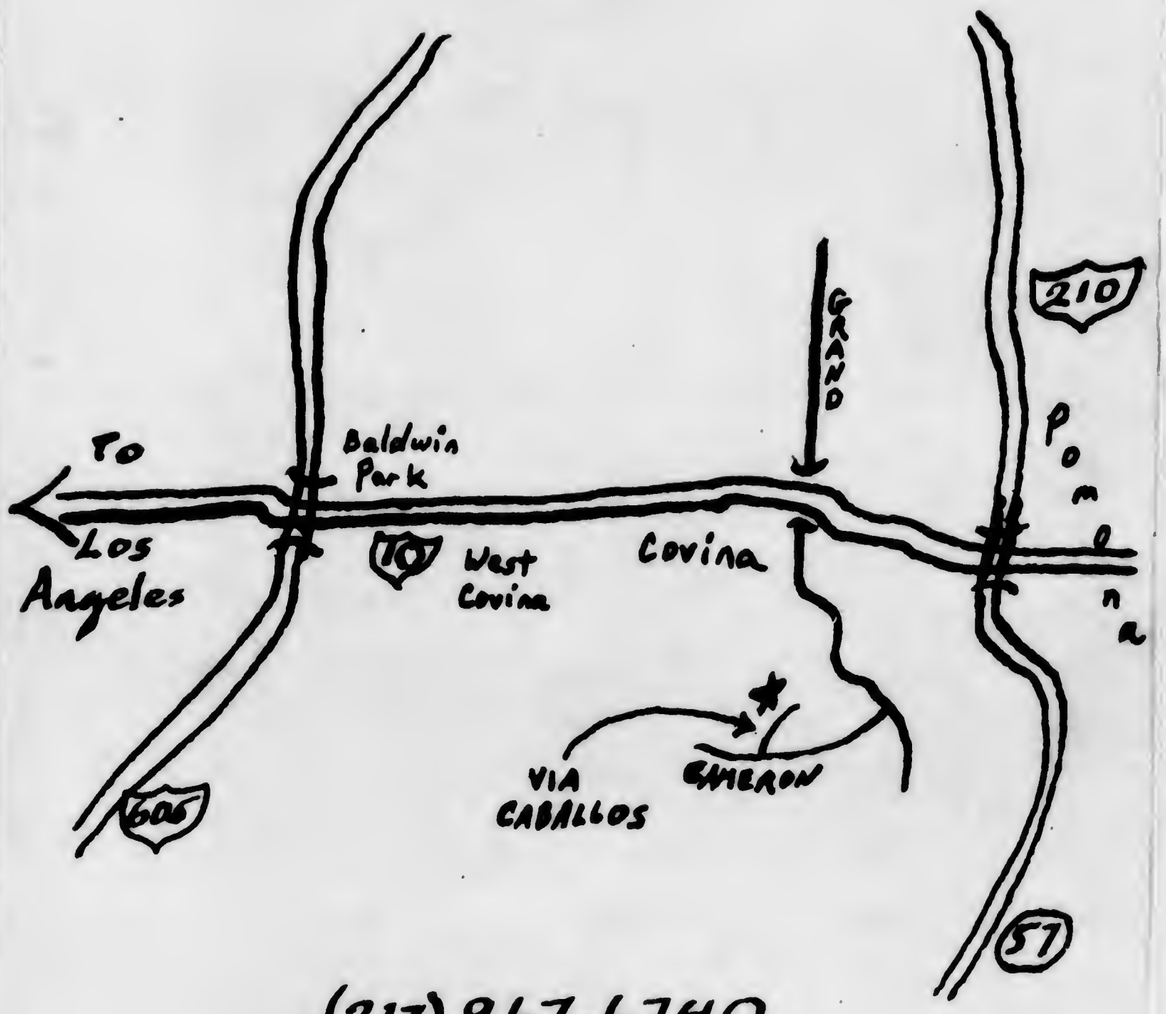
RICHTER, MARK A. IV
IN ISRAEL

RF.361

July 5-Aug. 23, 1972




(213) 967-6740
(714) 639-2668


"You are my love and my life, You are my inspiration..."

James Pankow

*Mrs. John G. Hull Jr.*
*requests the honour of your presence*
*at the home of her son*
*David Richard Hull*
*19661 Via Caballos*
*Covina, California*
*at five o'clock, p.m. on Sunday*
*the fifth of November,*
*nineteen hundred and seventy-eight*
*for the marriage of her daughter*
*Ruth Natalie Hull*
*and*
*Mark Alexander Richter*
*The ceremony will be performed by*
*Br. Kenneth Nail*

*Reception*
*following ceremony*

Bar Mitzvah

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Richter
cordially invite you to attend
the Bar Mitzvah
of their son
Mark Alexander Richter

on Friday, the twelfth of July
nineteen hundred and sixty-eight
at eight-fifteen o'clock

Temple Beth Emeth
(Unitarian Church)
1917 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

1591V

Camping & Trailer Area
BURT LAKE STATE PARK
Indian River, Michigan

Dear People: We sat (mostly) for it 2 days in our damp tent looking out at the rain while visions of sunshine danced in our heads. However, we've had some good times, and today the sun is out. The rigors of camping - in this park, anyhow, seem more related to outdoor slum living than to "roughing it" in the wild. Our next door neighbors had this non-stop stereo, see... But we'll be hiking, swimming and sunning soon. (see top)

Next time I camp, though, it's going to be roughing it for real. See now

Wednesday. Love, Juliet

AUG 28 -PM 1972

THE ALPINE VILLAGE
ANNUAL ALPENFEST

UNITED STATES 6c

Post Card

The family (Richter)
1436 E. Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
48104

From an Ektachrome Transparency, The L. L. Cook Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

52154-C

John Henry Richter

August 14, 1972

Dear Mark:

(I had started the letter for someone else but just got yours so I answer you first). Dr. S. Dagoni lives at 58 Hanassi Avenue, Haifa-Mt. Carmel, and I know I gave your addre s because I also gave you his phone number, w ich of c urse is in any Haifa telephone book. He is an MD (internal diseases) and I have just written to him (2 days ago) that you just might "pass by." Would be nice, at least for him, if you could. I have known him for years, as a fellow writer in philately and Judaica. Wonder what the fellow from the Jewish Agency objected to. From my reading and meeting with Sabras, I hear that "overthere" they don't really like American Jews (partly envy, partly objection to their attitude toward the "colonials"--like the British used to feel) and naturally they resent the need for the American dollar, with which so many here pay off their guilt feelings.--This should not bother you, as you have not had time yet to do much wrong. What do they use to spray the avocado with that wouldmake you sick? They should have some kind of protective gear, s ouldn't they? Well, don't bother writing, you can tell us when you get back. I remember well from the years way back when Hilde wrote about real pioneering in Yokneam ,they slept in tents and really roughed it. So if you find their Kibbutz beautiful, believe me, they earned it, for they worked for every tree and every flower.

Well, do the best you can with the time you have left, and what you can't see this time, maybe you can visit the next time. That goes for the assorted friends and relatives,too. If you can't see them, they will understand. No need (for you) to write to them. Moshe is probably still on his vacation, I don't know. And the Segalls are stillyoung, so they will live at least until you and/or all of us get back. I have a feeling it's a place people can still live in.

August 5, 1972

Jugendburg Ludwigstein und Veste Hanstein
3431 Ludwigstein

Dear John + Ruth;
This is the scene of my activity. The archive is located in Burg Ludwigstein and I literally live in the archive. I might add, I am able to work from early morning till late at night. All goes very well and I expect to meet Caroline + the children next Saturday.
Best wishes, Stephen





MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION


Mr. John Richter
Catalogue Dept.
The University Library
The University of Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
48104

U.S.A.

Kassel August 17, '72

358 FRITZLAR / Marktplatz
m. Rolandsbrunnen

Farbaufnahme u. Verlag Carl Eberth, 35 Kassel, Postfach 542 - Nachdruck verboten

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION


Dear Ruth & John, Juliet, & Mark,
Almost your traveller has returned safely! Our time here has been too short – Tomorrow we go to Frankfurt, & Saturday, home! Today we drove from Kassel to Fritzlar, & wandered in these streets, & admired the housefronts & flowerboxes – but especially the Cathedral where St. Boniface's friend Willibert is buried – The rose-colored local stone appears everywhere, in the Cathedral & in the pavements – Two days ago we drove to Fulda & saw the amazing St. Michael's church built in the time of Charlemagne! The girls now have the impression that sightseeing is exclusively seeing churches! Alex thinks traveling is fine –
Our best to you all – love, Caroline

Mr. & Mrs. John Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48104
USA

**CASCUMPEQUE BY THE SEA**
Alberton, P.E.I., Canada
Telephone 902-853-2365

Six miles from Alberton or Oleary: One [illegible] Mill River Golf Course. Excellent clam[illegible] deep sea fishing arranged, safe bathing fo[illegible] housekeeping cabins to accommodate 2 to 6 people. Write for reservations.

AIR MAIL PAR AVION

CANADA POSTES POSTAGE 10

Publ by Island Wholesale, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Ca[illegible]

7/12/72

Dear Ruth + John,

We arrived here last Sat. + have rented a cabin until July 22. I don't think we can get back to AA in time to give you a ride to Ill. We probably won't get back to AA until the 28 or 29th. Perhaps later. Hope to see you in Evanston before you leave. We like it here very much. Last night we had steamed clams that we had dug up out in front of the cabin. Lobsters are incredibly cheap here. We bought 6 for $4!

Well. See you in AA or Ev., Hope [illegible]

Dick + Lou

Made in Canada
CANADIAN [illegible]
[illegible], ONTARIO

Post Card

Mr + Mrs John Richter
2 Park Place
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105
USA

J 72


גלריה יפו העתיקה בע"מ
סמטת מזל אריה 14 תל־אביב - יפו
טלפון 829675
ציור ופיסול ישראלי,
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ISRAELI PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
CHOICE SELECTION OF GRAPHIC ARTS



The Family at
1436 E. Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich
48104
U.S.A.

Well, folks,
This one's going to be short, of necessity. Today is Wednesday. This morning at 200, we got up and rode to Masada. We went up the ~~snake~~ ramp, toured the rock, and down the snake path. The first synagogue built after the temple fell in 70 A.D. is up there. We then went to Ein Gedi to sit under a waterfall. (I lost my sunglasses in Ein Avdat yesterday, which is really deep.) then we went to the Dead Sea, then home. It's a lost lost place. Mark xxx

Hi Again Folks,
Well, we went to one of the natural craters + picked up some sand of different colors. We stayed at the Solomon Hotel in Eilat for one night and went hiking in Sinai and swimming in the deep blue of the Gulf of Aqaba. We're now in Jerusalem. This morning we toured Bethlehem and Hevron. It's really fun. I'm going to the Wall tonight to pray.
love + kisses, Mark a.


The Richters

1436 E. Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich
48104
U.S.A

7/17/72



פלפוט PAILPHOT

MADE IN ISRAEL

באר-שבע — גמלים ליד מקוה מים
BEER SHEVA — CAMELS AT WATERING PLACE

6344

Dear Daddy

Are you telling me about heat?

Anyway, you were hot. In case you're interested, the Mosque of Omar is really beautiful close-up. Remind me to tell you about it when I return. Don't worry about my money, I'm taking good care of my last ten. Also, I'm not keeping a diary, but I can write best from memory.

Don't remind me about Kitty, I'm trying to forget her. Aleks I want to hear from, as I have repeatedly said.

Of all the people in Israel, I may be able to see Dr. Dagoni I could use his addres.

Mom:

I hope you do come here some time and I'm glad you enjoyed your stay in Evanston. I have plenty of postcards + stamps so don't worry. Thanx for the pillow.

Juliet:

Don't worry, I'll be back. Just remember I want to drive home from Metro, okay?

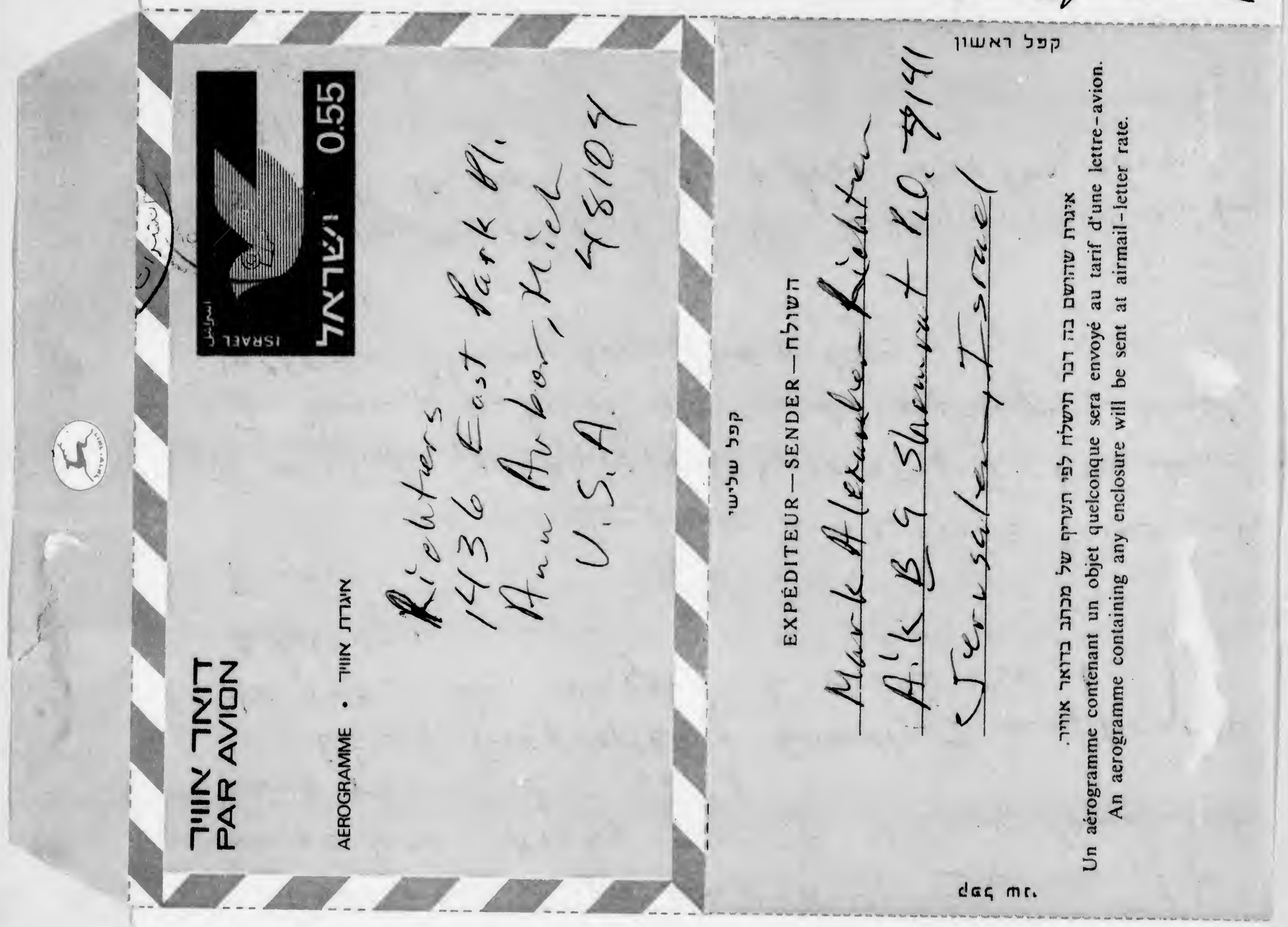
All:

Life here is most interesting. Today we got bitched out by a guy from the Jewish Agency who didn't know what he was talking about, so we bitched back and now tonight we may see some action for us.

So far, my favorite job has been gardening, but I've only had it once (Damn!). ~~Yes~~ I have safar picked pears, thrown sacks, washed pots, gardened and sprayed avocados, the last above made me sick

Knows, I think. Her address is 529 Barnard, so if she calls you'll know who she is. #2, you now have time to write only one more letter, so hurry. Please contact Aleks.

Mark Alexander Richter




again today, so I and my partner quit work early. Other than that I'm fine now.

It's 1:15 now and the pool opens at 1:30, when I exercise daily, so I'll close out.

By the way, two things. First, I'm writing to Betty Juslow, whom Mother met at the Changs on July 2, and Juliet

Mutual of Omaha®
The Company that pays

Tele-Trip Insurance Counter
Metropolitan Airport
Detroit, Michigan 48242

Mark A. Richter

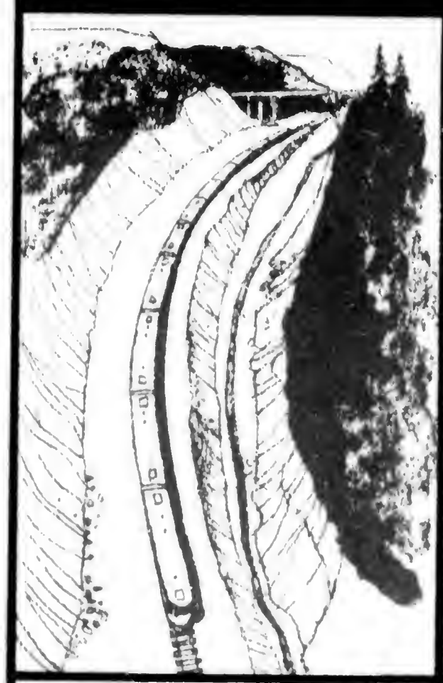
Flight Insurance

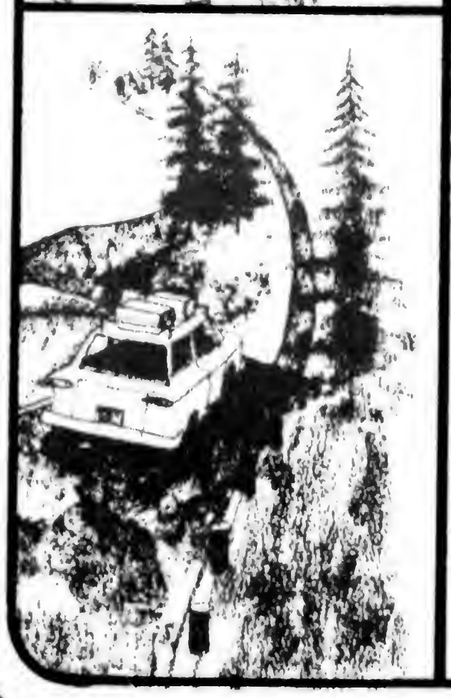
July 5 1972 –
July 4, 1973

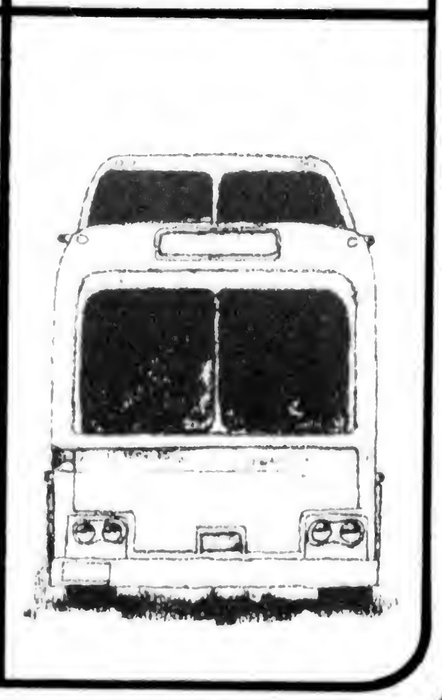
# TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

This policy provides year-round travel protection and renews annually. Keep it in force.

Mutual of Omaha's year-round Travel Accident Insurance can protect you when you travel by plane, train, ship, boat, taxi, limousine, or auto. Your policy shows the coverage you purchased. Read your policy carefully.







Application No. T20T
(When writing about your policy refer to Policy No. and not to above No.)

117421 A

# COPY OF APPLICATION

Policy No. T20T
(Policy No. will be furnished within thirty days after Policy Date if no number shown)

| Principal Sum | Medical Benefit |
|---|---|
| $ 70,000 | $ 3500 (If the word "None" appears here, Part C "Medical Expense Benefits" is not in effect) |

(Please Print)
Name of Insured: Mark A. Richter (First, Middle, Last) Date of Birth: June 21 53

Address of Insured: No. & Street: 1436 E Park Place
City: Ann Arbor State: Mich

Occupation: Student

What amount of individual renewable travel accident insurance do you now have with Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company?
Issued $ None Pending $ None

Name of Beneficiary: John Richter Relationship: Father

Address of Beneficiary: No. & Street: Same
City: State:

Insured's Signature: Mark A Richter

Coverages
(Insurance is provided under this policy only with respect to those coverages shown below which are followed by the word "Yes" rather than by the word "No")

1. SCHEDULED AIRLINES ..... Yes
2. AIRPORT PREMISES; AIRPORT BUS AND LIMOUSINE SERVICE .... Yes
3. COMMON CARRIER ..... Yes
4. AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER SPECIFIED AIRCRAFT ..... No
5. OTHER ACCIDENTS (NONOCCUPATIONAL) ..... No

| Countersigned by | Agent's No. | Policy Date | First Renewal Date | Premium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jane Harden, Licensed Resident Agent | | 7-5-72 | 8-1-73 | Amount 3.95 Mode A |

(If the above Copy of Application does not bear the signature of the Insured, it shall be considered to be merely a schedule of benefits and policy data.)

Mutual of Omaha®

MUTUAL OF OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY
Dodge at 33rd Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68131
(Herein called the Company)

THIS IS A LIMITED POLICY READ IT CAREFULLY

Hereby insures, subject to the provisions, exceptions and limitations of this policy, the person named as Insured against certain specified losses resulting, independently of sickness and all other causes, from accidental bodily injuries received while this policy is in force; provided, however, such injuries are received in the manner specified in any section of Part A under which coverage is provided for the Insured.

**PART A.** **DESCRIPTION OF COVERAGES**

(The Insured is provided coverage only under those sections of this Part A which the "Coverages" section of the Copy of Application shows the Insured to be covered under. Although injuries sustained by the Insured in any one accident may be covered under more than one section of this Part A, the amount of benefits payable for a covered loss resulting from such injuries shall not be any greater than that which would be payable if such injuries were covered only under one section of this Part A.)

1. SCHEDULED AIRLINES. Injuries received while riding as a passenger in, boarding or alighting from:
   (a) an aircraft operated by a scheduled airline of United States registry holding a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (or its successor) of the United States of America,
   (b) an aircraft operated by a scheduled airline of foreign registry maintaining regular published schedules and licensed for transportation of passengers by the duly constituted governmental authority having jurisdiction over civil aviation in the country of registry of such airline,
   (c) a transport type aircraft operated by the Military Air Transport Service (MATS) of the United States, or
   (d) a transport type aircraft operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force Air Transport Command or the Royal Air Force Air Transport Command of Great Britain.

**Form T20T - Series 6490**

**THIS POLICY IS RENEWABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY ONLY**

2. AIRPORT PREMISES; AIRPORT BUS AND LIMOUSINE SERVICE. Injuries received while upon any airport premises immediately before boarding, or immediately after alighting from, an aircraft on which the Insured is covered by this policy; or injuries received while riding as a passenger in an airport bus or limousine provided, or arranged for, by an airline or the airport authority, but only (a) when going to, or after being at, an airport for the purpose of boarding an aircraft on which the Insured is covered by this policy, or (b) when leaving an airport after alighting from such an aircraft.

3. COMMON CARRIER. Injuries received while riding as a passenger in, boarding or alighting from, any public land, air or water conveyance provided by a common carrier primarily for passenger service.

4. AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER SPECIFIED AIRCRAFT. (a) Injuries received (i) while driving or riding in, or boarding or alighting from, an automobile which is designed primarily for carrying passengers and which is ordinarily operated on the public streets and highways, or (ii) by being struck by any motor vehicle ordinarily operated on the public streets and highways. This first paragraph of section 4 of Part A, however, does not cover injuries received while operating an automobile for the purpose of transporting persons for a fare or while driving or riding in any automobile engaged in a race or an endurance or speed test.

(b) Injuries received while riding as a passenger in, boarding or alighting from:

(i) any civil aircraft which has a current and valid United States airworthiness certificate, or its foreign equivalent, of other than a limited, restricted or experimental classification and which is operated by a person holding a current and valid commercial or airline transport pilot certificate of a rating authorizing him to operate it; provided, however, that such aircraft is at the time making a flight which is for the sole purpose of transporting passengers or passengers and cargo, or

(ii) any aircraft of the United States Department of Defense, the United States Coast Guard, the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, other than a single engine jet aircraft, which is operated by a pilot who has proper authorization to operate it; provided, however, that such aircraft is at the time making a flight which is for the principal purpose of transporting passengers or passengers and cargo and not for any other operational purpose or any tactical or test purpose.

5. OTHER ACCIDENTS (NONOCCUPATIONAL). Any other injuries not specifically mentioned in the preceding sections of Part A when such injuries are received other than in the course of any employment for wage or profit. This section 5 of Part A, however, does not cover any injuries received while traveling by air which are not covered under sections 1, 3 and 4 above or any injuries specifically excluded under the policy.

## PART B. BENEFITS FOR LOSS OF LIFE, LIMB OR SIGHT

When covered injuries result in any of the specific losses shown below within one hundred days from the date of the accident, the Company will pay the applicable amount shown opposite such loss.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loss of Life | Principal Sum |
| Loss of Both Feet or Both Hands or Both Eyes | Principal Sum |
| Loss of One Hand and One Foot | Principal Sum |
| Loss of One Hand and One Eye or One Foot and One Eye | Principal Sum |
| Loss of One Hand or One Foot | One - half Principal Sum |
| Loss of One Eye | One - fourth Principal Sum |

The Principal Sum referred to above is shown in the Copy of Application.

If the Insured is seventy years of age or over on the date of an accident covered under Section 5 of Part A, the benefit for any loss covered under this Part B which results from covered injuries received in such an accident will be fifty per cent of the applicable amount specified above.

Loss of hand or hands, or foot or feet, referred to above, shall mean severance at or above the wrist joint or ankle joint, respectively. The loss of eye or eyes shall mean the total and irrecoverable loss of the entire sight thereof. In event the Insured suffers more than one of the above losses as a result of the same accident, only one of the amounts specified (the largest applicable thereto) will be paid for all such losses.

The amounts specified above for loss of (1) two limbs, (2) both eyes, and (3) one limb and one eye shall be payable only when such double loss occurs as a result of the same accident.

## PART C. MEDICAL EXPENSE BENEFITS

**(This Part C is not in effect if the word "None" appears in the Medical Benefit box in the Copy of Application.)**

When the Insured, because of covered injuries, receives treatment from a legally qualified physician, services from a legally constituted hospital, services from a registered graduate nurse (R.N.) not related to the Insured by blood or marriage, X-ray examination or ambulance service, the Company will pay for the expense actually incurred for such treatment, examination and services as are received by the Insured within the fifty-two-week period immediately following the date of the accident, but not to exceed, in the aggregate, the Medical Benefit shown in the Copy of Application, for any one accident.

## PART D. EXPOSURE AND DISAPPEARANCE

(a) If, while this policy is in force, the Insured is unavoidably exposed to the elements because of an accident which results in the forced landing, damaging or disappearance of an aircraft on which the Insured is covered by this policy and in which the Insured was riding, and if as a result of such exposure the Insured suffers a loss for which benefits are otherwise payable hereunder, such loss will be covered under this policy. (b) If, while this policy is in force, the Insured disappears because of an accident which results in the sinking or disappearance of an aircraft on which the Insured is covered by this policy and in which the Insured was riding, and if the body of the Insured has not been found within fifty-two weeks after the date of such accident, it will be presumed, subject to there being no evidence to the contrary, that the Insured suffered loss of life as a result of injuries covered by this policy.

## PART E. EXCEPTIONS

This policy does not cover (a) suicide, sane or insane, (b) loss caused by act of declared or undeclared war, or (c) loss resulting from injuries received while making a parachute jump, unless such jump is made for the purpose of saving the Insured's life and is made from an aircraft on which the Insured is covered by this policy.

## PART F. POLICY PROVISIONS

1. **Entire Contract; Changes:** This policy, including the endorsements and the attached papers, if any, constitutes the entire contract of insurance. No change in this policy shall be valid until approved by an executive officer of the Company and unless such approval be endorsed hereon or attached hereto. No agent has authority to change this policy or to waive any of its provisions.

2. **Time Limit on Certain Defenses:** After two years from the Policy Date, no misstatements, except fraudulent misstatements, made by the applicant in the application for this policy shall be used to void this policy or to deny a claim for loss incurred after the expiration of such two-year period. If, however, the Copy of Application appearing on the first page hereof does not bear the signature of the Insured, no statements made by the applicant in the application for this policy shall be used to void this policy or to deny a claim.

3. **Grace Period:** Unless not less than five days prior to the premium due date the Company has delivered to the Insured or has mailed to his last address as shown by the records of the Company written notice of its intention not to renew this policy beyond the period for which the premium has been accepted, a grace period of thirty-one days will be granted for the payment of each premium falling due after the first premium, during which grace period this policy shall continue in force.

4. **Reinstatement:** If any renewal premium be not paid within the time granted the Insured for payment, a subsequent acceptance of premium by the Company or by any agent duly authorized by the Company to accept such premium, without requiring in connection therewith an application for reinstatement, shall reinstate the policy; provided, however, that if the Company or such agent requires an application for reinstatement and issues a conditional receipt for the premium tendered, the policy will be reinstated upon approval of such application by the Company or, lacking such approval, upon the forty-fifth day following the date of such conditional receipt unless the Company has previously notified the Insured in writing of its disapproval of such application. The reinstated policy shall cover only loss resulting from such accidental injury as may be sustained after the date of reinstatement. In all other respects the Insured and Company shall have the same rights thereunder as they had under the policy immediately before the due date of the defaulted premium, subject to any provisions endorsed hereon or attached hereto in connection with the reinstatement. Any premium accepted in connection with a reinstatement shall be applied to a period for which premium has not been previously paid, but not to any period more than sixty days prior to the date of reinstatement.

5. **Notice of Claim:** Written notice of claim must be given to the Company within twenty days after the occurrence or commencement of any loss covered by the policy, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible. Notice given by or on behalf of the Insured or the beneficiary to the Company at Omaha, Nebraska, or to any authorized agent of the Company, with information sufficient to identify the Insured, shall be deemed notice to the Company.

6. **Claim Forms:** The Company, upon receipt of a notice of claim, will furnish to the claimant such forms as are usually furnished by it for filing proofs of loss. If such forms are not furnished within fifteen days after the giving of such notice the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this policy as to proof of loss upon submitting, within the time fixed in the policy for filing proofs of loss, written proof covering the occurrence, the character and the extent of the loss for which claim is made.

7. **Proofs of Loss:** Written proof of loss must be furnished to the Company at its said office within ninety days after the date of the loss for which claim is made. Failure to furnish such proof within the time required shall not invalidate nor reduce any claim if it was not reasonably possible to give proof within such time, provided such proof is furnished as soon as reasonably possible and in no event, except in the absence of legal capacity, later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required.

8. **Time of Payment of Claims:** All indemnities payable under this policy will be paid immediately upon receipt of due written proof of loss.

9. **Payment of Claims:** Indemnity for loss of life of the Insured will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary designation and the provisions respecting such payment which may be prescribed herein and effective at the time of payment. If no such designation or provision is then effective, such indemnity shall be payable to the estate of the Insured. Any other accrued indemnities unpaid at the Insured's death may, at the option of the Company, be paid either to such beneficiary or to such estate. All other indemnities will be payable to the Insured.

If any indemnity of this policy shall be payable to the estate of the Insured, or to an Insured or beneficiary who is a minor or otherwise not competent to give a valid release, the Company may pay such indemnity, up to an amount not exceeding $1,000.00, to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the Insured or beneficiary who is deemed by the Company to be equitably entitled thereto. Any payment made by the Company in good faith pursuant to this provision shall fully discharge the Company to the extent of such payment.

10. **Physical Examinations and Autopsy:** The Company at its own expense shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of anyone covered under this policy when and as often as it may reasonably require during the pendency of a claim hereunder and to make an autopsy in case of death where it is not forbidden by law.

11. **Legal Actions:** No action at law or in equity shall be brought to recover on this policy prior to the expiration of sixty days after written proof of loss has been furnished in accordance with the requirements of this policy. No such action shall be brought after the expiration of three years after the time written proof of loss is required to be furnished.

12. **Change of Beneficiary; Assignment:** Unless the Insured makes an irrevocable designation of beneficiary, the right to change of beneficiary is reserved to the Insured and the consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries shall not be requisite to surrender or assignment of this policy or to any change of beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to any other changes in this policy.

13. **Other Insurance in This Company:** If other individual renewable travel accident policy or policies of this Form (T20T) or of any other form previously issued by the Company to the Insured be in force concurrently herewith making the aggregate of the Principal Sum in excess of $250,000.00, the excess insurance shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the Insured.

Notwithstanding the aggregate limit specified in the preceding paragraph, the aggregate of the Principal Sum under this and any other Form T20T policy or policies previously issued to the Insured and concurrently in force shall not exceed $100,000.00 and any insurance in excess thereof issued under the Form T20T policy shall likewise be void and all premiums paid for any such excess shall be returned to the Insured.

14. **Conformity with State Statutes:** Any provision of this policy which, on its effective date, is in conflict with the statutes of the state in which the Insured resides on such date is hereby amended to conform to the minimum requirements of such statutes.

## PART G. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. **Consideration:** This policy is issued in consideration of (a) the statements in the Copy of Application appearing on the first page hereof (but only if said Copy of Application bears the signature of the Insured) and (b) the payment in advance of the Premium for the initial term.

2. **Term of Coverage:** (a) The initial term of this policy begins on the Policy Date at 12:01 a.m., Standard Time of the place where the Insured then resides, and ends at 12:01 a.m., the same Standard Time, on the First Renewal Date. (b) Each time this policy is renewed, the renewal term begins at the same time the preceding term ends and ends at 12:01 a.m., the same Standard Time, on the date the next renewal premium becomes due.

3. **Renewal:** This policy may be renewed from term to term upon tender of the Premium prior to the expiration of the grace period herein provided. The acceptance of any premium shall be optional with the Company.

4. **Charter and Bylaws:** No provision of the charter or bylaws of the Company not included herein shall avoid this policy or be used in defense of any legal proceeding hereunder.

5. **Notice of Annual Meeting:** The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at 10 a. m. on the second Saturday after the first day of February at the Home Office of the Company.

This policy is signed in behalf of the Company by its Executive Vice President and Secretary.

T. J. Stutt
Secretary

W J Magnin
Executive Vice President

Mrs Nel Stern 3700 Millers Rd 761-3416

Mrs. Edward Green 808 Cornell Ypsi 482-5362

Add-on: Call El Al 557-5337 (on return trip to)
When we know the flight number.

UA flight 602 8:30 5 July
be at ticket counter 7:45

$\boxed{\text{contact}}$: Diane Malek.
UA.

in La Guardia 10:54. Limousine to Kennedy
be at Swiss Air ~~[illegible]~~ 2PM. 4 PM briefing (Orientation)
Flight to Tel-Aviv
Opposite terminal

$\boxed{\text{No 111}}$

Flight back arranged in N.Y.

Return on 287 to N.Y.
8:10 AM Arr from Israel
Limousine to La Guardia
UA 603 1:00 PM leave
Arrives 1:32 PM

| | RW | | paid [back] | Total paid RW |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income tax | 100.— | | 46.50 | 53.50 |
| Mark Trip | 754.— | JCom | 400.— | 354.— |
| " Travelers Checks | 101.— | | | 101.— |
| " Clothing | 8.30 | | | 8.30 |
| Trip Advance | 25.— | | 25.— | |
| Inoculation | 7.— | | 7.— | |
| Passport | 10.— | | 10.— | |
| AA-NY Fare RT | 67.— | | 67.— | |
| Hebrew lessons | 12.— | | 12.— | |
| Shoes | 31.20 | | 31.20 | |
| Travelers Ins. | 39.50 | | 39.50 | |
| Flashlight | 3.72 | | | 3.72 (Mark) |
| Clothing | 19.19 | | | 19.19 (Mark) |
| Clothing | 6.36 | | | 6.36 (Mark) |
| | 222.27 | | 238.20 | 434.17 |
| | 962.— | | 400.— | 111.9 |
| | 1184.27 | | 638.20 | 546.07 |
| | | | 546.07 | -100.— (RW gift) |
| | | | 1184.27 | 446.07 |

paid 5-23-73
Check HV #119

A THOUSAND CLOWNS
THE FANTASTICKS

I enclose $_____ for tickets
on the date checked below:

CLOWNS - Sat at 6:30_____
Sun at 5:00_____

FANTAS - Fri at 7:30_____
Sat at 9:30_____
Sun at 2:00_____

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ZIP_____

PHONE_____

Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return of your tickets. Make all cheques payable to Ann Arbor Junior Light Opera. Tickets are also available at Stangers on State Street, or at Ann Arbor Community School, 401 N. Division Street.; box office at Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre open at 12:30 p.m., week of performance only. MAIL ORDERS TO: JLO, Box 157, AA 07.
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
1436 E PARK PL
ANN ARBOR, MI 48103

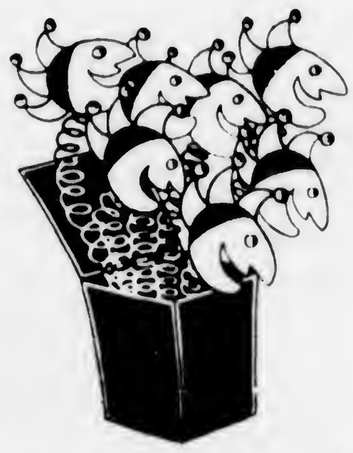
THE

# AMERICAN STAGE FESTIVAL

IN

# The Fantasticks

AND



# "A THOUSAND CLOWNS"

A Comedy by HERB GARDNER

## Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre

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A THOUSAND CLOWNS: Sat., 9 Sept 72
at 6:30 p.m.
Sun., 10 Sept 72
at 5:00 p.m.

THE FANTASTICKS: Fri., 8 Sept. 72
at 7:30 p.m.
Sat., 9 Sept. 72
at 9:30 p.m.
Sun., 10 Sept 72
at 2:00 p.m.

PRICE SCHEDULE:

Counter Price - $3.00
Students & Seniors - $2.00
Members of the Company - $2.00
Groups of 3 or more: $2.25 ea.

המוסד הציוני האמריקאי לנוער

# American Zionist Youth Foundation

515 Park Avenue • New York, N.Y. 10022 • Tel. (212) 751-6070



ISRAEL - 1972

ADVENTURE IN KIBBUTZ

YOUR FLIGHT INFORMATION:

## DEPARTURE

New York - Tel Aviv Wednesday, July 5, 1972
Departing Kennedy International Airport

Flight: Swissair #111
Time: 6:10 p.m.

Refueling in Zurich (same plane changes flight number)
Tel Aviv arrival: Thursday, July 6, 1972, Swissair #1334 at 1:35 p.m.

## RETURN

Tel Aviv - New York, Wednesday, August 23, 1972
Departing Lydda International Airport

Flight: El Al #287
Time: 11:59 p.m.

Kennedy arrival: Thursday, August 24, 1972 at 8:10 a.m.

Dear Mark:

Aug.13,1972

We are very happy to have your letter dated Aug.3(mailed only on the 6th) which arrived by slow pidgeon last afternoon. Certainly the mail (including airmail) is nothing to brag about when it comes to speed. Our letter of the 25th took 8 days to get to you. Bad record.--
We were relieved to see that you are well again, especially since you neglected to mention the cause of the illness. --We do have all postcards and letters, naturally. Your greetings to the assorted friends will be passed on at once, but I am sorry I can't help you with Alex, who seems to have skipped town (probably to NYC), we keep calling the number he gave me last time, but no luck (grandmama seems to have gone along,too). --
As to money, you will have to be your own judge. Maybe you will really have n no more large expenses, we trust, till you leave. ---It would be nice if you could at least visit Hazorea, with its beautiful buildings and the Museum, and it may interest you to know that the man remembered there ~~Wilfre~~ (Wilfred Israel) is, or rather was, the Landauer who has a part in Cabaret. All of the people in Cabaret are drawn after real life characters whom Isher wood met in Berlin. But the girl who took the English lesson was not Wilfred's daughter (or sister). She is still alive today, in ~~Kurxin~~Paris.

We will assemble quantities of requested quinine water. I will try the Dor Na address on this letter, as I gather this might speed delivery. Since the Kibbutz is served by this mobile PO route, it might be better than the pickup from Jerusalem's Box, in case they don't go there every day.

Nothing new here that is important enough to tell you while you have a grand time acting like a farmer. With my enormous knowledge of farming and crops, I haven't the slightest idea what they might grow (I do know about organges) and was surprised to hear they do have pears. Good deal. We know the land is fertile. It would be wonderful if you could get for yourself some fotos of Shomrat,etc. (not to mail, but to bring back). I am sort of sorry you did not take any camera at all, but perhaps it was just as well. --Yes, people in my library keep asking about news from you, since they know you are overthere. Visiting as you do is still a novelty here, since most people just "do the sights" when they go to Europe, and miss most of what is really worth seeing. And then they never take enough ~~k~~ time to stay long enough to make it worth while. Stay well and be good.

Aug. 3, 1972

Parents, sister + friends.

I just received your second letter (7/25/72), so here is my answer. Don't worry about writing to me, our letters cross, so what you get is in answer to your two week old letters, see? I don't mean stop, but don't worry. I didn't see Moshe Goodman, he sent me the letter, which is how I received it. I can't send postcards Air Mail, and you had best keep them, because they are my only record of travel. Please don't gamble, believe me it "ain't worth it"!

Mom:

Who cares what people believe without a camera? What people?

About medical inquiries, don't count on me. I may never have the chance to make them, regardless of how close to Haifa I am.

No, I did not buy sunglasses or a hat, (I don't need them. Believe it or not, the sun doesn't bother me.)

Learning Ivrit may be tougher because everyone here speaks English. I'm trying though.

Congrats to Margie + Evans and Aunt Tim!

By the way, I'm much better, so don't worry about me being sick.

Juliet:

Sorry your green (w/envy) but I love you, too.

Daddy:

God only knows if the money will last. I have 3 weeks and about $12 left. (But: I have some presents, hint, hint.)

All:

The land is beautiful, but the kibbutz work is hard. Everyone here is having a good time, except the sickies. I don't know if I'll see the Greens (I may not want to: believe me, I'd be a burden to them)

I may visit Hazorea with Heinz next week, but I don't know for sure. I want to see Mr. Goodman and some others, but the Kibbutz is very strict on weekend leaves, so I doubt I'll be able to.

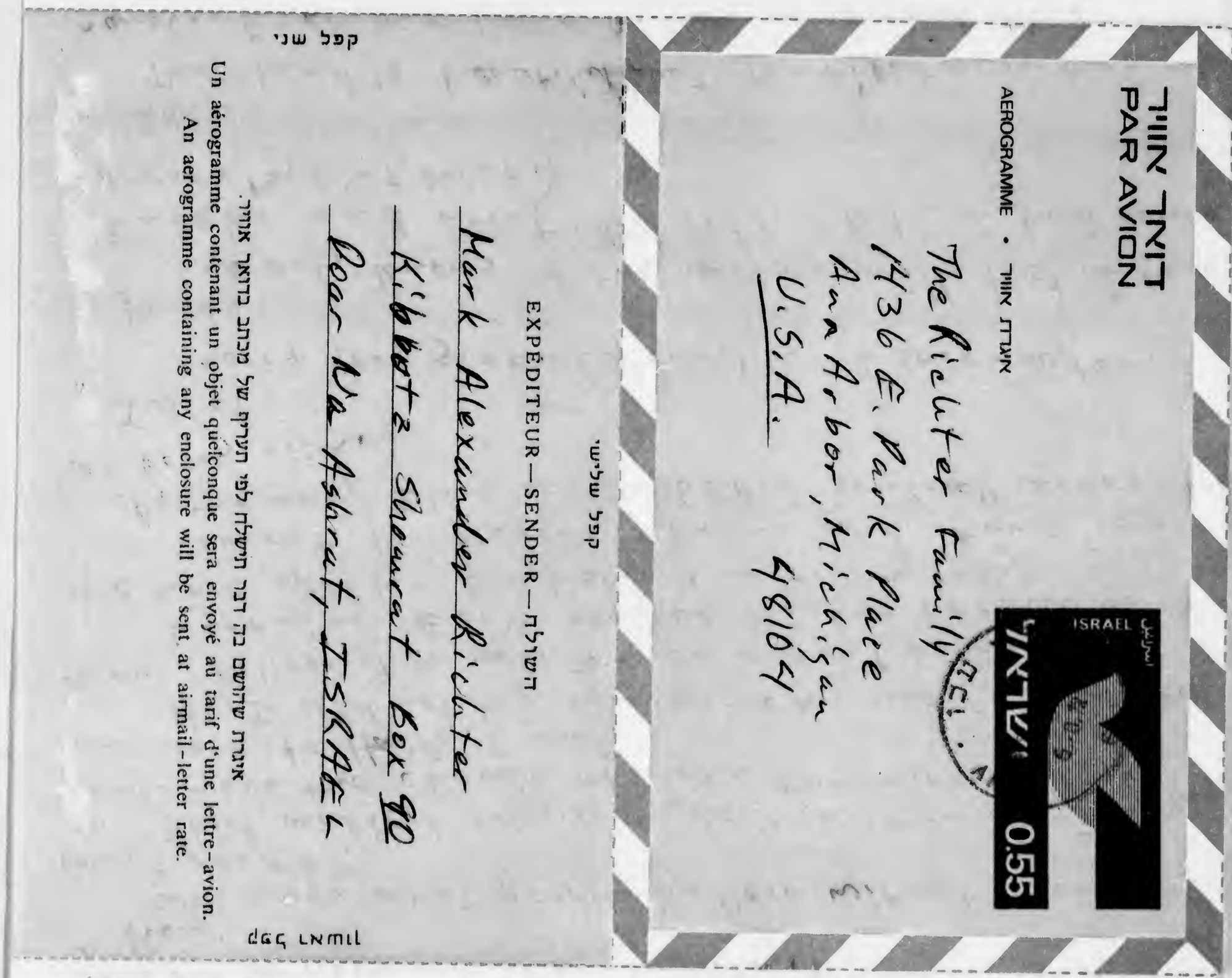
(over)

Jerusalem Israel.

DONT USE BOTH!

That's about it. Right now were picking pears but that will change before too long. Save all my records, and buy me some Quinine Water when I return. Further details on the return later.

love, Mark Alexander R.




For God's sake, get hold of Aleks W. and have him write to me. He has some addresses and other information I need. Besides, I'm only getting letters from you and I like to know other people are missing me, too. Sort of a security blanket.

Also, do not address your letters that way, it's very confusing. Either send it to the

Kibbutz Shomrat
Poar Na Ashrat, Israel

or

Aik B 9 Shomrat
P.O. Box 7411

Howdy again, folx,

Well, I just received Daddy's letter from the 15th yesterday, so you can figure out how long that took. (The one he sent to Moshe Goodman.) You're right, The Greens are coming to Haifa soon, so they'll be seeing each other.

Well, the Shomrat we're at is about 5 minutes North of Akko and 6 minutes South of Nahariyya. so, there we are. I noticed the absence of the Information Dep't head's name when we went there (re: my postcard, one of several I hope you have received including my letter from Heinz's)

I was having fun except that right now I am sick. I did send Martin a card, as well as a number of others. It is hotter than a devil's tail here. Every day, the temperature goes up to at least 40° C. ~~Seeing~~

Seeing as how I just received your first letter, send all the rest to the Kibbutz. Use the Jerusalem address.

The change in the program was simply because they felt we should see where we could go from Shomrat before we got there. Also, the AIK A Shomrat group was here while we toured. (Oh!)

We heard about the Nomination while at Ita Machtesh Hagadol (שדה מכתש הגדול).

As I mentioned, I have sent about 4 or five Postcards; I hope you received them.

I feel pretty bad, so I'd best stop sitting up, so

Love to all,

Mark

P.S.: Please have Aleks write or something. I need some info. from him.

MAR.

דואר אוויר
PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME • איגרת אוויר

ISRAEL
ישראל 0.55

The Richter's
1436 E. Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
48104 U.S.A.

קפל שלישי

EXPÉDITEUR—SENDER—השולח

Mark A. Richter
A/k 6.9 Shomrat
P.O. Box #71441 Jerusalem
Israel

קפל שני

קפל ראשון

איגרת שהושם בה דבר תישלח לפי תעריף של מכתב בדואר אוויר.
Un aérogramme contenant un objet quelconque sera envoyé au tarif d'une lettre-avion.
An aerogramme containing any enclosure will be sent at airmail-letter rate.

THE RICHTERS

8 August 1972

Dear Mark :

We got your letter which you mailed August 2 - today. Certain no speed record: at the Library we get the Jerusalem Post airmial edition of Tuesday - on Thursday.

We were unhappy of course to hear that you were(we trust, not are) sick, and since you did not say what's wrong we guess it is the unaccustomed heat. We are very sorry, of course, and hope you will be back in full viger by the time you get this letter or earlier. This mail business gets me. We have thus far had 3 postcards and 1 letter, hwich means more is on the way. We wre not worried but sure like to know what you are doing (in very general terms) since everybody and his brothers who knows you are there wants to know. I cannot help you with Alex because he is out of town. I did see Tim at the last School Board meeting where there was a terrific row over the incredibly stupid Board action in trying to transfer a (black) principal out of Forsyth without giving him a proper hearing or even tell him the charges.(Action was rescinded last night). Hank Johnson is the only decent boardmember left, Carrington is a phony.

Juliet has been working hard (for me), typing and sorting lots of index cards. We are both learning immensely about Israel just by this work which involves just about every postoffice,stamp and special meeting or historical o casion in Israel (everything has cancellations or slogans) So we know"all about" Nahariyah ,etc.etc. --I had an idea that perhaps another group was still in Shomrat which caused your group to travel first --maybe it does not matter as much as I thought. Of course we will mail the letters to the POBox Jerusalem (I started to copy both on the letter I sent to Moshe, so I simply completed the error).

No space today, will leave room for your mother. She just went to vote. It has been raining all day and the primary voting suffers. That's very bad because the wrong guys will win for the November ballot.--

Love from Jake

Dear Parents + Sister,

Today is Shabat, July 22. The last two days and today were my free weekend, and I have been staying in Rishon Le Zion with Heinz + family. But, wait, let me go back. On Tuesday, we went to the Shook, the Arab Market in the old city and I bought 3 shirts + a knife, all for less than $24 (95 IL). We also toured the Old City in A.M. and went to the Israel Museum in P.M. At night we played some social games at our hotel, which put the group in a good mood. Wednesday we visited the Kennedy Memorial and Hadassah-Hebrew Univ. hospital in A.M. and the Yad Va-Shem in P.M. Wednesday Eve. a friend from L.A. and I left for Lod to see his girlfriend. We spent the night in a field and he saw his girlfriend off in the morning. Then we went to his cousin's house in Ramat Aviv for lunch, he stayed, and finally I came to Heinz's in the late afternoon.

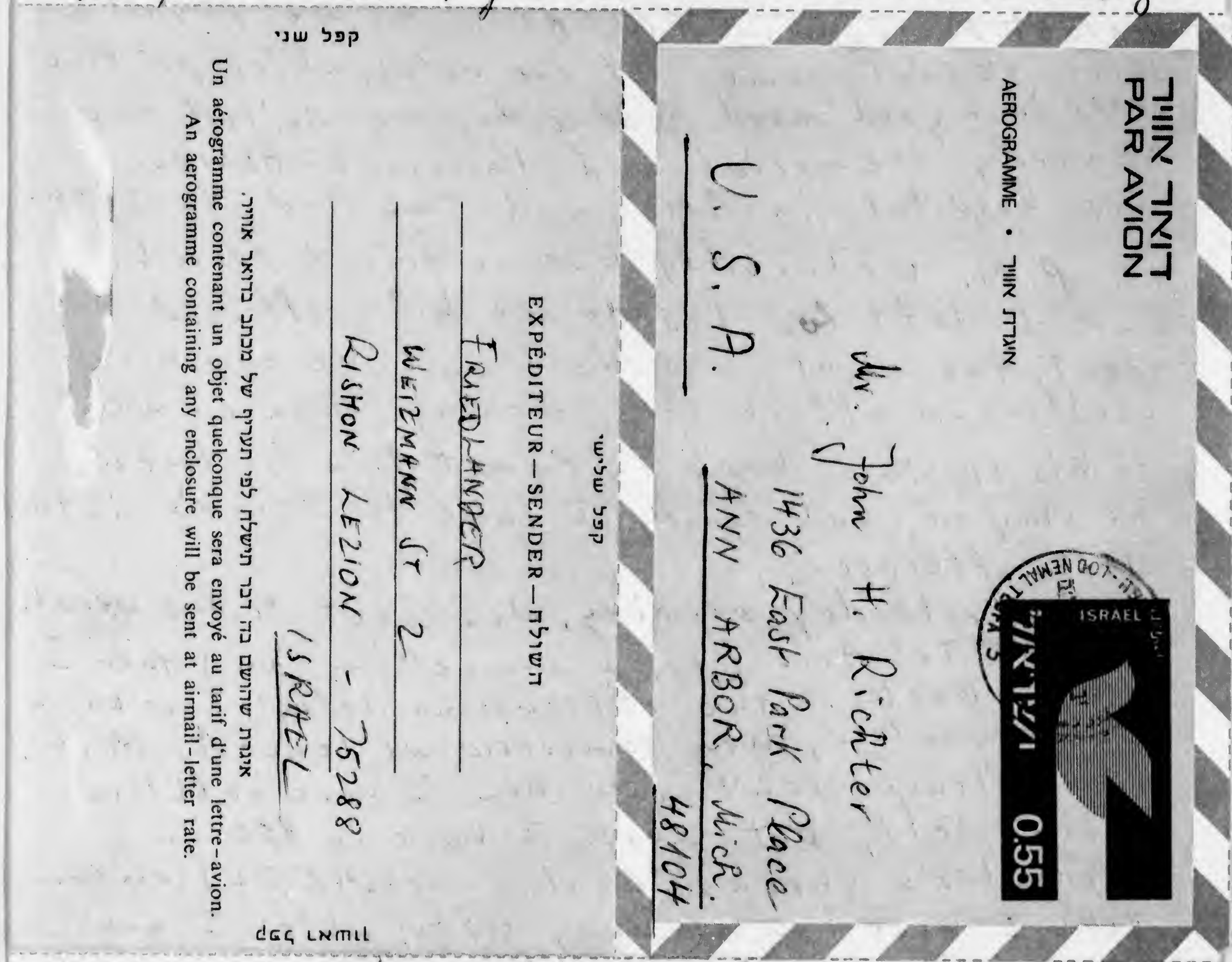
Yesterday morning, we went to the beach outside Tel Aviv. (Yes, I am getting tan.) Then I read a book in the afternoon. Today, I go back to Jerusalem, then tomorrow we leave for Haifa.

Please don't ask how I have so little money left, but what I have is $20 in traveler's checks and 38.43 IL (less than $10) I have bought many gifts, which I am finished buying, and although I have spent over $70 the first three weeks, I will not even need $20 for the last four. Besides, my friend owes me about 20 IL (he's broke) so I'm fairly well to the good. Don't be angry until after you see what I've bought.

I will send a card before I get to Shomrat, so you can write back. Until then, love + XXX's and here's Heinz. Mark A.

Dear Ruth, Dear John Henry,

We were very happy to have Mark with us over the weekend. He is really fine and satisfied after touring over 2 weeks the country; he has seen many parts which I have not been able to get to so far. Apparently he has also made friends, so that his first separation from his home is not so painful. What about you? Missing him very much, I suppose. Well, next week begins his real "Adventure in Kibbuz"




and I am sure he will like it. Shomrat is in the North, near Akko. One of the next Shabbats we intend to visit Hasorea together with Mark. — When I met him at the airport, I hardly recognised him, so much has he grown since I saw him last almost 2 years ago. He read not one book, but several books during his stay with us! He already manages quite well with some Hebrew words.

I am only sorry he did not meet Dani as he is in his base far away in Sinai. May be there will be an opportunity still.

All the best to you, Kindest regards from house to house, Heinz

July 13,1972

Dear Mark:

We were glad to have your letter, at last, but are puzzled about the switch in the program. Naturally, I will write to those who don't know yet that you just may show up, but if I read your schedule right, you won't have too much time once you get out of Jerusalem. We figured you got to Lod ok since we heard nothing on the radio to the contrary. But your telegram took 13 hours to get to us, such being the progress of mankind. Mrs. Green had not yet heard from her sons, and when I called her tonight to tell her of your letter, she had none as yet. I think they had planned to meet them in Jerusalem, but they will miss them by one day. Probably have to see them in Shomrat. It is not on our old map, and the Shomrat in the Enc.Judaica is not N of Acre but halfway between Haifa and Jerusalem, so it is not the right one. I just hope you will have a chance to meet the other Friedlanders and maybe the Segalls, the others are all older like myself, and that would be less interesting to you. I forgot to give you the address of the head of the Information Department of the Yad Vashem (who knows you are coming, but not yet, when. Do see him, he is worth talking to, and Yad Vashem is something no Jew should fail to visit. You will see why. It is a memorial to our families,too. The man's name is Bynjamin Armon, and the Memorial is, of course, on Har Hazikaron (It occurs to me that you probably will see this letter after visiting the place. It may be well worth going back to see him.

Meanwhile, back on the farm all is well, except we miss you since we are not used to (yet) having you not coming home at all. So have a good time, I am sure you will, and keep an open eye and mind, for what you see is important. I need not stress the point that this is not just a sightseeing junket a la Martin Levy. I think it might be a good idea to send him a letter (one will be enough, I am sure).

Juliet and I have started on our indexing project which we hope will bring in some pennies. Just now it is very hot and clammy (?) so I am typing in the basement, on the work table.

I shall write some more in a few days, if not via Moshe, then to the Kibuz, but will try to time it so it will not get there before you do.

P.S. "We all" would like to know whether the change in the program was explained. We wondered, since it seemsd more sensible to have you and your group get a bit of rest and some Hebrew,too, before junketing allover. Will there be any time after the Kibuz weeks to see Tel Aviv, or Haifa? Doesn't sound like it.--

I have been up into all hours of the night and morning watching a miracle: a democratic party totally in control of those under 30, with McG. the clear and only possible candidate. It was an historic event alright, but can he win? We will have to see. Neither the party regulars nor the labor bosses have endorsed him and I doubt they will help him.

Well, be good and careful, if you can, your mother sends her love, and so do Juliet and I.

Your Father

P.S. We would not mind a few postcards,
if time does not allow airletters.
We were grateful you printed the text. We could read it.

Dear Mark: August 2, 1972

While I was trying to find enough strength left for another letter, in between work and the big indexing project and another heat wave which is getting to me more as I am getting closer (every day) to the age 95, we received your letter written in "einz' place and also,today, your nice view of the Mosque in "erusalem. We certainly are happy to know that you have a good time, and a parently Juliet is right when she says that you know how to find your way around, and see what you want to see, etc.etc. At your age I did that,too, except that we were not longer able to travel so freely as one could today. I ish you had been a little more conservative with your spending money, just in case, but now that you are "settled", perhaps the urge to buy will subside.

Your mother and I and Juliet,too, all hope you might find a moment again to spare us time for a long letter, even though rinting takes longer than writing. We surely find it hard to await your return before we have any idea of j st what impressed you and how,etc.-- Hope you keep notes, or a diary, it might get good enough for a few articles. After all, you are not bad in expressing yourself in writing.--

From your fast-moving itinerary I take it you had no time to visit any of the people on "your list". Moshe Goodman hoped you could see him before he had to take off on his (long-scheduled) vacation, but I had a ote from him saying he forwarded my letter to you (the one I sent c/o MG) so I must assume you did not see him. How about the Segalls? I am not trying to crowd you schedule, but it might be very useful to know them, for future references as well.

I will write to Heinz tomorrow. Otherwise nothing to report from here. Alex called once, but seems to have left town for a while, he has not called since. Saw Kitty today on the Camous, she sends regards. Funny, I forgot to ask her whether she had heard from you. Maybe just as well, in case you did not write to her. They had their performance of Feiffer, but Gibson was unkind, and the audience was lacking. Inspite of publicity. It was just too hot to move - even into an airconditioned auditorium, I guess. I am keeping the review, and also all the chess games Fischer-Spa sky. The former is a bum, but brilliant. passky is a hero and the last gent eman left, but apparently quite shaken.--

If you see Hilde, give her all our love. I had no reply to my letter to the Kahns, so I don't know what the situation is. In Haifa, if you want to, you can call on Dr. S. Dagoni, he just wrote again, really nice. He doesn't know you are nearby, so it will be a surprise for him.

Dear Mark:

July 25, 1972

We have of course enjoyed the two "brief notes" on your postcards and were very glad indeed to see that you had rather little time to sit down and rest, not to speak of writing to anybody. I know that 3 weeks of journeying about in any place will get to you eventually so you will probably not mind the stationary period of your trip too much. You have already seen the land that most Jews have only dreamed and talked about, and seen more in a shorter time than most people even when they come to visit Israel. We are very happy it was possible for you to go and see the land and the people, both the very old and, now, the very new. I would have written earlier but last week we had 6 days of 90 plus in a row, with an equal amount of humidity, something about a heat wave getting stuck over our beloeved county. You did not miss a thing, believe me.

We have not stopped breathing since you left, but tried to "carry on", and Juliet is my clerk now and works for me on the big Index, which I hope will bring in some money. Your mother is preparing to spend 3 days with Marvin Mantors in Evanston, and that means a vacation for me, too.

Maybe you had a chance to see Moshe Goddman,and if you did, you got my letter. If you send anything by ordinary mail, it takes 8 days. Please add a few pruta and send your reports by air mail. Everybody asks what you are doing and all that, and we don't know too much, of course.

Week after you left I watched the revolution on TV (McGovern's nomination). If they can keep up the doorbell ringing and the enthusiam he can make it, because the Republicans are once again overconfident, especially now that Dicky has said he insists on having Spiro Who again as his running mate. Ideal couple. -- The CSM had some excellent background articles on the Middle East situation, including one that shows that Israel might really be better off with Nixon in for another 4 years, but I have my own ideas on that. If you see Golda, say hy. Tell her your father is a colleage of hers (she was a librarian in Milwaukee once) Otherwise, nothing new. Hope you have a good time and the money holds out. Too bad about the glasses, possibly we can get reimbursed via insurance. Now that you will come back with all these wonderful tales and sites to tell, I am more anxious than ever to make the trip myself. Last week, I was appointed Chief Usher of our Temple, what a headache. But since I can't really contribute more than I do now, this is one way to help. P.S. I was very happy to hear that you had a chance to pray at the Western Wall. To see Jerusalem, more than anything else, and perhaps Prague. If I can manage that, I shall be very content indeed. But next time I like to have you and Juliet along. Now that we have a lottery in Michigan, we might just win the money we need for all that.

Stay well and be nice. Your mother and your sister send you their love, as do I.

7/01/82

Dear Parents, etc.

Guess who's touring before he goes to the Kibbutz? Me. Yup, we've touring the first, then kibbutz. Please inform our relatives accordingly. The itinerary goes like this: until Sunday (today in Saturday) we're staying in Ramat Gan, outside Tel Aviv. Tomorrow, we're leaving for Eilat. We're spending a week touring the Negev (the Negev?), then we go to Jerusalem. We tour the city for three days from the 17th to the 19th, then we're free for 3 days in Jerusalem. From Sunday 7/23 to Wednesday 7/26 we're in the Galilee, then for a month we're on Kibbutz Shomrat, which is Worth of Acre (believe it or not.)!

The flight over was okay. From Det. to New York was awful. We hit ~~t~~ turbulance right after breakfast, which nearly made me sick. From New York to Zurich we flew on a 747, which was so smooth I didn't believe it. Night was about two hours and the sunset + sunrise were magnificent. From Zurich to Tel Aviv we took a DC-8 which felt like a jam by comparison. Heinz met me in Tel Aviv; I assume you received my telegram.

I'm enjoying myself very much, and I hope you aren't worried. Don't write to me until July 25, when I'll be at Shomrat. Also please tell Aleks, and anyone else who wants to know, the ~~same~~ above message. No problems so far, just fun + tan + people. Everyone here speaks English, ~~-~~ but Hebrew + French are handy + useful. Love to everyone there in the U.S., Mark Alexander Richter

דואר אוויר
PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME • איגרת אוויר


The Richter Family
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor, Mich.
U.S. 48104

קפל שלישי

EXPÉDITEUR—SENDER—השולח

Mark Alexander Richter
Aik B Shomrat, Box # 7141
Jerusalem Israel

מקום לבול

מקום לבול

איגרת שהושם בה דבר תישלח לפי תעריף של מכתב בדואר אוויר.
Un aérogramme contenant un objet quelconque sera envoyé au tarif d'une lettre-avion.
An aerogramme containing any enclosure will be sent at airmail-letter rate.

Sde Warburg,
Near Kvaar Sava.
Israel.
26/6/1972.

Dear cousin,

I was very glad to receive your letter, which was forwarded to me from the Kibbutz. As you can see from the address we no longer live in kibbutz Gal-On. Rachael has also left kibbutz and is living in Tel Aviv. Her address is 94 Weitzman Street, North Tel Aviv. We live on a Moshav, (collective of small-holdings) which is about a half hours ride from Tel Aviv.

We shall be very happy to hear from your son when he arrives in Israel. You did not mention his name nor to which kibbutz he intends going. But he should know that if he is ever around near here he will always be very welcome.

Just for the record, we now have three children; Ronit our daughter, who is 12½ years old, Gedeon is our 10 year old boy, And baby Amikam, he was just a year old last week. My wife Miki is an English Teacher, and I'm a salesman for an American Company, "KEM". Our smallholding is about 6 acres, mostly oranges, so we are kept quite busy.

Hoping you keep in touch,
Shalom,

Alec. Segall.

Dear Cousin,

Yes, I left the Kibbutz about 4 yrs. ago & am now working at "Tour Ve Aleh", an office which deals with Tourists, who wish to become Immigrants. (Tel:- 263263 Ex. 46) & come to see how to go about it. If your son is in Tel Aviv, he can call me there as I've yet no phone at home & anything I can help with O.K.

If your write to me, please write Rachel Segall, as they don't know me by any other one.

All the best & hoping to hear, Shalom Rachel.

דואר אוויר
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Mr. John Richter,
1436, East Park Place.,
Ann Arbor. MICHIGAN 48104,
U.S.A.

קפל שלישי

EXPÉDITEUR—SENDER—השולח

Alexander Segall

Moshav Sde Warburg,

60 Derech Hadarim,

Near Kvaar Sava.

Israel.

קפל שני

קפל ראשון

איגרת שהושם בה דבר תישלח לפי תעריף של מכתב בדואר אוויר.
Un aérogramme contenant un objet quelconque sera envoyé au tarif d'une lettre-avion.
An aerogramme containing any enclosure will be sent at airmail-letter rate.

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RICHTER 1436 EAST PARKPLACE
ANNARBOR-MICHIGAN
ARRIVED SAFELY MARK

COL 1436
NNNN

769 29 72

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SF-1201 (R5-69)

KIBBUTZ SHOMRAT
ADDRESS: Doar Na Ashrat
PHONE: (04) 91 00 96

Our Jerusalem office advised us that you use the following mailing address:

NAME:
ATK B Shomrat
P.O. Box 7141
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

Your luggage tag is BLUE.

~~Contents of Flight Bag:~~

Traveler's Checks:

Ten $10 checks: BB 66·090·446
to BB 66·090·455
6/23/72
Frank Alexander Hirsch

Rishon Lezion, May 27, 1972.

Lieber John Henry,

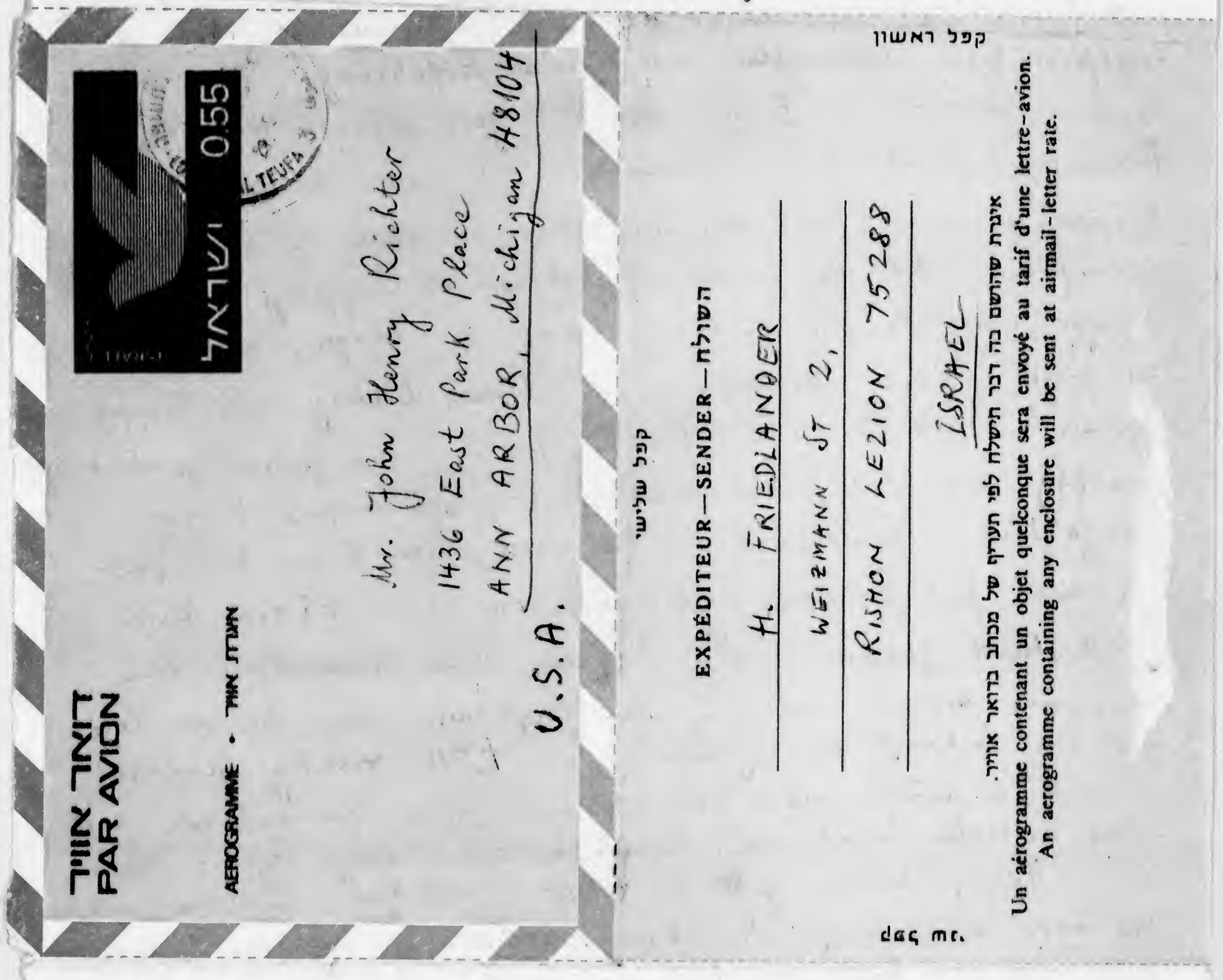
Über Deinen Brief vom 15.5., der uns die bevorstehende Reise von Mark nach Israel ankündigte, haben wir uns sehr gefreut. Es versteht sich von selbst, dass Gisela und ich dem Jungen gerne mit Rat und Tat zur Seite stehen werden, und dass ~~er~~, sobald er in die Nähe von Tel Aviv kommt, er jederzeit bei uns zu Hause sein kann. Wir haben Platz genug in der Wohnung, ausserdem ist er nicht der erste (und wohl auch nicht der letzte) Jugendliche, ~~der~~ dem wir behilflich sind, haben also schon gewisse Erfahrung. Also, wenn er am Mittwoch, den 5. Juli von New York abfliegt, wird er am Donnerstag, 6. Juli, hier ankommen. Ich werde ihn gerne am Airport erwarten und begrüssen, bevor er dann in "seinen" Kibbuz weiterfährt. Nachdem es aber täglich mehrere Flugzeuge gibt, schreibt mir bitte die genaue Nummer des Fluges, sobald Ihr sie wisst. Weiss man schon, in welchen Kibbuz diese Gruppe kommt? Ich bin sicher, dass es für ihn eine grossartige Erfahrung sein wird, die seine Absicht, später seine Alijah vorzunehmen, wesentlich bestärken wird. In seinem Fall freue ich mich festzustellen, dass ihm von seinen Eltern kein Widerstand geleistet wird, trotzdem seine Umsiedlung eine Trennung bedeuten würde. Das zeigt mir, dass Ihr die Lage und die Zukunft der Juden in den V.S.A. richtig beurteilt.

Hilde möchte Mark natürlich auch gerne kennenlernen und unter normalen Umständen könnte er auch einige Tage in Hasorea sein. Aber, leider geht es Hilde nicht gut. Erstens, geht sie noch immer auf Krücken, nachdem sie vor etwa 9 Monaten einen schweren Fall vom Fahrrad hatte, sich den Hüftknochen brach und operiert wurde. Es wird hoffentlich in Ordnung kommen, aber nämlich ist sie natürlich sehr behindert. Zweitens, hat sie unter einer chronischen Nervenkrankheit zu leiden, ist dauernd in Behandlung. Gerade im Juli wird sie wohl auf einige Zeit in einem Sanatorium interniert werden, um eine andere Therapie zu versuchen. Trotzdem hoffe ich, dass Mark auch den Kibbuz Hasorea kennenlernen wird, mein Schwager Fritz wird ihm gerne diesen besonders schönen Kibbuz und seine Installation etc. zeigen.

Was das Taschengeld für Mark anbelangt, so ist es am besten, wenn Ihr ihm Traveller checks, (in denominations von 10 oder 20 Dollars) mitgebt, die er dann, so wie er es brauchen wird, umtauschen kann. Traveller check ist eine grosse Sicherheit gegen Diebstahl oder Verlust. (Vergesst nicht, Euch die Nummern der Checks aufzuschreiben). Ausserdem bin ich sicher, dass er Traveller checks oder Bargeld auch beim Gruppenleiter deponieren kann.

Fliegt Mark direkt von Israel nach U.S.A. zurück oder ist noch ein stop-over in Europa vorgesehen?

Ich hoffe also, von Euch die Flight-number, mit der




Mark ankommt, zu erfahren, ebenso den Namen des Kibbuz. Auf jeden Fall könnt Ihr versichert sein, dass wir dem Jungen jederzeit zur Verfügung stehen werden.

Allerherzlichste Grüsse, auch von Gisela, und für Mark auf ein baldiges לראות

Eure Heinz

Er soll sich schon mal unsere Telefonnummern aufschreiben
Zu Hause: (03) 942872
Heinz / Büro (03) 971333 - extension 282
Gisela / Büro (03) 950425 or 952922

**אנא השתמש בתויות אלה —**

הן חיוניות לאיתור מהיר של כבודתך שמא תאבד. אנא כתוב שמך וכתובתך הקבועה באותיות דפוס על התויות המצורפות. תלוש אותן מנייר המגן, והצמידן לכבודתך — מחוץ או בתוך המזוודה במקום בולט. ואנא — אל תשכח לנעול המזוודה.
תודה.

**PLEASE USE THESE LABELS —**

THEY WILL ENSURE QUICK IDENTIFICATION AND SPEEDY RETURN OF YOUR BAGGAGE, SHOULD IT EVER BE MISPLACED. PLEASE INSERT IN CAPITALS YOUR NAME AND PERMANENT ADDRESS ON THE LABELS. AFFIX THEM ON THE INSIDE OR THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR BAG. AND PLEASE, DON'T FORGET TO LOCK YOUR BAG. THANK YOU.

**VEUILLEZ FAIRE USAGE DE CES ETIQUETTES**

**DANS VOTRE PROPRE INTERET !**
ELLES AIDERONT À LOCALISER VOS BAGAGES EN CAS OÙ CEUX-CI VIENDRAIENT À ÊTRE EGARÉS. INSCRIVEZ EN LETTRES MAJUSCULES VOTRE NOM ET VOTRE ADRESSE PERMANENTE ET COLLEZ-LES À L'INTERIEUR OU À L'EXTERIEUR DE VOS BAGAGES. N'OUBLIEZ PAS DE FERMER VOS BAGAGES À CLEF. MERCI !

**חשובו! נא חפוך דוקא מהוראות!**
**IMPORTANT! SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE LEAF FOR INSTRUCTIONS!**
**IMPORTANT! VOIR INSTRUCTIONS AU VERSO !**

ISRAEL SUMMER PROGRAMS
AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION
515 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 751-6070

## TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS #2

This is the second of three letters you will be receiving in connection with your participation in the Israel program this summer. Everyone receiving this "Travel Instructions #2" should have already received an acceptance letter and "Travel Instructions #1". If you do not have these first two, please contact our office.

We are happy to inform you that all arrangements are proceeding and all programs are go.

1. Hopefully, you have completed or will shortly complete your preliminary arrangements, listed here as a reminder.

   a. Passport - Hold on to it. Do not send it to our office.

   b. Your Smallpox Vaccination - Is it listed on the International Certificate of Health? Is your doctor's signature validated by the Local Board of Health? Hold on to the certificate. Do not send it to us. NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT REQUIRED BUT RECOMMENDED.

   c. Medical examination report - If you are one of the few who have not yet sent it in, please do so promptly or we do not guarantee your participation.

   d. Payment - Full payment is now due. Be assured that a full refund, less the $25 registration fee is given for any withdrawal up to two weeks prior to departure. We regret that we cannot acknowledge each individual check. Your cancelled check is your receipt. You will not receive a bill, so please consider this form as your bill.

2. Flight - Enclosed is a sheet with the exact flight schedule of your group. Please plan on arriving at Kennedy International Airport, New York, approximately four hours before flight time, for a pre-flight orientation meeting. Go to the airline counter, check in your luggage, pick up your ticket and report to the orientation site. This will be the first opportunity for the participants, coming from all over the United States, to get together. Travel Instructions #3 (to follow later) will list the exact meeting place and hour at the airport for the orientation session. Remember, first you get rid of your luggage and pick up your ticket; then you come to the orientation site, which will be very close to the ticket counter.

Be sure that the enclosed flight information sheet contains the name of your program on top. There is bound to be a slip up in at least one case, so if you see a different program name that the one you are on, yell out!

3. Insurance - While in Israel, you are covered for routine medical care through our Jerusalem office, with the Kupat Holim, Israel's national medical plan. This covers the services of a doctor, anywhere in the country should it be required, plus treatment through our own medical staff. However, should hospitalization for longer than a day or two be required, it would not be covered. Private doctor

visits are not covered. In this connection, we would like to point out that your own family or individual health and hospitalization insurance (such as Blue Cross, etc.) covers you when you are overseas as well. Check with your insurance agent if you want to be sure.

For those who are interested, it is possible to get short term accident and baggage insurance for the trip. Check with your own insurance agent (if you feel this coverage is necessary.) This is recommended.

4. Enclosed please find a sheet listing Customs and Currency Information. It is suggested that all spending money you bring be in the form of travellers checks to avoid possible loss. Israel Bonds may be taken to Israel and converted there, for use as spending money.

5. Spending Money - (personal pocket money) - Since individual spending habits vary from one individual to another, we are reluctant to recommend a specific amount. A minimum of $50 should be taken. In all cases travellers checks in low denominations are recommended rather that cash. Should there be a need to send over additional funds this may be done for a fee via various international bank services, cables, and American Express.

6. Under separate cover we sent you a very useful pocket book entitled "Facts About Israel", which you should find quite informative. In the back of this booklet you will find a selected reading list to help you prepare further for your experience. Enclosed please find two additional useful pamphlets:

1. "A Hundred Words of Hebrew"
2. "Going to Israel?"

Final instructions including mail address, itinerary outline, and baggage tags, will be included with Travel Instructions #3.

L'hitraot.

המוסד הציוני האמריקאי לנוער

# American Zionist Youth Foundation

515 Park Avenue • New York, N.Y. 10022 • Tel. (212) 751-6070



ADVENTURE IN KIBBUTZ

TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS #3

(FINAL)

1. Reconfirming your flight - departing Wednesday July 5, 1972, via Swissair #111 Kennedy Airport at 6:10 p.m.

2. Orientation - at the International Synagogue at Kennedy Airport (opposite the El Al Terminal). First check in your luggage at Swissair, then get to the synagogue around 4:00 p.m. NOTE: Allow yourself about an hour for checking in time.

3. Your kibbutz assignment and mailing address are enclosed.

4. The enclosed colored tags are for your luggage. If you need more, get them from your local stationery store, but only the same color.

5. Have a good summer.

8:30 am
↓ Diane Melek
UA airlines
Flight 602
be there at 7:45
LaGuardia 10 54
Limousine to
Kennedy

Travel flight at 6 10 p.m

Be at Swissair
at 12 pm
Flight 111
4pm Orientation
opposite terminal

THINGS TO DO TODAY

5:00 NW on 5
leave NY at Midnight

663-8588 Mrs. Moody

NW Flight 236
4:20 PM

Add-on or Youth court

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1972

| MARCH | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su | Mo | Tu | We | Th | Fr | Sa |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

| APRIL | | | | | | |
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| 23 30 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |

| MAY | | | | | | |
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| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

96th Day

Patented

270 Days to Come

AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION 515 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022 (212) 751-6070

## HELPFUL INFORMATION FOR SEMINAR, INSTITUTE AND WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

You may bring with you into Israel the following personal effects, custom duty free.

Personal effects: clothing, footwear, one electric shaver, traveling iron, sewing kit, writing and sport accessories, personal jewelry, camping equipment, bicycle, baby carriage, and other personal effects usually carried by a traveler, etc.

Accessories for personal use such as a portable typewriter, camera and film, binoculars, portable radio, portable phonograph, tape recorder, portable musical instruments, etc.

Half pint of alcoholic drinks and one 4/5 bottle of wine, 1/2 pint of perfume, 250 grams (9 ozs.) of smoking tobacco or cigars or 12 packs of cigarettes. (This applies only to visitors aged 17 or over.)

Twenty-two lbs. of assorted food per person subject to maximum waiver of duty of IL 30 (about $7.15). It is advisable, therefore to include only small quantities in the case of highly taxed items, such as spices and instant coffee.

You must take out of the country on the date of departure from Israel, all effects other than gifts and obviously expendable articles, on which exemption from customs duty and tax was granted.

Note: Electric current in Israel is: 220 volts A.C.; 50 cycles, single phase.

### GIFTS

Gifts may be brought to Israel and Customs duty will not be collected on gift items if the total value does not exceed $40.00. Over the $40.00 limit, you may have to pay a customs duty. Over a $100.00 limit, you may also need an import license.

### CURRENCY

You are allowed to bring in as much American money as you please. The present rate of exchange for tourists is IL. 4.20 (4 1/5 Israeli pounds) for $1.00. Israel's money is divided according to the decimal system, similar to that of the U.S. Its main unti is the pound (lira) which is divided into 100 agorot; (sing. agorah - a biblical term). There are coins of 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 agorot.

For additional specific questions concerning the above, contact the nearest Israel Consulate:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 800 Second Ave. | Philadelphia | 225 S. 15th Street |
| Chicago | 11 E. Wacher Dr. | Houston | 1520 Texas Avenue |
| Los Angeles | 659 S. Highland Ave. | Boston | 437 Boylston St. |
| Washington D.C. | 1621 22nd St. | Ottawa | 45 Powell Ave. |
| San Francisco | 105 Montgomery St. | Montreal | 1555 McGregor St. |
| Atlanta | 805 Peachtree St. N.E. | Toronto | 200 Bay Street |

ISRAEL PROGRAMS
AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION
515 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

(212) 751 6070

April 20, 1972

Mark A. Richter
1436 E. Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Shalom:

You have been accepted as a participant in the Adventure In Kibbutz (AIK) program. This is conditional upon your submitting an acceptable medical examination report. (The medical form was enclosed with your application. If you have already sent it in, please disregard this last sentence.)

Enclosed please find TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS #1 with some preliminary useful information, including a suggested clothing list. TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS #2 and #3 will be sent as we get closer to departure time. These will include flight numbers, departure hours, program outline, mailing address orientation information, etc.

Please confirm your enrollment by sending a check in the amount of $300 payable to the AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION. You are not officially accepted, and your place is not guaranteed until this payment is received. The balance of $454 will be due by May 1st. No separate bills will be sent to you, therefore, please consider this letter as your official bill.

Get ready for a meaningful and unforgettable summer.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION

enc.

P.S.
Your flight dates are: July 5 - Aug. 23

cc: S. Raz

1/72

No. 612928

**RECEIPT FOR CERTIFIED MAIL—30¢ (plus postage)**

SENT TO
AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION

STREET AND NO.
515 PARK AVENUE

P.O., STATE AND ZIP CODE
NEW YORK CITY, NY. 10022

POSTMARK OR DATE
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
APR 25 1972
5

OPTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADDITIONAL FEES

RETURN RECEIPT SERVICES

1. Shows to whom and date delivered ..... 15¢
   With delivery to addressee only ..... 15¢
2. Shows to whom, date and where delivered ..... 30¢
   With delivery to addressee only ..... 30¢

DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY ..... 50¢

SPECIAL DELIVERY (2 pounds or less) ..... 45¢

POD Form 3800
July 1969

NO INSURANCE COVERAGE PROVIDED—
NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL

*(See other side)*

☆ GPO: 1970 O-397-456

JOHN HENRY RICHTER " 1436 East Park Place, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

313-769-2972

Israel Programs
AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION
515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

April 25, 1972

Ref.: Mark Alexander Richter

Dear Sirs;

We have received and acknowledge with thanks your letter of acceptanceof Mark's application, and the Travel Instructions No. 1, and will follow it closely.

I enclose a check for the total amount of $ 754.-- as stated in your letter.

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

John Henry Richter

1 Encl. CUCheck 071169 4-25-72 $754.-

24.Juni 1972

Lieber Heinz:

Herzlichsten Dank fuer Deinen Brief vom 27.Mai, den ich etwas spaet beantworte, da sich die guten Leute in NYC ihre gute Zeit nahmen, bis sie uns mitteilten, welchen Flug unser Herr Sohn nach Israel nehmen wird. Nun wissen wir es, und hier ~~ist~~ sind die Einzelheiten:

Abflug von New York 5 Juli, Swissair no. 111 6:10PM. Refueling Zuerich. Tel Aviv Ankunft 6 Juli Swissair no. 1334 1:35PM.

Dass Ihr guten Leute ihn begruessen und spaeter aufnehmen wollt, ist wundervoll, und macht den alten besorgten Eltern das Herz und Leben etwas leichter. Mark macht uns zwar keine"Sorgen", aber es ist ja nicht nur seine erste lange Reise die ihn sozusagen "ganz allein" in die Welt schickt, sondern er wird ja auch die letzten drei Wochen in einem fremden wenn auch sehr freundlich gesinnten Lande sein, in dem er nunmal eben erst 17 Jahre alt ist. Allerdings sind unsere Siebzehnjaehrige nicht ganz so weltfremd und isoliert wie wir es vor einer Generation waren. Ich habe ihm die Addressen einiger sorgfältigst ausgewälten Verwandte und Freunde mitgegeben, die wissen dass er kommt und wo er gleichfalls gern gesehen sein wird. Ich will ja auch, dass er soviel wie moeglich seine eigenen Pläne macht und mit offenen Augen das Land und Volk sieht, denn dort mag er eine viel bessere Zukunft haben als hier.

Seine Kibbutz addresse ist : Kibbutz Shomrat
Doar Na Ashrat
nicht weit von Jerusalem. Die Postanschrift ist AIK B Shomrat, P.O.Box 7141, Jerusalem.

Mehr spaeter. Wir bleiben in stetiger Verbindung, Besonders,falls sich Flugzeiten ändern sollten.

Was Du ueber Hilde schriebst, bedauere ich natuerlich sehr. Ich habe an Sie und Fritz auch geschrieben (geantwortet hat man noch nicht), und ich nehme an, dass ein Besuch wohl davon abhaengt, wie sich Hilde im August fuehlen wird,etc. Das wirst Du ja eher wissen. Der Unfall war ja ein wirklibhes Pech, ich bin ja auch begeisterter Radfahrer, aber sie ist ja nun auch nahe 60, da ist so ein Knochenbruch keine leichte Sache. Ich moechte natuerlich gerne dass Mark Masoreo sehen kann, nicht nur als Zeugnis der grossen Leistung sondern eben weil ich persoenlich,wie wir alle besonders an diesem Kibbuz interessiert sind. Meine Jahre mit den Werkleuten habe ich nie vergessen.

Wie ich schon vordem beschlossen hatte, wird Mark travelers checks mit sich haben, da ich von Ruth's Idee sowieso nicht viel hielt. Ich benutze diese seit Jahren und sie sind viel besser als Bargeld, was Mark ja auch nicht fuer groesse Ausgaben(Hotel,etc.) braucht.
Nein, no stopovers in Europa. Es liess sich zwar arrangieren, aber er waere dann ganz allein, und nach 7 Wochen voller Erlebnissen scheint mir weiteres Reisen und Besuchen und "die Welt zu sehen" zu viel. Es wird gewiss nicht die letzte Reise uebers Wasser fuer ihn sein, da hat es also keinen Sinn, die Reise weiterauszudehnen. Es waere anders, wenn wir zusammenfahren koennten, dann koennte man solchem Europabesuch etwas Plan und Sinn geben. Unsere Vettern in Barcelona wuerden uns gewiss gern mal sehen, aber das kommt dieses Jahr nicht in Frage. Ich denke, er wird nach 4 Wochen (hoffendlich) lohnender koerperlicher Arbeit und Drei Wochen sightseeing,etc.etc. mehr als genug haben, und sich nach etwas Ausruhezeit sehnen. Er weiss ja nicht, wie ermueden das Herumreisen und Freundebesuchen wirklich ist.

Mittwoch abend

Mark wird am 23.August vom Lydda International abfliegen (El Al 287) und zwar 11:59PM, und in New York am 24., Donnestag, um 8:10AM eintreffen. Flug von dort nach Detroit wird schon von hier bestellt.--

Nun hoffen und beten wir alle, dass die Reise wie geplant vor sich gehen wird. In diesen Monaten und Tagen weiss man nie, was der naechste Tag bringen kann. Aber wir sicht nicht eingeschuechtert und glauben, wie es so oft gesagt wird, dass man in Israel fast ueberall sicherer ist als auf den Strassen unserer grossartigen Weltstaedte, und das schliesst unser Nest mit ein, wo man nachts auch nicht allein herumlaufen kann, denn die Heroinraucher brauchen viel Geld, um sich ihre taeglichen Dosen zu kaufen, daher viele Einbrueche, umd Verkaeufliches zu stehlen,etc.etc. Den radikalen Studenten wird das nun auch zu bunt, denn ihre Haeuser sind letztlich mit Vorliebe als Ziel gewaehlt worden - bei Dieben, die Geld brauchen. Die Welt wird nun mal nicht besser.--

APPLICATION FORM

ADVENTURE IN KIBBUTZ
American Zionist Youth Foundation
515 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 751-6070

Attach Recent Passport Size Photo Here

Adventure in Kibbutz is geared for young people, who are 16 and 17 years old, interested in knowing the Kibbutz, by becoming part of one for a period long enough to acquire an understanding of Kibbutz life. This 7-week program has as its major activity four weeks of very intensive physical work and demands willingness to work in a variety of assignments in a hot climate. The field trips and free time are provided to give the participants an opportunity to observe briefly life in Israel outside of the Kibbutz.

---

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT APPLICATION

Please fill out in duplicate. Print or type clearly.

Please write a short biographical sketch at the end of this application.

Please return this application with a deposit check of $25. This will be included in the total fee of $779.

Please attach a recent "passport size" photograph to each application.

All applicants under 21 years of age must have this application co-signed by a parent or guardian.

Applications will not be considered complete if any of the above items are omitted. All material will be considered completely confidential.

---

Name _____
(Last Name) (First Name) (Initial)

Mailing or School Address: _____
(Until May 15) (no. & street) (city & state) (Zip code)

Telephone _____ Sex: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____ Hair Color: _____
(area code)

Home Address: _____
(if different from above) (no. & street) (city & state) (Zip code)

Telephone _____ Birth Date: _____ Citizenship: _____ Country of Birth: _____
(area code)

Name of father: _____ Occupation: _____
(or legal guardian)

Business or Company: _____ Business Telephone: _____
(area code)

Business Address: _____
(no. & street) (city & state) (Zip code)

Name of mother: _____ Occupation: _____

Business Address: _____ Business Telephone: _____

EDUCATION

List most recent first

| Name of School | City & State | Years Attended |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

JEWISH EDUCATION (IF ANY)

| Name of School | City & State | Years Attended From: To: | Diploma |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Have you ever worked on a farm or performed other types of strenuous physical work? _____ If yes, describe place and type of work: _____

Are you able to do strenuous physical work? _____ Elaborate on any physical handicaps or restrictions (if none, write none): _____

Have you ever consulted or been treated by a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or counsellor _____. If yes, please explain: _____
(yes or no)

Have you ever used drugs? _____. If yes, please explain: _____
(yes or no)

List organizations and youth movements with which you are affiliated or with which you have been affiliated.

| Name of Organization | Years Active From: | To: |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1961- | 1967 |

How did you learn about this program? [illegible]

What are your reasons and motives for choosing this program (state briefly)? [illegible]

---

ENCLOSED MEDICAL FORM SHOULD BE SENT IN PROMPTLY IN ORDER TO COMPLETE PROCESSING.

NOTE

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS CAREFULLY.

1. Upon receipt of your applications you will be asked to come for a personal interview which can be arranged in most places around the country. After the interview, if you are accepted, you will receive further information by mail about travel, payment and necessary preparations, kibbutz assignment, etc.

2. Your letter of acceptance will also serve as your bill. The acceptance letter will request you to send a $300 payment to confirm your acceptance. Full payment must be submitted by May 1st. You are not officially accepted, and your place is not guaranteed until the payment is received. All places in "Adventure in Kibbutz" are on a first come-first served basis. Please make checks payable to the AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION (or A.Z.Y.F.) and send to: 515 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

3. Full refund of all monies paid, except the $25 non-refundable registration fee, is given for withdrawal for any reason up to two weeks prior to departure. After that date, a cancellation penalty of $50 or more is charged.

4. Kashrut is not available on the kibbutz part of this program.

5. USAGE OR ANY INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS OR NARCOTICS MAY BE A CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM THE PROGRAM AT ANY TIME.

6. INCORRECT STATEMENTS IN APPLICATION OR MEDICAL FORM MAY BE A CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM THE PROGRAM AT ANY TIME.

7. IF I LEAVE THE PROGRAM VOLUNTARILY; OR AM DISMISSED BY THE KIBBUTZ OR BY THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION YOUTH AND HECHALUTZ DEPARTMENT, I FULLY UNDERSTAND THAT NO REFUNDS WHATSOEVER WILL BE MADE. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH FOUNDATION AND THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION WILL TERMINATE. I WILL RECEIVE MY AIRLINE TICKET AND IT WILL THEN BE MY RESPONSIBILITY TO ARRANGE FOR ANY ACCOMMODATIONS AND/OR RETURN FLIGHT HOME. IF THE AIRLINE, THEREFORE, REQUIRES ANY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT TO TRANSPORT ME BACK TO NEW YORK (SINCE ALL TICKETS ARE GROUP TICKETS GOOD FOR TICKETS GOOD FOR THE SPECIFIC DATE OF MY FLIGHT); IT WILL BE ARRANGED COMPLETELY BETWEEN ME AND THE AIRLINE.

7. I HAVE READ AND FULLY ACCEPT THE ABOVE. ALL STATEMENTS MADE BY ME ARE CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Date _____ Applicant's Signature _____

Parent's or Guardian's Signature _____
(required of applicants under 21)

---

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

I was born in Washington, DC, and moved to Ann Arbor at the age of 7. My earliest remembrances are vague and indistinct. When I was four, our family moved to our present address, from which I went to Burns Park. I have done a number of things since Kindergarten which have been continued through High School.

I display extremely well in math, because I am in the Advanced Placement program in it. I have been acting since 6th grade and, as of now, I am in the process of producing a play I wrote. I am also in the AP tracks for English and Social Studies. I will be majoring in five areas in High School when I graduate, those of English Speech-Theatre, French, Math and either Science or Social Studies.

I became interested in Israel at about 7 years old when I wondered where that fuzzy place was where all the Bible stuff took place and since then my comprehension to see Israel has become stronger. I would like to see a system (political & economic) different from the U.S., and my guess is that Israel is the best place to go to.

Dear Family,

I am now at Shomrat. We have toured all of the Golan and Galil now. We stayed in Tiberias two nights and Haifa two nights. Please write to answer from now henceforth, okay? The kibbutz is huge (2400 acres).

Also, please have Alex write to me. Thanx

Love + xxx Mark R.



JERUSALEM, COVERED WITH SNOW



9277


The Richters
1436 E. Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
48104
U.S.A

Jerusalem in snow,

Last word, folx:
Our plane reservation to New York is confirmed for arrival at 8:10 AM, Aug. 24. I will call collect upon re-entry to U.S. in NYC, ~~after I know~~ I know about the final return flight to Metro.

Love + kisses to all

Mark



כ"ח באייר - יום שחרור ירושלים
ליד הכותל המערבי

LIBERATION DAY OF JERUSALEM
CONGREGATION AT THE WAILING WALL

MADE IN ISRAEL

9155


ASHER LO

The Richters
1436 East Park Pl.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
U.S.A. 48104

Love to all!

Neisser HYMAN

RF 362

CITY DIRECTORY 1874 (first)

page

91 FISCHER, A. (Fischer & Koffend, books and stationary, 131 College Avenue, res. north side Fisk, 4 east of Oneida

99 HAMMEL, D., merchant, res. es of Oneida, 1s of Fisk

----, JACOB, merchant. residence ne corner Oneida, se of Railroad

107 HYMAN, J.C. (Hyman and Monsted) merchant tailor, College Avenue, boards at the Waverly (Hotel).

111 KAHN, M. (KAHN & CO.) merchant, Smith's Block, res. ss of Fiske, 1 e Oneida

103 HEILBRONNER, E. (with KAHN & CO) res. Oneida so of Railroad

115 KOFFEND, Anton (books and stationary)

----, JOSEPH (Fischer & Koffend) bookstore , 147 College Avenue, res. ns.Fiske & Oneida.

121 LYONS, B. (LYONS & CO.) residence and store at :·: 140 College

149 STRASSER, SAMUEL, Clerk, boards Oneida and Edwards

----, S.A., liquor dealer, Levake House block, s Oneida, 4n of Edwards

150 ULLMAN , GABRIEL, merchant, Levake House Block, res. west side of Morrison, 2 n of Padee's shop.

----, J., clerk at Gabriel Ullman, boards tih G.U. (J=Joseph)

Possibly Josef Hyman, who was in Milwaukee 1856!
brother of Henry.

12/87

HYMAN WIRTH
HENRY

MILWAUKEE COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS. MARRIAGES, vol. 85p.195

HENRY WIRTH, son of ABRAHAM and SARAH WIRTH, of Manistee, Michigan, merchant in Manistee, born in Europe ⚭ IRMA HEILBRONNER, daughter of ISAAC and AMALIA HEILBRONNER. by R. Victor Caro, Bne Jeshurun, on 22 July 1884. witnesses HERMANN HYMAN and ISAAC HEILBRONN.

↑
Henry?

Sec. 2. Each member shall have the right to send his children to the aforementioned school.
Sec. 3. A committee consisting of members familiar with Jewish educational problems shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to supervise the school, and the teachers shall follow their directives.
Sec. 4. Children of non-members may be accepted. Applications shall be made to the school committee. Fees shall be stipulated later.
Sec. 5. Complaints against the teachers shall be addressed to a school committee. No member shall be allowed to contact the teachers directly. If he does so, he shall be fined $5.00.

### Article XIII

#### Assessments

Sec. 1. The annual membership fees shall not be less than $9.00 a year or 75 cents a month.
Sec. 2. All bequests and gifts to the congregation shall be entered in addition to the name of the donor, into a special ledger, by the secretary of the congregation.

### Article XIV

#### Rights and Privileges of Members

Sec. 1. Rights and privileges shall be the same for all members. However, if a member should join another congregation in the city, he shall no longer be eligible for any office, and shall lose his right to vote.
Sec. 2. A member who has not paid his dues for six months shall lose his right to vote. If he is delinquent for 12 months, he may be excluded.
Sec. 3. Members who have been excluded for this reason may be reinstated, provided they have paid all delinquent dues up to the date of such reinstatement.

### Article XV

#### Concerning the Burial Place

Sec. 1. The cost of burial for members, their wives, children, mothers and fathers who are supported by their children, unmarried sisters or brothers under the age of 21, or people unable to bear the cost, shall be buried at the expense of the congregation.
Sec. 2. The burial expense for relatives of members shall not be less than $5.
Sec. 3. Non-members may, upon application to the president, be admitted to the burial place, provided they make a down payment of not less than $5 and not more than $50.
Sec. 4. If the president of the congregation and the officers are satisfied that the bequest of the deceased is insufficient to cover the expense of his burial, the difference shall be paid by the congregation.



HYMAN JOSEF

Sec. 5. Persons not belonging to the Covenant of Abraham, or who refuse to be buried according to the Jewish ritual, cannot be buried at the burial grounds of the congregation.

### Article XVI

#### Supplements

Sec. 1. This constitution shall, at all times, constitute the laws of the congregation, and all by-laws and regulations shall agree with it. No article and no section shall be excluded or withdrawn. The entire constitution, however, may be changed if, at any general meeting, an application, signed by 15 members, is turned over to one of the officers. It shall then be brought on the agenda of the next general meeting, and if two-thirds majority support it, it shall be accepted.
Sec. 2. As long as the congregation counts ten members, it shall not cease to exist, and its laws and regulations cannot be discontinued.
Sec. 3. This constitution shall immediately be signed by all its members and shall come into effect at once, this 22 day of December, 1856.

[50 names appear; signed personally by individual members]

| | |
|---|---|
| F. M. Hardt | Gabriel Shoyer |
| M. Schwarzenberg | Emanuel M. Shoyer |
| Lazarus Schwarzenberg | M. Abraham |
| Henry Abraham | A. Blade |
| Joseph Weinberg | L. Blade |
| Louis Frank | J. Hochstadt |
| Jakob Bach | Jacob Mayer |
| B. I. Oettinger | Marcus Oberhouser |
| Aron Abraham | Jacob Herz |
| Si. Feist | Simon Herz |
| M. N. Becker | Simon Friebert |
| Michael Cohen | Hirsh |
| Jacob Kahn | Marcus Dryfoos |
| A. Mock | M. Engelman |
| Benjamin Mock | S. Stern |
| Henry Theobalt | B. Mock |
| Joseph Hyman | H. Kubitshek |
| Emanuel Friend | B. Millner |
| I. Blum | H. Cohen |
| Jacob Frank | H. Mak |
| M. Sohn | Solomon Roth |
| Isaak Frank | A. Boskawitz |
| Benoit Shwab | Nathan Schwarzenberg |
| Jacob Wirth | Moses Bach |
| Isaac Friedberg | Moses Kahn |

brother of Henry Hyman

2. If a motion has been made and seconded, such motion shall be read once more before debate is over. When the house is ready for the vote, the president shall rise and ask the house to decide on this question, whereupon the debate shall be closed.
3. The president shall give up his chair whenever he desires to express his opinion.
4. A motion may be rescinded before the debate has been opened.
5. All questions shall be decided justly, and it shall be the duty of the president to inform the meeting about the decision taken. Each member shall be entitled, in case of doubt, to ask for a rising vote.
6. If there is an appeal from the decision of the president, the following questions shall be put to those present: Does the house wish to support the president in his decision? Whereupon the ayes and the nayes shall be counted. The president himself shall have no vote in this case.
7. Whenever there is a tie vote, the president shall cast the decisive vote (Article III, Section 6 shall be exempted from this rule).

### Article IV Discussion

1. Whenever someone is called to order by the president, he shall be seated immediately and shall wait for permission to continue his remarks.
2. When a regular question is being presented, it can be dealt with in the following way:
   a. It can be postponed.
   b. It can be tabled.
   c. By the preceding question.
   d. By investigation.
   e. By amendments.
   f. To give more time for consideration.

   The above mentioned order must be observed and is not debatable.

### Article V Motions and Procedure

1. Any member who presents a motion has a right to give the reasons for such motion.
2. No question can be debated unless supported and announced by the president.
3. If a motion is presented, the affirmative shall be considered first.
4. No one shall be allowed to vote if he was outside the room when the question was being discussed; but everyone who was present shall vote, unless he has a direct or indirect interest in the question under discussion, or if he had been excused from voting by the president.
5. All questions . . . shall be decided by a majority vote.



HYMAN JOSEPH

6. All questions that are not dealt with in these rules shall be decided by parliamentary law.

### Supplement

These rules and regulations may be changed, amended, or rescinded in the same way as the By-Laws, and in no other way. The house, however, shall have the right to rescind them for just one meeting or for a short period, provided it receives a two-thirds majority of those present.

Milwaukee, November 4, 1856

1. Gabriel Shoyer, President
2. M. H. Schwarzenberg, Vice President
3. Joseph Hyman, Treasurer ?
4. Benoit Schwab, Secretary
5. Joseph Weinberg, Superintendent of the Cemetery
6. Henry Theobald
7. Aron Abraham
8. Simon Feist
9. Leo Sax

   (6–9: Members of the Executive Committee)
10. J. M. Hardt
11. L. Schwarzenberg
12. Louis Frank
13. Jacob Bach
14. M. N. Becker
15. A. Mock
16. D. Blum
17. Jacob Frank
18. Isaac Frank
19. Jacob Wirth
20. Isaac Friedberg
21. Moses Abraham
22. A. Blade
23. I. Hochstadter
24. Jacob Mayer
25. Marcus Otterburg
26. Jacob Herz
27. Simon Herz
28. Simon Hirsh
29. L. Blade
30. Henry Abraham
31. Benjamin Mock
32. E. M. Schoyer
33. S. Kuppershack
34. M. Engelman
35. Marcus Dryfoos
36. W. L. Schoyer
37. L. Mock
38. S. Weil of Merton
39. S. Stern of Green Bay
40. N. Levy of Green Bay
41. A. Marx of West Bend
42. W. Hirsh of Janesville
43. M. Hirsh of Janesville
44. Aron Newhof of Janesville

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF CONGREGATION AHSE EMETH 1856

MAD 1/1

Census 1900+1910 WISCONSIN ONLY

G-1

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | wanted | | | | |
| B536 | BENDER | OUT/MILW | 1900 ok | also 1910 | |
| B355 | Bodenheimer, Moses | OUT → ED 93 2-19 | ✓ | OK | ~~[illegible]~~ |
| G431 | Goldberger, Matilde | ~~OUT~~ Wanpaca City ED 124, 16-1 | ✓ | OK | |
| F630 | Fried, Louis | OUT? (not found) | | | |
| H540 | Hammel, Fred | OUT | OK | | OK |
| H416 | Heilbronner, Morris | OUT \|\| not listed 1900 \|\| 1880: | | | |
| H555 | Heinemann, Benjamin | MARATHON | no | | |
| H555 | ——, Berthold | — | no | | |
| H460 | Heller, Joseph | MILW | no | | |
| H460 | Heller, Henry | MILW ED 173 13-87 | | | |
| H550 | HYMAN, HENRY | MILW | not listed | | |
| H620/22 | HIRS(C)H, Jacob | JEFF | not listed | | |
| K500 | KAHN, Moses | OUT → | no | | |
| K500 | KAHN, JACOB | MILW Julius ✓ Wankesha Memorial F. 127/ | | | 4-68 |
| K153 | KOFFEND Joseph | OUT | OK | | OK |
| L100 | LOEB, Fred | OUT | OK | | OK |
| M614 | MARSHALL, ~~SIMON~~ (Sam) | OUT | OK | | OK |
| M240/41 | MOGDLELWSKY, Rudolph | OUT | OK | | OK |
| N430 | NEWALD Leopold Moses ~ Edward | not 1880 ✓ | | | |
| | ~~retired~~ 1880 ~~Jimmy~~ | OCONTO City → ED 133 p8 1900 | OK | | |

U.S. CENSUS 1870 WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE COUNTY

vol. 2, p. 435, 16th June 1870 Dwelling 307, Family 322 City of Milwaukee

| Line | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 | HYMAN, HENRY, 43, Retail dry goods & tailoy. $ 3000 pers. prop. | CITIZEN |
| 33 | ----, Louisa, 39, keeping house. born England | born Poland |
| 34 | ----, Caroline, 17, at home, born Wisconsin | |
| 35 | ----, Joseph, 16, clerk, dry goods, born Wisconsin | |
| 36 | ----, Morris, 9, at home, born Wisconsin | |

(Henry apparently came to the U.S. in 1853, Louisa came in 1854)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS. DEATHS ', vol.118, p.424, # 2201

LOUISE HYMAN, dau of JOSEPH and ELIZABTH NORDAN, born London 23 Feb 1831, d. Milwaukee 20 April 1894 of valvular disease of the heart. at 440 5th Avenue, 8th ward, Milwaukee. widow. husband's name not listed. (63-1-27)

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL, Aug. 11, 1876, p.8, col. 1 (Monday):

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hyman celebrated their silver wedding last Saturday night ( Aug.9) at 241 Hanover Street. Vetter's Band and Chinese lanterns, in the company of their children. Mr. Lewis Silber, their son-in-law, spoke. The Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El the Reverend Dr. Spitz, reunited the couple. The proud parents will retain many pleasant memories of the occasion.

## HENRY HYMAN

Alexander Billstein's partner in the dry-goods store in Nennah established himself in Milwaukee by 1865, and married Louisa Norden, a native of London, England, who had come to Milwaukee in ~~1854~~. 51. Their daughter Carry married Louis (Lewis) Silber, a prominent businessman in Milwaukee who had previously had a store in Waupun. Their daughter Effi M. Silber married Nathan Glicksman, who was born in Chippewa Falls of parents who immigrated from Poland. The connection with Wisconsin continued in the next generation, because Edith Carolyn Glicksman, Nathan's daughter, was to marry Walter Ralph Neisser of Milwaukee and later in Chicago, co-author with his wife in a number of books and guides for parents about children. Walter R. Neisser in turn was a descendant of Bernhard Neisser of Katscher, Upper Silesia, who, at the age of 52, had come to Wisconsin and settled in Watertown, where he had a prosperous dry-goods store until he retired to Milwaukee. The author of this study is a descendant of Bernhard Neisser's brother Salomon.*

Henry Hyman is listed among the founders of Temple Emanu-El in Milwaukee on August 5, 1869 (History of Milwaukee; Chicago, Western Historical Society, 1881 p. 946). When he was first listed in the Milwaukee city directory (1865) he was a partner with William Katzenstein in HYMAN & CO., hats, caps, furs, wholesale and retail, 300 East Water. In 1869/70 he had a dry-goods and clothing store, and was last listed in 1877/78 as HYMAN & SON, with Joseph C. Hyman, his son, as merchant taylors.

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* Bernard and Salomon Neisser were members of a large family which resided in Katscher, South of Breslau in the Prussian province of Silesia. In one of the many notices published in the German language newspaper of Watertown, the Watertown Weltbürger, there is mention of the fact that Bernhard Neisser had come to this country (long) after he had completed his military service in the Prussian army: a notable exception to the rule, since many immigrants, Jews and Gentiles alike, emigrated in order to avoid what was then a very restrictive and uncomfortable regimen in a very rigid and certainly undemocratic military establishment.

9/86

HYMAN
HENRY

U.S. CENSUS 1870 WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE COUNTY
5th ward p.44(570) 16 June 1870 Dwelling 307

Line
32 HYMAN, Henry, 43, retail dry-goods and tailer. born Poland. # 3000 pers.prop.
33 ----, Louisa, 39, born England
34 ----, Caroline (?) 17, born in Wis.
35 ----, Joseph, 16, norn Wisconsin, clerk in store (of father)
36 ----, Morris, 9 born Wisconsin

CARRIE
HENRY
JOSEPH

Milwaukee City Directory 1869/70, p. 169:
HEYMAN, Miss Carrie res 263 Hanover
-----, Henry, dry goods +clothing, 155 Reed, home 263 Hanover } brothers
-----, Joseph, clerk, boards 263 Hanover.

HENRY

Greenwood cemetery records, vol. 1, p. 34, burial # 832
HENRY HYMAN, plot of Hyman & Silber, 1-8-7
born Poland, died 81 years, 1 day on 20 June 1908 Milwaukee.
(born 19 June 1827)

Milwaukee City Directory 1867-68, publ. 1867, p.211
Hyman, Henry (HYMAN & KATZENSTEIN) 209 Michigan
H&K (with William Katzenstein) hats, caps, and furs, wholesale,
300 East Water.

Milwaukee Sentinel notes:

Aug. 14, 1876 8/1 celebrates Silver Wedding (married London(?) in 1851.

July 17, 1876 8/1 HENRY HYMAN & SON store burglarized (also July 18,1876 8/3

COUNTY RECORDS: DEATHS, vol.273, p.328 ~~burial~~ # 2874
HENRY HYMAN, at 357 Kane Place, born 29 May 1827 in Konin, Poland, died 81 years 21 days, on 20 June 1908 in Milwaukee, residence 485 Terrace Avenue. Reported by Mrs. M(orris) Glicksman. retired merchant. Parents' names not given. died of Angina pectoris.

Milwaukee City Directory 1854/55, p.140 HENRY HYMAN, clerk at S.Adler, home 4th near Spring

Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer, v.7, 1891-92, p.646:
Milwaukee: Hyman, Henry, knitting works, 329 4th Street

U.S. CENSUS 1880 WISCONSIN: no Henry Hyman in Wisconsin...(one HH b.1849 in Bavaria)

JOSEPH C.

Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer, v. 23, 1903-04,p.762
JOSEPH C. HYMAN, clothing manufacturer, 341 E. Water
J. CARYL, insurance, 20 News Ins.Bldg. (same man?)

LOUISE

Greenwood Cemetery records, vol. 1, p.20, burial # 488
born 23 February 1831 London, died 20 Apr ~~1884~~ 1894 Milwaukee, 440 5th Ave.
(plot Hyman & Silber) 1-8-7

COUNTY RECORDS : DEATHS, vol. 118, p.425, # 2201
LOUISE HYMAN, died 63 yrs,1 mo, 27 days, on 20 April 1894 Milwaukee, 440 5th Avenue, (8th ward). Born 23 Feb 1831 London.
daughter of JOSEPH and ELIZABETH NORDAN (not "Norden")

HYMAN, HENRY

married in August 1851 where?

no record in Milwaukee

d. Milwaukee

July 1986

KATZENSTEIN

WILLIAM

Milwaukee Sentinel Feb.13, 1887 3/4, 3/5 and Feb.14, 1887 3/2

His daughter Caroline died in Milwaukee and was buried in the HOPKINS STREET cemetery (records, p.13, burial # 86. Father listed as Wilhelm Katzenstein of Freisa, Kurhessen. (daughter died1864)

WILLIAM KATZENSTEIN was partner of Henry Hyman:
Milwaukee City Directory 1867-68, p. 211:
HYMAN & KATZENSTEIN, hats, caps, and furs wholesale, 300 E. Water.

W.K. notes in Milwaukee Sentinel:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec.14, 1869 1/2 | elected officer Free Masons |
| Jan. 11, 1871 4/1 | elected officer in the B'Nai B'Rith |
| June 22, 1874 3/1 | delivers address at the dedication of the Bnai Brith Hall |
| Dec.25, 1878 8/2 | elected officer Free Sons of Israel, Cream City Lodge |
| April 18, 1879 2/4 | SILVER WEDDING (was married in 1854) |

Greenwood cemetery records, vol. 1, p.12 burial # 294 (1-17-3/4)
WILLIAM KATZENSTEIN, born in Germany, died, 59 years old, 12 Feb.1877 Milwaukee. of endocarditis. at 606 Jackson. married (wife: Fannie).

MILWAUKEE DIRECTORY:

1863, p. 118 HYMAN, JOSEPH, jeweler, 44 Spring (possibly a brother of Henry H)

1865, p.213 and 1866/67, p.164:

HYMAN, HENRY, res. 209 Michigan Ave
HYMAN & CO., (Henry Hyman and William Katzenstein)
hats, caps, furs, wholesale and retail, 300 East Water

1867, p.211

HYMAN, HENRY, in Hyman & Katzenstein, hats, caps, furs, wholesale 300 East Water
res. 209 Michigan

1869/70, p.169

HYMAN, Miss CARRIE, res. 263 Hanover
---- HENRY, dry goods and clothing, 155 Reed, res. 263 Hanover
---- JOSEPH, clerk, boards 263 Hanover (son of Henry H)

1872/73, p.150

HYMAN, HENRY, merchant tailor, 155 Reed, res. 240 Greenbush

1877/78 (publ.1877) p.253

HYMAN, HENRY, (HH & Son) res. 241 Hanover
-----, HYMAN & SON , merchant tailors, 166 Reed
-----, JOSEPH C. 241 Hanover

HYMAN
HENRY

NEW YORK TIMES, 1 June 1921, p.5, col. 3

HENRY HYMAN, Grand Secretary of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, spoke at the Order's convention (?) in Atlantic City on May 31. About the fact that the war work of the Jew is the best response to the attacks (on Jews) by Henry Ford.

H.H. is the author of the War Work supplement of the Order.

Not Steve.

HYMAN

HENRY

History of Milwaukee; Chicago, Western Historical Society, 1881

p.946: HENRY HYMAN listed among the founders of TEMPLE EMANU-EL
August 5, 1869. "A reformed Church"

SEGALL: ISENTHAL

RF 363

YAD-VASHEM
P.O.B. 84 Jerusalem, Israel

Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority
**DAF-ED**
For the registration of the victims of the disaster.

רשות הזכרון לשואה ולגבורה
**דף־עד**
לרישום חללי השואה

**יד ושם**

Registr. No. ..... מס. הרישום

תמונה
Photo

חוק זכרון השואה והגבורה — יד ושם תשי"ג 1953
קובע בסעיף מס' 2

תפקידו של "יד ושם" הוא לאסוף אל המולדת את זכרם של כל אלה מבני העם היהודי, שנפלו ומסרו את נפשם, נלחמו ומרדו באויב הנאצי ובעוזריו, ולהציב שם וזכר להם, לקהילות, לארגונים ולמוסדות שנחרבו בגלל השתייכותם לעם היהודי.

(ספר החוקים מס' 132 י"ז אלול תשי"ג (28.8.1953)

The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance (Yad Vashem) Law, 5713-1953

determines in Art. No. 2 that

The task of *Yad Va-Shem* is to gather in to the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

1. שם המשפחה — Surname: **ISENTHAL**
2. השם הפרטי — First name: **BETTY nee LUBLINSKI**
3. שם האב — Name of Father: **David Lublinski (1844-1898)**
4. שם האם — Name of Mother: **Cäcilie (Segall) Lublinski (1847-1916)**
5. תאריך הלידה — Date of birth: **14 Sept 1877**
6. מקום וארץ הלידה — Place and country of birth: **Schwetz, West Prussia, then Germany**
7. מקום המגורים הקבוע — Permanent residence: **Berlin**
8. המקצוע — Occupation: **none**
9. הנתינות לפני הכבוש הנאצי — Nationality before German occupation: **German**
10. מקומות המגורים במלחמה — Places of residence during the war: **Berlin-Buch, later Berlin N4, Augustastr. 14-16**
11. מקום המות, הזמן והנסיבות — Place, date and circumstances of death: **dep. to Terezin 28 May 1943, died there...**
12. מצב משפחתי רוק / נשוי / מספר הילדים — Family status: Bachelor/Married/Number of children: **widow.** **(ITS TD 296 213)**
13. שם האשה ושם משפחתה לפני הנשואין / גילה — Name of wife and maiden name/Age: **---**
שם הבעל / גילו — Name of Husband/Age: **Hugo Isenthal**

14. שמות הילדים עד גיל 18 שנספו (מעל לגיל זה רושמים „דף־עד" מיוחד)
Names of deceased children up to the age of 18 (over the age of 18 fill out another form)

| המקום והזמן שניספו Place and date of death | הגיל Age | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Note: Children must be registered on the form of one of the parents only.

הערה: את הילדים יש לרשום ב„דף־העד" של אחד ההורים אך לא יותר מפעם אחת.

I, the undersigned **John Henry Richter** אני

Resident at (full address) **1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA** הגר ב (כתובת מלאה)

Relative/~~Acquaintance~~ of **Betty Isenthal, 2nd cousin of my mother.** קרוב/ה מכר/ה של

hereby declare that the details of my testimony are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

מצהיר/ה בזה כי העדות שמסרתי כאן על פרטיה היא נכונה ואמיתית, לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי.

Signature *John Henry Richter* חתימה

Place and date **Ann Arbor, Mich. 8-21-70** מקום ותאריך

Signature of Office Clerk ..... חתימת הסוקד

5669

ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION FOR GERMANY

**INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE**

| EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENTS about the stay in former concentration- or labor-camps | EXTRAIT DE DOCUMENTS sur le séjour dans les anciens camps de concentration ou de travail | DOKUMENTEN - AUSZUG über Aufenthalt in ehemaligen Konzentrations- und Arbeitslagern |
|---|---|---|

**Our Ref.:** Notre Réf.: Unser Akt.-Z.: T/D 296 213

**Your Ref.:** Votre Réf.: Ihr Akt.-Z.:

**Name:** Nom: Name: ISENTHAL nee LUBLINSKI

**First names:** Prénoms: Vornamen: Bertha

**Date of birth:** Date de naissance: Geb.-Datum: 14.9.1877

**Place of birth:** Lieu de naissance: Geburtsort: Schwetz

**Last residence:** Dernière addresse: Letzte Adresse: Berlin N.4, Augustastr. 14-16

**Name & residence of next of kin:** Noms & domicile des proches parents: Name und Wohnort der Angehörigen: - - - -

**Arrested on:** Arrêté le: Verhaftet am: - - -

**in:** à: in: - - -

**by:** par: durch: - - -

**Has entered conc. camp:** Est entré au camp de: Eingewiesen in KZ.: - - -

**Prisoner's No.:** No. de prisonnier: Gef.-Nr.: - - -

**on:** le: am: - - -

**coming from:** venant de: durch (von): - - -

**Marking:** Catégorie de pris.: Häftlings-Kategorie: Jewess

**Nationality:** Nationalité: Staatsangehörigkeit: - - -

**Transfers:** Transfers: Überstellungen: on 28.5.1943 with 90. Altertransport - 55/34375 - Heim to unknown destination.

**Last information in CC. records:** Dernière information dans la documentation: Letzte Eintragung in KZ.-Unterlagen: No further information

**Released:** Relaché: Entlassen: - - -

**Liberated:** Libéré: Befreit: - - -

**Died:** Décédé: Gestorben: - - -

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**Documents consulted:** Documents consultés: Geprüfte Unterlagen: Photocopy of the "Deportationskartei" established by AJDC Berlin.

**Remarks:** Observations: Bemerkungen: - - -

about the stay in former concentration- or labor-camps

sur le séjour dans les anciens camps de concentration ou de travail

über Aufenthalt in ehemaligen Konzentrations- und Arbeitslagern

**Our Ref.:** Notre Réf.: Unser Akt.-Z.: T/D 296 213

**Your Ref.:** Votre Réf.: Ihr Akt.-Z.:

**Name:** Nom: Name: ISENTHAL nee LUBLINSKI

**First names:** Prénoms: Vornamen: Bertha

**Date of birth:** Date de naissance: Geb.-Datum: 14.9.1877

**Place of birth:** Lieu de naissance: Geburtsort: Schwetz

**Last residence:** Dernière addresse: Letzte Adresse: Berlin N.4, Augustastr. 14-16

**Name & residence of next of kin:** Noms & domicile des proches parents: Name und Wohnort der Angehörigen: - - - -

**Arrested on:** Arrêté le: Verhaftet am: - - -

**in:** à: in: - - -

**by:** par: durch: - - -

**Has entered conc. camp:** Est entré au camp de: Eingewiesen in KZ.: - - -

**Prisoner's No.:** No. de prisonnier: Gef.-Nr.: - - -

**on:** le: am: - - -

**coming from:** venant de: durch (von): - - -

**Marking:** Catégorie de pris.: Häftlings-Kategorie: Jewess

**Nationality:** Nationalité: Staatsangehörigkeit: - - -

**Transfers:** Transfers: Überstellungen: on 28.5.1943 with 90. Altertransport - 55/34375 - Heim to unknown destination.

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**Released:** Relaché: Entlassen: - - -

**Liberated:** Libéré: Befreit: - - -

**Died:** Décédé: Gestorben: - - -

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**Documents consulted:** Documents consultés: Geprüfte Unterlagen: Photocopy of the "Deportationskartei" established by AJDC Berlin.

**Remarks:** Observations: Bemerkungen: - - -

CH.

**Checked by:** Travaillé par: Bearbeitet durch: Heinke

AROLSEN/(on/le), den 18 MAY 1953

**Dispatched on:** Expédié le: Abgesandt am: to: à: an: Mr. John Henry RICHTER
103, Kenedy Street N.W.Apt.9
WASHINGTON 11, D.C.

**Reviewed by:** Controlé par: Überprüft durch: Lueders

A.OPITZ
Acting Manager
International Tracing Service

JS. ISRAEL

Berlin

RF 364

**YAD-VASHEM**
P.O.B. 84 Jerusalem, Israel

Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority
**DAF-ED**
For the registration of the victims of the disaster.

רשות הזכרון לשואה ולגבורה
**דף־עד**
לרישום חללי השואה

**יד ושם**

Registr. No. ..... מס. הרישום

תמונה
Photo

חוק זכרון השואה והגבורה — יד ושם תשי"ג 1953
קובע בסעיף מס' 2

תפקידו של "יד ושם" הוא לאסוף אל המולדת את זכרם של כל אלה מבני העם היהודי, שנפלו ומסרו את נפשם, נלחמו ומרדו באויב הנאצי ובעוזריו, ולהציב שם וזכר להם, לקהילות, לארגונים ולמוסדות שנחרבו בגלל השתייכותם לעם היהודי.

(ספר החוקים מס' 132 י"ז אלול תשי"ג (28.8.1953)

The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance (Yad Vashem) Law, 5713-1953

determines in Art. No. 2 that

The task of *Yad Va-Shem* is to gather in to the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surname<br>**ISRAEL** | .1 שם המשפחה |
| First name<br>**ARTHUR** | .2 השם הפרטי |
| Name of Father<br>**not known** | .3 שם האב |
| Name of Mother<br>**not known** | .4 שם האם |
| Date of birth<br>**19 February 1903** | .5 תאריך הלידה |
| Place and country of birth<br>**Tiegenhof near Danzig, then Germany** | .6 מקום וארץ הלידה |
| Permanent residence<br>**Berlin** | .7 מקום המגורים הקבוע |
| Occupation<br>**not known** | .8 המקצוע |
| Nationality before German occupation<br>**German** | .9 הנתינות לפני הכבוש הנאצי |
| Places of residence during the war<br>**Berlin N 43, Georgenkirchstr. 53** | .10 מקומות המגורים במלחמה |
| Place, date and circumstances of death<br>**Auschwitz (deported 3 March 1943) (ITS TD 88 123/214** | .11 מקום המות, הזמן והנסיבות |
| Family status: Bachelor/Married/Number of children<br>**married, one son** | .12 מצב משפחתי רוק / נשוי / מספר הילדים |
| Name of wife and maiden name/Age<br>**Else (Hirschfeld) Israel (1900-1943?)** | .13 שם האשה ושם משפחתה לפני הנשואין / גילה |
| Name of Husband/Age<br>**- -** | שם הבעל / גילו |

| המקום והזמן שניספו<br>Place and date of death | הגיל<br>Age | .14 שמות הילדים עד גיל 18 שנספו<br>(מעל לגיל זה רושמים „דף־עד" מיוחד)<br>Names of deceased children up to the age of 18<br>(over the age of 18 fill out another form) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Note: Children must be registered on the form of one of the parents only.

הערה: את הילדים יש לרשום ב„דף־העד" של אחד ההורים אך לא יותר מפעם אחת.

I, the undersigned John Henry Richter אני

Resident at (full address) 1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA הגר ב (כתובת מלאה)

Relative/~~Acquaintance~~ of **Else Israel, 2nd cousin of mine.** קרוב/ה מכר/ה של

hereby declare that the details of my testimony are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

מצהיר/ה בזה כי העדות שמסרתי כאן על פרטיה היא נכונה ואמיתית, לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי.

Signature John Henry Richter חתימה

Place and date Ann Arbor, Mich., 8-21-70 מקום ותאריך

Signature of Office Clerk ..... חתימת הסוקד

**YAD-VASHEM**
P.O.B. 84 Jerusalem, Israel

Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority
**DAF-ED**
For the registration of the victims of the disaster.

רשות הזכרון לשואה ולגבורה
**דף־עד**
לרישום חללי השואה

**יד ושם**

Registr. No. ..... מס. הרישום

תמונה
Photo

חוק זכרון השואה והגבורה — יד ושם תשי"ג 1953
קובע בסעיף מס' 2

תפקידו של "יד ושם" הוא לאסוף אל המולדת את זכרם של כל אלה מבני העם היהודי, שנפלו ומסרו את נפשם, נלחמו ומרדו באויב הנאצי ובעוזריו, ולהציב שם וזכר להם, לקהילות, לארגונים ולמוסדות שנחרבו בגלל השתייכותם לעם היהודי.

(ספר החוקים מס' 132 י"ז אלול תשי"ג (28.8.1953)

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| | |
|---|---|
| Surname<br>**ISRAEL** | .1 שם המשפחה |
| First name<br>**ELSE nee HIRSCHFELD** | .2 השם הפרטי |
| Name of Father<br>**Adolf Hirschfeld (1878-1952)** | .3 שם האב |
| Name of Mother<br>**Hedwig (Rosenberg) HIrschfeld (1873-1952)** | .4 שם האם |
| Date of birth<br>**24 June 1900** | .5 תאריך הלידה |
| Place and country of birth<br>**Osche, Distr. Schwetz, West Prussia, then Germany** | .6 מקום וארץ הלידה |
| Permanent residence<br>**Osche -1920? Berlin - 1943** | .7 מקום המגורים הקבוע |
| Occupation<br>**not known** | .8 המקצוע |
| Nationality before German occupation<br>**German** | .9 הנתינות לפני הכבוש הנאצי |
| Places of residence during the war<br>**Berlin NO 43, Georgenkirchstr. 53** | .10 מקומות המגורים במלחמה |
| Place, date and circumstances of death<br>**Auschwitz, deported 4 March 1943... (ITS TD 88 123 214)** | .11 מקום המות, הזמן והנסיבות |
| Family status: Bachelor/Married/Number of children<br>**married, one son** | .12 מצב משפחתי רוק / נשוי / מספר הילדים |
| Name of wife and maiden name/Age<br>--- | .13 שם האשה ושם משפחתה לפני הנשואין / גילה |
| Name of Husband/Age<br>**Arthur Israel (1903-1943)** | שם הבעל / גילו |

| המקום והזמן שניספו<br>Place and date of death | הגיל<br>Age | .14 שמות הילדים עד גיל 18 שנספו (מעל לגיל זה רושמים „דף־עד" מיוחד)<br>Names of deceased children up to the age of 18 (over the age of 18 fill out another form) |
|---|---|---|
| **Auschwitz after 4 March 1943** | **7 yrs** | **Stefan Israel** (b. 1936)<br>**(Georgenkirchstr.53)**<br>**(ITS TD 315 549)** |

Note: Children must be registered on the form of one of the parents only.

הערה: את הילדים יש לרשום ב„דף־העד" של אחד ההורים אך לא יותר מפעם אחת.

I, the undersigned John Henry Richter אני

Resident at (full address) 1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA הגר ב (כתובת מלאה)

Relative/Acquaintance of **Else Israel, 2nd cousin of mine.** קרוב/ה מכר/ה של

hereby declare that the details of my testimony are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

מצהיר/ה בזה כי העדות שמסרתי כאן על פרטיה היא נכונה ואמיתית, לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי.

Signature John Henry Richter חתימה

Place and date Ann Arbor, Mich., 8-21-70 מקום ותאריך

Signature of Office Clerk ..... חתימת הפוקד

# ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION FOR GERMANY

HAUTE COMMISSION ALLIÉE EN ALLEMAGNE

**INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE**
APO 171 U. S. ARMY
or: (16) AROLSEN (Waldeck), Germany

**SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES**
APO 171 U. S. ARMY
ou: (16) AROLSEN (Waldeck), Allemagne

Telephone: Arolsen 434. Ext. No. 4
Cables, telegrams: ITS Arolsen

1970

9 DEC 1953

Mr. John Henry RICHTER
103 Kennedy St., N.W.Apt.22
W a s h i n g t o n 11, D.C.
U.S.A.

| OUR CASES NOS. | YOUR REFERENCE | YOUR LETTER DATED |
|---|---|---|
| TD - 88 123/214<br>315 549 | - - - | August 1, 1953 |

SUBJECT : ISRAEL Arthur, born in 1895 in Berlin;
ISRAEL Else née HIRSCHFELD, born on June 24, 1900 in Osche;
ISRAEL Stefan, born on May 31, 1936 in Berlin.

Please be advised that the following information regarding the above mentioned persons, is contained in our documentation:

88 123-214

ISRAEL Arthur, born on February 19,1903 in Tiegenhof,Religion: Jewish, last known residence: Berlin NO 43, Georgenkirchstr.53, was evacuated by the Gestapo Berlin with the " 33.Osttransport" to the East on March 3, 1943.

ISRAEL Else, née HIRSCHFELD, born on June 24, 1900 in Osche, Religion: Jewish, last known location: Berlin NO 18, Georgenkirchstr.53, was evacuated by the Gestapo Berlin with the "34.Osttransport" to the East on March 4, 1943.

315 549

ISRAEL Stefan, born on May 31, 1936 in Berlin, Religion: Jewish, last known location: Berlin NO 18, Georgenkirchstr.53, was evacuated by the Gestapo Berlin with the " 34.Osttrans - port" to the East on March 4, 1943.

We regret to state that no trace is available in our documentation as to their later fate.

You may be interested to know that a previous enquiry dated March 6, 1947 respecting Else and Arthur ISRAEL, was received from

Mr. Siegfried ISRAEL,

whose address at that time was :

BARRANQUILLA, Columbia
Paseo Bolivar, Cigarreria,
Columbia.

NO ISRAEL, WILFRID

RF 365

Berlin also Bune + Nathan I.

ISRAEL
WILFRIED

Konrad Kwiet
Helmut Eschwege

# Selbstbehauptung und Widerstand

## Deutsche Juden im Kampf um Existenz und Menschenwürde 1933–1945

CHRISTIANS

nachweisen läßt.[176] Hier können nur einige Beispiele für Rettungsaktionen deutsch-jüdischer Flüchtlinge vorgestellt werden. Aus dem hessischen Ort Sterbfritz stammte Max Dessauer,[177] der die jüdisch-kommunistische Hilfsorganisation »Solidarité« mitgegründet hatte und unter dem Decknamen »Mortfric« (»Sterbfritz«) untergetaucht war. Als die Deportationen einsetzten, brachte er eine Gruppe jüdischer Kinder in die Schweiz und errichtete mit Hilfe des Sekretärs des Bischofs von Lyon ein Auffanglager für untergetauchte Juden. Zusammen mit dem Abbé Glasberg, der sich in ganz entscheidendem Maß für die Rettung der Juden eingesetzt hatte,[178] baute Hanna Schramm im Department Gers ein Heim für 130 Jugendliche, darunter 120 Juden, auf, die später den Weg zu den Partisanen fanden. Rosette Schatz, eine Mitarbeiterin der »Union«, brachte jüdische Kinder von Paris in ein sicheres Gebiet auf dem Land.[179] Bei der Suche nach Quartieren und bei der Betreuung von Kindern half die 16jährige Henriette Dreifuß, die 1933 mit ihren Eltern aus Mannheim nach Frankreich gekommen war.[180]

In den französischen Alpen, in Moissac, kündet ein Denkmal von der Ermordung von sechs Widerstandskämpfern. Das jüngste Opfer war die 17jährige Marianne Cohen, die in Breslau geboren und 1935 mit ihren Eltern nach Mittelfrankreich verschlagen worden war. In der jüdischen Partisanengruppe des Emmanuel Racine fand sie Aufnahme und ihren Auftrag, jüdische Waisenkinder in die Schweiz zu schmuggeln. Am 31. Mai 1944 wurde ein Transport 200 Meter vor der Grenze aufgehalten. Zusammen mit 27 Kindern, die im Alter von vier bis 15 Jahren waren, hielt man Marianne Cohen im Gefängnis von Annemasse fest. Lange Verhöre folgten. Bemühungen, sie zu befreien, schlugen fehl; Marianne Cohen weigerte sich, die Kinder zu verlassen. Ihre Hinrichtung fand in der Nacht vom 3. zum 4. Juli 1944 statt. Dem Bürgermeister von Annemasse gelang es schließlich doch, die Kinder aus dem Gefängnis zu befreien und in Sicherheit zu bringen.[181]

Von der Existenz einer deutsch-jüdischen Fälschergruppe in Frankreich erhielt die Gestapo im Frühjahr 1943 Kenntnis. Vier Juden – drei Männer und eine Frau – waren mit einem Auto bei Narbonne in eine Straßenkontrolle geraten und noch an Ort und Stelle enttarnt worden. »Zwei Juden«, so hieß es in der Meldung »wichtiger staatspolitischer Ereignisse« vom 21. Mai 1943, »trugen die Uniform eines Majors und Hauptmanns der Luftwaffe. Der dritte, der sich in Zivil befand, trug Hoheits- und Parteiabzeichen der NSDAP. Die Jüdin wurde als Sekretärin ausgegeben«. Im Besitz der Festgenommenen fand man folgende Gegenstände: »34 Behörden- und sonstige Stempel, selbst entworfene und gedruckte Ausweispapiere, Diplomatenausweise, Marschbefehle, Inspektionsbücher, polizeiliche Meldezettel, Kraftfahrausweise und eine Antrittsorder für die Deutsche Botschaft in Spanien in deutscher und in spanischer Sprache«.



Über die Herkunft der Gruppe und der Gegenstände brachten die Nachforschungen folgendes zutage: »Nach den bisherigen Ermittlungen handelt es sich um deutsche Emigranten, die die Stempel und Vordrucke bei verschiedenen Firmen in Brüssel und Lyon in Auftrag gegeben hatten. Die Uniformstoffe und Militäreffekten wurden zum Teil privat, zum Teil bei der Verkaufsabteilung der Luftwaffe in Paris, im deutschen Uniformhaus in Brüssel und im Uniformspezialhaus in Antwerpen erworben. Den Juden war es gelungen, in Amsterdam, Brüssel und Lyon mit den gefälschten Ausweisen Wehrmachtsquartiere und Lebensmittelkarten zu beziehen.«[182] Weitere Nachforschungen wurden angestellt; die Ergebnisse lassen sich in der archivalischen Überlieferung nicht finden. Ebenso unbekannt sind die Namen dieser jüdischen Fluchthelfer, deren Schicksal man unschwer erraten kann. Die gesicherten Details belegen, daß die Gruppe als Teil eines verzweigten Netzes operiert hat. Die geographischen Hinweise deuten zudem darauf hin, daß sie die bekannte jüdische Fluchtroute in Westeuropa – den Weg von Holland über Belgien und Frankreich nach Spanien und Portugal – durch ihr Fälschungswerk mit ermöglicht und abgesichert hat.

Außerhalb des Herrschaftsbereiches des nationalsozialistischen Staates gab es zahlreiche jüdische Initiativen und Aktionen, um die europäischen Juden vor den Deportationen, aus den Ghettos und den Konzentrationslagern zu retten. Die geographischen Zentren lagen in den Vereinigten Staaten, in England und Palästina, in der Schweiz und in Schweden, in Spanien und Portugal. Es waren die großen Organisationen wie Jewish Agency, World Jewish Congress, American Joint Distribution Committee und kleinere Institutionen und Gruppen, die eine lebhafte Aktivität entfalteten. Auch ihre Bemühungen setzten die Zusammenarbeit mit nichtjüdischen Institutionen voraus, insbesonders die Unterstützung durch ausländische Regierungen, Behörden und diplomatische Vertretungen. Obgleich die Geschichte dieses komplexen, wenig erfolgreichen und bislang kaum erforschten »Zusammenspieles« nicht mehr zum Thema dieser Arbeit gehört, soll ein Beispiel miteinbezogen werden. Es handelt sich um Aktionen, die in Portugal, also am Ende des westeuropäischen Fluchtweges, unternommen wurden und die sich mit zwei Namen verbinden, die ihren Platz in der deutsch-jüdischen Geschichte gefunden haben.

Als sich in den Wintermonaten 1942/43 die Nachrichten über die Deportationen, Massentötungen und Fluchtbewegungen verdichteten, entschloß sich die Jewish Agency in London, einen Emissär nach Lissabon zu entsenden.[183] Die Wahl fiel auf Wilfried Israel, der 1899 in England geboren, in Deutschland aufgewachsen und 1939 in sein Geburtsland zurückge-

kehrt war.[184] Der Großvater war ein englischer Rabbiner, der Vater der Besitzer eines bekannten Berliner Kaufhauses.[185] Wilfried Israel praktizierte seine Verbundenheit zum deutschen Judentum; er gehörte zum engen Freundeskreis Leo Baecks. Er fühlte sich ebenso einer Gruppe deutscher Zionisten verbunden und half beim Aufbau ihres Kibbuz in Hasorea. Solidarität bewies er, als er Hilfsgelder und Papiere besorgte, um mittellosen deutschen Juden die Auswanderung zu ermöglichen. Ende März 1943 traf Wilfried Israel in Lissabon ein. Es gelang ihm, einen Kindertransport zusammenzustellen und nach Amerika zu leiten. Nachdem Einwanderungszertifikate für Palästina eingetroffen und die Vorbereitungen für den ersten Transport angelaufen waren, wurden die Operationen unterbrochen. Auf dem Weg nach London kam Wilfried Israel bei einem Flugzeugabsturz über der Biscaya am 1. Juni 1943 ums Leben.[186] Erst Ende Oktober 1943 traf sein Nachfolger ein: Perez Leshem, unter dem Namen Fritz Lichtenstein 1903 in Chemnitz geboren und seit 1932 Europadelegierter der zionistischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung Histadrut und der Jewish Agency.[187] Er erreichte, daß Ende Januar 1944 das erste Schiff nach Palästina auslaufen konnte. Unter den 750 jüdischen Flüchtlingen befanden sich 219 deutsche Juden und 334 Juden polnischer Herkunft, die in Deutschland und Österreich gelebt hatten. Weitere Transporte folgten. Mit ihnen gelangten etwa 2000 Juden nach »Erez Israel«.

## *Der Selbstmord*

Die Flucht vor der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung – sei es ins Ausland, sei es in den Untergrund – brachte eine radikale Veränderung der Lebensumstände, der räumlichen und menschlichen Umgebung, der sozialen Kontakte mit sich, war mit dem Verzicht auf primitivste Lebensbedürfnisse verbunden. Zu ertragen waren diese seelischen und körperlichen Belastungen, weil die Untergetauchten auf ein Leben nach der Verfolgung hofften, von der sie sicher waren, daß sie eines Tages enden würde. Viele Juden glaubten indes, daß sie diesen Belastungen nicht gewachsen sein, daß sie das Ende dieser Zeit des Hasses und der Verfolgung nicht erleben würden. Manche entschieden sich in dieser für sie ausweglos scheinenden Situation für die extremste Form der Flucht: Um sich dem physischen und psychischen Terror der Nationalsozialisten, der gesellschaftlichen und der persönlichen Ächtung in Deutschland zu entziehen, gaben sie sich selbst den Tod.

Für diese Einstellung und Handlungsweise finden sich historische Vorbilder. Sie gehen weit in die jüdische Geschichte zurück und verbinden sich



stets mit Phasen der Krise, der Verfolgung und Verzweiflung. Da gab es im Römischen Krieg die Selbsttötung der Zeloten auf der Festung Masada im Jahr 73. Die Besatzung stand vor der Alternative, sich den Römern zu ergeben, sich erschlagen oder in die Sklaverei führen zu lassen. Sie folgte der Aufforderung ihres Anführers, sich gegenseitig zu töten. Flavius Josephus nennt eine Zahl von 960 Männern, Frauen und Kindern. Im hohen und späten Mittelalter waren es mehrere Tausend, die sich in England, Frankreich und Deutschland das Leben nahmen, um den christlichen Verfolgungen und Zwangstaufen zu entgehen.[188] Zu den Schreckensbildern der Kreuzzüge und des »Schwarzen Todes« von 1348 gesellen sich die späteren Vertreibungen aus Spanien und Portugal sowie die Pogrome während des Chmielnickiaufstands im 17. Jahrhundert in Osteuropa. Auch diese signifikanten Einschnitte lösten Selbstmorde aus. Berichte, Klagelieder und Bußgebete wurden verfaßt; sehr schnell erhielten sie ihren Platz in der jüdischen Martyrologie, aus der man Glaubenskraft schöpfen und die eigene Weiterexistenz rechtfertigen konnte. Es mag dahingestellt bleiben, ob und inwieweit Erinnerungen an diese historischen Ereignisse noch im Bewußtsein der modernen, säkularisierten deutschen Juden im 20. Jahrhundert lebendig waren. Man wird davon ausgehen dürfen, daß sie während der Verfolgungszeit wohl kaum einen Einfluß auf die Entscheidung zum Selbstmord ausgeübt haben.

Dies gilt vermutlich ebenso für die religiösen Traditionen. Es muß hier dem Urteil der Rabbiner und Religionswissenschaftler überlassen bleiben, ob und inwieweit der Selbstmord gegen das jüdische Gesetz verstößt. Weder in der Bibel noch im Talmud wird er explizit verboten.[189] Erst posttalmudische Autoritäten sahen in ihm eine strafbare Handlung, ein Verbrechen gegen Gott. Sie legten zugleich aber auch in der Halacha – der Kodifizierung der religionsgesetzlichen Vorschriften – einen Ausnahmekatalog fest, und es ist sicher kein Zufall, daß der Selbstmord dort unter der Rubrik »Götzendienst« erschien. So wurde es Juden gestattet, sich selbst zu töten oder sich töten zu lassen, um dem Zwang zu entgehen, einen Mord zu begehen, einen anderen Glauben anzunehmen oder Inzest zu treiben. Mit anderen Worten: Man zog eine klare Trennungslinie zwischen Selbstmord und Märtyrertum, und es verstand sich von selbst, daß die eingangs genannten historischen Beispiele als eine besondere Glaubens- und Opferhaltung sanktioniert wurden. Man nannte sie »Kiddush ha-Shem«.

Es mag schließlich den Untersuchungen und Interpretationen von Soziologen und Psychologen, Psychoanalytikern und Medizinern vorbehalten bleiben, ob und inwieweit die Selbsttötungen von Juden – wie auch die anderer Personengruppen[190] – in bestimmten Krisen- und Verfolgungsphasen mit den gängigen Suizid- und Aggressionstheorien in Einklang zu brin-

ISRAEL

GSU 477 289 (A 866) MARRIAGES 1841-1847 (film GSU 1964)
(original vol. 17)

HELFFT p.28 HERRMANN SAMUEL HELFFT, Banquier, 31, (address illegible) in Berlin, son of SAMUEL GOTTSCHALK HELFFT, Berlin, deceased, age 23, ∞ FRIEDERIKE SUSSMANN, Neue Friedrichstr. 38, daughter of MEYER SUSSMANN, Banquier, deceased in Berlin. Permission to marry by her guardian. on 17 March 1844 at the home of the bride, by Rabbinatsverwalter Oettinger.

LIEBERMANN p.37 LOUIS LIEBERMANN, Poststr.6, son of JOSEPH LIEBERMANN, Bischofstr.22, age 25 ∞ PINE HALLER, 19, dau of JOSEPH HALLER, deceased, on 21 Nov 1841 by permission of guardian.

MARCKWALD p.43 NAUMANN BENJAMIN MARCKWALD, son of BENJAMIN JOACHIM MARCKWALD of Maerkisch-Friedland died.

NEUMANN p.48 NACHMANN HIRSCH NEUMANN, Kfm, 29, son of HIRSCH NACHMANN NEUMANN, Kfm in Pyritz, deceased, ∞ BUNE ISRAEL, 22, daughter of NATHAN ISRAEL, merchant, Spandauerstr.28, with permission from her father, on 8 Dec 1844.

RÖHMANN p.53 SAMUEL RÖHMANN, 22, son of MARCUS R. late of Maerk-Frdld, Hohe Str.177, ∞ AUGUSTE FRIEDLÄNDER, 22, daughter of DANIEL Fr. Buchdruckereibesitzer, Neue Friedrichstr. 57, w/perm of father, on 19 Jan 1843.

REICHENHEIM p.52 LEONOR REICHENHEIM, Kfm, 27, son of NATHAN R., with permission from father, resides at Königstr.54 ∞ HELENE ARENDT, 20, dau of JACOB ARENDT, Kfm, Berlin, deceased, with permission from guardian 6 June 1841.

RICHTER p.55 JOSEPH RICHTER, Posamentier, 24 years old, son of MARCUS RICHTER, Posamentier, Neue Koenigstr.40 (son at same address), ∞ HANNA WOHLFARTH of Maerk-Frdld, 23, dau SAMUEL W. late in MF, marries w/permission Land+Kreisgericht Mäerkisch-Friedland on 13 June 1847 at Heilige Geistste.13 by Rabbinatsverwalter OETTINGER.

SIMON p.58 WILLIAM SCHÖNLANK, merchant, Johannisstr.3, age 30, son of Kfm SALOMON SCHÖNLANK, marries by perm. of father ∞ AMALIE SIMON, 24, dau HERMANN SIMON, Kfm, by perm. father, on 1 Dec 1844.

HIRSCHFELD p.81 RAPHAEL HIRSCHFELD, Kfm of Zehdenick, Rosenthalerstr. 23, age 33, son of CHAIM(?) HIRSCHFELD, Kfm in Zehdenick. ∞ SARA LEVY 24, dau ABRAHAM JOSEF LEVY, Rosenthalerstr.20, both have perm. parents 25 May 1847.

ISRAEL
NATHAN

Uwe Westphal

# Berliner Konfektion und Mode

## Die Zerstörung einer Tradition

## 1836 – 1939

EDITION HENTRICH BERLIN

renz. Zwar hatten die Juden, die sich in Berlin mit solchen kleinen Existenzgründungen niederließen, nicht den Ballast des jahrhundertealten starren Systems der Innungs- und Zunftordnungen zu tragen, waren daher vielleicht auch flexibler auf den neuen Markt eingestellt, doch blieben sie zunächst in der Stadt als Fremd- und Eindringlinge stigmatisiert.

*Nathan Israel*

*Hermann Gerson*

## DIE ANFÄNGE DER KONFEKTION UND IHRE GRÜNDER

Allgemein waren die Bedingungen für die Erschließung der industriellen Produktion günstig, neue Verkehrsverbindungen und Handelswege wurden erschlossen und erweitert. Der dadurch vergrößerte Binnenmarkt gab auch den Impuls für die Konfektionierung der Bekleidung, also der seriellen Fertigung nach standardisierten Maßen. So beschäftigten sich auch viele der ca. 800 Zeitungen, die 1840 bereits auf dem Markt waren, mit dem Thema Mode. Kolorierte Kupferstiche zeigten die neusten Feinheiten der Pariser Mode; ausführliche Berichterstattungen über »Paris, der Haupt- und Residenzstadt der Mode« füllten bald ganze Seiten von Fachblättern. So konnte man im »Prager Hauptblatt der Mode« am 15. 12. 1846 lesen:
»Die Damenkleidermoden stehen im allgemeinen... auf gleichem Fuße. Paris herrscht und gebietet in London, New York, Wien und Berlin sowie in anderen Hauptstädten... Auch darf man hinzusetzen, daß hierbei die Laien, wie Maler, Illumineurs und Redakteurs, mehr bewirken als die eigentlich Berufenen. Wir erkennen in manchem schönen Pariser Modebilde, daß es der Imagination und Phantasie ent-

inen Existenzgründun-
starren Systems der
icht auch flexibler auf
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ÜNDER

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6 lesen:
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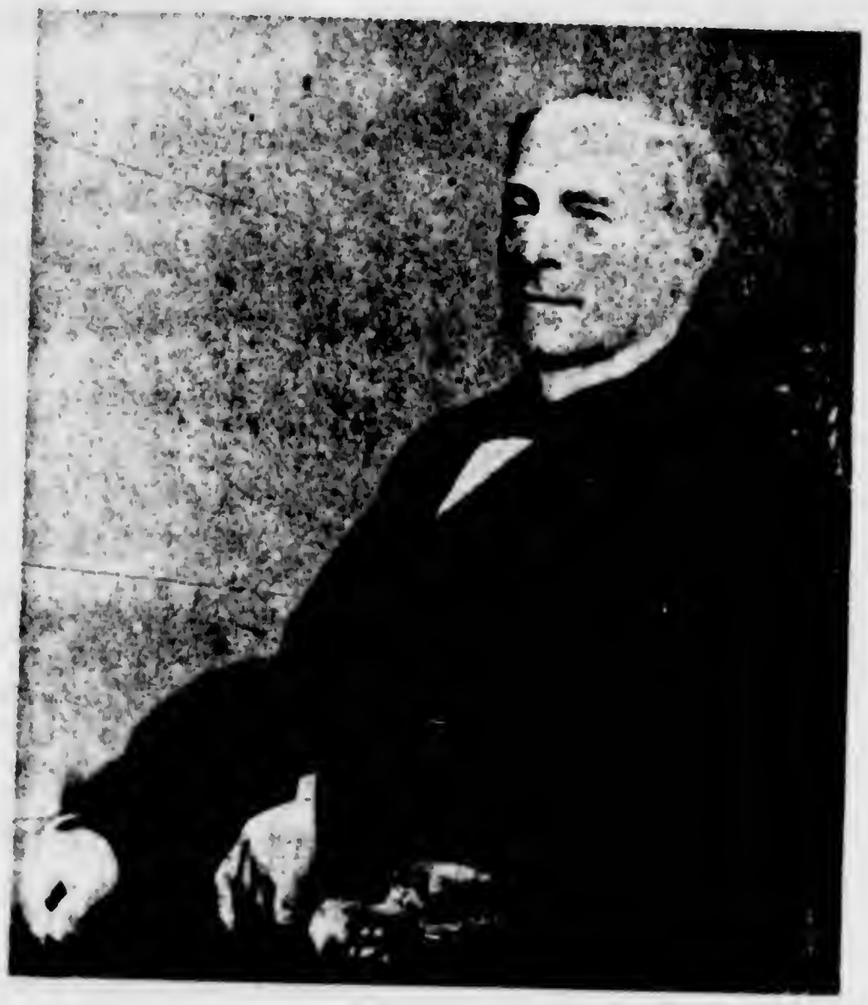
rlin sowie in anderen
Laien, wie Maler, Illu-
ufenen. Wir erkennen
ion und Phantasie ent-

sprossen; allein dies darf sich bis jetzt nur die Hauptstadt der Mode erlauben; alle anderen Orte werden selbst durch jene phantasmagorischen Gebilde geleitet ... was wir ... besonders den Wienern, Berlinern und Leipzigern nachrühmen müssen.«
War die Mode noch einige Zeit vorher hauptsächlich dem Adel und den Fürsten vorbehalten, so nahm sich jetzt das Bürgertum dieser Leidenschaft an. Die Mode wurde für diese Kreise zum gesellschaftlichen Thema und Spiel.
Wie viele andere Juden, die sich in der Stadt eine eigene Existenz aufbauen wollten, kam auch Hirsch Gerson Levin aus Königsberg 1835 nach Berlin. Der 22jährige erwarb noch im Jahr seiner Ankunft den notwendigen »Judenbürgerbrief« und nahm den Namen Hermann Gerson an. In der »Königlichen Bauakademie No. 3« gründete er 1836 sein Geschäft für den Handel mit Seiden, Stickereien, Spitzen und französischem Leinen.[6] Fünf Jahre später begann Hermann Gerson den Handel mit in Serie gefertigten Mänteln für Damen. Sein rascher Erfolg ist daran abzulesen, daß er mit seinem Umzug zum Werderschen Markt 1848 zum königlichen Hoflieferanten avancierte. In dieser Zeit beschäftigte er bereits 5 Handwerksmeister, 3 Direktricen, 120–140 Arbeiterinnen in der Werkstatt. 100 Kommis und Aufseher waren für das Ladenlokal und zur Bedienung angestellt. Rund 1500 Schneider, darunter 150 Meister, wurden außerhalb des Hauses mit der Anfertigung der Kleidung beschäftigt. Der Name Hermann Gerson stand in Berlin für eine außergewöhnlich exklusive, aber auch sehr teure Damenkleidung von internationalem Niveau.
Die Brüder David, Moritz und Valentin Manheimer gründeten 1837 die Firma »Gebrüder Manheimer« und beschäftigten sich mit der »konfektionsmäßigen Anfertigung von Mänteln«.[7] Die Brüder Manheimer waren Söhne des David Manheimer, eines Kantors der jüdischen Gemeinde in Gommern/Sachsen-Anhalt. Valentin Manheimer trennte sich 1840 von seinen Brüdern, diese führten die Firma unter dem Gründernamen weiter, und etablierte sich im gleichen Jahr in der Oberwallstraße 6 unter dem Namen »Firma V. Manheimer«. Die Firma gehörte sehr bald, wie auch Hermann Gerson, zu den führenden großen Häusern der Damenkonfektion in Berlin. 1873 wurde Valentin Manheimer zum Kommerzienrat und elf Jahre später zum Geheimen Kommerzienrat ernannt. In den Nachrufen zu seinem Tode, im Jahr 1889, wurde Valentin Manheimer besonders für seine Verdienste bei der Durchführung und Eröffnung des Konfektionsexportes gewürdigt.[8]
Ging zunächst die Firma in die Hände seiner Söhne Alfred, Ferdinand und Gustav Manheimer über, so wurde nach kurzer Zeit Ferdinand Manheimer Alleininhaber des Unternehmens. Letzter Besitzer des berühmten Konfektionshauses war dessen Sohn Alfred Manheimer, der aber die Firma 1931, auf Grund der allgemeinen Wirtschaftskrise und finanziellen Probleme des Unternehmens, verkaufen mußte.
Ebenfalls mit zur ersten Gründergeneration der Berliner Konfektion gehörte David Leib Levin, der 1840 seine Fabrik für Damenmäntel in der Gertraudenstraße 11 eröffnete. Levin, aus Königsberg stammend, arbeitete als einer der Ersten mit festgelegten Preisen und Preislisten für seine Waren. Nach dem Umzug der Firma zum Hausvogteiplatz 13 gehörte das Unternehmen D. Levin zu den führenden Häusern der Konfektion.
Nathan Israel, einer alten Berliner jüdischen Familie entstammend, gründete 1815, aufbauend auf dem Geschäft seines Großvaters, sein Geschäftshaus für den Stoff-

handel. In den folgenden Jahren entwickelte sich aus diesen Anfängen ein Kaufhaus für Konfektion und Versandhandel. 1913 verband das Kauf- und Warenhaus Nathan Israel, das bis zur »Arisierung« 1938 im Familienbesitz blieb, mit seinem Gebäudekomplex die Spandauer, Königs- und Probststraße. Von preiswerter Kleidung, bis hin zum luxuriösen Modellkleid war hier alles zu haben.
Rudolph Hertzog, 1815 als Sohn begüteter Eltern in Berlin geboren, gründete sein erstes Konfektionsgeschäft 1839 in der Breitegasse. Mit großem Geschick und geschäftlichem Erfolg gehörte auch dieses Unternehmen bald zu den guten Häusern für Konfektion in Berlin. Die Firma R. Hertzog blieb im Familienbesitz und überstand, da das Unternehmen christlich war, als einzige Firma der Konfektionsgründer auch den Nationalsozialismus.

*Valentin Manheimer*



*Rudolph Hertzog*

*David Leib Levin*

n Mittelgenre für den
nen Hauptsitz in

ren Herz Sen., er
bracht; Goldberg,
nach San Francisco.

& Co.

sseren Genre
m Betrieb Konfek-

n
renstraße 34/35
ittleren Genre

rg

Damenkleidung
Zeichnerin tätig.

ebr.

odell- und besseren

m 5. 12. 1938 an den
idt-Scharf über-

on drei Geschwi-
emigrierte nach New
Firma ›Fairmore‹
mit. Sein Sohn über-
ende Firma.
nach Amsterdam und
Betrieb in der
men Fa. ›Max Haar –

**Häufler,** Otto & Co.
Mohrenstraße 33
Damen- und Backfischmäntel im mittleren Genre

**Hausdorff,** Eduard
Siehe: Gerson, Prager & Hausdorff

**Hecht** & Noher
Charlottenstraße 65/65a
Kleider, Komplets und Blusen
Die Firma arbeitete noch im Dezember 1937. Erik Zorek war für diese Firma als Zwischenmeister tätig.

**Heil**
Siehe: Bleichrode, Heil & Co.

**Herbst,** Joe
Siehe: C. G. Strobach

**Hermann**
Siehe: Seeler & Cohn

**Herz**
Siehe: Grohag

**Herz,** I.
Markgrafenstraße 55
Damenkonfektion für Mäntel und Kleider im mittleren Genre
I. Herz und seine Frau wurden in ein nicht bekanntes Konzentrationslager deportiert und sind dort umgekommen.
Kurt Ehrenfreund war in der Firma bis 1925 als zweiter Konfektionär angestellt.

**Hesse** & Heyl
Krausenstraße 17/18
Damenmäntel im mittleren Genre

**Heyl**
Siehe: Hesse & Heyl

**Hirschfeld**
Siehe: Brad, Hirschfeld & Co.

**Hobè,** Jacques
Erstklassige Kleiderherstellung im Modellgenre
Konfektionär war Herr Wassermann, der zuvor bei Norbert Jutschenka gearbeitet hat.
Wahrscheinlich ist Jacques Hobè in die USA emigriert.

**Hoffmann,** Herrmann
Friedrichstraße 30/31
Damen- und Herrenkleidung, engros und detail im Couturegenre
Am 7. Oktober 1938 meldete die ›Jüdische Rundschau‹ den Betrieb als »arisiert«. Der neue Eigentümer war nicht zu ermitteln.

**Horwitz,** Hans
In Berlin als Konfektionär bei Ludwig Lesser. Emigration nach London, er machte sich hier selbständig.

**Hurwitz** & Sohn
Jerusalemer Straße 11
Damenmäntelkonfektion

**Isenburg** & Lewin
Kronenstraße 58
Damenkonfektion

**Israel,** Nathan
Spandauer Straße (Zentrale)
Waren- und Modenhaus
Im Jahr 1815 gründete Nathan Israel sein erstes Geschäft für Stoffe und Kleidung. In den Gründerjahren der Berliner Konfektion erweiterte N. Israel Angebot und Sortiment; bald gehörte diese Firma zu den ersten Häusern für Damenkleidung in Berlin. Nachfolger wurde der Sohn Jacob Israel, der bald zum königlichen Kaufmann avancierte. Er starb 1894 und übergab sein Werk wiederum seinem Sohn Berthold Israel. Amy Salomon, seine Frau, richtete einen speziellen Damensalon für Couturekleidung im Hause ein. Wilfried Israel, Sohn dieser Ehe, trat 1921 dem Unternehmen bei und war letzter Erbe. Doch war Wilfried Israel weit mehr als nur Unternehmer eines Kaufhauses, daher soll auch hier kurz auf die Person und sein Werk eingegangen werden. (Naomi Shepherd beschrieb in ihrem hervorragenden Buch ›Wilfried Israel‹ ausführlich diese Lebensgeschichte.)
In den frühen dreißiger Jahren war das Kaufhaus N. Israel ein modernes Unternehmen mit 2000 Beschäftigten, und man nannte es das »Gegenstück zu Harrods« in London. Im Februar und März 1933 wurde W. Israel von den nun zur Macht gelangten Nazis zum erstenmal verhaftet und verhört. Der Betriebsrat ging mit dem 30. 1. 1933 in die Hände der Nationalsozialisten,

und diese besaßen damit eine wichtige Schlüsselposition im Betrieb. Entlassungen von jüdischen Mitarbeitern wurden gefordert; die 20–30 % Nazigetreuen im Betrieb sahen ihre Stunde gekommen. Der April-Boykott traf auch das Haus Israel.
Von Anbeginn an kümmerte sich W. Israel um die Verhafteten und ermöglichte durch seine Kontakte ins Ausland und seine Finanzen die ersten Auswanderungen. Weitere Verhaftungen und Verhöre von W. Israel folgten in den Jahren 1934 und 1935. Inzwischen hatte er eine zentrale Rolle bei der Errichtung von europäischen Komitees zur Unterstützung des Jugendaliyah (Emigrantenbewegung nach Palästina) eingenommen. Im November 1935 wurde W. Israel von den Nazis mitgeteilt, daß er von der Geschäftsführung seines Unternehmens entbunden sei. Trotzdem behielt er sein Büro im Hause und leitete durch seine Arbeit als Verbindungsmann für das englische Foreign Office die Emigration tausender junger deutscher Juden ein. Im Juni 1937 wurde das Haus N. Israel mit den Symbolen der Nazis beschmiert. Die Zahl der Beschäftigten betrug 1938 nur noch 1000 Angestellte; vielen hat W. Israel die Emigration ermöglicht.
Im Juli 1938 wurden Verkaufsverhandlungen mit dem konkurrierenden ›Kösterkonzern‹ abgeschlossen; die notwendige Genehmigung zum Verkauf wurde aber von den zuständigen Stellen verweigert. Im August 1938 rief der ›Stürmer‹ zur offenen Gewalt gegen das Haus N. Israel auf. Am Nachmittag des 10. November 1938 begannen die Angriffe auf das Unternehmen. Mit Rufen wie »Juden raus!« wurden die jüdischen Angestellten zusammengetrieben und verhaftet. Junge Männer mit Eisenstangen und Stöcken bewaffnet, demolierten Auslage, Fenster und Einrichtung des Hauses; rissen Stoffballen von den Tischen und trampelten auf der Kleidung; Schreibmaschinen, Bilder und Möbel wurden aus den Fenstern geworfen. Wilfried Israel erreichte die Freilassung der Verhafteten und wickelte für die verbliebenen 200 Angestellten die Emigration ab. Am 6. Februar 1939 – nach dem Zwangsverkauf zu einem Bruchteil des Wertes – verabschiedete sich W. Israel von den Mitarbeitern und Angestellten des Hauses mit einem Dankesbrief. Schon 5 Tage später verkündeten die Anschlagsäulen, daß das Haus nun in arischem Besitz sei; neuer Name: ›Haus im Zentrum‹.
Wilfried Israels Wirken richtete sich nun ausschließlich auf die Hilfe zur Emigration. Er leitete mit Unterstützung britischer Juden und Quäker den Exodus von 30 000 jüdischen Kindern ein, erreichte durch Verhandlungen die Freilassung von 8000 jungen Juden aus dem KZ. Am 15. 5. 1939 verließ W. Israel Berlin und führte von London aus seine schwierige Arbeit zur Unterstützung der Emigration weiter.
W. Israel wurde im Juni 1943 bei einem Flug über der Biscaya von deutschen Jägern abgeschossen.
(Siehe auch bei Jacobsberg, Hans; er war Einkäufer für die Damenmodenabteilung bei N. Israel)

## Jackier
Siehe: Bibo & Jackier

## Jacobowski & Cohen, Hermann
Kronenstraße
Mäntel und Kostüme im Modell- und besseren Genre
Jacobowski emigrierte nach London und starb hier in hohem Alter.
Hermann Cohen emigrierte nach Holland und überstand die Besetzung Hollands durch die Nazis. Er verstarb ebenfalls in hohem Alter.
Kurt Ehrenfreund war für die Firma Spezialkonfektionär für die Abteilung ›Maison de Bonneterie‹ in Den Haag und Amsterdam.

## Jacobsberg, Hans
Hans Jacobsberg war Einkäufer für die Firma Nathan Israel in der Damenmodenabteilung. Seine Tochter berichtet über ihn:
»Mein Vater war jahrelang Einkäufer für die Damenmode bei N. Israel, einer Firma am Kurfürstendamm. Am 10. November 1938, der sog. Kristallnacht, wurden alle Fensterscheiben der jüdischen Firmen zerschlagen, meinen Vater holten zwei SS-Männer aus der Wohnung und nahmen ihn mit. Ich war damals 10 Jahre alt und kann mich erinnern, daß er nach ungefähr 3 Wochen mit geschorenem Haar wieder nach Hause kam, er war im Konzentrationslager Oranienburg gewesen. Er sagte nur, wenn sich das ein zweites Mal wiederholen würde, er sich das Leben nehmen wollte. Er ist nur durch Beziehungen aus dem KZ entlassen worden, andere hat man nie wieder gesehen. Da N. Israel eine englische Firma war, mußten die Nazis den Schaden bezahlen. Mein Vater ging dann nach Holland, meine Mutter löste unsere Wohnung auf, und wir gingen zuerst zur Großmutter ins

Leo Baeck Institute New York

# Catalog of the Archival Collections

edited by

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in cooperation with

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J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen

ptember 27, 1901, Hirschberg was a
branch of the Centralverein deutscher
ctive in the leadership of the Reichs-
o France in 1939, and Brazil in 1940,
rs. He died in São Paulo, Brazil, on

g, especially in regard to emigration;

chfeld was a theatrical director and
gration to Switzerland in 1933, at the
on November 8, 1964.

and institutions including Theodor
n Feuchtwanger, Fega Frisch, Erich
Robert Musil, Martha Musil, Max
ans Sahl, Salman Schocken, Carlo
on Wilder, and Carl Zuckmayer.

ks by Hirschfeld and others concern-
nd set designs.



**120 LILLY ISLER**
1938–1946 2.5 inches

Born in Vienna c. 1910, Lilly Isler was a dressmaker who emigrated to the United States via Canada in 1939 and died in New York City in the 1960s.

Correspondence of Lilly Isler and her husband, Richard with her brother and mother concerning the events of Kristallnacht, of 1939–1941 in Vienna, of life in the United States, and of Isler's attempts to obtain a U.S. visa for her mother.

Language: German.
Donor: Gloria Isler, 1980.
Finding Aid: 1-page inventory.
Accession Number: AR 7173.

**121 ISRAEL FAMILY**
1714–1971 5 inches

The Israel family are descendants of Israel Jacob, who was permitted to reside in Berlin after 1741. Nathan Israel founded the Kaufhaus N. Israel in 1815, one of the most important concerns in Berlin. Its three branches were "aryanized" in 1939.

Documents, both originals and photocopies, relating to the history of the Israel family from the eighteenth through the twentieth century, including contracts, wills and testaments, letters of protection and vital documents; genealogies of the Israel and Adler families; photographs of family members and of their gravestones.

Material on the Kaufhaus N. Israel, including photos, publicity publications, the 1926 anniversary album, and the annual calendar albums for the years 1908, 1910, 1912, and 1914.

Correspondence of Wilfred Israel, in London, with Hanns Reissner and his family, who were living as refugees in Bombay, 1940–1943.

Languages: German, French, English.
Donor: Mrs. S. Behr, 1979.
Finding Aids: 5-page inventory, 4 catalogue cards.
Accession Numbers: AR 9010, AR 187, AR 783, AR 4790.

ISRAEL
WILFRED

# THE UNBROKEN CHAIN

Biographical Sketches and Genealogy
of Illustrious Jewish Families
from the 15th-20th Century

Revised Edition — 1990

**VOLUME I**

**NEIL ROSENSTEIN**

**The Computer Center for Jewish Genealogy**

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*New York · London · Jerusalem*

1990

the assumption that Jews might even have used Christian blood for ritual purposes nor is it supported by history, and that accusations of this kind, whatever the circumstances, must definitely be regarded as criminal lies." Later when R. Samson Raphael Hirsch of Frankfurt, whose teachings he ardently upheld, established the Freie Vereinningung fur die Interessen der orthodoxen Judentums, R. Cahn became a leading member of the organization. It was designed to safeguard the interests of orthodox Jewry.

G12.1. Rabbi Dr. Leo Cahn (born in Fulda in 1889 and died in Bnei Brak in 1958). He was the district Rabbi from 1919-1938, as his father's successor. He was also concerned with education and the literal observance of the Law. He was considered an excellent orator. In Israel which he reached via England having left Germany in 1938 following the Kristallnacht, he did not accept any Rabbinical position, but was a teacher and director of a Secondary School. He was married to Leah (of the Auerbach family), and they had four children, married into other prominent families in Jerusalem.
G12.2. Gotthelf Cahn (lived in Altona), married and had issue. Of his daughters, one married Beer (London), another Berkowitz (Bnei Brak) and a third married Van Ments (Haifa).
G12.3 Wife of Rabbi Dr. J. Lorsch, Deputy Rabbi of Fulda, and later Rabbi in Frankfurt.

G10.3. Mina Adler, married Jacob Israel. He was the son of Nathan Israel (1782-1852) who founded in 1815 a dry goods business in Berlin which became one of the largest department stores of that city. Their family was prominent as well in Jewish Communal affairs. They had six children, only one of whom was still living in 1909, Berthold Israel, who ran the business until the rise of the Nazis who confiscated their possessions before the World War II. He later died of a heart attack. He married his first cousin, Amy Josefa Solomon (see above G10.1/11.9), and had three children.

G11. Berthold and Amy Israel.

G12.1. Viva, married George Prins, a leading diamond merchant. They had a daughter, Vivian, who was married.
G12.2. Herbert Israel, born about 1904, settled in New York and died while on a holiday in Italy about 1964.

G12.3. Wilfred (Wilfrid) Israel, 1899-1943,[46] who assisted his father in the Berlin company and remained in Germany until 1939 having helped the Jews there, and settled in England. He helped establish together with his father the Kibbutz of HaZoreah and the youth Village of Ben Shemen. In England he was a member of the Jewish Colonization Association and a prominent communal worker and philanthropist. He died together with Leslie Howard when their plane was shot down by the German Luftwaffe in 1943 as they were returning from a Youth Aliyah Mission to Portugal. He did not marry. His art collection was bequeathed to Kibbutz Hazoreah where it is displayed in the Wilfred Israel House for Oriental Art and Studies.

G10.4. Marcus Nathan Adler, eldest son, M.A., born in Hanover in 1837 and died in London in 1911. He studied at the University College in London and was the actuary for the Alliance Assurance Co. from 1857-92. He was a member of Jews' College council and the Jewish High School for Girls council, and president of the Stepney Jewish School

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46. See E.J., vol.9, p. 1048.

GSU 477288 EST 889 BERLIN, HEIRATEN 1812-1847

p.65 NATHAN ISRAEL, Jüdenstr.18, son of JAKOB ISRAEL, 37, married EDEL LEVY, age 18, dau of MARCUS EPHRAIM LEVY, Handelsmann.
on 29 May (or August) 1819 by Weyl.

JOSEPH ISRAEL, 27, son of JACOB ISRAEL, married ELINE ALBU of Prenzlau, dau of JOSEPH ALBU, deceased in Prenzlau, she is 19.
on 27 May 1820 by Weyl

p.66 MEIER ISRAEL, 42, son of JACOB ISRAEL, married REBECKA, 25, daughter of JOEL FROMM of Hammerstein in Pommern (?), she is 25. 10 Aug.1823.

GSU 477 292, EST 892 BERLIN, DEATHS, 1812-1840

p.146 JACOB ISRAEL'S WIFE BUNE, daughter of MEYER DAVID, "jetzt Betty," age 53, on 15 May 1815, 8 PM.

ISRAEL NATHAN

an Stelle kleinerer Wohnhäuser errichtet. Aktenmäßig belegt ist die Tatsache, daß Andreas Schlüter kurzzeitig im Erdgeschoß gewohnt hat. 1724 durchgreifend renoviert, gelangte es 1760 in den Besitz des Heereslieferanten für Sattel- und Zaumzeug, Peter Damm. Dieser ließ das Haus im Stil des Rokoko umgestalten. Es zählte zu den am prächtigsten eingerichteten Bürgerhäusern Berlins, u. a. hat der Maler K. F. Fechhelm hier sein ganzes Können entfaltet. Am Ende des 18. Jh. bezog der Tabaklieferant Neumann das Haus und richtete im Hof eine Fabrik zur Tabakverarbeitung ein. Neumann ließ offensichtlich auch das Haus in der hier abgebildeten Form umbauen. 1824 erst kaufte Wilhelm Ermeler, ebenfalls Tabakfabrikant und -händler den gesamten Komplex und gab dem Haus seinen Namen. Es blieb bis 1914 im Besitz der Familie. Die Erben verkauften es für eine Million Reichsmark an die Stadt. In ihm befand sich bis 1932 eine der Berliner Wohnkultur gewidmete Sonderabteilung des Märkischen Museums. 1966 wurde es mit hohem Kostenaufwand und großer Mühe an das Märkische Ufer 15 versetzt. Seine erhaltene Inneneinrichtung gibt den reizvollen Rahmen für die heute in ihm untergebrachten Gasträume.

Spandauer Straße 26–29, Ecke Königstraße mit dem Stammhaus des Warenhauskonzerns N. Israel in der Spandauer Straße 28. Um 1880. 1815, kurz nachdem der bisherige «Schutzjude» Nathan Israel Berliner Bürger geworden war, eröffnete er in der Jüdenstraße 18 ein Kurzwarengeschäft. 1830 verlegte er es an den

Harald Brost und Laurenz Demps

# Berlin wird Weltstadt

Mit 277 Photographien
von
F. Albert Schwartz, Hof-Photograph

Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1981


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GSU 477 292, EST 892 BERLIN, DEATHS, 1812-1840

p.146 JACOB ISRAEL'S WIFE BUNE, daughter of MEYER DAVID, "jetzt Betty," age 53, on 15 May 1815, 8 PM.

en im Bergbau. 1917; Die Brüder Imbusch. In: 25 liche Gewerkschaftsbewegung. 1924; Die Ordnung nisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern. DB; Schneider, Saarpolitik und Exil. *Qu:* Arch. - IfZ.

ert (bis 1946 Klein, Franz Johann), Dr., Publizist; Juni 1895, gest. März 1964 Chardonne/CH; *V:* Klein, Arzt; *M:* Marie, geb. Kandelburg; ∞ Anna chmid; *StA:* österr., 1942 Ausbürg., 1946 USA. GB; 1941 CDN, USA; 1942 CDN; USA; 1947 CH. echtswiss. Wien, 1915-18 Artillerieoffz. Nach angebl. Vertr. des Anschlusses Österr. an das Dt. em. orientiert u. Mitgr. *Deutsch-Österreichischer* 1920 Prom., anschl. Industrieberater, 1926-30 Red. *ichische Volkswirt* in Wien. 1930-33 Donauraum- *che Zeitung* Berlin, 1933-35 Donauraumkorr. *Bas- ten.* Mitarb. *Der Christliche Ständestaat,* bis 1938 . Verb. zu der Gruppe um → Dietrich von Hilde- Klaus Dohrn. Zwischen 1934 u. 1938 Mitarb. u. *Volkszeitung* Innsbruck. 1936 (?)-37 Italienkorr. *richten* in Rom. Juli 1937 Ausweisung aus Italien ssung dt. Stellen. Hg. *Donauecho.* Bis 1938 Völker- *De Tijd* Amsterdam in Genf. Sept. 1938 nach Lon- Basler *National-Zeitung.* 1940 Mitgl. *Austria Office, Austria,* ZusArb. mit → Robert Habsburg. Frühj. Kanada, anschl. New York, Juni 1941 Mitgr. *Aus- ittee* unter → Richard Schüller. Enge ZusArb. mit sburg. Hg. u. Ltr. der legitimist. *Voice of Austria,* mit deren Red. Übersiedlung nach Ottawa, heftige setzungen mit → Richard Redler u.a. Vertr. des *tional Committee* unter → Hans Rott u. → Guido New York. Bis 1947 in Kanada u. den USA als Pu- chschullehrer für pol. Wiss. tätig. 1947 Rückkehr a. Wohnsitz in Meggen/Kanton Luzern; Korr. u. r. amerikan. u. dt.-sprachiger Ztg. u. Zs., u.a. *News- und Welt, Rheinischer Merkur, Kölnische Rund- land* Luzern, *Bayern-Kurier* u. *Neues Abendland.* Politik der Stärke gegenüber der UdSSR.

er Griff nach Österreich. Zürich (Europa-Verlag) Hitler Stalin? Milwaukee (Bruce) 1946 (dt.: Von zu Molotow, Zürich 1947 u. Stuttgart 1952); k mit falschen Begriffen. 1947; Die Rettung s. 1952; Bündnis oder Krieg? 1955; Hitlers glück- London, am 18. Juni 1935. 1962. *L:* Molden, Ge- ner, Emigration; Maimann, Politik; Ebneth, Stän- Arch. Hand. Publ. Z. - IfZ.

rbert **Nehemia,** Ingenieur; geb. 1920 Wien; *V:* tz I. (geb. 1893 Osteuropa, gest. 1968 IL), 1934 *M:* Sara (geb. 1898 Osteuropa), 1934 Emigr. Pal.; geb. 1923 Wien), Zahnarzt, 1934 Emigr. Pal.; hana Lachovsky (geb. 1924 UdSSR); *K:* Yaacov Amos (geb. 1954); Gideon (geb. 1960); Tamar *StA:* österr., Pal./IL. *Weg:* 1934 Pal.

., 1934 Emigr. Palästina, 1934-37 Herzliya-Gymn. pl.-Ing. (MaschBau) u. B. Comm. Univ. London. in brit. Armee, 1946-49 Produktionsing. bei Fir- hborough u. London; 1949 Rückkehr nach Israel, n. Dir. Koor Industries Ltd., 1953-62 techn. Dir. Arbeit. Emigr. nach GB, Führungsmitgl. der ISK-Gruppe London.

*L:* Link, ISK; Röder, Großbritannien. *Qu:* Arch. Publ. - IfZ.

**Israel, Herbert,** Dr. rer. pol., Warenhausunternehmer; geb. 16. Apr. 1903 Berlin, gest. 5. Aug. 1961 Sirmione/I; jüd.; *V:* Berthold I. (geb. 1868 Berlin, gest. 1935 Berlin), jüd., Abitur, 1894 Mitinh., 1905 Alleininh. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, Mitgl. jüd. Gde., VorstMitgl. *Esra, Hilfsverein* u. *Verein der Freunde der Hebräischen Universität; M:* Amy, geb. Solomon (geb. 1872 London, gest. 1950 Hollywood), 1935 Emigr. GB, 1940 USA; *G:* Viva Prins (geb. 1896 Berlin, gest. 1920 London); → Wilfrid Israel; *StA:* deutsch; USA. *Weg:* 1939 GB, 1940 Haiti, 1940/41 USA.

1925 Dipl.-Volkswirt, 1926 Prom. Berlin, 1927-28 in New York. Ab 1928 Ltr. Warenabt. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, März 1933 zeitw. Festnahme durch SA, 1935 Teilh. N. Israel, 9. Febr. 1939 Geschäftsübernahme durch Emil Köster AG. März 1939 Emigr. GB, 1940 nach Haiti, Winter 1940/41 in die USA mit Einwanderervisum. 1943-45 Tätigkeit in der Marktforschung. Spenden an das Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art im Kibb. Hazorea.

*W:* Die Stellung des Textilgroßhandels in der Zeit der Zwangswirtschaft in und nach dem Kriege (unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Webwarenhandels) (Diss.). 1926. *L:* Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfrid Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958. *Qu:* HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Israel, Wilfrid,** Kaufhausunternehmer; geb. 11. Juli 1899 London, gest. 1. Juni 1943; jüd.; *G:* → Herbert Israel; ∞ led.; *StA:* bis 1941 deutsch, brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Privatschule in Berlin, 1921-39 Angest., 1922-35 Geschäftsf. im Familienbetrieb Kaufhaus N. Israel, 1925 Einrichtung einer betriebsinternen Schule für kaufm. Lehrlinge, Einstellung eines Sozialarb. zur Betreuung von Angest., Verkaufsverbot für mil. Spielzeug; 1935 nach Tod des Vaters mit Bruder Herbert Israel Inh. u. „Betriebsführer" bis 14. Nov. 1935. 1920-40 Reisen nach Palästina, Polen, Litauen, Indien, Ostasien u. in die UdSSR, Sammler ostasiat. Kunst, Teiln. an wohltätigen Projekten der jüd. Gde., u.a. Unterstützung der *Gesellschaft der Freunde,* Förderung der Öffentlichkeitsarb. des Berliner Anti-Kriegsmuseums (→ Ernst Friedrich), der Siedlungspolitik von *Agro-Joint* in der UdSSR u. des Waisenhauses in Kaunas/Litauen (späteres Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen/Palästina). 1927-28 Beteiligung an der Verlegung des Hebräischen Nationaltheaters nach Palästina, 1933 Mitgr. *Zentralausschuß für Hilfe und Aufbau, Reichsvertretung,* 1933 Mitgr. *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah.* März u. Juni 1933 jeweils kurzzeitige SA-Haft, 1937 Einzug des Reisepasses. Ab 1937 Dir. *Hilfsverein,* 1938 Einrichtung eines Hilfsausschusses, der sich für Freilassung ehem. Angest. aus dem KL Sachsenhausen u. für die Auswanderung jüd. Angest. nach Palästina einsetzte. 9. Febr. 1939 unter pol. Druck Geschäftsübergabe an Emil Köster AG. Mai 1939 Emigr. GB, 1939-40 Verbindungsmann zwischen RegStellen u. jüd. Unterstützungs- u. Flüchtlingsorg. in GB, Wohltätigkeitsarb. u. Einsatz für Entlassung von Internierten, 1940 Besuch im Kibb. Hazorea/Palästina, Juni 1941 Mitgr. AJR, VorstMitgl. ICA, 1941-43 Berater der dt. u. jüd. Abt. im ausländ. Forschungs- u.

Pressedienst des Royal Inst. of Internat. Affairs in Oxford. März-Juni 1943 i.A. der *Jew. Agency* nach Portugal u. Spanien, Durchführung von Flüchtlingstransporten nach Palästina, Febr. 1944 Vermittlung der Einreise von 750 Flüchtlingen nach Palästina. Kam auf dem Flug von Lissabon nach London beim Abschuß der Maschine durch dt. Luftwaffe um. - *Ausz.:* Durch *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah* Errichtung des Wilfrid-Israel-Wohnheims im Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen, 1951 Eröffnung des Wilfrid-Israel-Hauses für ostasiat. Kunst u. Studien in Kibb. Hazorea; Eintragung in Goldenes Buch des J.N.F.

*L:* Wilfrid Israel (Gedächtnisausg. mit Einführung von → Eva Michaelis). 1944; Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfried Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958; Bentwich, Norman, Jewish Youth Comes Home. The Story of Youth Aliyah (Zur Erinn. an W. Israel). 1944; Colvin, Ian, Flight 777. 1957; Bewährung im Untergang. *Qu:* Hand. HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Italiener, Bruno,** Dr. phil., Rabbiner; geb. 6. Febr. 1881 Burgdorf/Hannover, gest. 17.Juli 1956 London; *V:* Joseph I.; *M:* Marianne, geb. Adler; *G:* Ludwig (geb. 1883 Burgdorf, gest. 1938 Brüssel [?]), Kaufm., Emigr. B; Gustav (geb. 1884 Burgdorf, umgek. im Holokaust), Kaufm., Emigr. B, Dep.; ∞ 1910 Hedwig Seckel (geb. 1885 Peine, gest. 1976 London), jüd., höhere Schule, Sekr. des Ehemannes; *K:* Gerty Ruth Ivor (geb. 1911 Darmstadt), Journ., Stud., vor 1939 Emigr. GB, später USA, A: New York; Hannah Irene Finburgh (geb. 1919 Darmstadt), Handelsschule in London, Modezeichnerin, A: London; *StA:* deutsch; brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Ab 1899 Stud. Jüd.-Theol. Seminar Breslau, 1908 Rabbinerexamen, 1903 Prom. Erlangen. 1907-27 Rabbiner Isr. Religionsgde. Darmstadt, zugl. 1907-18 Rabbiner für das Großherzogtum Hessen, Einjähr.-Freiw., anschl. 1914-18 Feldrabbiner 7. Armee. Verf. von Aufsätzen gegen den Antisemitismus, sein Buch *Waffen im Abwehrkampf* (1920) beeinflußte die Auseinandersetzung mit dem Antisemitismus. 1928-38 Rabbiner Tempelverband der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde Hamburg. Jan. 1939 Emigr. GB über Brüssel, Unterstützung durch *Chief Rabbi's Emergency Fund* u. *Bloomsbury House*, 1939-41 Rabbiner St. George Jew. Settlement East End/London, 1942-52 stellv. Rabbiner West London Syn., Beiträge in GdeZtg. *Synagogue Review*, Mitarb. in liberaler brit. Reformbewegung.

*W:* Die Gotteslehre des Thomas Campanella (Diss.). 1904; Von Heimat und Glauben: Kriegsbetrachtung. 1916; Waffen im Abwehrkampf. 1920; Die Darmstädter Pessach Haggadah (Hg.), 2 Bde. 1927-28 (Neudruck 1970); Eine Sederschüssel aus dem 16. Jahrhundert. In: Festschrift Max Dienemann zum 60. Geburtstag gewidmet. 1935; Isak Secharjah, ein jüdischer Lederschnittkünstler des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: Festschrift für Aron Freimann zum 60. Geburtstag. 1935; Festschrift zum hundertzwanzigjährigen Bestehen des Israelitischen Tempels in Hamburg (Hg.). 1937; Der Rabbiner (Leo Beack). In: Festschrift für Leo Baeck. 1935; The Mussaf Kedushah. In: Hebrew. College Annual. 1955; Which is the Oldest Woodcut Haggadah? In: Journal of Jewish Studies. 1955; Thoughts of a Jew on Dante's Divine Comedy. In: Hibbert Journal. 1956; zahlr. Aufsätze, u.a. in *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums*, *Der Morgen*, *Meyers Konversationslexikon*. *L:* Kisch, Breslauer Seminar. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Pers. Publ. Z. - RFJI.

DDP; *M:* Annie, geb. Levy (1889-1932), jüd.; ∞ I. 1976 gesch. II. 1976 Gudrun Jouhy, geb. Dressler (geb. 1931); *K:* E (geb. 1945), A: F; André (geb. 1952); *StA:* deutsch, 1934 1952 deutsch. *Weg:* 1933 F; 1952 Deutschland (BRD).

Ab 1926 Mitgl. dt.-jüd. Wanderbund *Kameraden* u. na Spaltung 1931 Ltr. des aus ihm hervorgeg. *Roten Fähnlein* 1929-31 Reichsltr. *Sozialistischer Schülerbund*. 1931-33 Stu Pädagogik Univ. Berlin, Mitgl. Reichsltg. *Rote Studentengru pe*. 1933 illeg. Tätigkeit, Aug. Emigr. nach Frankr., Stud. Ps chologie (Diplom, Docteur de l'université de Paris), Soziolog u. Statistik; Tätigkeit als Journ., Mitgl. FDJ Paris. 1939-41 terniert, im 2. WK in der Résistance (MOI); 1941-52 u Ltr. eines Heimes für jüd. Flüchtlingskinder in Frankr., 1944 pädagog. Ltr. OSE Paris; 1952 Berufung zum Studien der Odenwaldschule Oberhambach, ab 1969 Prof. Sozialp Univ. Frankfurt/M., 1971 Mitgr. u. danach Ltr. *Arbeitskr Bürgerinitiative* (AKB). Lebte 1978 in Frankfurt M. - *Aus* Med. de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

*Qu:* Fb. Hand. - IfZ.

**Jacob, Benno,** Dr. phil., Rabbiner; geb. 8. Sept. 1862 Bresl gest. 24. Jan. 1945 London; *V:* Kantor u. Lehrer in Schlesi ∞ Helene Stein; *K:* → Ernest I. Jacob. *Weg:* 1938 GB.

1883-90 Stud. Jüd.-Theol. Seminar Breslau, 1889 Pr klass. Philologie u. Orientalistik Breslau; Religionslehrer Breslau. 1886 Gr. *Viadrana* (erste jüd. StudOrg. an dt. Uni 1906-29 Rabbiner in Dortmund, 1924 Doz. Lehrhaus Fra furt/M., 1929 Pensionierung, Übersiedlung nach Hambu dort Stud. der Bibelexegese. Publizist. Eintreten gegen Anti mitismus, Kritiker des Zionismus; Mitgl. *Vereinigung der Li ralen Rabbiner Deutschlands*, VorstMitgl. CV. 1939 Emigr. mit Unterstützung des brit. Oberrabbiners H. Hertz, 1939 Fortsetzung der Bibelstud., bes. des Pentateuch. Anhänger te immanenter Interpretation, deshalb Ablehnung extremer Bib kritik. Mitarb. Inst. for Jew. Learning London.

*W:* s. Bibliographie in Meyer, H.C. (Hg.), Aus Geschic und Leben in Westfalen. 1962. *Qu:* EGL. Hand. Publ. - RFJI

**Jacob, Berthold** (d.i. Salomon, Berthold Jacob), Publi geb. 12. Dez. 1898 Berlin, gest. 26. Febr. 1944 Berlin; *V:* D Salomon, jüd., Kunsthändler u. Seifenfabrikant. 1943 von stapo verhaftet; *M:* Minna, geb. Rosenau; *G:* Gerh (1903-56), Ps. Hans Roger Madol, 1923 Ausw. F, DK. 1949 USA, Schriftst.; Wolfgang, Bankfachmann, 1933 Em NL, nach 1945 USA; ∞ 1931 Else Lau (geb. 1898), Emigr. Ehemann, 1937 Ausbürg., 1940 Internierung Gurs. 1941 P 1950 Rückkehr nach Deutschland (BRD); *StA:* deut 25. Aug. 1933 Ausbürg. *Weg:* 1932 F; 1935 Deutschland. F; 1941 E, Port., Deutschland.

Gymn., ab 1914 kaufm. Lehre, 1917-18 Kriegsfreiw. (EK Hinwendung zum radikalen Pazifismus, ab 1920 Journ.: *Friedensbund der Kriegsteilnehmer*, DLM, *Deutsche Frie gesellschaft*. 1921-24 durch Vermittlung Kurt Tucholskys diger militärpol. Mitarb. *Berliner Volkszeitung*. 1924 Mitgr. *publikanische Partei Deutschlands*, ab 1925 Mitarb., kurzfr Berliner Red. *Das andere Deutschland* u. 1925-26 Red. der lage *Warte für Menschenrechte* (Organ der DLM); dan Juni 1925-Herbst 1928 Mitarb. *Die Weltbühne*: mehrere fahren wegen antimilitarist. Enthüllungsart., u.a. Dez. 192 sog. Feme-Prozeß mit Carl von Ossietzky verurteilt, 192 nach dem sog. Ponton-Prozeß 8 Mon. Festungshaft wegen suchten Landesverrats; 1926 Mithg. der Pressekorr. *Zeit zen*, deren Enthüllungen den Anstoß zum Rücktritt des Re wehrchefs General von Seeckt gaben. Ab 1928 kurzfristig der Monatszs. *Der Krieg*, anschl. Mitarb. u.a. bei *Dortmu Generalanzeiger*, *Welt am Montag* u. linkssozdem. Presse trotz äußerst kritischer Haltung gegenüber sozdem. Politik

Flucht nach Luxemburg, 1940 nach der Besetzung des Landes weiter nach Belgien u. Frankr.; 1942 illeg. Rückkehr nach Essen, wo sich I. bis zu seinem Tode vor der Gestapo verborgen hielt.

*W:* u.a. Ist eine Verschmelzung der Bergarbeiterorganisationen möglich? 1906; Arbeitsverhältnis und Arbeiterorganisationen im deutschen Bergbau. 1908, Neudruck 1979; Das deutsche Knappschaftswesen. 1910; Zur Lage der Arbeiter im staatlichen Bergbau an der Saar. 1910; Die grundsätzliche Stellung des Gewerkvereins christlicher Bergarbeiter Deutschlands. 1911; Der Bergarbeiter-Streik im Ruhrgebiet im Frühjahr 1912. 1912; Die Saarbergarbeiterbewegung 1912/13. 1913; Die Tätigkeit und Erfolge des Gewerkvereins christlicher Bergarbeiter Deutschlands. 1915; Jugendliche Arbeiter im Bergbau. 1916; Arbeiterinnen im Bergbau. 1917; Die Brüder Imbusch. In: 25 Jahre christliche Gewerkschaftsbewegung. 1924; Die Ordnung der Verhältnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern. 1926. *L:* NDB; Schneider, Saarpolitik und Exil. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Publ. - IfZ.

**Ingrim, Robert** (bis 1946 Klein, Franz Johann), Dr., Publizist; geb. 20. (?) Juni 1895, gest. März 1964 Chardonne/CH; *V:* Dr. Hugo Klein, Arzt; *M:* Marie, geb. Kandelburg; ∞ Anna Christina Schmid; *StA:* österr., 1942 Ausbürg., 1946 USA. *Weg:* 1938 GB; 1941 CDN, USA; 1942 CDN; USA; 1947 CH.

Stud. Rechtswiss. Wien, 1915-18 Artillerieoffz. Nach Kriegsende angebl. Vertr. des Anschlusses Österr. an das Dt. Reich, sozdem. orientiert u. Mitgr. *Deutsch-Österreichischer Volksbund.* 1920 Prom., anschl. Industrieberater, 1926-30 Red. *Der Österreichische Volkswirt* in Wien. 1930-33 Donauraumkorr. *Vossische Zeitung* Berlin, 1933-35 Donauraumkorr. *Basler Nachrichten.* Mitarb. *Der Christliche Ständestaat,* bis 1938 in enger pol. Verb. zu der Gruppe um → Dietrich von Hildebrand u. → Klaus Dohrn. Zwischen 1934 u. 1938 Mitarb. u. Leitartikler *Volkszeitung* Innsbruck. 1936 (?)-37 Italienkorr. *Basler Nachrichten* in Rom. Juli 1937 Ausweisung aus Italien auf Veranlassung dt. Stellen. Hg. *Donauecho.* Bis 1938 Völkerbund-Korr. *De Tijd* Amsterdam in Genf. Sept. 1938 nach London, Korr. Basler *National-Zeitung.* 1940 Mitgl. *Austria Office,* Mitarb. *Free Austria,* ZusArb. mit → Robert Habsburg. Frühj. 1941 nach Kanada, anschl. New York, Juni 1941 Mitgr. *Austrian Committee* unter → Richard Schüller. Enge ZusArb. mit → Otto Habsburg, Hg. u. Ltr. der legitimist. *Voice of Austria,* Frühj. 1942 mit deren Red. Übersiedlung nach Ottawa, heftige Auseinandersetzungen mit → Richard Redler u.a. Vertr. des *Austrian National Committee* unter → Hans Rott u. → Guido Zernatto in New York. Bis 1947 in Kanada u. den USA als Publizist u. Hochschullehrer für pol. Wiss. tätig. 1947 Rückkehr nach Europa, Wohnsitz in Meggen/Kanton Luzern; Korr. u. Mitarb. zahlr. amerikan. u. dt.-sprachiger Ztg. u. Zs., u.a. *Newsweek, Christ und Welt, Rheinischer Merkur, Kölnische Rundschau, Vaterland* Luzern, *Bayern-Kurier* u. *Neues Abendland.* Vertr. einer Politik der Stärke gegenüber der UdSSR.

*W:* u.a. Der Griff nach Österreich. Zürich (Europa-Verlag) 1938; After Hitler Stalin? Milwaukee (Bruce) 1946 (dt.: Von Talleyrand zu Molotow, Zürich 1947 u. Stuttgart 1952); Außenpolitik mit falschen Begriffen. 1947; Die Rettung Deutschlands. 1952; Bündnis oder Krieg? 1955; Hitlers glücklichster Tag: London, am 18. Juni 1935. 1962. *L:* Molden, Gewissen; Goldner, Emigration; Maimann, Politik; Ebneth, Ständestaat. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Publ. Z. - IfZ.

**Intrater, Norbert Nehemia,** Ingenieur; geb. 1920 Wien; *V:* Moses Moritz I. (geb. 1893 Osteuropa, gest. 1968 IL), 1934 Emigr. Pal.; *M:* Sara (geb. 1898 Osteuropa), 1934 Emigr. Pal.; *G:* Alfred (geb. 1923 Wien), Zahnarzt, 1934 Emigr. Pal.; ∞ 1946 Shoshana Lachovsky (geb. 1924 UdSSR); *K:* Yaacov (geb. 1951); Amos (geb. 1954); Gideon (geb. 1960); Tamar (geb. 1963); *StA:* österr., Pal./IL. *Weg:* 1934 Pal.

Realgymn., 1934 Emigr. Palästina, 1934-37 Herzliya-Gymn. Tel Aviv; Dipl.-Ing. (MaschBau) u. B. Comm. Univ. London, 1941-46 Ing. in brit. Armee, 1946-49 Produktionsing. bei Firmen in Loughborough u. London; 1949 Rückkehr nach Israel, 1949-53 techn. Dir. Koor Industries Ltd., 1953-62 techn. Dir. der Wiedergutmachungsorg. Shrumim Corp., 1961 Sonderberater Min. für Handel u. Industrie, 1962 Mitgl. isr. Handelsmission in Kanada; ab 1962 Teilh. Ing.- u. Wirtschaftsberaterfirma N. Intrater & Assoc., gleichz. Berater isr. Entwicklungsmin., Isr. Industr. Development Bank u. Industrieabt. der *Jew. Agency.* Mitgl. Inst. of Mechan. Engineers London, *Rotary Club Internat.* Lebte 1974 in Ramat Gan/Israel.

*W:* Metal Working Industry in Israel. 1968 u. 1973; Agricultural Industry in Israel. 1969. *Qu:* Fb. Hand. - RFJI.

ISRAEL HERBERT

**Irmer, Erich,** Verleger. *Weg:* GB.

Inh. ISK-Verlag Öffentliches Leben in Berlin (→ Willi Eichler). Mai 1933 Schutzhaft, 1934 einer der Führer der illeg. ISK-Arbeit. Emigr. nach GB, Führungsmitgl. der ISK-Gruppe London.

*L:* Link, ISK; Röder, Großbritannien. *Qu:* Arch. Publ. - IfZ.

Int.biogr.dict.emigres, v.1:321 Muenchen 1983.

**Israel, Herbert,** Dr. rer. pol., Warenhausunternehmer; geb. 16. Apr. 1903 Berlin, gest. 5. Aug. 1961 Sirmione/I; jüd.; *V:* Berthold I. (geb. 1868 Berlin, gest. 1935 Berlin), jüd., Abitur, 1894 Mitinh., 1905 Alleininh. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, Mitgl. jüd. Gde., VorstMitgl. *Esra, Hilfsverein* u. *Verein der Freunde der Hebräischen Universität; M:* Amy, geb. Solomon (geb. 1872 London, gest. 1950 Hollywood), 1935 Emigr. GB, 1940 USA; *G:* Viva Prins (geb. 1896 Berlin, gest. 1920 London); → Wilfrid Israel; *StA:* deutsch; USA. *Weg:* 1939 GB, 1940 Haiti, 1940/41 USA.

1925 Dipl.-Volkswirt, 1926 Prom. Berlin, 1927-28 in New York. Ab 1928 Ltr. Warenabt. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, März 1933 zeitw. Festnahme durch SA, 1935 Teilh. N. Israel, 9. Febr. 1939 Geschäftsübernahme durch Emil Köster AG. März 1939 Emigr. GB, 1940 nach Haiti, Winter 1940/41 in die USA mit Einwanderervisum. 1943-45 Tätigkeit in der Marktforschung. Spenden an das Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art im Kibb. Hazorea.

*W:* Die Stellung des Textilgroßhandels in der Zeit der Zwangswirtschaft in und nach dem Kriege (unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Webwarenhandels) (Diss.). 1926. *L:* Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfrid Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958. *Qu:* HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Israel, Wilfrid,** Kaufhausunternehmer; geb. 11. Juli 1899 London, gest. 1. Juni 1943; jüd.; *G:* → Herbert Israel; ∞ led.; *StA:* bis 1941 deutsch, brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Privatschule in Berlin, 1921-39 Angest., 1922-35 Geschäftsf. im Familienbetrieb Kaufhaus N. Israel, 1925 Einrichtung einer betriebsinternen Schule für kaufm. Lehrlinge, Einstellung eines Sozialarb. zur Betreuung von Angest., Verkaufsverbot für mil. Spielzeug; 1935 nach Tod des Vaters mit Bruder Herbert Israel Inh. u. „Betriebsführer" bis 14. Nov. 1935. 1920-40 Reisen nach Palästina, Polen, Litauen, Indien, Ostasien u. in die UdSSR, Sammler ostasiat. Kunst, Teiln. an wohltätigen Projekten der jüd. Gde., u.a. Unterstützung der *Gesellschaft der Freunde,* Förderung der Öffentlichkeitsarb. des Berliner Anti-Kriegsmuseums (→ Ernst Friedrich), der Siedlungspolitik von *Agro-Joint* in der UdSSR u. des Waisenhauses in Kaunas/Litauen (späteres Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen/Palästina). 1927-28 Beteiligung an der Verlegung des Hebräischen Nationaltheaters nach Palästina, 1933 Mitgr. *Zentralausschuß für Hilfe und Aufbau, Reichsvertretung,* 1933 Mitgr. *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah.* März u. Juni 1933 jeweils kurzzeitige SA-Haft, 1937 Einzug des Reisepasses. Ab 1937 Dir. *Hilfsverein,* 1938 Einrichtung eines Hilfsausschusses, der sich für Freilassung ehem. Angest. aus dem KL Sachsenhausen u. für die Auswanderung jüd. Angest. nach Palästina einsetzte. 9. Febr. 1939 unter pol. Druck Geschäftsübergabe an Emil Köster AG. Mai 1939 Emigr. GB, 1939-40 Verbindungsmann zwischen RegStellen u. jüd. Unterstützungs- u. Flüchtlingsorg. in GB, Wohltätigkeitsarb. u. Einsatz für Entlassung von Internierten, 1940 Besuch im Kibb. Hazorea/Palästina, Juni 1941 Mitgr. AJR, VorstMitgl. ICA, 1941-43 Berater der dt. u. jüd. Abt. im ausländ. Forschungs- u.

Flucht nach Luxemburg, 1940 nach der Besetzung des Landes weiter nach Belgien u. Frankr.; 1942 illeg. Rückkehr nach Essen, wo sich I. bis zu seinem Tode vor der Gestapo verborgen hielt.

*W:* u.a. Ist eine Verschmelzung der Bergarbeiterorganisationen möglich? 1906; Arbeitsverhältnis und Arbeiterorganisationen im deutschen Bergbau. 1908, Neudruck 1979; Das deutsche Knappschaftswesen. 1910; Zur Lage der Arbeiter im staatlichen Bergbau an der Saar. 1910; Die grundsätzliche Stellung des Gewerkvereins christlicher Bergarbeiter Deutschlands. 1911; Der Bergarbeiter-Streik im Ruhrgebiet im Frühjahr 1912. 1912; Die Saarbergarbeiterbewegung 1912/13. 1913; Die Tätigkeit und Erfolge des Gewerkvereins christlicher Bergarbeiter Deutschlands. 1915; Jugendliche Arbeiter im Bergbau. 1916; Arbeiterinnen im Bergbau. 1917; Die Brüder Imbusch. In: 25 Jahre christliche Gewerkschaftsbewegung. 1924; Die Ordnung der Verhältnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern. 1926. *L:* NDB; Schneider, Saarpolitik und Exil. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Publ. - IfZ.

**Ingrim, Robert** (bis 1946 Klein, Franz Johann), Dr., Publizist; geb. 20. (?) Juni 1895, gest. März 1964 Chardonne/CH; *V:* Dr. Hugo Klein, Arzt; *M:* Marie, geb. Kandelburg; ∞ Anna Christina Schmid; *StA:* österr., 1942 Ausbürg., 1946 USA. *Weg:* 1938 GB; 1941 CDN, USA; 1942 CDN; USA; 1947 CH.

Stud. Rechtswiss. Wien, 1915-18 Artillerieoffz. Nach Kriegsende angebl. Vertr. des Anschlusses Österr. an das Dt. Reich, sozdem. orientiert u. Mitgr. *Deutsch-Österreichischer Volksbund.* 1920 Prom., anschl. Industrieberater, 1926-30 Red. *Der Österreichische Volkswirt* in Wien. 1930-33 Donauraumkorr. *Vossische Zeitung* Berlin, 1933-35 Donauraumkorr. *Basler Nachrichten.* Mitarb. *Der Christliche Ständestaat,* bis 1938 in enger pol. Verb. zu der Gruppe um → Dietrich von Hildebrand u. → Klaus Dohrn. Zwischen 1934 u. 1938 Mitarb. u. Leitartikler *Volkszeitung* Innsbruck. 1936 (?)-37 Italienkorr. *Basler Nachrichten* in Rom. Juli 1937 Ausweisung aus Italien auf Veranlassung dt. Stellen. Hg. *Donauecho.* Bis 1938 Völkerbund-Korr. *De Tijd* Amsterdam in Genf. Sept. 1938 nach London, Korr. Basler *National-Zeitung.* 1940 Mitgl. *Austria Office,* Mitarb. *Free Austria,* ZusArb. mit → Robert Habsburg. Frühj. 1941 nach Kanada, anschl. New York, Juni 1941 Mitgr. *Austrian Committee* unter → Richard Schüller. Enge ZusArb. mit → Otto Habsburg, Hg. u. Ltr. der legitimist. *Voice of Austria,* Frühj. 1942 mit deren Red. Übersiedlung nach Ottawa, heftige Auseinandersetzungen mit → Richard Redler u.a. Vertr. des *Austrian National Committee* unter → Hans Rott u. → Guido Zernatto in New York. Bis 1947 in Kanada u. den USA als Publizist u. Hochschullehrer für pol. Wiss. tätig. 1947 Rückkehr nach Europa, Wohnsitz in Meggen/Kanton Luzern; Korr. u. Mitarb. zahlr. amerikan. u. dt.-sprachiger Ztg. u. Zs., u.a. *Newsweek, Christ und Welt, Rheinischer Merkur, Kölnische Rundschau, Vaterland* Luzern, *Bayern-Kurier* u. *Neues Abendland.* Vertr. einer Politik der Stärke gegenüber der UdSSR.

*W:* u.a. Der Griff nach Österreich. Zürich (Europa-Verlag) 1938; After Hitler Stalin? Milwaukee (Bruce) 1946 (dt.: Von Talleyrand zu Molotow, Zürich 1947 u. Stuttgart 1952); Außenpolitik mit falschen Begriffen. 1947; Die Rettung Deutschlands. 1952; Bündnis oder Krieg? 1955; Hitlers glücklichster Tag: London, am 18. Juni 1935. 1962. *L:* Molden, Gewissen; Goldner, Emigration; Maimann, Politik; Ebneth, Ständestaat. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Publ. Z. - IfZ.

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Realgymn., 1934 Emigr. Palästina, 1934-37 Herzliya-Gymn. Tel Aviv; Dipl.-Ing. (MaschBau) u. B. Comm. Univ. London, 1942-46 Ing. in brit. Armee, 1946-49 Produktionsing. bei Firmen in Loughborough u. London; 1949 Rückkehr nach Israel, 1949-53 techn. Dir. Koor Industries Ltd., 1953-62 techn. Dir. der Wiedergutmachungsorg. Shilumim Corp., 1961 Sonderberater Min. für Handel u. Industrie, 1962 Mitgl. isr. Handelsmission in Kanada; ab 1962 Teilh. Ing.- u. Wirtschaftsberaterfirma N. Intrater & Assoc., gleichz. Berater isr. Entwicklungsmin., Isr. Industr. Development Bank u. Industrieabt. der *Jew. Agency.* Mitgl. Inst. of Mechan. Engineers London, *Rotary Club Internat.* Lebte 1974 in Ramat Gan/Israel.

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1925 Dipl.-Volkswirt, 1926 Prom. Berlin, 1927-28 in New York. Ab 1928 Ltr. Warenabt. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, März 1933 zeitw. Festnahme durch SA, 1935 Teilh. N. Israel, 9. Febr. 1939 Geschäftsübernahme durch Emil Köster AG. März 1939 Emigr. GB, 1940 nach Haiti, Winter 1940/41 in die USA mit Einwanderervisum. 1943-45 Tätigkeit in der Marktforschung. Spenden an das Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art im Kibb. Hazorea.

*W:* Die Stellung des Textilgroßhandels in der Zeit der Zwangswirtschaft in und nach dem Kriege (unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Webwarenhandels) (Diss.). 1926. *L:* Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfrid Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958. *Qu:* HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Israel, Wilfrid,** Kaufhausunternehmer; geb. 11. Juli 1899 London, gest. 1. Juni 1943; jüd.; *G:* → Herbert Israel; ∞ led.; *StA:* bis 1941 deutsch, brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Privatschule in Berlin, 1921-39 Angest., 1922-35 Geschäftsf. im Familienbetrieb Kaufhaus N. Israel, 1925 Einrichtung einer betriebsinternen Schule für kaufm. Lehrlinge, Einstellung eines Sozialarb. zur Betreuung von Angest., Verkaufsverbot für mil. Spielzeug; 1935 nach Tod des Vaters mit Bruder Herbert Israel Inh. u. „Betriebsführer" bis 14. Nov. 1935. 1920-40 Reisen nach Palästina, Polen, Litauen, Indien, Ostasien u. in die UdSSR, Sammler ostasiat. Kunst, Teiln. an wohltätigen Projekten der jüd. Gde., u.a. Unterstützung der *Gesellschaft der Freunde,* Förderung der Öffentlichkeitsarb. des Berliner Anti-Kriegsmuseums (→ Ernst Friedrich), der Siedlungspolitik von *Agro-Joint* in der UdSSR u. des Waisenhauses in Kaunas/Litauen (späteres Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen/Palästina). 1927-28 Beteiligung an der Verlegung des Hebräischen Nationaltheaters nach Palästina, 1933 Mitgr. *Zentralausschuß für Hilfe und Aufbau, Reichsvertretung.* 1933 Mitgr. *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah.* März u. Juni 1933 jeweils kurzzeitige SA-Haft, 1937 Einzug des Reisepasses. Ab 1937 Dir. *Hilfsverein,* 1938 Einrichtung eines Hilfsausschusses, der sich für Freilassung ehem. Angest. aus dem KL Sachsenhausen u. für die Auswanderung jüd. Angest. nach Palästina einsetzte. 9. Febr. 1939 unter pol. Druck Geschäftsübergabe an Emil Köster AG. Mai 1939 Emigr. GB, 1939-40 Verbindungsmann zwischen RegStellen u. jüd. Unterstützungs- u. Flüchtlingsorg. in GB, Wohltätigkeitsarb. u. Einsatz für Entlassung von Internierten, 1940 Besuch im Kibb. Hazorea/Palästina, Juni 1941 Mitgr. AJR, VorstMitgl. ICA, 1941-43 Berater der dt. u. jüd. Abt. im ausländ. Forschungs- u.



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Pressedienst des Royal Inst. of Internat. Affairs in Oxford. März-Juni 1943 i.A. der *Jew. Agency* nach Portugal u. Spanien, Durchführung von Flüchtlingstransporten nach Palästina, Febr. 1944 Vermittlung der Einreise von 750 Flüchtlingen nach Palästina. Kam auf dem Flug von Lissabon nach London beim Abschuß der Maschine durch dt. Luftwaffe um. - *Ausz.:* Durch *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah* Errichtung des Wilfrid-Israel-Wohnheims im Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen, 1951 Eröffnung des Wilfrid-Israel-Hauses für ostasiat. Kunst u. Studien in Kibb. Hazorea; Eintragung in Goldenes Buch des J.N.F.

*L:* Wilfrid Israel (Gedächtnisausg. mit Einführung von → Eva Michaelis). 1944; Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfried Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958; Bentwich, Norman, Jewish Youth Comes Home. The Story of Youth Aliyah (Zur Erinn. an W. Israel). 1944; Colvin, Ian, Flight 777. 1957; Bewährung im Untergang. *Qu:* Hand. HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Italiener, Bruno,** Dr. phil., Rabbiner; geb. 6. Febr. 1881 Burgdorf/Hannover, gest. 17.Juli 1956 London; *V:* Joseph I.; *M:* Marianne, geb. Adler; *G:* Ludwig (geb. 1883 Burgdorf, gest. 1938 Brüssel [?]), Kaufm., Emigr. B; Gustav (geb. 1884 Burgdorf, umgek. im Holokaust), Kaufm., Emigr. B, Dep.; ∞ 1910 Hedwig Seckel (geb. 1885 Peine, gest. 1976 London), jüd., höhere Schule, Sekr. des Ehemannes; *K:* Gerty Ruth Ivor (geb. 1911 Darmstadt), Journ., Stud., vor 1939 Emigr. GB, später USA, A: New York; Hannah Irene Finburgh (geb. 1919 Darmstadt), Handelsschule in London, Modezeichnerin, A: London; *StA:* deutsch; brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Ab 1899 Stud. Jüd.-Theol. Seminar Breslau, 1908 Rabbinerexamen, 1903 Prom. Erlangen. 1907-27 Rabbiner Isr. Religionsgde. Darmstadt, zugl. 1907-18 Rabbiner für das Großherzogtum Hessen, Einjähr.-Freiw., anschl. 1914-18 Feldrabbiner 7. Armee. Verf. von Aufsätzen gegen den Antisemitismus, sein Buch *Waffen im Abwehrkampf* (1920) beeinflußte die Auseinandersetzung mit dem Antisemitismus. 1928-38 Rabbiner Tempelverband der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde Hamburg. Jan. 1939 Emigr. GB über Brüssel, Unterstützung durch *Chief Rabbi's Emergency Fund* u. *Bloomsbury House*, 1939-41 Rabbiner St. George Jew. Settlement East End/London, 1942-52 stellv. Rabbiner West London Syn., Beiträge in GdeZtg. *Synagogue Review*, Mitarb. in liberaler brit. Reformbewegung.

*W:* Die Gotteslehre des Thomas Campanella (Diss.). 1904; Von Heimat und Glauben: Kriegsbetrachtung. 1916; Waffen im Abwehrkampf. 1920; Die Darmstädter Pessach Haggadah (Hg.), 2 Bde. 1927-28 (Neudruck 1970); Eine Sederschüssel aus dem 16. Jahrhundert. In: Festschrift Max Dienemann zum 60. Geburtstag gewidmet. 1935; Isak Secharjah, ein jüdischer Lederschnittkünstler des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: Festschrift für Aron Freimann zum 60. Geburtstag. 1935; Festschrift zum hundertzwanzigjährigen Bestehen des Israelitischen Tempels in Hamburg (Hg.). 1937; Der Rabbiner (Leo Beack). In: Festschrift für Leo Baeck. 1935; The Mussaf Kedushah. In: Hebrew. College Annual. 1955; Which is the Oldest Woodcut Haggadah? In: Journal of Jewish Studies. 1955; Thoughts of a Jew on Dante's Divine Comedy. In: Hibbert Journal. 1956; zahlr. Aufsätze, u.a. in *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums, Der Morgen, Meyers Konversationslexikon. L:* Kisch, Breslauer Seminar. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Pers. Publ. Z. - RFJI.

# J

**Jablonski**(-Jouhy), **Ernest,** Dr. phil., Sozialpädagoge, Hochschullehrer; geb. 29. Juli 1913 Berlin; jüd.; *V:* Ludwig Jablonski (geb. 1880, umgek. KL Theresienstadt), jüd., Kaufm., DDP; *M:* Annie, geb. Levy (1889-1932), jüd.; ∞ I. 1976 gesch.; II. 1976 Gudrun Jouhy, geb. Dressler (geb. 1931); *K:* Eve (geb. 1945), A: F; André (geb. 1952); *StA:* deutsch, 1934 F, 1952 deutsch. *Weg:* 1933 F; 1952 Deutschland (BRD).

Ab 1926 Mitgl. dt.-jüd. Wanderbund *Kameraden* u. nach Spaltung 1931 Ltr. des aus ihm hervorgeg. *Roten Fähnleins*, 1929-31 Reichsltr. *Sozialistischer Schülerbund*, 1931-33 Stud. Pädagogik Univ. Berlin, Mitgl. Reichsltg. *Rote Studentengruppe*. 1933 illeg. Tätigkeit, Aug. Emigr. nach Frankr., Stud. Psychologie (Diplom, Docteur de l'université de Paris), Soziologie u. Statistik; Tätigkeit als Journ., Mitgl. FDJ Paris, 1939-41 Internierung, im 2. WK in der Résistance (MOI); 1941-52 u.a. Ltr. eines Heimes für jüd. Flüchtlingskinder in Frankr., ab 1944 pädagog. Ltr. OSE Paris; 1952 Berufung zum Studienltr. der Odenwaldschule Oberhambach, ab 1969 Prof. Sozialpäd. Univ. Frankfurt/M., 1971 Mitgr. u. danach Ltr. *Arbeitskreis Bürgerinitiative* (AKB). Lebte 1978 in Frankfurt/M. - *Ausz.:* Med. de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

*Qu:* Fb. Hand. - IfZ.

**Jacob, Benno,** Dr. phil., Rabbiner; geb. 8. Sept. 1862 Breslau, gest. 24. Jan. 1945 London; *V:* Kantor u. Lehrer in Schlesien; ∞ Helene Stein; *K:* → Ernest I. Jacob. *Weg:* 1938 GB.

1883-90 Stud. Jüd.-Theol. Seminar Breslau, 1889 Prom. klass. Philologie u. Orientalistik Breslau; Religionslehrer in Breslau. 1886 Gr. *Viadrana* (erste jüd. StudOrg. an dt. Univ.). 1906-29 Rabbiner in Dortmund, 1924 Doz. Lehrhaus Frankfurt/M., 1929 Pensionierung, Übersiedlung nach Hamburg, dort Stud. der Bibelexegese. Publizist. Eintreten gegen Antisemitismus, Kritiker des Zionismus; Mitgl. *Vereinigung der Liberalen Rabbiner Deutschlands*, VorstMitgl. CV. 1939 Emigr. GB mit Unterstützung des brit. Oberrabbiners H. Hertz, 1939-49 Fortsetzung der Bibelstud., bes. des Pentateuch, Anhänger textimmanenter Interpretation, deshalb Ablehnung extremer Bibelkritik. Mitarb. Inst. for Jew. Learning London.

*W:* s. Bibliographie in Meyer, H.C. (Hg.), Aus Geschichte und Leben in Westfalen. 1962. *Qu:* EGL. Hand. Publ. - RFJI.

**Jacob, Berthold** (d.i. Salomon, Berthold Jacob), Publizist; geb. 12. Dez. 1898 Berlin, gest. 26. Febr. 1944 Berlin; *V:* David Salomon, jüd., Kunsthändler u. Seifenfabrikant, 1943 von Gestapo verhaftet; *M:* Minna, geb. Rosenau; *G:* Gerhard (1903-56), Ps. Hans Roger Madol, 1923 Ausw. F, DK, GB, 1949 USA, Schriftst.; Wolfgang, Bankfachmann, 1933 Emigr. NL, nach 1945 USA; ∞ 1931 Else Lau (geb. 1898), Emigr. mit Ehemann, 1937 Ausbürg., 1940 Internierung Gurs, 1941 Port., 1950 Rückkehr nach Deutschland (BRD); *StA:* deutsch, 25. Aug. 1933 Ausbürg. *Weg:* 1932 F; 1935 Deutschland, CH, F; 1941 E, Port., Deutschland.

Gymn., ab 1914 kaufm. Lehre, 1917-18 Kriegsfreiw. (EK II), Hinwendung zum radikalen Pazifismus, ab 1920 Journ.; Mitgl. *Friedensbund der Kriegsteilnehmer*, DLM, *Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft*. 1921-24 durch Vermittlung Kurt Tucholskys ständiger militärpol. Mitarb. *Berliner Volkszeitung*, 1924 Mitgr. *Republikanische Partei Deutschlands*, ab 1925 Mitarb., kurzfristig Berliner Red. *Das andere Deutschland* u. 1925-26 Red. der Beilage *Warte für Menschenrechte* (Organ der DLM); daneben Juni 1925-Herbst 1928 Mitarb. *Die Weltbühne;* mehrere Verfahren wegen antimilitarist. Enthüllungsart., u.a. Dez. 1929 im sog. Feme-Prozeß mit Carl von Ossietzky verurteilt, 1928-29 nach dem sog. Ponton-Prozeß 8 Mon. Festungshaft wegen versuchten Landesverrats; 1926 Mithg. der Pressekorr. *Zeit-Notizen*, deren Enthüllungen den Anstoß zum Rücktritt des Reichswehrchefs General von Seeckt gaben. Ab 1928 kurzfristig Red. der Monatszs. *Der Krieg*, anschl. Mitarb. u.a. bei *Dortmunder Generalanzeiger, Welt am Montag* u. linkssozdem. Presse. 1928 trotz äußerst kritischer Haltung gegenüber sozdem. Politik Eintritt in SPD, 1931 zur SAPD, Mitarb. *Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Juli 1932 in Erwartung von Verfolgungsmaßnahmen durch Rechtskreise u. NatSoz. Emigr. nach Straßburg, Mitarb. *Straßburger Neueste Nachrichten, La République*, später auch der Exilpresse, u.a. *Die Neue Weltbühne, Pariser Tageszeitung, Das Neue Tage-Buch*, Mitgl. *Verband deutscher Journalisten im*

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WILFRID ISRAEL

July 12, 1984

Dear Miss Shepherd:

I am delighted to have your kind letter of June 23 and regret only that I was unable to contact you while your book was still in manuscript. I would think that Wilfrid Israel's ancestry will not have been covered to the extent I did in the genealogical research which produced the information you will find on the enclosed tables. I even doubt that Wilfrid was aware of the very distinguished families (other than the Adlers) which crowd those pages. Actually, I did no original research at all, although presumably some of the records have survived war and destruction, the information comes solely from secondary sources which are represented by the little numbers under the rectangles. If you care to know the sources, I will send you a list. The Neumann-Oppenheim genealogical set has reached no.44, and more are still to come. It just pleased me to discover that Wilfred was an ever-so-distant cousin by marriage, because his deep interest in Kibbuz Hasorea is the primary reason for my interest in him. Hasorea was founded, as am I sure you know, by members of the Werkleute, the youth group of which I was a member from 1934 to 1937, as a teenager, seriously considering going with those pioneers to Palestine. I did not go but my very close cousin Hilde Friedlaender Kahn did, and she is still living there, now that the settlement is fifty years old. I long to visit her and her family, and see Wilfrid's art collection. I have fotographs, but not much more than some brief notes on how beautiful the place must be. I heard that a history of Hasorea, which surely must mention Wilfrid, was published in 1982 or 1983, but in Hebrew, and that an English version was in preparation. I have to look into that, for I very much want a copy.

The paternal family tree is hardly less impressive than the maternal one, as you will find when you try to find your way through all the branches. The sources you used for the maternal lineage are all known to me, but not the Israel family papers. Fortunately, a great deal of genealogical information was published in various (mostly) German monographs and periodicals between 1850 and 1938, and over the years I discovered much which was useful in compiling a number of genealogies such as Wilfrid's. Dr Jacob Jacobson the long-time director of the Gesamtarchiv der Juden in Deutschland in Berlin, which I consulted and whom I knew , published two absolutely indispensable monographs, one on the lists of Jewish citizens of Berlin and the other an incredible gold mine of family information, the register of Jewish marriages (1759-1813) in which each family is traced back as far as possible. No wonder I seem soo knowledgable: I copied a lot from these sources, and had access to the many published family histories and local histories.

I will certainly check the genealogical information which you provide in your book if only to learn more, since it is likely you have information I lack. That way, we can help each other. I also doubt that short of presenting a real family history, publishers nowadays would venture to give all the details available. Yet it would be very desirable to publish it in some form. The complete Neumann-Oppenheim set of tables is in the Leo Baeck Institute, which has all my tables (some 230 up to now) but it is easily available only to those who can visit the Institute, and until I can give them a hand with indexing (rather than just cataloging) my sets of tables, the researcher would have to know in advance where to look for the information. There is a still increasing interest in this vital part of Jewish social and cultural history, so hopefully something can be done to make available, the immense amount information buried in the LBI collection of genealogies (over 300 families are already represented). I would love to do more of this work, but at age 65 I have my hands more than full with getting my own families' histories and material organized and accessible (eventually it will also wind up at LBI) When you deal with some 2500 family members, you have a task before you. I have been at it seriously for over 30 years, and still find not enoughttime to complete it.

I have ordered your book from New York and will write as soon as I have seen and read it. My own folder on WI is getting thicker all the time. Recently I discovered that for a time he knew Christopher Isherwood, who mentions him in his memoirs, and of course I saw "Cabaret", a somewhat overblown presentation of Berlin life as it was before 1933, and of which I still remember the last few seasons. Unfortunately, Hollywood has an incurable desire to "improve" history, and the real situation was not good enough for them. So there are distorions and reformulations until the characters become unrecognizable. But then, much of the Berlin stories are also better fiction than facts, as usual, all the names are changed to protect the guilty. As historians, professionals or not, we are better off sticking to documentable facts, even when they are undramatic or unpleasant.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

10 Mordechai Caspi St
North Talpioth
Jerusalem, Israel

June 23rd 1984

Dear Mr Richter,

I must apologise for the delay in answering your letter of February 26th. The above is my permanent address.

Thank you for offering your help. In fact, the book was published in London on March 8th and will appear in August in New York: A REFUGE FROM DARKNESS: WILFRID ISRAEL AND THE RESCUE OF THE JEWS (Pantheon Books). I hope you will enjoy reading it.

I am afraid you will surely detect an error in the text regarding Wilfrid Israel's genealogy, which crept in despite the fact that I provided a simplified version of that very complex maternal family tree. In the third line of the second chapter, Wilfrid Israel's great uncle, Chief Rabbi Hermann Adler, is referred to as Amy Israel's grandfather rather than as her uncle. The error will be corrected in further editions (if, as I hope, there will be such).

At all events, I should indeed be interested in seeing Wilfrid Israel's genealogy in your possession if it differs in any way from my own sources, which were a) Jewish Chronicle, 1909, publication on the Adler family b) Leo Baek Institute, NY, Israel papers, for the Israel family tree - and other sources mentioned in my footnotes. If you have any corrections to the family tree which appears in the book (please remember that it is simplified, as the ramifications of the Adlers simply would not be accepted by the publishers) , do please let me know.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Naomi Shepherd

Naomi Shepherd

sender Shepherd 10 Mordechai Caspi St השולח

address Jerusalem Israel מען

code מיקוד place יישוב

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P.O.Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107
USA

HASOREA
+
JOKNEAM

# DIE ZWEITE GENERATION MITTELEUROPÄISCHER SIEDLER IN ISRAEL

von

MARGARETE TURNOWSKY-PINNER

Mit 1 Karte und 10 Abbildungen


1962

J. C. B. MOHR (PAUL SIEBECK) TÜBINGEN

war durch Sorgen und das Gefühl der Fremdheit im Dorf, das sie bei aller Bereitschaft nicht überwinden konnte, so getrübt, daß sie schließlich die nun Sechzehnjährige drängte, sich einem Kibbuz anzuschließen.

Dort begann eine ungewöhnliche Entwicklung des Mädchens. Ihr früh erwachtes Interesse an Pflanzen führte sie zu einem Jugendführer, der heute als hervorragender Botaniker bekannt ist, und durch ihn lernte sie, Pflanzen exakt zu beobachten und sich durch Bücher weiterzubilden. Nach einer Militärzeit im Weltkriege wurde sie mit der Leitung der Baumschule in einer großen landwirtschaftlichen Schule betraut und ging den so gewählten Weg weiter. Auf Grund eines UNESCO-Stipendiums lernte sie Botanik und Gartenbau in der besten Gartenbauschule Englands, dann in Italien, in Holland und später, mit Hilfe ihrer Familie, in Argentinien. Sie leitet jetzt den Lehrgarten in einem landwirtschaftlichen Institut, hält Vorträge vor Gärtnern und schreibt Artikel über botanische Fragen.

## Jokneam

In Jokneam, am Westrand des Emek Jesreel, hatte die PLDC (Palestine Development Company) Böden erworben. Unter den ersten Siedlern, die 1935 dorthin gingen, waren 6 aus Deutschland neu eingewanderte mittelständische Familien. Sie brachten Kapitalien von mindestens 1000 LP mit und waren schon vor der Auswanderung oder in Palästina landwirtschaftlich geschult – manche nach einem abgebrochenen Hochschulstudium. Von diesen 6 Familien hat keine einzige den Ort verlassen, obgleich – oder gerade weil – der Siedlungsbeginn hier ungewöhnlich schwer und gefahrvoll war.

Durch Vermittlung der Ansiedlungsstelle der Hitachduth Olej Germania erwarben die Siedler als Privatbesitz Bodenflächen von 12 1/2 oder 18 1/2 Dunam und errichteten Wohnhäuser, die nicht übertrieben groß, aber darum teuer waren, weil die Wände kugelfest sein mußten. Denn Jokneam war rings von feindlich eingestellten Arabern umgeben. Der Boden war aus der Hand von arabischen Latifundien-Besitzern erworben worden, die in Städten des Landes oder im Ausland lebten und ihren Grundbesitz von Fellachen bearbeiten ließen.



Diese aber weigerten sich, die verkauften Böden, die sie seit Generationen bebauten, zu verlassen. Der Weg zu den fast eine Stunde von den Wohnhäusern entfernten Bergparzellen, welche die neuen Siedler mit Obstbäumen bepflanzten, führte mitten durch Land, das Araber bearbeiteten. So gab es ununterbrochen Klagen von beiden Seiten: von den jüdischen Siedlern, weil die Fellachen ihre Ziegenherden in die jungen Pflanzungen trieben, von den Fellachen, weil jüdische Wagen von dem schmalen Pfad abwichen und die Felder dadurch schädigten. Katastrophal wurde die Situation während der arabischen Unruhen von 1936–39. Nur einem glücklichen Zufall war es zu danken, daß damals Jokneam nicht wie das benachbarte Kirjat Charoschet das Opfer von Mordbrennern wurde. Aber durch all diese Jahre mußten die Siedler, um sich und ihren Besitz zu schützen, bewaffnete Schutzleute, die gemeinsam mit ihnen die Wache hielten, besolden, weil die Mandatsregierung im ganzen Ort nur einem einzigen Mann das Recht gab, eine Waffe zu tragen.

Im zweiten Weltkrieg wurde die Situation leichter, doch trat ein eigentlicher Umschwung und damit die Möglichkeit für eine gesunde Wirtschaftsentwicklung erst im Jahre 1945 ein. Damals erwarb der Keren Kajemet – durch das ständige Drängen eines der deutsch-jüdischen Siedler dazu bewogen, von seinem Grundsatz abzugehen, keine Böden aus jüdischem Besitz zu kaufen – die gesamte Bodenfläche des heutigen Jokneam. Die Fellachen wurden umgesiedelt, und der Boden in glücklicher Art verteilt. Die ersten Siedler übergaben dem Keren Kajemet ohne Entschädigung die von ihnen früher gekauften Böden und wurden dafür – ebenso wie alle anderen Anfangssiedler und so wie die dort später Angesiedelten – mit einer Bodenfläche von 55 Dunam Erbpachtland ausgestattet: 5 1/2 Dunam neben dem Hause oder am Berghang, 30 Dunam bewässerbarer und ca. 15 Dunam unbewässerter Getreideboden im Emek Jesreel.

1946 erfolgte dann durch Zusammenarbeit des Keren Kajemet, der Abteilung für Mittelstandskolonisation der Jewish Agency, der RASSCO und Jokneams selbst ein erheblicher Ausbau, bei dem 12 neue Familien aus Deutschland, Exsoldaten, Landarbeiter und junge

Menschen aus dem Kreis der Jugendalija in den Ort kamen. 1950 wurden in dem mit Jokneam verbundenen Manzura Familien aus dem Kreis der Geretteten des Krieges und der Konzentrationsläger angesiedelt, unter ihnen wieder 16 Mitteleuropäer, so daß Jokneam heute unter seinen Siedlern 38 mitteleuropäische Familien zählt.

Trotz dieser großen Zahl gehört Jokneam nicht zu den Orten, in denen mitteleuropäische Siedler das Gesicht des Platzes bestimmen. Denn das Dorf, das in einer halben Stunde von Haifa aus erreichbar und mit diesem durch 20 Autobusse an jedem Wochentage verbunden ist, entwickelte sich zu einem Wohnzentrum für städtische Arbeiter und Angestellte. Neben den 70 Siedlerfamilien leben dort etwa 80 Familien mit bürgerlichen Berufen, die schon in den Jahren vor der Staatsgründung ins Land gekommen waren, und in einem hochgelegenen neuen Wohnviertel 500 Familien der letzten Alija, überwiegend Orientalen.

So bilden Siedler aus Deutschland in dem großen Ort eine Minderheit, und ihre Gruppe ist uneinheitlich: die ersten sechs sind weit älter als die 1946 und 1950 Angesiedelten und sind höher gebildet. Die späteren wurden durch Verfolgung und Krieg als kleine Kinder aus ihren Familien herausgerissen, und viele beendeten nicht einmal die Volksschule. Auch wenn sie ursprünglich aus ähnlichem Milieu stammten, hat das Leben sie weit auseinander geführt und ihr Denken mit sehr verschiedenen Erinnerungen erfüllt. Dazu sind die älteren Siedler, die trotz der harten Arbeit noch die Kraft zu öffentlicher Tätigkeit aufbrachten, und denen es vielleicht gelungen wäre, die ungleichen Gruppen zusammenzufassen, durch die Fürsorge für die orientalischen Familien absorbiert, die hier zuerst in Übergangslagern und jetzt im neuen Wohnviertel wohnen. Doch wurden sie durch ihre Erfahrung und den Aufbau von kommunalen und wirtschaftlichen Zentral-Institutionen für die später Gekommenen zu wichtigen Helfern. Sie konnten ihnen manchen Umweg ersparen, den sie selber mit Opfern an Kraft und Mitteln bezahlen mußten.



*Die zweite Generation*

Die 1946 und 1950 in Jokneam angesiedelten mitteleuropäischen Einwanderer haben verhältnismäßig viele Kinder, aber mit wenigen Ausnahmen sind diese noch vorschul- oder volksschulpflichtig.

Anders die Kinder der ersten. Es gibt in Jokneam drei selbständige Wirtschaften in der Hand von Mitteleuropäern der zweiten Generation – nicht Siedlerkinder, aber zur Landwirtschaft übergegangene Kinder aus der Gruppe der Nichtlandwirte in Jokneam. 4 Söhne aus Siedlerfamilien arbeiten nach Besuch von Landwirtschaftsschulen schon in der väterlichen Wirtschaft. Ein fünfter Siedlersohn, der in Jokneam wohnte, aber es verlassen wollte, wurde Lastwagenchauffeur.

Von den 6 Söhnen in der Berufsvorbereitung haben 2, die jetzt beim Militär sind, Landwirtschaftsschulen beendet, 2 besuchen sie noch. 2 andere sind in Haifaer Handwerkerschulen, der eine, technisch besonders begabt, um hier seinen Beruf zu finden, der zweite im Gedanken, trotz beendeter Fachschule zu siedeln. Die herangewachsenen Söhne werden also voraussichtlich fast durchweg die Höfe der Eltern übernehmen oder neue Wirtschaften begründen, und da sich die Kleineren an den Älteren zu orientieren pflegen, ist anzunehmen, daß auch von den Kindern der jungen mitteleuropäischen Siedlerfamilien viele Söhne Landwirte werden – vorausgesetzt, daß die ökonomische Situation der Landwirtschaft bis zu ihrer Berufsentscheidung etwa gleichbleibt.

Anders ist es hier, wie in den meisten Dörfern, mit der Berufswahl der Siedlertöchter. Eine Tochter ist im Kibbuz verheiratet, vier jüngere besuchen die Aufbauschulen: zwei ein Haifaer Gymnasium, eine eine Schwesternschule, die vierte die Haifaer WIZO-Haushalts- und Handwerksschule.

## Schadmot-Dwora

30 von den etwa 40 Siedlern in Schadmot-Dwora (am Fuß des Berges Tabor) sind mitteleuropäischer Herkunft. Die ersten zwölf

verlassen, weil das Lehrerseminar religiöser Richtung mühelos von Jawne aus zu erreichen ist.

Der Bedarf an Volksschullehrern ist groß, denn im Kibbuz wurde eine zentrale Regierungs-Volksschule religiöser Richtung eingerichtet, die neben den Kindern aus Jawne auch Schüler aus 2 religiösen Dörfern des gleichen Bezirks besuchen.

Bis zu ihrem 14. Jahre bearbeiten die Kibbuzkinder eine gesonderte Kinderwirtschaft. Mit 15 und 16 Jahren leisten sie dann täglich einen zweistündigen Hilfsdienst in der allgemeinen Wirtschaft, und in den obersten zwei Klassen lernen sie halbjährig und arbeiten halbjährig voll mit. Es ist eine Form, die auch andere Kibbuzim wählten, nur daß die Zahl der Unterrichtsstunden in dem religiösen Kibbuz während der Lernsemester bis zu 10 Stunden täglich ansteigt.

Jawne erhält seine eigene Aufbauschule, obwohl im Jahre 1957/58 die 11. Klasse ausfallen mußte und in den 3 übrigen Klassen insgesamt nur 35 Schüler waren. Es wird versucht, drei Ziele zu erreichen: die Erziehung zu religiöser Tendenz und Bildung, die Erziehung zum Humanismus und die Hochbewertung der Landwirtschaft und des Kibbuzlebens. Die geringe Schülerzahl führte dazu, daß hier, entgegen dem Brauch in anderen religiösen Mittelschulen, Jungen und Mädchen zusammen unterrichtet werden – mit bestem Erfolg; denn Mädchen stehen nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen auch in den jüdischen Fächern in keiner Weise den Jungen nach.

Wie der Weg der Jugend weitergeht, ist noch nicht zu übersehen. In den ersten Jahrgängen verließen 4 Töchter den Kibbuz, weil die meisten Mädchen beschlossen hatten, Krankenschwestern zu werden, aber der Kibbuz nur eine von ihnen als Schwester beschäftigen konnte. Diese 4 Ausscheidenden gehörten zu den ersten Kindern, die im Kibbuz geboren wurden und hier wie überall wird gesagt, daß diese ersten Kinder durch den Mangel an gleichaltrigen Gefährten gelitten hatten und darum einen irregulären Weg einschlagen. Von den Jüngeren der zweiten Generation hat eine Tochter in einen religiösen Moschaw geheiratet, blieb also dem Beruf und der geistigen



Richtung treu, und einige Söhne gingen in den jungen Misrachi-Kibbuz „Saad", setzten also, obwohl sie Jawne verließen, die religiöse Kibbuzbewegung fort.

Bei den Jüngsten ist das Festhalten am Heimatkibbuz zu erwarten, weil inzwischen eine ihnen gleichaltrige Gruppe der Jugendalija dort aufgenommen wurde, so daß sie nicht mehr isoliert sind.

Daß diese Kinder von Jawne von dem gleichen Stolz wie jedes andere Kibbuzkind auf ihre Gemeinschaft und die Kibbuzbewegung als solche erfüllt sind, zeigt sich deutlich bei dem Versuch, Gleichaltrige aus Kwuzat Jawne mit städtischen Kindern der israelischen religiösen Jugendbewegung Bne Akiba in Sommerlagern zusammenzubringen. Die Kibbuzkinder, trainiert im Gruppen- und Landleben, sind nicht nur bei jedem Wettspiel weitaus überlegen; sie sind stolz auf ihre Lebensform, die ja in allen Jugendbewegungen und von allen Jugendführern den Stadtkindern als das ideale Ziel dargestellt wird.

## Hasorea

Von gleich starken geistigen Impulsen, wenn auch einer Geistigkeit ganz anderer Art wie der besprochene Kibbuz des Hapoel Hamisrachi bestimmt und diesem in Größe und wirtschaftlichem Aufbau ähnlich, ist das dem Kibbuz Arzi (Haschomer Hazair) angeschlossene Hasorea, am Rande des Emek Jesreel gelegen.

Auch Hasorea ist eine Gründung von Chaluzim aus Deutschland, einer 1933 eingewanderten Gruppe der „Werkleute", der sich allmählich Menschen aus anderen Landsmannschaften anschlossen, darunter zwei geschlossene Gruppen: die eine aus Bulgarien, die zweite aus Tripolitanien. Heute sind noch immer 60 % aller Genossen mitteleuropäischer Herkunft und Leben und Denken des Kibbuz wird von ihnen bestimmt.

3 Jahre lang saß der allmählich wachsende Kern dieser Gruppe bei Chedera, bis er im Jahre 1936 auf dem Boden im Emek Jesreel angesiedelt wurde. Die Genossen, fast alle noch vor der Auswanderung auf verschiedenen Lehrgütern zur Landwirtschaft vorbereitet

und zum Gemeinschaftsleben entschlossen, waren durch Gedanken Gustav Landauers, A. D. Gordons und Martin Bubers bestimmt. Diese führten sie zum Kibbuz, doch nicht unbedingt zum Haschomer Hazair, und so zögerten sie lange, ob sie sich dem Kibbuz Mëuchad oder dem Haschomer Hazair anschließen sollten. Daß sie sich schließlich – im Jahre 1939 – zu diesem entschlossen, war offenbar durch mehrere Momente bestimmt: ein äußerliches, die Nachbarschaft des Haschomer Hazair-Kibbuz Mischmar Haemek, weiter durch die Neigung zum „kleinen" Kibbuz mit strenger Selektion neu eingefügter Genossen und durch die ideologische Überzeugung, die sie schließlich zum Haschomer Hazair führte. Hasorea hat auch heute nicht mehr als 250 Genossen und eine Bewohnerzahl von ca. 500 Menschen.

Hasorea ist ein fast ausschließlich landwirtschaftlicher Kibbuz. Seine Hauptwirtschaftszweige sind Obstpflanzungen, für die das Bergland an den Ausläufern des Karmel besonders geeignet ist, Blumenzucht, Hühnerzucht, Getreidebau und Karpfenzucht in großen, künstlich angelegten Fischteichen. Sein einziger Industriebetrieb ist eine Möbeltischlerei, die für den Kibbuz selbst und auf Bestellung Kleinmöbel herstellt.

Als ein von Chaluzim aus Deutschland aufgebauter und noch heute bestimmter Kibbuz entwickelte sich Hasorea vorsichtiger als die meisten Kollektivsiedlungen des Landes. Erst jetzt ist dort ein großer Speise- und Versammlungssaal erbaut worden, dessen Finanzierung durch die persönlichen Entschädigungen der Genossen aus Deutschland möglich wurde. So wurden hier auch erst vor ganz kurzem für älteste und verdiente Genossen neue Wohnhäuser errichtet: anderthalb Zimmerwohnungen, also ohne Schlafraum für die Kinder, auf deren Gemeinschaftserziehung man im Haschomer Hazair unbedingter als in anderen Kibbuzbewegungen besteht. Da die Wohnhäuser von Hasorea auf felsigem Boden stehen, wird die in allen Kibbuzim übliche Anlage gemeinsamer Gartenflächen und der Hausgärten hier zu einer Landschaftsgärtnerei, die Sprengung von Felsen, vorsichtige Führung von Pfaden, Zufuhr von Rasenerde,



Schonung von Wildpflanzen und Pflanzung neuer Zwiebelgewächse verlangt. Sie wird von einem der Genossen mit sparsamen Mitteln und großer Kunst ausgeführt.

Es ist für die geistige Richtung Hasoreas kennzeichnend, daß dieser Genosse, einer der ersten, die aus Deutschland einwanderten, zugleich die Verantwortung für das Kulturzentrum hat, das aus einer Stiftung *Wilfried Israels* erbaut und nach ihm benannt wurde – ein kleines Museum mit Wanderausstellungen und einer Sammlung kunstgewerblicher und künstlerischer Kleinarbeiten früherer Jahrhunderte, von Wilfried Israel begonnen und vom Kibbuz fortgesetzt. Es ist ebenso kennzeichnend, daß die Frau dieses Genossen, die vor der Auswanderung mit einer akademischen Bibliothekar-Ausbildung begonnen hatte, dann im Kibbuz 10 Jahre lang seine Pflanzungen leitete und jetzt nach Absolvierung eines Kibbuz-Schneiderkurses verantwortlich in der Schneiderei arbeitet, zugleich die Bibliothek von Hasorea verwaltet, die 8000 Bände in hebräischer, englischer und deutscher Sprache umfaßt.

### *Die zweite Generation*

Hasorea hat rund 230 Kinder. Von ihnen waren Anfang 1958 erst 3 voll erwachsen: Töchter, die ihre jungen Männer von außen mit in den Kibbuz zogen. 30 junge Genossen waren beim Militärdienst. Von den vom Militär Zurückkehrenden sind einige dafür bestimmt, das Lehrerseminar „Oranim" bei Kirjat Amal zu besuchen. Es ist eine ausgezeichnete Lehranstalt mit 430 Schülern, darunter Schüler des Musik- und Zeichenseminars der Kibbuzim, Schüler von hochschulartigen Kursen für Lehrer in Aufbauklassen und Lehrer in „Auffrischungskursen". Das Seminar wird von einem der Genossen aus Hasorea geleitet.

Etwa 140 unter den Kindern des Kibbuz waren noch unter 12 Jahren. 60 waren zwischen 12 und 18 Jahren. Da die nötige Kinderzahl für die einzelnen Gruppen und Klassen fehlte, wurden diese 60 in dem nahen Mischmar Haemek miterzogen. Nur Arbeitsdienst und Arbeitsschulung erfolgen in Hasorea selbst.

ISRAEL
WILFRID

AJR INFORMATION

Volume XXXIX No. 6, June 1984 £1 (To non-members)

*Ronald Stent*

# A REAL SCARLET PIMPERNEL

## The Life of Wilfrid Israel

On June 1 1943 Imperial Airways Flight 777 left Lisbon homeward bound for London. Two of its passengers had met some time before its take-off. One was a well-known actor—the epitome of the languid British aristocrat, but in reality a Rumanian Jew; the other an Anglo-German Jew virtually unknown to the wide world. One is said to have exclaimed to the other: 'I have only played the part of the Scarlet Pimpernel but you *were* the Scarlet Pimpernel!' A few hours later both were dead; drowned in the sea.

The story of the death of Leslie Howard became a Second World War legend: How there had been a thick-set man in a siren suit among the passengers of that ill-fated plane, made up to resemble and act as a decoy for Churchill, due back from North Africa; how the Germans were determined to shoot him down in mid-flight; and how the lives of Leslie Howard and of the other passengers and crew had been deliberately sacrificed to ensure the Prime Minister's safe passage on a later plane.

Few people knew at the time and even now, 40 years on, not many Jews—let alone the world at large—realise that among those passengers was an important German Jew with a British passport, the unsung saviour of many Jewish lives, working very much in the shadows, returning from an errand of mercy—Wilfrid Israel.

Many people knew him slightly, often knew only one aspect of this man whom a friend had called 'a set of Chinese boxes'. Even his intimate friends rarely knew all the angles and depths of this most complicated human being. Telling the story of the real Wilfrid Israel was very much overdue and Naomi Shepherd, a British-born journalist living in Israel, has at last done it; and a very splendid, thoroughly researched book it is. (*Wilfrid Israel—German-Jewry's Secret Ambassador. Weidenfeld*, £12.95).

Those of us who grew up in pre-Nazi Berlin well remember that splendiferous Victorian edifice, opposite the Red Rathaus, the emporium of N. Israel, founded by Wilfrid's great-grandfather over 150 years ago as a purveyor of fine linen and fabrics. It had grown into one of Berlin's leading department stores, employing over 2000 people and was known not only for the quality of its merchandise but also for the excellence of its staff relations.

*Wilfrid Israel*

Decades before those two British Jews, Simon Marks and Israel Sieff pioneered a social conscience among enlightened employers and introduced into retailing all kinds of staff amenities, the Israels had provided sickness insurance for the staff, in addition to the rudimentary social security system introduced by Bismarck. They had granted their people extra pensions, gave them long weekends off, financed recreational staff facilities, such as sports clubs and dramatic societies. N. Israel was the first and the most benevolent of the Jewish department store dynasties, such as Tietz and Wertheim, and the last to be finally snuffed out by the Nazis.

On his mother's side the pedigree is equally impressive. His great grandfather, who was born in Hannover (at a time before Victoria's accession

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will take place on Thursday, 12 July 1984, at 7.45 pm at Hannah Karminski House, 9 Adamson Road, London NW3.

The evening will combine the Annual General Meeting with a meeting of the Board. The members of the Board have already received individual invitations to attend.

We wish to devote part of the time on this occasion to consider and discuss in some detail changes necessary in the Association's functions so that in the years ahead we can provide services designed to meet the needs of our community.

In view of the importance of the matters to be considered we have decided not to invite an outside speaker to address us this year, but hope to resume this practice next year.

We look forward to a particularly good attendance at this important meeting.

***Don't miss:***

**Daughters Speak Up page 8**

**Letters Galore page 4**

**Segall Tributes page 6**

**Queen's Award page 5**

# A REAL SCARLET PIMPERNEL

to the throne when both Britain and Hannover shared the same sovereign) became Chief Rabbi of England. Although Wilfrid's mother lived in Berlin for all her married life and spoke German fluently, she never lost her inclination to the life of an English grande dame. She insisted that the birth of her first child take place in London. Thus it came about that Wilfrid was British born. Yet for most of his life he was a conscious German national, until towards his premature end, his British passport became invaluable.

From early youth Wilfrid developed into a complex character, a multifaceted human being, making different impressions on different people at different times of his life. Three traditions sustained him, the German, the Jewish and the English, often pulling him in different directions. He could be at times articulate and sociable, but more often was introvert, shy, shunning the limelight and was at his best when operating behind the scenes, allowing others to take credit for his work. But the book makes it abundantly clear that beneath all that reticence there burnt a deep, humanitarian passion for his fellow human beings, which after 1933 increasingly focussed on saving as many Jews as possible from the Nazis' clutches.

Wilfrid Israel was brought up in the lap of that luxury which a number of rich Berlin Jews enjoyed during the Wilhelminian era: a mansion in the Tiergarten district, liveried servants, an elegant social life. Yet as a youngster he became, and remained for the rest of his life, a moderate socialist. Untypically for somebody of his background and intellect, his education was patchy. He never went to university and when he finally entered the family emporium as heir apparent, he did so without any prior training for a top executive in a major retailing organisation.

## Relief work

From then onwards he managed to combine full-time employment in the family firm with active involvement in the problems of the world, in particular relief work under the auspices of the League of Nations—travelling extensively in Poland and the Baltic States, assisting Nansen relief projects in Russia, paying the first of his many visits to Palestine as well as to the USA and the Far East. From there he brought back an abiding interest in oriental artefacts and began to build up a remarkable collection, part of which was destroyed during the London Blitz, but most of which is now on display at the HaZorea Kibbutz in Israel, of which he had been one of the original sponsors. In his spare time he was a sculptor of no mean talent and one gains the impression from reading the book and talking to people who knew him as their N. Israel boss, that if he had not been imbued with such a strong moral imperative, he would have best liked to lead the life of a cultured amateur aesthete. But for somebody like Wilfrid Israel that never was an option.

He was always particularly interested in young people. In later years the rescue of endangered Jewish children became his main preoccupation. Idealistic, intense adolescents attracted him. In the early nineteen thirties he became involved with just such a group, the Werkleute, an outcrop of the German-Jewish youth movement, the Kameraden who by then had split up into the Schwarze Faehnlein on the right and the Werkleute on the left. They were socialists who only after 1933 turned to Palestine and eventually with his help established their own Kibbutz, HaZorea.

However, his friends were by no means all Jews. One of them was Christopher Isherwood, whose portrait of Bernhard Landauer in 'Goodbye Berlin' is supposedly, and rather unfairly, based on Wilfrid. Isherwood himself later wrote: 'Christopher suspected Wilfrid was a severely repressed homosexual and that as such he condemned Christopher for his aggressive frankness about his own sex life.'

From 1933 onwards Wilfrid became increasingly involved in working for the Jewish community, toiling behind the scenes for such organisations as the Hilfsverein, the Reichsvertretung, the Jewish Agency and Youth Aliyah, travelling constantly on his British passport. He became the friend and confidant of such people as Einstein (who later described him as 'one of the finest and most noble individuals I have personally known'), Martin Buber, Leo Baeck and Max Warburg.

## Beaten up

Amongst his Christian friends were the enigmatic Adam Trott zu Solz, and George Bell, Bishop of Chichester and our guardian angel in this country. He also established a useful relationship with such leading Anglo-Jewish families as the Rothschilds, the Samuels and the Laskis. He constantly tangled with the Nazi authorities, being arrested by the Gestapo several times, once being beaten up and always escaping incarceration in a KZ by a whisker.

He could have so easily taken himself permanently from Nazi Berlin to a secure and elegantly comfortable life in London, but Naomi Shepherd makes it abundantly clear that it would have been wholly out of character. It was not only the gathering assault on German Jewry at large which demanded so much of his time, but even more so the daily, sometimes petty, obstacles which from 1933 onwards N. Israel faced, as the vice gradually and inexorably tightened. His father Berthold had become frail. Together with his brother Herbert, Wilfrid was now virtually running the firm, resisting all pressures to sell out or close down, primarily in order to protect the livelihood of their many Jewish employees, whom they were often helping financially and for whom they were slowly finding havens abroad.

Wilfrid had never been a card-carrying Zionist. His involvement with Palestine was that of a sincere sympathiser, interested in the socialist agricultural settlements.

He had been the first to warn the British authorities of the Nazi plans for mass deportations and, even before Riegner in Geneva, spoke of 'impending extermination and annihilation'.

It was he who, even before the Kristallnacht, urged the British government through his contacts at the Foreign Office to open a transit camp for refugees, which in January 1939 led to the opening of the Kitchener Camp. He was also instrumental in getting young land workers admitted to England for training for Palestine. He constantly bombarded the High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva to find more havens for the refugees. Through his contacts in the USA he laboured in vain for an easement of the inflexible quota system.

Wilfrid had also been involved in the tortuous and ultimately fruitless negotiations with the Nazis that went on for years, first with Schacht, then with Wohltat, to facilitate and finance emigration by increased German exports, for which the intending emigrant would pay in marks and then receive reimbursement abroad from the purchasers—a scheme which always came to grief on the rock of the world-wide Jewish boycott of German goods.

He constantly travelled in and out of Germany and finally left for London on 26 August, and then only because he had been warned that he was about to be interned.

## Innumerable obstacles

From the outbreak of the war until his death in 1943 he toiled in the interests of the Jews under Nazi dominion and of those beached in this country, mostly anonymously, rarely surfacing into the limelight. He faced innumerable obstacles, the internecine disagreements within the Jewish hierarchy, Weizmann, Shertok, Goldmann, the Jewish Agency, the various American bodies, all at odds with each other on basic principles as well as detailed steps. He also tilted all the time against the reluctance of the British government to do more for the stranded Jews or to commit themselves to a coherent post-war policy. It took months until Wilfrid, with his unique contacts and experiences, was even offered a semi-official position, and even then only a lowly job in the German Section of Chatham House evacuated to Balliol College.

When mass internment began in the spring of 1940 he interceded with the Home Office on behalf of the interned refugess and visited their camps, but his main preoccupation continued to be the rescue of children. Early in 1943 Britain at last agreed that the 33,00 odd Palestine immigration certificates which had remained unused from the 1939 White Paper final batch of 50,000 could be used for the rescue of European Jews. Wilfrid persuaded the Jewish Agency to send him to Lisbon to investigate the chances and the channels to bring at least 1,000 children out of Vichy France. He also carried in his pocket 200 certificates for Jews who had managed to reach Lisbon. He was returning from this mission, which was intended to be the first of many, when he lost his life.

Naomi Shepherd's book is fascinating from beginning to end. It does not always reflect credit on the various Jewish bodies involved. Nor does it entirely succeed in presenting an integrated, recognisable human being from such a kaleidoscope of character facets. That may be an impossible task in Wilfrid Israel's case. It contains a few minor, but niggling mistakes, but can be highly recommended all the same.

Perhaps the Psalmist's supplication is the most fitting epithet for Wilfrid: 'Deliver Israel, oh God, out of its troubles'.

ISRAEL WILFRID

aware that the care-free personal lives of our friends were façades in front of the immense social chaos. There was more and more a feeling that this life would be swept away. When we were on holiday at Insel Ruegen, where the naked bathers in their hundreds lay stretched on the beach under the drugging sun, sometimes we heard orders rapped out, and even shots, from the forest whose edges skirted the shore, where the Storm Troopers were training like executioners waiting to martyr the naked and self-disarmed.

In 1929 I had first heard of Hitler when, in between the singing of Bavarian songs, Joachim had told me of an orator from Austria, who had a power of speech which those who listened to him called hypnotic, whilst realizing that he talked nonsense. Hitler was regarded as a kind of wonder whom one did not have to take seriously. But two years later in Berlin, the Soloweitschiks were beginning to make grimly comforting jokes to the effect that the Jews had nothing to fear; for every Nazi, although an anti-semite, had his favorite Jew whom he wished to spare from persecution, and that made up as many Jews as all the Nazis. In the summer of 1932, a friend of Christopher's, Wilfrid Israel, came to stay with us in Sellin. One day, he and I went for a walk together through the forest. He was an elegant, distinguished, dark-eyed young man, whose family owned one of the great department stores in East Berlin. Wilfrid Israel surprised me, during our walk, by outlining a plan of action for the Jews when Hitler seized Germany—an event which he seemed to anticipate as certain. The Jews, he said, should close their businesses and go out into the streets, remaining there, as a protest, and refusing to go home even if the Storm Troopers fired on them. It was only such a united action, within a hopeless situation, which would arouse the conscience of the world.

Nearly all the German intellectuals whom we knew accepted and practiced a kind of orthodoxy of the Left. This attitude influenced the theater, the novel, the cinema, and even music and painting. So great was the unanimity of opinion that it occurred to me once that perhaps these people, just because they appeared to have arrived at their political views so easily, might be wrong. After all, the Nazis, whom they so hated, claimed to be socialists and were opposed to the treatment of Germany by the Allies, which I was opposed to also. Possibly Germany was in a position where socialism could only be achieved by a virulently nationalist party. I decided that I must study the Nazi point of view: so I bought the Nazi program and a good deal of the literature of Goebbels



Stephen Spender
World within World N.Y. Harcourt, 1951

ISRAEL
WILFRID

February 26, 1984

Miss Naomi Shepherd
c/o Jones
10 Waterside Place
Princess Road
London N.W. 1 , England

Dear Miss Shepherd:

In looking over some AJR INFORMATION issues of earlier years I found, in AJR Aug.1981, p.9, your letter regarding your interest in hearing from readers who knew Wilfred Israel, as you were preparing a biography of him. It is quite likely that the book has since been published, and if so, I should be much obliged to know about it, as I have a long-standing interest in WI.

Although I lived in Berlin before emigration (in 1941), I never met WI personally. Of course I knew about the department store and the family in a general way. Years after my membership in the Werkleute and that wonderful group of people's building of Hasorea, I learned about his great interest in that particular Kibbutz and that his art collection is in a building named for him. I also read what Isherwood and Spender said about him, and remember Bernhard Landauer from the Berlin stories and "Cabaret." But a few years ago I discovered that WI and I have some distant but mutual ancestors. I am my ancestral families' genealogist and have most of Wilfred Israel's ancestry "on paper." It just occurred to me that this might be of interest to you - perhaps even after the publication of the biography. If so, please let me know. It would be quite easy for me to run copies of the pertinent genealogical tables. If you are now in Israel, you could actually see a copy of the Neumann-Oppenheim genealogy, which is in the possession of my cousin Mrs. Yael Kahn in Hasorea. But since she is not in good health, it may be better if I send you a copy. I should be most pleased to hear from you and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

Miss Naomi Shepherd
c/o Jones
10 Waterside Place
Princess Road
LONDON NW1
ENGLAND

p.9

*H. W. Freyhan*

# ASSESSMENT OF JEWISH PAST

## An East German publication on Synagogues in Germany

A few years ago Edition Peters, the well-known Leipzig Music publishers, issued a reprint of Aron Friedmann's book on Synagogue Music (reviewed in AJR Information, October 1979). Now another East German publishing firm, the *VEB Verlag der Kunst, Dresden* has brought out a large volume: *Die Synagoge in der deutschen Geschichte* (1980, n.p.). The author, *Helmut Eschwege,* survived the Nazi period in Estonia and Palestine. In 1946, he returned to Dresden, where he holds a post at the Technical University. He has previously published a book *Kennzeichen J* which deals with the fate of German Jewry under the Nazis.

The bulk of the present volume consists of illustrations which cover the history of synagogue architecture in Germany from the 11th century to the post-1945 period. The collection of this material was no easy task since the Nazis had destroyed even pictures of synagogues. Nevertheless, the 241 illustrations—which include cemeteries as well as some historical documents—amount to an ample survey which covers the main cities and some smaller congregations. For many former German Jews, they will be the book's chief attraction.

Eschwege's comments on the history of synagogue architecture are partly based on a dissertation by *Harold Hammer-Schenk, Untersuchungen zum Synagogenbau in Deutschland von der ersten Emanzipation bis zur gesetzlichen Gleichberechtigung der Juden (1800-1871).* But he has quite rightly, not least for the benefit of non-Jewish readers, widened the scope by tracing also the development of synagogue ritual in connection with the general trends in the history of German Jewry.

His conclusions are not always above criticism. The historical narrative is somewhat casual, frequently losing sight of the larger issues by putting too much focus on minor events. One of the chapter headings is rather puzzling: it promises comments on *Die Synagogen in der Zeit der fruehbuergerlichen Revolution und des Absolutismus.* What follows refers to the pre-emancipation period in the 18th century, but the term *fruehbuergerliche Revolution* is nowhere explained, let alone its relevance to the reports on the congregations in Silesia, Frankfurt and Berlin which occupy most of this chapter. This is but one example of the book's methodological shortcomings. There is also the doubtful assertion that the Jews were expelled from Spain *"durch die Pogrome der katholischen Kirche"*. The expulsion was the result of a Royal edict, issued in 1492, and even the Inquisition was concerned only with the Marranos, i.e. Jews who had been converted.

More fundamental problems arise from the author's commitment to a Marxist interpretation of history. There can be no quarrel, of course, with the attempt to emphasise the sociological aspects in Jewish history. But this approach leads the author to some controversial conclusions.

Discussing the Jewish situation in the Middle Ages, he states: *"Da das eigene Recht, unter dem die juedischen Gemeinden standen die oekonomische Grundlage der Juden sicherte und von ihrem religioesen Bekenntnis praktisch nicht zu trennen war, widersetzten sich die Juden den Bekehrungsversuchen. Der Uebertritt zum Christentum haette fuer sie die Zerstoerung ihrer wirtschaftlichen Existenz gebracht."*

On the other hand, conversions in the 19th century were *"nicht ein 'Glaubenswechsel', sondern ein notwendiger sozialer Akt im Kapitalismus."* It may have been *ein sozialer Akt,* but why should it be tied to capitalism?

Even less acceptable is a comment on the Reform movement in Hamburg. The town's Jewish citizens *"dachten doch weniger an eine wirkliche Aenderung der Religion als an ihre Geschaefte, ihre Behaglichkeit und Ruhe."*

To claim that during the Weimar Republic only a small minority of congregation members (*"nur noch wenige Prozent"*) attended the Services seems another exaggeration.

It would be unfair to extend these necessary reservations to the whole of Eschwege's text. His description of synagogue ritual and its development presents detailed information which will be useful to Jewish as well as non-Jewish readers. The course of events after 1933 is appropriately treated and well documented. Most valuable is the inclusion of the secret Gestapo orders which unleashed the "Kristallnacht" and the subsequent mass arrests and transfers to concentration camps. Also included are excerpts of the minutes of the notorious meeting, chaired by Goering, which discussed the question of insurance for the damage, the collective fine and future anti-Jewish measures. At the end of this meeting, Goering predicted that, in case of war, there would be *"eine grosse Abrechnung mit den Juden"*.

Both documents were used at the Nuernberg trial.



# *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR*

### WILFRID ISRAEL (1899-1943)

*Sir,—I am engaged on research into the life of Wilfrid Israel (1899-1943) and should be glad to hear from any readers who knew him either in Germany or, during the last years of his life, in London. I can be reached until 19 August at the following address: c/o Brent, 35 Acacia Road, London NW8 6AS or, after that date, c/o Jones, 10 Waterside Place, Princess Road, London, N.W.1.*

NAOMI SHEPHERD

### BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY

*Sir—In connection with some research work on the Berlin Jewish community during the years 1932-1939, I am looking for archive material which may be in private hands, as well as for addresses of persons active in the Berlin Jewish Community.*

Kibbutz Hachotrim,
Mobile Post Chof Hacarmel,
Israel.

JEHOJAKIM KOCHAVI

*MIRIAM KOCHAN*

## THE JERUSALEM PROB

### Terence Prittie's Analys

A picture of the Berlin Wall hang and significantly in the office of T Mayor of Jerusalem. It is, Terence I in his wide-ranging analysis, *Whose* constant reminder of the evils of di affirmation of his belief that unity m factor in Jerusalem's future. The po home when, in the course of his ac history of the City, which forms the the book, Prittie reaches 1967. Then an actuality and the position of West some respects worse than that of Wes other principles guiding Kollek's poli lem are equality of treatment and rig citizens; that the Jerusalem question s last to be tackled in searching for a the Arab-Israeli dispute and should b an intrinsic and integral part of that that the question is not insoluble.

#### Author's Solution

Prittie, a great admirer of Kollek, solution, and again turns to Berlin to it. "Why, then, should Jerusalem n 'administrative sovereignty', with full its own affairs? West Berlin manage with this and, it might be added, a ur would manage much better". In cont multitudinous solutions suggested (wl outlines), it would enable Jerusalem to capital of Israel and also possibly government of a Palestinian entity. I and Jews could participate in the gov the City and thereby prove the viability existence. Arab pride, damaged by de be salved by taking an active part in stration, and Israeli sovereignty woul guarded by the built-in Jewish majorit

The majority, Prittie says, would p an efficiently operated borough system, is London that furnishes the model. S Fitzgerald, Chief Justice in the Man ministration, first drew on the admini the LCC as a prototype for Jerusal August 1945 report. In January 1980 a top-level delegation to study it at first

Kollek, fair-minded, humanitarian, b aginative is the real hero of this book. I as Mayor in 1965 was, writes Prittie, point in the affairs of West Jerusalem" October 1969, "The Arab vote was, a analysts, almost solidly for Kollek, as inspired trust and confidence".

The same can be said of Teren Whether he is writing of the respective to the Holy Places felt by Jew, M Christian; of the internal problems of (sports stadium, Ramot Road); or of national tensions which make Jerusale point for world peace, he presents the fairly and authoritatively. His is a commands belief.

*Terence Prittie: *Whose Jerusalem?* Frederick London, £9.95.

# JEWISH PAST IN GERMAN TOWNS

## JEWS IN STEINHEIM

**d Extinction of their Community**

ving that not only large and medium-ut also quite a few small towns con-: moral duty to publish records of Jewish communities. Among them, Johannes Waldhoff, "Die Geschichte Steinheim", published by the "Hei-282 Steinheim 1, Billerbecker Strase 77, photos, DM 28, deserves particular cause it not only meticulously de-fate of the town's Jewry, but in a y also deals with the legal and sition of the Jews in the district emancipation. The first Jew of the l period appeared in the records in 3, the Jews were emancipated and had nily names, which are listed in the gradual integration manifested itself nomic progress, and a photo of the arl Herzfeld is one of the numerous he membership of local "Schuetzen-o served as an indication of social nd it is noted that, after initial diffi-391, 16 of the 207 members were Jews. nity had its school and its Synagogue ) in the Marktstrasse. In 1855, it com-members. Their number gradually de-e to emigration into larger cities. se who left was Herz Hirschland (born was described in the town's records as ut who, according to another reference k, was also the teacher of the com-: moved to Essen in 1810, followed by 1815. There, his fourth son, Simon, career as a tradesman in textiles as coal and, to some extent, in steel. Like Jewish tradesmen, he also gave credit rs and, gradually, this part of his busi-e predominant so that on 1 September ounded the famous banking firm of chland.

9 Jews who lived in Steinheim in 1933, nurdered in concentration camps, five ural death and 22 emigrated. All their recorded by the author. The last Jew ied in Steinheim in 1959 was Carl n who, as a partner of a mixed mar-deported to Theresienstadt towards the war and later returned to Steinheim.

W.R.

## GELNHAUSEN

One of the few synagogues not burned down in November 1938 was that of Gelnhausen, an old baroque building. It had already been sold a year earlier and was used for secular purposes. It has subsequently been allowed to fall into disrepair. A few years ago, a study group of the Department of History of Art at Frankfurt University started excavations in order to find a mediaeval mikvah mentioned in literature and discovered that the building had been erected, probably in 1734, on much earlier foundations. A preservation order was then made which in turn prevented the local chamber of commerce, which had bought the building from a greengrocer, from rebuilding it for its own purposees. A former Gelnhausen Jew, Richard Scheuer, now a US citizen, wrote to Rolf Müller, a CDU member of the Land Hesse Parliament, pointing out that there were religious reasons for not demolishing a Jewish place of worship, but the Gelnhausen Synagogue also had a unique baroque Thora shrine which had no equal anywhere else and should be preserved. After many deliberations, it has now been announced that the Land has managed to provide funds from its own resources for the restoration of the building. The synagogue will eventually be put at the disposal of Gelnhausen to be used for cultural events.

E.G.L.

## THE LORD FROM ALTENSTADT

An offset reprint of Hermann Rose's "Geschichtliches der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde Altenstadt" has made this book, which first appeared in 1931, available again (inquiries to the Landrat von Neu-Ulm, Postfach 1725). Rose (1870-1936) was a head teacher and the last Jewish communal official of Altenstadt. His privately printed work is dedicated "with deepest respect and gratitude to the faithful son and generous patron of this community, Sir Hugo Hirst, Bt., London." Later created Lord Hirst (1863-1943), he was for a long time managing director of the General Electric Corporation (GEC). Originally from Altenstadt, he emigrated in his youth from Munich to England. Rose's work was also the source of the last chapter, about the Jews, in the attractive and well-illustrated booklet "Illereichen-Altenstadt-Beiträge zur Geschichte der Marktgemeinde" (im Verlag und unter der Redaktion von Anton H. Konrad, D-7912 Weissenhorn).

## BAD NAUHEIM

The Bad Nauheim Synagogue is another one that was not destroyed in 1938, and it is being used again. It was recently visited by pupils of the Friedberg School for the Blind as part of their religious instruction. Rabbi Dr. Abrahamovits gave a talk on Jewish teaching and history and answered many questions. He told them that before 1933 many Jews had lived in Friedberg and Nauheim and that Bad Nauheim now has a Jewish community of 90. He also referred to the old mikvah in Friedberg, one of the few that had not been destroyed.

## WESSELING

In 1972, Klaus H. S. Schultes published his "Documentation of the History of Jews on the Left Bank of the Lower Rhine" which contained some information about the fate of the Jewish community of Wesseling, a small industrial town between Cologne and Bonn. It has now been followed by the more specialised "History of the Jews in Wesseling", written by the 37-year-old sociologist Christoph Ehmann. The booklet contains four interesting lists of names, dating back to 1860, 1864, 1904 and 1938 and shows that in 1932 there were 60 members of the congregation. Among the illustrations there is one showing the Jewish *hachsharah* training centre in nearby Urfeld, which still had 45 members in 1938. The building now houses the Swedish Embassy to the Federal Republic.

E.G.L.

## KALEKO COLLECTION

In the autumn the only self-contained prose sketches of the poet Mascha Kaléko (1907-1975), "Der Gott der kleinen Webefehler", will appear in a new edition and new format, edited and introduced by Gisela Zoch-Westphal, with a contribution by Horst Krüger ("Days with Mascha Kaléko"). The pieces describe strolls through New York's Lower East Side and Greenwich Village. The book is published by Arani Verlag, Berlin, 1981, and has 30 pen-and-ink drawings by Horst Wolniak.

## JEWISH ROLE IN AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE

Lecturing at the London School of Economics, Professor Herbert Steiner of the Dokumentationsarchiv des Oesterreichischen Widerstandes pointed to the part played by Jews in the anti-Nazi resistance in Austria. In particular, he mentioned the Kampfgruppe Steiermark, a sabotage group in Styria with several hundred members.

## AMILY EVENTS

*n the column Family Events of charge: any voluntary vould, however, be appreci-should be sent in by 15th th.*

### Births

. L. R. and Mrs. Lici Reed, d Ave., N.W.2., are proud to e arrival of their first grand-Alexander, son of Ruth and d and third grandchild for he late Len Gilbert.

### anks to Well-Wishers

**ltsch:**— wants to thank the ers of this journal who sent es of congratulations on the f his nintieth birthday, since le at the moment to answer idually. This will be done as ssible.

### Deaths

Max Adler of 36, Murray Pinner, Middlesex, died sud-

## CLASSIFIED

*The charge, in these columns is 50p for five words plus 50p for advertisements under a Box No.*

### Situations Vacant

WE WOULD WELCOME hearing from more ladies who would be willing to shop and cook for an elderly person in their neighbourhood on a temporary or permanent basis. Current rate of pay £1.80 per hour, Please ring Mrs. Matus 01-624 4449, AJR Employment, for Appointment.

### For Sale

MEISSEN gold embossed large wall-plate, perfect, £100; also two pairs of new rosepink silk brocade interlined curtains for sale. Please phone 486 3220.

DINING TABLE 36 × 62", sideboard, 8 chairs walnut; 3 pce suite, 2 armchairs, bookshelf unit, 10 Hutschenreuther soup plates. Tel: 348 2845

### Miscellaneous

FREE ACCOMMODATION offered in pleasant C.H. N.W. house by

REVLON MANICURIST. Will visit your home. Phone 01-445 2915.

WANTED "The Making of an Englishman" by Fred Uhlman, Gollancz 1960. Please write to author, 47, Downshire Hill, London, N.W.3.

### Personal

ATTRACTIVE WIDOW, young looking, independent, middle sixties, N.W.11 district, would like to meet refined gentleman (preferably with car). Box 881.

DARK, SLIM WOMAN, early 50s, Continental origin, divorced, no ties, own house, car, wishes to meet kind, intelligent, humorous gentleman up to early 60s, preferably with car, for friendship, companionship. Box 883.

WIDOWER, resident of Westcliffe, early 70s, active, interested in music, theatre, walking, reading, strictly kosher, seeks friendship

## INFORMATION REQUIRED

### Personal Enquiries

**Loewengard:**— Information required concerning the artist Kurt Loewengard, who died in London in 1940—and the whereabouts of any remaining pictures. Please reply Box 882.

**Goldberg:**— D. Goldberg, born in Plonsk, last known address 18, St. Kilda's Road, London, N.16, looked for by Abraham Fuchs' Schlesienstrasse 132, 8602 Memmelsdorf, West Germany.

IN CONNECTION with my research work about progressive health service under the Weimar Republic I should be grateful for any information about the following personalities: **Kurt Semmel,** born 21.2.1895 in Berlin, and his wife **Louise Semmel;** he was a dentist

*E. G. Lowenthal*

# THE MENDELSSOHN JUBILEE EDITION

In one year's time, on September 6, 1979, the 250th anniversary of the birth of Moses Mendelssohn (Dessau 1729 — Berlin 1786) will be celebrated. It is to be hoped that, like the 200th anniversary of the philsopher in 1929, the event will be taken notice of by the world of scholarship and research, Jewish and non-Jewish alike. Fifty years ago he was commemorated by meetings, exhibitions and publications.

Today, neither the personality nor the impact of Mendelssohn's work have fallen into oblivion. On the contrary, one feels tempted to state that the urge to assess his many-sided philosophical-theological thinking, linked with problems of general and cultural politics, has been on the increase. Thus, in the United States, Eva Jospe translated a selection of Mendelssohn's work under the auspices of the B'nai B'rith Lodges, with an introduction by Dr. Alfred Jospe (formerly rabbi in Schneidemuehl and Berlin).

In the course of the past years, the publication of a new Jubilee edition of Mendelssohn's Collected Works has been launched (published by Friedrich Frommann-Verlag Guenther Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt). Its nucleus is the Jubilee issue, which was commenced in 1929. At that time, the Akademie fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums and the Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaft des Judentums resolved to publish a comprehensive collection with critical annotations of Mendelssohn's works and letters. However, of the 16 volumes envisaged, only seven appeared under the editorship of the Berlin Professors Ismar Elbogen, Julius Guttmann and Eugen Mittwoch, in co-operation with Dr. Fritz Bamberger, Dr. Haim Borodianski, Dr. Simon Rawidowicz, Dr. Bruno Strauss and Dr. Leo Strauss. The ascent of the Nazi régime made the completion of the work impossible. The original volumes produced until 1938 are no longer available in the original, but reprints of most of them have been produced.

Like these reprints, the completion of the Jubilee Edition is considered indispensable in the world of scholarship. The "new" Edition will, however, comprise 20 instead of 16 volumes, because in the course of the past 40-50 years, new material has become available. The editor is Dr. Alexander Altmann, since 1959 Professor of Jewish Religious Philosophy at Brandeis University (before Rabbi in Berlin and Manchester). He is regarded today as the international authority in the field of Moses Mendelssohn research and particularly well known by his biography, "Moses Mendelssohn — A Biographical Study" (The Littman Library of Jewish Civilisation, Kegan & Paul, London 1973), reviewed in the May 1974 issue of "AJR Information". Professor Altmann's close assistants are Dr. Hajim Bar-Dyan (Borodianski), Jerusalem, Rabbi Simon Lauer, St. Gallen, Professor Dr. Leo Strauss (who died in the U.S. in 1973) and a number of other expert scholars. So far, the following volumes, some of them reprints, others newly produced works have been published: Vol 1 and 2.2 and 3: Schriften zur Philosophie und Aesthetik; Vol. 7: Schriften zum Judentum; Vol. 14: Hebraeische Schriften 1; Vol. 9: Hebraeische Schriften III (Briefwechsel). Other volumes are in preparation; the price per volume amounts to DM 18.-.

The first attempt at publishing Mendelssohn's works, letters and unpublished manuscripts was made as far back as 1843/5 by his grandson Benjamin (Georg) Mendelssohn (1814-1874), Professor of Geography in Bonn. It comprised seven volumes. However, valuable as this first edition was, it does not live up to present-day standards. This is additional reason for looking forward to the completion of the "new" and first complete edition.



*F. L. Brassloff*

## AUSTRIAN JEWRY REMEMBERED

In comparison with the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria still lags behind in giving due attention to the role played by its Jewish community and to its tragic fate; the more laudable is the research conducted on the academic level by some devoted scholars and efforts aimed at breaking through a wall of convenient forgetfulness.

Particularly praiseworthy in this connection is a skilfully and expertly arranged exhibition which endeavours to enlighten viewers, especially members of the young generation, on the persecution of Austrian Jewry in the Nazi era and its historical background; it has been shown in several cities. A documented and illustrated catalogue makes the exhibits better understandable; two surveys provide information in depth on how antisemitism prepared the way to the catastrophic "final solution".

### "The Way to the Catastrophe"

The documentation and the essays have been published within the series of "Studia Judaica Austriaca" of the association "Jüdisches Museum in Eisenstadt", under the heading "Der gelbe Stern in Oesterreich" (Publishers: Edition Rötzer, Eisenstadt; 1977). Professor Kurt Schubert traces "The Way to the Catastrophe" from antisemitic writings in Germany and Austria which opposed the emancipation of the Jews on religious and social grounds; Dr. Jonny Moser describes Jewish-Gentile relations in Austria in the period 1938-1945, with particular emphasis on the political situation in the country, where hostile sentiments against the Jewish elements traditionally played a much greater part than in the German Reich. The study also refers to such aspects of the Austrian political scene as the moves of radical Jewish nationalists demanding minority status for the Jews—an attitude favoured by antisemites—and to the use of demagogic anti-Jewish propaganda by the Social Democratic Party machinery. Dr. Moser shows remarkably sympathetic understanding for the "assimilationist" spokesmen of the majority of Austrian Jewry at the time.

Among the many Jewish intellectuals who served devotedly the cause of democracy and socialism in Austria, but earned all too little recognition, was Dr. David Josef Bach. Henriette Kotlan-Werner, a non-Jewish exile, who knew the Jewish refugee Bach well during his last years in London, produced an understanding and well-balanced assessment of his life and achievements: "Kunst und Volk: David Josef Bach, 1874-1947". (Europaverlag, Vienna 1977, a monograph within the series "Materialien zur Arbeiterbewegung" of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung). David Bach played a leading part in the sphere of workers' education in Austria, by bringing culture, especially classical and modern music, to the masses; by many articles and reviews; and by building up an organisation which provided access to the theatres and concerts for the members of the working class. His opponents frequently referred sneeringly to his Jewish extraction which—like most Austrian-Jewish intellectuals—he tended to ignore. Mrs. Kotlan-Werner's study is a timely reminder that David Bach belongs to those Jews who would deserve a niche in Austria's cultural history.

WILFRID ISRAEL



*Friedrich Walter*

# CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD IN BERLIN

When, in June, 1940, on our escape from France I arrived in this country and joined the Pioneer Corps, a comrade and friend of mine gave me Christopher Isherwood's novel "Goodbye to Berlin" to read. The book had appeared a year before, in 1939. Since then, it has become, through stage- and screen-adaptations ("I am a Camera" and "Cabaret") one of his best-known and most famous books. At my first reading of it, I fell completely under its spell. It seemed to evoke and capture the very atmosphere and essence of that tragically darkening, twilight and yet so captivating air of our life in Berlin in the last years of the Weimar Republic. Now, having read Isherwood's autobiography "Christopher and his Kind, 1929-1939" (Eyre Methuen £4·95) I think I can better understand the enchantment, the almost magic effect "Goodbye to Berlin" had on me as on so many others at the time.

Christopher Isherwood went to Berlin in 1929, at the age of 25, not for political reasons although he shared the strong Left-wing outlook of his generation; he went there for very personal reasons. It was the love of his own sex, for German boys which attracted him to Berlin. At the same time, this love made him feel that in Berlin and Germany he would find himself, his innermost self, freed from the conventions and inhibitions against which he had to struggle in his own country.

> "When the German passport official", he writes, "asked him the purpose of his journey, he could have truthfully replied I am looking for my homeland and I've come to find out if this is it".

Was it that? Isherwood speaks with the utmost frankness of his many and various sexual adventures, the often fleeting, sometimes lasting relationships in which he got entangled and involved. On his arrival in Berlin, he found a room in a house next-door to Professor Magnus Hirschfeld's "Institut fuer Sexualwissenschaft" in the Tiergarten. The house belonged to a sister of the professor who at that time was a rather controversial figure and for whom Isherwood finds very kind and appreciative words. His sister let furnished rooms in her house:

> "Christopher's room looked down into an interior courtyard; that was why it was dark and cheap. On one wall of this courtyard Hirschfeld had caused to be printed in gothic lettering a stanza by Goethe:
>
> Seele des Menschen,
> Wie gleichst du dem Wasser!
> Schicksal des Menschen,
> Wie gleichst du dem Wind!
>
> Never before in his life had Christopher had a room with a view of a poem... Just as changes in the light make trees look different, so Christopher's varying moods made the poem speak in different tones of voice; joyful, cynical, tragic. But always, whatever his mood, it reminded him: You are in Germany. The featureless walls of the courtyard, the neutral puddles of rainwater on its floor, the patch of international sky above it—all were made utterly German by the presence of these German words".

I quote this passage because it seems to explain to me the enchantment of "Goodbye to Berlin", the reality and the "mythos" of that city as Isherwood described it in his book and resuscitates them in his autobiography. Or, in other words and to use mythological language: Isherwood, the poet and writer, transfigured his "Venus", the Goddess of his physical and sexual love, into "Eros", the God of enhanced and spiritualised love.

For us, one of the most important, interesting and outstanding characters in Isherwood's novel "Goodbye to Berlin" is Bernhard Landauer. "The original of Bernhard Landauer", writes Isherwood in his autobiography, "was Wilfrid Israel". And in his acknowledgments he thanks Werner and Susanne Rosenstock, the editor of this paper and his wife, "for giving me information about the life of Wilfrid Israel".

He devotes several pages to discussing the portrait he gave of Bernhard Landauer in "Goodbye to Berlin" and to revising his judgment in the light and with the insight of his later and maturer thoughts and of the information he received not only from Werner and Susanne Rosenstock but also from the autobiography "World within Worlds" of his friend, the writer Stephen Spender. These pages make fascinating reading and it is more than worth while to quote from them "in extenso" (although, for the sake of space, with some regrettable omissions):

> "Wilfrid did help to run a department store founded by his own family. It was one of the biggest in Berlin.
>
> Wilfrid was tall, pale, dark-eyed, soft-spoken, precise in speech, a smiler who seldom laughed. He looked young for his age. When Christopher met him in 1931, he was thirty-two years old.
>
> As Bernhard in the novel, his profile is described as 'overcivilised, finely drawn, beaky...' Again and again, Bernhard is presented as being tired, apathetic... When Isherwood asks him if he thinks there will be a Nazi putsch or a Communist revolution, he answers that the question seems to him 'a little trivial.' He produces a letter from a fanatical anti-semite, threatening him with death, and remarks that he gets three or four such letters a week. Isherwood exclaims: 'Surely you'll tell the police?' Bernhard smiles another of his tired smiles: 'My existence is not of such vital importance to myself or to others that the forces of the Law should be called upon to protect me . . .' "

I am quite sure that these aspects of Bernhard's character weren't invented; that they were founded on Christopher's observation of Wilfrid in real life. But a very different Wilfrid appears in "World within Worlds". Stephen Spender tells how, when the two of them were walking together on Ruegen Island, during a summer holiday in 1932, Wilfrid surprised him,

> by outlining a plan of action for the Jews when Hitler seized Germany—an event which he seemed to anticipate as certain. The Jews, he said, should close their businesses and go out into the streets, remaining there, as a protest, and refusing to go home even if the Storm Troopers fired on them. It was only such a united action, within a hopeless situation, which would arouse the conscience of the world.

This was no mere theoretical talk. Less than a year later, when Hitler came to power, Wilfrid began to show himself capable of great courage and firmness of purpose. Wilfrid's mother had been English and he himself had been born in England. He was a British subject and could therefore leave Germany and settle in England whenever he chose to do so. Instead, he chose to remain in Berlin for six more years. As it became increasingly clear that no concerted action could be taken against the Nazis by the Jews or any other group, Wilfrid concentrated on more limited objectives, including the defence of the department store itself, for as long as that might be possible.

continued on page 7

# CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD IN BERLIN

(continued from previous page)

The store, like all other Jewish stores, was boycotted from time to time. Wilfrid himself was threatened, arrested, cross-examined and (I have heard) temporarily imprisoned. Nevertheless, though repeatedly ordered to do so, he refused to dismiss his Jewish employees. He even refused to placate the authorities by making the token gesture of flying the swastika flag over the store building. Meanwhile, he worked to arrange the emigration of as many Jews as possible to foreign countries. A Jew could often be released from a concentration camp on condition that he emigrated immediately. But someone else would have to find the money for this because his own property would have been confiscated already. At length in 1939, the firm of Israel was taken over by non-Jews; it was the last of its kind to change hands. Wilfrid thus lost most of his power to help others. Just before the outbreak of war, his friends persuaded him to leave for England...

Then why is this aspect of Wilfrid left out of the portrait of Bernhard? Even though the novel had to end in 1933 with "Isherwood's" departure from Berlin, there could have been a final scene with Bernhard in which his future attitude to the Nazis is foreshown; in which, perhaps, "Isherwood" realises that he has misunderstood and underestimated Bernhard from the beginning, and feels guilty.

Instead ... The story of Bernhard Landauer ends with the news of Bernhard's death. "Isherwood" overhears two men talking about it in a restaurant in Prague, in the spring of 1933, just after he himself has left Germany for good. One of them read in a newspaper that Bernhard had died of heart failure and both take it for granted that he has really been killed by the Nazis...

> "The Nazis did kill him in the end—but that, one can almost say, was by accident.
>
> Having settled in England, Wilfrid devoted himself to helping his fellow refugees. After the French defeat, many of them were temporarily interned. When Wilfrid visited the internment camps he used to say "this is where I ought to be, too". But, as a British subject, he was free. He enlisted in the Civil Defence.
>
> By 1943, there were many Jews who had escaped from Germany and Austria and found their way to Spain and Portugal. In March of that year, Wilfrid flew to Portugal to arrange for some of the younger refugees to emigrate to Palestine. Within two months, he had done this. On June 1, he boarded a plane to fly back to London. Among his fellow-passengers was the famous actor Leslie Howard. Over the Bay of Biscay, three hundred miles off Cap Finisterre, their plane met eight Nazi fighters. It is almost certain that the fighters came upon them by chance, while returning from an unsuccessful attempt to locate two of their own U-boats. Unarmed airliners flying between Lisbon and London were very seldom attacked, though they often carried important people. But, on this occasion, the Nazis had some reason to suspect that Churchill himself might be on board; they knew that he would be flying back from a conference in Algiers at about that time. There were no survivors".

No less thought-provoking is another passage in Isherwood's book:

> "On January 30, President Hindenburg appointed Hitler to be the new chancellor of Germany. A huge torchlight procession of singing Nazis celebrated this triumph of backstairs intrigue and manipulation of the gaga old president. Christopher wrote to Stephen: 'As you will have seen, we are having a new government, with Charlie Chaplin and Father Christmas in the ministry. All words fail.'
>
> By Father Christmas, Christopher may have meant either Hindenburg himself or Alfred Hugenberg, the Nationalist Party leader, Hitler's temporary ally. Hugenberg was then nearly seventy, so he qualified for the role... Christopher, like other optimistic well-wishers, kept repeating that this appointment was a blessing in disguise; Hitler would now have to cope with the economic mess, he would reveal himself as an incompetent windbag, he would be forced to resign and the Nazis would be for ever discredited.
>
> I don't blame Christopher the amateur observer for his lack of foresight. I do condemn Christopher the novelist for not having taken a psychological interest, long before this, in the members of the Nazi high command. Even as late as 1932, it would have been possible for him to meet them personally. Goebbels, the party propagandist, was obliged to make himself available to the foreign press. And it wasn't too difficult to arrange interviews with Goering or even Hitler. Christopher wasn't Jewish, he belonged to the Nazis' favourite foreign race, he spoke German fluently, he was a writer and could easily have been accepted as a freelance journalist whom they might hope to convert to their philosophy... What inhibited him? His principles? His inertia? Neither is an excuse. He missed what would surely have been one of the most memorable experiences of his Berlin life.
>
> On February 27, the Nazis caused the Reichstag building to be set on fire. Then, accusing the Communists of having done it as a signal for an uprising, they declared a state of emergency and began making mass arrests. 'Charlie Chaplin' had ceased to be funny".

Alas, he had indeed. But Christopher Isherwood was by no means the only one to have recognised it too late. There were many of us who had made the same fatal mistake of seeing, for too long a time, merely a comic figure in Hitler.

Shortly after Hitler's seizure of power Isherwood left Berlin. He had now, for several years, been one of the lodgers of "Fraeulein Schroeder", a typical Berliner landlady, one of the most humorous, often hilarious, often touching figures in Isherwood's "Goodbye to Berlin". Her real name was Fraeulein Thurau, and when Isherwood took leave of her, she had this to say to him:

> " 'I'm sure I don't know what makes you want to leave Berlin all of a sudden, like this,' Frl. Thurau told Christopher sadly, with perfect sincerity. She, who had voted Communist—because of Christopher's urging—in the November 1932 elections, now called Hitler 'Der Fuehrer' when she talked to the porter's wife. After all, like millions of others, she had to go on living in Germany and making the best of it, no matter who was in power. She would remain what she essentially was; a sweet, muddled victim of her rulers—guilty only by association with them—no more and no less of a Nazi than she had been a Communist".

In February 1952, Isherwood returned to Berlin on a short visit, for the first time since the war. The person of "Heinz" whom he mentions in the following passage, was one of the German boys with whom he had formed one of his most intimate, sometimes blissful, more often stormy and unhappy relationships in the pre-war years:

> "With Heinz and Heinz's wife, he went to see Frl. Thurau. She was still living on the Nollendorfstrasse, but in a much smaller flat. There were smashed buildings along the familiar street and most of the house fronts were pitted by bomb fragments and eaten by decay. Christopher hadn't announced his arrival in advance, and now he felt suddenly afraid that the shock of seeing him might upset her. He asked Heinz and his wife to go upstairs ahead of him. Standing back in the shadows of the staircase, he listened to Heinz greeting Frl. Thurau and then starting to break the news... When Christopher appeared, she uttered a tremendous scream, a scream worthy of Tristan and Isolde, equally appropriate for death or bliss. It must have been heard all over the building.
>
> As was to be expected, she was now enthusiastically pro-American; the Nollendorfstrasse was in the American occupation sector. Her feelings towards the Russians were mixed. She spoke of their politics with conventional disapproval and of their sexual appetites with grudging respect. Immediately after the war's end, she had met many Russian soldiers. 'Every time I went out on the street they'd be after me' she told Christopher, with a certain complacency. 'So I used to screw up my eyes—like this—and make a hump on my back, and limp. You ought to have seen me, Herr Issyvoo. Then even those Russians didn't want me any more. I looked like a regular old hag!' She looked better now, in her seventies, than she had in her fifties —despite all she had been through. Christopher asked her about the bombing. 'Oh, the last year was terrible! We were in the cellar nearly all the time. We used to hold each other in our arms and say at least we'd all die together. I can tell you, Herr Issyvoo, we prayed so much we got quite religious!'
>
> When they said goodbye, Frl. Thurau gave him the brass dolphin clockstand, holding a clock on its tail, which is described in 'Goodbye to Berlin' and about which Isherwood asks himself: 'What becomes of such things? How could they ever be destroyed?' A prophetic comment —for a bomb-blast had hurled it across the room and only slightly scratched its green marble base. It stands ticking away on my desk, as good as new, while I write these words."

I find this one of the most moving passages of Christopher Isherwood's autobiography.

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## PROFESSOR MAX BORN'S MEMOIRS

The first part of the literary estate of the atom physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Max Born (Breslau 1882 - Goettingen 1970), who lived in England as a refugee from 1933 to 1954, was acquired from his heirs in this country by the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz. The material includes the manuscript of Born's memoirs "My Life and My Views", published 1968 in New York, and his correspondence with a wide range of well-known personalities.—E.G.L.

# MISCELLANEOUS

### RELIGION AND HOMOSEXUALITY

At Leo Baeck College, the Association for Pastoral Care and Counselling held a conference on "Religion and Homosexuality" attended by about 40 clergy and lay people. Rabbi Hugo Gryn of the West London Synagogue said the Bible or the Talmud did not give much relevant help, but Rev. Dr. Levy, former minister of the Hampstead Synagogue, said the answer was celibacy. If a person felt that he was not normal, he must impose a very rigid self-discipline on himself. Rabbi Mariner of the North-Western Reform Synagogue said the Jewish community had a responsibility to work to include homosexuals, otherwise they might be lost to Judaism.

### RED CROSS ESTABLISHES HOLOCAUST TRUTH

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva has publicly refuted neo-Nazi propaganda denying that there had been a Holocaust. It had increasingly received letters from people who wanted confirmation that Germany was the victim of a smear campaign after the Second World War and that the Nazis had not murdered six million Jews. In its statement the committee said that the false propaganda was essentially nurtured by the controversy about statistics wrongly attributed to the Red Cross and distorted or truncated quotations from its reports about its activities during the war.



### DR. HANS TUCH 90

Dr. Hans Tuch, for many years Director of the Berlin Office of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (JRSO), recently celebrated his 90th birthday in Switzerland, where he now lives in retirement. An outstanding jurist, he was a judge at the Berlin "Kammergericht" until he was dismissed in 1933. He came to this country as a refugee and, like many immigrants of his background, bravely adjusted his life to the changed circumstances. When, few years after the war, JRSO was founded to take charge of the recovery of heirless, unclaimed and communal former Jewish property, Dr. Tuch was appointed deputy head and, in 1955, Director of the Berlin office. In this capacity he had to conduct many difficult negotiations and court proceedings, and if ultimately substantial assets were recovered, it is, to a high degree, due to his expertise and energy. As the proceeds from these assets are used for the benefit of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution and their institutions, our community owes him a deep debt of gratitude. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Dr. Tuch who, by his kindness and human understanding, has endeared himself to all who know him.

### ILLUSTRATED JERUSALEM ATLAS

The latest in Martin Gilbert's very successful series of historical atlases deals with the fascinating theme of the history of Jerusalem through the ages.* Full details of Christian, Moslem and Jewish connections with the city are illustrated in a series of 66 maps, all drawn specially for this book. Opposite each map is a page of photographs, including many never before published, and drawn from an enormous range of British, Arab and Israeli archives. For anyone concerned with understanding the news in the Middle East, and the depth of historical and religious tradition which encompasses Jerusalem, this atlas is essential reading. Martin Gilbert is a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and the Official Biographer of Sir Winston Churchill.

* Martin Gilbert: Jerusalem—Illustrated History Atlas. 128 pp, 66 maps, 117 photographs. Published by Board of Deputies of British Jews, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1. £2·50 (Hardback), £1·50 (Softback).

### TRIPS TO EGYPT

London travel firms are at the moment preparing for Jewish tourists to visit Egypt. Under the name "Shalom Tours" they will be organised as nine-night escorted tours with visits to Luxor, Cairo and possibly Aswan. Price about £300. In Cairo, a kosher hotel is to be opened.



### PRIZE FOR FILM ON CAMPS

During the festival of short films at Plovdid, Bulgaria, the "National Front Prize" was awarded to the film "The Transports for the Death Camps have not yet Departed". It shows Nazi preparations for the deportation of Bulgarian Jews against the resistance of the Bulgarian Government. Before the war, 50,000 Jews lived in Bulgaria, now there are about 6,000 left. Many emigrated to Israel after 1948.

### A JEWISH "LANDESHAUPTMANN"

**Johann Caspari 90**

The former Social Democratic politician and high official, Johann Caspari, celebrated his 90th birthday in San Francisco on February 10. He started his career as director of the Youth Department of the Berlin borough of Neukoelln and later became "Landeshauptmann" of the "Grenzmark" province. Under the danger of arrest, he escaped in 1933 and finally found refuge in the United States. There, he started as a factory worker and later became professor of German language. EGL

### TWO UNSUNG HEROES

Two Berlin citizens, 70-year-old Georgette Gruschke and 78-year-old Anton Sketlownik, received the Federal Order of Merit from President Scheel in recognition of their sacrifices in rescuing Jews from the Nazis. Mrs. Gruschke hid and supported the writer, Martin Wasservogel, from 1943-45, and when her husband, who was a soldier, heard that the Gestapo was looking for Wasservogel, she helped him to escape by providing him with false papers. All this became known when she recently sent some writings by Wasservogel to the Jewish community. Anton Skerlownik had sheltered three Jewish people after 1942.

Arbeit gewidmet und wolle es in Arbeit beschließen. Das aber könne sie nicht mehr in einem anderen Lande tun.

Im Herbst 1942 bat sie einen Gestapobeamten, von der Evakuierung eines ihrer alten Pfleglinge Abstand zu nehmen. Ihre Bitte wurde abgeschlagen und ihr selbst mit Verschickung gedroht. Daraufhin nahm sie, gemeinsam mit ihrer Schwester Rosa Grunwald und ihrer früheren Mitarbeiterin und Freundin Grete Hartstein, Gift und wählte den Freitod.

Clara Israel war ihren Mitarbeitern der nie versagende, immer verständnisvolle Berater, der für jede Schwierigkeit eine Lösung wußte und den Fürsorgern immer wieder Kraft, Sicherheit, Mut und neuen Aufschwung zur Arbeit gab. Sie selbst zeigte sich auch in schwierigen Situationen unerschrokken und gelassen.

## WILFRID B. ISRAEL

In dem Erzählungsband „Goodbye to Berlin" von Christopher Isherwood erscheint die Figur eines Bernhard Landauer, Sohn eines deutsch-jüdischen Vaters und einer englisch-jüdischen Mutter und Erbe und Mitarbeiter eines führenden Berliner Warenhauses. Er lebt allein in einer abgeschiedenen Junggesellenwohnung im Tiergartenviertel, die voll von ostasiatischen Figuren ist. Seine Erholung findet er in der Familienvilla am Wannsee. Einsamkeit und unerfüllte Sehnsucht nach Bindung geben seiner Persönlichkeit das Gepräge. Im Epilog der Kurzgeschichte schreibt der Autor, daß Bernhard Landauer, für den Wilfrid Israel Modell gestanden hat, im Jahre 1933 in einem Konzentrationslager ums Leben kam. Der Erzählungsband, der im Jahre 1938 veröffentlicht wurde, war Wilfrid Israel bekannt. Heute, da wir wissen, wie sich sein Schicksal erfüllt hat, ist es schwer, der Frage zu entgehen, ob der Schluß der Erzählung lediglich ein technischer Kunstgriff des Autors war oder ob hier eine jener unerklärlichen Intuitionen vorliegt, die den Segen oder Fluch des Dichters bilden können.

In der Reihe der Persönlichkeiten, die der deutschen Judenheit in ihren schwersten Jahren gedient haben, nimmt Wilfrid Israel eine besondere Stellung ein. Er war nicht einer bestimmten Organisation, ja nicht einmal einer bestimmten jüdischen „Weltanschauung" verhaftet. Distanz, die sich in seiner Haltung zum Mitmenschen zeigte, kennzeichnete auch seine Beziehung zum jüdischen Leben. Aber gerade diese Distanz gab ihm eine Weite des Blicks und einen Sinn für die Unterscheidung zwischen Wichtigem und Unwichtigem. Jüdische Arbeit war für ihn eine der Ausdrucks-

Ernst G. Lowenthal: Bewährung im Untergang.
2. Aufl. 1966. Stuttgart.

formen seiner humanen Grundeinstellung, die auch in den Jahren nach 1918 seine Flüchtlingsarbeit unter Fridjof Nansen und seine Förderung kriegsgegnerischer Bestrebungen bestimmt hatte. Unter diesem Aspekt besaß das Aufbauwerk in Palästina frühzeitig eine Anziehungskraft für ihn. Sie fand ihren Niederschlag in der führenden Arbeit für das Kinderdorf Ben Schemen und für die Liga für das arbeitende Palästina.

Zu einer der zentralen Figuren der deutschen Judenheit wurde er im Jahre 1933. Bereits ein Jahr zuvor hatte sich ein Kreis von führenden jüngeren Nichtzionisten und Zionisten gebildet, der die Möglichkeiten einer einheitlichen Zusammenfassung aller deutschen Juden im Falle eines Sieges der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung vorzubereiten suchte. Außer Wilfrid Israel gehörten zu diesem Kreis Ludwig Tietz, Friedrich Brodnitz, Arthur Lilienthal, Georg Lubinski und Friedrich Ollendorff. Auf die Vorarbeiten dieses Kreises geht zu einem erheblichen Teil die Schaffung des Zentralausschusses für Hilfe und Aufbau im April 1933 zurück. Die Aufgabe dieser Organisation bestand in der Planung von Maßnahmen, die durch die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung notwendig wurden, insbesondere der beruflichen Vorbereitung für die Auswanderung und in der Beschaffung und Verwaltung der hierzu erforderlichen Mittel. Gleichzeitig bildete der Zentralausschuß die personelle und organisatorische Grundlage für die einige Monate später gegründete Reichsvertretung. Im Laufe der späteren Jahre, insbesondere nach der Auswanderung von Max Warburg im Jahre 1937, widmete Wilfrid Israel sich vor allem dem Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland, der für die Organisation und Finanzierung der Auswanderung (mit Ausnahme der vom Palästina-Amt betreuten Auswanderung nach Palästina) zuständig war.

Die Arbeit jener Zeit brachte ihn auch mit vielen Mitgliedern der jüdischen Jugendbewegung in Verbindung. Ganz besonders bewährte er sich gegenüber denjenigen unter ihnen, die im November 1933 durch den plötzlichen Tod von Ludwig Tietz den menschlichen Rückhalt verloren, den sie an dieser starken Führerpersönlichkeit gefunden hatten. Ein Vergleich zwischen den beiden liegt nahe. Beide entstammten der Oberschicht der Berliner Judenheit, gehörten der gleichen Generation an und waren ohne eigene Familie. Aber hier endet schon die Parallele. Während Ludwig Tietz mit einer Leidenschaft, die mitunter an Aggressivität grenzen konnte, für und gegen Personen und Auffassungen Stellung nahm, war Zurückhaltung das Hauptmerkmal von Wilfrid Israel. Während Ludwig Tietz einen urwüchsigen Humor an den Tag legen konnte, der durch seine jüdische Herkunft und sein Berlinertum gleichermaßen geprägt war, haftete Wilfrid

Israel nichts Berlinisches an, obwohl seine Familie seit weit längerer Zeit in Berlin ansässig war. Ludwig Tietz konnte lachen, Wilfrid nur lächeln. Damals schien es manchen, daß der englische Kamin in seiner Wohnung in der Bendlerstraße das stärkere Gewicht seines englischen Muttererbes betonen sollte. Erst in London sollten wir lernen, daß er auch hier, bei aller Liebe zum Lande und dessen Sprache, nicht vorbehaltlos verwurzelt war.

Parallel zu seiner Tätigkeit im Interesse der deutsch-jüdischen Gesamtheit ging die Arbeit in seinem Familienunternehmen, dem von seinem Urgroßvater im Jahre 1815 gegründeten Berliner Kaufhaus N. Israel. 1921, als er 22 Jahre alt war, trat er in die Firma ein, und nach dem Tode seines Vaters, Berthold Israel, im Jahre 1935 war er gemeinsam mit seinem Bruder Herbert Inhaber des Unternehmens. Zu seinen persönlichen Verdiensten gehört es, daß die Wohlfahrt der Mitarbeiter mit modernen Mitteln der praktischen Sozialarbeit gefördert wurde; ein menschliches Verhältnis zu den Mitarbeitern, die zu ihm Vertrauen hatten, war sein besonderes Anliegen. Dies sollte sich vor allem von 1933 an bewähren. Auch unter Drohung der Verhaftung weigerten sich die Inhaber im Jahre 1933, ihre jüdischen Angestellten zu entlassen. Als im November 1938 die Massenverhaftungen einsetzten, richtete Wilfrid Israel ein besonderes Büro ein, das die zur Entlassung aus dem Konzentrationslager erforderlichen Auswanderungsmöglichkeiten zu schaffen suchte. Als das letzte führende Unternehmen ging die Firma im Jahre 1939 in nichtjüdischen Besitz über.

Israel selbst siedelte nach London über. Die Tatsache, daß er in dieser Stadt zur Welt gekommen war, hatte ihn zum „British subject by birth" gemacht. Urenkel des viktorianischen Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler, war er mit den führenden englisch-jüdischen Familien verwandtschaftlich und freundschaftlich verbunden. Er war dadurch der gegebene Verbindungsmann zwischen ihnen und den einströmenden jüdischen Flüchtlingen aus Deutschland. Sofort stellte er sich den bestehenden Hilfskomitees, die damals im Bloomsbury House in London stationiert waren, zur Verfügung. Seine Stellung als Liaison Officer bewährte sich besonders, als nach dem Fall Frankreichs die Flüchtlinge aus Deutschland und Österreich als „Enemy Aliens" eine Zeitlang interniert wurden. „Eigentlich gehöre ich ja auch hierher", pflegte er den „Häftlingen" bei seinen Besuchen in den Lagern zu sagen.

Nach der Internierungswelle schloß er sich dem kleinen Kreis von früher führenden Persönlichkeiten aus Deutschland an, die die Initiative zur Schaffung einer Selbstvertretung der deutschen und österreichischen Juden in England ergriffen. Als diese Pläne durch Gründung der „Association

of Jewish Refugees" (AJR) im Jahre 1941 verwirklicht wurden, gehörte er, wenn auch nicht de jure, so doch de facto zu den Mitgliedern der Exekutive. Die Tatsache, daß sein Name mit der Organisation verbunden war, trug entscheidend zur Überwindung unvermeidlicher Schwierigkeiten während der ersten Jahre nach der Gründung bei. Mit der Arbeit für seine Schicksalsgenossen verband Israel eine aktive Beteiligung am Kriegseinsatz, zunächst als Mitglied des „Civil Defence" und später – im Rahmen einer von der Regierung eingesetzten Studiengruppe – als Sachkenner für jüdische und deutsche Fragen.

1943 erging an ihn der Ruf, sich der vom nationalsozialistischen Regime verfolgten Juden auf dem Kontinent im Rahmen der damals gegebenen Möglichkeiten anzunehmen. Es galt, jüdischen Flüchtlingen, die sich in die neutralen Länder Spanien und Portugal gerettet hatten, insbesondere den Jüngeren unter ihnen, die Weiterwanderung nach Palästina zu ermöglichen. Am 24. März 1943 flog Wilfrid Israel nach Lissabon. Es gelang ihm, die zahlreichen einwanderungs- und transporttechnischen Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden mit dem Ergebnis, daß im Jahre 1944 ein Schiffstransport von Jugendlichen nach Palästina abgehen konnte. Über die organisatorische Leistung hinaus gab Wilfrid den Jugendlichen aber auch durch seine menschliche Teilnahme an ihrem Schicksal Mut und Zuversicht.

Als er den Rückflug nach London antreten wollte, bot ihm das britische Konsulat in Lissabon einen Platz in einem Flugzeug an, das etwas eher als das ursprünglich von ihm vorgesehene abflog (und in dem sich auch der berühmte englische Schauspieler Leslie Howard befand). Dieses Flugzeug wurde über dem Meer am 1. Juni 1943 von den Nationalsozialisten abgeschossen. Man nimmt an, daß der deutsche Spionagedienst Winston Churchill unter den Passagieren vermutet hatte.

Ein bleibendes Denkmal für Wilfrid Israel ist das „Beth Wilfrid" im Kibbuz Hasorea in Israel. Diesem Kibbuz, aus der deutsch-jüdischen Jugendbewegung „Die Werkleute" hervorgegangen, fühlte er sich besonders verbunden, und es war seine Absicht, sich nach Kriegsende dort niederzulassen. „Beth Wilfrid" enthält die Kunstsammlung, die Wilfrid Israel dem Kibbuz testamentarisch hinterlassen hat; es ist heute ein Kulturzentrum für das ganze Land. Aber zu diesem sichtbaren Zeichen der Erinnerung an seinen Namen tritt das Gedenken der vielen, für die die Begegnung mit Wilfrid Israel eine unvergeßliche Bereicherung des eigenen Lebens bedeutet. Darüber hinaus hat er sich durch sein Leben und seinen Opfertod ein Denkmal in der Geschichte der deutschen Judenheit gesetzt.

Flucht nach Luxemburg, 1940 nach der Besetzung des Landes weiter nach Belgien u. Frankr.; 1942 illeg. Rückkehr nach Essen, wo sich I. bis zu seinem Tode vor der Gestapo verborgen hielt.

*W:* u.a. Ist eine Verschmelzung der Bergarbeiterorganisationen möglich? 1906; Arbeitsverhältnis und Arbeiterorganisationen im deutschen Bergbau. 1908, Neudruck 1979; Das deutsche Knappschaftswesen. 1910; Zur Lage der Arbeiter im staatlichen Bergbau an der Saar. 1910; Die grundsätzliche Stellung des Gewerkvereins christlicher Bergarbeiter Deutschlands. 1911; Der Bergarbeiter-Streik im Ruhrgebiet im Frühjahr 1912. 1912; Die Saarbergarbeiterbewegung 1912/13. 1913; Die Tätigkeit und Erfolge des Gewerkvereins christlicher Bergarbeiter Deutschlands. 1915; Jugendliche Arbeiter im Bergbau. 1916; Arbeiterinnen im Bergbau. 1917; Die Brüder Imbusch. In: 25 Jahre christliche Gewerkschaftsbewegung. 1924; Die Ordnung der Verhältnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern. 1926. *L:* NDB; Schneider, Saarpolitik und Exil. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Publ. - IfZ.

**Ingrim, Robert** (bis 1946 Klein, Franz Johann), Dr., Publizist; geb. 20. (?) Juni 1895, gest. März 1964 Chardonne/CH; *V:* Dr. Hugo Klein, Arzt; *M:* Marie, geb. Kandelburg; ∞ Anna Christina Schmid; *StA:* österr., 1942 Ausbürg., 1946 USA. *Weg:* 1938 GB; 1941 CDN, USA; 1942 CDN; USA; 1947 CH.

Stud. Rechtswiss. Wien, 1915-18 Artillerieoffz. Nach Kriegsende angebl. Vertr. des Anschlusses Österr. an das Dt. Reich, sozdem. orientiert u. Mitgr. *Deutsch-Österreichischer Volksbund.* 1920 Prom., anschl. Industrieberater, 1926-30 Red. *Der Österreichische Volkswirt* in Wien. 1930-33 Donauraumkorr. *Vossische Zeitung* Berlin, 1933-35 Donauraumkorr. *Basler Nachrichten.* Mitarb. *Der Christliche Ständestaat,* bis 1938 in enger pol. Verb. zu der Gruppe um → Dietrich von Hildebrand u. → Klaus Dohrn. Zwischen 1934 u. 1938 Mitarb. u. Leitartikler *Volkszeitung* Innsbruck. 1936 (?)-37 Italienkorr. *Basler Nachrichten* in Rom. Juli 1937 Ausweisung aus Italien auf Veranlassung dt. Stellen. Hg. *Donauecho.* Bis 1938 Völkerbund-Korr. *De Tijd* Amsterdam in Genf. Sept. 1938 nach London, Korr. Basler *National-Zeitung.* 1940 Mitgl. *Austria Office,* Mitarb. *Free Austria,* ZusArb. mit → Robert Habsburg. Frühj. 1941 nach Kanada, anschl. New York, Juni 1941 Mitgr. *Austrian Committee* unter → Richard Schüller. Enge ZusArb. mit → Otto Habsburg, Hg. u. Ltr. der legitimist. *Voice of Austria,* Frühj. 1942 mit deren Red. Übersiedlung nach Ottawa, heftige Auseinandersetzungen mit → Richard Redler u.a. Vertr. des *Austrian National Committee* unter → Hans Rott u. → Guido Zernatto in New York. Bis 1947 in Kanada u. den USA als Publizist u. Hochschullehrer für pol. Wiss. tätig. 1947 Rückkehr nach Europa, Wohnsitz in Meggen/Kanton Luzern; Korr. u. Mitarb. zahlr. amerikan. u. dt.-sprachiger Ztg. u. Zs., u.a. *Newsweek, Christ und Welt, Rheinischer Merkur, Kölnische Rundschau, Vaterland* Luzern, *Bayern-Kurier* u. *Neues Abendland.* Vertr. einer Politik der Stärke gegenüber der UdSSR.

*W:* u.a. Der Griff nach Österreich. Zürich (Europa-Verlag) 1938; After Hitler Stalin? Milwaukee (Bruce) 1946 (dt.: Von Talleyrand zu Molotow, Zürich 1947 u. Stuttgart 1952); Außenpolitik mit falschen Begriffen. 1947; Die Rettung Deutschlands. 1952; Bündnis oder Krieg? 1955; Hitlers glücklichster Tag: London, am 18. Juni 1935. 1962. *L:* Molden, Gewissen; Goldner, Emigration; Maimann, Politik; Ebneth, Ständestaat. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Publ. Z. - IfZ.

**Intrater, Norbert Nehemia,** Ingenieur; geb. 1920 Wien; *V:* Moses Moritz I. (geb. 1893 Osteuropa, gest. 1968 IL), 1934 Emigr. Pal.; *M:* Sara (geb. 1898 Osteuropa), 1934 Emigr. Pal.; *G:* Alfred (geb. 1923 Wien), Zahnarzt, 1934 Emigr. Pal.; ∞ 1946 Shoshana Lachovsky (geb. 1924 UdSSR); *K:* Yaacov (geb. 1951); Amos (geb. 1954); Gideon (geb. 1960); Tamar (geb. 1963); *StA:* österr., Pal./IL. *Weg:* 1934 Pal.

Realgymn., 1934 Emigr. Palästina. 1934-37 Herzliya-Gymn. Tel Aviv; Dipl.-Ing. (MaschBau) u. B. Comm. Univ. London, 1942-46 Ing. in brit. Armee, 1946-49 Produktionsing. bei Firmen in Loughborough u. London; 1949 Rückkehr nach Israel, 1949-53 techn. Dir. Koor Industries Ltd., 1953-62 techn. Dir. der Wiedergutmachungsorg. Shilumim Corp., 1961 Sonderberater Min. für Handel u. Industrie, 1962 Mitgl. isr. Handelsmission in Kanada; ab 1962 Teilh. Ing.- u. Wirtschaftsberaterfirma N. Intrater & Assoc., gleichz. Berater isr. Entwicklungsmin., Isr. Industr. Development Bank u. Industrieabt. der *Jew. Agency.* Mitgl. Inst. of Mechan. Engineers London, *Rotary Club Internat.* Lebte 1974 in Ramat Gan/Israel.

*W:* Metal Working Industry in Israel. 1968 u. 1973; Agricultural Industry in Israel. 1969. *Qu:* Fb. Hand. - RFJI.

**Irmer, Erich,** Verleger. *Weg:* GB.

Inh. ISK-Verlag Öffentliches Leben in Berlin (→ Willi Eichler). Mai 1933 Schutzhaft, 1934 einer der Führer der illeg. ISK-Arbeit. Emigr. nach GB, Führungsmitgl. der ISK-Gruppe London.

*L:* Link, ISK; Röder, Großbritannien. *Qu:* Arch. Publ. - IfZ.

**Israel, Herbert,** Dr. rer. pol., Warenhausunternehmer; geb. 16. Apr. 1903 Berlin, gest. 5. Aug. 1961 Sirmione/I; jüd.; *V:* Berthold I. (geb. 1868 Berlin, gest. 1935 Berlin), jüd., Abitur, 1894 Mitinh., 1905 Alleininh. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, Mitgl. jüd. Gde., VorstMitgl. *Esra, Hilfsverein* u. *Verein der Freunde der Hebräischen Universität; M:* Amy, geb. Solomon (geb. 1872 London, gest. 1950 Hollywood), 1935 Emigr. GB, 1940 USA; *G:* Viva Prins (geb. 1896 Berlin, gest. 1920 London); → Wilfrid Israel; *StA:* deutsch; USA. *Weg:* 1939 GB, 1940 Haiti, 1940/41 USA.

1925 Dipl.-Volkswirt, 1926 Prom. Berlin, 1927-28 in New York. Ab 1928 Ltr. Warenabt. Kaufhaus N. Israel Berlin, März 1933 zeitw. Festnahme durch SA, 1935 Teilh. N. Israel, 9. Febr. 1939 Geschäftsübernahme durch Emil Köster AG. März 1939 Emigr. GB, 1940 nach Haiti, Winter 1940/41 in die USA mit Einwanderervisum. 1943-45 Tätigkeit in der Marktforschung. Spenden an das Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art im Kibb. Hazorea.

*W:* Die Stellung des Textilgroßhandels in der Zeit der Zwangswirtschaft in und nach dem Kriege (unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Webwarenhandels) (Diss.). 1926. *L:* Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfrid Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958. *Qu:* HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Israel, Wilfrid,** Kaufhausunternehmer; geb. 11. Juli 1899 London, gest. 1. Juni 1943; jüd.; *G:* → Herbert Israel; ∞ led.; *StA:* bis 1941 deutsch, brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Privatschule in Berlin, 1921-39 Angest., 1922-35 Geschäftsf. im Familienbetrieb Kaufhaus N. Israel, 1925 Einrichtung einer betriebsinternen Schule für kaufm. Lehrlinge, Einstellung eines Sozialarb. zur Betreuung von Angest., Verkaufsverbot für mil. Spielzeug; 1935 nach Tod des Vaters mit Bruder Herbert Israel Inh. u. „Betriebsführer" bis 14. Nov. 1935. 1920-40 Reisen nach Palästina, Polen, Litauen, Indien, Ostasien u. in die UdSSR, Sammler ostasiat. Kunst, Teiln. an wohltätigen Projekten der jüd. Gde., u.a. Unterstützung der *Gesellschaft der Freunde,* Förderung der Öffentlichkeitsarb. des Berliner Anti-Kriegsmuseums (→ Ernst Friedrich), der Siedlungspolitik von *Agro-Joint* in der UdSSR u. des Waisenhauses in Kaunas/Litauen (späteres Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen/Palästina). 1927-28 Beteiligung an der Verlegung des Hebräischen Nationaltheaters nach Palästina, 1933 Mitgr. *Zentralausschuß für Hilfe und Aufbau, Reichsvertretung.* 1933 Mitgr. *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah.* März u. Juni 1933 jeweils kurzzeitige SA-Haft, 1937 Einzug des Reisepasses. Ab 1937 Dir. *Hilfsverein,* 1938 Einrichtung eines Hilfsausschusses, der sich für Freilassung ehem. Angest. aus dem KL Sachsenhausen u. für die Auswanderung jüd. Angest. nach Palästina einsetzte. 9. Febr. 1939 unter pol. Druck Geschäftsübergabe an Emil Köster AG. Mai 1939 Emigr. GB, 1939-40 Verbindungsmann zwischen RegStellen u. jüd. Unterstützungs- u. Flüchtlingsorg. in GB, Wohltätigkeitsarb. u. Einsatz für Entlassung von Internierten, 1940 Besuch im Kibb. Hazorea/Palästina, Juni 1941 Mitgr. AJR, VorstMitgl. ICA, 1941-43 Berater der dt. u. jüd. Abt. im ausländ. Forschungs- u.

Pressedienst des Royal Inst. of Internat. Affairs in Oxford. März-Juni 1943 i.A. der *Jew. Agency* nach Portugal u. Spanien, Durchführung von Flüchtlingstransporten nach Palästina, Febr. 1944 Vermittlung der Einreise von 750 Flüchtlingen nach Palästina. Kam auf dem Flug von Lissabon nach London beim Abschuß der Maschine durch dt. Luftwaffe um. - *Ausz.:* Durch *Kinder- u. Jugend-Alijah* Errichtung des Wilfrid-Israel-Wohnheims im Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen, 1951 Eröffnung des Wilfrid-Israel-Hauses für ostasiat. Kunst u. Studien in Kibb. Hazorea; Eintragung in Goldenes Buch des J.N.F.

*L:* Wilfrid Israel (Gedächtnisausg. mit Einführung von → Eva Michaelis). 1944; Reissner, H. G., The Histories of Kaufhaus N. Israel and of Wilfried Israel. In: Yearbook III, LBI London, 1958; Bentwich, Norman, Jewish Youth Comes Home. The Story of Youth Aliyah (Zur Erinn. an W. Israel). 1944; Colvin, Ian, Flight 777. 1957; Bewährung im Untergang. *Qu:* Hand. HGR. Pers. Publ. - RFJI.

**Italiener, Bruno,** Dr. phil., Rabbiner; geb. 6. Febr. 1881 Burgdorf/Hannover, gest. 17.Juli 1956 London; *V:* Joseph I.; *M:* Marianne, geb. Adler; *G:* Ludwig (geb. 1883 Burgdorf, gest. 1938 Brüssel [?]), Kaufm., Emigr. B; Gustav (geb. 1884 Burgdorf, umgek. im Holokaust), Kaufm., Emigr. B, Dep.; ∞ 1910 Hedwig Seckel (geb. 1885 Peine, gest. 1976 London), jüd., höhere Schule, Sekr. des Ehemannes; *K:* Gerty Ruth Ivor (geb. 1911 Darmstadt), Journ., Stud., vor 1939 Emigr. GB, später USA, A: New York; Hannah Irene Finburgh (geb. 1919 Darmstadt), Handelsschule in London, Modezeichnerin, A: London; *StA:* deutsch; brit. *Weg:* 1939 GB.

Ab 1899 Stud. Jüd.-Theol. Seminar Breslau, 1908 Rabbinerexamen, 1903 Prom. Erlangen. 1907-27 Rabbiner Isr. Religionsgde. Darmstadt, zugl. 1907-18 Rabbiner für das Großherzogtum Hessen, Einjähr.-Freiw., anschl. 1914-18 Feldrabbiner 7. Armee. Verf. von Aufsätzen gegen den Antisemitismus, sein Buch *Waffen im Abwehrkampf* (1920) beeinflußte die Auseinandersetzung mit dem Antisemitismus. 1928-38 Rabbiner Tempelverband der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde Hamburg. Jan. 1939 Emigr. GB über Brüssel, Unterstützung durch *Chief Rabbi's Emergency Fund* u. *Bloomsbury House*, 1939-41 Rabbiner St. George Jew. Settlement East End/London, 1942-52 stellv. Rabbiner West London Syn., Beiträge in GdeZtg. *Synagogue Review*, Mitarb. in liberaler brit. Reformbewegung.

*W:* Die Gotteslehre des Thomas Campanella (Diss.). 1904; Von Heimat und Glauben: Kriegsbetrachtung. 1916; Waffen im Abwehrkampf. 1920; Die Darmstädter Pessach Haggadah (Hg.), 2 Bde. 1927-28 (Neudruck 1970); Eine Sederschüssel aus dem 16. Jahrhundert. In: Festschrift Max Dienemann zum 60. Geburtstag gewidmet. 1935; Isak Secharjah, ein jüdischer Lederschnittkünstler des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: Festschrift für Aron Freimann zum 60. Geburtstag. 1935; Festschrift zum hundertzwanzigjährigen Bestehen des Israelitischen Tempels in Hamburg (Hg.). 1937; Der Rabbiner (Leo Beack). In: Festschrift für Leo Baeck. 1935; The Mussaf Kedushah. In: Hebrew. College Annual. 1955; Which is the Oldest Woodcut Haggadah? In: Journal of Jewish Studies. 1955; Thoughts of a Jew on Dante's Divine Comedy. In: Hibbert Journal. 1956; zahlr. Aufsätze, u.a. in *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums, Der Morgen, Meyers Konversationslexikon. L:* Kisch, Breslauer Seminar. *Qu:* Arch. Hand. Pers. Publ. Z. - RFJI.

# J

**Jablonski**(-Jouhy), **Ernest,** Dr. phil., Sozialpädagoge, Hochschullehrer; geb. 29. Juli 1913 Berlin; jüd.; *V:* Ludwig Jablonski (geb. 1880, umgek. KL Theresienstadt), jüd., Kaufm., DDP; *M:* Annie, geb. Levy (1889-1932), jüd.; ∞ I. 1976 gesch.; II. 1976 Gudrun Jouhy, geb. Dressler (geb. 1931); *K:* Eve (geb. 1945), A: F; André (geb. 1952); *StA:* deutsch, 1934 F, 1952 deutsch. *Weg:* 1933 F; 1952 Deutschland (BRD).

Ab 1926 Mitgl. dt.-jüd. Wanderbund *Kameraden* u. nach Spaltung 1931 Ltr. des aus ihm hervorgeg. *Roten Fähnleins*. 1929-31 Reichsltr. *Sozialistischer Schülerbund*. 1931-33 Stud. Pädagogik Univ. Berlin, Mitgl. Reichsltg. *Rote Studentengruppe*. 1933 illeg. Tätigkeit, Aug. Emigr. nach Frankr., Stud. Psychologie (Diplom, Docteur de l'université de Paris), Soziologie u. Statistik; Tätigkeit als Journ., Mitgl. FDJ Paris, 1939-41 Internierung, im 2. WK in der Résistance (MOI); 1941-52 u.a. Ltr. eines Heimes für jüd. Flüchtlingskinder in Frankr., ab 1944 pädagog. Ltr. OSE Paris; 1952 Berufung zum Studienltr. der Odenwaldschule Oberhambach, ab 1969 Prof. Sozialpäd. Univ. Frankfurt/M., 1971 Mitgr. u. danach Ltr. *Arbeitskreis Bürgerinitiative* (AKB). Lebte 1978 in Frankfurt/M. - *Ausz.:* Med. de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

*Qu:* Fb. Hand. - IfZ.

**Jacob, Benno,** Dr. phil., Rabbiner; geb. 8. Sept. 1862 Breslau, gest. 24. Jan. 1945 London; *V:* Kantor u. Lehrer in Schlesien; ∞ Helene Stein; *K:* → Ernest I. Jacob. *Weg:* 1938 GB.

1883-90 Stud. Jüd.-Theol. Seminar Breslau, 1889 Prom. klass. Philologie u. Orientalistik Breslau; Religionslehrer in Breslau. 1886 Gr. *Viadrana* (erste jüd. StudOrg. an dt. Univ.). 1906-29 Rabbiner in Dortmund, 1924 Doz. Lehrhaus Frankfurt/M., 1929 Pensionierung, Übersiedlung nach Hamburg, dort Stud. der Bibelexegese. Publizist. Eintreten gegen Antisemitismus, Kritiker des Zionismus; Mitgl. *Vereinigung der Liberalen Rabbiner Deutschlands*, VorstMitgl. CV. 1939 Emigr. GB mit Unterstützung des brit. Oberrabbiners H. Hertz, 1939-49 Fortsetzung der Bibelstud., bes. des Pentateuch, Anhänger textimmanenter Interpretation, deshalb Ablehnung extremer Bibelkritik. Mitarb. Inst. for Jew. Learning London.

*W:* s. Bibliographie in Meyer, H.C. (Hg.), Aus Geschichte und Leben in Westfalen. 1962. *Qu:* EGL. Hand. Publ. - RFJI.

**Jacob, Berthold** (d.i. Salomon, Berthold Jacob), Publizist; geb. 12. Dez. 1898 Berlin, gest. 26. Febr. 1944 Berlin; *V:* David Salomon, jüd., Kunsthändler u. Seifenfabrikant, 1943 von Gestapo verhaftet; *M:* Minna, geb. Rosenau; *G:* Gerhard (1903-56), Ps. Hans Roger Madol, 1923 Ausw. F, DK, GB, 1949 USA, Schriftst.; Wolfgang, Bankfachmann, 1933 Emigr. NL, nach 1945 USA; ∞ 1931 Else Lau (geb. 1898), Emigr. mit Ehemann, 1937 Ausbürg., 1940 Internierung Gurs, 1941 Port., 1950 Rückkehr nach Deutschland (BRD); *StA:* deutsch, 25. Aug. 1933 Ausbürg. *Weg:* 1932 F; 1935 Deutschland, CH, F; 1941 E, Port., Deutschland.

Gymn., ab 1914 kaufm. Lehre, 1917-18 Kriegsfreiw. (EK II), Hinwendung zum radikalen Pazifismus, ab 1920 Journ.; Mitgl. *Friedensbund der Kriegsteilnehmer*, DLM, *Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft*. 1921-24 durch Vermittlung Kurt Tucholskys ständiger militärpol. Mitarb. *Berliner Volkszeitung*, 1924 Mitgr. *Republikanische Partei Deutschlands*, ab 1925 Mitarb., kurzfristig Berliner Red. *Das andere Deutschland* u. 1925-26 Red. der Beilage *Warte für Menschenrechte* (Organ der DLM); daneben Juni 1925-Herbst 1928 Mitarb. *Die Weltbühne;* mehrere Verfahren wegen antimilitarist. Enthüllungsart., u.a. Dez. 1929 im sog. Feme-Prozeß mit Carl von Ossietzky verurteilt, 1928-29 nach dem sog. Ponton-Prozeß 8 Mon. Festungshaft wegen versuchten Landesverrats; 1926 Mithg. der Pressekorr. *Zeit-Notizen*, deren Enthüllungen den Anstoß zum Rücktritt des Reichswehrchefs General von Seeckt gaben. Ab 1928 kurzfristig Red. der Monatszs. *Der Krieg*, anschl. Mitarb. u.a. bei *Dortmunder Generalanzeiger, Welt am Montag* u. linkssozdem. Presse. 1928 trotz äußerst kritischer Haltung gegenüber sozdem. Politik Eintritt in SPD, 1931 zur SAPD, Mitarb. *Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Juli 1932 in Erwartung von Verfolgungsmaßnahmen durch Rechtskreise u. NatSoz. Emigr. nach Straßburg, Mitarb. *Straßburger Neueste Nachrichten, La République*, später auch der Exilpresse, u.a. *Die Neue Weltbühne, Pariser Tageszeitung, Das Neue Tage-Buch*, Mitgl. *Verband deutscher Journalisten im*

# Aus der Reichshauptstadt

## Das Judenkaufhaus Israel

In der Königstraße, Ecke Spandauer Straße zu Berlin C 2 befindet sich das Kaufhaus N. Israel. Die Inhaber sind die Juden Wilfried und Herbert Israel. Der Gründer der Firma war der Jude Nathan Israel. Der Entwicklungsgang dieses Unternehmens ist ein typisch jüdischer. Im Jahre 1815 begann Jud Nathan Israel mit einem kleinen Trödelladen in Berlin. In echt jüdischer Weise wurden den Kunden üble Ramschwaren zu teueren Preisen

**Jacob Israel**

**Ein „Königlicher Kaufmann" (sprich: jüdischer Halsabschneider) der vergangenen Zeit**

aufgeschmuft. Später wurde das Geschäft von dem Sohn des Nathan, Jacob Israel, fortgeführt. Dann übernahmen die Kinder des Jacob Israel, die Juden Herrmann und Berthold Israel, das Geschäft. Ein besonders berüchtigter Jude war Herrmann Israel. Er kaufte sich den Komm[illegible]ratstitel und verschwand dann plötzlich. [illegible] hatte es nämlich so toll getrieben und ein derartig [illegible]schweifendes Leben geführt, daß er sich selbst in der [illegible]stadt Berlin nicht mehr halten konnte. Nun war Bert[illegible] Israel der alleinige Geschäftsinhaber. Er trieb sich [illegible]stens auf Reisen herum und überließ die Arbeit den Ju[illegible]dengenossen. Als echter Jude dachte er natürlich nur [illegible] seinen eigenen Geldbeutel und vernichtete in brutaler [illegible] rücksichtsloser Weise alle Konkurrenz, die sich ihm [illegible] gegenstellte.

Im Jahre 1935 übernahmen die heutigen Inhaber Wilfried und Herbert Israel das Geschäft ihrer Väter und führten es in der althergebrachten Weise fort. Ihnen zur Seite stehen folgende Juden:

**Behr, Werner,** Prokurist, Berlin, Landshuter Straße 36
**Jacob, Egon,** Prokurist, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Rüdesheimer Str. 9
**Heilbut, Otto,** Prokurist (Verwandter), Bendlerstraße 35
**Kratter, Kurt,** Generaleinkäufer, Berlin, Wielandstraße 27
**Bruckmann, Ernst,** Seiden-Einkäufer, Berlin W 15, Bayerische Straße 2
**Pollen, Kurt,** Wachsstoff-Einkäufer, Berlin, Schlüterstr. 36 b
**Foerder, Joseph,** Trikotage-Einkäufer, Berlin NW 87, Solinger Straße 8
**Dr. Michalek, Erich,** Hut- und Modewaren-Einkäufer, Berlin, Kufsteiner Straße 51
**Chaim, Max,** Kleiderstoff-Einkäufer, Berlin, Albrecht-Achilles-Straße 5
**Meyer, Josef,** Tepprich-Einkäufer, Berlin, Albrecht-Achilles-Straße 3 a
**Lewy, Isaak,** Leiter der Pensionskassen, Berlin-Halensee, Westfälische Straße 59
**Loewy, Georg,** Baumwollwaren-Einkäufer, Berlin NO 43, Neue Königstraße 38
**Lippmann, Moritz,** Prokurist, Berlin, Poststraße 27
**Dr. Reißner, Hannes,** Berlin-Grunewald, Viliestraße 4, Leiter Kasse 10
**Borcheim, Bodo,** Tischwäsche-Einkäufer, Berlin, Friedrichstr. 31
**Großmann,** Einkäufer für Damenkonfektion, Berlin, Greifswalder Straße 220
**Jacobsberg, Hans,** Einkäufer für Damenkleider, Berlin-Halensee, Rektorstraße 34
**Mantel, Jacob,** Einkäufer für Parfüm und Schreibwaren, Berlin, Virchowstraße 6
**Jacobsthal, Erich,** Reklamechef, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Auerhahnbalzstraße 44

Zu den Judengenossen zählen u. a.:

**Grosse, Hermann,** Einkäufer, Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 3
**Henschke, Richard,** Häusermakler und Sekretär, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstraße 108
**Schulz, Walter,** Gardinen-Einkäufer, Berlin, Georgenkirchstr. 1a
**Schulz, Max,** Vorsteher der Abteilung Kleiderstoffe, Berlin-Karlshorst, Rheingoldstraße 27
**Erdmann, Werner,** 2. Inspektor, Berlin, Poststraße 27.

Besonders Henschke und Grosse sind altbewährte Vertraute der Judenfirma Israel.

Was das Geschäftsgebaren der Firma Israel betrifft, so muß gesagt werden, daß dort auch heute noch das gleiche Antreibersystem herrscht wie früher. Hat ein Kunde das Richtige nicht gefunden und will wieder

Above we reproduce a section of the page which the scurrilous Nazi paper *Der Stürmer* devoted to the 'Kaufhaus Israel' in issue No. 33, 1938. The article gives a short genealogical list of the family which owned the store, together with a list of the main Jewish employees.

A picture of the department store building as published in the same 'Stürmer' article, appears on the back of this page.

# *The Histories of "Kaufhaus N. Israel" and of Wilfrid Israel*

BY H. G. REISSNER

Businessmen and consumers in Northern Germany used to associate the name 'N. Israel' with notions of trustworthiness and quality. Jewish social workers would try to secure the assistance of the Israel family when an extraordinary voluntary effort was called for. The supreme sacrifice of Wilfrid Israel is part of the last historic phase of liquidation of former German Jewry and the beginnings of resettlement of its remnants abroad.

'N. Israel' was the last commercial enterprise in Berlin to surrender control, on February 9, 1939, in compliance with the Nazi 'Regulation for the elimination of the Jews from German economic life', dated November 12, 1938. The firm was, up to that time, also one of only a handful – Gentile, Jewish or 'Non-Aryan' – with an unbroken record of trade activities of more than a hundred years. By then, the Israel family had resided in Berlin for 198 years. Through marriages in the first three generations, they were related to the founding fathers who, in 1671, had re-established a Jewish community in Berlin after the Thirty Years' War. Marriages in the fourth and fifth generations linked them to the Anglo-Jewish 'Adler' clan.

In the course of two centuries, the Israel family had thus completed a civic circle. It had been initiated by an immigrant youth from the East, who had attained the status of an 'Extraordinary Protected Jew'. His son had advanced to 'Ordinary Protected Jew', and, later in life, to Prussian citizen. Three more generations enjoyed the status of Prussian and German citizens respectively. The sixth was reduced again to that of 'Emigrés'. In business, the family had started out as dealers in second-hand garments, but wound up as the owners of a renowned department store in addition to which there was a considerable wholesale department. Their growth paralleled that of Berlin: out of the debris of a devastating 17th century war, and from the seat of local trade and administration, to an Imperial capital, home of world-spanning industry and exchange. Liquidation of the firm and emigration of the family preceded, by but six years, the débacle of the 'Third Reich'. *Fert unda, nec regitur* – the wave carries, but it cannot be controlled: It was the good fortune of the family to live in a time of general political consolidation, a favourable social climate, economic prosperity; but they persevered also in times of political defeat of the native state, social reaction, and economic crisis. Elementary conditions just 'existed'. The family's personal contribution and achievement were basic human qualities, – patience, steadfastness, circumspection, commercial and social responsibility.

Inasmuch as names and data may otherwise be confusing, we tabulate below the principal actors in consecutive order:

| Generation | Name | born | lived | died | married to | Civic Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jacob | ? | late 17th to early 18th C. | Schneidemühl | ? | Subject of Kingdom of Poland |
| 2 | Israel Jacob | Schneidemühl | 1710—1786 (domiciled Berlin since 1741) | Berlin | 1) Rebecca, widow of Liebmann Moses 2) Gitel, daughter of Nathan Kounitz | Prussian 'Extraordinary Protected Jew' (1741) |
| 3 | Jacob Israel | Berlin | 1753—1821 | Berlin | Bune, daughter of Levin Meyer David | Prussian 'Ordinary Protected Jew' (1777); Berlin municipal citizen (1809); Prussian citizen (1812) |
| 4 | Nathan Israel | Berlin | 1782—1852 | Berlin | Edel, daughter of Marcus Ephraim Levy | 'Non-established' son of an Ordinary Protected Jew, until 1812; afterwards Prussian citizen |
| 5 | Jacob Israel | Berlin | 1823—1894 | Berlin | Minna Adler, daughter of Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler | Prussian citizen by birth; from 1871 German citizen; *Königlicher Kommerzienrat* (1886) |
| 6 | Berthold Israel | Berlin | 1868—1935 | Berlin | Amy Solomon, granddaughter of Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler | German citizen by birth |
| 7 | Wilfrid Israel | London | 1899—1943 (domiciled Berlin until 1939, afterwards London) | in Bay of Biscay | — | Double nationality, British by birth; German derived from father; reduced to status of 'German subject' (*Reichsangehöriger*) in 1935; this too cancelled in 1941 |



## I. REB JACOB (LATE 17TH C.) OF SCHNEIDEMÜHL

The tombstone of the founder of the family in Berlin reveals that he himself was the 'son of the late R'J', from Schneidemühl', a township then – and again now – not far from the western border of Poland. This 'Reb Jacob', who lived around the turn of the 17th century, may, or may not, have been a native of Schneidemühl. For Jews took up residence in Schneidemühl only at the beginning of the 17th century. Twice during the same century, the town, an accumulation of wooden houses, was burnt to the ground; it was pillaged during the Wars of the Swedes and visited by a recurrence of epidemics.

A prey of natural and political catastrophes, and moreover repressed by Polish feudal society, it was only logical for an ambitious Jewish youth to covet the comparative breadth of opportunity seemingly held out by the neighbouring state of Brandenburg-Prussia. However, her rulers, the Hohenzollerns, did not feel by humanitarian duty bound, nor could they afford to grant refuge indiscriminately to the uprooted of preceding wars in many European countries. Selected Protestant refugees from France and Austria were admitted. An invitation had also been extended, in 1670, to a restricted number of Jewish families, just banished from Vienna, to take up residence in certain prescribed locations, including Berlin and Potsdam. These were the nuclei of future, state-controlled mercantilistic growth. The permissible and expected Jewish contribution lay mainly in the fields of textiles and accessories for the clothing industries. Fringe concessions below or above that level were re-sale of second-hand clothes, pawnshops, money-lending, and purveying for ordnance and royal court requirements. Original community privileges granted to the Jews included freedom of religious assembly in private, besides the application of Mosaic law in family and inheritance matters as well as an optional rabbinical arbitration in instances of internal dispute. Relations between affluent and poorer Jews were not always harmonious; nor was the attitude of the Christian majority free of prejudice and hostility. However, it suited the authorities to introduce a measure of competition into previously stagnant economic life, and they were confident that they could maintain an equilibrium between the various conflicting interests for the benefit of the body politic as a whole.

## II. ISRAEL JACOB (1710–1786), 'EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTED JEW' IN BERLIN

Out of the disintegrating realm under the Polish White Eagle, and into the expanding, controlled Commonwealth under the Prussian Black Eagle, stepped the youth Israel (son of) Jacob, from Schneidemühl. Documentarily he can be traced only since he established residence in Berlin in 1741. However, the records of the Berlin Jewish Community refer to him as well

as to the next two generations by the surname of 'Potsdam', rather than 'Schneidemühl', as would have been the custom prior to the use of 'civic' names. It must, therefore, be surmised that Israel Jacob actually spent some time in Potsdam before he was able to legalize his status through marriage in Berlin. The privilege of residence being an anxiously guarded capital asset in the hands of the founder families of Jewish communities in Prussia, an outsider's best hope to gain access was through marriage and subsequent royal confirmation. This is what Israel Jacob did. He married Rebecca, widow of Liebmann Moses, a grandson of Jacob Österreich, one of the 17th century refugees from Vienna. Through this marriage, Israel Jacob acquired the personal status of an 'Extraordinary Protected Jew'. Such status was valid until the holder's death, but was not hereditary. Children, if any, would remain in the father's custody while he was alive, but they were not permitted to establish residence in their own right, nor to engage in business activities in their own names. Theoretically, they were subject to expulsion after the father had passed away.

Israel Jacob entered into business partnership with his wife Rebecca's first father-in-law, Moses Meyer, who kept an open stall and traded in second-hand garments, gold and silver laces and muslin. In, or shortly before, 1750 Israel Jacob became the sole owner. Rebecca died in 1746, without having borne him any children. Israel Jacob was remarried, at the end of the same year, to Gitel Kounitz, another granddaughter of Jacob Österreich, and consequently a first cousin of Israel Jacob's first wife. The offspring of this second marriage were three children, a daughter and two sons.

The accumulated savings of twenty-four years from his open stall trade enabled Israel Jacob to accomplish what was obviously his life's ambition: the ownership of a house for family and business. In 1750 a 'Royal Concession' had fixed the limit of houses owned by Jews in Berlin to a total of forty. However, economic needs of the state, in the wake of the three Silesian Wars, were stronger than royal prejudice. Another 'Concession' was granted late in 1765 to an additional thirty Jews. Israel Jacob was one of their number. The house he purchased for 1,276 Rtlr 12 gr of deflated 1765 currency, was one of the oldest existing in Berlin. It had been constructed during the latter part of the 17th century. Its location was at Parochialstrasse 37. It remained in the family until 1847. Its outward appearance was left undisturbed until the entire block was razed in April 1937 to make way for one of Hitler's architectural aspirations for his capital city. It was a perfect example of contemporary 'colonial' style, having a breadth of three windows and a height of three stories, constructed in wooden framework, filled in with brick, stuccoed on the street front and crowned by a sloping roof, but otherwise bare of ornamentation. The house was close to the workshops of Israel Jacob's supplying tailors. At the same time it was conveniently located for customers passing along the main trade-



thoroughfare of Spandauerstrasse and Molkenmarkt in the heart of the old city.

The ensuing years were highlighted by clashes recurring from 1769 to 1783, between Berlin Jewish garment dealers (petitioning collectively as *die mit Kleidern handelnde hiesige Jüdenschaft)* and the tailors' trade union, over the formers' intrusion into the range of ready-made new garments. The outcome of this struggle, by royal 'decree', was eventually in favour of the Jews. Incidentally this decision was the basis for the later prominence of the garment and clothes industry in Berlin, important future customers of 'N. Israel's.'

Israel Jacob cannot have had more than the most superficial notion of the stirrings of 'Enlightenment' which, under the impact of Moses Mendelssohn, began to loosen the secular outlook of Berlin Jewish society. Israel Jacob took regular time out for the study of the Torah. He also participated in administrative community affairs. On Feb. 13, 1786, he set up a will in Hebrew language and 'following the laws of the Torah'. Ten days later he died and was buried the same day in the cemetery Grosse Hamburgerstrasse. It remained an oasis of peace until the last phase of the Nazi holocaust.

### III. JACOB ISRAEL (1753–1821), 'ORDINARY PROTECTED JEW', LATER PRUSSIAN CITIZEN

Jacob Israel, elder son of Israel Jacob, observed, in all details, patterns previously established by his father. He secured legal status through marriage at the age of 24. His bride Bune was the daughter of an 'Ordinary Protected Jew', Levin Meyer David, himself, in turn, an in-law of the Ries', another one of the original founder families. The status of 'Ordinary Protected Jew' was superior to that of the 'Extraordinary'. It was hereditary, for the benefit of one child and his or her spouse at least; but such extension was subject to prior purchase and export of a quantity of so-called 'Jew China' manufactured by the Royal China Factory in Berlin. Each lot cost 300 Rtlr, but had to be sold abroad, entailing a loss of between 25 % and 30 %.

Jacob Israel also continued to occupy his father's house, the birthplace of eight children in the third generation in Berlin, three daughters and five sons. At the same address he carried on the father's old garment trade. He clung to this line even after the emancipatory 'Edict' of March 11, 1812 removed all previously existing limitations of Jewish commercial activities. Jacob Israel also stayed away from the trade association of 'Bankers and Merchants of the Jewish Religion', formed in Berlin in 1803 and merged with the three existing Christian merchants' guilds into one 'United Exchange Corporation' in 1805. Furthermore he refrained from participation in secular efforts of the first post-Mendelssohnian generation, such as the 'Gesellschaft der Freunde', founded in 1792.

Basically Jacob Israel shared a complacent disposition of the mind with the majority of his pious fellow Jews, but also with vast numbers of Prussian Christians. After the collapse of the old order of royal 'Cabinet' rule, under the impact of Napoleon's victory in 1806, 'freedom' had to be 'prescribed by legislative action' to all classes of state subjects. Obediently, Jacob Israel accepted for himself the last two grants of 'enlightened despotism', designed to rejuvenate the defeated kingdom. In line with 272 other Berlin Jews, he was summoned to the synagogue in Heidereuthergasse during the week of April 6, 1809 to be sworn in as a municipal citizen. The already mentioned 'Edict' of 1812 conferred upon him as an 'Ordinary Protected Jew' automatically the status of 'native citizen' *(Einländer und Preussischer Staatsbürger)*. As stated above, the 'Edict' removed all hitherto existing limitations of Jewish trade activities as well as separate taxation levied on Jews qua Jews. It also repealed the application of Mosaic Law in family and inheritance matters. Moreover Jews were declared subject to military service (Jacob Israel's eldest son Meyer subsequently volunteered for active duty in the War of Liberation against Napoleon in 1813). Finally, the adoption of 'fixed' family names for Jews was prescribed. Consequently an 'Aron Lazarus' could turn into an 'Anton Lorenz' or a former 'Wolf Joseph Hirsch' into 'W. J. Hörtel'. Jacob Israel, however, chose to remain Jacob Israel. He also prevailed upon his sons to adopt 'Israel', the first name of the founder of their line in Berlin, as the family's civic name. Had there been no 'Edict', or had paternal authority not been exercized, Nathan Israel, the later founder of the firm 'N. Israel', might have become known as 'Nathan Jacob' in accordance with the old custom, or he might have elected to 'Germanize' his surname.

Jacob Israel, a Prussian 'citizen', established his will in accordance with secular law, on April 11, 1821 and died five months later. He, too, was buried in the Grosse Hamburgerstrasse cemetery. The eldest son Meyer purchased the paternal home from the estate for 2,300 Rtlr. The value of the entire estate amounted to 6,432 Rtlr 16 gr 3 pf.

### IV. NATHAN ISRAEL (1782–1852), PRUSSIAN CITIZEN AND FOUNDER OF THE FIRM 'N. ISRAEL'

Until the age of thirty, i.e. until 1812, Nathan Israel had the status of a 'non-established' *(nicht angesetzter)* younger son of an 'Ordinary Protected Jew'. For the time being he followed his father's occupation, dealing in old and new clothes. Only after the Prussian victory over Napoleon did Nathan Israel venture to step ahead. Upon application filed on Dec. 3, 1814, the Chief of Police certified that Nathan Israel belonged to a family recognized as Prussian citizens. On Feb. 16, 1815 he rendered the prescribed oath in the local synagogue and, thereupon, received his certificate of municipal citizenship. Next month, on March 10, 1815, Nathan Israel started trading in his own name in a rented place, Jüdenstrasse 18. This day is taken to be the date when the firm of 'N. Israel' came into existence. However, for the next three years, Nathan Israel pursued his old line, as a *Mobilienhändler und Trödler* (i.e., dealer in new and second-hand soft goods). The year 1818 became the decisive milestone in his personal life as well as in his career.

He was now nearly thirty six years old, and still a bachelor. On May 3, 1818, a marriage contract was drawn up, settling a dowry of 1,500 Rtlr on



seventeen year old Edel Levy, Nathan Israel's bride-to-be. As in the instance of the bridegroom himself, Edel Levy's grandfather had also once acquired residence privileges in Berlin through marrying into one of the original founding families from Vienna. The marriage was solemnized on August 29, 1819. It lasted nineteen years and ended with Edel's death at the age of thirty-seven in 1838. She bore her husband eight children of whom two sons and four daughters grew up to maturity.

In anticipation of marriage and a new business project, Nathan Israel entered into a rent agreement with the Berlin Municipality in 1818. The agreement, with certain amendments, remained in force for altogether twenty-five years, until 1843. Originally it covered a shop facing the market, an adjoining four-room rear apartment and one store-room each in basement and attic, in the municipality owned house Am Molkenmarkt 2. In 1831, Nathan Israel rented three additional living rooms with appurtenances on the fourth floor and two more attic rooms, clearly in order to provide for expansion. For the ensuing ten years he paid a total annual rent of 330 Rtlr 20 gr, thereafter 20 Rtlr more.

The house Am Molkenmarkt 2 was sandwiched between the Criminal Court and the Police Headquarters *(Polizeipräsidium)*. In the rear was the municipal prison. The house had a breadth of seven windows and a height of four stories, plus two more stories of alcoves recessed into a high roof. On the main floor, there were a passage for carriages, the descent into the basement, the staircase of the house and the store to be occupied by Nathan Israel.

In these premises he started a business in Silesian linen fabrics. His reasoning must have been the following: Prussian customs legislation of that year had done away with provincial barriers. The artificially protected textile industry in Berlin promptly collapsed, whereas provincial manufacturers – in Silesia as well as in the West – profited. Berlin transformed itself into a trading centre. Transport then was still mainly waterborne. Stocks of Silesian linen fabrics had to be accumulated in spring and in the autumn; during summer, the level of the river Oder became too low; in winter, the rivers Oder and Spree were often frozen. In these circumstances, one function of the linen merchants in Berlin was to maintain an adequate stock for three main groups of customers: local consumers, secondary industries, and retailers in the provinces. Dividing lines were somewhat fluid. 'N. Israel' combined retail and wholesale activities from the very beginning and retained the same pattern to the very end. Only at a later date did the firm take up processing itself. According to the shifting emphasis of demand, physical stock could be switched from one outlet to the other. Nathan Israel travelled, with horse and buggy, to the periodic fairs of Frankfurt-on-Oder and Leipzig. These fairs were to gain additional importance due to the establishment of a 'Customs Union' between the major states in Germany in 1834. Merchandise which might have failed to find

ustomers in Berlin could then still be disposed of during the fairs, and ice versa.

The secondary industries mentioned above were entrepreneurs who now ad goods manufactured commercially which, formerly, had been produced y the family at home for its own requirements. No longer did the mother f a bride-to-be buy entire pieces of linen months ahead of the wedding ate; no longer did the female members of the household sit together utting and sewing bed, table and kitchen linen and underwear for the ride's trousseau. These tasks were presently assumed by 'needlework aining schools' for girls run under the auspices of the commercial entre-reneurs. Not much later, retail dealers themselves began to stock finished inen goods in addition to piece-goods.

After some time, the linen trade had to face two new competitive mate-ials: cotton and wool. Henceforth the retailer would also have to carry oloured or printed cotton material for shirts and aprons, as well as cotton edticks, and woven woollen material, worn as shawls by women. Eventu-lly shawls gave way to a new fashion in manufactured heavy topcoats.

The entire period was one of feverish expansion. Berlin doubled its opulation to 400,000 in the thirty years since Napoleon's defeat. New irms, competing with N. Israel, were established. Transport was revolu-ionized by the introduction of railroads (the line from Berlin to Breslau n Silesia was completed in 1846). This eliminated regard to the vagaries f the seasons from the planning of industrial output and commercial e-ordering. Soon the turnover of 'N. Israel' outgrew the size of a one-nan, or even a family venture. Nathan Israel's two sons joined their father n the 1830's as soon as they had reached the ages of twelve respectively. Commercial employees, not related to the family, were engaged from 1838. Commercial apprentices were regularly taken in since the early 1840's.

When the Berlin Municipality cancelled 'N. Israel's' lease on March 16, 1843, with effect from July 1, it took Nathan Israel less than a month to purchase a house. It was located at Spandauerstrasse 28, a little to the northwest of Molkenmarkt. The purchase price was 24,000 Rtlr, hereof 5,500 Rtlr in cash and the balance on mortgage. For a year, family and firm had to put up with temporary quarters until the new property was duly vacated and renovated. Future expansion would revolve around this nucleus. The proportions of the building, three stories of three windows' breadth, duplicated again those of the old place in Parochialstrasse. How-ever, the volume of business continued to grow to such an extent that within five years, by 1849, an addition was indicated. The previous high roof was removed and a fourth floor installed instead. The firm was now divided into four departments: linen piece-goods, manufactured linen goods, cotton piece-goods and woollen piece-goods.

These moves were partly financed by the raising of a mortage as mentioned above. Its initial cost was 740 Rtlr annual interest at 4 %, against 350 Rtlr annual rent only in the former location, plus maintenance and taxes on the new property. Besides there was the



increase in trading stock for which 'N. Israel' paid in trade acceptances for a number of years. However, high priority was attached to the reduction of long and short term indebtedness in the shortest possible time. When Nathan handed the business over to his eldest son Jacob in summer 1850, a purchase price of 78,600 Rtlr was established, representing assets of 94,800 Rtlr, minus liabilities of only 6,200 Rtlr, less a further 10,000 Rtlr, to be considered as the son's patrimony. The transition was to be with retroactive effect as of January 1, 1850, and subject to the express stipulation that the name of the firm was to remain 'N. Israel'. A lithographed circular to suppliers and customers advised that Nathan Israel was retiring due to considerations of age, and that he was transferring the firm to his son Jacob 'who has been in sole charge for a number of years.'

An oil painting from Nathan Israel's later years features him as small of stature, wearing a black frock-coat, white starched shirt and black tie, a black skull cap on his head, the slim face neatly shaved, with protruding cheek bones and tight lips. The look in his eyes is sober, perhaps somewhat sad, as though there was a premonition of what the future might hold in store for his family and his work. While his had been a life of toil and success in business, he had kept aloof from the political and social stirrings of his contemporaries. His bent seems to have been that of an introvert.

Nathan Israel spent the last two years of his life at a rented cottage in suburban Pankow, then a favourite spot for retired merchants. He died on August 21, 1852 and was interred in the new Jewish cemetery in Schönhauser Allee.

### V. JACOB ISRAEL (1823—1894), KÖNIGLICH PREUSSISCHER KOMMERZIENRAT

The tenure of Jacob Israel is marked by peaks in the firm's expansion and the family's social status. He and his firm were identical; its business reputation and his ensuing social recognition were intertwined. He had had only an elementary secular school education, until the age of twelve, and then entered his father's firm, working without leisure periods, except on Sabbaths when the store remained closed. Like his father, he thought of marriage only after he had reached his mid-thirties, in February 1858.

Jacob Israel's ascendancy coincides with the territorial consolidation of Prussia in the 1860's and the emergence of the Second German Empire in 1871. He kept abreast with chances for expansion of local, national, and international trade and industry. During his lifetime, the population of Berlin increased nearly tenfold, from 200,000 when he was born, to close to 2,000,000 when he died. – Equally striking were developments in transport, communications, and technology. The railway system continued to grow. But there were also the telegraph, improvement of postal facilities, gas light and the arc-lamp for major internal and external illumination. – The sphere of public activities was enlarged, stimulating the needs of general administration, the standing army, and social services. Imperial German ministries duplicated the existing set of Royal Prussian ministries in the dual capital Berlin. Jacob Israel met these challenges with an all-

out effort to increase the turnover. With the manufacturer his policy was to reduce unit costs through the placing of bulk orders and through utilizing maximum cash discounts available. For the customer's sake he had to be competitive in price, quality, and assortment.

In the public sector an entire new set of potential institutional customers had to be tackled – hospitals, barracks, officers' messes, hotels, clubs, theatres and other places of public or religious assembly. Orders were usually given for comprehensive ranges of textile goods in acceptance of a tender. To secure such orders, the firm's representatives must be capable of rendering expert advice; moreover, they had to master instinctively the art of 'public relations'. Occasionally there were extraordinary events which had to be dealt with at a moment's notice, for instance the supply of mourning decorations for the entire length of public thoroughfares through which the funeral procession passed on the death of the first Emperor of the new German Reich in 1888.

The completion of the national railways reduced the importance of regional fairs. Provincial retailers would come more often and regularly to Berlin and place orders with the wholesaler from stock or according to samples. Conversely the wholesaler would henceforth employ a staff of travelling salesmen on seasonal rounds of specific territories; they were to solicit orders on the strength of sample catalogues for later delivery by mail or via railway.

In the particular instance of 'N. Israel', a unique wholesaler-retailers relationship ensued in Jacob Israel's days. He would apprentice his customers' sons from the provinces in his firm; he would also have them board with him and, thus, exercize practically complete paternal authority. Until Jacob Israel's marriage, his spinster sister Bella presided over the household. She retained charge of the boarding young apprentices, who lived on the top floor of the firm's building, after her brother and his young wife had moved into a rented West-End apartment. – The apprentices of today grew into the customers of tomorrow. Some would return to their home towns and eventually step into their fathers' places. Others would remain in Berlin and establish themselves in business, particularly in garment manufacturing which was to make 'Hausvogteiplatz' in Berlin a byword in national and international garment trade.

Another consequence of this relation of trust between provincial customers and Jacob Israel was that they would ask him to keep for their account deposits of temporarily not needed money or savings. Disposing of these liquid amounts and amplifying them with 'N. Israel's' own surplus funds, the firm became an important factor in the call-money market at the Berlin stock exchange in pre-World War I days. In 1933, 'N. Israel' still retained nominal membership; it had, then, become the only commercial member firm amidst professional bankers and brokers.

With continuously growing turnover, three adjacent plots in Spandauer-



strasse were purchased in 1864 and 1870 respectively. For the time being the buildings so acquired were left unchanged structurally. However, internal passages were cut through the separating walls. In addition to the existing four merchandise departments, four more were opened in 1865 (fabrics for furniture covering), 1871 (silk fabrics; carpets) and 1875 (complete trousseaux). – The payroll of the firm rose to about 250 employees at the time of Jacob Israel's retirement.

Jacob Israel appropriated a local colloquialism as an adjective to describe the character of his business. The word, viz. *reëll,* implied intrinsic merchandise quality, priceworthiness and service to the customer. Later on, it was incorporated into a rhymed jingle *'Kaufe reëll bei Israèl'*. Eventually, in the form of the noun *'Reëllität',* it was adapted as the telegraphic address of the firm. Had performance not corresponded to claim, the claim itself would have been open to ridicule, and backfired. However, Jacob Israel never pretended. Though deficient in formal higher education, he had a fine tact. He greeted visiting customers from North German or East European landed estates as easily as he would help a huckstress put back her basket on her shoulders after the completion of her purchases. Apparently he had an instinctive sense for innocent showmanship. When he bade good-bye to customers at the exit, his stereotyped question in local patois was: *Ham Se jefunden?,* meaning: 'Did you find what you had been looking for', and 'Were you satisfied?'

In Jacob Israel distinct enjoyment of publicity and success went together with utter personal frugality and economy. He could, indeed, have afforded his own private carriage for daily rides from the apartment in the fashionable Tiergarten quarter to the city and back. A distinguished home was just good enough for his wife, who came from England; but he himself was content to travel by horse-drawn omnibus. In the backpocket of his coat he carried with him sandwiches for lunch. It was one of the apprentices' duty to run to the well in the backyard and bring him a glass of water with which to wash down the sandwich. He would pick up dropped clips, pieces of thread, etc., or switch off gas-lights when he thought they were not needed just then. To the public he endeared himself by displaying the frailties of a 'character', while basically he portrayed but himself.

Though not a scholar in his own right, a successful Jewish businessman would normally aspire to marry at least the daughter of a rabbi. Jacob Israel was betrothed, in May 1857, and married in London, the following February, to Minna Adler, daughter of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire since 1845. She bore her husband three sons of whom two grew up to manhood.

Jacob Israel was also aware of the social obligations expected of a man of his station. Until failing health forced him to resign three months before his death, he served as the honorary treasurer of the Baruch Auerbach Orphanage in Berlin. On the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the institute,

and in recognition of Jacob Israel's lasting contribution, the Order of the Prussian Crown, 4th Class, was bestowed on him.

Two years later, while celebrating his fiftieth anniversary with the firm 'N. Israel', Jacob Israel made donations and established various endowments, both for general and Jewish charitable purposes. A year later, on March 13, 1886, the official gazette announced that His Majesty, the King of Prussia had granted the courtesy title *(Charakter* in German) of *Königlicher Kommerzienrat* to Jacob Israel. Such a title was highly coveted by affluent businessmen and their families, putting as it did the seal of public recognition and approval on their career and status. A previous substantial donation for benevolent purposes, such as Jacob Israel had made, was a customary prerequisite. It would be wrong, though, to suggest that he had just 'bought' himself the title; for a mere successful adventurer could not have obtained it for any amount. Jacob Israel had earned it in a life-time of toil.

A portrait in oil shows him in his natural poise, in a high-buttoned black frock-coat, white dress-shirt and black tie, like his late father had worn. His head is uncovered, the wavy black hair brushed back over his ears, emphasizing a high forehead. The beard is trimmed in contemporary 'Emperor William I' fashion, the moustache turning downward into a twin-pointed full beard around the chin. The straight nose and the somewhat sad look of his brown eyes were also strikingly like those of his late father.

There must, indeed, have been things weighing on his mind which seemed as though foreordained. In his eldest son's character there was a disposition which was to take a tragic turn eventually. Another inevitable dilemma was highlighted in a clause of the will Jacob Israel established on December 19, 1893. It permitted his sons to keep the business open on Sabbaths (but not on the Jewish High Holidays), provided they deemed it necessary for reasons of competition, and provided further that, in 'atonement', they would donate substantial additional sums for charitable purposes.

On a cold and windy day in the following early March, Jacob Israel attended the funeral of a minor Gentile employee. On this occasion he contracted an inflammation of the lungs to which he succumbed on March 20, 1894. The funeral procession started from his house, stopped ceremoniously in front of the firm and led to the Schönhauser Allee cemetery, the resting place of his parents.

## VI. BERTHOLD ISRAEL (1868–1935), 'BETRIEBSFÜHRER' BY VIRTUE OF N. S. LAW

The very successes achieved by *Kommerzienrat* Jacob Israel in business and social recognition tended to upset the maturing process of his two sons Hermann and Berthold. One might have expected that the father's choice



of his spouse would revitalize the offspring. As far as a mere count goes in matters of heredity, the two young men were 50 % of West German-Jewish 'Adler' stock against, on the father's part, 6 ¼ % of the original 'Israel' inheritance from Western Poland grafted upon 43 ¾ % 'Viennese' blood through marriages in three consecutive preceding generations. However, environmental influences were stronger than biological ones, with the consequence that both brothers developed more or less heavy introvert tendencies. Whereas Jacob Israel had been a cheerful, uninhibited extrovert himself, he also knew his social limitations. In the instance of his sons, however, this meant that they must breathe the thin air of the small upper-crust of well-to-do Berlin Jewish bourgeoisie.

Both absorbed an unhurried higher education at the distinguished Lycée Français of Berlin. They then joined the paternal firm for thorough commercial training. Both were made junior partners with effect from January 1, 1893. – Hermann Israel, the elder of the two, married the daughter of an affluent Berlin Jewish merchant and, like his father, acquired the title of *Königlich Preussischer Kommerzienrat* in 1903; but he was unable eventually to cope with the emotional strain which circumstances imposed upon his personality, and ended his life on November 18, 1905.

Berthold Israel solved his problem by choosing as his future bride a first cousin, Miss Amy Solomon from London, like himself a grandchild of the late Chief Rabbi Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler. After the betrothal in 1893, Berthold Israel embarked upon a voyage around the world. The marriage was celebrated in London on July 4, 1894. While married life was as harmonious as two married partners may desire, a complication arose from the fact that Mrs. Berthold Israel never truly adjusted to life 'in exile' in Germany. She tended to wrap herself up in a dream world of artistic and intellectual contacts, 'escaped' periodically to her native England and achieved full spiritual liberation only when, as a widow in 1935, she returned 'home'.

Three children were born to them, a daughter, Viva, in 1896, and two sons, Wilfrid and Herbert, about whom more will be said below. Viva married a Dutch Jew, George F. Prins, but died in 1920, giving birth to their son Vivian. Vivian Prins, Berthold Israel's only grandson, was on active duty as an officer in H.B.M.'s forces in the Near East, North Africa, and Italy during World War II. He lives in the U.S.A. at present.

During Berthold Israel's tenure, the 'Kaufhaus N. Israel' assumed the shape and character which is probably remembered by many who read the present memorial: an integrated block of five to six stories facing the Berlin Municipal headquarters on Spandauerstrasse and comprising the better part of the square formed by Königstrasse, Poststrasse, and Probststrasse. It accommodated a speciality store with departments for textile piece-goods, clothing, furniture, household and kitchen furnishings, wholesale and export departments, and finishing workshops.

To have achieved this consolidation was no mean feat; for the era of economic upsurge for the German nation ended with the outbreak of World War I in 1914. It was followed by a series of contractions, mitigated only by temporary, artificial, and illusory booms, and ended in the cataclysm of World War II, (1939–1945).

Even the years prior to 1914 were marked by growing competition between representatives of different selling techniques, with the emphasis on the expanding chain store system. Social tensions, both anti-capitalistic and anti-Jewish, gained momentum beneath the imperial façade of the Second German Reich. Dislocation of business ensued under the impact of war (1914), and political collapse (1918). Shortage of raw materials, poor substitutes and, eventually, dearth of foreign exchange curtailed turnover. The absorption of territories in the East by the recreated Republic of Poland removed sizable segments of the firm's wholesale clientele. Stabilization of a new German currency in 1924, and the influx of foreign credits created a temporary breathing spell. With the upward trend at its apex, in 1928, the total annual turnover of the firm exceeded 34.5 million Rm. The number of its employees was then close to 2,000. But in 1930, another national and international economic crisis intervened, assuming a catastrophical trend with the seizure of political power by the National Socialist Party in 1933. The years through 1938 curbed economic activities of Jewish-owned firms more and more, partly by coercion, partly by 'legislation'. On November 12, 1938, three and a half years after Berthold Israel's death, surrender of ownership and control of Jewish enterprises in Germany was decreed officially.

In the competitive circumstances of the pre-World War I and inter-war periods, it would not have been enough for 'N. Israel' to defend its *status quo*. Growth of the department and chain store systems had to be matched with expansion of the speciality store. This meant additional space, new departments, and the readjustment of sales and administrative techniques.

Whenever an opportunity presented itself from 1895 through 1931, the firm acquired additional buildings in the above defined block. Actual rebuilding took place in three stages, first in 1897, then in 1901 and finally in 1928. Some of the plots owned, at the rear of the square, however, were never integrated architecturally and retained their oldish, haphazard appearance.

New departments were launched with a maximum of circumspection. More often than not did the implementation of a particular step follow immediately in the wake of a specific new tax law; for taxation was the favourite instrument through which the legislative body sought to influence further developments. – In 1895/6 'N. Israel' opened departments for ladies', children's, and men's ready-made wear. – The Prussian 'Department Store Tax' law of 1900 made it permissible to combine the sale of textile goods with that of furniture and interior decorations without incurring



the penalty of an extra tax. 'N. Israel' followed suit with the addition of the latter two departments. – The income tax reform of 1919 abolished discriminatory rates for department stores entirely and bracketed taxation only in relation to total turnover. 'N. Israel' responded by expanding into consumer hardware goods of which the most important were household and kitchen utensils.

Sales of textile piece-goods, both wholesale and retail, were boosted by the employment of contract printers. 'N. Israel' would select and buy specific designs simultaneously with the necessary basic material, and the contractor would redeliver the printed silk and rayon piece-goods.

However, in contrast to other speciality stores, 'N. Israel' withstood the temptation to establish a branch in the new West End, around the Kurfürstendamm, during the inter-war years.

Interior renovations introduced light-wells, elevators, indirect lighting, etc. A fleet of motorized delivery vans served the city and suburban areas. Advertising, special shows and special sales were stepped up. A modern merchandise and expense control system was adapted from American patterns after the return of Berthold Israel's younger son Herbert from an extended stay in New York in 1927–28.

Apart from these visible strides, there were certain other actions and omissions which shaped the character of the firm in its last period. – Taking once again their cue from the trend of public legislation, the owners of 'N. Israel' intensified their own voluntary social welfare programme consistently. In 1883, Prince Bismarck had won his fight for compulsory sickness insurance, subsidized in part by the German Reich. During the next six years, this law was followed by others covering accidents, permanent incapacity and old age of employees, likewise financed by subsidies from the Reich and private employers' contributions. – Amplifying their obligation under public law, Hermann and Berthold Israel donated Rm 250,000 as a basic fund for old age and emergency relief purposes of needy employees of the firm. This donation was made within three weeks of the death of *Kommerzienrat* Jacob Israel. On March 30, 1895, the 'Jacob Israel Endowment, Pension Fund for the Employees of the Firm N. Israel, their Widows and Orphans' was incorporated. It was on a contributory basis, with the employer adding 50 % to the employees' regular subscriptions. On August 29, 1913, the above ratio was further changed in favour of the employees, the latter paying 4½ % of their annual income up to Rm 6,000, and the employer adding 4 % from the firm's funds. Pensions due were defined as subsidiary to, and over and above, disbursements of the *Reichsversicherungsanstalt* under Federal law.

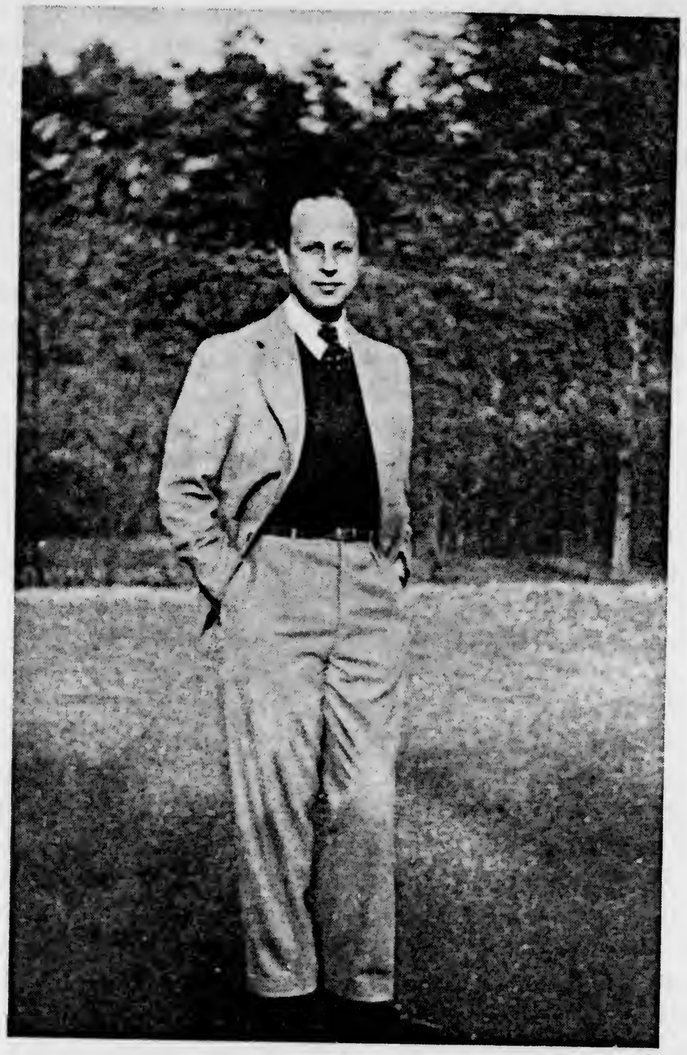
On January 1, 1902, a *Betriebskrankenkasse* was inaugurated to provide for instances of employees' sickness, again in addition to support due under public law. – Free quarters were provided for an employees' recreational club and a separate rowing club.

The most dramatic departure from the family's and firm's past tradition, though anticipated in *Kommerzienrat* Jacob Israel's will, occurred on December 14, 1907: for the first time, Berthold Israel threw the house open for business on Saturdays. On Saturday afternoons generally, but particularly during the pre-Christmas season, retail competition scored major sales results. As heretofore, the firm remained closed on the High Jewish Holidays. During the Nazi years such closing was regularly advertised in the Jewish press of Germany as a timely reminder of 'no change' so far.

After Easter 1925, 'N. Israel' launched an institution unique for the whole of Germany, viz. a trade school for its apprentices owned, operated and financed by the firm. It had long since become compulsory for all business apprentices in Germany to attend courses in trade schools established under the auspices of the municipalities and financed by levies on local employers. Now Berthold Israel sanctioned plans suggested by his son Wilfrid and prepared by a qualified educator, Mr. Paul Krentz. Mr. Krentz headed the faculty of 'N. Israel's' trade school (and, incidentally, due to his qualifications, was later on appointed head of the personnel department). All apprentices, young men and women, attended it in lieu of the public institutions. Graduation certificates had the same validity and recognition as those granted for attendance at municipal courses. The school's entire budget was met by the firm, which in addition continued to be levied for general trade school purposes. 'N. Israel's' only material benefit was that class sessions could be arranged in accordance with the firm's convenience, and that practically no extra time was lost on travelling to and fro, because rooms and equipment were provided in one of the firm's houses in Poststrasse.

In the communal field, Berthold Israel was a member of the Assembly of Representatives of the Jewish Community Berlin, until the death of his brother. Afterwards he joined the board of the synagogue in Lützowstrasse, which was 'liberal' ('conservative' in American parlance). Maintaining affiliations of his late grandfather and father, Berthold Israel took an active interest in the private benevolent association *Magine Rëim in Berlin*. From 1895 until his death in 1935 he served as an officer of the organization 'Esra', established in 1883 to promote Jewish colonization in Palestine on a philanthropic, non-political basis. At the instance of his son Wilfrid, Berthold furthermore provided the means for the purchase of land and the planting of a citrus orchard in the children's village Ben Shemen in Palestine. Besides, during the last years of his life, he served as the treasurer of the Berlin Society of Friends of the Hebrew University.

Berthold Israel looked rather different from other leaders of Berlin trade. His appearance was that of a well-adjusted member of a merchants' guild in the City of London. He wore a black bowler hat cocked, a black cane clasped in his armpit, in winter also a black topcoat with a white handkerchief visible in the outer breast-pocket. He was of medium height, his



WILFRID ISRAEL (1899-1943)

BERTHOLD ISRAEL
Portrait by Joseph Oppenheimer



movements swift, his facial expression sometimes withdrawn, but at other moments illuminated by a communicative smile and accompanied by an infectious laughter in his sonorous voice. His forehead was high, as had been Nathan and Jacob Israel's. His brown hair was combed back. His nose was straight in profile, but somewhat curved like an interrogation mark when the observer looked him into the face. This was due to an accident in his youth when riding a 'penny-farthing' bicycle. His lips were accentuated by a brown moustache. His measured attitude inspired quiet, justified confidence in his experience, decisions, and determination. His knowledge of merchandise and marketing was hard to match. He checked and rechecked his own judgment permanently, on unobtrusive strolls through competitors' shops (which he enjoyed), or in conversation with people whose acumen he respected. Wisely he gave rein to his sons and to co-workers who had his confidence, though their basic philosophy was not necessarily his.

In albums published and distributed annually from 1899 to 1914, 'N. Israel' emphasized the historical links between the firm, the capital city of Berlin and the Imperial Hohenzollern family. As late as February 1933, Berthold Israel (in line with some other Berlin Jewish businessmen) was approached by Baron von Lersner, in the name of Vice Chancellor von Papen. He was solicited to contribute to the election campaign of the *Deutschnationale Volkspartei* (German National People's Party), which was then the junior coalition partner of Hitler's N.S.D.A.P. in the new government. The implication, probably sincere as far as the individual spokesman was concerned, was that Jews, too, ought to lend a hand to curb Hitler's extremism. Berthold Israel made a contribution; in an accompanying letter, though, he took exception to the anti-Semitic extravagance of Herr von Papen's political allies. In return, he received a receipt, handwritten and signed by von Papen, but omitting any reference to the donor's identity. During the following turbulent weeks, Berthold Israel and his sons acted cautiously, calmly, and manfully. His sons and several other executives of the firm were arrested, for the first time, by an S.A. detachment on the afternoon of March 30, 1933, two days before the scheduled boycott demonstration against Jewish firms and professionals. Berthold Israel happened to be away from the firm's premises at the time of this occurrence. After hours of threats and intimidation, the S.A. leader finally consented to contact the head of 'N. Israel's' Nazi 'cell', who was also a Nazi member of the Prussian Diet. His intervention brought about the release of the group. The same night, Berthold Israel called on *Justizrat* Lütgebrune, legal adviser of the S.A., in the latter's private apartment. Berthold Israel introduced himself as the great-grandson of the founder of the firm and the grandson of a rabbi. With a similar sense of decorum, the *Justizrat* recounted that he was the descendant of Protestant clergymen. Berthold Israel stated that his family had been identified with the firm for 118

years, in good days and bad; however, the events of the afternoon made it incumbent upon him, as the owner and a father, to explore how the recurrence of unwarranted interference could be prevented. Lütgebrune, who had been instrumental in issuing protective papers in favour of a few other Jewish businessmen, promised to advise next morning whether and on what terms the desired document could be had. The fee, payable in cash without receipt, purportedly devoted to 'charitable' purposes of the S.A., was assessed at Rm 5,000. The 'passport' was made out in three materially identical copies for Mr. Berthold Israel and his sons, on the letterhead of the 'Legal Adviser of the S.A.' It indicated that no suspicion of subversive activities *(kein Verdacht staatsfeindlicher Umtriebe)* attached to the holder. Whoever intended to take action against the latter, was instructed to clear the matter with the issuing office first.

The 'Boycott Day' of April 1, 1933 passed with S.A. troopers picketing the firm's building. The National Socialist Employees' Shop Committee *(Betriebszelle)* demanded the resignation of five leading executives of whom, incidentally, three were Gentiles, one a 'Non-Aryan Christian' and only one Jew. Neither wholesale dismissal of Jewish employees, nor surrender of control by the family were demanded. Of course, the situation at 'N. Israel's' was different from that of, say, a chainstore concern such as Hermann Tietz. The latter could be coerced, because it owed considerable amounts of money for working capital to 'nazified' banks and would have been unable to repay had facilities been cancelled. However N. Israel's position differed also from that of other less prominent Jewish-owned concerns whose mobility was not checked by considerations of 'tradition'.

The 'Law to Reshape National Labour' *(Gesetz zur Ordnung der Nationalen Arbeit)* of January 20, 1934 recorded various compromises achieved by the non-Nazi wing in the Cabinet and the ministries concerned. Their paramount interest was the sanctity of private capital and enterprise as the mainstays of economic life. While the Law contained no safeguards for the acquired rights of Jewish employees, it stipulated that Jewish employers be *ex officio* 'Shop Leaders' *(Betriebsführer)* like any other Gentile employer. Berthold Israel assumed the office; he was present at official functions, but never officiated. When he died, of angina pectoris, on July 23, 1935, all employees assembled in the main, glass-roofed lightwell court of the firm. Mr. Krentz, the personnel manager, as well as the leader of the N.S. Shop Committee delivered eulogies.

Burial took place on July 26, 1935 in the Schönhauser Allee cemetery which had received already the earthly remains of Berthold Israel's grandparents and parents. Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck officiated.

### II. WILFRID ISRAEL (1899–1943) AND DR. HERBERT ISRAEL (BORN 1903), EMIGRÉS

Wilfrid Israel was 75 % 'Adler', due to the marriage between two first cousins in the previous generation. His mother gave birth to him in London



on July 11, 1899. Instinctively and consciously she fostered in him the notion of his being British by birth. However, he was also the scion of the Berlin Jewish family 'Israel' whose name he bore. He never took lightly the responsibilities resulting from double nationality and double heritage.

Wilfrid Israel received his education through private tuition on account of delicate health. He grew rather fast, which made him thin and anaemic. His nervous reactions may also have reflected some of the tensions which loomed unresolved in his home and the world at large. The First World War, which Wilfrid Israel lived through as an adolescent, and the interwar period thereafter, highlighted some of his own mental agonies: destruction of a common European civilization on the one hand, frustrated quasi-messianic hopes of social renewal and justice, based on international cooperation, on the other.

Wilfrid Israel acquired considerable skill in expressing his pent-up feelings through the media of drawing pencil and modelling clay. He also gained in inspiration and judgment from meeting particular situations and particular individuals. Between the years 1920 and 1940 he visited Poland and Lithuania twice. He also made two trips to Palestine, besides travelling to Russia, the Far East, and India.

In organizing his life as a mature man, Wilfrid Israel tried to strike a balance between the contradictory tendencies of personal withdrawal and social integration. He occupied a pent-house apartment of his own in Bendlerstrasse; however, he spent Friday nights and, usually, weekends with his family. The photos of Jacob Israel and Nathan Marcus Adler, together with those of his immediate family faced him when he sat down to work in his studio. Gradually his rooms were filled with choice collectors' items of Far Eastern origin. Cut flowers were always in abundance. Nearly every night visitors were calling, among them not a few (artists, members of youth movements or travellers from the East) who had never before seen how a young European gentleman of leisure created an atmosphere around him.

Wilfrid Israel had a perfectly coherent view of his social duties. They were humanitarian rather than political or authoritarian. Expressed from a different angle, they were Anglo-Saxon rather than Continental. An autographed photo of Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner for Russian relief in the 1922 famine, also adorned Wilfrid Israel's writing desk. He cooperated with the pacifist Quakers in Central-European relief work. Moreover, he assisted the educational efforts of the Anti-War Museum in Berlin.

Of Jewish causes, Wilfrid Israel supported the occupational retraining activities of the Agro-Joint in Soviet Russia. He lent a hand to the theatre group Habimah on and after their transfer to Palestine. He identified himself closely with the Berlin association *Jüdische Waisenhilfe* (Jewish

Orphans' Relief) which had taken charge of the budget of the children's village of Ben Shemen, Palestine.

For such purposes Wilfrid Israel set aside a major part of his current income as a manager of his father's firm which he had entered in April, 1921. Wilfrid's artistic instinct blended well with his father's solid knowledge of merchandise and, later on, with his brother Herbert's analytical approach. New permanent and periodic displays and exhibitions, sometimes positively beyond the purchasing power and appreciation of the firm's traditional clientele, were due to Wilfrid Israel's initiative.

His main contribution to the progress of the firm, however, was in the social and educational fields. We have described above already the novel and unique institution of a firm-owned trade school for its apprentices which owed its existence to Wilfrid Israel's insistence. He was always available for heart-to-heart talks about the young people's personal problems. A trained social worker was engaged to look into difficulties employees or their families could not solve unassisted. A new tastefully furnished club home for employees was opened. – A novelty convenience for shopping mothers was a play-room on the firm's premises where children were entertained by trained nurses. In accordance with Wilfrid Israel's convictions, neither this play-room nor the store's toy-department supplied toy soldiers, guns, battleships, and the like.

Wilfrid Israel's younger brother Herbert complemented, as has been stated above, his father's experience and his brother's bent with his own thoroughly trained mind. Born in Berlin on April 16, 1903, a graduate of Mommsen Gymnasium in Berlin-Charlottenburg, he was a doctor of political economy of Berlin University. Having familiarized himself with modern American retail sales and accounting techniques at Macy's, New York, he joined the paternal firm in June 1928. With the assistance of a newly-hired staff of experts, he introduced cost analysis and profit and loss accounting on a departmental basis. When Berthold Israel died, it was Herbert Israel who formulated and executed the merchandising part of operations; Wilfrid Israel took upon himself the official function of *Betriebsführer* and, besides, devoted more and more time to public Jewish interests.

On September 15, 1935, a Reich Citizenship Law, one of the so-called Nuremberg Laws, was promulgated. It degraded Jews officially to the nominal status of 'German subjects'. In pursuance of its first implementary regulation of November 14, 1935, Wilfrid Israel was removed from his function as *Betriebsführer*. Henceforth, these duties were assumed by the personnel manager, the previously mentioned Mr. Krentz. The firm's trade school was closed at Easter 1936. However, there was still no ultimatum to change ownership of the firm.

Throughout the years of the Hitler terror – except in 1938 – the firm was able to maintain its turnover well above the economic depression minimum struck in 1933. Effective control of stocks, purchases and expenses



enabled the management to adjust rapidly to changing conditions. The firm 'N. Israel' retained its ability to finance purchases and expenses from its own funds, without resorting to outside credit. Thus, business results remained profitable, – even in 1938, when the damages of the 'crystal night'[1] of November 9/10 were disallowed by Nazi tax authorities as not related to business, but caused by the private circumstances of the present owners.

Such power of resilience was all the more remarkable as the factual boycott of Jewish economic activities in Germany made itself increasingly felt. To evade it, leave alone replace it, by tapping new sources of demand, became more and more difficult and, eventually, impossible. All public institutions were forbidden to buy from Jewish suppliers. Large private firms fell in line, either because their customers were public institutions, or because of internal pressure. Advertising was restricted. More and more Jewish retail firms in the provinces closed. The patronage of private Jewish customers became more impulsive, but less effective, either because their current income was reduced, or on account of emigration. – Camouflage techniques were developed in defense. Identifying symbols were removed from delivery vans, wrapping paper and parcels. Certain substantial transactions were routed through, and invoiced by, intermediary 'Aryan' firms. (In this way, for instance, thousands of square yards of floor covering were supplied to a Hamburg shipyard which built and delivered special vessels for 'Strength through Joy' cruises under the auspices of the Nazi 'Labour Front'). – A special department was created for the needs of Jewish emigrants, including the essentials of life in hot climates, from mosquito nets to refrigerators.

Until the spring of 1938, there could, perhaps, still have been a last ray of wishful hope against reason that the firm would be capable of weathering the storm. The last veil of illusion fell when the occupation and annexation of Austria by the Nazis was successful in the spring of 1938. The further events later in the year were a mere psychological anticlimax. In the foreign field the occupation of the 'Sudetenland' occurred, sanctioned by the Munich meeting of the heads of States. Internally there could no longer be any doubt about the meaning of ever-increasing restrictions on Jewish activities, such as the registration of Jewish capital assets, cancellation of passports, issuance of special identification cards which had to be presented automatically in all dealings with authorities, etc. – Eventual liquidation was now firmly envisaged by the Israel family. Preliminary talks were held through a private banking firm and, later, through brokers who claimed to represent interested parties.

Then the unforeseen explosion of November 9/10, 1938, occurred. A Jew had shot at an official in the German Embassy in Paris. When the news

[1]The name given to the night the Synagogues burnt.

of the latter's death spread, a wave of wholesale destruction of remaining Jewish property and arrest of Jewish men in Germany met with official blessing. Robots appeared at 'N. Israel's', wreaking systematic havoc, without the slightest trace of emotional involvement visible on their faces. Heavy merchandise was dumped onto the groundfloors of the light-well courts. Office equipment was hurled through windows. The oil portraits of Nathan, Jacob, and Berthold Israel in the directorial suite were slashed. Incendiary acts were attempted. After a call to the state police for assistance, a cordon was thrown around the building – in order 'to protect the passing public from flying debris'. When the fury abated at nightfall, Wilfrid Israel requested H.B.M. Consul General to come and see for himself. The visitor met the Nazi Shop Committee whose members were a little uneasy in plain view of the evidence of engineered vandalism.

The most immediate remedial concern of the Israels was to secure release of the numerous Jewish employees and their relatives who had been arrested individually. They were detained in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. It appeared that the Camp command was not averse to cash in, for personal advantage, on the general instruction issued that internees anxious to emigrate were to be released with highest priority. A young Jewish gentleman was introduced to Wilfrid Israel and claimed that he had established contact with the Camp command. He was provided with the necessary hard cash and factual information. He was successful in his efforts, so much so that the Sachsenhausen Camp commander saw fit to do his Christmas shopping at 'N. Israel'. Of course, he did not pay in cash and conveniently forgot to settle his account. No reminder letter was sent to him . . .

However, the undertaking of internees to leave Germany within a few weeks of their release from Camp was not to be taken lightly. In view of this, the emphasis of the 'Secretariat Wilfrid Israel' (as this *ad hoc* office was now called) shifted to help employees and their families in cutting corners towards eventual emigration. The secretary coordinated rather than duplicated the efforts of the various Jewish emigration agencies, travel bureaux, forwarding firms, etc. He also represented Wilfrid Israel in furnishing recommendations and references to the passport officers of the various countries of destination. In the circumstances, even one day gained could make the difference between a Jewish person's survival and his being trapped.

All remaining Jewish employees of the firm, still in excess of a hundred, received notice of release with effect from January 1, 1939, plus, on December 31, 1938, a gift in cash of two years' salaries. In the purchase contract signed soon thereafter, the acquiring firm undertook to honour also accrued pension rights of retired former Jewish employees, insofar as they retained residence in Germany.

With effect from February 9, 1939, the fixed and current assets of the



firm, including real estate, but excluding accounts receivable, and the trade liabilities of 'N. Israel' were acquired by the Emil Koester A. G. for a 'negotiated' amount.

The departure of the bachelor brothers, first Herbert and then Wilfrid Israel, from Berlin to London in the spring of 1939 was as unobtrusive as had been the arrival in Berlin, in 1741, of their ancestor Israel Jacob, a bachelor from Schneidemühl. Their departure brought to an end 124 years of patient, imaginative building and stewardship of one firm in the hands of four consecutive generations.

## VIII. KNIGHT-ERRANT OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

The phase just completed and the years to come presented to Wilfrid Israel an additional challenge, which we shall now review in its entirety. We have seen him emerge from his formative years with a complementary double heritage, the family tradition of social responsibility and an 'Anglo-Saxon' conception of non-professional, voluntary public service. The duties assumed by Wilfrid Israel since 1932 in resisting and fighting Nazism had in them the germ of a conflict of loyalties. The conflict was a very real one, experienced as such also by other men and women of his background and age. In birthday greetings to his mother, on December 5, 1942, incidentally only six months before his death, he himself formulated it thus:

> I wondered if perhaps I had let some of my own interests and spheres of responsibility dominate, and if I had not thus neglected my family.

Deep down, though, utter mutual respect and genuine harmony prevailed. The family never put obstacles in the way of son and brother. Their contribution to the performance of his duties in public under Nazi tyranny was the maintenance and, eventually, the orderly liquidation of the firm. Conversely, Wilfrid took his duties towards family and firm seriously, while he was ready to, and finally did, give away his life in the service of the community. Such readiness must be viewed rather against the background of Far Eastern philosophy which cast a magical spell upon Wilfrid Israel. He may have sensed it to be his *dharma* – the voluntary acceptance of one's personal destiny – to lose his personal identity in the continuance of the group. There may have been a subconscious sacrificial death-wish in Wilfrid Israel's nature and conduct. If so, it was not egoistically suicidal, but artistically and ethically creative, like an apotheosis of death by the poet – Rainer Maria Rilke or Romain Rolland – as the fulfilment of life.

In the early summer of 1932, an informal group of seven men from various walks of Jewish life met for the first time in Berlin. Wilfrid Israel was one of them, besides F. Brodnitz, M. D., and L. Tietz, M. D., both trusted advisers of the German Jewish youth movement and both supporters of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, without subscribing to Zionist

idéology themselves; furthermore three professional social workers, executives of the *Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Deutschen Juden* – F. Ollendorff, G. Lubinski and A. Lilienthal – two of them Zionist-Socialists and the third one an alumnus of Jewish religious liberalism. Wilfrid Israel and another were not affiliated with any particular political or religious party, but known and respected for their non-parochial Jewish point of view.

The convention was motivated by grave forebodings that the Nazi bid for power would eventually succeed; Jews, alone in a group, or even in conjunction with others, would be helpless to prevent such a dreaded event. Needed in such supreme hour of trial would be internal unity, expressed in a representative national body of all Jews in Germany. Hitherto, groupings existed only along regional or political and religious faction lines.

The nucleus of seven expanded in the early months of 1933. Potentially, the most important recruit was Carl Melchior, partner of the private banking firm of M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg (and late member of the German delegation at the Versailles Peace Treaty negotiations). Unfortunately, his services came to a premature end due to his death on December 30, 1933. Dr. Werner Senator, executive member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, who happened to be in Germany at the time, cooperated wholeheartedly in person for several months. C. V. Arlosoroff, member of the Zionist Executive in Palestine, rushed to Germany for the same specific purpose. Locally recruited volunteers included F. Brunner, an executive of the private banking firm Gebr. Arnhold - S. Bleichroeder, Berlin, a religious Jew at heart, and F. Borchardt, late director of an industrial plant and an alumnus of the German Jewish youth movement.

Due to the initiative of this group, and with the moral and practical support from such recognized personalities as Leo Baeck, Otto Hirsch, Julius Seligsohn and others, the 'Central Council for Help and Reconstruction' was duly constituted in April 1933. Its first leading executive was L. Tietz, assisted by F. Brodnitz and F. Borchardt. Wilfrid Israel deputised repeatedly, when other officials were away from Berlin on rounds of duty.

While supporting and steering the day-to-day work of the Central Council, the expanding group continued to convene at periodic intervals. One of these informal meetings, at a private home in the Berlin West End, in June 1933, was raided by a local S.A. unit. The storm-troopers asserted that shouts of 'Hail Moscow' had been reported and that secret documents had been burned at the meeting. All present, including Wilfrid Israel, were arrested, except one young man, Leopold Kuh. He happened to have been sent downstairs to fetch cigarettes. When he returned from his errand, he ran into the storm-troopers on the staircase. He had the presence of mind to salute them with *'Heil Hitler'* and keep aloof. He noticed that a truck pulled up into which his friends were herded. He followed it in his own car first to a local 'cell' and then to the S.A. barracks in General Pape Strasse. Of this he advised by telephone Dr. A. Wiener, then executive officer of the



*Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens.* Dr. Wiener informed the 'lawful' authorities of the action that was underway. Meanwhile the group was held inside the S.A. barracks. This would have been the opportunity for Wilfrid Israel to test the usefulness of *Justizrat* Lütgebrune's 'passport' (see p. 243 above). Unfortunately, he did not have it on him and preferred not to disclose its existence. Several members of the group, including Wilfrid Israel, were subjected to degrading and brutal treatment, but all preserved a personal dignity which was disconcerting to their jailers. During the small hours, order for release came through from the Gestapo. An implied apology was subsequently tendered, something probably unique in the annals of Nazi terror. The letter addressed to Dr. Ludwig Tietz on June 28, 1933, on the letterhead of *Leiter des Geheimen Staatspolizeiamts* read as follows:

> *'Auf Ihr Schreiben vom 19. Juni d.Js. erwidere ich ergebenst, dass ich das Kommando der Schutzpolizei ersucht habe, Massnahmen zu treffen, durch die eine Wiederholung der von Ihnen mitgeteilten Vorfälle unterbunden wird.'*
>
> *(sgd) Diels*

As far as Nazi Germany's external reputation was concerned, it was too late to undo the damage. The London 'Times' of June 20th and the Paris 'Matin' of the 25th were among foreign newspapers which reported and commented upon the incident.

Undeterred by such provocations, internal Jewish coordination work went on and culminated in the formation of the *Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden.* Wilfrid Israel devoted much of his attention to the work of promoting the transfer of Jewish youth to Palestine. Jointly with Lola Hahn-Warburg, Recha Freier, and Beate Berger, with himself acting on behalf of the *Jüdische Waisenhilfe* (see p. 245 above), three hitherto separate agencies pooled their forces under the name of 'Children and Youth Aliyah'. The efforts of this Berlin body were splendidly aided by the placement activities, first of Dr. G. Landauer of the 'German Department' of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, and then by Henrietta Szold, who put the burning fire of a 'motherly' heart and the material resources of American *Hadassah* behind this rescue work. When the Second World War broke out in 1939, the immigration record of 'Children and Youth Aliyah' had exceeded the 10,000 mark.

In addition to previous duties and taking over from Max M. Warburg on the latter's emigration in 1937, Wilfrid Israel assumed the overall direction of the *Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland.* Active since 1901 as a charity organization to assist Jews passing through Germany from Eastern Europe, its administration had accumulated considerable technical experience. Under the auspices of the *Reichsvertretung,* this skill was now exploited to further the emigration of German Jews to all countries abroad, except Palestine (which remained under the jurisdiction of the existing Zionist offices).

Coordination of this kind under mounting Nazi assault represented an achievement of the first order. No time was lost over observation of proper 'democratic' process and order. Men and women acted according to their own sense of responsibility, guided by their own experience, and from their own station in life. Mutual respect and harmony prevailed on the whole, and only a minimum of misguided initiative is on record. Georg Kareski, board member of the Jewish Community of Berlin, created such an incident in 1936. Believing in his ability to elicit constructive Nazi support for Zionism, he made deprecatory remarks about certain 'leftist' Jewish officials and personalities, with the result that S. Adler-Rudel, an executive under the *Reichsvertretung,* was expelled as a 'foreigner', and that Wilfrid Israel had to surrender his German passport.

Conversely, Wilfrid Israel was treated with utmost respect by resident and visiting foreigners. Members of the consular corps and the press, particularly from England, America, and France, were anxious to listen to his interpretation of events and trends. His demonstration of personal immunity against moral and physical coercion was impressive. — He was also one of probably not more than a handful of German Jews accepted by Jewish notables abroad as speaking their language literally and figuratively. Wilfrid Israel enjoyed the affection and trust of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, grand old man of Zionism, of Henrietta Szold, 'mother of Youth Aliyah', Norman Bentwich, untiring liaison officer for British Jewry in Refugee matters, besides Neville Laski, Leonard Montefiore, Otto Schiff and others, too numerous to enumerate. He went abroad a few times, travelling once on his British passport, after the cancellation of the German one. But more often he was host in Berlin to visitors from abroad, both undisguised such as Miss Szold or Norman Bentwich, or under disguise, as was the case with Sir Michael Bruce, 'Tramp Royal'.[2]

Even less is authoritatively known of contacts Wilfrid Israel may have maintained with members of, or individuals claiming to have belonged to, the Anti-Nazi Resistance inside and outside Germany.[3] This writer happens to have a personal recollection only of a call on Wilfrid Israel by Pastor Dr. Hans Schönfeld, Geneva, in or about 1937.[4]

[2]Though Sir Michael ('Tramp Royal', London, 1954, pp. 236 ff) reports on his trip to Berlin in November, 1938, including meetings with Wilfrid Israel and Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, in typical 'cloak and dagger' fashion, the details recorded appear to this writer as credible.

[3]See the controversy on the reputation of Adam von Trott, brought about by David Astor's article in the 'Manchester Guardian Weekly' of June 7, 1956, which involves the alleged testimony of Wilfrid Israel.

[4]See the controversy about the negotiations of the Rt. Rev. George K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, with Dr. Schönfeld and others during the war, as reported in 'The Wiener Library Bulletin', London, vol. XI. Nos 3-4. — Incidentally, the Bishop of Chichester had also known Wilfrid Israel personally for some years. He contributed a short memorial to the collection of eulogies which appeared in print in London, 1944 (p. 8.).



In those years of legalized lawlessness and anarchy, nearly every Jew in Germany had, eventually, to live by his own wits. More so, in order to survive, he had to develop a particular *joie de vivre* bordering on the perverted. In these circumstances, conspiracy and counter-conspiracy, which an individual would normally despise, may have come to him quite 'naturally'. We must leave it at that, and resume our narration with Wilfrid Israel having established domicile in England in May, 1939.

His first assignment, made almost immediately after his arrival abroad, was as a board member of J.C.A. (Jewish Colonization Association) to fill one of the vacancies left by the inability of Jewish representatives from Germany to attend in accordance with the foundation's charter. Wilfrid Israel participated in a series of board meetings held in Paris prior to the occupation of the French capital by the Nazis in 1940.

Altogether he was not privileged to recoup peacefully for any length of time. A state of war was declared on September 2, 1939. Refugees in countries at war with Hitler assumed the technical status of 'enemy aliens'. Wilfrid Israel, British by birth and bilingual, acted as liaison between the authorities, the relief organizations of British Jewry and the refugees themselves. He assisted in the creation of the 'Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain'. During the lull of the 'Phoney War', in the spring of 1940, he visited Palestine again. He re-established his personal ties with the group *Die Werkleute,* who had come from the German Jewish youth movement, but were now settled in *Kibbutz Hazorea,* east of Haifa. Back in England, and after the military *débacle* of France, a majority of refugees had to put up with temporary internment. Wilfrid Israel acted again as a liaison officer touring internment camps and attempting to speed up individual releases. Then, in the autumn of 1940, came the aerial 'Blitz'. He worked as a civilian fire-watcher during the ensuing months, but lost a good deal of his private belongings, his books and art collection due to the explosion of an incendiary bomb. The following year, after the fury of the *Luftwaffe* showed first signs of abating, Wilfrid Israel was recommended for appointment as a consultant to the German and Jewish sections of the Foreign Research and Press Service. In this capacity he commuted regularly between London and Oxford.

Yet, emotionally all this was not the mere continuation of an existence out of balance due to circumstances. Over in England, he was able to achieve a measure of inner serenity, denied to him formerly. In correspondence with friends overseas, and feeling at one with his countrymen (hence employing the collective 'we'), he wrote on August 24, 1941:

> 'We are not at all dehumanised, and every personal touch is of importance to us over here. We know that we shall have to face difficult times. In the meantime every summer-day, the beauty of flowers, of trees, fields and personal touch that human beings can give to one's daily life mean a terrible lot — at least to me.'

And again on April 16, 1942:

> 'I am becoming more fond of London and England than ever before.'

These testimonies seem to manifest a dream-like bent, a sense of poetry his mother could have shared and would have approved. His ancestors in Prussian and Imperial Berlin would hardly have understood it or, could they have grasped its inkling, they might have rejected it soberly. 'Yet' – to retain the poetical vein and to quote a line from Friedrich Hölderlin, which Wilfrid might have appreciated – 'we are destined never to come to rest'.[5] A war was being fought. Another mission was suggested to Wilfrid Israel by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Jewish refugees in considerable numbers were stuck in Portugal and Spain. It might be conceivable to receive more from Nazi occupied territories, provided earlier arrivals on the Iberian Peninsula were taken out first. Desired as a volunteer for this mission was somebody who held an Allied passport, was thoroughly familiar with the problems and the languages of the refugees and who could act with the necessary authority. Wilfrid Israel applied for leave of absence from F.R.P.S., which was granted. He flew to Lisbon on March 26, 1943, advising his friends overseas of his new assignment as follows:

> 'I am leaving on my trip rather heavy-heartedly. Whatever I shall try to do will, I am afraid, be sidetracked by the sheer impossibility to overcome the vital impediment and great disaster of a world at war.'

Wilfrid Israel spent a little over two months in exploratory and preparatory work in Portugal and Spain.[6] For the arrangement of transport to Palestine, the selection of applicants and for their technical and mental adjustment, Wilfrid Israel established his office with the (American) Joint organization in Lisbon. Cooperating with him in the immediate problems of the refugees were the Hicem (a joint subsidiary of J.C.A. and the American H.I.A.S.); the local Jewish Community; the Commissao dos Refugiados; and the local Union of Polish Jews.

Initially a figure of 70 participants was considered for the first transport. After the Jewish Agency for Palestine was able to provide more visas by telegraph, this number was increased substantially. Originally an ocean voyage on a Portuguese-flag steamer via the Cape, with a stopover at Lourenço Marques was envisaged so as to give refugees stranded in Mozambique the opportunity to join in on the onward trip. When Portuguese visas for a call at their East African colony turned out to be unobtainable, another route was tentatively drawn up: ocean voyage to the Belgian Congo, trip by riverboat and bus in order to reach the Nile, and then again by riverboat to Egypt. Difficulties in the procurement of visas and of 'Navicert' papers enforced the abandonment of this plan as well. The original idea of an ocean voyage round the Cape was then reconsidered,

[5] *Hyperions Schicksalslied: 'Doch uns ist gegeben, Auf keiner Stätte zu ruhn'*, as translated by Frederic Prokosch, 'Some Poems of Friedrich Hölderlin', Norfolk, Conn., 1943.

[6] The following data were supplied by Mrs. F. J. Wohlwill, Brookline, Mass., then a leading honorary worker in the Commissao dos Refugiados, Lisbon.



however without calling at Lourenço Marques. One of the former German vessels, then taken over by the Portuguese in Lourenço Marques, was to be chartered. She was to take on board first the refugees stranded in Mozambique and then meet the steamer from Lisbon on the high seas and take the latter's passengers over for the onward trip to Egypt. – Matters were thus left unfinished, when Wilfrid Israel embarked on his return flight to London on June 1. (Eventually a different solution was worked out – see p. 256 below. It seems worth while recording, though, to what lengths planning had to go at a time when the direct approach to Palestine through the Mediterranean was barred).

Wilfrid Israel devoted a major portion of his time to the preliminary selection and indoctrination of candidates for the trip. He visited those living in *Résidence Forcée* in Caldas and Ericeira, outside Lisbon. He called on the various prisons in Portugal where those not yet 'legalized' were housed. Conditions in Spain were even more complicated, because no Jewish rescue organization had official status in that country. All contacts had to take place on a private basis, pseudo-'secretly'.

Every free hour between official appointments and negotiations in both countries was utilized to establish a relationship of confidence and trust between Wilfrid Israel and his individual wards, particularly the younger ones among them. This helped to clarify their minds as to Palestine as their eventual goal. Wilfrid Israel promoted the formation of study groups under self-chosen leaders. He assisted in the drafting of programmes for further studies and tried to procure the necessary literary material. The advisability of forming *Hachshara* (occupational retraining) groups was considered. Wilfrid Israel promised to elicit support in London for the establishment of a 'Palestine Office' in Lisbon to coordinate these promising beginnings.

The second aspect of Wilfrid Israel's work while in Portugal and Spain was, if possible, to open up channels for the escape of Jewish survivors in Nazi occupied territories. Highest priority was to be given to youths in hiding. Wilfrid Israel had several conferences in this regard with Quakers and Unitarians. He negotiated with the Swiss Legation in Lisbon. He also had a meeting with the League of Nations Commissioner, Carl Burckhardt. As far as fact-finding goes, the results of Wilfrid Israel's trip were promising. He secured a berth on 'Flight 777'[7] scheduled to leave Lisbon on June 1, 1943. Wilfrid Israel boarded the plane 'Ibis' together with twelve other passengers, among them the actor Leslie Howard. Midway over the

[7] See the reportage compiled under the above title by Ian Colvin, London, 1957. A chapter with the heading 'The Jewish Agent', pp. 117 ff, is devoted to Wilfrid Israel. The sympathetic attitude is commendable, but represents nothing but a condensation of eulogies contained in the printed book 'Wilfrid Israel', London, 1944. Moreover, it is not free from minor misinterpretations. As to the major question — why the unarmed airliner was shot down unexpectedly — Colvin on the last and 204th page seems to subscribe to 'the instant assumption that the Ibis had been . . . shot down deliberately in mistake for Churchill's plane', on the latter's return from his North African conferences.

Bay of Biscay, the plane was attacked by the Nazi *Luftwaffe*. It was shot down. All lives were lost. Prime Minister Churchill expressed 'a painful shock' when he learned 'what had happened to others in the inscrutable workings of fate'.

We must abide by that fate and suppress the never ending feeling of sadness at the loss of a personal friend and comrade. We have tried to re-draw the visible surface of this man's character and public actions, praying that his gentle soul may, in death, have found the bliss of peace which life had withheld from him: Wish he could know that his supreme sacrifice was not in vain.

On February 1, 1944, the Portuguese liner 'Nyassa', carrying about 750 European Jewish Refugees from Lisbon, steamed into Haifa harbour. She was the first neutral vessel to cross the Mediterranean after the reopening of the sea-lane, the first also to arrive in Haifa since 1940. She carried the largest number of Refugees to reach Palestine in a group directly from Europe in war-time. Their landing formalities completed, the immigrants arranged a collection among themselves to inscribe the name of Wilfrid Israel in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Miss Henrietta Szold, seconded by the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett and other personal friends, sponsored, in the name of Children and Youth Aliyah, the erection of a Wilfrid Israel Hostel in the children's village of Ben Shemen.

The collective settlement of his friends at *Kibbutz Hazorea* received, through the instrument of his will, the bequest of what remained of Wilfrid Israel's collection of Asian Art, plus an amount of money for the building of a museum. The 'Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art and Studies' at *Kibbutz Hazorea* was formally opened on June 21, 1951, and is at present undergoing an expansion, which has been made possible thanks to the cooperation of Wilfrid's brother Herbert.

# *Albert*

## *A Note on the Style of hi*
## *Actiz*

BY EDUARD

PERHAPS it is best to begin with the
whose whole lifework was devoted to
born in 'Gallion's reach', on August
the old harbour of Hamburg where
the single row of houses. So the ever f
the coming and going of strange peo
of every description, the booming gu
high tides, the ship-chandlers where
sions of a sailor's outfit, were part o
form his mind and his imagination.

Furthermore, his father's business
name of Morris and Company, wher
after a normal and by no means
private schools provided for the men
did not aim at a classical schooling
interested in literature and music –
in any case, no time for escapes into
Ballin was only 17 years old, his fat
seven brothers and sisters, had then
soon its partner and actual manager

Ballin was of Jewish origin. The f
came from Denmark; other members
and France; professions varied fron
definite has been found out about
branches. For these reasons judgem
guarded, since Albert Ballin was the
his brothers and sisters.

The family does not seem to ha
circles at Hamburg or Altona, so no
can be directly traced to the infl
mental training and religious instru
in later years very seldom seen in sy
very conscious of his Jewishness an

2

WILFRID ISRAEL
London, 1942
Photo: Basil Shackleton, London, W.1



# WILFRID ISRAEL

JULY 11th, 1899 — JUNE 1st, 1943

MARSLAND PUBLICATIONS LTD.
London
1944

*Translations by S. L. Salzedo*

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*ON March 24th, 1943, Wilfrid Israel left on a mission for The Jewish Agency for Palestine which brought him to Portugal and Spain. He had volunteered to do this work—the risks of which were well known to him—in order to explore, and if possible to arrange for, the speedy transfer of Jewish Refugees, mostly children from the occupied countries of Europe, to Palestine. This task he accomplished most successfully.*

*In spite of being urged by his friends and associates to take a rest before coming back to London, Wilfrid Israel pressed for an immediate return. His sojourn coincided with the backwards journey of Mr. Winston Churchill who was on the way home from the Quebec Conference.*

*On June 1st, 1943, the unarmed passenger aeroplane in which Wilfrid Israel travelled in broad daylight, was attacked and shot down over the Gulf of Biscay by Nazi fighters. All the seventeen occupants, passengers and crew, perished. It was the first time a non-combatant machine had been assailed.*

CONTENTS



*EVA MICHAELIS:*

## INTRODUCTION

WE live in an era when tragedy and disaster are the order of the day. We are living through a second world war inflicting tragic suffering, hardship, and abundant loss of life on the whole of mankind.

Added to the catastrophe of war, which has brought pain and death to many a home all over the world, the Jewish people are confronted by a mass tragedy surpassing all human imagination. The ruthless extermination of the Jews on the Continent has left the civilized world numb with horror: the volume of human suffering wrought on this unfortunate minority in Europe goes beyond the limits of human conception.

Tragically few have had the imagination to consider means of relief, still less had the courage and the faith to initiate an immediate rescue action. Wilfrid Israel was one of the few who persevered until he was given the opportunity to help. He realized only too well that whatever he would be able to achieve, he would bring help only to a small fraction of the multitudes who knew they were doomed unless a helping hand would reach them and lead them to safety, at the very last moment.

Wilfrid Israel did not regard the disaster which had befallen his people as a mass tragedy beyond help. To him it was an accumulation of many individual tragedies; every one of them had his compassion, with each he suffered.

If in times like these—when countless human beings: men, women, and children, are dying on the battle fields, in concentration camps, and in the ghettoes of the east—we have singled out one of the fighters who perished in this struggle against the powers of evil which have engulfed the Jews in their maelstrom, it is because by doing so we intend to uphold and keep alive the ideals for which Wilfrid Israel lived and died. His faith and determination overcame indifference and indolence; his memory will encourage us to intensify our efforts and to continue our work for rescue and reconstruction, in his spirit.

We feel that by identifying ourselves with Wilfrid Israel's aims and ideals, we also pay tribute to all those who perished unknown and unnoticed, patricipants in a struggle which was begun before the first shot was fired, a struggle which is not likely to end when the "Cease Fire" sounds.

*MARTIN BUBER* :

## ZÜGE IN WILFRIDS BILD.

ER war einsam wie ein Stern, und glaubte unverbrüchlich an Gemeinschaft.

Er hat mit uns gelebt wie in einer Fremde, und war doch der treueste Freund.

Scheu, bis in eine Tiefe, wo auch Scheuen die Unbefangenheit innewohnt, und doch unendlich entschlossen.

Ganz und gar verwundbar, ganz und gar gefeit, narbenbedeckt und heil zugleich.

Er war dem Leben ausgesetzt wie ein Opfer, und war anzusehen wie einer, der es mit leichter Hand meistert.

Leiden war ihm nicht wie eine Speise, sondern wie die Luft, die einzuatmen das Geläufigste ist,—man befasst sich mit ihr nicht.

Er hat nicht aufgehört Jüngling zu sein, und war schon an allem vorüber.

Die Schwermut in seinem Herzen war nicht bitter und zäh, sie hatte die herbe Klarheit des Endgültigen. Dicht benachbart in seinem Herzen war ihr der Wille sich herzugeben und zu tun was zu tun ist.

Abendländisch die verhaltene Gebärde, morgenländisch der wissende Blick,—und die Stimme ? Vox humana, ganz einfach.

Humanität als Natur, hier ist sie gewesen. Mit ihr ist eine andre verschmolzen, die aus dem Geist wuchs. So entsteht echte Tugend.

In einer Welt, in der keiner ihm helfen konnte, wurde ihm das Helfen zur Leidenschaft. Wir erkennen den edlen Menschen daran, was er aus seiner schmerzlichsten Erfahrung macht.

Eifrig und zärtlich hat er dem Land Israel gedient, wie man einer Heimat dient. Es ist ihm nicht zur Heimat geworden. Immer lag ein gezücktes Schwert zwischen ihm und dem was er liebte.

Und prüfst du fort und fort, als Letztes bleibt dir eine unnennbare Treue.



Er ist sinnbildlich gestorben, als Helfer und einsam. Wir sehen ihn stürzen wie einen Stern.

Aber wenn wir zu dem mächtigen Himmel unsrer Erinnerungen aufschauen, ist unter den Leuchtenden, die uns da, rein und tröstlich, erscheinen, sein unauslöschliches Bild.

*Translation of the preceding poem.*

### TRAITS IN WILFRID'S CHARACTER

Lonely as a star was he, though a believer in community life.

He lived with us as if a stranger, and was yet
the most faithful of friends.

Shy to a degree where even the shy are at their ease,
and yet infinitely determined.

Wholly vulnerable but proof against blows; battle scarred
but still unscathed.

Exposed to life like a victim, but looking like one
who masters life with ease.

Suffering to him was not like food; rather like breathing of the air,
the which one does not notice.

He never ceased being a youth, though being past everything already.

The melancholy in his heart was neither black nor bitter;
it had the stringent clearness of finality. Close to't in his heart
the will to render up himself, to do what should be done.

Occidental the sparing gestures, Oriental the knowing
expression of the eyes—and the voice? Vox Humana,
quite simply.

Humanity as nature, here it has come to pass, fused with another,
flowing from the mind. Thus real virtue grows.

In a world where nobody was able to help him, it was his passion
to help the others. A noble soul is known
by what he makes of all that hurts him most.

With zeal and tenderness he served the Land of Israel,
just as one serves one's homeland.
It was not to become his home. There always was
a pointed sword 'twixt him and what he loved.

And searching forth and forth, there finally remains
his boundless loyalty.

His Death was a Symbol; He ended, a helper, yet lonely.
We see him, falling like a star.

But looking up to the majestic firmament of our memories
there, shining forth, pure and consoling,
behold his everlasting Image.

*(Put into English by HANS FELD and ERNEST MICHAEL FELD)*

*THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER* :

## THE COMMON CAUSE

WILFRID ISRAEL and I came to know one another in the common cause some four years ago ; and we have been in constant touch in different ways since our first talk.

He combined very high intelligence with deep feeling. He suffered profoundly in the sufferings of others, and could hardly bear being defeated by the bitter realities and, as it seemed, the impossibilities of a situation. But there was a fire burning in his soul all the time, and few things stirred him more than the blindness of those who failed to see not only what the Jews in Germany suffered but what they dared and did.

Unsparing of himself if only he could help to alleviate suffering, he was a man of a fine and delicate perception, and a most upright and merciful spirit, and won both admiration and affection.

" He has out-soared the shadow of our night " ; but, ill though we can spare so rare a soul, his work and his example remain, and shall not be forgotten.

*NORMAN BENTWICH* :

## LOVER OF PEACE

I THINK of Wilfrid essentially as a lover and carrier of peace. He was one of the rare persons who not only seek peace, but, in the words of the Bible, ensue it ; and he was one of the rare persons who felt himself consciously a citizen of the world.

We are apt to forget in the midst of this grim struggle the idealistic striving of the young German generation during the first decade after the war, before the poison of National Socialism had spread ; and Wilfrid belonged to that band of young men in Germany who were children in what seemed the happy period before the first world war, grew to adolescence during the world war, and aspired after the world war to lay the foundation of a better order for humanity.

The ideals of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, which were to usher in that new order, were to him dynamic motives of action. He was kin with men like Nansen, Lord Cecil, Noel Baker, Clifford Allen (later Lord Allen of Hurtwood) and kept in touch with them.



It was natural and right that he was associated with the Friends (the Quakers) in their work of healing and relief to the stricken peoples of the Continent of Europe at the end of the war, for he shared the Quakers' devotion to peace and individual service. He realised, too, that international and industrial peace were indissolubly bound up. In the words of the Charter of Labour : " Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based on social justice. . . ."

That recognition made him eminent in bringing welfare activities into the big business house in Berlin which he was called upon to direct. For it was another essential characteristic of Wilfrid that he applied principles immediately to action in which he could take a part. Not for him the public agitation, the forming of committees, the perambulation to conferences ; but rather the spreading of the idea to the circles with which he was in contact, and the application of the idea to any individual or group whom he could help.

Before there could be peace in the state and peace in the world, there must be peace in the mind of the individual citizen and justice in the relations to his fellows. The parable which is told by Tolstoy in one of his tales, of a prince who sought guidance from a seer about the three necessary things for the good of his kingdom, may be taken as his guiding philosophy. The three most necessary things were : the first person you meet, the help you give them, and the immediate now.

At the same time, while the world was free and open, Wilfrid was concerned with the life of the whole of humanity. So he went on his journeys to see the Indians in India, and came in touch with Rabindranath Tagore ; to see the Russians in the Soviet Union, and came in touch with those planning the transformation of the Russian Jews into productive workers ; and to Palestine to see for himself the regeneration of the Jewish youth coming from all the corners of the world.

When hard circumstance after 1930 compelled him and the idealistic leaders of young German Jewry to concentrate on the help of their own people, Wilfrid believed that the special part was in working for peace within the community and keeping in touch with individuals and groups outside Germany, who stood for justice and might bring some influence of humanity.

In the first years of the Nazi regime it still seemed possible for public opinion outside to secure a measure of decency. He worked with Cora Berliner, Ludwig Tietz, Otto Hirsch, and a faithful band to strengthen the inner cohesion of the Jewish Community, and to make Judaism an inner life for those whose outer life was straitened. And whenever friction started between sections of the Jews in their hard struggle, he was alert to throw in all his personal gentleness and peacefulness to remove it.

Though he held no public office and was no orator and no writer for the public, he could make any body of old or young, Jew or Gentile, attend to his cause. His attitude was the same towards the perplexing problems which the Jews had to face in the National Home of Palestine. It was elementary to him that the essential condition of progress was peace and conciliation between Jews and Arabs, and in that belief nothing could shake him. In the short periods when he was in the country, and throughout the latter years when his mind was more and more directed to the hope of his Jewish generation in Palestine, he was untiring in the search of understanding with the Arabs.

It was another of his convictions that peace could be built on a foundation of knowledge, and that those with knowledge could influence those who were led astray by passion and ignorance. During the second world war he suffered himself the bitter lot of being torn from his family, from old associates, from the work to which he had given his youth.

Living in an atmosphere of growing hatred and horror, he must hold fast to the ideal for the foundation of peace. He was saddened, but was free from life's slow strain.

All that he could do presently was to bring comfort and relief to the thousands of his people who suffered from restraints which the country of refuge felt compelled to impose, and to undertake any errand, such as that which ended his life, where he could by action alleviate misery. But his greatest effort in the last years was to study the deeper movements which were working in the human revolution, so that he should be able to exercise some modest influence in moulding opinion towards the better order. He strove to see the Jewish problem as a whole, the problem of Europe as a whole, and the problem of all races and peoples as a whole. In that way only he could pursue that search for peace and harmony, the peace within and without, for which he longed for himself and all his fellow men.



*DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN*:

## ARTIST AND IDEALIST

IT is nearly a year since Wilfrid Israel died. If we have had time to recover a little from the first shock of his death, we have also had time to realise more fully what it means to us, both as his friends and as his fellow-workers. Everyone privileged to work with him has felt his going as a deep personal loss. But over and above that, we know that his rare combination of idealism, human sympathy, and practical ability leaves the Movement he served tragically the poorer by his death.

Child of a wealthy Berlin family, grandchild of a famous English Rabbi, he may well have found it difficult to reconcile his personal tastes—which lay in the direction of sculpture and a reflective idealism—with the career destined for him as heir to a great German business house. Yet he threw himself with enthusiasm into the family business, taking from the first a special interest in the social welfare side—an interest which grew stronger as conditions in Germany deteriorated, and his sense of responsibility for others widened and deepened.

From the beginning, he was one of Youth Aliyah's most enthusiastic and efficient collaborators, and I believe that it was in this work for the rescue and rehabilitation of our young people that he found his fullest satisfaction. Palestine had always fascinated both the artist and the idealist in him—though I doubt if he would ever have called himself a Zionist—and Youth Aliyah, providing as it does the link between Palestine and the rescue of youth, fired his imagination, and spurred him to unremitting effort.

It was not, however, for Youth Aliyah that he undertook his last journey. It was for the ordinary immigration work of the Jewish Agency; we were hard put to it to find a man who could go on our behalf to Lisbon to select from among the refugees in Spain and Portugal those who were suitable for Palestine immigration certificates, and to try and arrange for their transport.

Wilfrid Israel was at the time engaged in research work for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, but he at once offered to ask for leave of absence, and to go to Lisbon for us. From all the information that reached us, and from the results of his mission, we know that he was eminently successful.

His true memorial is, as he would have wished it to be, in the hearts and lives of those he was able to save from destruction. I think he would not have felt that he died in vain.

*GUSTAV HORN* :

## WE FROM THE KIBBUZ HASOREA

(*Speech delivered at the Commemoration in Ben-Schemen on December 14th, 1943.*)

WHOEVER among us desires to clear up his mind as to the character of the relationship of Wilfrid to the Kibbuz Hasorea, and its people, will have brought home to him the fundamental fact that Wilfrid's relation to us was not the attitude of a Maecenas—an attitude indeed which was entirely alien to the nature of Wilfrid—not the posture of the interested friend, but full and genuine participation, real Chaveruth.

Perhaps it may seem remarkable that this man who, in his external appearance, just as in his character, embodied what was noblest and highest that has sprung from German Jewry in this late moment of its history, that this man felt himself most intimately bound up with a youth which had chosen the difficult path of realisation by physical labour, felt himself to be part of it, and found his way to it, overstepping the difference of age, social position and course of life. There were, however, primary qualities in the character of Wilfrid which made this attachment a possibility. His fundamental attitude, realised early, that the essential thing is to hold out unflinchingly in the post in which you are placed, to carry through to the very end the task one has set oneself—an attitude to which Wilfrid remained faithful to his last hour and which brought about his tragic end—and his high degree of moral resolution and determination caused him to feel himself akin to a youth which, in the Chaluziuth, was striking out along the path of national and social renovation.

We were able to observe that rare degree of moral resolution in Wilfrid in the critical situations of his life, created for him and for all of us during these difficult past ten years. Twice this man of outstanding character, at times appearing perhaps rather weak, had to experience in his own person, and physically, the whole of the inhuman barbarity of the Nazis.

Those who observed Wilfrid on those occasions were able to gather strength and courage to endure from his upright



attitude, concerned only with the welfare of others. The same attitude it was which prompted Wilfrid, who was in his innermost nature, utterly averse to all that savours of war, to look upon it as a matter of course when, as the head of a group engaged in anti-aircraft work in the days of the Blitz in London, he spent days and nights in rendering assistance. And when the question of active military service arose he dismissed any idea that he ought to save himself for special duties and was prepared to undertake his duty as a simple soldier.

We became acquainted with Wilfrid in the year 1933, at a time which he no doubt himself looked upon as the decisive period of his life, the months following the death of Ludwig Tietz. The death of this man, to whom he was closely attached, and for whom he had first conceived friendship in the difficult days of 1933, perhaps meant for Wilfrid the decisive turn, the crisis in his life.

Wilfrid saw in the death of Tietz a fatality for his circle of friends and also for the whole of German Jewry. Nevertheless, he at the same time viewed this fatality as imposing upon him the holy duty of carrying on what had been begun by Tietz. It was as it were a bequest to him, from that hour onwards, no longer to alienate himself, even in thought, from the task of serving this German Jewry and later on the whole of our wretched tortured people, to the last ounce of his strength. And in actual fact this resolution gave Wilfrid the power, overcoming the weaknesses of his suffering body and fighting down all longing for fulfilment of his own personality, to remain steadfast and to devote himself wholly to the service he had undertaken.

Wilfrid's meeting with the " workpeople " falls within this period of development. Three elements, which were typical of the attitude of the " Bund " no doubt particularly attracted Wilfrid to this sphere ; the return of an assimilating youth to its people, and its quest for the sources of nationality ; the special importance allotted to the development of the individual, and finally, what was perhaps the most important, the fact that this circle had, by the attitude thus adopted, decided to proceed along the path of realisation in Erez Israel.

Wilfrid, who only entered reluctantly, if at all, into any organising connection, did not shrink from attaching himself so closely to this circle of the working people that, of his own accord, he made the suggestion that he should tax himself and pay a membership contribution. After a public occasion at which the bases of the path we are to pursue were presented, Wilfrid wrote, " from a listener I became an adherent." It is clear, however, that for him this act of becoming an adherent could not mean identifying himself with all the opinions and views put forward by this group of people.

Perhaps it is a matter of course that for a man for whom friendship and a relationship of love to individuals had come to be an essential feature of his character, it was not the opinion but the people themselves who were the decisive factor. When, in 1941, under the influence of territorial ideas and a Zionistic view bearing the impress of Achad Haaam, Wilfrid began to doubt the Zionistic view that the Jewish question could only find a solution in Palestine, he was deeply concerned to ensure that this idealogical deviation should not affect the sphere of personal friendship and attachment. For the rest it was only a temporary deviation. The two years 1942-43, so terrible for the Jews of Europe, caused him to move farther and farther away from such ideas. The fact of his having undertaken his last task in the service of Jewish Agency no doubt proves more clearly than any idealogical declaration what was the standpoint of Wilfrid.

It does not seem appropriate, perhaps it is not even possible to present Wilfrid's opinions and views in detail. Indeed, he was always prepared to effect a radical change in his view of things, to learn and to be convinced. On the decisive questions of our time, however, Wilfrid had a positive conviction and a clear attitude. When, at the beginning of this war, a defeatist view became evident all over the world, and among wide classes of our own people, a view which was prepared to yield to the superior force of Fascism (buoyed up at times by the false ideology, that all that mattered was to save the " spirit ") Wilfrid fought resolutely against such an attitude. He had learned and recognised from experience that Fascism is *the* danger of our time, barbarism, the destruction of all values and human dignity.



Wilfrid thought it his duty everywhere to rouse people and encourage them to fight energetically to the last against the enemy of mankind. In keeping with this attitude obviously, Wilfrid was one of those who saw the only hope for a re-creation of humanity in a socialistic re-arrangement of the world. In this respect, too, Wilfrid was not ideologically settled. Perhaps there always remained in his heart a doubt of the meaning of the conversion of institutions, sociologically. Within the range of action, proper, of his father's business he endeavoured to create, in caring for the employees of the firm, an order which should bridge over the gaps of the existing system. It was clear to him, however, that this was only possible in individual cases, and that it meant no change in the ordering of the affairs of the world. Moreover he knew that only great movements of working people in the world could create the new order, and he felt that he belonged to this movement, without any snobbery, as one who wished to help in bringing about the dawn.

During these years of war in particular it became more and more clear to Wilfrid that only a new ordering of human affairs, as regards social conditions likewise, could provide the conditions for peace, and hope for humanity. He was solely preoccupied with the idea that the Jewish people and its leaders should recognise that a true and complete connection with the progressive powers, with the forces of the West—and he looked upon Soviet Russia as one of the decisive factors—could alone provide the solution of our fate.

Wilfrid's meeting with the people of the Kibbuz Hasorea took place, so to speak, in the form of an encounter with three different groups. First it was the group of people who were responsible in 1933 for the leadership of the movement. In the following years, Wilfrid came into close touch with an entire group of younger Chawerim, who were then at the beginning of their Hachscharah, and whom he encountered later on again in this country as people already responsible for the Kibbuz, for economics. Finally, on his visit here in 1940 he came into contact with the group engaged in artistic work within the Kibbuz. Here he was particularly impressed by the great endowment which the Kibbuz movement had been able to provide for working people, namely,

to afford those artistically gifted the possibility of developing and practising their qualities. This was a desideratum which had not been satisfied as regards him himself though he lived under external conditions so much more favourable.

The second sphere in which Wilfrid felt himself one with us, was the movement and at the same time the coming about of the new community in the Kibbuz. All the problems of this process of coming into existence of a new form of society were shared by him in thought, and he made them the subject of his loving care. The creation of new living conditions, both in the social and the human aspect, the development of each individual friend within the new framework of a collective life, was taken deeply to heart by him.

Wilfrid, however, found the central point of all his attachments in his relation to this settlement, Hasorea in Erez Israel. In this relation (as to which he himself said that it gave him security) very much was involved for him : love of the settlement in its structure, the intimate relation to the landscape of the Emek and interest in a newly-born economic system. And however improbable it may seem, he endeavoured, both from a distance and during the short time of his stay here, to acquaint himself with the problems of economy and its individual branches, devoting his interest and his care to them. He wanted to know and be informed about the development of every field and every garden. Thus he loved the forest planted in the name of Professor Otto Warburg, in which a hedge, the outcome of a generous donation of Wilfrid, is dedicated to the memory of his great grandfather, the founder of the house of Nathan Israel.

During all the years in which Hasorea had to contend with the great difficulties in the process of settlement, Wilfrid felt himself fully representative of our interests, and was able to place the great repute in which he was held at the service of our cause. More than once, indeed, the late Arthur Ruppin, who looked upon himself as the patron of our settlement, stated how responsible he felt himself when answering Wilfrid's pressing and thoughtful questions in connection with the land of our settlement.

It will therefore not appear strange that Wilfrid knew and felt that he would find his house, his home, in Hasorea.



When in the spring of 1940, after a short visit to the country, he returned to London for the work which he had undertaken to carry out, he wrote as follows about the journey to one of our number :

" I know that my path is laid down by necessity. I also know that the security of Hasorea gives me a feeling of being at home. I go out again with renewed strength. And whatever the future may hold in store, my stay within the country will greatly soften in my heart all that may come, however painful it may be."

When Wilfrid thought of the future, of a time which must come after the grey days we are now living, it was his wish to set up for himself a little house in Hasorea, in which, after years of arduous fulfilment of duty, he could indulge the desire of his heart and devote himself to sculpture. Along with this wish, however, he had the presentiment that perhaps it would not be vouchsafed him. And therefore, even years ago he asked his friends to see that he found his last resting place, in the event of something happening to him, in our mountain cemetery on the edge of the wood, in the view of the Emek which he loved so much. A cruel fate has not permitted us to give effect even to this last wish.

We, who have been privileged to know Wilfrid's great strength of friendship, who experienced, as a gift to us, his love and attachment to the settlement which was coming into existence, we know nevertheless that Wilfrid did not belong entirely to us or to some other work to which he devoted his powers and his abilities. His entire love belonged to the land, the land of our fathers, in which a new generation is working at the renovation of our people, the whole of his care was for our unfortunate people, to the service of which he had given himself up completely, and in whose service he fell, as a genuine fighter for a better future.

*(Recorded in the early days of February, 1944, when the ship " Nyasa " brought 757 Olim to the country, the first for whom Wilfrid's work in Lisbon had opened up the way to salvation and to the Alija.)*

*GEORGE LANDAUER:*

## THREE GENERATIONS OF GERMAN JEWRY

THE business house of N. Israel closed its doors in April, 1939, after having been established for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years. These one hundred and twenty-five years were marked by an almost uninterrupted progress. And from its peak point the concern was dashed down to complete annihilation, such indeed as marked the fate of German Jewry during that decade. Upon what a rich life was this house, this family, able to look back, by reason of its participation in the economic and the social world, in German cultural life and in all spheres of our Jewish life!

The history of this house and this family portrays in miniature the history of German Jewry since its emancipation. The succeeding three generations exhibit to our eyes the stages of intellectual development through which Jewish youth passed, borne along by the powerful currents of cultural life which developed during these hundred years.

These three generations of Jewish youth have raised up and brought forward personalities who came to be the most eminent and most important representatives of politics and the social struggle, of literature, art and science, and the pace-makers of movements, non-Jewish and Jewish, directed to the establishment of a new age.

How much indeed is Jewry indebted to them! How much do Germany and Europe owe them! Only to-day do we begin to realize the great importance of these three generations of German Jewish youth. The Jewish youth of our times is now beginning to study their works, to grasp their personalities and even to see in them a pattern and example.

One would be inclined to think that Wilfrid Israel summed up the entire heritage of these three generations in his frail body, in his tender mentality, in his sensitiveness of feeling, in his comprehensive education, and that in him, whatever was good, and worthy of preservation and of inheritance, was represented again in unity.

Perhaps this explains his many-sided character, the extensive range of his interests. Perhaps it explains his instinctive understanding of people and movements and the internal balance of often contradictory tendencies in a single character. He showed us a higher degree of harmony than we find in



Wilfrid Israel: CHARCOAL DRAWING

BRONZE FIGURE OF A TIGER
Early Persian, showing resemblance to the Chan Han Period
(206 B.C.—220 A.D.)
Collection Wilfrid Israel

BUDDHA in RELIEF
Sandstone, Khmer, 12th Century
Collection Wilfrid Israel

personalities in which one tendency, political or social or artistic, has attained predominance over the entire personality, with all its powers and interests.

That was why there not only emanated from him the dominating force of the leader, but explains perhaps the great attraction which Wilfrid Israel exercised on youth and generally on those mentally alert and active who came into contact with him.

It was the three generations of Jewish youth who were so characteristic of the intellectual development of German Jewry during the past century. Through them we can trace a Jewish path, from the beginnings of emancipation and assimilation until Jewish self-determination and the great collapse of the German Galuth, with the new movement of reconstruction.

Jewish youth in Germany found its place in both the hostile camps, in the differences between liberalism and socialism, in the struggle of the ranks and classes which embodied the liberal and socialist tendencies. They even found a synthesis in Jewry! In the affirmation of modern Jewry we find not only a return to Judaism but also a continuation of the struggles of humanity in the preceding generations.

In the third generation we see the positive aspect, awakened firstly by German culture and the European ideal, further developed by liberal training and the social struggle, finally giving rise to a new Jewish youth movement, which then worked by the methods of modern organisations, created institutions itself, and embraced and educated large masses. None of the three elements indeed was wanting. The science of Jewry was given a new concrete form and exerted an undreamed - of power of attraction on Jewish youth. Academies, people's colleges, and teaching institutions sprang to life.

Jewish youth in Germany gathered round their own leaders and teachers. There was a return to the fountainhead. Judaism was once more learnt and lived. The fight for the re-creation of social life and for the reform of the whole of humanity led to the development of a specific Jewish socialism for direct realisation. This imparted a particularly humanistic character to the Chaluziuth.

The reformist endeavours of the Kulturverein, Heine's affirmation of the Jewish faith, the pride and will for redemption of Lasalle, Moses Hess' solution of the national question,

all this recurs again in this third generation of German Jewry, in Herzl's experience of Jewish honour, in the particular German Jewish national youth movement, the academic and the Chaluzic, which carried over no small amount out of the frightful catastrophe to Palestine, and which here created new settlements and new centres of Jewish and humanitarian idealism.

How unique, how beautiful, how encouraging indeed was the synthesis which the aims of these three generations found in Wilfrid Israel. He was permeated with German and European culture, this heir of German Jewish and Anglo-Jewish tradition, a proud bearer of the name and representative of the house of Israel. He practised culture and art. He lived for youth, working in all institutions of social help and reconstruction. In his heart and mind humanism and socialism were closely bound up and firmly rooted. He held that Palestine in particular must be such that all these tendencies would find here the centre for their most beautiful realisation. He did not come under any party label : He was not a liberal, not a socialist, not a social worker ; he was not a Zionist, not a European, nor yet a Palestinian, but he combined all this in a unity and variety of aspects which shows us how the traditions of generations and the highest aims of the present time can be combined in noble harmony in one body, one character.

If Wilfrid had further matured would he have become one-sided, would one tendency have gained the upper hand over all others ? It is a good thing if youth keeps before its eyes a clear aim for realisation, to which it can strenuously direct the whole of its powers.

Wilfrid Israel was still seeking clearness, he was still looking for his path to Palestine. He died before maturity supervened. In his many-sidedness he gave an example which can teach the youth of this generation to neglect nothing of what belonged to the best endeavours of previous generations. To develop in oneself all that is worthy of preservation, that can enrich and ennoble our present and make our future more beautiful and idealistic.

In Wilfrid Israel three generations of German Jewish youth were merged and balanced. The great break which has occurred in the life of German Jewry now calls for a fresh start. How beautiful it would be if in this fresh start, the character and the endeavours of Wilfrid Israel could be embodied in the character and endeavours of our youth here in Palestine.



## A TRIBUTE FROM BOLIVIA

WE have heard with deep emotion of the tragic death of

WILFRID ISRAEL.

We remember him with reverence and gratitude.

He was not only the employer to whose pre-eminent commercial and organising capabilities we looked up in admiration, but the embodiment of the traditional social attitude of the old and esteemed firm.

Wilfrid Israel was our friend, counsellor and support, especially during the critical period of emigration, and continued to maintain friendly relations with us after we had immigrated.

An exceedingly gifted and noble fellow creature has been taken from us by a cowardly attack by German airmen on an unarmed commercial aeroplane.

We shall never forget him.

The late employees of the firm of N. Israel, Berlin, now in La Paz, Bolivia.

BERTHA AUERBACH NEE HOENIGSBERG
SUSI GLASER NEE KREBS
JAMES MANASSE
TRUDE WEINSTEIN NEE KUGELMANN
HEINZ BERLINER
MAX KISSINGER
HANNY RAU NEE REINOWITZ
ERNI WOLF NEE WEHNER.

*SIEGFRIED LEHMANN*:

## HE LOVED YOUTH

*Address delivered at the Commemoration in Ben-Schemen on December 14th, 1943.*

WE have gathered to-day in Ben-Schemen in order to recall to memory the figure of the man to whom our village is deeply indebted. Wilfrid Israel was one of the founders of the society in Germany which created Ben-Schemen. He was President of that Society until it was wound up after 1933.

In those years, so decisive for Ben-Schemen, not a house was built, not a branch of industry added, not a single basic change effected in the life of the village without the knowledge of W.I., without his advice being available when called for. We necessarily esteemed this advice very highly, since it was the advice of a man endowed with a particularly fine sense for the problems of the education of youth. How rapidly indeed, when he came to Ben-Schemen as a guest, did he make contact with youth and win its confidence.

He loved youth, this youth which was resolved to break with the old life of the city and to enter upon a new life as peasant on the land. It was on account of this new life that he began to love Erez Israel. And Erez Israel not different in any particular from the remaining countries of Europe would have been alien to him. He looked forward to a new beginning based on the realisation of social justice in the social structure of the country, on the return of the Jew to the soil, on his linking himself up with nature.

"The agricultural sector—so he once wrote in a letter dating from 1942—should be strengthened and the demand for industrialisation and for capital should be less strenuously urged. All these considerations, however, are put aside even here by my friends as being out of date and mostly sterile. Perhaps they are indeed antiquated. and yet I am unable to rid my mind of this idea."

As a man possessing experience of life, he was but too well aware that the building up of this new Erez Israel could only be carried out by immigrants who were suited to and prepared for such a task. "I take up the standpoint that selection should, in the future too, be and remain of decisive importance. . . . In fact, the selective principle appears to have justified itself splendidly in connection with Ben-Schemen for example and in relation to the Youth Alijah. The work should be intensified in this direction. . . ."

The cruel lot which befell our people in 1933 gave another direction to his thoughts. He devoted his life to saving those who were able to escape from Europe, and to render possible their return to the old homeland.

I am mindful in particular of two talks with W.I., the first and the last.

On the first occasion, at the beginning of the twenties, we



met in Lithuania. W.I. had then returned from a voyage round the world. He had been in America, China, India and Russia and he was now returning home by way of Lithuania. He wished, in Lithuania, to acquaint himself with the life of the Jew in the east. I showed him the poverty of the Jewish quarter, I showed him the social and educational institutions, but I soon realised that at that time the Jewish question was not one which played a decisive part in his life.

As compared with the questions which agitated European intellectuals at that time, after the end of the previous world war, the Jewish question, though important, was nevertheless only the private question, so to speak, of a small and unhappy people. (During his travels he had come into contact with influential pacifist circles in England and with adherents of Gandhi in India and the Mahatma himself.)

In addition there was the fact that at that time his artistic interests as a sculptor were very much to the fore. What relation existed at that time for this young man between the world of beauty at which he aimed and the dirty poor and unlovely Jewish quarters which I was able to show him during our walks in Slavodka ? Our first talk was held in this environment. Then followed the years during which, long before the inception of the fascist movement in Germany, he drew nearer to the Jewish question and consequently to the Zionist movement.

When we talked together on the last occasion we were sitting in his country house near Berlin. It was a few months before the outbreak of the war. The beautiful and well-cared-for house produced an impression of sadness. It was almost empty and the packed trunks and boxes were lying around the rooms.

"I finished with them yesterday. I shall be leaving Germany within the next few days." In the course of the same conversation he told me of his efforts to interest foreign diplomatists in the fate of the Jews in Germany. These efforts, he told me with some bitterness, were fruitless, because diplomatic considerations gained the upper hand over human sympathies.

In this last talk, a few days before he left Germany, he produced the impression of a tired and sick man, who had fought to the last moment, had fulfilled his duty to his family

and his people, and who had now earned the right to seek a rest. That this period of rest did not last very long was evident to us by the reports which we received from London.

To this gathering, the invited guests of which include educationists and youth groups from Ben Schemen, I would like to put the question : What is there for our youth to learn from the life and the death of Wilfrid Israel ?

It should be the endeavour of our socialist youth to rectify two fundamental conceptions of which they make use almost daily : The conception of the " bourgeois " and the conception of the " hero."

The bourgeois is, by its type, the well-fed man. His desire is to make himself as comfortable as possible on this earth, whether on a small salary or on a large fortune. He aims at a quiet existence without disturbances encroaching on his personal life. For that reason he is unable to raise himself above the prejudices of the social stratum in which he lives. He can only live in conditions of good understanding with the world surrounding him.

A youth educated so as to be free from prejudices will find this type of bourgeois in all the strata of our society, no less in a certain class of workmen and officials than in the class of the bourgeoisie itself. It will find this type in all political parties, not only among the conservatives but also among the socialists. The counter type to the bourgeois is the man who does not seek rest, who does not content himself with the world as it is. He places his life at the service of a lofty idea, he is always ready to make sacrifices if the idea calls for them. Our youth will find this type also in all classes, in the working class, but also in the middle class.

For that reason our socialistically minded youth should realize that the so-often-reiterated division of people into classes is false, as soon as you deal with the value of a man. They should learn from us to see in the individual man not only the representative of the class of society to which he belongs, but also the embodiment of human values, the man pure and simple created in the image of God.

W.I. belonged by his origin to the wealthier bourgeoisie. Nevertheless he was perhaps less of a bourgeois than the porter of his business house who opened the door for him every morning.



W.I. was not a " hero " in the sense in which our youth nowadays understands the word heroism. He was a very gentle man with a passionate love for all that was beautiful and noble. But this fighter against violence was able, in his encounters with the Fascists in Germany, to furnish an extraordinary example of civil courage.

Everything military—we are speaking here of the pre-war period—every pose as a hero was alien and repellent to him. Nevertheless W.I. died like a good soldier. He knew that the passage over the Bay of Biscay was dangerous. But he had been asked to help. Quietly and modestly, as was his nature, he had undertaken the task—a task from which he did not return. He himself would never have looked upon his act as the act of a " hero " but as the act of a person who does his duty when called upon.

In our days that is not a view widely held. Youth speak only of " heroism " because " duty " is to them too small and unpretentious an idea. This attitude is in keeping with the spirit of our times. In 1934 a thousand posters in Italy bore the words,

" The principle of Fascism is heroism."

Earlier generations were more modest. The signal of Nelson at Trafalgar was not " England expects every man to be a hero." It " only " said : " England expects every man to do his duty."

In our education of youth we should return to this form of modesty.

Otherwise there is the danger that youth may intoxicate themselves with big words and that, in matters great and small, the heroic phrase may take the place of the personal sacrifice, the act which duty imposes upon us.

Let the life and the death of Wilfrid Israel serve as a lofty example to our youth.

*ALBERT EINSTEIN* :

(*Translation*)

*Princetown, N.J.*
VI. 14. '43.

Dear Mrs. Israel,

A deep desire prompts me to write to you as I know your great anxiety regarding the fate of your son. Never in my life have I come in contact with a being so noble, so strong and as selfless as he was—in very truth a living work of art.

In these times of mass-misfortune, which so few are able to stand up to—one feels the presence of this " chosen one " as a Liberator from despair for mankind.

I dare yet to hope that through a miracle he has been spared to us. Yet it urges me, though so helpless, to assure you of my deepest sympathy in these most tragic hours.

With heartfelt wishes,

A. EINSTEIN.

*S. ADLER-RUDEL* :

**WHEREVER MEN SUFFERED**

*Address at the Memorial Service, West London Synagogue, June 30th, 1943*

WE Jews are passing through the darkest period of our history ; in days when our losses are innumerable, we are here to remember the loss of one man, Wilfrid Israel. We are doing so, because he symbolised for us Jewry in its best, because his sudden death, too, is the symbol of the tragic fate of a man who devoted his entire life to the ideals of humanity, who suffered wherever men suffered, and who was eager to help whenever help was possible. He perished like millions of our brethren who are losing their lives for no other reason than because they are Jews.

Wilfrid Israel was an outstanding figure amongst the younger Jewish generation in Germany He belonged to the younger generation who grew up at the end of the last war, when it seemed that the ideas of humanity would come nearer to realisation.



Wilfrid was not a politician, and he did not fit into the framework of Jewish political parties, or even social organisations. His artistic sense for quality did not allow him to accept or be satisfied with ready-made ideas. His special interest centred round the problems of Jewish education and Jewish Youth Movements, and the finest types of the various branches of the rising Jewish generation in Germany looked upon him as their most trusted friend.

It was inevitable that a man of his qualities should play an important part in the tragic days when the destruction of the Jews in Germany began. Although overburdened with his own business and the welfare work for the great number of his Jewish employees, he gave most of his time to the organisation of the emigration work of the Hilfaverein der Juden.

Without having an official position, even without being a member of the Reichsvertretung der Juden, he became one of the best emissaries of the small group of people whose bitter task it was to plan and to organise the exodus of the Jews from Germany. His attractive personality, his natural dignity and his unassuming modesty won him many friends amongst Jews and non-Jews alike, destined him to be the link between the Jews in Germany, and Jewish and non-Jewish organisations abroad.

Wilfrid left Germany shortly before the outbreak of the war, and started at once to work in the interest of those who were not fortunate enough to escape in time. In his unceasing efforts he discovered for many of them possibilities to leave Germany. Later on, when thousands of refugees were interned, he was one of the first who visited the internment camps and organised welfare work for them.

He participated actively in the foundation of the Association of Jewish Refugees, and, here again he refused to accept any position in their Executive ; he devoted time and energy to the work of the Association, never refusing help and advise. Whatever task he undertook, he fulfilled it without any selfish interest and avoiding all publicity.

He lost his life in an attempt to bring rescue to others. With him the Jewish people have lost one of their best sons, and many of us a very dear friend. Too great is our loss and too deep our sorrow to find consolation in words, but we know that if he had been asked how he would like to die, he would have answered : In the service of my people.

*WILFRID ISRAEL* :

## ZIONISM ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH

*Speech delivered at the Foundation Conference in Berlin of the League for the Working Palestine*, 1928.

THE words which we heard yesterday and to-day carried us beyond the circumscribed horizon of everyday life and brought a new perspective to view. During the world war the saying, " Patriotism is not enough" came into existence, and even to the present day this saying rings in our ears as an echo of that time. I would like to-day to take up this utterance and transform it, giving it the corresponding new impress : Zionism alone is not enough. This, however, is not meant to imply a negation. On the contrary, this utterance is meant to embody an absolute affirmation in the form of the comprehensive categorical imperative : Be a Jew ! And to be a Jew means (have we not been able often to gather it from the words of Martin Buber ?) : to experience ; to live the life of the community.

The *we* is everything, the *I* is only a part of the *we*. Being a Jew requires the individual always to subject himself and adapt himself to the community. Will this primary source of creative existence, which remained alive during the centuries of involuntary Ghetto life, perhaps prevail now, when history affords the Jew the possibility of creating new forms of living out of his own strength. Is this to be the time, now when the awakening peoples of the East and the West become aware that patriotism is not enough,—is this to be a time when the reply of the Jew to the many unelucidated questions of the community and communal life, is to fail us, and not assume any concrete form ? Should we not if for that reason alone, confirm that which labouring Palestine has already created ?

But there are many, and not least we Jews ourselves, who breathlessly await a still more concrete and final shaping of life, as it is coming about in Palestine. People in the Near East look questioningly at what is happening in the youthful Jewish Palestine. In India, as I know from my own experience, they have become acutely awake, even in the environment of Gandhi and Tagore. They have also become acutely awake in the new cultural centres of the National universities of Nanking and Peking. They want to know whether it is possible for Jews to combine idea and reality



and thus give a new content to the unsolved question of our time.

The world at large does not distinguish between Zionists and non-Zionists, the world at large knows only Jews. Therefore, it is our concern, and it should be the concern of all Jews, to see to it that those preliminary conditions which enable the working Jewish community in Palestine to make its way are not destroyed. The working Jewish community in Palestine must not feel that it is abandoned. We will intervene on its behalf, because we affirm it, and that in our times means, as I think, to be a Jew in the most profound and comprehensive sense.

*MARGOT KLAUSNER* :

## PATHFINDER FOR THE " HABIMA "

WILFRID ISREAL was one of the few people of our time to whom the epithet " noble " may be applied. Though he was one of the eminent and leading personalities of German Jewry, his name was rarely or never mentioned in the papers, and he was not much spoken of either till 1933. That was the time when for him, as for so many others, the difficult years of trial began, and from then onwards the name was uttered with love and reverence by Jews in all countries.

About Wilfrid Israel, just as about every great personality, there was an atmosphere of his own, which attracted all to him, making them, at least in his presence, similar to himself. In this spiritual atmosphere, many elements were combined in a rare mixture ; the ethics of Judaism, the social ideas of all religion, a natural feeling for the beauty of the arts and literature and, last but not least, the gentlemanly character of the English citizen of the world.

When Wilfrid came upon the Habima in 1927 in Berlin, the Hebrew National Theatre had reached a crucial point in its existence. True it had, during its years of pilgrimage through Europe and America, won over world-wide Jewry, but it had not yet trod the soil of what was to be its home, Erez Israel. Just as an individual carried from one phase into another by fate, lives through tragic crises, in like manner this entire institution, the Hebrew Theatre, was engaged in a bitter struggle for its moral and national existence.

But Wilfrid Israel and we other friends were alive at that time, in spite of the mighty storms in which the Habima

was buffeted about, to the immense vitality and the realisation of their mission with which this group of wandering actors was inspired. And under the sway of this magic influence the path was smoothed out by friends, the path by which the Habima made its way to Palestine, the bridge which brought it back again to Europe and that by which for the second time it went to its new home which it had now conquered.

One of the most strenuous builders of this bridge, this path, was Wilfrid Israel. For five years he was at the head of the Secretariat of the Habima, together with us, the friends who attended to the administrative propaganda and economic affairs of the undertaking. Later on this work was finally transferred to Palestine. Wilfrid found time, notwithstanding the immense business strain on him, to devote himself actively to the organisation of the first exceedingly difficult journey of the Company to Palestine in 1928. He alone organised in Berlin the worthy celebration of the ten-year period of existence of Habima, towards the end of that year. In 1929 he prepared the first subventioning of the Habima by the Zionist Congress, and assisted in the foundation of the Association of Patrons which supported the theatre for some years.

In his parents' house he gathered together the most eminent literary and other artists in order to deliberate in common on the future career of the Theatre. In the desperate plight of the Habima in 1930, when it found itself in a blind alley owing to its studies in Berlin, Wilfrid provided the means of salvation, without either his friends or the actors having any inkling of the fact.

Wilfrid not only possessed the strength to afford help himself, but he also induced other people to comply with his wishes. When the Secretariat of the Habima was endeavouring at the end of 1930 to organise a series of performances in London—an almost hopeless undertaking under the conditions then existing—Wilfrid persuaded one of his friends to take in hand the matter of the Habima, and with the assistance thus obtained, the performances, after incredible difficulties, at last took place.

His relation with the Habima in later years was purely one of friendship, without any practical implication after 1933. But he felt himself intimately bound up with the theatre until the last months before his death. He was one of those who



paved the way for the Habima, but he remained in the background, never obtruding himself or his assistance.

Speaking of Wilfrid's achievements, they are not so extraordinary—in connection with the Habima, perhaps—that they might not be related of other eminent lovers of art. What cannot be said of the latter, however,—and this is a feature which no doubt only those who knew him personally can remember—was the inexpressible gentleness and sensitiveness which permeated all his actions. He was rarely the one to point out the road and to inaugurate actions, but he was the one who weighed them up and measured the pros and cons. He had a discerning eye, a clear judgment in the measuring of things. He often realised much more quickly than we did the logic of events and the force of inner development. Thus for example in 1928 he insisted on friends going along with the Habima to Palestine, to observe the adaptation and the transition of the theatre in its new abode. This observation led later on to the intensive connection of friends in Europe with the work, for years. It was he who, in intimate discussion, insisted that the Habima should take up world classics, and from the very first he maintained that the theatre should transfer the weight of its influence in all questions, artistic and organising, to Palestine, as quickly as possible.

The life of every theatre, but above all that of the Habima during those years, was filled with passionate excitement, internal discord and ideological struggles. It was, however, likewise illuminated by success on the stage and by deeply stirring human experiences. Wilfrid was rarely there during the moments of happiness—he was far too retiring for that. He was the helper in the moment of despair, the adviser thoughtfully weighing up matters at the time of vital decisions. And never was his instinct at fault, all of us, almost always, without clearly realising it, adopted his course and acted as he suggested.

It required many generations for Jewry in Germany to create such a figure as Wilfrid Israel. When we lived with him we did not know that there was only one such figure, especially as regards its purity, among the hundreds of thousands. To-day when we mourn him, he who left no posterity, we can only hope that the memory of this figure may spread wide in Jewry as something by which new generations will always be able to determine their measure of humanity.

*WERNER SENATOR:*

## THERE IS A GREEK STATUE

MANY of us feel, not wrongly, that in our public Jewish life we lack, now more than ever, leading people of the younger generation, people who would be capable of taking upon themselves the guidance of the Jewish nation amid the tragic and difficult circumstances of our times and the post-war period.

When we did think of people who perhaps were strong enough inwardly to step into the breach and represent our people, worthily, ably, and with all their heart before the powers of a new world, the personality of Wilfrid Israel sprang to the mind of many.

Wilfrid Israel had sprung from a family of a kind which possibly could only rise amid the style of life, cultural relations and manifold interests of German Jewry in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century. His father, Berthold Israel, was a good and active Jew whose house was open to Jewish society and Jewish work and who, always ready to assist, interested himself in many Jewish communal undertakings.

Almost from the beginning of the modern colonisation of Palestine Berthold Israel was connected with Erez Israel. He occupied a leading position in the Ezra Association for the assistance of Jews carrying on agriculture in Palestine and Syria, which has been called a western outpost of the Choveve Zion Movement. The great interest and the extensive concern of Berthold Israel in Jewish affairs (he was also actively connected with the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden) did not however imply any restriction of the general cultural and artistic interests of the house.

The house of Berthold Israel and his wife, granddaughter of the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, Dr. Adler, was one of the most cultural houses of Jewish Berlin and perhaps of intellectual Berlin as a whole. In this house, full of human and Jewish culture, Wilfrid Israel grew up. The sons of well-to-do parents often fail to realise and avail themselves to the full of the extensive possibilities which birth, material independence and the care of their parents afford them, but these happy conditions were highly beneficial in the development of the personality of Wilfrid Israel, in imparting to him many varied interests, a high and serious morality, and devotion,



with a full sense of responsibility, to those works which he undertook. The varied character of his interests and the wide range of his personality were often a source of surprise to his friends, yet the true and decisive feature of this personality was not so much its colourfulness as its moral strength and moral weight. These found their clear and decisive expression in the fulfilment and realisation of those tasks which he set himself.

A lover of fine literature and the arts, which he himself practised, a serious, almost a scientific investigator in these departments and in religious and philosophic questions, he nevertheless was able, during difficult times and under complicated conditions, to carry on a big economic undertaking and to alter his methods in order to adapt them to the requirements of the times. His many connections with the German environment and his relations with the non-German world were of great importance in the carrying through of those decisive tasks which he undertook in the year 1933, at the beginning of the collapse of German Jewry.

These relations were not merely of a commercial or material character. Their value lay in the cultural and personal aspects, in the high esteem which he almost always enjoyed from the people whom he encountered. But Wilfrid Israel was never submerged or lost in the stream of the social life of German Jewry or international Jewish and non-Jewish society, which in the years of the German Republic gave a high intellectual status to the Berlin of that time, together with great intellectual wealth. His social interests and obligations did not result in his neglecting human relations to the individual, to friends and acquaintances, to his fellow workers in his business, and he found sufficient time and strength to take part actively and creatively in work and organisation of the importance of which he had once satisfied himself.

Many are the individual persons, especially young ones, to whom he afforded moral and material aid in their development. He was devoted heart and soul to the creative work in Erez Israel, and in particular to two friendly groups : the village of youth, Ben Schemen, of whom he was one of the founders together with Lola Hahn-Warburg, and to the director of which, Dr. Siegfried Lehman, he was bound by long years of friendship. The second group was the youth

movement of workers which at that time created in Palestine the Kibbutz Hasorea. Young people, many of them friends of Wilfrid Israel, coming from assimilated circles, sought and found in this community the way to Jewry and to Palestine. In the Kibbutz, in this Kibbutz, they at last found the mode of expression suited to them and Wilfrid Israel accompanied them with loving care along this path of realisation of their aim.

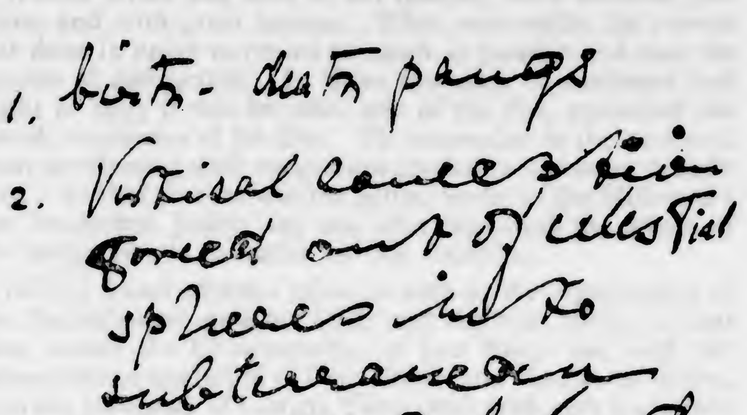
It was due to no mere chance that the provisions of his will deal precisely with these two places in the country, with which he wanted to remain connected even after his death. The country had become a part of himself, the landscape and the atmosphere had gripped him, as if by enchantment.

Three times he visited Erez Israel, twice in the years after 1933 and the last time during the war, and friends here hoped that he would at last set up his home and the scene of his creative work in this country. There were of course many weighty reasons for him to put off his final settling down in Erez Israel.

It seems to me that the decisive reason was the one which finally led to his tragic death. Wilfrid Israel felt an overmastering desire, a desire which invaded his entire personality, to do his very utmost, to contribute in every way that he could to the assistance of his distressed and suffering people. This deep feeling of responsibility prompted him to remain near to the destruction in Europe, and it was this feeling of responsibility, this desire to help at any rate the remains of scattered German Jewry, which induced him to undertake his mission to Spain and Portugal.

When the history of the last ten years of German Jewry from 1933 to 1943 comes to be written and the names are recorded of those who persisted in faithful devotion, and who were willing to make the sacrifice of their personal life for their brothers and sisters (and in actual fact no small number of these did die this death of sacrifice) the name of Wilfrid Israel will be reverently mentioned together with those of Leo Baeck, Otto Hirsch, Robert Weltsch and Lola Hahn-Warburg, and others. Only in those days of the great trial and the collapse, which were, however, at the same time days and months of great moral elevation in German Jewry, did many people realise what great human and moral wealth lay hidden in German Jewry, and only came to light in these personalities.




1. birth - death pangs
2. Vertical connection
connect out of celestial
spheres into
subterranean
strata of blood
+ earth.
3. goal, zest, impetus

W.I.: Handwritten Note

KIBBUZ HASOREA, Palestine


The Department Store of N. ISRAEL, BERLIN
1939

Wilfrid Israel was used to act quickly, with extreme precision and with great success. What was within his powers was done in order to retard as much as possible and stay the process of destruction. In those first days of confusion and fright of 1933 it was he who, one of the few, protected the Jewish employees of his firm. He succeeded in the course of years in effecting their emigration gradually and in an orderly way. At that time he was the actual leader of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, the one who organised the whole of the emigration to countries outside Palestine.

Wilfrid Israel afforded effective help in the organisation of the Zentralausschusses fur Hilfe und Aufbau, which at that time, under the Chairmanship of Leo Baeck and with the substantial co-operation of Otto Hirsch and also, at the outset, with the assistance of Ludwig Tietz, dealt with very important problems of an economic, social, and so far as was possible, even of a political nature.

At the same time, however, Wilfrid Israel was bound up in the closest way with Zionist work and its people. He was the natural and successful connecting link between Zionists and non-Zionists, and he remained in Germany, having always present to his mind the great task of affording advice and help, so far and so long as might be possible, to all those who needed them.

During those years many Jews and non-Jews visited Germany and concerned themselves with the Jewish problem. Most of them consulted Wilfrid Israel. His opinion and his counsel had a profound effect on these people, as they attached particular weight to them.

My work entailed my visiting Germany every year during that time till the war broke out. On each occasion we had long talks as to possibilities and methods of help. During the first years he would not hear of leaving Germany, as the task was a great one and he might perhaps achieve it. But from 1937 onwards, and in 1938, I tried to persuade him to leave Germany because his work was nearing its end ; but only in the beginning of 1939, after the November pogrom in Germany, after the issue of the official order of confiscation and dissolution of all Jewish property, did he at last leave Germany.

Wilfrid went to England, the country of his birth, but he continued his work for German Jewry. From England, he still tried to help in Germany, but he devoted himself specially

to the work of the youth Aliyah. New and important spheres of labour were opened up to him in general Jewish work and in Palestine work, in connection, among other things, with his joining the Board of the ICA.

We pinned great hopes on the many different labours which he had here again entered upon, in particular as regards the intervention of his personality in favour of Erez Israel.

Then his fate overtook him. The Jewish agency applied to him, and no better man could be found, to organise the Aliyah of the Refugees in Spain and Portugal. And with his old devotion to his work, prompted by his own feeling of deep concern and a sense of fulfilment of duty, Wilfrid Israel entered upon the labours from which he did not return.

There is a Greek statue, a monument over a grave, on which a handsome Greek youth may be seen extinguishing a torch. Thus the Greek artist represented death. And in my memory the picture of Wilfrid Israel merges with that of the handsome Greek youth.

*ELKAN N. ADLER*:

## CHALUZIM LOOKED UP TO HIM

I KNEW my great-nephew Wilfrid Israel all his life. He was the elder son of my niece, Mrs. Amy Israel, and when he was Barmitzvah my present to him was the works of Walter Scott.

In December, 1924, he and another nephew Martin Heilbut accompanied me on a notable journey via Trieste, Alexandria and Cairo to Luxor, where I acquired the "Adler Papyri," and one of them helped me with the cash to pay for them. I remember that, when in Cairo, they left me severely alone and went their own ways in that city.

In December, 1934, he and Martin Heilbut accompanied me to Jerusalem and Amman. On the journey there from Gibraltar he was always associating with the young Chaluzim, who were refugees for Jerusalem and they looked up to him as a kindred spirit.

I should say that Wilfrid Israel from boyhood always was looking to life as a great secret to be revealed and was imaginative and very sociable, but without any sign of conceit. Even in Berlin he preferred to have his own digs in the Bendlerstrasse though his parents had a sumptuous house in the adjoining street. At that time he was a collector of early Assyrian antiques and indeed possessed a notable collection.



*HAROLD BEELEY*:

## WAR WORK, 1941-43

*"He placed at the disposal of the British Government his deep and extensive knowledge of Germany and German affairs."—"The Times," June 4th, 1943.* (EDITORIAL NOTE)

IN November, 1941, Wilfrid Israel went to Oxford to enquire whether his knowledge and experience could be made use of by what was then the Foreign Research and Press Service.

We could not have seen at the time how much of his character was expressed in this gesture. He had been ill, was still tired and unwell and was under no compulsion, but he felt a duty to contribute what he could to the common effort; at the same time he wanted, or rather needed, work which would not be wholly directed to the immediate purposes of war but would enable him also to think forward to the restoration of Europe; and he hoped, not I believe in vain, that among colleagues who had been drawn principally from academic life he would find understanding of his own mind's patient and imaginative ways.

At that first meeting with him we were as much impressed by the evident distinction of his personality as we were attracted by the fastidious diffidence with which he offered his services.

We recommended his appointment as a consultant to the German and Jewish sections of F.R.P.S.; he was to spend two days a week in Oxford, besides giving much of his time in London to assembling material and considering the questions we put before him. It was an arrangement which, as worked out in practice, might come to mean much or little. We had not to wait long before we saw that Wilfrid's collaboration was becoming a significant influence in the work of both sections.

Even what may be called his fortuitous qualifications were highly unusual. Here was a British subject who had spent almost the whole of his life in Germany and had for many years occupied a privileged position within the economic and social organism of Berlin; a Jew, furthermore, whose British nationality had enabled him to watch, withstand and (whenever he could) alleviate the monstrous persecution of German Jewry from 1933 until July, 1939.

There cannot have been many Britishers who had comparable facilities for studying the origins and growth of Nazi Germany. More remarkable, however, than his knowledge was his detachment. He had no axe to grind, either for any German party or for any Jewish movement. He was singularly free from the distortions of émigré political thought. He observed facts dispassionately, built tentative conclusions upon them, tested these in discussion, never allowed his thought to reach a full stop.

This faculty of detachment was linked with an ironic humour which must be emphasised in any recollection of Wilfrid's personality. Christopher Isherwood, in the brilliant portrait of Wilfrid he has drawn in *Goodbye to Berlin*, may be thought indeed to have over-emphasised it. But it was profoundly important. It protected him against his own extreme sensitivity, it avenged the frustrated artist in him, and it suffused his most melancholy mood with gaiety and wit. I suspect that nobody was spared its scrutiny—certainly not himself. He served many causes, and was serious in all his undertakings, but from all of them he remained sufficiently aloof to find himself amusing.

Wilfrid's visits to Oxford came to be important events for me. The greater part of his time was spent on German matters, but every week he would come to my room for a long talk on current Jewish affairs or on his latest memorandum. To these discussions I owed much information, many shrewd and fruitful suggestions, and the opportunity to submit my own opinions to a wise and reflective critic.

There were other and less purposeful talks, over meals or in the College garden, where he could sometimes be persuaded to speak of his life in Germany, his travels or his youth. Through the modest and ironic anecdotes we discerned the singular purity of his motives and his unshakeable integrity.

Imperceptibly we became greedier for the companionship of this charming, humorous, sympathetic, unaffectedly civilised European. And when he was killed our first thought and our lasting grief were less for the irreplaceable colleague than for the dear friend whom we should never see again.



*HEINZ WISLA*:

## LET ME THANK YOU, WILFRID ISRAEL

*May 17th*, 1944.

Dear, late friend,

I am writing these lines to you, Wilfrid Israel, although you do not live any longer in this world.

To-day, one year has passed since I said good-bye to you in Lisbon. Your departure in the same plane that should have brought Leslie Howard to London was some hours later.

And in the late evening of the following day, the newsboys cried it out in the streets of Lisbon: " Plane Lisbon—London with movie star Leslie Howard on board shot down over the Gulf of Biscay."

Your name was not mentioned, but we learned soon that you, Wilfrid Israel, had been torn from all your friends who loved you. . . .

I had been one of your youngest friends and one of the last you made. And you made many friends in your life!

I remember well how I learned to know and like you. Never has a person influenced me so much in such a short time, only by being there and being simply himself.

One day in Spring, 1943, news spread in refugee circles in Barcelona, Madrid, Lisbon and other places in neutral Spain and Portugal, where Jews had found shelter from immediate Nazi terror, that a man had arrived from London, sent by the Jewish Agency, who had to examine the possibilities for an aliyah of some hundreds of us, and for many of us his name was not new. I for one knew that it was a certain Wilfrid Israel who succeeded in bringing many people out of Germany during the last years before the outbreak of war, and this only through his own initiative and broad-minded helpfulness.

I went to see you, therefore. In the hall of your hotel in Lisbon I waited for you and then, between two conferences, we talked together. From the first moment, I felt the strong and winning personality, the greatness of a natural, open character, and an idealism which radiated from your youthful and fresh appearance.

We spoke together about the project of the aliyah. You asked me about the refugee's opinion with regard to Palestine, and I told you what I knew: that most of us had not thought of going to Palestine until now, simply because there were no means of transport; we had finally reached the Atlantic Coast and were looking only towards a help from England or America. I left you afterwards, strongly impressed by your clear and refreshing words. I thought them over and over again.

And you began with your work. By night and day you were busy, seeing important personalities, government authorities, Committee directors, addressing meetings, talking to young and old people who did not know whether or not to go to Palestine now.

You fought a hard struggle against the apathy and indifference that reigned in the minds of those persecuted individuals who thought they had reached a peaceful haven in this neutral country. How you succeeded in awakening them from their lethargy, in making them understand, believe and remember their home country, I don't know. But you succeeded!

Every time you visited us in our little fishing village, where some 150 " illegals " were living in " résidence forcée " near the Atlantic Coast, you walked with me and other boys along the beach. We talked about life, about our world in the war, we asked you sceptic questions about Palestine, where we had decided to go. And you gave us your answers, your advice, your help. . . .

I remember how you spoke to a friend of mine, who had lost his parents through the Nazi terror and had afterwards lived a vagabond life, wandering and escaping from one country in Europe to another. He was very young but his character had already suffered harm: he had lost the ground under his feet and looked towards the world as a nihilist and fatalist. His eyes, however, longed for peace, for a home. This boy came to you for help, and you, Wilfrid, went with him down to the cliffs where the huge waves of the Atlantic broke into white foam.

Arm in arm, you both returned after a long conversation. And from that day on, this boy knew in which way to find a home, peace, and a life full of action. To-day he is working hard in one of the wonderful settlements in the Emek-Valley —and he is happy.



After you had spent a day in our little seaside town, you raced to the next place where Jewish refugees were living. Everywhere you impressed the young as well as the older ones, talking individually to everybody, and when you left them they enthusiastically waved after your departing car.

They wrote you heaps of letters—thanking, asking questions. Back in Lisbon, you answered every letter during the late hours of the night.

Your inspiration and active efforts were not in vain. We formed groups to discuss Zionist questions, to learn Iwrith, and some of us borrowed tools from Portuguese farmers and dug around hachscharah-like in a garden. . . .

Then you went to Spain to do the same work there.

Towards the end of April, 1943, all was ready. Again you returned to Lisbon, not to have a rest, but to settle now the question of transport for our aliyah. We were expected to leave on a Portuguese steamer, sailing around South Africa to Mozambique, where other means of transport should be used to bring us via the Red Sea and Egypt to Palestine.

The time of your departure came, you had to go back to London in order to report about your activities for the cause.

With my friend, I went again to Lisbon to say farewell to you. To thank you for having opened our eyes. We sat together in your room, talking about our future in Palestine. In this hour, we felt again the deep and strong friendship you could give to others. We promised you to become worthy men of our country, to try and understand our people and to love them, and to be always proud of being Jews, of our Erez Israel.

Your eyes shone warmly and with a quiet firmness upon us. Oh, why could not all people on this earth be as good, as natural, as wise as you are, Wilfrid Israel?

A telephone call interrupted our conversation: " British Overseas Airways " informed you that you had to take a seat in an aeroplane which would start at dawn next morning. . . .

You accompanied us to the street and you said: " What a pity that I have to leave already to-night; I ought to do such a lot more work here, still. . . . Well, boys, I'm awfully sorry that we cannot go on chatting any longer. I've got to pack my things and write some letters. To-morrow I'll be in London and we'll hear from each other, won't we? Boys,

I wish you all the best in the world, good luck and an earnest and happy life in our Erez Israel. Hope to see you over there next year. Well—Shalom, and go with God ! "

We shook hands and parted. My friend and I were deeply moved.

Twenty-four hours later, the news of your terrible death struck us like a bolt from the blue. For me it was like having lost a brother. I found my friend down at the cliffs, on the beach, crying helplessly like a child. All people who knew you shared the deep, immense sorrow that was in our hearts.

Wilfrid Israel, you have been lost in action, that is what they would say nowadays. But we, your wards to whom you gave your help, we can and we will never forget you. Your friendship, your human feeling, your personality was too strong for losing you from our memory. No, Wilfrid Israel, we shall always hold what you gave us, your friends.

Half a year after the disaster that cost your life and Leslie Howard's, your interrupted work was to be crowned with success.

On January 22nd, 1944, we climbed on board the Portuguese boat *Nysson*. When the steamer left the Lisbon port, we sang the " Hatikwah," and I remembered you, Wilfrid.

With 750 Olim from Spain and Portugal on board, the *Nysson* entered the Mediterranean Sea. We saw Gibraltar, Malta, Sicily, Crete, and the shores of Africa passing ; the voyage went on without any incident.

And one morning we arrived at the Coast of Erez Israel. I saw the sun rising from behind Mount Carmel, and besides the great Thought " Home " that reigned in my mind, I remembered YOU, Wilfrid.

My dear, late friend ! I want to tell you that I am happy to be here. I have found a home, peace, friends, my people. I've got a job, and I really like the new life here, even if it is a bit difficult at the beginning.

Wilfrid Israel, let me thank you from all my heart for all you did. Let me thank you for all the others, to whom you gave moral assistance, your friendship, new hope.

We shall never, never forget you....

Shalom, Wilfrid Israel.

H. W.



*WERNER BEHR*:

## TWO DECADES

PARTICULAR importance attaches to the year 1921 in the story of N. Israel. That was the year in which Wilfrid, as the representative of the fourth generation, entered the Department Store established by his ancestors in 1815, and which had since remained in the possession of the family.

It was no easy task for him to direct into more modern ways a business, the conduct of which had been fixed by tradition. It required great tact, great patience, to win over a staff—no few of whose members could look back to a period of service of more than fifty years—to present-day economic views. The father, Berthold Israel, who possessed a clear judgment, soon gave his eldest son an entirely free hand in the management of the firm, fully approving of the re-orientation, within the limits of the existing framework.

In 1928 Wilfrid was partly relieved of the responsibility by the entry into the business of his brother, Dr. Herbert Israel. The father now standing more or less aloof, gave the sons his advice, and rarely was so harmonious a co-operation as in this case seen between father and sons, in a business of such magnitude. Moreover, each of the brothers accepted unquestioningly the decisions of the other. So much were they in sympathy with each other that in many cases words were not necessary.

It was embodied in the tradition of the house of N. Israel that the management should take a personal interest in the private circumstances of the employees. As early as 1895 a pension fund had been established, to which in later years a sick fund for the employees was added. Wilfrid devoted a great deal of time to the improvement of these institutions.

He was, however, particularly attached to the rising generation. Young people who desired to enter the firm as learners were, independently of the necessary tests, invited by Wilfrid to an interview with him personally, and it was no rare event for him at these interviews to discover special gifts of the applicant, which were fostered in the latter's own interests, in their training, even if they were of no direct value to the firm.

It was due to the initiative of Wilfrid that a special commercial training school was inaugurated. It was the only one in Germany officially recognised by the authorities. Many of the young people who have to-day, dispersed throughout the world, found a new home and new occupation, are indebted for this to the comprehensive and far-sighted training imparted to them in this school, which gave them, over and above the pure routine training, a genuine commercial basis.

Among the two thousand people employed in the firm there was not one whom Wilfrid did not know personally, and each one was aware that the way lay open to him directly both for business suggestions and for personal requests. Wilfrid was peculiarly gifted in reading the minds of his employees, and was able to transform those whose sphere of work was very limited into valuable and interested collaborators.

At the exhibitions which took place regularly Wilfrid not only gave his advice to the department organising the display but also, by his practical collaboration, imparted an artistic touch of their own to these exhibitions.

Those who were privileged to take part in the periodical discussions of the chiefs of departments, received impressions of a significance exceeding that of their everyday work. Here they had an opportunity to observe how Wilfrid dealt with problems, not from a limited point of view, but always in such manner as to take into consideration the further consequences and possibilities.

In 1933, Wilfrid realised at once that no further possibilities were open to Jews in Germany. It would have been an easy matter to secure personal advantages for the family by a speedy liquidation of the firm. This, however, would not have been in the interests of the Jews, and in particular of the Jewish business world. Therefore, any such idea was renounced. The continuance of the firm of N. Israel thus enabled many others to abandon in comparative quiet the positions which had become untenable for them.

For the Jewish employees of the firm an emigration department was organised, which operated methodically and successfully, thanks to Wilfrid's extensive international



relations. In 1939 the firm of N. Israel closed its doors, after having existed for nearly 125 years.

It was astonishing what an extensive variety of labours Wilfrid could accomplish in the course of the day. He possessed indeed a special faculty for utilising his time to the utmost. Whether it was a question of a meeting of the "Hilfsverein" or the "Reichsvertretung," whether it was a display or exhibition or an interesting art auction, an applicant or a youth congress, he always found time, and ways and means, to attend, devoting himself to the particular matter as intensively as if he was concerned with no other problem.

After his journey round the world in 1923 Wilfrid enjoyed no further real holiday. He was content to go for walks in the neighbourhood of his father's country estate, and now and again to make a trip for a couple of days to the mountains, which he loved so much and which meant so much to him.

Above all else he loved his home. In the topmost floor he had created for himself this home, radiating infinite peace and rest. Books, flowers, and collections surrounded him. From his mother he had inherited the happy gift of bringing out the beauty of a flower by means of arrangement and background. When he worked at his desk, covered with photographs of family and friends, it did him good to let his glance rest on these pictures, among them one of his mother and of the sister he had loved so much. and who had died so young, an old picture of his great-grandfather, Dr. Adler, a Chief Rabbi of England, and a photograph dedicated to him personally by Frithj of Nansen. Nansen had recognised a capable collaborator in young Wilfrid and had entrusted him with important tasks.

The excess of responsible work during later years seldom allowed him an opportunity of finding time for his own artistic creative work, sculpture and sketching. He had hoped to find rest and leisure for this in Palestine one day, when he at last achieved the wish of his heart, to make Erez Israel his home.

Wilfrid was very serious in this intention, as the provisions of his will testify. He had hoped that his last place of rest would be in Palestine.

All that remains now is that another of his wishes should attain to fulfilment, namely, that a home should be established for the collection of his sculptures in Palestine, near Hasorea.

It was not an outcome of the mood of the moment that Wilfrid in his will included a bequest to promote regular interchange of teachers between East and West. It was the guiding aim of his life to contribute to drawing people together, and he still, transcending death, seeks achievement of this idea.

*MAX WARBURG* :

**HE NEVER QUIT**

WILFRID ISRAEL has passed away ; his friends, who expected yet so much of him, can hardly believe it.

Wilfrid Israel was happiest when he was able to help anonymously. He was, like his father, Berthold Israel, a member of the Board of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden. Untiringly active and anxious to aid those who were forced to leave Germany, he felt personally the hard fate of everybody who emigrated.

His strong sense of duty to assist those who needed him as long as this was possible detained him so long in Germany till the fate of those for whom he cared became his own fate.

His employees were as close to him as were his family. His unwavering companion was his conscience, which never gave him a rest. He combined in him gentleness and courageous action for his wards. It was always taken for granted that he was ready for any task no matter how ungrateful ; his answer was always : Here I am. He never quit when the task of the moment was to help.

Noble in appearance, noble in mind, ready to help and to be compassionate, always eager to remain in the background, thus his picture remains with us.

He went too early, but he worked long enough to remain unforgettable.



*RABBI DIESENDRUCK* :

תְּהִי נַפְשׁוֹ צְרוּרָה בִּצְרוֹר הַחַיִּים

*On the initiative of the Polish Jewish Association in Lisbon a memorial service for Wilfrid Israel was held on the 1st July, 1943, in the synagogue Ohel Jacob, which was attended by almost all the Polish Jews living in Lisbon.*

*In this synagogue, filled to overflowing, the Mincha Service was first held. Then Rabbi Diesendruck pronounced the El Mole Rachamim* אֵל מָלֵא רַחֲמִים *and the Kaddish, which those present heard standing, moved to tears. Then the Rabbi delivered the Haskara. After a brief biographical sketch he proceeded, deeply moved* :

IN this tragic accident likewise the truth which was so beautifully expressed by a Jewish thinker has been exemplified : " Until you no longer have it, you know not what you had." Many among you who hardly knew Wilfrid Israel may perhaps think it exaggerated, but we who knew him well, who had spent hours, evenings, a never-to-be-forgotten Seder evening with him, realise in deep grief, that a man among men, a noble character, a great son of our nation is lost to us.

חֲבַל אַל דְּאִבְּדִין וְלָא מִשְׁתַּכְּחִין

(Alas for those who are lost and cannot be forgotten.)

In our Rabbinical literature we read : " Sometimes one may succeed in gaining for oneself Olam haba in a single hour, while others must labour all their lives and fulfil all Jewish laws in order to share in the next, the better world."

One need not always spend weeks, months, years with people in order to recognise their value. Very often a short period of contact suffices to bring home their worth. From the very first day of our acquaintance, after the first detailed discussion as to the means and the objects of his work, the purpose of his mission which brought him to Lisbon, we were convinced that we had before us a Jewish figure of outstanding personality. And we ask ourselves :

זוּ תּוֹרָה וְזוּ שְׂכָרָהּ

(Is this the treasure, is this the reward ?)

Our sages, however, have taught us:

שלוחי מצוה אינן נזקין

(Nothing shall befall him who is entrusted with a mission of goodness.) Or was the Greek philosopher perhaps right when, at the bier of his friend who had died young, he cried out in deep emotion: Whom the Gods love they take from us early!

A Din in our book of laws says: "If one has departed from the community, those left behind must be grieved." The Law does not specify who and what the "one" must have been in order that those left behind shall mourn for him.

How grieved must we then be knowing who and what the deceased was, how deeply do we now feel the great loss, mindful as we are of the catastrophic position of world Jewry, of the time in which we live, and finally of the state of mind to which we have been reduced, and in which we have been struck this fearful blow by our cruel enemy.

Even in the times of Rothschild, Baron Hirsch, Montefiore, Cremieux, Herzl, Sokolow, etc., that is to say, in times when we had personalities who sacrificed their lives in order to render assistance, we should have felt the loss of such a man as Wilfrid Israel as a severe blow. The more so, then, in a time which is so poor in men, "tekufa dalat haishim," at a time when the greatest enemy of the Jews that the world has ever seen has declared and is carrying into effect a war of extermination which is without its equal in the annals of the long martyrdom of our people, in an age of destructive and inhuman materialism, in which idealists are mocked and scorned.

Then fate vouchsafes to us a young man, a real light in the dark night, a guide on the thorny path, who, animated with intense zeal of Zionism, shrinks from no hardships, obstacles or difficulties, and whose sole object is to help, to rescue and to console.

He proceeds to join the Jewish children, spends with them an Oneg Schabbat, telling them enthusiastically about the Youth Aliyah in Eretz, how splendidly those others of the same age are living in the land of Israel, and how wonderful it would be if the whole of Jewish Youth which has not yet perished in the Ghettos and occupied countries could be transplanted to Palestine.



He visited the prisons, Ericeira, Caldas, Spain, bringing joy, hope and confidence, to the downcast, who have endured more than words can tell.

The way in which he approached the people, listened to their stories, the account of their sufferings, the warmth of his sympathy with what the refugees had to endure in their wanderings, was so touching and convincing that the unfortunates saw in him their saviour, they felt that this was the man who would help them to become once again industrious members of society, useful to humanity and Jewry.

This warmth could only have flowed from a heart which had grasped the tragedy of Jewry in all its depth and magnitude and placed the whole of his thoughts and feelings at the service of the sacred cause. And this heart we found in Wilfrid Israel. His life and work justify the profound utterance of our teachers that "Great men after their death need no grave stones or monuments, the works which they created during their life and left to us are their noblest monument."

Wilfrid Israel did, it is true, leave behind a work unfortunately uncompleted, but what he began is great enough to ensure that his memory will live, unforgettable, in the minds of all who knew him and in particular among Zionists.

It is now our duty to continue the work he began, in his honour and for the glory of the Jewish cause.

תהי נפשו צרורה בצרור החיים (ת"נ"צ"ב"ה)

(Let his soul be bound up in the bond of eternal life.)

## MY VERY DARLING MOTHER

3 *Riverside Drive,*
*London,* N.W.11.

*December* 5, 1942.

My very darling Mother,

I must just trust to fate hoping that after all, these my most loving wishes may reach you in time to welcome you affectionately on the threshold of your new year!

I can hardly conceive that another page is being turned—in all our lives, you as usual being the most festive symbol. This year again I feel almost as if I would be celebrating

something especially precious and significant! It is simply the realisation that we have all been guided in a very great measure by a true power of wisdom—certainly a higher power—so that you above all could reap these years of relative peace and harmony.

It is truly such a joyous feeling of real compensation looking back on the trying times of the past to realise that you could cast anchor in a climate, in surroundings which once again make life seem to you sometimes possibly even a blessed thing, something to treasure!

The blessings seemed to be drifting away—but you, your approach to life regained something akin to an earthly Paradise. That with God's blessing—is *your* great and beautiful achievement at this stage of your life. To achieve, to know what contentment of mind and spirit is, may be somewhat like catching glimpses of the promised land! I am full of gratitude that this is so.

How it all burdened me in the past! I questioned myself as to what I should have done differently. If I should have acted more rapidly. I wondered if perhaps I had let some of my own interests and spheres of responsibility dominate, and if I had not thus neglected my family. Sometimes I thought I would not have the strength to carry through my plans. I feared I might collapse prematurely. Then again I feared for many a month that I would have to face being carried away to a dismal fate which I would not survive without having fulfilled my duty to you all—and now with great gratitude and relief I know it was not in vain, that long rather ghastly fight and conflict.

You have given me ample proof of this, darling Mother, and every letter you write in this splendid spirit of yours makes me happy. I know that I owe much to Herbert's wise counsel and initiative during those years of co-operation under so much stress; it was indeed a great thing!

Now you will realise how much your birthday means to me, what I would wish to convey to you and how much happiness the day conveys to me this year again! So I would indeed wish to embrace you with very great affection, Mother darling, may God bless you in this New Year!

Ever,

Wil.

Jonathan Fryer: Doubleday (G.C., Nov. 1978)



like the swinging joint portrayed in Bob Fosse's film *Cabaret*). Her string of admirers was endless and multinational. With Christopher she established a sisterly relationship in which there was no hint of sex. She knew about his boys, whom he sometimes brought to the flat (with his landlady's implicit connivance), and listened to the ups and downs of his relationship with Otto. On at least one occasion, Jean and Christopher shared a bed without any embarrassment. However, not infrequently they had rows with each other. They were both strong but sensitive personalities, only too aware of each other's weaknesses. Jean would sometimes aim mercilessly at his Achilles' heel: his writing. *The Memorial* was still in the process of construction, and she was quite cruel in her criticism of it, though probably not deliberately so, as she was a kind, warm person. Christopher was furious once when she informed him offhandedly that perhaps some day he would write something "really great, like Noël Coward." She has reappeared on many occasions during Christopher's life, both as herself and as her fictional *alter ego*, Sally Bowles, whose tale and spin-offs have helped to keep Isherwood financially secure for much of his life.

Uncle Henry's allowance was not enough to keep Christopher in comfort in Berlin, especially after Britain went off the gold standard and the pound fell against the mark. Stephen Spender has romanticised Christopher's poverty then, with stories of dreadful meals of horseflesh and lung soup, though in fact Christopher always had enough to afford toffees, endless cups of coffee or beers in cafés, frequent evenings out on the town ("last night was positively the *last* time I'm setting foot in *there* . . ."), and for boys who demanded cash gifts or presents in kind. Both Stephen Spender and Edward Upward advanced money to Christopher at this period, but neither seems to have protested as to how it was spent. However, the main supplement to Christopher's income came from his teaching English to private pupils. From them he learnt a good deal about the state of Germany, and he was able to experiment with a few fancy theories of his own about learning a language, some of which his pupils regarded with smiling indulgence.

Among his new acquaintances was Gisa Soloweitschik, a

ISRAEL WILFRID



wealthy young Jewish girl who had been a friend of Stephen's a long time before on a skiing trip in Switzerland. Of Lithuanian origin, she studied the history of art, and had cultured, generous parents who gave Stephen and Christopher a standing invitation to lunch on Sundays at their home in Wilmersdorf. They called Christopher "Shakespeare" and Stephen "Byron." Gisa and Christopher had many arguments, Christopher still being in a stubbornly anti-intellectual mood. With her, as with other people of whom he did not completely approve, he could be cold and sometimes scathingly sarcastic. Stephen accepted Christopher's often apparently arbitrary but deeply felt attitudes towards people and ideas, and found his rebel's stand a useful bolster for his own confidence. Christopher talked to Gisa about Otto, without ever explicitly mentioning their sexual relationship. Sometimes his tribulations would bring tears of compassion to her eyes. She, in turn, spoke at length about the gathering storm-clouds for Germany's Jews. Happily, she left the country in the autumn of 1931, long before the holocaust, and married a Frenchman.

Another Jewish friend of Christopher's was Wilfrid Israel, who worked for his family's large department store. Five years Christopher's senior, Wilfrid was a British subject, born of an English mother and a German father. An elegant, distinguished young man, looking younger than his thirty years, he did not take the easy way to safety by seeking refuge in England, but stayed on in Germany right up until 1939. He escaped deportation to a concentration camp, but was killed in an aeroplane shot down by Nazi fighters on a flight from Lisbon to London. He was the basis for the character Bernard Landauer in *Goodbye to Berlin*, but it is not necessarily a faithful portrait. In view of Wilfrid's heroic activities in Germany on behalf of fellow Jews during Hitler's first years of power, Isherwood later found his depiction of Landauer's (and by implication Wilfrid's) character offensive, and felt guilty about it.

If Wilfrid Israel has gone down in history as one of the little heroes of this period, then Gerald Hamilton (Mr. Norris) will certainly be recorded as one of the great rogues. A man of unashamed villainy, he had an unbounded charm which has made him one of the most effective con men of this century. Christopher met Hamilton in the winter of 1930–31 when the latter

his current discontent was caused by the fact that Otto had announced that he had met a very nice girl, which would mean that his relationship with Christopher would have to stop, though of *course* they would be friends for life, and could even live together as a threesome. Christopher resigned himself to the inevitable, but in fact the relationship dragged on for several more weeks.

A possible new opportunity for Christopher seemed to offer itself when Francis Turville-Petre arrived back in Germany. When Christopher heard that he would be coming, he had wild dreams of journeying with Francis to the East, but his friend had already decided to live quietly in the countryside. Francis suggested that Christopher join him, and he accepted. Their destination was to be Mohrin (Moryń), now in Poland but then part of Germany, in a flat, bleak area near the sea. Francis engaged Erwin Hansen—a friend of Karl Geise's—as cook and housekeeper. Hansen, a big, muscular man with short-cropped blond hair, worked as an odd-job man at the Hirschfeld Institute, and had previously been an army gym instructor. A committed communist, he was also an active homosexual. When asked to find someone to help him with the heavier work, he produced a boy named Heinz, then in his mid-teens.

Heinz was a very un-Teutonic-looking boy, with tight curly hair, protruding lips, a broken nose and large brown eyes. In certain lights he could look almost African, and he was highly amused when Christopher dubbed him the "Nigger Boy." Francis did not take to Heinz at all, but Christopher was quickly won over by his simple charm, and started an affair with him. Heinz proved to be a conscientious worker around the house, and was very fond of outdoor tasks such as gardening. Francis and Erwin Hansen found themselves rather bored by the experiment in living in the provinces, and returned to Berlin for weekends.

Christopher himself was in Berlin when Edward Upward passed through in April, on his way home from the Soviet Union, which had surpassed his wildest expectations. It would be some time before he and other British communists and fellow-travellers would be disillusioned by Stalin.

In the summer Christopher returned to Sellin on Ruegen Island, this time with Heinz. Both Stephen Spender and his brother



Humphrey were there, and the group got on fairly well, although there was again dissension between Christopher and Stephen. Wilfrid Israel also came to Sellin, and outlined a plan of action for the Jews when Hitler came to power. Israel believed they should go out into the streets, as a protest, and refuse to go home, even if they were fired upon. He reasoned that only by such unified sacrificial action would the conscience of the world be aroused. Nobody need be reminded of what did happen.

Christopher was working on the first draft of his Berlin novel, as he explained in a letter to Edward Upward:

> I am well started with my novel, but there's many a weary fitt [*sic*] before it's ready even for your condemnation. E. M. Forster is said to like *The Memorial* and to be writing an article boosting it.
>
> I think I have finished utterly with [Otto]. He betrayed me with a tout from S. America who promises to take him to Paris. I have found a substitute with suspicious ease. He is with me here. I suppose I ought to be undergoing some very high-class pangs. The truth is I'm bored to tears with this whole homosex business. I want my tea.

At the beginning of August Christopher went to London, where he spent the first few days with Jean Ross. She had appeared in a small part in Max Reinhardt's sumptuous production of Offenbach's *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* the previous winter, but had realised that her future was not so bright in Germany. Soon she moved into Olive Mangeot's house in Chelsea, then married Claud Cockburn.

Christopher met John Lehmann for the first time on this visit. They did not immediately warm to each other, and Christopher was rather suspicious of Lehmann with his handsome looks, formality and quizzing eyes. Although they appreciated each other, it was some time before they became intimate friends. Through John, Christopher came to know his sisters, the novelist Rosamond, the actress Beatrix, and to a much lesser extent Helen. Beatrix Lehmann went to Berlin later that year, and became very close to Christopher, as a sort of honorary sister who did not try to impose her will upon him.

Much of Christopher and John's conversation, when not on the

Christopher Isherwood:
Christopher and his Kind. NY 1976.

dent and as representing the culture of the Jews. Christopher himself worshipped culture, but his was a very exclusive religion, to be shared only with fellow artists. No one, he said, should dare to praise a work of art unless he himself is a practicing artist. Christopher therefore condemned the vast majority of culture worshippers as being ignorant, presumptuous, and probably insincere—whether they were Jews or non-Jews was irrelevant.

Christopher outgrew this prejudice as he continued to publish books and began to acquire enthusiastic readers. It is not in human nature to condemn your own worshippers, even when they aren't fellow artists.

In *Goodbye to Berlin,* Natalia Landauer has a cousin, Bernhard Landauer. Bernhard helps to run the department store which is owned by Natalia's father. The original of Bernhard Landauer was Wilfrid Israel. Wilfrid Israel and Gisa Soloweitschik weren't related to each other. Their families had no business connections. Wilfrid did, however, help to run a department store founded by his own family. It was one of the biggest in Berlin.

Wilfrid was tall, pale, dark-eyed, soft-spoken, precise in his speech, a smiler who seldom laughed. He looked young for his age. When Christopher met him in 1931, he was thirty-two years old.

As Bernhard in the novel, his profile is described as "over-civilized, finely drawn, beaky":

> He smiled and his face was masked with exhaustion: the thought crossed my mind that he was perhaps suffering from a fatal disease.

Again and again, Bernhard is presented as being tired, apathetic. He is evidently quite able to meet the obligations of his important executive job, but he regards it with weary irony. He even confesses to "Isherwood" that the store itself seems unreal to him at times, perhaps



ISRAEL
WILFRID

part of an hallucination from which he is suffering. This may not be meant literally, but Bernhard certainly is expressing a sense of the meaninglessness of his business life and of himself as a businessman. And he goes much further. When "Isherwood" asks him if he thinks there will be a Nazi Putsch or a Communist revolution, he answers that the question seems to him "a little trivial." He produces a letter from a fanatical anti-Semite, threatening him with death, and remarks that he gets three or four such letters a week. "Isherwood" exclaims: "Surely you'll tell the police?" Bernhard smiles another of his tired smiles:

> My existence is not of such vital importance to myself or to others that the forces of the Law should be called upon to protect me . . .

a reply which suggests apathy rather than courage.

I am quite sure that these aspects of Bernhard's character weren't invented, that they were founded on Christopher's observation of Wilfrid in real life. But a very different Wilfrid appears in *World within World.* Stephen tells how, when the two of them were walking together on Ruegen Island, during a summer holiday in 1932, Wilfrid surprised him

> by outlining a plan of action for the Jews when Hitler seized Germany—an event which he seemed to anticipate as certain. The Jews, he said, should close their businesses and go out into the streets, remaining there, as a protest, and refusing to go home even if the Storm Troopers fired on them. It was only such a united action, within a hopeless situation, which would arouse the conscience of the world.

This was no mere theoretical talk. Less than a year later, when Hitler came to power, Wilfrid began to show himself capable of great courage and firmness of purpose.

Wilfrid's mother had been English and he himself had been born in England. He was a British subject and could therefore leave Germany and settle in England whenever he chose to do so. Instead, he chose to remain in Berlin for seven more years. As it became increasingly clear that no concerted action could be taken against the Nazis by the Jews or by any other group, Wilfrid concentrated on more limited objectives, including the defense of the department store itself, for as long as that might be possible.

The store, like all other Jewish stores, was boycotted from time to time. Wilfrid himself was threatened, arrested, cross-examined, and (I have heard) temporarily imprisoned. Nevertheless, though repeatedly ordered to do so, he refused to dismiss his Jewish employees. He even refused to placate the authorities by making the token gesture of flying the swastika flag over the store building. Meanwhile, he worked to arrange the emigration of as many Jews as possible to foreign countries. A Jew could often be released from a concentration camp on condition that he emigrated immediately. But someone else would have to find the money for this because his own property would have been confiscated already. At length, in 1939, the firm of Israel was taken over by non-Jews; it was the last of its kind to change hands. Wilfrid thus lost most of his power to help others. Just before the outbreak of war, his friends persuaded him to leave for England.

I can understand why Wilfrid chose to discuss his problems as a Jew with Stephen rather than with Christopher. Stephen's parentage was partly Jewish as well as Anglo-German; Wilfrid may well have felt more akin to him. But Stephen must have told Christopher about their conversation. And Christopher, before the time came to write about Wilfrid, must have heard at least something of his defiance of the Nazis.



Then why is this aspect of Wilfrid left out of the portrait of Bernhard? Even though the novel had to end in 1933 with "Isherwood" 's departure from Berlin, there could have been a final scene with Bernhard in which his future attitude to the Nazis is foreshown; in which, perhaps, "Isherwood" realizes that he has misunderstood and underestimated Bernhard from the beginning, and feels guilty. Instead, "Isherwood" 's final scene with Bernhard—it is set in the spring of 1932—ends on a note of escapism. Bernhard has been talking about China, saying that in Peking he felt at home for the first time in his life. "Isherwood" suggests that he go back there. The suggestion sounds slightly contemptuous; it seems to equate Peking with the culture worship which "Isherwood" despises. For Bernhard is a culture devotee like Natalia, though an infinitely more sophisticated one. Bernhard replies calmly yes, he will go to Peking, but on condition that "Isherwood" comes with him as his guest and that they start that very evening. "Isherwood" makes excuses. He takes Bernhard's offer as a joke, anyway. It is only much later, after Bernhard is dead, that "Isherwood" becomes convinced that the offer was serious, after all. "I recognize it as Bernhard's last, most daring, and most cynical experiment upon us both." In other words, Bernhard has played an inverted form of Russian roulette, in which five of the chances are death and only the sixth chance an escape from death into a faraway land —a land where he can believe in his own existence.

Christopher was accustomed to say that he never wrote about people he didn't like—because, when he disliked someone, he simply didn't find him interesting. This was a show-off remark, typical of Christopher in his arrogant mood. Christopher did find Wilfrid intensely interesting, despite the fact that there was a great deal of hostility between them. Nevertheless, his hostility may well have prevented him from seeing and describing Wilfrid as a hero.

He is sympathetic, charming. But his gestures, offering me a glass of wine or a cigarette, are clothed in arrogance, the arrogant humility of the East.

"Isherwood" stresses the "Oriental" aspect of Bernhard. In this case, the epithet seems to refer to the Chinese. But Christopher had a prejudice, at that period in his life, against another Oriental race, the Hindus. He found something repellent—that is to say, personally disturbing—in Hindu humility and passivity and the arrogance he felt that it concealed. As a matter of principle, he sided with the Hindus against the British raj and agreed that they had every right to treat their English conquerors with arrogance. Still, he identified instinctively with the English. And so he found deeply disturbing the picture of himself confronted by one of these humble-arrogant figures, a Hindu, or a Wilfrid—someone who "knew" about life and whose knowledge might be superior to his. "He is not going to tell me what he is really thinking or feeling, and he despises me because I do not know." This prejudice of Christopher's, I now realize, sprang from fear—fear of the unknown something which the Hindus knew, the something which he might one day have to accept and which might change his life. As a kind of mock-Hindu, Wilfrid aroused that prejudice.

Earlier in their relationship, there has been a brief, inconclusive showdown between "Isherwood" and Bernhard. "Isherwood" accuses him of showing hostility by adopting this mock-humble attitude. "Actually, you're the least humble person I ever met." Bernhard replies with "Oriental" obliqueness:

> I wonder if you are right . . . I think not altogether. But partly . . . Yes, there is some quality in you which attracts me and which I very much envy, and yet this very quality also arouses my antagonism.



Bernhard sums himself up by adding: "I'm afraid that I am a quite unnecessarily complicated piece of mechanism." Which may be taken to imply that he thinks "Isherwood" quite unnecessarily crude.

There is an enigmatic remark in a letter written by Christopher to Stephen Spender in November 1932. After telling Stephen that he has seen Wilfrid lately but only once, Christopher adds: "He is kind. But he condemns me in his heart." What did Christopher think Wilfrid condemned him for? I believe Christopher suspected that Wilfrid was a severely repressed homosexual and that, as such, he condemned Christopher for his aggressive frankness about his own sex life. If Christopher did indeed suspect this, it would have been characteristic of him to be extra frank with Wilfrid, in order to jolt him into frankness about himself.

In the novel, it seems to be implied that what Bernhard is hiding is a romantic attachment to "Isherwood." The shared trip to China which Bernhard proposes is made to sound like an elopement. Whether Wilfrid was or wasn't homosexual is neither here nor there. Of one thing I am certain, he wasn't in love with Christopher. I therefore find the hint contained in the novel offensive, vague as it is, and I am embarrassed to know that Wilfrid read it.

The story of Bernhard Landauer ends with the news of Bernhard's death. "Isherwood" overhears two men talking about it at a restaurant in Prague, in the spring of 1933, just after he himself has left Germany for good. One of them has read in a newspaper that Bernhard has died of heart failure and both take it for granted that he has really been killed by the Nazis.

The killing of Bernhard was merely a dramatic necessity. In a novel such as this one, which ends with the outbreak of political persecution, one death at least is a must. No other major character in *Goodbye to Berlin* has been killed, and Bernhard is the most appropriate victim,

being a prominent Jew. The timing of his death, so early in the persecution, is unconvincing, however—unless he was murdered by mistake. The Nazis would surely have waited long enough to prepare some false charges against him. The liquidation of such an important figure in the business world would have caused a lot of bad publicity abroad. Wilfrid himself survived for years, despite his defiance. The Nazis did kill him in the end—but that, one can almost say, was by accident.

Having settled in England, Wilfrid devoted himself to helping his fellow refugees. After the French defeat, many of them were temporarily interned. When Wilfrid visited the internment camps he used to say, "This is where I ought to be, too." But, as a British subject, he was free. He enlisted in the Civil Defence.

By 1943, there were many Jews who had escaped from Germany and Austria and found their way to Spain and Portugal. In March of that year, Wilfrid flew to Portugal to arrange for some of the younger refugees to emigrate to Palestine. Within two months, he had done this. On June 1, he boarded a plane to fly back to London. Among his fellow passengers was the famous actor Leslie Howard.

Over the Bay of Biscay, three hundred miles off Cape Finisterre, their plane met eight Nazi fighters. It is almost certain that the fighters came upon them by chance, while returning from an unsuccessful attempt to locate two of their own U-boats. Unarmed airliners flying between Lisbon and London were very seldom attacked, though they often carried important people. But, on this occasion, the Nazis had some reason to suspect that Churchill himself might be on board; they knew that he would be flying back from a conference in Algiers at about that time. There were no survivors.

Christopher first met Gerald Hamilton in the winter of 1930–31. At that period, Gerald's social position was



solidly respectable; he was the sales representative of the London *Times* for Germany and had his office in Berlin.

In *Mr. Norris and I,* one of Gerald's several autobiographical books, he describes how he obtained this job:

> This serves to show with what ease anybody can today obtain a responsible position, no matter what his past life might have been. I was able to provide the usual references; I did not have to tell a single lie, and I found myself suddenly launched into this most respectable and responsible post. The ease with which I obtained it is only another illustration of the vast scale of hypocrisy upon which the standards of our civilization really depend.

Good old, bad old Gerald! One can't help admiring his tactics. He asks *The Times* for a job. *The Times* gives him one and is promptly denounced for its hypocrisy. How dare it pretend to have standards of right and wrong if it hires people like Gerald, who outrage those standards? How dare it pretend ignorance of, for example, these two facts?

That, during the First World War, Gerald had been imprisoned and later interned in England because of his "openly expressed pro-German and anti-British sentiments" and "enemy association." (This had inspired Horatio Bottomley to write an article entitled "Hang Hamilton!")

And that, during 1924 and 1925, Gerald had spent several months in various French and Italian prisons, charged with swindling a Milanese jeweler out of a pearl necklace.

But now Gerald betrays himself into admitting that he has a double standard. While condemning *The Times* for employing a notorious traitor and thief, he maintains that he was really neither the one nor the other. Gerald wasn't a traitor, because he wasn't British—well, technically, perhaps, but not in his heart, which was Irish

the social justice commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (1927–33), and as a member of the regional National Labor Relations Board (1934–35) and of other public bodies. Israel was president of the Synagogue Council of America (1940), and had been chosen but not yet installed as executive director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at the time of his death. He was contributing editor to *The World Tomorrow* (1929–33) and *The Reconstructionist* (1939–41). His books included *The Message of Israel Broadcasts* (1939). [ED.]

**ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF,** the northerly of the two kingdoms into which Solomon's kingdom was divided after the revolt led by Jeroboam against Rehoboam (c. 928 B.C.E.). It is also called the Northern Kingdom, the Kingdom of Samaria, and, in extra-biblical documents, the House of Omri, after the founder of one of its most important dynasties. The Kingdom of Israel was constituted by all the tribes, except Judah and Benjamin. Its capital was Shechem at first and then Samaria (c. 876 B.C.E.). It had two main sanctuaries, one at Shechem, the other at Dan. Although much more important than Judah, Israel did not enjoy the same stability. During the 206 years of its existence, it had ten dynasties, the most important of which were those of Jeroboam, Omri, and Jehu. Israel was almost constantly in a state of war with Damascus. In 722 the Assyrians took Samaria, deported its inhabitants, and put an end to the Kingdom of Israel. The Northern Kingdom is constantly criticized in the Book of Kings because of the sins of Jeroboam and the idolatry of Ahab. The prophets Elijah, Elisha, Hosea, and Amos exercised their ministries in the Kingdom of Israel.

For fuller details see *History: Monarchy. [ED.]

**In the Aggadah.** The rabbis, despite their belief in the eternal integrity of the Davidic monarchy and their prayers for its restoration, were not markedly hostile to the ancient Kingdom of Israel that was formed by the secession of ten tribes from Davidic rule after the death of Solomon. Any Jew, regardless of his tribe of origin, was regarded as eligible for the kingship (*Midrash Tanna'im*, p. 104; Hor. 13a). Israelite kings are evaluated by the *aggadah* as individuals, their political role in the maintenance of a dual monarchy being virtually ignored: the only negative point made with some consistency is that the Israelite monarchy was a temporary phenomenon and, for example, did not anoint its kings as the Davidides did (Hor. 11b). In all this, the rabbis faithfully reflect the attitude of I Kings 11:29–39, which tells of Ahijah's prophetic promise to Jeroboam that the latter would rule over Israel as David had ruled over Judah, "but not for all days." A significant exception to this rabbinic posture may be the view of R. Akiva that the ten tribes have no share in the world to come (Tosef., Sanh. 13:12; cf. Sanh. 10:3), which may derive from a harsh attitude toward the secessionists; other interpretations of this teaching are, however, quite possible.

In their discussion of the founding of the Israelite monarchy and the concomitant shriveling of Davidic hegemony, the rabbis focus on the vices and merits of David, Solomon, and Jeroboam, rather than on the broader issues developed in the Bible. Rav declares that David's improper behavior toward Mephibosheth and his readiness to believe *lashon ha-ra* were to blame for the secession (Shab. 56a). *Seder Olam Rabbah* (ch. 15) states that a secession of 36 years was ordained to punish Solomon for his 36-year-long marriage to the daughter of Pharaoh, but that the dual monarchy was extended due to the unworthiness of Asa, king of Judah. Jeroboam is described as a disciple of the prophet Ahijah and a great scholar who merited kingship by virtue of the rebukes he delivered to Solomon over the various excesses connected with the latter's Egyptian marriage. Indeed, so great was Jeroboam's potential that God offered him special rank in paradise if he would abandon his idolatry. Subsequent to his enthronement, however, Jeroboam built two golden calves and directed the people to worship them (I Kings 12:28), becoming for the rabbis (Avot 5:18) the archetypal sinner who leads others into sin; Jeroboam is one of [illegible] the world to come (Sanh. 10:2).

Other kings of the Israelite monarchy are similarly evaluated with regard to their individual achievements: Omri is singled out by R. Johanan for having enriched the state through the addition of the city of Samaria, which served thereafter as capital (Sanh. 102b). His son, Ahab, is denied the life of the world to come; the rabbis describe both Ahab's wickedness and also Jezebel's responsibility in leading her weaker husband to sin; some claim he eventually repented of his sins. The military successes of this evil king are credited to the virtue of his people, which refused to inform upon the prophet Elijah when he dwelt in their midst. Just as the rabbis attribute the rise of the Northern Kingdom to the spiritual flaws of the Davidic dynasty, so do they discuss its fall in terms of spiritual failings: when the Assyrians removed the golden calves during the reign of Hosea, that king encouraged his people to renew the pilgrimages to Jerusalem, but to no avail; the Assyrian victory brought about the extinction of the northern state (*Seder Olam Rabbah*, ch. 22).

Rabbinic teachings on the history of the Kingdom of Israel are doubtless compounded of historical insight founded on their own philosophy of history, and exhortation and analysis reflecting contemporary issues and realities.

See also *Jeroboam: in the *aggadah*. [G.J.B.]

**Bibliography:** IN THE AGGADAH: Ginsberg, Legends, 4 (1947), 179–91, 257–66; Alon, Meḥkarim, 1 (1957), 30.

**ISRAEL, WILFRID** (1899–1943), Jewish communal figure. He was a member of a German merchant family prominent in Berlin from the mid-18th century. The family engaged in commerce, and was active in Jewish affairs and in pioneering in employees' welfare. Their dry goods business, which became one of Berlin's largest department stores, was founded by NATHAN ISRAEL (1782–1852) in 1815 and was sold in accordance with German anti-Jewish regulations in 1939. Wilfrid Israel was active in the all-encompassing Jewish Zentralausschuss fuer Hilfe und Aufbau, established following Hitler's rise to power as well as in the *Hilsverein der Deutschen Juden. After his emigration to England in 1939 Israel became a board member of the *Jewish Colonization Association (ICA) and helped in 1941 create the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. He was deeply interested in Palestine, especially in the Ben Shemen Youth Village and kibbutz *Ha-Zore'a, established by German Jewish youth, and he made plans to emigrate there. In 1943 he volunteered for a mission to Spain and Portugal to rescue European refugees under Jewish Agency auspices. He died when the plane in which he was returning to England was shot down by the Luftwaffe. His art collection was bequeathed to kibbutz Ha-Zore'a, where it is displayed in the Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art and Studies.

**Bibliography:** Reissner, in: YLBI, 3 (1958); idem, *Wilfred Israel, July 11th, 1899–June 1st, 1943* (1944). [ED.]

**ISRAEL, YOM TOV BEN ELIJAH (Sirizli;** d. 1890), rabbi and *posek;* born in Jerusalem. His father was the rabbi of the Cairo community, and when he died in 1866, R. Yom Tov Israel took his place; before that he had held a high official position, as related by Jacob *Saphir in his description of Egypt in 1858. In 1884 R. Yom Tov Israel returned to Jerusalem and served in the rabbinate until his death. He was the author of *Minhagei Miẓrayim* (Jerusalem, 1873), on Jewish religious customs in Egypt, in the introduction to which he lists all the rabbis who had served in Egypt from the days of *Maimonides up to his own time. Some of his novellae on *halakhah* were published in the collection *Torah mi-Ziyyon*. He led the Jerusalem rabbis who in 1888 permitted plowing and sowing in the *shemittah* year (the Sabbatical Year); his decision on this issue was published in *Devar ha-Shemittah* (Jerusalem, 1888).

Arbeit gewidmet und wolle es in Arbeit beschließen. Das aber könne sie nicht mehr in einem anderen Lande tun.
Im Herbst 1942 bat sie einen Gestapobeamten, von der Evakuierung eines ihrer alten Pfleglinge Abstand zu nehmen. Ihre Bitte wurde abgeschlagen und ihr selbst mit Verschickung gedroht. Daraufhin nahm sie, gemeinsam mit ihrer Schwester Rosa Grunwald und ihrer früheren Mitarbeiterin und Freundin Grete Hartstein, Gift und wählte den Freitod.
Clara Israel war ihren Mitarbeitern der nie versagende, immer verständnisvolle Berater, der für jede Schwierigkeit eine Lösung wußte und den Fürsorgern immer wieder Kraft, Sicherheit, Mut und neuen Aufschwung zur Arbeit gab. Sie selbst zeigte sich auch in schwierigen Situationen unerschrokken und gelassen.

## WILFRID B. ISRAEL

In dem Erzählungsband „Goodbye to Berlin" von Christopher Isherwood erscheint die Figur eines Bernhard Landauer, Sohn eines deutsch-jüdischen Vaters und einer englisch-jüdischen Mutter und Erbe und Mitarbeiter eines führenden Berliner Warenhauses. Er lebt allein in einer abgeschiedenen Junggesellenwohnung im Tiergartenviertel, die voll von ostasiatischen Figuren ist. Seine Erholung findet er in der Familienvilla am Wannsee. Einsamkeit und unerfüllte Sehnsucht nach Bindung geben seiner Persönlichkeit das Gepräge. Im Epilog der Kurzgeschichte schreibt der Autor, daß Bernhard Landauer, für den Wilfrid Israel Modell gestanden hat, im Jahre 1933 in einem Konzentrationslager ums Leben kam. Der Erzählungsband, der im Jahre 1938 veröffentlicht wurde, war Wilfrid Israel bekannt. Heute, da wir wissen, wie sich sein Schicksal erfüllt hat, ist es schwer, der Frage zu entgehen, ob der Schluß der Erzählung lediglich ein technischer Kunstgriff des Autors war oder ob hier eine jener unerklärlichen Intuitionen vorliegt, die den Segen oder Fluch des Dichters bilden können.
In der Reihe der Persönlichkeiten, die der deutschen Judenheit in ihren schwersten Jahren gedient haben, nimmt Wilfrid Israel eine besondere Stellung ein. Er war nicht einer bestimmten Organisation, ja nicht einmal einer bestimmten jüdischen „Weltanschauung" verhaftet. Distanz, die sich in seiner Haltung zum Mitmenschen zeigte, kennzeichnete auch seine Beziehung zum jüdischen Leben. Aber gerade diese Distanz gab ihm eine Weite des Blicks und einen Sinn für die Unterscheidung zwischen Wichtigem und Unwichtigem. Jüdische Arbeit war für ihn eine der Ausdrucksformen seiner humanen Grundeinstellung, die auch in den Jahren nach 1918 seine Flüchtlingsarbeit unter Fridjof Nansen und seine Förderung kriegsgegnerischer Bestrebungen bestimmt hatte. Unter diesem Aspekt besaß das Aufbauwerk in Palästina frühzeitig eine Anziehungskraft für ihn. Sie fand ihren Niederschlag in der führenden Arbeit für das Kinderdorf Ben Schemen und für die Liga für das arbeitende Palästina.



Zu einer der zentralen Figuren der deutschen Judenheit wurde er im Jahre 1933. Bereits ein Jahr zuvor hatte sich ein Kreis von führenden jüngeren Nichtzionisten und Zionisten gebildet, der die Möglichkeiten einer einheitlichen Zusammenfassung aller deutschen Juden im Falle eines Sieges der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung vorzubereiten suchte. Außer Wilfrid Israel gehörten zu diesem Kreis Ludwig Tietz, Friedrich Brodnitz, Arthur Lilienthal, Georg Lubinski und Friedrich Ollendorff. Auf die Vorarbeiten dieses Kreises geht zu einem erheblichen Teil die Schaffung des Zentralausschusses für Hilfe und Aufbau im April 1933 zurück. Die Aufgabe dieser Organisation bestand in der Planung von Maßnahmen, die durch die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung notwendig wurden, insbesondere der beruflichen Vorbereitung für die Auswanderung und in der Beschaffung und Verwaltung der hierzu erforderlichen Mittel. Gleichzeitig bildete der Zentralausschuß die personelle und organisatorische Grundlage für die einige Monate später gegründete Reichsvertretung. Im Laufe der späteren Jahre, insbesondere nach der Auswanderung von Max Warburg im Jahre 1937, widmete Wilfrid Israel sich vor allem dem Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland, der für die Organisation und Finanzierung der Auswanderung (mit Ausnahme der vom Palästina-Amt betreuten Auswanderung nach Palästina) zuständig war.
Die Arbeit jener Zeit brachte ihn auch mit vielen Mitgliedern der jüdischen Jugendbewegung in Verbindung. Ganz besonders bewährte er sich gegenüber denjenigen unter ihnen, die im November 1933 durch den plötzlichen Tod von Ludwig Tietz den menschlichen Rückhalt verloren, den sie an dieser starken Führerpersönlichkeit gefunden hatten. Ein Vergleich zwischen den beiden liegt nahe. Beide entstammten der Oberschicht der Berliner Judenheit, gehörten der gleichen Generation an und waren ohne eigene Familie. Aber hier endet schon die Parallele. Während Ludwig Tietz mit einer Leidenschaft, die mitunter an Aggressivität grenzen konnte, für und gegen Personen und Auffassungen Stellung nahm, war Zurückhaltung das Hauptmerkmal von Wilfrid Israel. Während Ludwig Tietz einen urwüchsigen Humor an den Tag legen konnte, der durch seine jüdische Herkunft und sein Berlinertum gleichermaßen geprägt war, haftete Wilfrid

Israel nichts Berlinisches an, obwohl seine Familie seit weit längerer Zeit in Berlin ansässig war. Ludwig Tietz konnte lachen, Wilfrid nur lächeln. Damals schien es manchen, daß der englische Kamin in seiner Wohnung in der Bendlerstraße das stärkere Gewicht seines englischen Muttererbes betonen sollte. Erst in London sollten wir lernen, daß er auch hier, bei aller Liebe zum Lande und dessen Sprache, nicht vorbehaltlos verwurzelt war.

Parallel zu seiner Tätigkeit im Interesse der deutsch-jüdischen Gesamtheit ging die Arbeit in seinem Familienunternehmen, dem von seinem Urgroßvater im Jahre 1815 gegründeten Berliner Kaufhaus N. Israel. 1921, als er 22 Jahre alt war, trat er in die Firma ein, und nach dem Tode seines Vaters, Berthold Israel, im Jahre 1935 war er gemeinsam mit seinem Bruder Herbert Inhaber des Unternehmens. Zu seinen persönlichen Verdiensten gehört es, daß die Wohlfahrt der Mitarbeiter mit modernen Mitteln der praktischen Sozialarbeit gefördert wurde; ein menschliches Verhältnis zu den Mitarbeitern, die zu ihm Vertrauen hatten, war sein besonderes Anliegen. Dies sollte sich vor allem von 1933 an bewähren. Auch unter Drohung der Verhaftung weigerten sich die Inhaber im Jahre 1933, ihre jüdischen Angestellten zu entlassen. Als im November 1938 die Massenverhaftungen einsetzten, richtete Wilfrid Israel ein besonderes Büro ein, das die zur Entlassung aus dem Konzentrationslager erforderlichen Auswanderungsmöglichkeiten zu schaffen suchte. Als das letzte führende Unternehmen ging die Firma im Jahre 1939 in nichtjüdischen Besitz über.

Israel selbst siedelte nach London über. Die Tatsache, daß er in dieser Stadt zur Welt gekommen war, hatte ihn zum „British subject by birth" gemacht. Urenkel des viktorianischen Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler, war er mit den führenden englisch-jüdischen Familien verwandtschaftlich und freundschaftlich verbunden. Er war dadurch der gegebene Verbindungsmann zwischen ihnen und den einströmenden jüdischen Flüchtlingen aus Deutschland. Sofort stellte er sich den bestehenden Hilfskomitees, die damals im Bloomsbury House in London stationiert waren, zur Verfügung. Seine Stellung als Liaison Officer bewährte sich besonders, als nach dem Fall Frankreichs die Flüchtlinge aus Deutschland und Österreich als „Enemy Aliens" eine Zeitlang interniert wurden. „Eigentlich gehöre ich ja auch hierher", pflegte er den „Häftlingen" bei seinen Besuchen in den Lagern zu sagen.

Nach der Internierungswelle schloß er sich dem kleinen Kreis von früher führenden Persönlichkeiten aus Deutschland an, die die Initiative zur Schaffung einer Selbstvertretung der deutschen und österreichischen Juden in England ergriffen. Als diese Pläne durch Gründung der „Association of Jewish Refugees" (AJR) im Jahre 1941 verwirklicht wurden, gehörte er, wenn auch nicht de jure, so doch de facto zu den Mitgliedern der Exekutive. Die Tatsache, daß sein Name mit der Organisation verbunden war, trug entscheidend zur Überwindung unvermeidlicher Schwierigkeiten während der ersten Jahre nach der Gründung bei. Mit der Arbeit für seine Schicksalsgenossen verband Israel eine aktive Beteiligung am Kriegseinsatz, zunächst als Mitglied des „Civil Defence" und später – im Rahmen einer von der Regierung eingesetzten Studiengruppe – als Sachkenner für jüdische und deutsche Fragen.



1943 erging an ihn der Ruf, sich der vom nationalsozialistischen Regime verfolgten Juden auf dem Kontinent im Rahmen der damals gegebenen Möglichkeiten anzunehmen. Es galt, jüdischen Flüchtlingen, die sich in die neutralen Länder Spanien und Portugal gerettet hatten, insbesondere den Jüngeren unter ihnen, die Weiterwanderung nach Palästina zu ermöglichen. Am 24. März 1943 flog Wilfrid Israel nach Lissabon. Es gelang ihm, die zahlreichen einwanderungs- und transporttechnischen Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden mit dem Ergebnis, daß im Jahre 1944 ein Schiffstransport von Jugendlichen nach Palästina abgehen konnte. Über die organisatorische Leistung hinaus gab Wilfrid den Jugendlichen aber auch durch seine menschliche Teilnahme an ihrem Schicksal Mut und Zuversicht.

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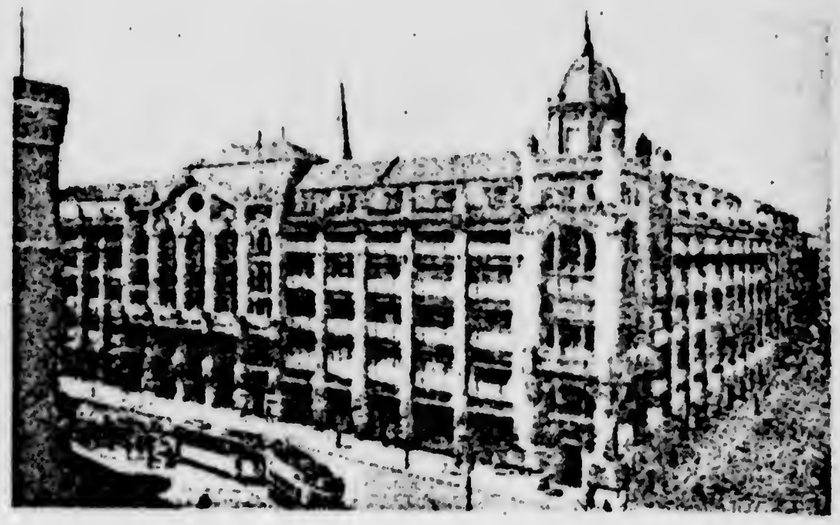
ISRAEL WILFRID

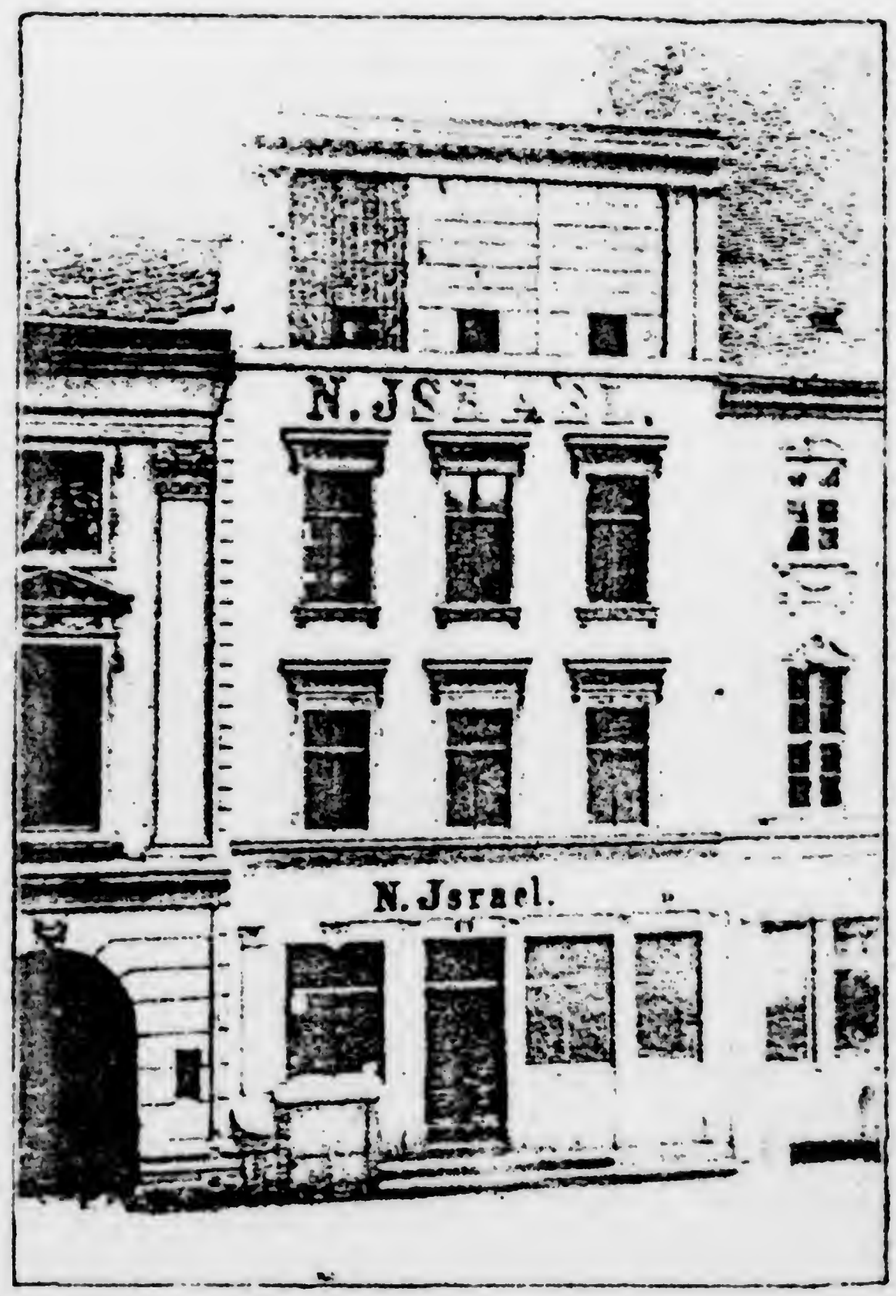
73.



72.

72. *N. Israel*
*Department Store, 1939.*

73. *Wilfrid Israel*
*(1899–1943).*




74. *Stammhaus N. Israel,*
*Berlin.*

*1834:*

*Documents*
*from the Hauptarc*
*Düsseldorf,*
*Zweigarchiv Schlo,*
*Kalkum*

*(Reg. Präs., Reg. E*
*Düsseldorf, BI, 35*
*vols. 1–5).*

ISRAEL
WILFRID

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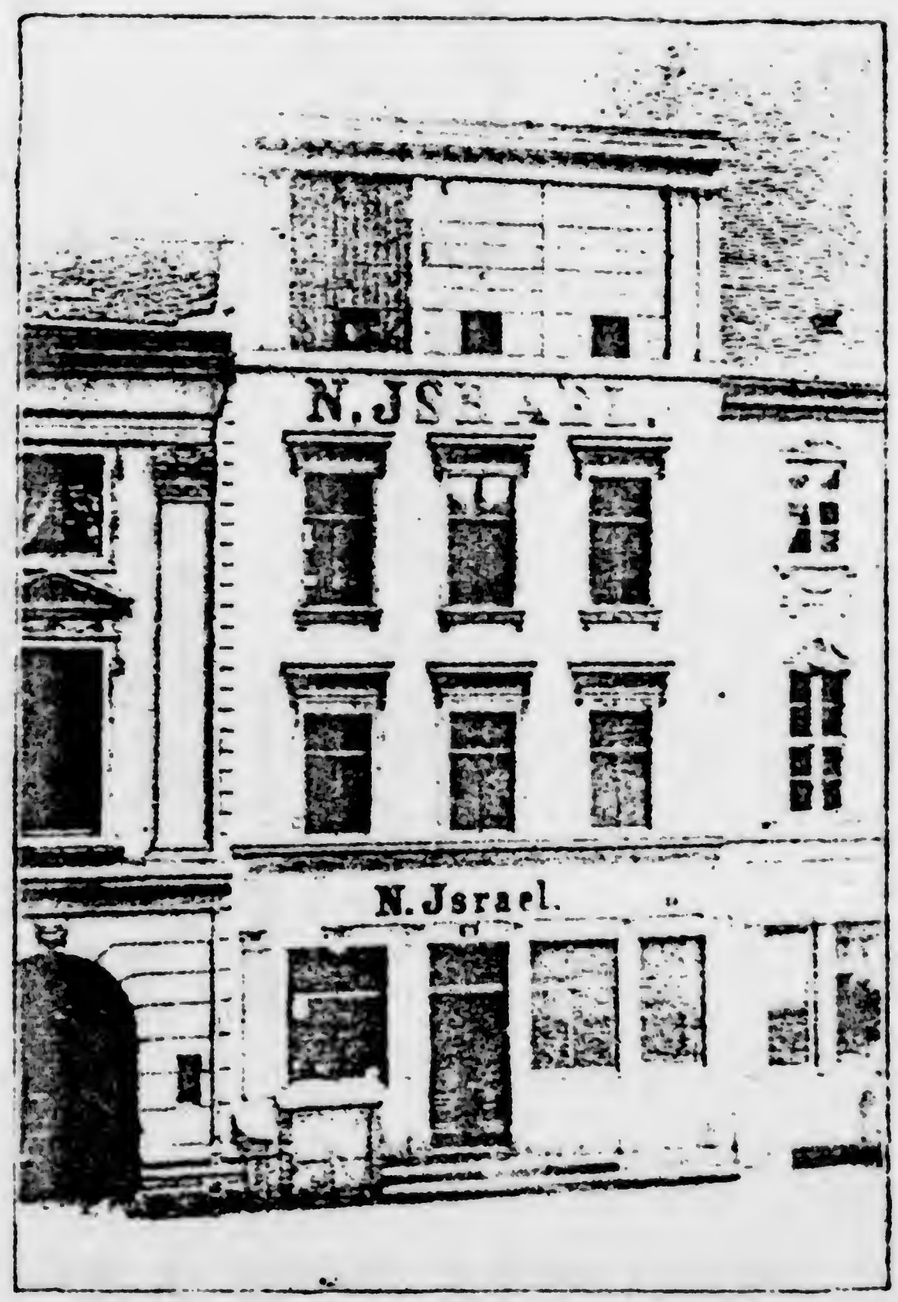


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ISRAEL WILFRID

Arbeit gewidmet und wolle es in Arbeit beschließen. Das aber könne sie nicht mehr in einem anderen Lande tun.
Im Herbst 1942 bat sie einen Gestapobeamten, von der Evakuierung eines ihrer alten Pfleglinge Abstand zu nehmen. Ihre Bitte wurde abgeschlagen und ihr selbst mit Verschickung gedroht. Daraufhin nahm sie, gemeinsam mit ihrer Schwester Rosa Grunwald und ihrer früheren Mitarbeiterin und Freundin Grete Hartstein, Gift und wählte den Freitod.
Clara Israel war ihren Mitarbeitern der nie versagende, immer verständnisvolle Berater, der für jede Schwierigkeit eine Lösung wußte und den Fürsorgern immer wieder Kraft, Sicherheit, Mut und neuen Aufschwung zur Arbeit gab. Sie selbst zeigte sich auch in schwierigen Situationen unerschrokken und gelassen.

LOWENTHAL, E.G.: BEWAEHRUNG IM UNTERGANG. STUTTGART,2d ed.,1966

## WILFRID B. ISRAEL

In dem Erzählungsband „Goodbye to Berlin" von Christopher Isherwood erscheint die Figur eines Bernhard Landauer, Sohn eines deutsch-jüdischen Vaters und einer englisch-jüdischen Mutter und Erbe und Mitarbeiter eines führenden Berliner Warenhauses. Er lebt allein in einer abgeschiedenen Junggesellenwohnung im Tiergartenviertel, die voll von ostasiatischen Figuren ist. Seine Erholung findet er in der Familienvilla am Wannsee. Einsamkeit und unerfüllte Sehnsucht nach Bindung geben seiner Persönlichkeit das Gepräge. Im Epilog der Kurzgeschichte schreibt der Autor, daß Bernhard Landauer, für den Wilfrid Israel Modell gestanden hat, im Jahre 1933 in einem Konzentrationslager ums Leben kam. Der Erzählungsband, der im Jahre 1938 veröffentlicht wurde, war Wilfrid Israel bekannt. Heute, da wir wissen, wie sich sein Schicksal erfüllt hat, ist es schwer, der Frage zu entgehen, ob der Schluß der Erzählung lediglich ein technischer Kunstgriff des Autors war oder ob hier eine jener unerklärlichen Intuitionen vorliegt, die den Segen oder Fluch des Dichters bilden können.
In der Reihe der Persönlichkeiten, die der deutschen Judenheit in ihren schwersten Jahren gedient haben, nimmt Wilfrid Israel eine besondere Stellung ein. Er war nicht einer bestimmten Organisation, ja nicht einmal einer bestimmten jüdischen „Weltanschauung" verhaftet. Distanz, die sich in seiner Haltung zum Mitmenschen zeigte, kennzeichnete auch seine Beziehung zum jüdischen Leben. Aber gerade diese Distanz gab ihm eine Weite des Blicks und einen Sinn für die Unterscheidung zwischen Wichtigem und Unwichtigem. Jüdische Arbeit war für ihn eine der Ausdrucksformen seiner humanen Grundeinstellung, die auch in den Jahren nach 1918 seine Flüchtlingsarbeit unter Fridjof Nansen und seine Förderung kriegsgegnerischer Bestrebungen bestimmt hatte. Unter diesem Aspekt besaß das Aufbauwerk in Palästina frühzeitig eine Anziehungskraft für ihn. Sie fand ihren Niederschlag in der führenden Arbeit für das Kinderdorf Ben Schemen und für die Liga für das arbeitende Palästina.



Zu einer der zentralen Figuren der deutschen Judenheit wurde er im Jahre 1933. Bereits ein Jahr zuvor hatte sich ein Kreis von führenden jüngeren Nichtzionisten und Zionisten gebildet, der die Möglichkeiten einer einheitlichen Zusammenfassung aller deutschen Juden im Falle eines Sieges der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung vorzubereiten suchte. Außer Wilfrid Israel gehörten zu diesem Kreis Ludwig Tietz, Friedrich Brodnitz, Arthur Lilienthal, Georg Lubinski und Friedrich Ollendorff. Auf die Vorarbeiten dieses Kreises geht zu einem erheblichen Teil die Schaffung des Zentralausschusses für Hilfe und Aufbau im April 1933 zurück. Die Aufgabe dieser Organisation bestand in der Planung von Maßnahmen, die durch die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung notwendig wurden, insbesondere der beruflichen Vorbereitung für die Auswanderung und in der Beschaffung und Verwaltung der hierzu erforderlichen Mittel. Gleichzeitig bildete der Zentralausschuß die personelle und organisatorische Grundlage für die einige Monate später gegründete Reichsvertretung. Im Laufe der späteren Jahre, insbesondere nach der Auswanderung von Max Warburg im Jahre 1937, widmete Wilfrid Israel sich vor allem dem Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland, der für die Organisation und Finanzierung der Auswanderung (mit Ausnahme der vom Palästina-Amt betreuten Auswanderung nach Palästina) zuständig war.
Die Arbeit jener Zeit brachte ihn auch mit vielen Mitgliedern der jüdischen Jugendbewegung in Verbindung. Ganz besonders bewährte er sich gegenüber denjenigen unter ihnen, die im November 1933 durch den plötzlichen Tod von Ludwig Tietz den menschlichen Rückhalt verloren, den sie an dieser starken Führerpersönlichkeit gefunden hatten. Ein Vergleich zwischen den beiden liegt nahe. Beide entstammten der Oberschicht der Berliner Judenheit, gehörten der gleichen Generation an und waren ohne eigene Familie. Aber hier endet schon die Parallele. Während Ludwig Tietz mit einer Leidenschaft, die mitunter an Aggressivität grenzen konnte, für und gegen Personen und Auffassungen Stellung nahm, war Zurückhaltung das Hauptmerkmal von Wilfrid Israel. Während Ludwig Tietz einen urwüchsigen Humor an den Tag legen konnte, der durch seine jüdische Herkunft und sein Berlinertum gleichermaßen geprägt war, haftete Wilfrid

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Israel nichts Berlinisches an, obwohl seine Familie seit weit längerer Zeit in Berlin ansässig war. Ludwig Tietz konnte lachen, Wilfrid nur lächeln. Damals schien es manchen, daß der englische Kamin in seiner Wohnung in der Bendlerstraße das stärkere Gewicht seines englischen Muttererbes betonen sollte. Erst in London sollten wir lernen, daß er auch hier, bei aller Liebe zum Lande und dessen Sprache, nicht vorbehaltlos verwurzelt war.

Parallel zu seiner Tätigkeit im Interesse der deutsch-jüdischen Gesamtheit ging die Arbeit in seinem Familienunternehmen, dem von seinem Urgroßvater im Jahre 1815 gegründeten Berliner Kaufhaus N. Israel. 1921, als er 22 Jahre alt war, trat er in die Firma ein, und nach dem Tode seines Vaters, Berthold Israel, im Jahre 1935 war er gemeinsam mit seinem Bruder Herbert Inhaber des Unternehmens. Zu seinen persönlichen Verdiensten gehört es, daß die Wohlfahrt der Mitarbeiter mit modernen Mitteln der praktischen Sozialarbeit gefördert wurde; ein menschliches Verhältnis zu den Mitarbeitern, die zu ihm Vertrauen hatten, war sein besonderes Anliegen. Dies sollte sich vor allem von 1933 an bewähren. Auch unter Drohung der Verhaftung weigerten sich die Inhaber im Jahre 1933, ihre jüdischen Angestellten zu entlassen. Als im November 1938 die Massenverhaftungen einsetzten, richtete Wilfrid Israel ein besonderes Büro ein, das die zur Entlassung aus dem Konzentrationslager erforderlichen Auswanderungsmöglichkeiten zu schaffen suchte. Als das letzte führende Unternehmen ging die Firma im Jahre 1939 in nichtjüdischen Besitz über.

Israel selbst siedelte nach London über. Die Tatsache, daß er in dieser Stadt zur Welt gekommen war, hatte ihn zum „British subject by birth" gemacht. Urenkel des viktorianischen Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler, war er mit den führenden englisch-jüdischen Familien verwandtschaftlich und freundschaftlich verbunden. Er war dadurch der gegebene Verbindungsmann zwischen ihnen und den einströmenden jüdischen Flüchtlingen aus Deutschland. Sofort stellte er sich den bestehenden Hilfskomitees, die damals im Bloomsbury House in London stationiert waren, zur Verfügung. Seine Stellung als Liaison Officer bewährte sich besonders, als nach dem Fall Frankreichs die Flüchtlinge aus Deutschland und Österreich als „Enemy Aliens" eine Zeitlang interniert wurden. „Eigentlich gehöre ich ja auch hierher", pflegte er den „Häftlingen" bei seinen Besuchen in den Lagern zu sagen.

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BURGER

RTSTEIN

JOHN HAUSMANN

OTTO HIRSCH

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Lowenthal, Ernst G.: Bewaehrung im Untergang. Stuttgart, 1965.

Israel nichts Berlinische[illegible] obwohl seine Familie seit weit längerer Zeit in Berlin ansässig war [illegible] Wilfrid nur kleinen Damals schien es manchen, daß der englische Kamin in seiner Wohnung in der Bendlerstraße das stärkere Gewicht seines englischen Muttererbes betonen sollte. Erst in London sollten wir lernen, daß er auch hier, bei aller Liebe zum Lande und dessen Sprache, nicht vorbehaltlos verwurzelt war.

Parallel zu seiner Tätigkeit [illegible] Gesamtheit ging die Arbeit in seinem Familienunternehmen, dem von seinem Urgroßvater im Jahre 1815 gegründeten Berliner Kaufhaus N. Israel. 1921, als er 22 Jahre alt war, trat er in die Firma ein, und nach dem Tode seines Vaters, Berthold Israel, im Jahre 1935 war er gemeinsam mit seinem Bruder Herbert Inhaber des Unternehmens. Zu seinen persönlichen Verdiensten gehört es, daß die Wohlfahrt der Mitarbeiter mit modernen Mitteln der praktischen Sozialarbeit gefördert wurde; ein menschliches Verhältnis zu den Mitarbeitern, die zu ihm Vertrauen hatten, war sein besonderes Anliegen. Dies sollte sich vor allem von 1933 an bewähren. Auch unter Drohung der Verhaftung weigerten sich die Inhaber im Jahre 1933, ihre jüdischen Angestellten zu entlassen. Als im November 1938 die Massenverhaftungen einsetzten, richtete Wilfrid Israel ein besonderes Büro ein, das die zur Entlassung aus dem Konzentrationslager erforderlichen Auswanderungsmöglichkeiten zu schaffen suchte. Als das letzte führende Unternehmen ging die Firma im Jahre 1939 in nichtjüdischen Besitz über.

Israel selbst siedelte nach London über. Die Tatsache, daß er in dieser Stadt zur Welt gekommen war, hatte ihn zum „British subject by birth" gemacht. Urenkel des viktorianischen Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler, war er mit den führenden englisch-jüdischen Familien verwandtschaftlich und freundschaftlich verbunden. Er war dadurch der gegebene Verbindungsmann zwischen ihnen und den einströmenden jüdischen Flüchtlingen aus Deutschland. Sofort stellte er sich den bestehenden Hilfskomitees, die damals im Bloomsbury House in London stationiert waren, zur Verfügung. Seine Stellung als Liaison Officer bewährte sich besonders, als nach dem Fall Frankreichs die Flüchtlinge aus Deutschland und Österreich als „Enemy Aliens" eine Zeitlang interniert wurden. „Eigentlich gehöre ich ja auch hierher", pflegte er den „Häftlingen" bei seinen Besuchen in den Lagern zu sagen.

Nach der Internierungswelle schloß er sich dem kleinen Kreis von früher führenden Persönlichkeiten aus Deutschland an, die die Initiative zur Schaffung einer Selbstvertretung der deutschen und österreichischen Juden in England ergriffen. Als diese Pläne durch Gründung der „Association



of Jewish Refugees" (AJR) im Jahre 1941 verwirklicht wurden, gehörte er, wenn auch nicht de jure, so doch de facto zu den Mitgliedern der Exekutive. Die Tatsache, daß sein Name mit der Organisation verbunden war, trug entscheidend zur Überwindung unvermeidlicher Schwierigkeiten während der ersten Jahre nach der Gründung bei. Mit der Arbeit für seine Schicksalsgenossen verband Israel eine aktive Beteiligung am Kriegseinsatz, zunächst als Mitglied des „Civil Defence" und später – im Rahmen einer von der Regierung eingesetzten Studiengruppe – als Sachkenner für jüdische und deutsche Fragen.

1943 erging an ihn der Ruf, sich der vom nationalsozialistischen Regime verfolgten Juden auf dem Kontinent im Rahmen der damals gegebenen Möglichkeiten anzunehmen. Es galt, jüdischen Flüchtlingen, die sich in die neutralen Länder Spanien und Portugal gerettet hatten, insbesondere den Jüngeren unter ihnen, die Weiterwanderung nach Palästina zu ermöglichen. Am 24. März 1943 flog Wilfrid Israel nach Lissabon. Es gelang ihm, die zahlreichen einwanderungs- und transporttechnischen Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden mit dem Ergebnis, daß im Jahre 1944 ein Schiffstransport von Jugendlichen nach Palästina abgehen konnte. Über die organisatorische Leistung hinaus gab Wilfrid den Jugendlichen aber auch durch seine menschliche Teilnahme an ihrem Schicksal Mut und Zuversicht.

Als er den Rückflug nach London antreten wollte, bot ihm das britische Konsulat in Lissabon einen Platz in einem Flugzeug an, das etwas eher als das ursprünglich von ihm vorgesehene abflog (und in dem sich auch der berühmte englische Schauspieler Leslie Howard befand). Dieses Flugzeug wurde über dem Meer am 1. Juni 1943 von den Nationalsozialisten abgeschossen. Man nimmt an, daß der deutsche Spionagedienst Winston Churchill unter den Passagieren vermutet hatte.

Ein bleibendes Denkmal für Wilfrid Israel ist das „Beth Wilfrid" im Kibbuz Hasorea in Israel. Diesem Kibbuz, aus der deutsch-jüdischen Jugendbewegung „Die Werkleute" hervorgegangen, fühlte er sich besonders verbunden, und es war seine Absicht, sich nach Kriegsende dort niederzulassen. „Beth Wilfrid" enthält die Kunstsammlung, die Wilfrid Israel dem Kibbuz testamentarisch hinterlassen hat; es ist heute ein Kulturzentrum für das ganze Land. Aber zu diesem sichtbaren Zeichen der Erinnerung an seinen Namen tritt das Gedenken der vielen, für die die Begegnung mit Wilfrid Israel eine unvergeßliche Bereicherung des eigenen Lebens bedeutet. Darüber hinaus hat er sich durch sein Leben und seinen Opfertod ein Denkmal in der Geschichte der deutschen Judenheit gesetzt.

GEGENWART IM RUECKBLICK. FESTGABE FUER DIE JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE ZU BERLIN 25 JAHRE NACH DEM NEUBEGINN. HEIDELBERG,STIEHM,1970.



WERNER M. BEHR

# IN MEMORIAM WILFRID ISRAEL

Excavations are taking place in far-away countries, but the citizens of Berlin can discover close to home, in the centre of the city, the foundations of a building that had been known all over Germany for 125 years. These foundations once carried the department store "N. Israel" that had been established in an area bordered by Neue König Str., Spandauer Str., Probst- and Post-Str.

The Israel family traces its origin to 1600 when their forefathers settled in West Prussia. The first Israel registered in the Town Register of Berlin as property owner was entered in 1776. This Israel ancestor, Nathan Israel, started a small linen shop on the corner of Neue König Str. and Spandauer Str. in 1815. At the time, it did not even have a display window, but it was to grow into a huge department store until it had to close down in 1939. Now only grass grows where once this industrious store existed – it was destroyed in an air raid in 1943. N. Israel was famous for its vast variety of goods. Only food was not offered for sale there. Their linen department was renowned; its wholesale division offered complete lines of furniture and furnishings etc. to hotels. True to its convictions, however, N. Israel also banned all military toys – toy soldiers, toy guns, etc. from its counters.

Particular importance attaches to the year 1921 in the story of N. Israel. That was the year in which Wilfrid, as the representative of the fourth generation, entered the department store established by his ancestors in 1815, and which had since remained in the possession of the family.

It was no easy task for him to direct into more modern ways a business the conduct of which had been fixed by tradition. It required great tact and great patience to win over a staff – not a few of whose members could look back to a period of more than fifty years – to present-day economic views. The father, Berthold Israel, who possessed a clear judgement, soon gave his eldest son an entirely free hand in the management of the firm, fully approving of the re-orientation within the limits of the existing framework.

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It was embodied in the tradition of the house of N. Israel that the management should take a personal interest in the private circumstances of the employees. As early as 1895, a pension fund had been established to which in later years a sick fund for employees was added. Wilfrid devoted a great deal of time to the improvement of these institutions.

He was however, particularly attached to the rising generation. Young people who desired to enter the firm as apprentices were, independently of the necessary tests, invited by Wilfrid to a personal interview and it was not unusual for him to discover special gifts in the applicant. Israel helped the apprentice to cultivate these gifts in his own interests, even if they were of no direct value to the firm.

It was due to Wilfrid's initiative that a separate commercial training school was inaugurated. It was the only one in Germany recognized by the authorities. Many of the young people who today are dispersed throughout the world and have found new homes and new occupations, are in debt to N. Israel for the comprehensive and far-sighted training imparted to them in this school, which gave them, over and above pure routine training, a genuine commercial education.

Among the two thousand people employed by the firm there was not one whom Wilfrid did not know personally. Each knew that he could approach Israel without an intermediary both for business suggestions and for personal requests. Wilfrid was peculiarly gifted in reading the minds of his employees, and was able to transform those whose sphere of work was very limited into valuable and interested collaborators.

At the model exhibitions which took place regularly Wilfrid not only gave his advice to the department organizing the display but also through practical demonstration imparted an artistic touch of his own to these exhibitions.

Those who were privileged to take part in the regular discussions of the departments received impressions of a significance exceeding that of their everyday work. Here they had an opportunity to observe how Wilfrid dealt with problems, not from a limited point of view, but always in such manner as to take into consideration the further consequences and possibilities.

In 1933, Wilfrid realized at once that no further possibilities were open to Jews in Germany. It would have been an easy matter to secure personal advantages to his family by a speedy liquidation of the firm. This, however, would not have been in the interests of the Jews, and in particular of the Jews of the business world. Therefore, any such idea was renounced. The continuance of the firm of

N. Israel thus enabled many others to abandon in comparative quiet the positions which had become untenable for them.

For the Jewish employees of the firm an emigration department was organized which operated methodically and successfully, thanks to Wilfrid's extensive international relations. In 1939, the firm of N. Israel closed its doors, after having existed for nearly 125 years.

It was astonishing what an extensive variety of labors Wilfrid could accomplish in the course of the day. He possessed indeed a special faculty for utilizing his time to the utmost. Whether it was a question of a meeting of the *Hilfsverein* or the *Reichsvertretung*, whether it was a display, or exhibition, or an interesting art auction, a petitioner, or a youth congress, he always found time, and ways and means to attend to the problem at hand, devoting himself to the particular matter as intensively as if he were concerned with no other problem.

After his journey around the world in 1923 Wilfrid took no further holiday. He was content to go for walks in the neighborhood of his father's country estate, and now and again to make a trip for a few days to the mountains which he loved so much, and which meant so much to him.

Above all else, he loved his home. On the topmost floor he had created for himself a home, radiating infinite peace and rest. Books, flowers, and art collections surrounded him. From his mother he had inherited the happy gift of bringing out the beauty of a flower by means of arrangement and background. When he worked at his desk, covered with photographs of family and friends, it satisfied him to rest his glance on these pictures, among them one of his mother and of the sister he had loved, and who had died young, an old picture of his great-grandfather, Dr. Adler, a Chief Rabbi of England, and a photograph dedicated to him by Fridtjof Nansen. Nansen had recognized a capable collaborator in young Wilfrid and had entrusted him with important tasks.

Too much responsible work during his later years rarely allowed him time for his own artistic work, sculpturing and sketching. He had hoped to find rest and leisure for this in Palestine one day, when he at last would achieve the wish of his heart, to make Erez Israel his home.

Wilfrid was very serious in this intention, as the provisions of his will testify. He had hoped that his last place of rest would be in Palestine.

One of his last wishes was fulfilled, namely that a home was built for the collection of his sculptures, in Hasorea, Israel.

It was not merely a mood of a moment that Wilfrid, in his will, included a bequest to promote regular interchange of teachers between East and West. It was the guiding aim of his life to contribute to drawing people together, and transcending his death he still seeks to realize this idea today.

dent and as representing the culture of the Jews. Christopher himself worshipped culture, but his was a very exclusive religion, to be shared only with fellow artists. No one, he said, should dare to praise a work of art unless he himself is a practicing artist. Christopher therefore condemned the vast majority of culture worshippers as being ignorant, presumptuous, and probably insincere—whether they were Jews or non-Jews was irrelevant.

Christopher outgrew this prejudice as he continued to publish books and began to acquire enthusiastic readers. It is not in human nature to condemn your own worshippers, even when they aren't fellow artists.

In *Goodbye to Berlin,* Natalia Landauer has a cousin, Bernhard Landauer. Bernhard helps to run the department store which is owned by Natalia's father. The original of Bernhard Landauer was Wilfrid Israel. Wilfrid Israel and Gisa Soloweitschik weren't related to each other. Their families had no business connections. Wilfrid did, however, help to run a department store founded by his own family. It was one of the biggest in Berlin.

Wilfrid was tall, pale, dark-eyed, soft-spoken, precise in his speech, a smiler who seldom laughed. He looked young for his age. When Christopher met him in 1931, he was thirty-two years old.

As Bernhard in the novel, his profile is described as "over-civilized, finely drawn, beaky":

> He smiled and his face was masked with exhaustion: the thought crossed my mind that he was perhaps suffering from a fatal disease.

Again and again, Bernhard is presented as being tired, apathetic. He is evidently quite able to meet the obligations of his important executive job, but he regards it with weary irony. He even confesses to "Isherwood" that the store itself seems unreal to him at times, perhaps



part of an hallucination from which he is suffering. This may not be meant literally, but Bernhard certainly is expressing a sense of the meaninglessness of his business life and of himself as a businessman. And he goes much further. When "Isherwood" asks him if he thinks there will be a Nazi Putsch or a Communist revolution, he answers that the question seems to him "a little trivial." He produces a letter from a fanatical anti-Semite, threatening him with death, and remarks that he gets three or four such letters a week. "Isherwood" exclaims: "Surely you'll tell the police?" Bernhard smiles another of his tired smiles:

> My existence is not of such vital importance to myself or to others that the forces of the Law should be called upon to protect me . . .

a reply which suggests apathy rather than courage.

I am quite sure that these aspects of Bernhard's character weren't invented, that they were founded on Christopher's observation of Wilfrid in real life. But a very different Wilfrid appears in *World within World.* Stephen tells how, when the two of them were walking together on Ruegen Island, during a summer holiday in 1932, Wilfrid surprised him

> by outlining a plan of action for the Jews when Hitler seized Germany—an event which he seemed to anticipate as certain. The Jews, he said, should close their businesses and go out into the streets, remaining there, as a protest, and refusing to go home even if the Storm Troopers fired on them. It was only such a united action, within a hopeless situation, which would arouse the conscience of the world.

This was no mere theoretical talk. Less than a year later, when Hitler came to power, Wilfrid began to show himself capable of great courage and firmness of purpose.

Wilfrid's mother had been English and he himself had been born in England. He was a British subject and could therefore leave Germany and settle in England whenever he chose to do so. Instead, he chose to remain in Berlin for seven more years. As it became increasingly clear that no concerted action could be taken against the Nazis by the Jews or by any other group, Wilfrid concentrated on more limited objectives, including the defense of the department store itself, for as long as that might be possible.

The store, like all other Jewish stores, was boycotted from time to time. Wilfrid himself was threatened, arrested, cross-examined, and (I have heard) temporarily imprisoned. Nevertheless, though repeatedly ordered to do so, he refused to dismiss his Jewish employees. He even refused to placate the authorities by making the token gesture of flying the swastika flag over the store building. Meanwhile, he worked to arrange the emigration of as many Jews as possible to foreign countries. A Jew could often be released from a concentration camp on condition that he emigrated immediately. But someone else would have to find the money for this because his own property would have been confiscated already. At length, in 1939, the firm of Israel was taken over by non-Jews; it was the last of its kind to change hands. Wilfrid thus lost most of his power to help others. Just before the outbreak of war, his friends persuaded him to leave for England.

I can understand why Wilfrid chose to discuss his problems as a Jew with Stephen rather than with Christopher. Stephen's parentage was partly Jewish as well as Anglo-German; Wilfrid may well have felt more akin to him. But Stephen must have told Christopher about their conversation. And Christopher, before the time came to write about Wilfrid, must have heard at least something of his defiance of the Nazis.



Then why is this aspect of Wilfrid left out of the portrait of Bernhard? Even though the novel had to end in 1933 with "Isherwood" 's departure from Berlin, there could have been a final scene with Bernhard in which his future attitude to the Nazis is foreshown; in which, perhaps, "Isherwood" realizes that he has misunderstood and underestimated Bernhard from the beginning, and feels guilty. Instead, "Isherwood" 's final scene with Bernhard—it is set in the spring of 1932—ends on a note of escapism. Bernhard has been talking about China, saying that in Peking he felt at home for the first time in his life. "Isherwood" suggests that he go back there. The suggestion sounds slightly contemptuous; it seems to equate Peking with the culture worship which "Isherwood" despises. For Bernhard is a culture devotee like Natalia, though an infinitely more sophisticated one. Bernhard replies calmly yes, he will go to Peking, but on condition that "Isherwood" comes with him as his guest and that they start that very evening. "Isherwood" makes excuses. He takes Bernhard's offer as a joke, anyway. It is only much later, after Bernhard is dead, that "Isherwood" becomes convinced that the offer was serious, after all. "I recognize it as Bernhard's last, most daring, and most cynical experiment upon us both." In other words, Bernhard has played an inverted form of Russian roulette, in which five of the chances are death and only the sixth chance an escape from death into a faraway land —a land where he can believe in his own existence.

Christopher was accustomed to say that he never wrote about people he didn't like—because, when he disliked someone, he simply didn't find him interesting. This was a show-off remark, typical of Christopher in his arrogant mood. Christopher did find Wilfrid intensely interesting, despite the fact that there was a great deal of hostility between them. Nevertheless, his hostility may well have prevented him from seeing and describing Wilfrid as a hero.

He is sympathetic, charming. But his gestures, offering me a glass of wine or a cigarette, are clothed in arrogance, the arrogant humility of the East.

"Isherwood" stresses the "Oriental" aspect of Bernhard. In this case, the epithet seems to refer to the Chinese. But Christopher had a prejudice, at that period in his life, against another Oriental race, the Hindus. He found something repellent—that is to say, personally disturbing—in Hindu humility and passivity and the arrogance he felt that it concealed. As a matter of principle, he sided with the Hindus against the British raj and agreed that they had every right to treat their English conquerors with arrogance. Still, he identified instinctively with the English. And so he found deeply disturbing the picture of himself confronted by one of these humble-arrogant figures, a Hindu, or a Wilfrid—someone who "knew" about life and whose knowledge might be superior to his. "He is not going to tell me what he is really thinking or feeling, and he despises me because I do not know." This prejudice of Christopher's, I now realize, sprang from fear—fear of the unknown something which the Hindus knew, the something which he might one day have to accept and which might change his life. As a kind of mock-Hindu, Wilfrid aroused that prejudice.

Earlier in their relationship, there has been a brief, inconclusive showdown between "Isherwood" and Bernhard. "Isherwood" accuses him of showing hostility by adopting this mock-humble attitude. "Actually, you're the least humble person I ever met." Bernhard replies with "Oriental" obliqueness:

> I wonder if you are right . . . I think not altogether. But partly . . . Yes, there is some quality in you which attracts me and which I very much envy, and yet this very quality also arouses my antagonism.



Bernhard sums himself up by adding: "I'm afraid that I am a quite unnecessarily complicated piece of mechanism." Which may be taken to imply that he thinks "Isherwood" quite unnecessarily crude.

There is an enigmatic remark in a letter written by Christopher to Stephen Spender in November 1932. After telling Stephen that he has seen Wilfrid lately but only once, Christopher adds: "He is kind. But he condemns me in his heart." What did Christopher think Wilfrid condemned him for? I believe Christopher suspected that Wilfrid was a severely repressed homosexual and that, as such, he condemned Christopher for his aggressive frankness about his own sex life. If Christopher did indeed suspect this, it would have been characteristic of him to be extra frank with Wilfrid, in order to jolt him into frankness about himself.

In the novel, it seems to be implied that what Bernhard is hiding is a romantic attachment to "Isherwood." The shared trip to China which Bernhard proposes is made to sound like an elopement. Whether Wilfrid was or wasn't homosexual is neither here nor there. Of one thing I am certain, he wasn't in love with Christopher. I therefore find the hint contained in the novel offensive, vague as it is, and I am embarrassed to know that Wilfrid read it.

The story of Bernhard Landauer ends with the news of Bernhard's death. "Isherwood" overhears two men talking about it at a restaurant in Prague, in the spring of 1933, just after he himself has left Germany for good. One of them has read in a newspaper that Bernhard has died of heart failure and both take it for granted that he has really been killed by the Nazis.

The killing of Bernhard was merely a dramatic necessity. In a novel such as this one, which ends with the outbreak of political persecution, one death at least is a must. No other major character in *Goodbye to Berlin* has been killed, and Bernhard is the most appropriate victim,

being a prominent Jew. The timing of his death, so early in the persecution, is unconvincing, however—unless he was murdered by mistake. The Nazis would surely have waited long enough to prepare some false charges against him. The liquidation of such an important figure in the business world would have caused a lot of bad publicity abroad. Wilfrid himself survived for years, despite his defiance. The Nazis did kill him in the end—but that, one can almost say, was by accident.

Having settled in England, Wilfrid devoted himself to helping his fellow refugees. After the French defeat, many of them were temporarily interned. When Wilfrid visited the internment camps he used to say, "This is where I ought to be, too." But, as a British subject, he was free. He enlisted in the Civil Defence.

By 1943, there were many Jews who had escaped from Germany and Austria and found their way to Spain and Portugal. In March of that year, Wilfrid flew to Portugal to arrange for some of the younger refugees to emigrate to Palestine. Within two months, he had done this. On June 1, he boarded a plane to fly back to London. Among his fellow passengers was the famous actor Leslie Howard.

Over the Bay of Biscay, three hundred miles off Cape Finisterre, their plane met eight Nazi fighters. It is almost certain that the fighters came upon them by chance, while returning from an unsuccessful attempt to locate two of their own U-boats. Unarmed airliners flying between Lisbon and London were very seldom attacked, though they often carried important people. But, on this occasion, the Nazis had some reason to suspect that Churchill himself might be on board; they knew that he would be flying back from a conference in Algiers at about that time. There were no survivors.

Christopher first met Gerald Hamilton in the winter of 1930–31. At that period, Gerald's social position was



solidly respectable; he was the sales representative of the London *Times* for Germany and had his office in Berlin.

In *Mr. Norris and I,* one of Gerald's several autobiographical books, he describes how he obtained this job:

> This serves to show with what ease anybody can today obtain a responsible position, no matter what his past life might have been. I was able to provide the usual references; I did not have to tell a single lie, and I found myself suddenly launched into this most respectable and responsible post. The ease with which I obtained it is only another illustration of the vast scale of hypocrisy upon which the standards of our civilization really depend.

Good old, bad old Gerald! One can't help admiring his tactics. He asks *The Times* for a job. *The Times* gives him one and is promptly denounced for its hypocrisy. How dare it pretend to have standards of right and wrong if it hires people like Gerald, who outrage those standards? How dare it pretend ignorance of, for example, these two facts?

That, during the First World War, Gerald had been imprisoned and later interned in England because of his "openly expressed pro-German and anti-British sentiments" and "enemy association." (This had inspired Horatio Bottomley to write an article entitled "Hang Hamilton!")

And that, during 1924 and 1925, Gerald had spent several months in various French and Italian prisons, charged with swindling a Milanese jeweler out of a pearl necklace.

But now Gerald betrays himself into admitting that he has a double standard. While condemning *The Times* for employing a notorious traitor and thief, he maintains that he was really neither the one nor the other. Gerald wasn't a traitor, because he wasn't British—well, technically, perhaps, but not in his heart, which was Irish

GEGENWART IM RÜCKBLICK. HEIDELBERG, STIEHM,1970

ISRAEL WILFRID

WERNER M. BEHR

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It was due to Wilfrid's initiative that a separate commercial training school was inaugurated. It was the only one in Germany recognized by the authorities. Many of the young people who today are dispersed throughout the world and have found new homes and new occupations, are in debt to N. Israel for the comprehensive and far-sighted training imparted to them in this school, which gave them, over and above pure routine training, a genuine commercial education.

Among the two thousand people employed by the firm there was not one whom Wilfrid did not know personally. Each knew that he could approach Israel without an intermediary both for business suggestions and for personal requests. Wilfrid was peculiarly gifted in reading the minds of his employees, and was able to transform those whose sphere of work was very limited into valuable and interested collaborators.

At the model exhibitions which took place regularly Wilfrid not only gave his advice to the department organizing the display but also through practical demonstration imparted an artistic touch of his own to these exhibitions.

Those who were privileged to take part in the regular discussions of the departments received impressions of a significance exceeding that of their everyday work. Here they had an opportunity to observe how Wilfrid dealt with problems, not from a limited point of view, but always in such manner as to take into consideration the further consequences and possibilities.

In 1933, Wilfrid realized at once that no further possibilities were open to Jews in Germany. It would have been an easy matter to secure personal advantages to his family by a speedy liquidation of the firm. This, however, would not have been in the interests of the Jews, and in particular of the Jews of the business world. Therefore, any such idea was renounced. The continuance of the firm of

N. Israel thus enabled many others to abandon in comparative quiet the positions which had become untenable for them.

For the Jewish employees of the firm an emigration department was organized which operated methodically and successfully, thanks to Wilfrid's extensive international relations. In 1939, the firm of N. Israel closed its doors, after having existed for nearly 125 years.

It was astonishing what an extensive variety of labors Wilfrid could accomplish in the course of the day. He possessed indeed a special faculty for utilizing his time to the utmost. Whether it was a question of a meeting of the *Hilfsverein* or the *Reichsvertretung*, whether it was a display, or exhibition, or an interesting art auction, a petitioner, or a youth congress, he always found time, and ways and means to attend to the problem at hand, devoting himself to the particular matter as intensively as if he were concerned with no other problem.

After his journey around the world in 1923 Wilfrid took no further holiday. He was content to go for walks in the neighborhood of his father's country estate, and now and again to make a trip for a few days to the mountains which he loved so much, and which meant so much to him.

Above all else, he loved his home. On the topmost floor he had created for himself a home, radiating infinite peace and rest. Books, flowers, and art collections surrounded him. From his mother he had inherited the happy gift of bringing out the beauty of a flower by means of arrangement and background. When he worked at his desk, covered with photographs of family and friends, it satisfied him to rest his glance on these pictures, among them one of his mother and of the sister he had loved, and who had died young, an old picture of his great-grandfather, Dr. Adler, a Chief Rabbi of England, and a photograph dedicated to him by Fridtjof Nansen. Nansen had recognized a capable collaborator in young Wilfrid and had entrusted him with important tasks.

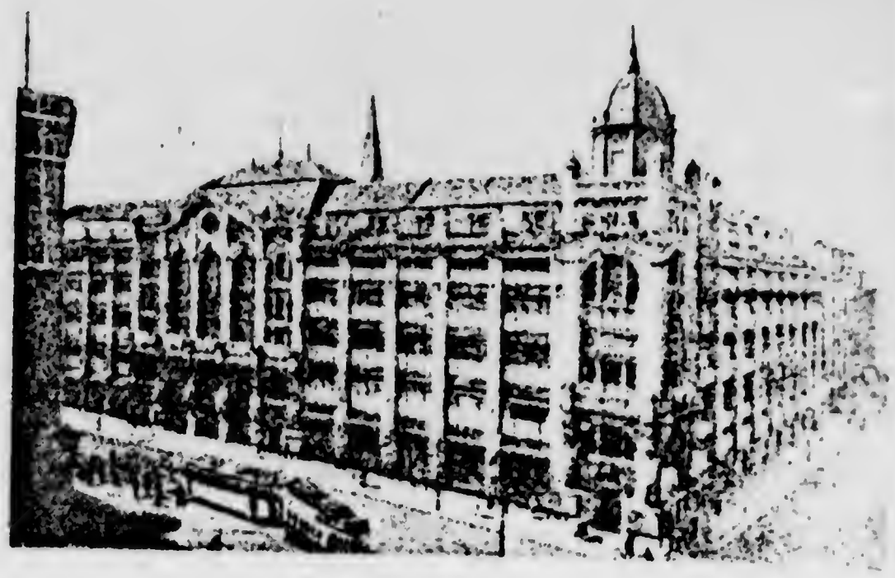
Too much responsible work during his later years rarely allowed him time for his own artistic work, sculpturing and sketching. He had hoped to find rest and leisure for this in Palestine one day, when he at last would achieve the wish of his heart, to make Erez Israel his home.

Wilfrid was very serious in this intention, as the provisions of his will testify. He had hoped that his last place of rest would be in Palestine.

One of his last wishes was fulfilled, namely that a home was built for the collection of his sculptures, in Hasorea, Israel.

It was not merely a mood of a moment that Wilfrid, in his will, included a bequest to promote regular interchange of teachers between East and West. It was the guiding aim of his life to contribute to drawing people together, and transcending his death he still seeks to realize this idea today.

73.

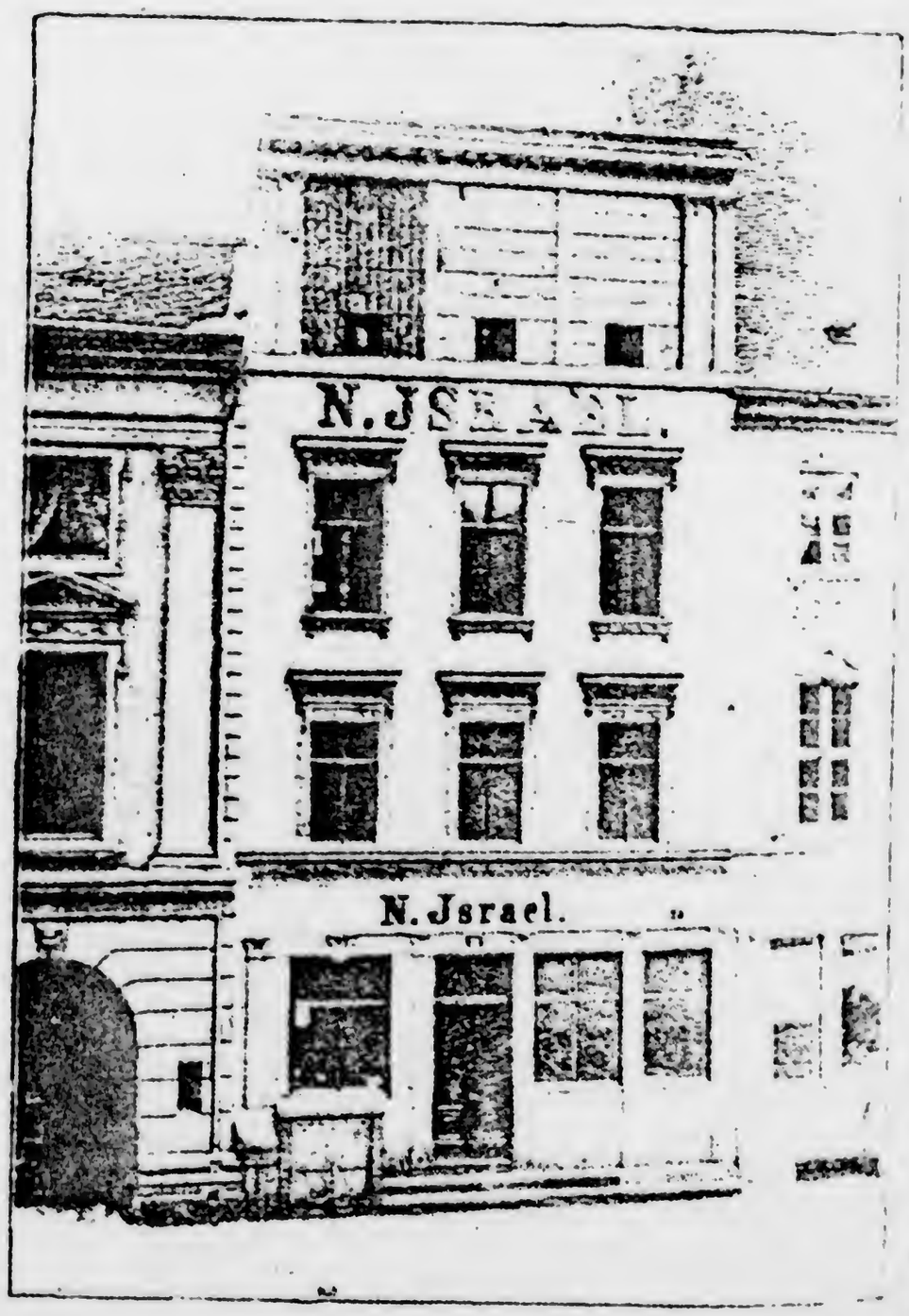


72.

GEGENWART IM RÜCKBLICK
Heidelberg, Stiehn, 1970.

72. *N. Israel*
*Department Store, 1939.*

73. *Wilfrid Israel*
*(1899–1943).*




74. *Stammhaus N. Israel,*
*Berlin.*

*1834:*

*Documents*
*from the Hau*
*Düsseldorf,*
*Zweigarchiv S*
*Kalkum*

*(Reg. Präs., R*
*Düsseldorf. B*
*vols. 1–5).*

# MY FRIEND WILFRID ISRAEL

I met Wilfrid Israel for the first time in 1927. That was the year when Habimah, the Hebrew National Theatre, toured Berlin, leaving a deep impression on the local community. Both of us were conscious of our "Jewishness" and proud of our origins. However, with a similar background of an assimilated, Western upbringing, we still had to discover the living proof of our Jewish roots. We were, in fact, still searching, if unconsciously perhaps, for the Jewish heritage within us. The encounter with Habimah was much more for us than a theatrical event. We felt that they had given us an opening into a world which, even without knowing its language, revealed a basic part of our hidden identity.

I believe it was the sharing of this spiritual experience which started our life-long friendship. When it became obvious that without financial support Habimah had no future, we joined forces to save its existence, attempts which enabled them to continue their work in Europe at least for another few years, fulfilling their cultural role with artistic brilliance, before finally settling in Palestine.

Another strong link was forged through our mutual friend and his work: Dr. Siegfried Lehmann, later to be the director of the youth village Ben Shemen. I had been greatly impressed by his personality as an educator and was happy to assist him with his work for orphaned Jewish children in Kovno, Wilfrid was one of his intimate friends and collaborators in his Zionist youth work in the early days, when Lehmann, as a young doctor, had founded the Juedische Volksheim in Berlin. Here Wilfrid had been deeply influenced by lectures on Eastern Europe and Zionism. After the advent of Hitler which sparked off the immediate re-orientation of the Jewish community towards all aspects of emigration, it was only natural that our relationship should become even closer. Wilfrid and I had both worked with the Hilfsverein, the organisation geared to social work among the disadvantaged "Ostjuedische" community, most of them immigrants from Russia and Poland. This experience helped us to combine that framework with the tasks now facing the community at large.

Casting back my mind to this period of our activities, the image of another exceptional man emerges: Dr. Ludwig Tietz, a congenial friend of Wilfrid's who, long before 1933, had been at the helm of Jewish youth work in Germany. He, like ourselves, came from a liberal background and his approach to the task at hand meshed easily with our views and understanding of the situation The three of us were equally involved in the formation of the Reichsvertretung. Although each of us had his individual assignments, daily personal contact between us resulting in the co-ordination of efforts and plans developed into a firm cornerstone to the structure of the communal effort.

## Obligation to serve

I still remember vividly our "missionary trips" to this country hoping to impress the urgency for rescue operations on a wider scale. Nor can I ever forget our mutual unhappiness and depression on our return journey from England. He realised that we had practically failed to convince the politicians in the British Foreign Office of the real dangers threatening Europe's horizons. Wilfrid's sensitivity—it seemed to add a sixth sense even to his political vision—made him, perhaps more than anyone else in our circle, desperately aware of what the future held. But then it was also this very sensitivity which essentially spurred him on to fresh initiatives and to casting an even wider net for rescue work under his own steam. To me he personified the true image of the lonely aristocrat, motivated by an "iron obligation to serve", as Naomi Shepherd so aptly characterises the major driving force in Wilfrid Israel's life.

LOLA HAHN-WARBURG

# MORITZ OPPENHEIM
## The First German–Jewish Painter

The recent exhibition at Jerusalem's Israel Museum of works by the first German-Jewish painter, Moritz Daniel Oppenheim (1800–1882), focused attention not only on his career and art, but also on highlights of German Jewish history during the last century.

Born in the ghetto of Hanau on the threshold of the emancipation, he emerged from a ghetto existence into the modern world of his century to receive the academic training of a professional painter.

He not only resisted the pressure of friends to change his religion but went his own way and became known for his paintings depicting traditional Jewish family life, recollecting in his mature years early childhood impressions.

After studies in Hanau, Frankfurt, Munich and Paris he went to Rome, where he came under the influence of young German artists who tried to revive German medieval and Italian quattrocento art and showed a predilection for biblical subjects. Some of these paintings and lithographs by Oppenheim were shown in Jerusalem.

During his Roman period Oppenheim had some distressing antisemitic encounters, making his ambiguous situation even more bewildering. He also met the Roman Jews, who were still confined to the ghetto and suffered constant harassment by the Jesuits, who spared no effort in trying to convert them.

But in Italy Oppenheim also met Baron Carl Mayer von Rothschild, who bought three pictures, and this first meeting with a member of the Rothschild family led to their patronage which eventually became a major factor in his life. Over the years he painted three generations of Rothschilds, acquired works of art for them, decorated their houses and, like a "court painter" depicted important events in their family history.

*Oppenheim's 'The Festival of Hanukkah'*

The exhibition included his first genre picture on a Jewish subject, entitled "Return of a Jewish Volunteer from the Wars of Liberation to his family still living in the Old Tradition". It was meant as a political statement and stresses Jewish participation in the German struggle for freedom from French occupation under Napoleon. The "Wars of Liberation", in which Jewish volunteers had taken part, been wounded and killed, eventually deprived the Jews of the privileges which they had enjoyed, and at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, marking the end of the war, civil rights previously granted to the Frankfurt Jewish community were withdrawn, and the reactionary policy was re-established.

## Message understood

Oppenheim obviously wanted this picture to be a reminder of the Jewish contribution to the war, a debt which had not been honoured.

The fact that the Jews of the Grand Duchy of Baden chose this particular painting as a gift for Gabriel Riesser, a leading advocate of German Jewish emancipation and Vice-President of the National Assembly, and an eloquent defender of Jewish civil rights, indicates that Oppenheim's message was understood by his fellow Jews.

Oppenheim's portraits include Heinrich Heine, Ludwig Boerne, Gabriel Riesser, Fanny Hensel-Mendelssohn and self portraits. His frequently reproduced paintings of Jewish family life, some of which were also on display in Jerusalem include "Ushering in the Shabbat", "Shabbat Eve", "Shabbat Afternoon", "Purim", "Shavuoth", "The Wedding" and "Hanukkah", as well as "Jahrzeit", a scene from the Franco–Prussian War of 1870–1871.

In his scenes from Jewish family life he conveyed a message to his fellow Jews expressed through his own life and art: that their commitments to modern life and society could be compatible with the observance of Jewish tradition, a message still applicable today.

WOLF S. MATSDORF

ISRAEL WILFRID



## WILFRID ISRAEL'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The fortieth anniversary of the death of Wilfrid Israel was recently recalled by surviving friends and former associates, and a biography of the London-born, Berlin-raised-and-educated German-Jewish leader who was also one of the founding fathers of the AJR, is being written by the British-born journalist Naomi Shepherd, who lives in Jerusalem.

Wilfrid Israel was in the unarmed aircraft flying from Spain to London which was shot down by Nazi fighter planes in 1943; the film actor and fellow-Jew Leslie Howard was also killed in the same crash. The Nazis thought the plane was carrying Winston Churchill back from a conference in Ottawa. Wilfrid Israel had been in Spain and Portugal trying to arrange for Jews from occupied France to emigrate to Palestine.

He was only 43 when he died. He was managing director and partner in the family textile and mail order firm founded by his great-grandfather N. Israel in 1815, and was very active in German-Jewish social welfare work even before 1933. In the pre-war years he was very much involved in helping Jewish youth to emigrate from Germany, through the Association for Child and Youth Aliyah, of which he was one of the founders in 1933. From 1939, when he emigrated, he devoted himself entirely to Jewish community work, and in Britain did much for the interned refugees. His mother Amy was the granddaughter of the British Chief Rabbi Adler. By the end of 1942 he was already thinking about how to save, help and resettle surviving continental Jews during and after the end of the war.

He was a widely-travelled, well-read, highly cultivated man of great warmth ability. He had close links with Kibbutz HaZorea (near Haifa), where his collection of oriental artefacts is well looked after in the Wilfrid Israel House. It is hoped that Naomi Shepherd's biography will put his personality and achievement in their true perspective. E.G.L.

## WEININGER PLAY IN EDINBURGH

An attempt to explore the mind of the "self-hating" Otto Weininger has been made by Yehoshua Sobol in his play "The Soul of a Jew". Weininger, a philosopher who committed suicide in 1903 at the age of 23, produced only one book, "Sex and Character", in which he denigrated both Judaism and womanhood. At the time of his death, he was a convert to Christianity.

The play was recently premiered in Haifa and aroused controversy throughout Israel, partly because of erotic scenes, but chiefly for its anti-Jewish quotations from Weininger himself. It formed part of this year's Edinburgh Festival as one facet of the 1983 Viennese theme.



# *SPECIAL EVENTS*

## MRS. PARISER AT 100 IN HEINRICH STAHL HOUSE

Mrs. Hedwig Pariser, of Heinrich Stahl House, the oldest resident of the AJR old age homes, celebrated her 100th birthday on 17 August. It was a very pleasant occasion organised by the Matron, Ruth Gawthorpe. The deputy mayor of Barnet, Councillor Denis Dippel, was introduced by Mr. L. Spiro, Acting Chairman of the House Committee, in the presence of many relations of Mrs. Pariser, including her two daughters and grandchildren. There was a birthday telegram from the Queen.

## OTTO SCHIFF AFTERNOON

On Sunday, 31 July 1983 relatives and friends spent a most enjoyable afternoon at the Otto Schiff House where the matron and her staff had prepared a most delicious tea.

Residents and staff joined together to transfer everything indoors as the rain came down, but this did not mar the occasion in any way. These events are so much appreciated by the residents who love to welcome guests to their 'home'.

## OPEN DAY AT OSMOND HOUSE

Though the very hot and humid weather kept some of the usual big crowds from the Open Day at Osmond House on 17 July, there were plenty of 'old faithfuls' to make it a successful afternoon.

Bettine le Beau graced the fete with her usual charm. Jenny Halfon amazed the guests with her graphological skills. Matron, Mrs. L. A. Charlesworth, with her staff and house committee, were responsible for the preparation and smooth running of the teas and the various stalls.

The residents enjoyed themselves and everyone present was inspired by the tireless personality of Pauline Todd, who lived up to her motto: Never fear, Pauline is here.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

The thirteenth Annual Interdenominational Memorial Service is being organised by the North West London Branches of AJEX in conjunction with the Metropolitan Area of the Royal British Legion, in memory of those who died in Prisoner of War and Concentration Camps, and will be held on Sunday, 16th October 1983 at 3 p.m. at the Prisoners' Memorial, Gladstone Park, Dollis Hill, London, N.W.2.



## HOUSING BENEFITS— RENT AND RATE REBATES BOROUGH OF BARNET

We can now inform our readers who are residents of Barnet about clarification received from the Borough of Barnet concerning the treatment of German Compensation Annuities (Entschaedigungsrenten) paid under the German Federal Compensation Act and German/Austrian Social Insurance and Public Service Pensions paid under special German or Austrian legislation for Nazi victims, in calculating their income for rent/rate rebate entitlement.

**Monthly Compensation Annuities (Entschaedigungsrenten)**
These will be entirely disregarded by the Council in calculating an applicant's income for the purpose of the rebate.

**Social Insurance Pensions**

a. *Invalidity/Disability Pensions*
These are also completely disregarded.

b. *Other Social Insurance Pensions (Old Age/Retirement/Widows)*
These will be included in the calculation of the applicant's income, but there will be a disregard of £4 per week in calculating the weekly income. If, however, the pensioner also receives an Entschaedigungsrente which is disregarded, there will be no further disregard of £4 p.w.

**Public Service Pensions**
These will be included in the income computation, but a similar disregard of £4 per week as in (b) above will operate.

The Director of Financial Services, Barnet, advises that claimants should give full details of the income received under special German/Austrian legislation so that it can be correctly categorised in accordance with his communication. F.E.F.

## PASSION PLAY IN ESSEX

Chigwell is to have its own Passion Play which will be put on early next year to coincide with the 1984 production in Oberammergau. But it is hoped that the Essex version will have none of the antisemitic undertones of the original. The Rector of Chigwell is writing his own script, not based on the Bavarian village's play, and he has promised to avoid offence and to appeal to all religious-minded people.

## SENIOR RAMBLING GROUP

Ramblers who enjoy the countryside in the Home Counties and are able to walk between six and fourteen miles are invited to join this group. Details from Miss Irene Gunston (229 8373) or Mr. Peter Johnson (286 8825, after 8 pm). Occasionally theatre and other outings are arranged as well.

# *The Histories of "Kaufhaus N. Israel" and of Wilfrid Israel*

BY H. G. REISSNER

Businessmen and consumers in Northern Germany used to associate the name 'N. Israel' with notions of trustworthiness and quality. Jewish social workers would try to secure the assistance of the Israel family when an extraordinary voluntary effort was called for. The supreme sacrifice of Wilfrid Israel is part of the last historic phase of liquidation of former German Jewry and the beginnings of resettlement of its remnants abroad.

'N. Israel' was the last commercial enterprise in Berlin to surrender control, on February 9, 1939, in compliance with the Nazi 'Regulation for the elimination of the Jews from German economic life', dated November 12, 1938. The firm was, up to that time, also one of only a handful – Gentile, Jewish or 'Non-Aryan' – with an unbroken record of trade activities of more than a hundred years. By then, the Israel family had resided in Berlin for 198 years. Through marriages in the first three generations, they were related to the founding fathers who, in 1671, had re-established a Jewish community in Berlin after the Thirty Years' War. Marriages in the fourth and fifth generations linked them to the Anglo-Jewish 'Adler' clan.

In the course of two centuries, the Israel family had thus completed a civic circle. It had been initiated by an immigrant youth from the East, who had attained the status of an 'Extraordinary Protected Jew'. His son had advanced to 'Ordinary Protected Jew', and, later in life, to Prussian citizen. Three more generations enjoyed the status of Prussian and German citizens respectively. The sixth was reduced again to that of 'Emigrés'. In business, the family had started out as dealers in second-hand garments, but wound up as the owners of a renowned department store in addition to which there was a considerable wholesale department. Their growth paralleled that of Berlin: out of the debris of a devastating 17th century war, and from the seat of local trade and administration, to an Imperial capital, home of world-spanning industry and exchange. Liquidation of the firm and emigration of the family preceded, by but six years, the débacle of the 'Third Reich'. *Fert unda, nec regitur* – the wave carries, but it cannot be controlled: It was the good fortune of the family to live in a time of general political consolidation, a favourable social climate, economic prosperity; but they persevered also in times of political defeat of the native state, social reaction, and economic crisis. Elementary conditions just 'existed'. The family's personal contribution and achievement were basic human qualities, – patience, steadfastness, circumspection, commercial and social responsibility.

firm, including real estate, but excluding accounts receivable, and the trade liabilities of 'N. Israel' were acquired by the Emil Koester A. G. for a 'negotiated' amount.

The departure of the bachelor brothers, first Herbert and then Wilfrid Israel, from Berlin to London in the spring of 1939 was as unobtrusive as had been the arrival in Berlin, in 1741, of their ancestor Israel Jacob, a bachelor from Schneidemühl. Their departure brought to an end 124 years of patient, imaginative building and stewardship of one firm in the hands of four consecutive generations.

## VIII. KNIGHT-ERRANT OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

The phase just completed and the years to come presented to Wilfrid Israel an additional challenge, which we shall now review in its entirety. We have seen him emerge from his formative years with a complementary double heritage, the family tradition of social responsibility and an 'Anglo-Saxon' conception of non-professional, voluntary public service. The duties assumed by Wilfrid Israel since 1932 in resisting and fighting Nazism had in them the germ of a conflict of loyalties. The conflict was a very real one, experienced as such also by other men and women of his background and age. In birthday greetings to his mother, on December 5, 1942, incidentally only six months before his death, he himself formulated it thus:

> I wondered if perhaps I had let some of my own interests and spheres of responsibility dominate, and if I had not thus neglected my family.

Deep down, though, utter mutual respect and genuine harmony prevailed. The family never put obstacles in the way of son and brother. Their contribution to the performance of his duties in public under Nazi tyranny was the maintenance and, eventually, the orderly liquidation of the firm. Conversely, Wilfrid took his duties towards family and firm seriously, while he was ready to, and finally did, give away his life in the service of the community. Such readiness must be viewed rather against the background of Far Eastern philosophy which cast a magical spell upon Wilfrid Israel. He may have sensed it to be his *dharma* — the voluntary acceptance of one's personal destiny — to lose his personal identity in the continuance of the group. There may have been a subconscious sacrificial death-wish in Wilfrid Israel's nature and conduct. If so, it was not egoistically suicidal, but artistically and ethically creative, like an apotheosis of death by the poet — Rainer Maria Rilke or Romain Rolland — as the fulfilment of life.

In the early summer of 1932, an informal group of seven men from various walks of Jewish life met for the first time in Berlin. Wilfrid Israel was one of them, besides F. Brodnitz, M. D., and L. Tietz, M. D., both trusted advisers of the German Jewish youth movement and both supporters of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, without subscribing to Zionist

ideology themselves; furthermore three professional social workers, executives of the *Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Deutschen Juden* – F. Ollendorff, G. Lubinski and A. Lilienthal – two of them Zionist-Socialists and the third one an alumnus of Jewish religious liberalism. Wilfrid Israel and another were not affiliated with any particular political or religious party, but known and respected for their non-parochial Jewish point of view.

The convention was motivated by grave forebodings that the Nazi bid for power would eventually succeed; Jews, alone in a group, or even in conjunction with others, would be helpless to prevent such a dreaded event. Needed in such supreme hour of trial would be internal unity, expressed in a representative national body of all Jews in Germany. Hitherto, groupings existed only along regional or political and religious faction lines.

The nucleus of seven expanded in the early months of 1933. Potentially, the most important recruit was Carl Melchior, partner of the private banking firm of M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg (and late member of the German delegation at the Versailles Peace Treaty negotiations). Unfortunately, his services came to a premature end due to his death on December 30, 1933. Dr. Werner Senator, executive member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, who happened to be in Germany at the time, cooperated wholeheartedly in person for several months. C. V. Arlosoroff, member of the Zionist Executive in Palestine, rushed to Germany for the same specific purpose. Locally recruited volunteers included F. Brunner, an executive of the private banking firm Gebr. Arnhold - S. Bleichroeder, Berlin, a religious Jew at heart, and F. Borchardt, late director of an industrial plant and an alumnus of the German Jewish youth movement.

Due to the initiative of this group, and with the moral and practical support from such recognized personalities as Leo Baeck, Otto Hirsch, Julius Seligsohn and others, the 'Central Council for Help and Reconstruction' was duly constituted in April 1933. Its first leading executive was L. Tietz, assisted by F. Brodnitz and F. Borchardt. Wilfrid Israel deputised repeatedly, when other officials were away from Berlin on rounds of duty.

While supporting and steering the day-to-day work of the Central Council, the expanding group continued to convene at periodic intervals. One of these informal meetings, at a private home in the Berlin West End, in June 1933, was raided by a local S.A. unit. The storm-troopers asserted that shouts of 'Hail Moscow' had been reported and that secret documents had been burned at the meeting. All present, including Wilfrid Israel, were arrested, except one young man, Leopold Kuh. He happened to have been sent downstairs to fetch cigarettes. When he returned from his errand, he ran into the storm-troopers on the staircase. He had the presence of mind to salute them with *'Heil Hitler'* and keep aloof. He noticed that a truck pulled up into which his friends were herded. He followed it in his own car first to a local 'cell' and then to the S.A. barracks in General Pape Strasse. Of this he advised by telephone Dr. A. Wiener, then executive officer of the



*Centralverein deutscher*
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Coordination of this kind under mounting Nazi assault represented an achievement of the first order. No time was lost over observation of proper 'democratic' process and order. Men and women acted according to their own sense of responsibility, guided by their own experience, and from their own station in life. Mutual respect and harmony prevailed on the whole, and only a minimum of misguided initiative is on record. Georg Kareski, board member of the Jewish Community of Berlin, created such an incident in 1936. Believing in his ability to elicit constructive Nazi support for Zionism, he made deprecatory remarks about certain 'leftist' Jewish officials and personalities, with the result that S. Adler-Rudel, an executive under the *Reichsvertretung*, was expelled as a 'foreigner', and that Wilfrid Israel had to surrender his German passport.

Conversely, Wilfrid Israel was treated with utmost respect by resident and visiting foreigners. Members of the consular corps and the press, particularly from England, America, and France, were anxious to listen to his interpretation of events and trends. His demonstration of personal immunity against moral and physical coercion was impressive. — He was also one of probably not more than a handful of German Jews accepted by Jewish notables abroad as speaking their language literally and figuratively. Wilfrid Israel enjoyed the affection and trust of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, grand old man of Zionism, of Henrietta Szold, 'mother of Youth Aliyah', Norman Bentwich, untiring liaison officer for British Jewry in Refugee matters, besides Neville Laski, Leonard Montefiore, Otto Schiff and others, too numerous to enumerate. He went abroad a few times, travelling once on his British passport, after the cancellation of the German one. But more often he was host in Berlin to visitors from abroad, both undisguised such as Miss Szold or Norman Bentwich, or under disguise, as was the case with Sir Michael Bruce, 'Tramp Royal'.[2]

Even less is authoritatively known of contacts Wilfrid Israel may have maintained with members of, or individuals claiming to have belonged to, the Anti-Nazi Resistance inside and outside Germany.[3] This writer happens to have a personal recollection only of a call on Wilfrid Israel by Pastor Dr. Hans Schönfeld, Geneva, in or about 1937.[4]

[2]Though Sir Michael ('Tramp Royal', London, 1954, pp. 236 ff) reports on his trip to Berlin in November, 1938, including meetings with Wilfrid Israel and Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, in typical 'cloak and dagger' fashion, the details recorded appear to this writer as credible.

[3]See the controversy on the reputation of Adam von Trott, brought about by David Astor's article in the 'Manchester Guardian Weekly' of June 7, 1956, which involves the alleged testimony of Wilfrid Israel.

[4]See the controversy about the negotiations of the Rt. Rev. George K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, with Dr. Schönfeld and others during the war, as reported in 'The Wiener Library Bulletin', London, vol. XI. Nos 3-4. — Incidentally, the Bishop of Chichester had also known Wilfrid Israel personally for some years. He contributed a short memorial to the collection of eulogies which appeared in print in London, 1944 (p. 8.).



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And again on April 16, 1942:

'I am becoming more fond

In those years of legalized lawlessness and anarchy, nearly every Jew in Germany had, eventually, to live by his own wits. More so, in order to survive, he had to develop a particular *joie de vivre* bordering on the perverted. In these circumstances, conspiracy and counter-conspiracy, which an individual would normally despise, may have come to him quite 'naturally'. We must leave it at that, and resume our narration with Wilfrid Israel having established domicile in England in May, 1939.

His first assignment, made almost immediately after his arrival abroad, was as a board member of J.C.A. (Jewish Colonization Association) to fill one of the vacancies left by the inability of Jewish representatives from Germany to attend in accordance with the foundation's charter. Wilfrid Israel participated in a series of board meetings held in Paris prior to the occupation of the French capital by the Nazis in 1940.

Altogether he was not privileged to recoup peacefully for any length of time. A state of war was declared on September 2, 1939. Refugees in countries at war with Hitler assumed the technical status of 'enemy aliens'. Wilfrid Israel, British by birth and bilingual, acted as liaison between the authorities, the relief organizations of British Jewry and the refugees themselves. He assisted in the creation of the 'Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain'. During the lull of the 'Phoney War', in the spring of 1940, he visited Palestine again. He re-established his personal ties with the group *Die Werkleute,* who had come from the German Jewish youth movement, but were now settled in *Kibbutz Hazorea,* east of Haifa. Back in England, and after the military *débacle* of France, a majority of refugees had to put up with temporary internment. Wilfrid Israel acted again as a liaison officer touring internment camps and attempting to speed up individual releases. Then, in the autumn of 1940, came the aerial 'Blitz'. He worked as a civilian fire-watcher during the ensuing months, but lost a good deal of his private belongings, his books and art collection due to the explosion of an incendiary bomb. The following year, after the fury of the *Luftwaffe* showed first signs of abating, Wilfrid Israel was recommended for appointment as a consultant to the German and Jewish sections of the Foreign Research and Press Service. In this capacity he commuted regularly between London and Oxford.

Yet, emotionally all this was not the mere continuation of an existence out of balance due to circumstances. Over in England, he was able to achieve a measure of inner serenity, denied to him formerly. In correspondence with friends overseas, and feeling at one with his countrymen (hence employing the collective 'we'), he wrote on August 24, 1941:

> 'We are not at all dehumanised, and every personal touch is of importance to us over here. We know that we shall have to face difficult times, in the meantime every summer-day, the beauty of flowers, of trees, fields and personal touch that human beings can give to one's daily life mean a terrible lot — at least to me.'

And again on April 16, 1942:

> 'I am becoming more fond of London and England than ever before.'

These testimonies seem to manifest a dream-like bent, a sense of poetry his mother could have shared and would have approved. His ancestors in Prussian and Imperial Berlin would hardly have understood it or, could they have grasped its inkling, they might have rejected it soberly. Yet – to retain the poetical vein and to quote a line from Friedrich Hölderlin, which Wilfrid might have appreciated – 'we are destined never to come to rest'.[5] A war was being fought. Another mission was suggested to Wilfrid Israel by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Jewish refugees in considerable numbers were stuck in Portugal and Spain. It might be conceivable to receive more from Nazi occupied territories, provided earlier arrivals on the Iberian Peninsula were taken out first. Desired as a volunteer for this mission was somebody who held an Allied passport, was thoroughly familiar with the problems and the languages of the refugees and who could act with the necessary authority. Wilfrid Israel applied for leave of absence from F.R.P.S., which was granted. He flew to Lisbon on March 26, 1943, advising his friends overseas of his new assignment as follows:

> 'I am leaving on my trip rather heavy-heartedly. Whatever I shall try to do will, I am afraid, be sidetracked by the sheer impossibility to overcome the vital impediment and great disaster of a world at war.'

Wilfrid Israel spent a little over two months in exploratory and preparatory work in Portugal and Spain.[6] For the arrangement of transport to Palestine, the selection of applicants and for their technical and mental adjustment, Wilfrid Israel established his office with the (American) Joint organization in Lisbon. Cooperating with him in the immediate problems of the refugees were the Hicem (a joint subsidiary of J.C.A. and the American H.I.A.S.); the local Jewish Community; the Commissao dos Refugiados; and the local Union of Polish Jews.

Initially a figure of 70 participants was considered for the first transport. After the Jewish Agency for Palestine was able to provide more visas by telegraph, this number was increased substantially. Originally an ocean voyage on a Portuguese-flag steamer via the Cape, with a stopover at Lourenço Marques was envisaged so as to give refugees stranded in Mozambique the opportunity to join in on the onward trip. When Portuguese visas for a call at their East African colony turned out to be unobtainable, another route was tentatively drawn up: ocean voyage to the Belgian Congo, trip by riverboat and bus in order to reach the Nile, and then again by riverboat to Egypt. Difficulties in the procurement of visas and of 'Navicert' papers enforced the abandonment of this plan as well. The original idea of an ocean voyage round the Cape was then reconsidered,

[5] *Hyperions Schicksalslied*: *'Doch uns ist gegeben, Auf keiner Stätte zu ruhn'*, as translated by Frederic Prokosch, 'Some Poems of Friedrich Hölderlin', Norfolk, Conn., 1945.

[6] The following data were supplied by Mrs. F. J. Wohlwill, Brookline, Mass., then a leading honorary worker in the Commissao dos Refugiados, Lisbon.



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[7] See the reportage compiled unde
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subscribe to 'the instant assumpt
mistake for Churchill's plane', or

however without calling at Lourenço Marques. One of the former German vessels, then taken over by the Portuguese in Lourenço Marques, was to be chartered. She was to take on board first the refugees stranded in Mozambique and then meet the steamer from Lisbon on the high seas and take the latter's passengers over for the onward trip to Egypt. – Matters were thus left unfinished, when Wilfrid Israel embarked on his return flight to London on June 1. (Eventually a different solution was worked out – see p. 256 below. It seems worth while recording, though, to what lengths planning had to go at a time when the direct approach to Palestine through the Mediterranean was barred).

Wilfrid Israel devoted a major portion of his time to the preliminary selection and indoctrination of candidates for the trip. He visited those living in *Résidence Forcée* in Caldas and Ericeira, outside Lisbon. He called on the various prisons in Portugal where those not yet 'legalized' were housed. Conditions in Spain were even more complicated, because no Jewish rescue organization had official status in that country. All contacts had to take place on a private basis, pseudo-'secretly'.

Every free hour between official appointments and negotiations in both countries was utilized to establish a relationship of confidence and trust between Wilfrid Israel and his individual wards, particularly the younger ones among them. This helped to clarify their minds as to Palestine as their eventual goal. Wilfrid Israel promoted the formation of study groups under self-chosen leaders. He assisted in the drafting of programmes for further studies and tried to procure the necessary literary material. The advisability of forming *Hachshara* (occupational retraining) groups was considered. Wilfrid Israel promised to elicit support in London for the establishment of a 'Palestine Office' in Lisbon to coordinate these promising beginnings.

The second aspect of Wilfrid Israel's work while in Portugal and Spain was, if possible, to open up channels for the escape of Jewish survivors in Nazi occupied territories. Highest priority was to be given to youths in hiding. Wilfrid Israel had several conferences in this regard with Quakers and Unitarians. He negotiated with the Swiss Legation in Lisbon. He also had a meeting with the League of Nations Commissioner, Carl Burckhardt. As far as fact-finding goes, the results of Wilfrid Israel's trip were promising. He secured a berth on 'Flight 777' scheduled to leave Lisbon on June 1, 1943. Wilfrid Israel boarded the plane 'Ibis' together with twelve other passengers, among them the actor Leslie Howard. Midway over the

[7]See the reportage compiled under the above title by Ian Colvin, London, 1957. A chapter with the heading 'The Jewish Agent', pp. 117 ff, is devoted to Wilfrid Israel. The sympathetic attitude is commendable, but represents nothing but a condensation of eulogies contained in the printed book 'Wilfrid Israel', London, 1944. Moreover, it is not free from minor misinterpretations. As to the major question — why the unarmed airliner was shot down unexpectedly — Colvin on the last and 204th page seems to subscribe to 'the instant assumption that the Ibis had been ... shot down deliberately in mistake for Churchill's plane', on the latter's return from his North African conferences.

Bay of Biscay, the plane was attacked by the Nazi *Luftwaffe*. It was shot down. All lives were lost. Prime Minister Churchill expressed 'a painful shock' when he learned 'what had happened to others in the inscrutable workings of fate'.

We must abide by that fate and suppress the never ending feeling of sadness at the loss of a personal friend and comrade. We have tried to re-draw the visible surface of this man's character and public actions, praying that his gentle soul may, in death, have found the bliss of peace which life had withheld from him: Wish he could know that his supreme sacrifice was not in vain.

On February 1, 1944, the Portuguese liner 'Nyassa', carrying about 750 European Jewish Refugees from Lisbon, steamed into Haifa harbour. She was the first neutral vessel to cross the Mediterranean after the reopening of the sea-lane, the first also to arrive in Haifa since 1940. She carried the largest number of Refugees to reach Palestine in a group directly from Europe in war-time. Their landing formalities completed, the immigrants arranged a collection among themselves to inscribe the name of Wilfrid Israel in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Miss Henrietta Szold, seconded by the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett and other personal friends, sponsored, in the name of Children and Youth Aliyah, the erection of a Wilfrid Israel Hostel in the children's village of Ben Shemen.

The collective settlement of his friends at *Kibbutz Hazorea* received, through the instrument of his will, the bequest of what remained of Wilfrid Israel's collection of Asian Art, plus an amount of money for the building of a museum. The 'Wilfrid Israel House for Oriental Art and Studies' at *Kibbutz Hazorea* was formally opened on June 21, 1951, and is at present undergoing an expansion, which has been made possible thanks to the cooperation of Wilfrid's brother Herbert.

*All*

## *A Note on the Style*

BY EDU

PERHAPS it is best to begin wi
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born in 'Gallion's reach', on A
the old harbour of Hamburg w
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high tides, the ship-chandlers w
sions of a sailor's outfit, were
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after a normal and by no me
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Ballin was only 17 years old, h
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soon its partner and actual ma

Ballin was of Jewish origin.
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his brothers and sisters.

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very conscious of his Jewishne

ISRAELSKI

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Z'bg

ISRAELSKI
LIST

# Die Ausbürgerung deutscher Staatsangehöriger 1933–45 nach den im Reichsanzeiger veröffentlichten Listen

Band 2
Namensregister

Herausgegeben von Michael Hepp

# Expatriation Lists as Published in the "Reichsanzeiger" 1933–45

Volume 2
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Edited by Michael Hepp

K·G·Saur
München · New York · London · Paris 1985

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ISRAELSKI

GSU 1,194,904 filmed in Warsaw 1984. URZAD STANU CYWILNEGO SEPOLNO.
Ksiega Akr Urodzenia rok 1875

# 7 SALLY BUKOFZER, b.6 Jan 1875 5PM, son of JAKOB and REBECCA (WOLFEN) B.

# 14 ~~REBECCA ISRAELSKI, 24 Jan 1875 dau merchant and homeowner GAMNIEL ISRAELSKI and RAHEL (BERGER)~~

# 37 LINA WERNER on 10 Mar 1875 dau of butcher and homeowner NATHAN WERNER and FRITZE (BUKOFZER)

# 81 ELISAS BERGER on 7 July 1875 son merchant BARUCH JACOB BERGER and LINA (LEWINSKI)

# 94 MARIE ISRAELSKI on 6 Aug 1875 daughter of merchant HIRSCH ISRAELSKI and DORIS (COHN)

CRONER: 57,99,149

# 131 SELIG ISRAELSKI on 12 Nov 1875, son of SIMON ISRAELSKI and SIREN (LATTAU?)

# 142 ROSALIE BLUHM on 9 Dec 1875 dau merchant ALEXANDER BLUHM and BLUHME(FLATAUER)

# 150 stillborn boy FLATAUER on 27 Dec 1875, son of glazier and Gastwirth SIMON FLATAUER and REBECCA (MARGONINER)

MARRIAGES: (in Zempelburg Kreis Flatow)

# 27 on 4 Oct 1875 merchant MOSES ISRAELSKI, 25 years, son of ABRAHAM ISRAELSKI (in Zempelburg) and PAULINE (TUCHLER( married LINA BRASCH, dau of Merchant HIRSCH BRASCH and his wife DOROTHEA (HEYMANN)
witnesses: EDUARD BEJACH, Krämer, 66, res. of Zbg and Volksanwalt(?) CASPAR HAMMERSTEIN, 63, of Zbg.

DEATHS 1875:

# 17 MENDEL BUKOFZER, merchant in Zbg, reports that FRIEDMANN BUKOFZER, 75, husband of HINDEL (JOSEPHSOHN) B. ,son of MOSES BUKOFZER and MACHELE (KAMNITZER) died in his home on 20 Feb 1875

# 19 ~~GAMNIEL GABRIELSKI,~~ merchant and homeowner, reports the death of REBECCA ~~ISRAELSKI, 14~~ days old, on27 Feb 1875. Daughter of his and of RAHLE (Rahel) (BERGER). note: his name is correctly GABRIEL G.

# 22 GAMNIEL GABRIELSKI reoirts that HEIMANN GABRIELSKI, 1 year and 2 months old, died 8 Mar 1875. His son and that of his late wife FRITZE (GRUNAUER) child was recorded as HEIMANN GRUNAUER, because the parents were not "gerichtlich" getraut (no civil marriage performed). (!)

ISRAELSKI

GSU 1,194,904 (continued)

DEATHS 1877:

# 2 JACOB BERGER, age 2 months, on 2 Jan 1877, son of JUDA JACOB BERGER and ROSA BERGER)

# 11 on o2 Jan 1877 ITZIG TODTENKO PF, son of DAVID and DORA (BRASCH) T.

# 44 on 1 Apr 1877 SALLY ISRAELSKI, 2 years, 10 months, son of merchant HIRSCH ISRAELSKI and DORE (COHN)

# 55 on 24 Apr 1877 RICKA FLATAUER, daughter of Gastwirth SIMON and REBECKA (MARGOLINER) FLATAUER.

# 113 On 11 Oct 1877, ADOLPH BUKOFZER, 4 months, 11 days, son of JACOB and REBECKA (WOLF) BUKOFZER, res. of Zbg.

# 124 On 26 Nov 1877 ARON TODTENKOPF, 37 years, son of LEISER and PAULINE (BECKER) TODTENKOPF. was single.

# 135 on 17 Dec 1877 FLORE NEUMANN, 13 years 8 months, dau of NACHMANN NEUMANN and REBEKKA (LESS) N.

BIRTHS 1878:

# 9 28 Jan 1878 CIEREL NEUMANN, dau ALEXANDER NEUMANN and FRITZE (JACOBUS), Zbg.

# 13 on 30 Jan 1878 ADOLF TODTENKOPF, son of DAVID and DORE (BRASCH)

# 16 on4 Feb 1878 HANNA GABRIELSKI, dau of GABRIEL and RAHLE (BERGER) G.

# 49 on 20 Jan 1878 PAULINE TODTENKOPF, dau SIMON and BERTHA (LEWINSKY)T.

# 87 on 28 Aug 1878 LEO BLUHM, son of merchant ARON BLUHM and ERNESTINE (HERRMANN)

MARRIAGES 1878:

# 10 on 2 May 1878 the glazier MOSES LEWINSKI b. 28 June 1852 in Zbg, son of merchant ITZIG LEWINSKI and ESTHER (FREUNDLICH) who live in England
ⓞ REBECKA BERGER, b. 9 Oct. 1856 Zbg, dau of merchant ABRAHAM BERGER and ROSALIE (RIESENBURG).

# 22 on 10 Dec 1878 merchant MORITZ BRÜCKMANN born 2 July 1847 in Zbg, son of merchant JAKOB BRÜCKMANN and HINDE BR.
ⓞ PAULA HEYMANN, b. 28 Jan 1856 Zbg, dau of the late merchant JOACHIM HEYMANN and JETTE (BRÜCKMANN. one witness MEYER BRUCKMANN, 50 yrs old, of Zempelburg. (possibly father of the groom)

ISRAELSKI

GSU 1,194,904 (end)

DEATHS 1878:

# 1 on 2 Jan 1878 ERNESTINE BUKOFZER, 6 weeks old, dau merchant MENDEL BUKOFZER and JEANETTE (BOAS).

# 22 on 28 March 1878 FEINE BECKER, 70 years, born Schubin, reported by merchant DAVID TODTENKOPF.

GSU 1,194 905 (filmed Warsaw 1984)

BIRTHS 1879:

# 7 SALLY ISRAELSKI on 8 Jan 1879, son merchant HIRSCH ISRAELSKI and DORIS (COHN)

# 14 JONAS BUKOFZER 19 Jan 1879 , son MENDEL and JEANETTE (BOAS) BUKOFZER)

# 30 26 Feb 1879 EMMA BERGER, dau Cigarren JULIUS BERGER and TAUBINE (GABBE)

# 54 27 Apr 1879 OTTO FLATAUER, son Gastwirt SIMON FL. and REBECKA (MARGONIN ER)

# 64 22 May 1879 ADOLPH LEWINSKI, son Glazier MORITZ L. AND REBECKA(BERGER

# 66 26 May 1879 IDA FUCHS, dau of tialor MORITZ FUCHS and ROSALIE (GABRIELSE

# 105 7 Sept 1879 ISIDOR BERGER, son of merchant BARUCH BERGER and BLUME (LEWINSKI)

# 106 14 Sep 1879 FRANZISKA BERGER, dau of Fuhrmann JACOB BERGER and JOHANNA LEWINSKI)

# 118 9 Oct 1879 HERRI BRÜCKMANN , son of merchant MORITZ BRÜCKMANN and PAULA (HEYMANN)

#147 24 Dec 1879 JULIUS BLUHM, son of Kfm ARON BLUHM and ERNESTINE (HERRMANN)

MARRIAGES 1879:

# 13 20 Apr 1879 merchant JACOB LEWINSKI b. 4 Jan 1818 (!) in Zbg, son of the late SIMON and BEILE LEWINSKI, ∞ PAULA HEIMANN, b. 24 Feb 1837 Zbg, dau the late merchant WOLF and TAUBINE (HEIMANN) HEIMANN, one witness was BARUCH BERGER, age 69.

# 17 2 June 1879 Dr.med.Praktischer Arzt NATHAN MEYER (JUDAS), b. 11 March 1843 in Hansfelde/ Filehne, residing in Berlin, son of the late Mt MEYER JUDAS and FRUMECHT (Fromet) (HIRSCH)JUDAS,
∞ MALE BRÜCKMANN, b.Jan. 1849 Zbg, dau of WOLF BRÜCKMANN and RAHEL (FALK). one witness: WOLFF BRÜCKMANN, age 69. in Zbg.

10/88



ISRAELSKI ~~GROSS~~

GSU 1,194,905(continued)

DEATHS 1879:

# 4 12 Jan 1879 ALEXANDER KRONER, 99 years, reported by Alexander Kroner (grandson?) born in Zbg.

# 42 31 July 1879 LEISER TODTENKOPF, 90, born Zbg, father o JACOB T., reporter

BIRTHS 1880:

# 18 2 Feb 1880 FRITZE GABRIELSKI, dau GABRIEL G. and ROSALIE (BERGER) (Croner # 20)

# 55 22 Apr 1880 ROSA LEHMANN, dau LEISER LEHMANN and ERNESTINE (BERGER)

# 78 27 July 1880 GUSTAV ISRAELSKI, son HIRSCH ISRAELSKI and DORE (COHN)

# 116 14 Nov 1880 LEO TODTENKOPF son of Mt SIMON T. and REBECKA (LEWINSKI) (Leo changed his name to KOPF 23 Aug 1909)

# 124 20 Dec 1880 HENRIETTE BUKOFZER, dau Mt MENDEL BUKOFZER and JEANETTE (BOAS)

MARRIAGES 1880:

# 15 on 25 May 1880 a wedding at which MORITZ BRÜCKMANN, 32 years old, was a witness.

# 21 a Camnitzer wedding. see p.

# 23 on 31 August 1880 HERMANN BERGER, born 1857 Zbg, son of MARCUS BERGER (in England) and his wife MARIE BERGER, born in Haschke (?) ⚭ MINNA GROSS, b. 26 May 1855 Zbg, dau Mt SALOMON GROSS and PAULINE GROSS, both in Zbg. (apparently Marie Berger also in Zbg)

DEATHS 1880:

# 36 10 May 1880 TAMRE GABRIELSKI, geb. LEVIN, 70 years old, born Preussisch Friedland, lived in Zbg, reported by son-in-law MORITZ BEHR, tailor.

# 46 on 22 June 1880 FISCHEL BLUHM, 80 years old, native of Zbg, reported by his son ALEXANDER, merchant. (Croner # 68)

# 71 on 5 Oct 1880 MAX BERGER, son of merchant BARUCH BERGER, 15 years old, reported by JUDA BERGER, dealer, relationship not recorded, maybe grandfather or uncle.

# 76 on 18 Oct 1880 CAHN MARGONINER, 90 years old, born and d. in Zbg, reported by Glaser und Gastwirth SIMON FLATAUER (his son-in-law).

ISRAELSKI

GSU 1,194,905(continued)

DEATHS 1882:

#10 13 Feb 1882 GABRIEL GABRIELSKI, 46, husband of RAHLE BERGER, in Zempelburg. reported by MOSES BERGER (father-in-law) This entry has the signature of MOSES BERGER.

# 34 on 20 Apr 1882 a stillborn girl, dau of merchant ALEXANDER BLUHM and PAULINE (FLATAUER) in Zbg.

GSU 1,194 906 (These records are in WAP Bydgoszcz)

BIRTHS 1883:

# 33 on 2 Apr 1883 FRANZISKA TODTENKOPF, dau of merchant SIMON T. and BERTHA (LEWINSKI)

# 97 on 4 Oct 1883 ISIDOR HEYMANN, son of Händler MARKUS HEYMANN and JOHANNA (BERGER) (Jeruchim in Zbg, Tuchler in Zbg)

# 99 on 2 Oct 1883 HERTA NEUMANN, dau LESSER NEUMANN and JETTE (KONITZER) NEUMANN.

# 111 22 Nov 1883 LEO BERGER, son of merchant HERMANN BERGER and MINNA (GROSS)

# 120 20 Dec 1883 LEO TODTENKOPF, son of DAVID, merchant, and DOROTHEA (BRASCH)

no marriages.

DEATHS 1883:

# 6 6 Feb 1883 TAUBE HEYMANN, 70 years, wife of the late merchant WOLF HEYMANN, maidenname LEWINSKI. reported by JAKOB LEWINSKI, merchant. (her son-in-law or brother.

# 16 8 March 1883 EVA BERGER, 4 months, dau of merchant JUDA BERGER and ROSA (LEHMANN).

# 17 12 March 1883 GRETHE BOAS, 6 months, dau merchant HERMANN BOAS and PAULINE (TUCHLER)

# 21 24 March 1883 ABRAHAM ISRAELSKI, 59 years, husband of THERESE (BRASCH) and brother of the merchant HIRSCH ISRAELSKI (the reporter).

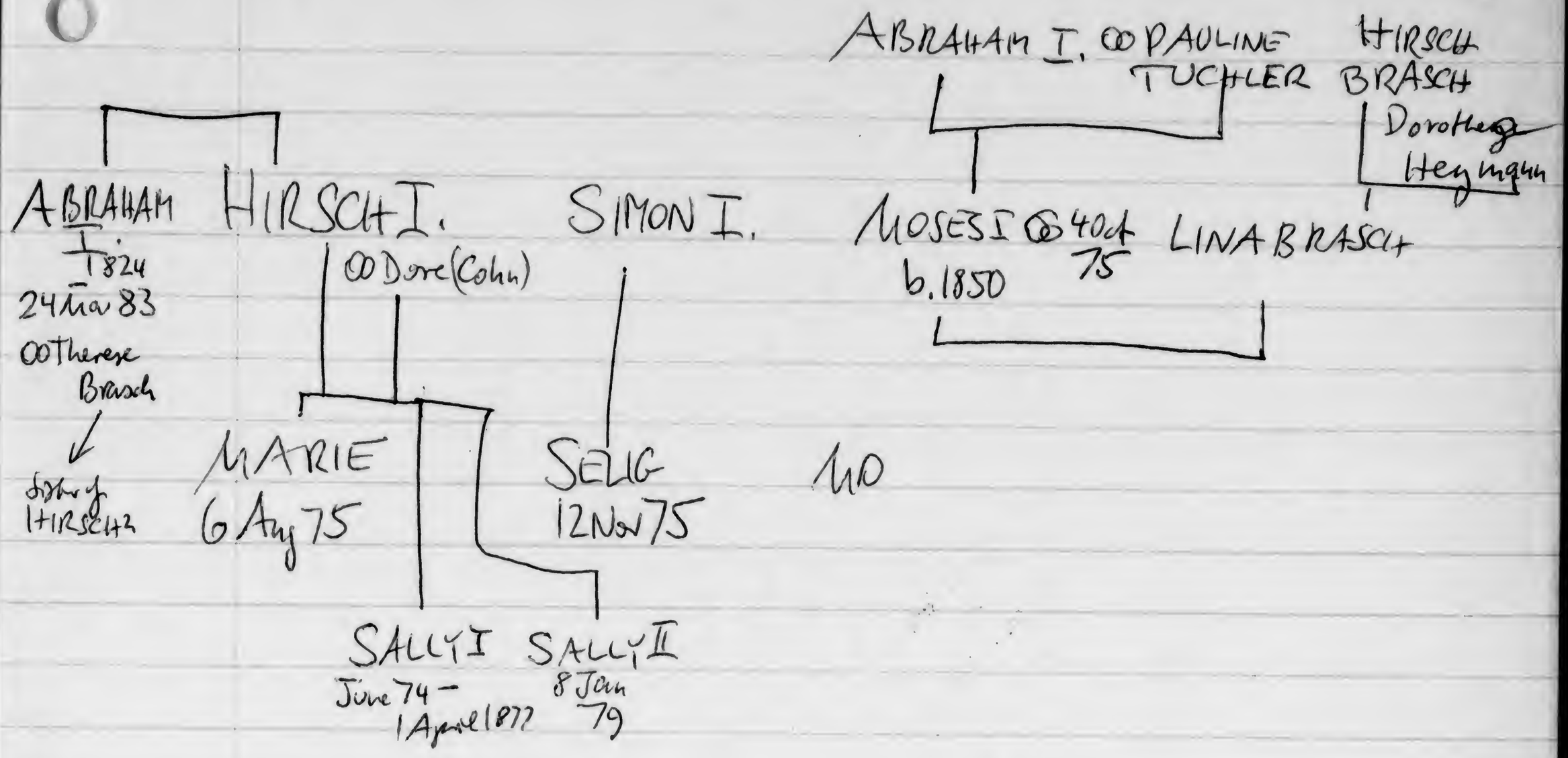
# 44 ' Sept 1883 FRANZISKA TODTENKOPF, 5 mos, dau SIMON & BERTHA T. (above

# 75 29 Dec 1883 stillborn dau of merchant JUDA BERGER and ROSA (LEHMANN).

---------- end of ZEMPELBURG Civilstandsregister at GSU.----------

# ISRAELSKI

Z'burg



ISRAELSKI

Jonson..

Jan. 31, 1982

23 Ja 1982 Richmond, VA.

Dear John:

I was in N.Y. with my mother celebrating her 92nd birthday when I received the news that my husband had died in the hospital on Jan. 23. It was very sudden, a heart attack. His brother, Fredi, died a year ago in Dec, 1980, the last of the Israelskis.

I had a cataract operation on my left eye and am recuperating with my daughter and family in Warrenton. I am driving myself back to-morrow and I will stay in Richmond. I am on 4 weeks' leave of absence the surgeon is very satisfied with the result. In 6 mths. I have the right eye done.

Called 2-5-82

Cordially Else


Mrs. Rose Q. Johnson
1501-B Autumn Honey Ct.
Richmond, Va. 23229
NORTHERN VIRGINIA VA 220
FM
1 FEB
1982
Domestic Mail
Mr. John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107
LKP

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

April 10, 1988

Dear Jim:

Got your surprise letter yesterday but was too tired even to open it. I have been working fulltime ("in an honorary capacity") as the genealogist singularly capable and eager to look into the past of a number of Jewish pioneer merchant families of Eastern Wisconsin, distantly related to me and highly interesting as typical emigrants from Western Germany (1850-70). This keeps me very busy, unfortunatly, because I find TOO MUCH material, rather than not enough.

None of which keeps me from remembering just about every family name I ever heard, so I am very much alert to any connections between families whose names I remember, which is most of them. As I now read the Mormon microfilms of the Berlin community for the second time (all 30 reels), I still find people I overlooked the first time around, so I don't mind copying any "new" Israel skis and Israelskys. The enclosed information was collected mostly in 1987. I was preparing a letter for you when yours came. So you must have heard me think...

Two stories cometo my mind as I read that you visited Weissenssee. I would have loved to be with you then. I did exactly the same thing in 1978, copying from the invaluable card catalog, getting locations of the graves and finding it touch to find many of them. However, I was in Weissensse as a boy almost every year between 1933 and 1941, since innumerable of my grandparents' cousins died, and I was taken along to the funerals. I knew where my relatives were buried so I did not need the row markers (all rows had them, but by now most of the markers have disappeared. It is tragic indeed, because most of the cemetery remained untouched by the war.

After returning home in 1978, I made a determined effort to arouse those interested in our heritage in Berlin to get that marvellous card cataloged filmed. It is incredible that it has survived the war, given the fierce fighting in Berlin at the endof the war. It has 120,000 cards or so, with good information (much more, as you know, than just the location of a grave). Two years ago, I wrote to the president of the East Berlin congregation, who is aware of the problem but has of course no money to do the filming. Now that the East German government is taken a very positive attitude toward Jews (there being now no more than some 400 in all of the DDR) it may be possible to get the government to finance the filming. I shal keep pushing. A copy of that film at LBI would do wonders for my research, and even my own families' records, many of which have no specific information on the persons who are relatives of mine.

If you saw the atrocious marble monument which was built by banker ASCHR (it is the biggest on the cemetery and more or less in good shape), you actually stood next to the graves of my greatgrandparents Richter. Julius Richter bought the lot, of course before any Aschrott was buried next to his lot, in 1893, when his son died. One unsolved mystery is that Julius, Clara and Rudolf Richter (the son) have Spehardic tombstone plates, a great rarity on the cemetery since practically all of the dead there were Ashkenazim, including of course the Richters. Just why they picked the unusual grave plates I do not know. Nobody else of the family has them.

Although I was in Weissensse in September 1978 on three different days , I could take only a few fotos, the weather was bad and with a color film, most fotos had a greenish-grey look, appropriate for tombstones but not good for reading the inscriptions. I found at least twenty graves of people I knew at least by name but whose location I had never known before. Accidental meetings are a big help indeed.

ISRAELSKI: I also believe they started in Zempelburg, but of course the name itself suggests that many an Israel may have had a son who manufactured his family name by calling himself Israelski, the Polish ending suggesting "son of Israel." The father's name may not even have been Israel - in which case "Israel" stood for the Jewish people as a whole, and the son was, again, a son of Israel - the people. Thus there is no way to establish whether in fact all Israelskis were parts of the same single family - it is highly unlikely. HOWEVER, I also had a number of relatives in Schwetz, not far from Zempelburg. Schwetz was the district capital, and quite a number of villages within the district had relatives of mine. It is of some interest with regard to economic and social history that nearly all of my families who lived in Westprussia started out in Zempelburg, the largest Jewish community in the province, and once the doors opened and Jews could live anywhere without needing anybody's permission, Zempelburg became a ghost town. But instead of settling in Danzig or Berlin, the children of those Zempelburgers moved to smaller towns and villages - Berlin became their descendants' home only in 1920, after the province became Polish (again), and none of the German-minded and culturally German Jews wanted to stay in the Polish republic (only one or two branches of any of my families remained, and they were all killed in 1939 by the Nazis after the invasion of Poland...

I will check the list of Israelskis. None of those on the genealogical table ring a bell with me. Since I do have an incredible faculty for tetaining names (not faces) of anyone I ever heard of or met at least once, I can almost unfailingly identify anyone whose name crops up.

SALMONSOHN:

Bear with me as I tell you a remarkable story, so typical of the fate of genealogists who miss a lifetime chance.

SALOMONSOHN, NATALIE was a greataunt of mine. She was a cousin of my father's because her father Samuel Kohn was my grandfather Julius Kohn's brother. They had both moved to Berlin in the 1870s. One day in 1934 or 1935, my father, who was very family-minded, took me along to visit Tante Natalie in her room in the Old Age home next to the building in which I went to school 1934-37 (Grosse Hamburger Strasse). The famous home also had two other old ladies who were cousins of my father's mother (Fabian, of the Richter family), so we met all three. Aunt Natalie was a widow of many years, without children, but a wall full of family fotos was my greatest surprise. She was but fifve feet tall, very nice, already then 70+, and I was overwhelmed by the whole scene. Not for one moment did I think of coming back with a camera and to take pictures of all those relatives of hers, mostly her parents and grandparents (my greatgreatparents Kohn among them) because I was just 13 or 14, had no camera then, and of course never dreamed that all that family heritage would be dumped out of the window when she dies. She died just before I left Berlin in May of 1941, and nothing was saved. A nice of hers told me - too la

Of course I always thought that her late husband might have been a relative of the famous and rich banker Salomonsohn, but apparently this was not the case. Natalie apparently did not die in the Old Age home I had visited, but Schulstrasse 78 is an address that rings no bell with me. But it could be that she was taken to a hospital, and died there. My aunt (hew niece) Anna visited us a couple of days after the funeral and told us, and I was so angry with her because she had claimed none of the family goods she knew her aunt had. But it is also possible that when they moved Natalie, all her personal goods were discarded. 50 years later it is just another tragic situation of so many.

Natalie was born to Samuel Kohn and his wife Nanny Moses on 13 December 1852, not on the 30th, in Teplitz (Teplice-Sanov, Bohemia, now CSSR). Her mother was born 5 January 1833 in Stettin and died in Berlin 11 Nov 1895, which shows that the family (there were also two sons) was in Berlin at least since 1895, possibly since 1871 (the youngest son was born in 1861, still in Teplitz). Samuel had a clothing store. There is nobody left of this branch of the Kohns (one granddaughter was a business school teacher in Berlin with whom I took some office work courses, not knowing then that she was a cousin of mine).

Anyhow, her husband was Gustav Salomonsohn (10 Aug 1853 Berlin? - 5 Aug 1923 Berlin. That's all I know. A very likely different family Salomonsohn lived in Vandsburg, West Prussia, a little place which had apparently an old but small Jewish congregation ever since Prussia "conquered" West Prussia (1773). Markus Salomonsohn lived there with his wife Rosa Conitzer (cousin of my mother's mother). They had Auguste (b.1878 in Vahdsburg), married to a Leo Salomon who died in 1912 in Vandsburg or Berlin, from where Leo was deported in 1942. Also gone with him his son, another Salomon. Auguste had three brothers Salomonsohn: Arnold, Max (somewhere in the Rhineland) and Georg. I know nothing else. The three brothers must all have been born between 1880 and 1890.

I think that all the Israelskis living on Invalidenstrasse were of the same family. By 1940 or so many had to give up their apartments and lived in rented rooms in "Jewish houses" which may account for the fact that the housenumbers are so close together: Invalidenstrasse was one of those Jewish-owned wall-less ghetto streets, a poor workers' neighborhood. My grandmother, ever so proud of her emancipated family, never left the western part of Berlin to visit her "poor" relatives, one reason why I never met some of the tons of relatives I had allover Berlin: those living in the North or East of Berlin were not socially acceptable to "our crowd."..... Max and Ida Salomonsohn, husband and wife, I think, lived at Joachimsthaler Strasse 11, only 5 houses from that in which my parents lived before their deportation in Sept 1942. But then they had died peacefully years earlier.

I can't tell you anything else. I wonder why all the Israelskis living in the Invalidenstrasse died within 2 years///

I am planning to be at the Leo Baeck Institute this June, and one of the projects is to copy all pages relevant to my own families from the volumes of names of deportees which you saw already. Possibly I might find information never expected. it will be a considerable effort since I have over 250 family names, each of at least one or two, if not many more people who I know or think were deported...

Keep me informed. One never knows what information comes in handy, now or later...

Gisela Glatter R.

POB 7978
Ha-A 48107

Jim Bennett
48 Vitkin St.
Haifa Israel

March27, 1988

Dear John:

It's been a while since we corresponded, and I've been meaning to write to you about several things, so here goes:

Last month I visited Berlin, including Weissensee cemetary. The woman in the office let me copy the entire card index for Israelski-sky, Salomonsohn-son. Then I spent another four hours wandering around the vast!! cemetary (in the rain). In spite of having 73 names with section and row numbers, I found only about three graves before giving up the search. The condition of the place is deplorable--fallen trees, bushes, gravestones toppled over, etc. Add to that the fact that the rows are not numbered, and one doesn't always know from which direction to start counting rows, moreover there is no numbering of graves in each row. It was a frustrating experience.

The enclosed list is the small success of the visit. Now I'm starting to sort out the names and relationships to the myriad Israelski's whose data I've collected from many sources, including the substantial material you've provided me.

I have a card index of about 200 Israelski names. Only a small number can be definitely traced to Zempelburg; a larger proportion can be traced to various W. Prussian towns, and a small number to Posen prov. towns, mostly in the north of the province. I still can't conclude whether there are multiple, unrelated Israelski families who adopted the name in seperate locations. I would like to hope the opposite: that they all come from a single Zempelburg source. The key information could be the birthplaces and fathers' names of those who died in Berlin from 1880 to about 1900--the generation born early in the 19th century. Notice that most of them are Israel<u>sky</u>'s. I am writing to the East Berlin city archives and also to the West Berlin authorities to try to get this information.

I would like to ask you help again with sources like the Berliner Tageblatt. Since my list has specific deathdates, could you try again to look at the BT issues or any other paper which covered the early period

John: disregard the above. Let's see what answers I get from Berlin first. I recall you systematically searched the BT for Israelski's, so why repeat the process; it's too much work to ask of you.

I have discovered a large, widespread Israelski family (chart enclosed) which might be related to me. At the top of the chart is Minnie Danziger Israelski who died in Schwetz in 1907. No one now living knows anything about the origin of this family, but certain information from the Denver branch about relatives who settled in N. California in the latter days of the gold rush tallies with my family in San Francisco. Schwetz was only about 40 miles from Zempelburg, and I have a hunch that Meier Israelsky was born in Zempelburg. Do you know of any records available from Schwetz, now in Poland? Do you know whether

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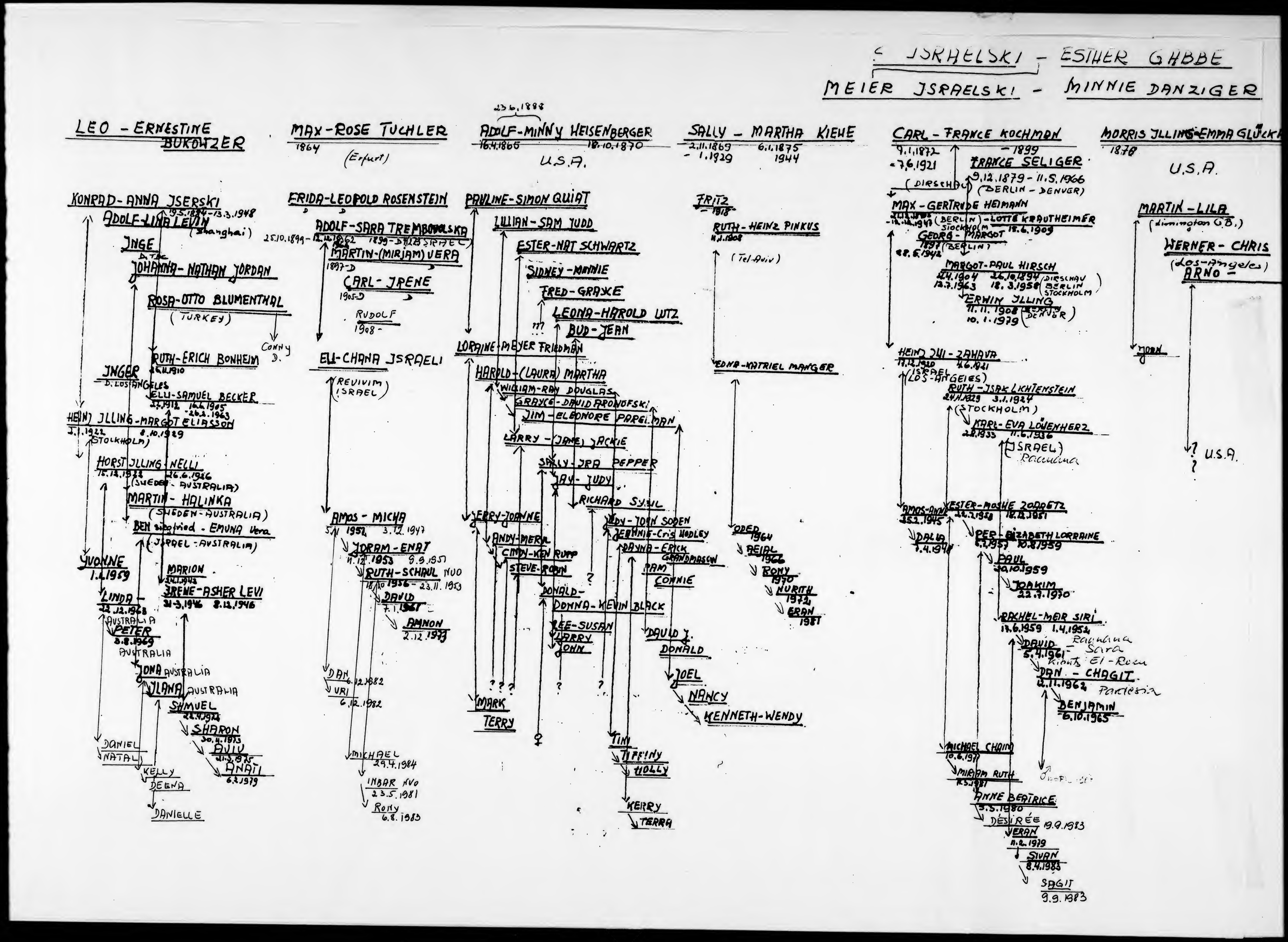
The mateerial you sent me last year included information about a SABERSKY family which has no connection to the Israelski's, but the sourece you cited was reel#477283 Births, Berlin 1841-3. What period is covered by the Mormon films--Berlin B*M*D ?

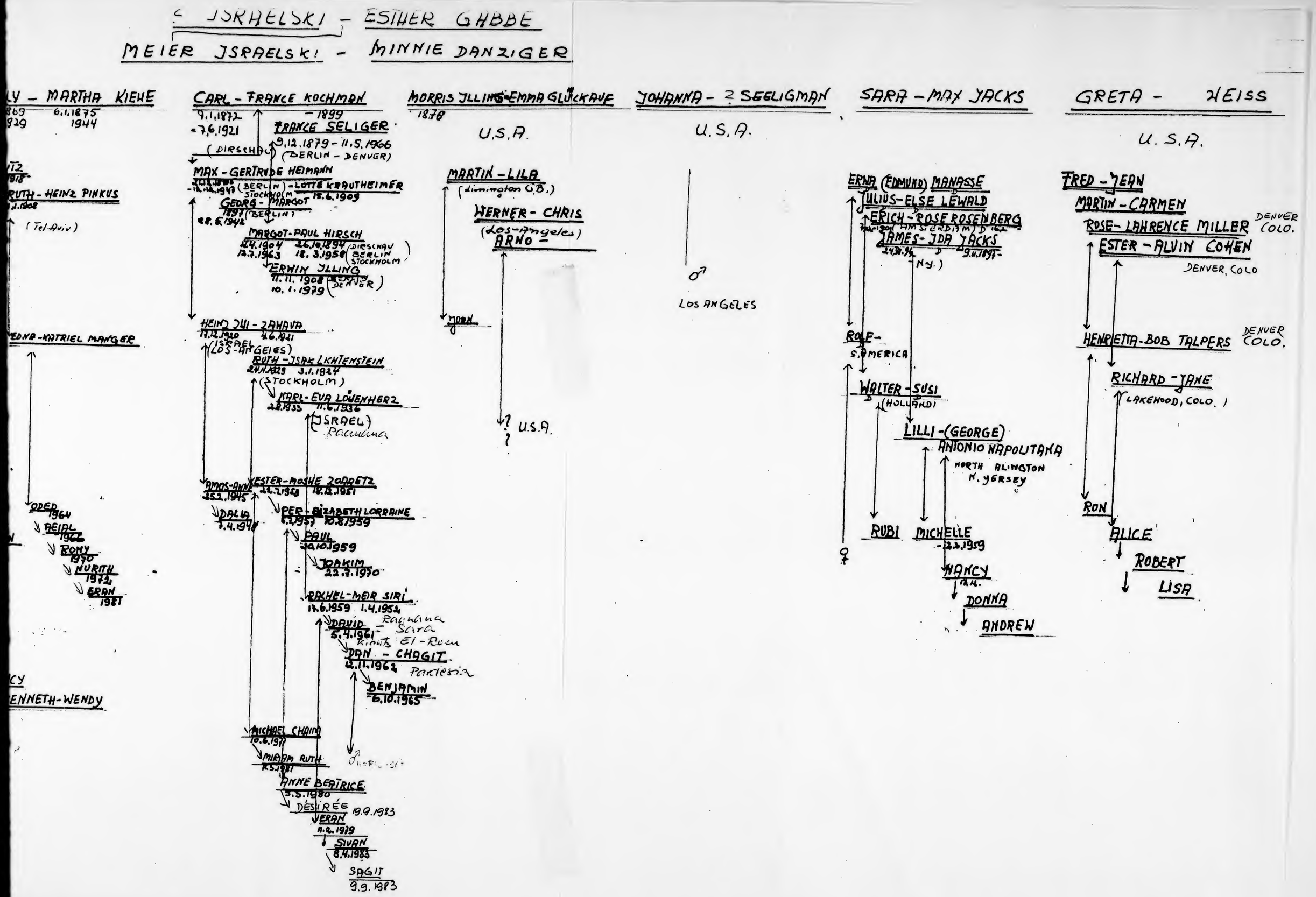
I have such a mass of material that I'm planning to computerize, starting with the Israelski's. One criterion will be Berlin addresses, since I have B M D info, city directories, deportation data from the Arolsen master card index etc. I hope that street address correlations will help build family groupings where other data is missing.

I look forward to hearing from you again as soon as you can write to me. If there is anything I can do for you here at CAHJP, Yad Vashem, etc. let me know.

Sincerely,

Jim


JSRAELSKI - ESTHER GABBE
MEIER JSRAELSKI - MINNIE DANZIGER
LEO - ERNESTINE BUKOWZER
MAX - ROSE TUCHLER
1864
(Erfurt)
ADOLF - MINNY HEISENBERGER
16.4.1865
18.10.1870
U.S.A.
SALLY - MARTHA KIEWE
2.11.1869
6.1.1875
- 1.1929
1944
CARL - FRANCE KOCHMAN
9.1.1872
- 1899
- 7.6.1921
FRANCE SELIGER
9.12.1879 - 11.5.1966
(BERLIN - DENVER)
MORRIS JLLING - EMMA GLÜCK
1878
U.S.A.
KONRAD - ANNA JSERSKI
ADOLF - LINA LEVIN
(Shanghai)
JNGE
JOHANNA - NATHAN JORDAN
ROSA - OTTO BLUMENTHAL
(TURKEY)
CONNY
RUTH - ERICH BONHEIM
JNGER
(LOS ANGELES)
ELI - SAMUEL BECKER
HEIN) JLLING - MARGOT ELIASSON
(STOCKHOLM)
HORST JLLING - NELLI
(SWEDEN - AUSTRALIA)
MARTIN - HALINKA
(SWEDEN - AUSTRALIA)
BEN Siegfried - EMUNA Vera
(JSRAEL - AUSTRALIA)
YVONNE
1.4.1959
MARION
IRENE - ASHER LEVI
LINDA
AUSTRALIA
PETER
AUSTRALIA
JONA AUSTRALIA
YLANA AUSTRALIA
SHMUEL
SHARON
AVIV
ANATI
DANIEL
NATALI
KELLY
DEENA
DANIELLE
ERIDA - LEOPOLD ROSENSTEIN
ADOLF - SARA TREMBOWOLSKA
MARTIN - (MIRJAM) VERA
CARL - JRENE
RUDOLF
1908 -
ELI - CHANA JSRAELI
(REVIVIM ISRAEL)
AMOS - MICHA
JORAM - ENAT
RUTH - SCHAUL NVO
DAVID
AMNON
DAN
URI
MICHAEL
INBAR NVO
RONY
PAULINE - SIMON QUIAT
LILLIAN - SAM JUDD
ESTER - NAT SCHWARTZ
SIDNEY - MANNIE
FRED - GRAYCE
LEONA - HAROLD WITZ
BUD - JEAN
LORAINE - MEYER FRIEDMAN
HAROLD - (LAURA) MARTHA
WILLIAM - RAY DOUGLAS
GRAYCE - DAVID ARONOFSKI
JIM - ELEONORE PARELMAN
LARRY - (JANE) JACKIE
SALLY - JRA PEPPER
JAY - JUDY
RICHARD SYBIL
JERRY - JOANNE
ANDY - MERYL
CINDY - KEN RUPP
STEVE - ROBIN
DONALD - DONNA - KEVIN BLACK
LEE - SUSAN
LARRY
JOHN
MARK
TERRY
EDDY - JOAN SODEN
JEANNIE - Cris HODLEY
DAYNA - ERICK GRANDMASON
PAM
CONNIE
DAVID
DONALD
JOEL
NANCY
KENNETH - WENDY
TIM
TIFFINY
HOLLY
KERRY
TERRA
FRITZ
- 1918
RUTH - HEINZ PINKUS
(Tel Aviv)
EDNA - KATRIEL MANGER
ODED 1964
REIDL 1966
RONY 1970
NURITH 1972
ERAN 1981
MAX - GERTRUDE HEIMANN
(BERLIN STOCKHOLM) - LOTTE KRAUTHEIMER
GEORG - MARGOT
(BERLIN)
MARGOT - PAUL HIRSCH
(DIRSCHAU BERLIN STOCKHOLM)
ERWIN JLLING
(DENVER)
HEINZ JLI - ZAHAVA
(ISRAEL LOS-ANGELES)
RUTH - JSAK LICHTENSTEIN
(STOCKHOLM)
KARL - EVA LÖWENHERZ
(ISRAEL)
AMOS - ANNA
DALIA
YESTER - MOSHE ZODDETZ
PER - ELIZABETH LORRAINE
PAUL
JOAKIM
RACHEL - MEIR SIRI
DAVID
DAN - CHAGIT
BENJAMIN
MICHAEL CHAIM
MIRIAM RUTH
ANNE BEATRICE
DÉSIRÉE
ERAN
SIVAN
SAGIT
MARTIN - LILA
(Dimington G.B.)
WERNER - CHRIS
(Los-Angeles)
ARNO
U.S.A.


JSRAELSKI - ESTHER GABBE
MEIER JSRAELSKI - MINNIE DANZIGER
LY - MARTHA KIEHE
869 6.1.1875
929 1944
TZ
1918
RUTH - HEINZ PINKUS
(Tel-Aviv)
EDNA - MATRIEL MANGER
ODED 1964
REIAL 1966
RONY 1970
NURITH 1972
ERAN 1981
CY
ENNETH - WENDY
CARL - FRANCE KOCHMAN
9.1.1872 - 1899
- 7.6.1921
(DIRSCHAU)
FRANCE SELIGER
9.12.1879 - 11.5.1966
(BERLIN - DENVER)
MAX - GERTRUDE HEIMANN
(BERLIN) - LOTTE KRAUTHEIMER
STOCKHOLM 18.6.1909
GEORG - MARGOT
1897 (BERLIN)
MARGOT - PAUL HIRSCH
24.4.1904 26.10.1894 (DIRSCHAU)
13.7.1963 18.3.1958 (BERLIN STOCKHOLM)
ERWIN JLLING
11.11.1908 (DENVER)
10.1.1979
HEINZ JLI - ZAHAVA
22.12.1920 26.1.1921
(ISRAEL (LOS-ANGELES)
RUTH - JSAK LICHTENSTEIN
24.11.1929 3.1.1924
(STOCKHOLM)
KARL - EVA LÖWENHERZ
22.1.1933 11.6.1936
(ISRAEL) Raanana
AMOS - ANNE
15.2.1945
DALIA
1.4.1948
YESTER - MOSHE ZODDETZ
22.2.1958 12.12.1951
PER - ELIZABETH LORRAINE
5.2.1957 10.8.1959
PAUL
20.10.1959
JOAKIM
22.3.1970
RAKHEL - MEIR SIRI
11.6.1959 1.4.1954
DAVID
5.4.1961 - Raanana
Kibutz El-Rom
Sara
DAN - CHAGIT
2.11.1962 Partesia
BENJAMIN
6.10.1965
MICHAEL CHAIM
10.6.1971
MIRIAM RUTH
11.5.1981
ANNE BEATRICE
3.5.1980
DÉSIRÉE 19.9.1983
ERAN
11.2.1979
SIVAN
8.4.1983
SAGIT
9.9.1983
MORRIS JLLING - EMMA GLÜCKAUF
1878
U.S.A.
MARTIN - LILA
(Dimington G.B.)
WERNER - CHRIS
(Los-Angeles)
ARNO -
U.S.A.
JOHANNA - ? SEELIGMAN
U.S.A.
♂
LOS ANGELES
SARA - MAX JACKS
ERNA (EDMUND) MANASSE
JULIUS - ELSE LEWALD
ERICH - ROSE ROSENBERG
JAMES - IDA JACKS
(NY.)
ROLF -
S. AMERICA
WALTER - SUSI
(HOLLAND)
LILLI - (GEORGE)
ANTONIO NAPOLITANO
NORTH ALINGTON
N. JERSEY
RUBI
MICHELLE
NANCY
DONNA
ANDREW
♀
GRETA - WEISS
U.S.A.
FRED - JEAN
MARTIN - CARMEN
ROSE - LAWRENCE MILLER
DENVER COLO.
ESTER - ALVIN COHEN
DENVER, COLO
HENRIETTA - BOB TALPERS
DENVER COLO.
RICHARD - JANE
(LAKEWOOD, COLO.)
RON
ALICE
ROBERT
LISA

| Fam. Name | Name | Adresse | Geburtdatum | Todestag | Geburtsort | Vatersname | Muttersname | GATTE-IN / KINDER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ISRAELSKI | Andre-Kurt | Dietzgenstr. 11 | 3-6-1956 | 26-8-1965 | | | | |
| " | Adolf | Strausberger 32 | 28-7-79 | 11-6-33 | | | | |
| " | Alexander | Grunwald, Beymestr 7 | 11-7-72 | 11-1-20 | | | | |
| " | Alma | Waszmanstr 15 | 18-11-86 | 9-1-09 | | | | |
| " | Arno | Barnimstr 2 | 19-11-99 | 22-1-00 | | | | |
| " | Aron | Wallnertheaterstr | 21-8-64 | 10-8-42 | | | | |
| " | Benno | Goltzstr 48 | 28-6-68 | 10-8-26 | | | | |
| " | Bernhard | Oranienburgerstr 53 | 7-8-08 | 19-12-08 | | | | |
| " | Bertha | Helmstedterstr 1 | 22-4-80 | 6-6-36 | | | | |
| " | Bertha | Lützowstr 49 | 9-7-15 | 9-5-37 | | | | DAMRAUER |
| " | Bertha | Chorinerstr 26 | 30-4-54 | 23-11-41 | | | | JACKMUSS |
| " | Daniel | Paulsbornerstr 72B | 26-7-79 | 1-4-38 | | | | |
| " | Emma | Bayernallee 36 | 7-7-77 | 6-6-38 | | | | GLUCKAUF |
| " | Erna Margarethe | - - - | 29-4-95 | 7-9-95 | | | | |
| " | Ernestine | Zehdenickerstr 15 | 10-10-70 | 12-2-32 | | | | |
| " | Esther | Strelitzerstr 9 | 20-9-28 | 12-9-00 | | | | FALK |
| " | Frieda | Wiesbaden | 15-8-76 | 28-4-26 | | | | SASLOWSKI |
| " | Frieda | Grunewaldstr 55, Schoneberg | 9-3-76 | 6-4-31 | | | | LEWIN |
| " | Friederike | Elberfeldestr 47 | 26-3-41 | 12-12-09 | | | | LOHMANN |
| " | Gedalya | Beusselstr 72 | 14-2-79 | 4-4-26 | | | | |
| " | Georg | Wickinger Ufer 2 | 9-4-51 | 29-1-32 | | | | |
| " | Gerhard Erwin | Neuerkoenigstr 6 | | 12-9-07 | | | | |
| " | Hulda | Köpnickerstr 114 | 17-12-74 | 5-7-30 | | | | KERBS |

| Fam.Name | Name | Adresse | Geburtdatum | Todesdag | Geburtsort | Vatersname | Muttersname | GATTE-IN/KINDER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ISRAELSKI | Julius | Brunnenstr 108 | 24-1-35 | 26-5-02 | | | | |
| " | Karl | Raabestr 6 | 7-1-72 | 7-6-21 | | | | |
| " | Leopold | Charlottenburg,Kaiserdamm 23 | 28-7-73 | 19-5-36 | | | | |
| " | Louis | Schonhauser Allee 21 | 6-3-68 | 21-6-38 | | | | |
| " | Lucie | Dietzgenstr 11 | 17-3-80 | 8-1-1972 | | OLSZEVSKI | | |
| " | Marcus | Niederschonhauser K.Wilhelmstr 85 | 11-5-63 | 20-6-22 | | | | |
| " | Minna | Invalidenstr 154 | 15-11-45 | 10-1-95 | | JACOBUS | | |
| " | Moses | Almosenempfanger Weberstr 49 | 24-12-47 | 30-9-07 | | | | |
| " | Moses | Bischofsburg Ost Preussen | 18-2-56 | 26-6-34 | | | | |
| " | Nathan | An Der Jannowitzbrucke 1 | 27-3-71 | 25-6-24 | | | | |
| " | Paula | Wickinger Ufer 2 | 12-3-84 | 6-7-20 | | | | |
| " | Rosa | Mulackstr 21 | 21-4-45 | 2-4-26 | | JACHMANN | | |
| " | Salomon | Thomasiusstr 22 | 24-11-77 | 15-3-41 | | | | |
| " | Samuel | Linienstr 66 | 19-8-43 | 21-1-25 | | | | |
| " | Samuel | Lankwitz, Nikoleistr 38 | 31-5-70 | 7-4-37 | | | | |
| " | Samuel | Sebastianstr 85 | 15-8-73 | 7-12-38 | | | | |
| " | Sally | Mulackstr 21 | 3-8-80 | 19-4-07 | | | | |
| " | Sally | Invalidenstr 136 | 2-11-67 | 16-1-29 | | | | |
| " | Selma | Wrangelstr 6/7 | 9-1-56 | 8-8-29 | | ROSENTAL | | |
| " | Selma | Zehdenickerstr 15 | 12-6-68 | 11-3-31 | | | | |
| " | Wolf | Warsiliusstr 11 | 8-3-48 | 5-12-15 | | | | |

| Fam.Name | Name | Adresse | Geburtdatum | Todestag | Geburtsort | Vatersname | Muttersname | GATTE-IN/KINDER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Israelsky | Abraham | Invalidenstr 133 | | 19-6-87 | | | | |
| " | Adolf | Lindauerstr 8 | 23-6-78 | 11-2-40 | | | | |
| " | Fritz | Invalidenstr 154 | | 5-1-88 | | | | |
| " | Jacob | Joachimsthalerstr 5 | 27-6-76 | 2-8-34 | | | | |
| " | Johanna | Bergstr 69 | | 19-7-81 | | | | |
| " | Lina | Elsasserstr 25 | 23-9-53 | 18-10-11 | | BRASCH | | |
| " | Moritz | Lothringerstr 38 | 25-7-50 | 31-5-37 | | | | |
| " | Paula | Hackescher Markt 5 | 24-10-02 | 26-8-03 | | | | |
| " | Pauline | Strelitzerstr 11 | | 30-3-94 | | TUCHLER | | |
| " | Sally | Invalidenstr 153 | | 29-6-82 | | | | |
| " | Siegfried | Invalidenstr 151 | | 9-6-82 | | | | |

ISRAELSKI
RUDOLF

Konrad Kwiet
Helmut Eschwege

# Selbstbehauptung und Widerstand

## Deutsche Juden im Kampf um Existenz und Menschenwürde 1933–1945

CHRISTIANS

Abzugsapparat, den die illegale KPD benutzte.[113] In der Wohnung des Apothekers Gymnich entdeckte man 1935 »technische Einrichtungen«, die aus der Kölner Parteileitung stammten.[114] Als Mischling klassifizierten die Nationalsozialisten die Ärztin Doris M.,[115] die 1935 festgenommen und vom Volksgerichtshof wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat zu drei Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt wurde. Die Gestapo hatte ihre Verbindung zum illegalen Parteiapparat aufgedeckt und nachgewiesen, daß ihre Wohnung als wichtige »Anlaufstelle« diente. Bis Ende 1938 existierte in Dortmund eine jüdische Jugendgruppe unter der Leitung eines Rabbinersohnes, die den Gedanken der »Volksfront« aufnahm und in Kontakt mit der örtlichen KPD-Gruppe stand. Sie übernahm auch die technische Herstellung der illegalen Zeitschrift »Volkswille«. Die Ausgabe Nr. 4 befaßte sich mit den Reaktionen aus Dortmund auf die Novemberereignisse von 1938.[116] Als »Halbjüdin« stufte die Gestapo die 50jährige parteilose Berta Fuchs ein,[117] die Anfang Januar 1943 im Zuge der Großaktion gegen die KPD gefaßt wurde.[118] Seit März 1941 hatte sie in ihrer Düsseldorfer Wohnung aus den Niederlanden eingeschleuste Instrukteure aufgenommen. Darüber hinaus verteilte sie illegales Schrifttum und ein selbstverfaßtes Flugblatt, das die Überschrift trug: »Hier spricht eine deutsche Arbeiterfrau an die übrige Welt!« In ihrer Vernehmung bekannte sie sich zu ihrem Tun und gab zu Protokoll, daß sie »infolge ihrer jüdischen Abstammung immer ein Gegner des nationalsozialistischen Staates bleiben werde«. Berta Fuchs wurde 1944 hingerichtet.[119]

Auch in Berlin beteiligten sich Juden in kommunistischen Widerstandskreisen. Ende 1935 flog der gesamte illegale Funktionärskreis des Unterbezirks Nordring auf. Er umfaßte 33 Personen. Hinter zwei Namen stand das Wort »Jude«. Ein Mitglied wurde als Halbjude klassifiziert. Als Leiter wurde Siegfried Loewenstein ermittelt, ein 28jähriger Kürschner. Im Gestapobericht hieß es: »Durch seine Festnahme ist es gelungen, auch endlich einmal den Verfasser einer Hetzschrift zu bekommen. L. ist überführt und geständig, sämtliche Artikel des Organs ›Der Ausweg‹ selbst geschrieben zu haben, und gibt zu, daß ›Der Ausweg‹ in regelmäßigen Zeitabständen – in einer Auflage von 1000 Stück – hergestellt wurde. Es wurde abwechselnd auf 2 Produktionsstellen gearbeitet. Für die Verbreitung waren 2 Haupt- und 5 Nebenverbreitungsstellen eingerichtet. Der Transport wurde von 1 Haupt- und 2 Nebenkurieren geleistet. An Hand einer hier bestehenden, mit Fotokopien ausgerüsteten Kartei konnte dem Beschuldigten nachgewiesen werden, daß ›Der Ausweg‹ seit März 1934 regelmäßig hergestellt wurde und zur Verbreitung gelangte. Durch die Aushebung des gesamten Apparates wurde eine weitere Quelle verstopft, die den Norden Berlins laufend mit Hetzmaterial überschwemmte. Auch in dieser Sache ist bezeichnend, daß die festgenommenen jüdischen Personen bei der Herstellung und Verbreitung an erster Stelle gearbeitet haben.«[120]



Kurz darauf wurden die Reste der Parteiorganisation in den südlichen Stadtbezirken ausgehoben. Die Gestapo stieß auf die Leiterin Margarete Kaufmann. Fast zwei Jahre wurde sie qualvollen Verhören unterworfen. Das Urteil lautete im April 1938 auf 15 Jahre Zuchthaus; die letzte Eintragung in ihrer Justizakte: »Margarete Kaufmann ist am 21. Dezember 1942, 18.13 Uhr, an den Herrn Reichsführer der SS übergeben worden.«[121] 150 Mitglieder wurden 1936 gefaßt, als die Gruppe Prenzlauer Berg zerschlagen wurde: acht wiesen eine jüdische Herkunft auf.[122] Unter den Verhafteten des Unterbezirks Schöneberg befand sich Rudolf Israelski, der in diesem Stadtteil den illegalen Parteiapparat mit aufgebaut hatte. Der Volksgerichtshof bestrafte ihn im November 1937 mit zwölf Jahren Zuchthaus. In der Urteilsbegründung hieß es:

(Berlin)

»Der Angeklagte hat durch seine illegale Arbeit nicht nur [die] innere Ruhe ganz allgemein gefährdet, sondern dadurch, daß er sich auch mit der kommunistischen Zersetzung der Wehrmacht befaßte, auch die Abwehrkräfte des Staates gegen innere und äußere Feinde zu schwächen versucht, um den jüdisch-marxistischen, volks-, kultur- und staatszerstörenden Bestrebungen des Kommunismus zum Siege zu verhelfen. Und zwar begann er mit dieser Tätigkeit und setzte sie in steigendem Maße fort zu einer Zeit – Anfang 1934 bis Anfang 1936 –, als das deutsche Volk in seiner überwältigenden Mehrheit in vielfachen Wahlkundgebungen seinen Willen zum Nationalsozialismus und seine Gegnerschaft gegen den Kommunismus eindeutig zum Ausdruck gebracht hatte. Der Angeklagte hat diesen Willen des deutschen Volkes nicht geachtet und das Seine getan, um den rasse- und volksfremden Bestrebungen des internationalen Kommunismus, die ihm als Juden näher lagen, zum Siege zu verhelfen und sie dem deutschen Volke aufzuzwingen. Er stempelte sich dadurch selbst zum Volksfeind. Es kommt weiter erschwerend hinzu, daß der Angeklagte auch in der Hauptverhandlung nicht rückhaltlos geständig gewesen ist, sondern offenbar bemüht war, seine Tätigkeit nach Möglichkeit gering erscheinen zu lassen, Zusammenhänge zu verschleiern und Mitarbeiter zu decken.« Das Urteil schloß mit den Sätzen: »Als Jude genoß der Angeklagte Gastrecht in Deutschland. Er hat dieses Gastrecht in schwerster Weise verletzt und handelte dadurch ehrlos. Der Senat hat ihm daher die bürgerlichen Ehrenrechte auf die Dauer von zehn Jahren aberkannt.«[123] Es verstand sich von selbst, daß der Rektor der Frankfurter Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität dem Musikwissenschaftler unverzüglich den einst erworbenen Doktorgrad aberkannte. Als sich Ende 1942 in der Haft der Gesundheitszustand Israelskis verschlechterte, wollte die Gefängnisverwaltung ihn von Hameln

ISRAELSKI
WOLF

**KONITZ AFFAIR,** a ritual murder accusation against the Jews based on a baffling murder of a lad in Konitz, West Prussia, in 1900 to 1901. A nineteen-year-old dissolute student, Ernst Winter, disappeared on March 11, 1900, and between March 15th and April 15th parts of his mutilated body were found in different places. A local doctor who examined the portions of the body declared that all the blood had been drained from the body by cutting the blood vessels of the neck and that someone skilled in anatomy had dismembered the body. Suspicion was first directed against a Christian butcher named Hoffmann, whose daughter had been friendly with the slain student and whose family objected to their relationship. The circumstances of the murder were immediately seized upon by the anti-Semites, who spread the rumor that the Jews had murdered Winter. In May, 1900, the anti-Semitic *Staatsbürgerzeitung* of Berlin charged that the authorities were intentionally shielding the Jews; in reality, however, the feverish activity displayed in order to fasten the alleged ritual murder upon the Jews rendered it almost impossible to obtain any real clues.

To force the hands of the authorities, the anti-Semitic parties staged riots during June, 1900; these spread to the neighboring towns of Tuchel, Komarczyn, Prechlau, Boldenburg, Stolp and Bütow, where homes and places of business owned by Jews were stoned and the synagogue destroyed. These excesses were quelled through drastic action by the military authorities; the sentences meted out to the instigators of these riots were insignificant. However, the government announced a reward of 20,000 marks for the apprehension of the murderer, and sent a magistrate to Konitz to stem the continuous rumors that a ritual murder had been committed.

In the meantime, a Jewish agent, Wolf Israelski, was arrested and charged with being an accomplice in the murder. After languishing in jail for several months, he was brought to trial on September 8, 1900, and acquitted. The crime was in due course fastened on a Jewish butcher, Adolph Lewy, and his son Moritz on the strength of information furnished by one Massloff, his wife and two other women. Their evidence was so contradictory that the examining magistrate sentenced Massloff and one of the women to prison for perjury. Nevertheless, Moritz Lewy was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for perjury in February, 1901; he was pardoned by the emperor in October, 1903.

As a result of a professional investigation by the medical authorities of Danzig in September, 1901, a report was issued stating that Winter's death had been caused by strangulation and that his throat had been cut after the body had been disjointed with the object of hiding it more easily. They found the lungs full of blood, thus exploding the ritual murder charge. The state board of health confirmed this in January, 1902; in June the Superior Court at Marienwerder dismissed the appeal of Winter's father and with it the accusation of ritual murder against the Jews. The actual murderer was never apprehended, and the matter still remains an unsolved mystery.

ISAAC LEWIN.

*Lit.: Der Prozess gegen Moritz Lewy* (1900); *Der Prozess gegen Masloff* (1901); *Jewish Encyclopedia*, vol. 7, pp. 552-55; *Mitteilungen aus dem Verein zur Bekämpfung des Antisemitismus*, 1900 et seq.; *Der Blutmord in Konitz mit Streiflichtern auf die staatsrechtliche Stellung der Juden im deutschen Reich mit einem Vorwort von Liebermann von Sonnenberg* (1901).

**KONT, IGNÁC,** literary historian, b. Tét, Hungary, 1856; d. Paris, 1912. His first studies, at the Universities of Vienna and Pest, were devoted to classical philology. He then went to Paris to study modern languages and their literatures. Unable to get a teacher's job in Hungary, he settled in France, where he taught in various colleges, at first in the provinces, and from 1892 on in Paris. A graduate of the Sorbonne, he lectured at that university on Hungarian language and literature. Kont published several works to acquaint the French and German public with Hungarian literature and Hungary's contributions to the arts and sciences. Among these are: *La Hongrie littéraire et scientifique* (1896); *Histoire de la littérature hongroise* (1900); *Études sur l'influence de la littérature française en Hongrie* (1902); *Littérature hongroise d'aujourd'hui* (1908); *Geschichte der ungarischen Literatur* (1908). *Bibliographie française de la Hongrie 1521-1910* (published after his death, 1913) is a bibliography of French publications relative to Hungary. He wrote also *Lessing et l'Antiquité*. Two of his books were crowned by the French Academy.

**KONTI, ISIDORE,** sculptor, b. Vienna, 1862; d. Yonkers, N. Y., 1938. He received his early training at the Imperial Academy, winning several scholarships. He came to the United States in 1890, and did much decorative and monumental work for the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He executed numerous memorial statues and sculptures for various expositions and governmental buildings, among which are *Genius of Immortality*, in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and a memorial to Bishop Potter at St. John's Cathedral. Konti is represented at the National Museum of Art and at the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. He also executed the commemorative medal of the 250th anniversary, in 1905, of the landing of the Jews in America, and a group for the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

*Lit.:* Taft, *The History of American Sculpture* (1924) 548.

**KOOK, ABRAHAM ISAAC,** first chief rabbi of Palestine after the British mandate, b. Grieva, Latvia, 1864; d. Jerusalem, 1935. He traced his ancestry back to Mordecai Jaffe, author of *Lebushim*. He received his early education in his home town, Grieva, and at Dvinsk. At the age of fifteen he traveled to Luchin, where he studied under Rabbi Eliezer Don Yihyeh, after which he went to Volozhin to study in the city's great Yeshiva under Rabbi Hirsh Leib Berlin.

While still young Kook was marked by his extreme piety and high aspirations. In the years 1887 to 1888 he edited and published an annual called *Ittur Soferim* which he hoped would become a clearing house for Halachic discussions of problems of the day, but it appeared only twice. He first served in the capacity of rabbi in the little town of Zimel, where he published a treatise on the phylacteries (under a pseudonym), in which he stressed the importance of laying



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2/88

GSU 742 295 E-4456 BIRTHS 1847-65 BERENDT (19)

(in addition to births previously recorded) ISRAELSKI

| No. | DATE | Name | PARENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Sep 47 | BELLA ) Twins<br>MIRJAM ) | MOSES LESSER _ ESTHER (SCHEYER) |
| 6 | 5 July 48 | PETER | LEWIN KOHLS, merchant + REBECCA (COHN) |
| 8 | 16 July 48 | RAHEL | LEVIN ZAMORY, musikus + HANNA (KATZ) |
| 10 | 3 Oct 48 | ISIDOR | SELIG SCHEYER + HANNA (PINKUS) |
| 18 | 20 July 49 | HELENE | ITZIG STEIN + BERTHA (WOHLGEMUTH) |
| 21 | 16 Sep 49 | HANNE | LEWIN CASPARI + FREUDE (ARENDT) |
| 27 | 4 Nov 49 | CLARA | Gerber SELIG SCHEYER + HANNA (PINKUS) |
| 34 | 14 May 50 | CACILIE | LEWIN KOHLS + REBECCA (COHN) |
| 44 | 13 June 51 | ABRAHAM | ITZIG ABRAHAMSOHN + FEILE (MANSOHN) |
| 48 | 11 July 51 | JOHANNE | ITZIG STEIN + BERTHA (WOHLGEMUTH) |
| 68 | 21 June 53 | ABRAHAM | Musikus LEWIN ZAMORY + HANNA (KATZ) |
| 69 | 8 June 53 | IDA | ITZIG STEIN (mother not listed) |
| 86 | 2 Apr 54 | JOHANNA | ITZIG JACOBSOHN + BERTHA (FLATOW) |
| 92 | 20 Mar 55 | MOSES | ITZIG ABRAHAMSOHN + FEILE (MANSON) |
| 129 | 18 Mar 58 | EVA | ITZIG ABRAHAMSOHN + VEILE (MANSON) |
| 139 | 12 Dec 58 | MAX | SAMUEL GOLDSTROM + PAULINE (SILBERSTEIN) (Musikus und Schreiber) |
| 150 | 22 Feb 60 | REBECCA | BENJAMIN EISENSTADT + EVA (ABRAHAMSOHN) of Neu-Grabau |
| 159 | 18 Oct 60 | FRANZISKA | Glasermeister JACOB ABRAHAMSOHN + JENNY (LINDEMANN) |
| 169 | 26 May 61 | ISIDOR | SAMUEL GOLDSTROM + PAULINE )SILBERSTEIN |
| 177 | 30 Dec 61 | SARA | LEWIN WOYTHALER of Kalisch + HANNE (ISRAELSKI) |
| 181 | 20 Feb 62 | SAMUEL | merchant BENJAMIN EISENSTADT, Jude und Inländer +EVA (ABRAHAMSOHN), Neu-Grabau |
| 184 | 6 Sep 62 | JOHANNA | Glasermeister JACOB ABRAHAMSOHN + JEANETTE (LINDEMANN) |

BERENT ISRAELSKI

(additional entries)

GSU 185 344 GSU film Kirchenamt Hannover Dec.1957

BIRTHS:

5 Feb 1826 THIENA (?) dau merchant HIRSCH LITTHAUER + ESTHER FLATOW

24 Dec 1836 MARIANNE, dau HIRSCH FLATOW + ANNA

23 Nov 1840 (name illegible) dau of BAER WOHLGEMUTH + JULIE (BLAU)

MARRIAGES:

6 Mar 1842 ITZIG JACOBSOHN, merchant in Berent, son HAIMANN JACOBSOHN and HANNA(MEYER), ⚭ BERTHA FLATOW, dau HIRSCH FLATOW and HANNA(SELBIG) = SELBIGER

13 April 1840 BARUCH LEHMANN, Handelsmann in Schoeneck, son of HEILMANN LEHMANN + MUCHA (?) BURCHARD ⚭ SARA SCHEYER, dau of JUDAS SCHEYER + EVA FLATOW

DEATHS:

5 May 1829 ABRAHAM FLATOW, merchant in Berent, of Auszehrung. 62 (b.1766)

7 Dec 1838 MARCE (ABRAHAMSOHN) FLATOW, old age, 70 (b.1768)

4 Nov 1845 FEILE (WOLFF) BAERENT, Auszehrung, 54 (b.1791)

12 June 1846 ITZIG LEWIN GOTTFELD, Glaser, 75, old age. (b.1770)

Entry fee paid by ISAAK FLATOW for Mayer 15 Jan 1841

The family name RAABE appears once in these records (of a Handelsmann and glaser who was dead by 1843. (after ltr dtd 26 Feb 1847 with the list of children of the late LEWIN GOLDSTROM)

GSU 185 344 Ltr dated KONITZ 4 Apr 1877:
MINNA (FLEISCHER) ISRAELSKI, dau of JOSEPH, Gasthofbesitzer, and ERNESTINE (NEUMANN) FLEISCHER, b. 14 May 1842 Berent, needs copy of her birth record. Letterhead of her letter reads H.S. ISRAELSKY, Konitz.

See Konitz Trial 1900!

GSU 742 795 GSU filmed in Poland. BERENT Births pf Jews 1847-65

p.61, # 177 LEVIN WOITHAL + HANNA ISRAELSKI of Kalisch on 31 Dec 1861 a daughter SARA

BERENT

(16) ISRAELSKI

(additional entries)

GSU 185 344 GSU film Kirchenamt Hannover Dec.1957

BIRTHS:

5 Feb 1826 THIENA (?) dau merchant HIRSCH LITTHAUER + ESTHER FLATOW

24 Dec 1836 MARIANNE, dau HIRSCH FLATOW + ANNA

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MARRIAGES:

6 Mar 1842 ITZIG JACOBSOHN, merchant in Berent, son HAIMANN JACOBSOHN and HANNA(MEYER), ⚭ BERTHA FLATOW, dau HIRSCH FLATOW and HANNA(SELBIG) = SELBIGER

13 April 1840 BARUCH LEHMANN, Handelsmann in Schoeneck, son of HEILMANN LEHMANN + MUCHA (?) BURCHARD ⚭ SARA SCHEYER, dau of JUDAS SCHEYER + EVA FLATOW

DEATHS:

5 May 1829 ABRAHAM FLATOW, merchant in Berent, of Auszehrung. 62 (b.1766)

7 Dec 1838 MARCE (ABRAHAMSOHN) FLATOW, old age, 70 (b.1768)

4 Nov 1845 FEILE (WOLFF) BAERENT, Auszehrung, 54 (b.1791)

12 June 1846 ITZIG LEWIN GOTTFELD, Glaser, 75, old age. (b.1770)

Entry fee paid by ISAAK FLATOW for Mayer 15 Jan 1841

The family name RAABE appears once in these records (of a Handelsmann and glaser who was dead by 1843. (after ltr dtd 26 Feb 1847 with the list of children of the late LEWIN GOLDSTROM)

GSU 185 344 Ltr dated KONITZ 4 Apr 1877:
MINNA (FLEISCHER) ISRAELSKI, dau of JOSEPH, Gasthofbesitzer, and ERNESTINE (NEUMANN) FLEISCHER, b. 14 May 1842 Berent, needs copy of her birth record. Letterhead of her letter reads H.S. ISRAELSKY, Konitz.

GSU 742 795 GSU filmed in Poland. BERENT Births pf Jews 1847-65

p.61, # 177 LEVIN WOITHAL + HANNA ISRAELSKI of Kalisch on 31 Dec 1861
a daughter SARA

ISRAELSKY

from: Siegfried M. Averbach
The Averbach family.
Perry Press, London, 1957.

ARON HEYNEMANN ∞ BRUNETTE OPPERMANN

ALBERT HEYNEMANN ∞ 1st JENNI KRAKAU ∞ 2nd Therese Averbach
23 May 1846 Halberstadt — 1852–1927
14 Jan 1903 Halberstadt — Born 1876
Leather merchant

Margarethe (Grete) ∞ SELLY ISRAELSKY
10 May 1874 Halberstadt

This is a portion of a list of German Jews who perished in the Holocaust. It was published in two large volumes in 1986 by the Federal Republic of West Germany.

Important information about the victims is not included in the list such as place of birth, names of parents, name of spouse and names of children. If you can fill in some of that information, please return one copy of the list to me. Thankyou

| Birth Place | Father's Name | Mother's Name | SPOUSE'S NAME | NAME | Last Residence | Birth Date | Death Date | Place |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Israelski, Alfred | Berlin | 18.03.98 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Alice | Berlin | 26.04.24 | verschollen | Trawniki |
| | | | | Israelski, Bertha, geb. Geldern | Gelsenkirchen | 02.08.79 | für tot erklärt | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Betty, geb. Schragenheim | Berlin | 07.11.83 | verschollen | Minsk |
| | | | | Israelski, Doris, geb. Mendelsohn | Berlin | 25.10.80 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Elsbeth, geb. Jacob | Berlin | 16.02.92 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Else, geb. Neumann | Berlin | 12.12.84 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Emma, geb. Heinrich | Berlin | 02.09.65 | 00.12.42 | Theresienstadt |
| | | | | Israelski, Ernestine | Würzburg | 06.12.64 | 03.04.43 | Theresienstadt |
| | | | | Israelski, Eva | Berlin | 31.03.71 | verschollen | Minsk |
| | | | | Israelski, Fanny | Berlin | 24.11.65 | 16.08.43 | Theresienstadt |
| | | | | Israelski, Franziska, geb. Rittler | Berlin | 25.06.76 | verschollen | Minsk |
| | | | | Israelski, Georg | Berlin | 23.10.98 | 28.05.42 | Sachsenhausen |
| | | | | Israelski, Gerhard | Berlin | 07.02.34 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Gertrud | Gelsenkirchen | 06.01.06 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Gertrud, geb. Heymann | Berlin | 24.01.92 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Grete | Berlin | 15.08.92 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Hans Arno | Berlin | 29.10.05 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Hennoch | Berlin | 10.02.98 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Hertha, geb. Lychenheim | Berlin | 27.08.94 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Horst | Berlin | 26.10.21 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Irma | Berlin | 08.05.20 | verschollen | Trawniki |
| | | | | Israelski, Jakob | Berlin | 13.04.80 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Johanna | Düsseldorf | 04.04.78 | verschollen | Izbica |
| | | | | Israelski, Martha, geb. Cohen | Berlin | 27.05.80 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Martha, geb. Josephsohn | Berlin | 04.01.78 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Martha, geb. Kiewe | Berlin | 06.01.75 | 12.09.42 | Theresienstadt |
| | | | | Israelski, Max | Berlin | 03.03.05 | verschollen | Osten |
| | | | | Israelski, Max | Berlin | 07.03.76 | verschollen | Trawniki |
| | | | | Israelski, Max | Berlin | 24.10.88 | verschollen | Litzmannstadt/Lodz |
| | | | | Israelski, Max | Berlin | 23.01.94 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Minna, geb. Kobatzki | Berlin | 01.01.84 | verschollen | Trawniki |
| | | | | Israelski, Paul | Berlin | 02.03.85 | 05.04.42 | Litzmannstadt/Lodz |
| | | | | Israelski, Paul | Berlin | 17.11.97 | verschollen | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelski, Sally | Berlin | 15.03.68 | 29.08.42 | Theresienstadt |
| | | | | Israelski, Samuel | Berlin | 06.06.65 | 00.03.43 | Theresienstadt |
| | | | | Israelski, Siegfried | Sehnde | 08.10.83 | für tot erklärt | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Thea, geb. Maschkowski | Sehnde | 08.02.91 | für tot erklärt | Riga |
| | | | | Israelski, Wolfgang | Gelsenkirchen | 05.08.29 | für tot erklärt | Auschwitz |
| | | | | Israelsky, Herbert | Berlin | 21.02.05 | verschollen | Riga |
| | | | | Israelsky, Ingeborg, geb. Silberstein | Berlin | 28.09.13 | verschollen | Riga |

ISRAELSKI

Dear Jim: Bernett.

March 16, 1987

I know it sounds funny but I had been thinking of the Israelis on the very day O received your nice letter (3-9), because in rereading the records of Liegnitz and Schwerin, I noted down the few Israeli people I ran across. Possibly I copied them already 2 years ago, but it never hurts to do it again just in case some error crept in the first time around.

I am very much concerned with the problems you noticed in your letter, and dropped everything else to answer you and make corrections if necessary. I assume you have a copy of your letter so I can take up the questions in the order in which you stated them. I ought to be eble to have a good explanation for every entry on that big table showing the interrelationships, and as I go down your list, I will quickly see what's wrong. I hope.

I. "Bernhard Bluhm married Helene Israelski. Exactly this is shown on the table:
On these three tables, I made an exception to the rule of not showing the maidenname of married women: Each duaghter is shown with her first name and her maidenname. In the box for Bernhard Bluhm is says "married Helene Israelski. Said lady is the daughter of the Bennheim for whom I have no first name, and Leiser Israelski. "Daughter"Bennheim is Helene's mother, not AHelene.

II. LESSER ISRAELSKI (1825?-1900) married twice. The first wife was, as shown, Miss Unknown Bennheim. Only she is shown on the interfamily marriages tables because her second wife was not a relative to the other families. She was indeed Minna Heydemann. HER son (so I believe, was SELLY who married Margarethe Heynemann.
Since I never traced all the Israelis, I had no contact with Lesser's family, which could have told me who were his children from the first marriage and which ones from the second. But seeing that Minna was 20 years younger than her husband, I guess
III. all children were from wife no. 1, Miss Bennheim. (Minna Heydemann: 1845-1918)

III. LESSER: He died in his 74th year on 10 Oct 1900, so he probably would have been 75 in 1901, which means he was born in 1826, not 1825.

IV. The sisters Toni, Lisa and Gusti (Auguste) were the sisters of Selly Israelski since their names are in the obituary announcement for their mother Minna Heydemann Israelski when she died in Coburg on 24 Nov 1918. Julius was the other brother who died just before his stepmother, on 30 AprilHe had a first cousin, also named Julius, the son of HERMANN Israelski.

V. ALFRED WERNER (in Saltsjöbaden, Sweden) is the son of Emmi Werner ISraelski, who took his mother's name after he immigrated to Sweden. He is therefore a brother of Hans (later Henry Jonson). Thus I seem to have made a mistake on the table which I sent along with my letter of Aug.11,1985/

VI. I cannot believe you missed the connection here, since Mrs. Israelski is right next to Mrs. Neumann Bluhm. Newmann Bluhm married Philippine Bennheim, and the unknown sister married Lesser (Leiser) Israelski. Neumann's brother Bernhard married the niece of his sister-in-law Mrs. Israelski. This niece, Helene, was obviously named for her grandmother, shown above as "H.Israelski, who probably died a few years before her granddaughter was born (whose dates I do not have).

When I corresponded with Alfred Werner, he gave me addresses which I am not sure I passed on to you. Since you are an Israelski yourself, you might be able to get prompt responses.

Afred lists Lisati's daughter (therefore, the niece of Julius Israelski (1864-1918) and says that she is married to a Dr. med. Erich Braun, The niece is Ruth(Frank) Braun, since her mother, Gustl Israelski, married a Braun. Dr. Brown and wife lived in 1979 at Riesenfeldstr. 74, 8000 Muenchen 40, German Federal Republic.

Sally Israelski had a daughter Gertrud who married Dagobert Friedlander (later David Freed). Mrs. Freed lives at 21 de Setiembre 2875, apr. 504, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY. Possibly she passed away, and her son Peter Freed might be able to help.

SALOMONSOHN: I have no information whatsoever, I don't know where the family is from but I know that the Salomonsohns who were related to us by marriage were born in Vandsburg, a little village in West Prussia, not far from Zempelburg.

I had made en enquiry at the International Tracing Service in Arolsen in 1956, on which the information was given to me, together with a note that a Mr. Manfred Salomonsohn, son of Arnold, had also made an enquiry. HIS ADDRESS (in 1956) was

5 Westbrook Court,
Main Road, Rondebosch
Cape Town, South Africa.

At that time, I did not floow up with a letter to him, although I (now) realize that he must be one of my relatives, since his father is! If you get any response from him, please let me know The code name here is "Conitzer," since the Salomonsohns married into this one of my families.

Another relative who enquired about the Salomonsohns was G. Roefs, 81, rue St. Joseph, ANTWERP, BELGIUM. You might want to write to both. One never knows. Remarkable things do happen (I just received a letter from a cousin of mine with whom I had lost contact 37 years ago! Got the address through a friend of mine just by asking whether he could help. He did, and I am delighted.

MORMON RECORDS: I tried to find out recently what they are filming and where, but apparently such information is not given out. They are still filming in Poland, which is of course very important to us, but whether they are continuing to pick up Jewish records I don't know. I do assume they will. They are quite slow in cataloging new films, the latest update is from sometime in 1984, listing films made in 1984. I hope to live long enoughto see records from Zempelburg...

Thanks for the copy of the page from the huge list of victims from Germany(I will be in New York in May and hope to see the set in the LBI.). There is no way they could have indicated who's related to whom. When Beate Klarsfeld published her list of 80,000 names of deported Jews (from France), each name got one line. They only "links" that could be made are through the place of birth and/or place of deportation.

If Weissensee answers, please send me a copy of the information on the Israelskis, even though most of mine did not live in Berlin. I am also interested in the Salomonsohn response, if any,

As to BMD information from the Standesamt in West Berlin (it used to be Standesamt II, Berlin-Charlottenburg) I hope to hear from them very soon and will let you know. I want

some 25 death records from the period 1871-1940, too, and wrote to find out how to procede. I have no idea how one could get similar data on East Berlin people. Ask at the East German consulate, if there is any. As to West Berlin, the German embassy or consulate-General ought to know, and no doubt they have a form to fill out.

As to people still living: how would they know? They all left or died already

MAR 9 ~~FEB 26,~~ 1987

Dear John:

It's been a year and a half since we met, and only now have I found time to activate my Israelsky and Salomonsohn families research. I received your letter of August 11, 1985, with accompanying family tree, and it is of enormous help to me. As you can see from the enclosed circular letter, I've written to many of the Israelski descendents. I hope they're still alive and living at those addresses.

Back to the tree you sent me, I have several questions:

1. Your letter says Bernhard Bluhm married Helene Israelski, yet the chart shows him married to "(daughter)Bennheim". Which is correct?
2. You say Lesser Israelski married Minna and her maiden name is unknown, yet the chart clearly shows her maiden name to be Heydemann.
3. Are Lesser Israelski's children on the chart the offspring of his first marriage or second?
4. Were Toni Lisa and Gustel all sisters of Selly and Julius I. ? Alfred Werner's 1979 letter indicates this.
5. Is Alfred Werner the son or son-in-law of Julius Israelsky? Is Harriet Julius's daughter?
6 You say Abraham Bluhm's son Neumann married Phillipine Bennheim who was Mrs. Israelski's sister, yet the upper right side of the chart doesn't show any such Mrs. Israelski. Please elaborate.

I don't mean to be overly critical or ungrateful. Your help to me has been fantastic. I dont know of anyone who can compare with your knowledge of West Prussian Jewry.

Since you wrote to me, has any other material cropped up? Also, do you have any addresses of families named Salomonsohn in South Africa or elsewhere. As you know I'm descended from this family from Lobsens, and I know you searched for them through Arolsen in the 1960's.

Are the Mormons obtaining any further W. Prussia or Posen Jewish Records? I didn't get a chance to write to Dr. Philip Miller, but I now will do so. Enclosed also are copies of the pages from the W. German govt book on Jewish victims. It suffers from several limitations: lack of birthplace, names of parents and linkage of family groupings. Also, it excludes the names of Jews whose last residence was in towns now part of East Germany (except Berlin), presumably because they don't have access to E. German records. A set of the books is at Yad Vashem.

I will write to the Weissensee cemetary to try to get data about Israelski's buried there.

Again, I apologize for the long delay in writing to you and I hope to hear from you soon. I'll send you my results when I've accumulated enough data to draw up some family trees. So far, of the 130 Israelski's on my index cards, I can only definitely link about 20 with Zempelbugg, because the BT, Aufbau and other sources dont give birthplace. I think Weissensee records could prove to be a major source. Besides the cemetary, how would I inquire of the East and West Berlin Municipal authorities about births, marriages and deaths for the period 1870-1940? Do they devulge information about persons born in this century who may still be alive?

Sincerely

James Bennett
48 Vitkin St. Haifa, Israel

Feb. 15, 1987

Dear Members of the Israelski Family:

Permit me to introduce myself. I was born and raised in San Francisco and I immigrated to Israel in 1967. My great-great-grandmother was Pauline Israelski, born in Zempelburg, West Prussia, the daughter of Abrham and Esther I. For some years I have been doing genealogical research into the origins of the Israelski Family, hence my reason for writing this letter. (The list of recipients of this letter appears at the bottom of this page.)

I have collected a large amount of information about people bearing the names Israelski and Israelsky, from such sources as Berlin addressbooks and telephone directories for the period 1869-1938, death and marriage notices in newspapers such as Aufbau and Berliner Tageblatt, lists of German Jews who perished in the Holocaust, Israel population registers, etc. Mr. John Henry Richter of Ann Arbor, Michigan was kind in providing me with invaluable material.

My purpose in writing this letter is twofold: First, to establish contact with members and descendents of the Israelski Family and to try to determine the relationship between the many people whose name is Israelski; and Second, to trace the origins of the family and record the names and information about the earliest generations.

A central question is: Are all former German Jews named Israelski(-sky) descendents of only one family? Based on the evidence I've gathered, which is far from conclusive, my personal conclusion is that there must have been a number of families which adopted the name during the period 1812-1835 in various places in Posen and West Prussia. The -ski and -sky endings obviously denote the influence of Polish name customs. In 1812 the Prussian authorities required all Jews throughout West Prussia to adopt a fixed family name. When this was done a printed report was published, containing thousands of names, covering the entire province. The name Israelski was taken by only two persons, both of them in Zempelburg: Samuel Isaac Israelski, and the widow of Jacob Gerche Israelski. It is noteworthy that they were the only ones to take that name throughout the region.

Towards the end of the 19th Century there were Israelski's living in such places as Konitz, Tuchel, Topolnow and Zieskau. At the end of the century a migration of Jews began to flow out of West Prussia and Posen towards Berlin. The Berlin Addressbuchs of the 1880's and 1890's show only two or three Israelski families, but in 1908 there were 17, in 1920 33, in 1925 34 and in 1930 a total of 35 Israelski and Israelsky families. During the 1930's many succeeded in escaping Germany, moving to the U.S., Latin America, Palestine, and even Shanghai. Of those left behind, 41 perished in the Holocaust. A book published in 1986 by the W. German Government Archives lists the names of almost all the German Jewish victims. Of the 41 named Israelski, 36 are listed as having lived in Berlin.

To all those receiving this letter I am making the following request: Please write to me and provide me with as much information as possible about your family. If you have charts or family trees send me a photocopy. Details about place and date of birth of your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. Of course I am especially interested in those Israelski Families whose ancestor lived in Zempelburg, but even if your grandfather was born in Berlin or elsewhere, his father or grandfather might have "roots" in Zempelburg. I have built up an extensive card file (about 130 names) of Israelski's spanning a period of over 150 years. The information you send me will, in many cases, enable me to link together various branches of your family which you might want to know about. Naturally I will follow-up with a detailed reply to those who write to me.

ISRAELSKI

to Blumenneumann file

Yes

# ISRAELSKI

BT504

Johnson: his second wife!

Poznań 74 yr. d. 10 Oct 1900 Konitz, Grossbritannien.

1825-1900 LESSER ISRAELSKI ⊗ MINNA (Heckelmann) 1845-1918 (after his second wife)

- JULIUS 1864-1918 ⊗ 1907 00 Emmi Werner — Julius d. 54 yr 29 May 1918 Gotha, farmer + wine-merchant. BT276
- SELLY 1870-1949 ⊗ Margarete Heynemann — HEYNEMANN
  - LOTTE ⊗ PAUL REICH — Eng (18) Sept 21 BT440; ⊗ (22) Jan 1922 BT37 Berlin
    - HANS HERBERT REICH
  - GERTI Friedel ⊗ DAGOBERT FRIEDLÄNDER — 14 Sept 1925 60 Eng BT434; credited to Ind, Germany was Friedel
    - DAVID FREED
    - PETER F.
- TONI
- LINA ⊗ ADOLF FRIEDLÄNDER — 1876-17 Oct 1944 Birmingham (34 Bard Lane Kings Heath. Auf bau 17 Nov 44
  - HEINZ FRIEDLÄNDER ⊗ Helen Sander — ? Trude? Eng to Walter (236) (18) May 1924 Sillbertein, son of Dr. med. J. S. + Hedwig (Löwenberg) of Schönebeck (Elbe)
  - Judith
- GUSTL ⊗ MAX FRANK

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Selly = Selli I. d. 16 Sept 1949 almost 79 (Auffanglager) 30.9.49 Montevideo Solano Antuna 2731 + London.

MORITZ ISRAELSKI ⊗ LINA BRASCH jüngste Tochter 25 yr. was 80: 25 July 1930 (BT346) Wilhelmsstr. 38 — 14 Oct 1911 BT535.

- PAUL I. KIA WW I 7 June 1917 almost 23. BT309 Wilhelmsstr. 38.
- LUDWIG ISRAELSKI — Eng to Käthe Kone (d. of Heinrich K + Minna (Neumann) K.) 24 Jan 1911 BT58.

ISRAELSKI

—4—

HERMANN ISRAELSKI ∞ MINNA FLEISCHER

1836 – 20 March 1904, 9 PM | 76 yr, 9 Nov 1920 Düsseldorf

Konitz, 68 yr BT 151 | BT 582

children:

HUGO I. (Nordmann) ∞ Erna Ewell

JULIUS I

MORITZ I.

Clara

Johanna

LEO I (in Feldpost, Osten)

Düsseldorf, Varbelle, Danzig, Recklinghausen.

JULIUS ISRAELSKI ∞ Emmy Wenew

1881 – 22 March 1956

Auftakau — Saltsjöbaden Sweden

FREDIK KOLERNER I. ∞ Henriet

Sweden

Henry Hans Johnson (Israelski)

N.Y. (Brooklyn)

∞ Ilse Borchardt

her 2nd husband.

Bertha Fabian, adopted by Jacob + Clara Israelski (Nordmann)

d. 8 Sept 1907, of Tuchel

12 June 1929 in Berlin. (278)

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E.K. 1833 – 65 — 1842 – 48 / 1768 / 1194

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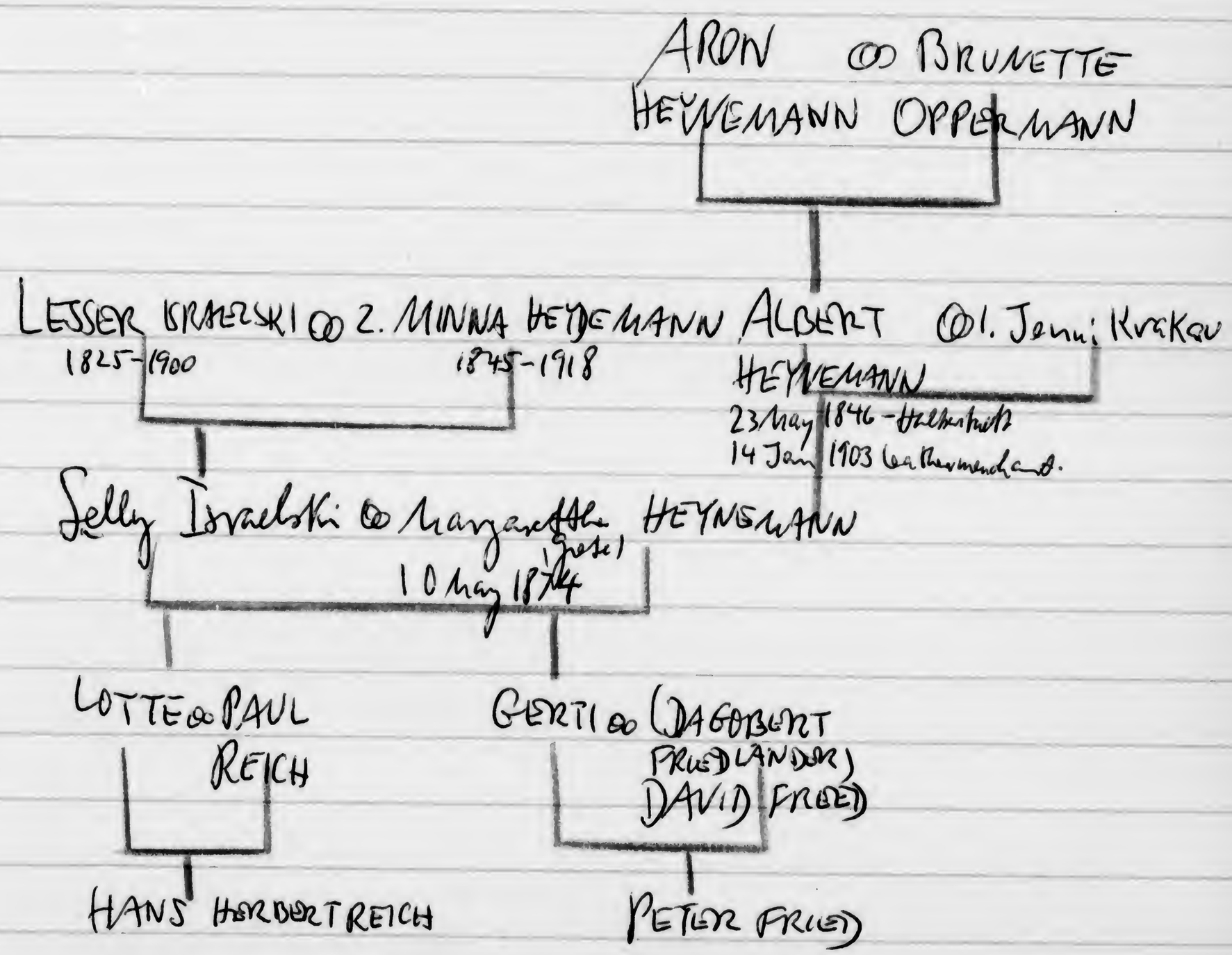
ABRAHAM EPHRAIM NORDMANN no. 3 = 1833 / 1923 no. 1: 1833 – 46 — 46 – 44 / 87 / 1791

ABRAHAM E.K. born: 1833 – 35 / 1798 108: 1833 — 35 / 1798 23 – 45 / 78 33 – 37 / 96

ISRAELSKI
– HEYNEMANN

Heynemann data from
Auerbach Family
p. 97



# ISRAELSKI

Julius Israelski ⚭ Rosa Jachmann
1834 – 26 May 1902 Berlin (264) (68th yr)

SALLY I. Muller. Str. 21 1880 – 19 Apr 1907 (198)

ISI ISRAELSKI Eng. (24 Oct 1920 BT 488 to Grete Bermann daughter of Siegfried + Linda (Gottlieb-Jacobson) B. of Berlin-Charlottenburg

LESSER ~~(LEOPOLD)~~ ISRAELSKI 1827 – 10 Oct 1900 Konitz (Chosen name, 74th yr) 6th Sh'M (504)

see p. 3

Julius I. Co-Owner M Casseldorf.
1864 – 30 May 1918 Gotha (275)
⚭ Emmi Werner
(2) Nov 1907 (BT) Gotha (111)

GEORG I. ~~[illegible]~~ ⚭ ~~[illegible]~~
1851 – 29 Jan 1932 (Ehn Wilkinger) (Ehn Schragenheim) (Ehn [illegible]) (108th yr) (50)

Paula 1883 – 6 July 1920 Berlin (37th yr) (BT 316) ⚭ Schragenheim

Salli I. ⚭ Fraenkel

Hugo I. ⚭ [illegible]

DANIEL I ⚭ Israel

+ grandchildren

see page 3

LESSER ISRAELSKI

Minna Heidemann ⚭ 1845 – 24 Nov 1918 Coburg (74th yr) (608)

Lina ⚭ Adolf Friedlaender

Gustl ⚭ Max Frank

Toni

Selly ⚭ Israelski

Isi 1870 – 16 Sept 1944 Montevideo (Auschwitz)

⚭ Margarete Heymann (4 Jan 1962 alive)

Gertie I

CHARLOTTE b. 12 Feb 1902 (81) Gotha ⚭ Eng. (18) Sept 1921 Gotha (440) ⚭ PAUL REICH

Gertie II ⚭ Dagobert David Freed (Friedländer) London (perhaps no children) d. (9) Oct 1967 BT 474 no age. Born 24/3 + Gotha

Hans Herbert Reich

Ched Montevideo (509 Hidalgos) 14 April 1962. Gertie II unfortunately in Auschwitz

Minna Blumm ⚭ Hermann Friedländer → related to Arthur Fr.?

DAGOBERT F. ⚭ Trude Israelski

BERNHARD F.

TRUDE ⚭ LOMNITZ

Peter F. (grandson)

LESSER ISRAELSKI. our father, Konitz, Gotta, Brandenburg

see page 4

brothers?

HERMANN ISRAELSKI ⚭ Minna Fleischer
1836 – 20 Nov 1904 (151) 9 PM 68th yr. (our father...) KONITZ

Sophie Israelski (Warne) d. Illyrsee 26 Feb 1904 in afternoon (107) signed Julius I. had children.

ISRAELSKI 1/1

# ISRAELSKI -2-

Zempelburg

H. ISRAELSKI Grv. ⚭ ? Dora (Cohn) Israelski
1829 — 26 May 1903 Zempelburg (74th yr) (266) — (née Wolff) 1838 — ann. 14 Oct 1900 Zbg (523) 63 yrs

?

BENNO I

⚭ Frieze Ritter, Zbg.

† ♂ 25 Nov 1903 Zbg. (602)

a MORITZ I. auto Ernst Selow bat Hermann S. + wife née Heidemann, München. (18) Jan 1916 BT 308

a GEORG I ⚭ Blanca Friedländer, Osterode/Ostr. (8) Sept 1916; she f. Liebstadt/Ostr.

a Minna (Danziger) Israelski 1833 — 31 Jan 1907 in Schwetz (74 years) BT no 61-1907.
(son) Moritz I + from Glückauf, Danzig.

Schwetz, Prenzlau, Erfurt, Bln, Denver Colo, Dirdau, Danzig.

~~Hermann~~ Arthur Israelski, 49th yr on 13 July 1918 (BT 358) in Instaburg (Bln, Zempelburg) hd of Rosa (Jacoby), had children.

Alex Israelski eng. to Frieda, d. of Julius + Johanna (Aplant?) Lewin Bln NW Lessingstr. 23 (5) Feb 1901 (59)

Alex died 11 Jan 1920, Bln, 48th yr. signed Frieda, sister of Julius Lewin of L&G Lock Klosterstr. 63-7. VZ (32). Bln + Zempelburg.
had one child: daughter, born 24 Feb 1902 BT 95 Wallner Theaterstr. 14

Therese Israelski (Brasch) d. 75th yr Sudenburg 3 May 1909 (BT 227) in Konitz, Neustettin, Bernburg, Bln.
signed Leopold I, RA. (son). Bln.

Lilly Israelski (Brasch) wife of Moritz I, Elsasserstr. 25, d. 58th yr 19 Oct 1911 (BT 535)
~~Wife~~ parents of PAUL I. KIA VIII 7 June 1917, almost 23. (Lothringerstr. 38) BT 309.

(GSU # 1184439, continued)

(Namensgebung 1812, continued)

| page | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95 | Kolenscher, Alexander Aron | Alexander Aron | Zempelburg | 93 |
| | ---- Moses Aron | Moses Aron | ---- | 103 |
| | ---- Arndt Moses | Arndt Moses | ---- | 94 |
| 98 | Lewineck, Lewin Isaac | Lewin Isaac | Tuchel | 51 |
| | --- Itzig Lewin | Itzig Lewin | ---- | 85 |

(no Liebermann, no Richter, no Wohlfart(h): the list is incomplete)

REGISTER DER JUDEN WESTPREUSSENS, 1812

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ISRAELSKI
in Konitz
1900

# Antisemiten-Spiegel

Die Antisemiten im Lichte des Christenthums, des Rechtes und der Wissenschaft

Zweite vollständig umgearbeitete und erweiterte Auflage. 11.—20. Tausend.

Broschirt nur 1,50 Mk. Gebunden 2 Mk.

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1900.

Synagoge, im Mönchsee . . . hier wird allerlei gesprochen und die Erinnerung an die Skyrczer Mordaffaire, die große Aehnlichkeit mit dieser hat, wird wieder lebendig". Am 19. März (Nr. 131) schrieb dasselbe Blatt: „Man vermuthet einen Ritualmord".

Schrankenlos und skrupellos griff jetzt die antisemitische Presse, allen voran die „Staatsb.-Ztg." mit den Herren Wilhelm Bruhn und Paul Werner an der Spitze in die Aufregung der Bevölkerung ein. Die „Staatsb.-Ztg." wurde in fast allen Dörfern Ost- und Westpreußens vertheilt, antisemitische Flugblätter folgten, antisemitische Agitatoren und ein richtiger antisemitischer Nebenuntersuchungs-Ausschuß stachelten die Erregung des Landvolks maßlos auf. Antisemitische Oberlehrer in Konitz halfen hierbei mit. Es kam zur offenen Empörung in Konitz, Bütow, Stolp[1]), Tuchel, Baldenburg, Prechlau, Hammerstein, Czersk, Vandsburg, Bruß, Pr. Friedland, Kamin, Mrotschen, Rummelsburg.

Der Fall Konitz und seine Unruhen veranlaßten Herrn v. Hertzberg-Lottin, im Herrenhause an die Regierung wegen der sog. Ritualmorde zu interpelliren. In der Interpellation hieß es:

„Welche Schritte gedenkt die königliche Staatsregierung zu thun, um weiten Kreisen der christlichen Bevölkerung die Gewißheit zu verschaffen, daß die in den letzten Jahren vorgekommenen unaufgeklärten Morde an christlichen Jünglingen und Jungfrauen nicht von den Juden begangene sogenannte Ritualmorde sind?"

Die Regierung sollte also den seltsamen Nachweis führen, daß die unaufgeklärten Morde „nicht von den Juden begangene Ritualmorde sind"!!

[1]) Die Krawalle in Bütow (30. Mai 1900) und Stolp (21. und 22. Mai 1900) haben zu schweren Verurtheilungen geführt (9.—12. Juli). Man kann die scharfen Strafen (4 Monate Gefängniß bis 3 Jahre Zuchthaus), welche über 20 Stolper Arbeiter unglücklich gemacht haben, nur beklagen. Man hat Leute gefaßt, die mit Steinen geworfen haben, aber diejenigen, die ihnen die Steine in die Hand gegeben haben — die antisemitischen Agitatoren und Aufwiegler — hat man nicht gefaßt. Diese Leute haben die Strafe eigentlich verdient.



Nicht unvernünftig antwortete das antisemitische „Deutsche Blatt" (28. April 1900) unter Berücksichtigung einer gräßlichen Blutthat einer christlichen Secte in Holland:

„Und noch einmal, wenn es möglich ist, daß ein deutscher Christ aus Aberglauben ein Verbrechen begeht, warum in aller Welt soll es dann so ganz und gar unmöglich sein, daß ein in Deutschland lebender Jude ein solches Verbrechen begeht?! Wenn also Jemand an das Vorkommen jüdischer Blutmorde glaubt, so thut er nichts Anderes, als daß er Auswüchse, die sich leider bei allen Religionen finden, auch bei der jüdischen Religion nicht für ausgeschlossen hält.

Die Interpellation des Abg. von Hertzberg-Lottin im preußischen Herrenhause wurde jedoch bis auf Weiteres nicht eingebracht, weil die erforderliche Zahl von Unterschriften (20) nicht aufzutreiben war.

Der Verdacht der Thäterschaft richtete sich gegen zwei Männer, einen Juden namens Israelski und gegen den christlichen Schlächtermeister Hoffmann.

1. Im Anschluß an den Fund des Kopfes erfolgte die Verhaftung des Handelsmannes Israelski. Dieser, ein übel beleumundetes Subject, das auf der Trunkenboldliste steht, wurde durch die Aussagen des Gerichtsdieners Fiedler in Konitz belastet, der angegeben haben soll, er habe den Betreffenden mit einem Sack, in dem etwas rundes, kumstkopfähnliches war, am Charfreitag aus der Stadt gehen und nach einiger Zeit mit beschmutzten Stiefeln wieder zurückkommen sehen. Israelski ist z. Zt. (Ende August 1900) noch in Untersuchungshaft.

2. Am 28. Mai 1900 erfolgte die Sistirung Hoffmanns, weil der Verdacht bestand, er habe Winter, der mit seiner Tochter verkehrt hatte[1]), ertappt und aus Rache getötet.

[1]) Die „Berl. N. Nachr." schrieben, als zu Tage trat, daß Winter mit einer ganzen Anzahl Personen weiblichen Geschlechts intime Beziehungen unterhalten hatte, am 7. Juni: „So sehr das Schicksal des Gymnasiasten Winter zu bedauern ist und so fluchwürdig das Verbrechen ist, dem er erlag, so ist es doch lediglich sein Lebenswandel gewesen, der ihn diesem Verhängniß entgegengeführt hat, und da erscheint die Betheiligung des gesammten Gymnasiums an seiner Beerdigung weder vom pädagogischen noch vom allgemein sittlichen Standpunkt aus gerechtfertigt."

Diese Sistirung hatte schwere Ausschreitungen der Konitzer Bevölkerung zur Folge. Militär aus Graudenz rückte am 30. Mai ein und verließ die Stadt am 3. Juni. Am 7. Juni wurde die Voruntersuchung gegen Hoffmann wegen Verdachts des Totschlags eingeleitet. Das steigerte die Aufregung der Bevölkerung ins Ungeheuerliche. Die Synagoge wurde demolirt. Am 9. und 10. Juni rückte das ganze 1. Bataillon des 14. Infanterie-Regiments aus Graudenz auf Befehl des Kaisers auf unbestimmte Zeit nach Konitz ein.

Durch Beschluß vom 19. Juli 1900 wurde „der Angeschuldigte, Fleischermeister Gustav Hoffmann auf Antrag der Königlichen Staatsanwaltschaft wegen der Beschuldigung, am 11. März 1900 zu Konitz vorsätzlich, jedoch nicht mit Ueberlegung, den Gymnasiasten Ernst Winter getödtet zu haben, Verbrechen gegen § 212 des St. G. B. aus dem thatsächlichen Grunde mangelnden Beweises außer Verfolgung gesetzt."

Am 11. Juni 1900 veröffentlicht die Regierung in der „Nordd. Allg. Ztg." folgendes Exposé:

„... Die betheiligten Behörden sind ihrer Pflicht gemäß von Anbeginn mit dem größten Eifer und Nachdruck unter fortgesetzter Kontrole der Aufsichtsinstanzen bemüht gewesen, jede Spur zu verfolgen und den Schuldigen zu ermitteln, welchem Stande und welchem religiösen Bekenntnisse er angehören, und welches auch das Motiv der That gewesen sein möge. Es muß daher mit Entschiedenheit der Vorwurf zurückgewiesen werden, daß die betheiligten Beamten voreingenommen und von dem Wunsche geleitet gewesen seien, gewisse Bevölkerungsklassen zu schonen. Vielmehr ist jedem Verdacht, gleichviel auf welchen Thäter und auf welches Motiv der That er hindeutete, mit allen gesetzlich zulässigen Mitteln nachgegangen worden. Statt aber die Behörden zu unterstützen, welche objektiv und nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen die Wahrheit zu ermitteln und den Schuldigen zur Strafe zu ziehen bestrebt waren, hat ein erheblicher Theil der Bevölkerung sich durch parteipolitische Agitation und durch eine skrupellose Thätigkeit gewisser Preßorgane in den Bann bestimmter Vorstellungen zwingen lassen. Infolge dieser Beeinflussung, die durch Verbreitung



zahlreicher unwahren Behauptungen über die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung gefördert wurde, hat sich in weiten Kreisen die Ueberzeugung festgesetzt, daß es sich bei diesem Verbrechen um einen jüdischen Ritualmord handele, obwohl die bisherigen, auch nach dieser Richtung mit allem Ernst angestellten Ermittelungen nichts ergeben haben, was eine solche Annahme — selbst bei Voraussetzung der Möglichkeit von Ritualmorden — rechtfertigen könnte. Jene Annahme stützt sich hauptsächlich auf die Thatsache der Blutleere der aufgefundenen Leichentheile. Diese Blutleere findet aber nach dem Ergebniß der Untersuchung eine durchaus einfache Erklärung. Der Ermordete hat, nach dem Urtheil der Sachverständigen, einen Messerstich in den Hals erhalten. Dieser Stich hat die großen Schlagadern durchschnitten, wodurch das völlige Ausströmen des Blutes in kurzer Zeit bewirkt wurde. Es kommt hinzu, daß die aufgefundenen Rumpftheile längere Zeit im Wasser gelegen haben, wodurch der noch etwa vorhandene Rest von Blut herausgezogen sein mag. Die Zerstückelung des Leichnams und die Fortschaffung der einzelnen Körpertheile ist — so muß nach den bisherigen Ermittelungen angenommen werden — erst später erfolgt, um die Spuren des Verbrechens leichter zu verwischen oder von dem Thäter abzulenken ...."

Der Fall Konitz, dessen Begleiterscheinungen den Judenhaß so grell und grundlos haben aufflammen lassen, legt allen die Pflicht auf, in aufklärender Weise dafür zu sorgen, daß das Volk die Blutbeschuldigung als Märchen erkennt. Insbesondere werden die Behörden aus dem Fall Konitz die Erkenntniß gewinnen müssen, daß der Antisemitismus durch seine staatsgefährliche Propaganda zu jenen destruktiven Elementen des öffentlichen Lebens gehört, die eine nachsichtslose Zurückweisung verlangen.

## 10. Der Fall Bernstein.

Ueber diesen Fall, der von der antisemitischen Presse immer wieder gegen die Juden ausgenutzt wird, lassen wir hier das Werk Professor Stracks (S. 102 f.) sprechen: „Der jüdische Rabbinatskandidat Max Bernstein in Breslau war am 21. Februar 1889 wegen vorsätzlicher Körperverletzung

brauchten sie Christenblut; wenn aber irgendwo ein Mord geschehen wäre und der Verdacht auf Juden fiele, jedoch ohne vorhergehende Ueberführung, daß sie das gethan, um Christenblut zu erhalten, so solle die Untersuchung vollführt werden nach den sich auf den Vorfall selbst beziehenden Gesetzen und Beweisen, geradeso wie bei Leuten anderer Bekenntnisse, welche des Verbrechens des Mordes beschuldigt worden wären. Indem ich einen solchen Allerhöchsten Befehl Ew. Excellenz zur Kenntnißnahme und Ausführung mittheile, habe ich die Ehre zu zeichnen ꝛc.

Fürst Alexander Galicyn.

St. Petersburg, 6. März 1817.

Besondere Bedeutung haben die Urtheile Luthers und des Antisemiten Paul de Lagarde. Luther sagt:

„Darumb war meine Bitte, daß man sauberlich mit inen (den Juden) umgienge, und auß der h. Schrift sie underrichtete, so möchte irer etliche herbey kommen, aber nun sie mit Gewalt treiben, und gehen mit Lügenteydung umb, geben ihnen Schuldt, sie müssen Christenblut haben, daß sie nicht stinken und weiß nicht was deß Narrenwerks mehr ist, daß man sie gleich für Hunde hält, was sollten wir guts an ihnen schaffen?" (Tom. 5. Witt. Fol. 443).

Paul de Lagarde, der bekannte Antisemit[1]), eine Autorität auf dem Gebiete der orientalischen Sprachen, erklärte (Göttingen, 7. October 1882):

„Sollte es der verehrlichen Rabbinerversammlung aber zweckdienstlich erscheinen, daß ich in irgend einer gerichtlichen Verhandlung als Zeuge dafür auftrete, daß nach meiner festen Ueberzeugung das Judenthum, wie es in der Bibel, Halacha und Haggada, amtlich anerkannt vorliegt, und wie es in einer unsäglichen Litteratur zum Ausdruck gebracht ist, niemals Menschenblut für religiöse Zwecke zu verwenden verlangt habe, so bin ich dazu bereit. Ein solches Zeugniß könnte auf Ansuchen eines königlich ungarischen Gerichts oder eines Anwalts auch schriftlich in den für solche Zeugnisse vorgeschriebenen Formen abgegeben werden. Aberglaube einzelner Juden, sofern — was zu beurtheilen ich außer Stande bin — ein solcher vorhanden sein sollte, dürfte so wenig gegen das Judenthum geltend gemacht werden, wie Aberglauben einzelner Christen gegen das Christenthum."

1) Die antisemitische „Deutsche Wacht" (Krems in Oesterreich, Mai 1892) wandte sich einmal „gegen die förmliche Ausschrotung von Ritualmorden, wie sie regelmäßig ein- bis zweimal im Monat von weiter Ferne her gemeldet werden, von denen aber später kein Sterbenswörtchen verlautet. So schockweise können die Christen denn doch nicht von fanatischen Juden hingemordet werden, ohne daß die heilige Hermandad der Sache nachgeht, darin liegt der Blödsinn des „blutigen" Antisemitismus."



Diesem Urtheil schloß sich Oktober 1899 der Orientalisten-Congreß zu Rom einstimmig mit folgender vom Kirchenrath Prof. Dr. Kautzsch-Halle eingebrachten Resolution an: „Die zum XII. internationalen Congreß in Rom versammelten Orientalisten erachten es angesichts erneuter Vorgänge für ihre Pflicht, auszusprechen: Die Beschuldigung, daß jemals durch irgend welche für Anhänger der jüdischen Religion geltende Vorschriften die Benutzung von Christenblut für rituelle Zwecke gefordert oder auch nur angedeutet worden wäre, ist eine schlechthin unsinnige und des ausgehenden 19. Jahrhunderts unwürdig."

## Nachträge.

Zu S. 22 f.: Vom 8. bis 10. Sept. 1900 tagte der Parteitag der deutsch-sozialen Reformpartei in Magdeburg. Er führte zur völligen Spaltung der Partei. Graf Reventlow beantragte dem Fraktionsvorstande Liebermann v. Sonnenberg-Raab und der Fraktion ein Vertrauensvotum auszustellen. Nach erregter Debatte stimmten 75 Anwesende für die Vertrauensfrage, dagegen 85 und 5 enthielten sich der namentlichen Abstimmung. Nach der Bekanntgabe des Resultats verlas Liebermann v. Sonnenberg eine bereit gehaltene Resolution, in der er das Fazit zog: „Die Spaltung ist vollzogen." Er erklärte seinen Austritt aus der Partei, mit ihm die Vertreter von 46 Wahlkreisen, darunter die Abgg. Raab und Müller-Waldeck, um sich zu einer neuen deutsch-sozialen Partei zu vereinigen.

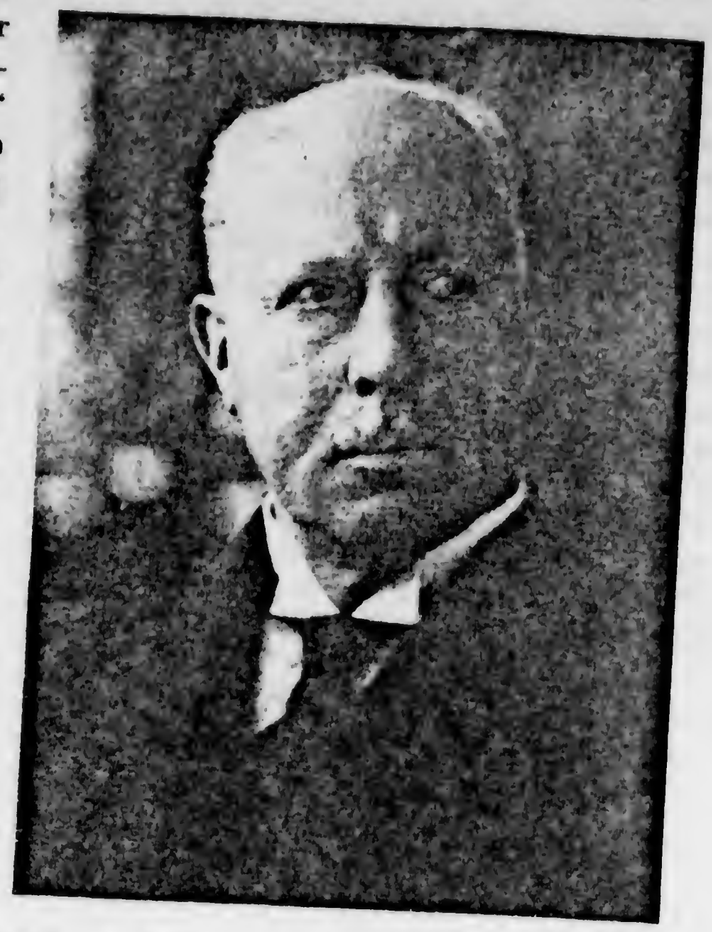
Zu S. 455: Gegen Israelski fand am 8. Sept. 1900 der Prozeß statt. Er endigte mit der Freisprechung des Angeschuldigten.

Selbstkostenproblem im Bankbetriebe" (Leipzig 1921); „Die Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen Betriebswirtschaftslehre in Deutschland seit 1898" (Berlin, 1923); „Quellenbuch der Betriebswirtschaftslehre" (gemeinsam mit Prof. Hirai, Japan, herausgegeben, Berlin 1923); „Betriebswirt-
k" (Berlin 1925): „Bilanzen" (Berlin-Wien
iebetrieb" (1930, Bd. 9 des „Grundriß der Be-
ıre"); „Betriebswirtschaftslehre und Wirt-
t 13 der „Nürnberger Beiträge"); „Die Auf-
ıders und die Treuhänderausbildung an der
tschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften in Nürn-
ıck aus dem Nürnberger Hochschulkalender
s- und Erfolgsrevision" (2. Aufl., im Bd. 10
r Betriebswirtschaftslehre", Leipzig 1930);
l Vertragstechnik" (im Bd. 13 des vorgen.
8), sowie zahlreiche Aufsätze über die ver-
der Betriebswirtschaftslehre einschließlich
— I. ist Mitherausgeber der „Zeitschrift für
hre" sowie ständiger Mitarbeiter an der
kt der Fertigware". — Als Mitglied gehört
Dozenten der Betriebswirtschaftslehre an
ıschulen, der Vereinigung der wirtschafts-
ıftlichen Hochschullehrer, der Deutschen
haft usw. an. — Am Kriege nahm er 3 Jahre
– Nürnberg, Ketzelstraße 25.

hil., Präsident des Frankfurter Automobil-
des Hessischen Automobil-Clubs in Darm-
digter Sachverständiger für das Automobil-

und Verkehrswesen bei dem Oberlandesgericht Frankfurt a.M. sowie für die Landgerichtsbezirke Frankfurt a. M., Wiesbaden, Cassel und Hanau; von der Handelskammer Frankfurt a. M. vereidigter Sachverständiger; Militär-Kraftwagen-Sachverständiger; seit 1899 Mitglied des Automobil-Clubs von Deutschland (früher Kaiserlicher Automobil-Club); Mitglied der Obersten Nationalen Sportkommission für den Automobil-Club in Deutschland („O. N. S."). — Geb. 25. 8. 1858 in Wiesbaden. — I. entstammt einer herzoglich Nassauischen Beamten-(Juristen-) Familie. — Von
eine General der Infanterie, der andere
st). — Kinder: 2 Söhne und 2 Töchter,
eiratet. — Nach der Reifeprüfung am
ısium studierte I. an der Universität
86 zum Dr. phil. promoviert. 1899 war
ınkfurter Automobil-Clubs und ist seit
rstande; seit 1923 ist er dort Präsident

Firma Isenburg & Co. — Geb. 27. 6. 1866 in Lennep. —



Er wurde 1890 Geschäftsführer der „Chemnitzer Neuesten Nachrichten" und war 1893—1899 Mitgründer und Verleger des „Tages-Anzeigers für Stadt und Kanton Zürich". Seit 1899 ist er Verleger der eingangs genannten Tageszeitung. Das Unternehmen war 1889 als Firma Karl Beil & Co. gegründet worden. 1897 wurde es in die Firma Girardet, Hendel & Co. und 1899 in die Firma Girardet, Isenburg & Co. umgewandelt und firmiert seit 1901 unter der Firma Isenburg & Co. — Chemnitz, Parkstraße 5.

**Isermann, Ludolph,** Fabrikant; Direktor; Aufsichtsratsmitglied der Heinrich Lanz A.-G., Mannheim, sowie Mitinhaber der Fa. F. Langer & Co., Metallschraubenfabrik, Fassondreherei und Eisengießerei, Berlin. — Geb. 28. 11. 1882. — Vater: Carl, Wilhelm I., Großindustrieller in Hamburg. — Nach dem Besuche des humanistischen Gymnasiums in Hamburg wurde I. in Hamburg und Uebersee praktisch ausgebildet, war bis 1928 Mitinhaber, Direktor und Vorstandsmitglied der F. Langer & Co., Pianomechanikfabrik in Berlin. I. ist Mitglied der Industrie- und Handelskammer Berlin, Mitglied des Reichswirtschaftskuratoriums und Vorstandsmitglied des Wirtschaftsverbandes der Deutschen Holzindustrie. — Berlin W 35, Schöneberger Ufer 39.

**Israelski, Michaelis,** Kaufmann, alleiniger Vorstand der Israelski & Robinson A.-G., Schuhwaren-Großhandel, Berlin, und Vorstandsmitglied des Vereins Deutscher Schuhwaren-Großhändler E. V., Ortsgruppe Berlin. — Geb. 28. 2. 1874 in Topolnow (Westpr.). — Vater: Mayer I., Kaufmann. — Die Mutter ist eine geb. Danziger. — Verh. mit Emma, geb. Glückauf. — Kinder: Martin, geb. 1901, Dr. med., Arzt; Werner, geb. 1903, Rechtsanwalt; Arno, geb. 1905, Kaufmann im väterlichen Betriebe. — I. erhielt seine kaufmännische Ausbildung bei der Firma Bukofzer in Schwetz an der Weichsel, in der er dann 10 Jahre im inneren Betriebe und auf der Reise tätig war. 1897 machte er sich in Dirschau

renmitglied. Außerdem ist er Mitglied und Ehrenmitglied Anzahl anderer deutscher Automobil-Clubs, u. a. des schen Automobil-Clubs und des Württembergischen Auto- Clubs.—Von ihm erschien das Buch: „30 Jahre Auto" (Verl. inhold, Frankfurt a. M.). — I. ist Inhaber des Roten Adler- IV. Kl. und des Kriegs- und Verwundeten-Abzeichens. nem Militärverhältnis war er Oberleutnant d. L. mit der rm des früheren Kgl. Preußischen Kraftfahr-Bataillons. ankfurt a. M., Kettenhofweg 3.

**nburg, Hugo,** Verleger der „Chemnitzer Neuesten Nach- n", Firma Isenburg & Co. — Geb. 27. 6. 1866 in Lennep. — urde 1890 Ge- sführer der mnitzer Neue- Nachrichten" war 1893—1899 ünder und ger des „Ta- nzeigers für und Kanton ". Seit 1899 Verleger der ngs genannten zeitung. Das nehmen war ls Firma Karl Co. gegrün- worden. 1897 es in die Girardet. & Co. und n die Firma et, Isenburg umgewandelt irmiert seit

ner der Firma Isenburg & Co. — Chemnitz, Parkstraße 3.

**ann, Ludolph,** Fabrikant; Direktor; Aufsichtsratsmitglied inrich Lanz A.-G., Mannheim, sowie Mitinhaber der Fa. ger & Co., Metallschraubenfabrik, Fassondreherei und eßerei, Berlin. — Geb. 28. 11. 1882. — Vater: Carl. n I., Großindustrieller in Hamburg. — Nach dem Be- es humanistischen Gymnasiums in Hamburg wurde I. burg und Uebersee praktisch ausgebildet, war bis 1928 ber, Direktor und Vorstandsmitglied der F. Langer & nomechanikfabrik in Berlin. I. ist Mitglied der Indu- nd Handelskammer Berlin, Mitglied des Reichswirt- uratoriums und Vorstandsmitglied des Wirtschafts- es der Deutschen Holzindustrie. — Berlin W 35, erger Ufer 39.

**ski, Michaelis,** Kaufmann, alleiniger Vorstand der Isra- Robinson A.-G., Schuhwaren-Großhandel, Berlin, und dsmitglied des Vereins Deutscher Schuhwaren-Groß- E. V., ppe Ber- eb. 28. 2. Topol- Westpr.). : Mayer mann. — er ist eine ziger. — n Emma, kauf. — Martin, 01, Dr. zt; Wer- b. 1903, anwalt; eb. 1905, n im en Be- — I. er- ne kauf-

e Ausbildung bei der Firma Bukofzer in Schwetz eichsel, in der er dann 10 Jahre im inneren Betriebe der Reise tätig war. 1897 machte er sich in Dirschau selbständig und verlegte 1901 seinen Wohnsitz nach I Die dort betriebene Schuh-Engrosfirma verlegte er 1910 Berlin und gründete hier 1921 gemeinsam mit der zwischen verstorbenen Hugo Robinson obige Firma. Aktien sich in seinem alleinigen Besitz befinden. Das Unte men gehört zu den ersten in Deutschland, beschäftigt sich schließlich mit dem Schuhgroßhandel, insbesondere dem E und Import, und beschäftigt etwa 80 Angestellte. Die Firma hält eine enge Interessengemeinschaft mit der Albert Na Sohn A.-G., Mannheim, und der Fröhlich & Lipmann Düsseldorf. Gemeinsam mit diesen Firmen haben I. & I alleinigen Import für die Firestone-Schuh-Company, Bost S. A.) für Deutschland und die Schweiz inne, für deren U nehmen eine neue Gesellschaft unter der Fa. Schuh-Imp m. b. H. gegründet wurde, deren Geschäftsführer der von I., Arno I., ist. — Berlin-Westend, Bayernallee 36 und Lager: Berlin C 2, Rosenstraße 9—13.

**Isserlin, Max,** Dr., Univ.-Prof., Chefarzt der Liebkscher venheil- und Forschungsanstalt. — Geb. 1. 3. 1879 in Ka

CENTRALVEREIN DEUTSCHER STAATSBÜRGER JÜDISCHEN GLAUBENS

ISRAELSKI
BENNO
+SALLY

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ZEMPELBURG: BRUECKMANN, Louis only 1902
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yes --- Sally 1908
NEUMANN, Lesser 1902,1908

ZIEGENHALS: CHOTZEN, OTTO Febrikbesitzer 1908 only.

BERLIN: OPPENHEIMER, Julius, Dr.phil. Prediger 1902: Eichendorffstr.2
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PLACHTE,...Dr.med. Blumenstr.22

SEGALL, B(enno) Dampfschneidemühlen, W Sächische Str. 75
--- J.S. Kurstr. 41/42 (1902)
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--- F. Rentner NO Kaiserstr. 2 (1902)

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HAMBURG: HIRSCHFELD, Benno Neuer Wall 82 (only 1908)
--- Walter Schlüterstr. 22 II (only 1908)

ISRAELSKI
EMIL

Am 17. Februar 1978 verschied unser lieber Vater, Schwiegervater, Grossvater, Urgrossvater, Onkel und Schwager

**EMIL ISRAELSKI**

(früher Berlin, Lapaz, Bolivien)

im 92. Lebensjahr.

In tiefer Trauer:

**KURT und MARIANNE ELLIS geb. Wagner**
**CAROLE NIR geb. Ellis**
**JOSEPH und VIVIAN VANCE geb. Ellis**
**ALLON, JENNIFER, SHARON und JOEY**
**Urenkel**

123-60 83 Avenue
Kew Gardens, New York 11415

Our beloved mother, mother-in-law, aunt, great-aunt and sister-in-law

**HELEN ISRAELSKI**

**nee LEWIN**

(wife of the the late **ADOLF ISRAELSKI**)
passed away on November 16, 1977 in San Francisco, Cal. at the age of 86.

In deep sorrow:

**INGRID and JACQUES SILVIN for the family**
100 Font Blvd., San Francisco, Cal. 94132

August 11, 1985

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Time flies so fast that I feel your most welcome and interesting visit was already two months ago! Meanwhile, things keep happening. I am now reading the family ads of the Berliner Tageblatt (just finished 1926) and you are one of the benefits. More interesting still is that my extremely distant cousin Herbert Bluhm (in Jerusalem) just sent me his version of the relationships of the Bluhms of West Prussia, a truly staggering number of people. It was in answer to my sending him my tables showing the Conitzer Family Intermarriages, and since one of the families are the ISRAELSKI of Zempelburg, you will no doubt be interested in the enclosed table showing the Bluhm and Israelski situation. My comments further below.

First though the address of my friend and colleage Dr. Philip Miller, librarian of the Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion in New York:
4 1 West 4th Street, New York, New York 10012.
His office number is 212-674-5300.

I am sorry that in the heat of conversation I completely forgot to give you this info.

New Israelski ads:

Dr.Israelski and Sophie (Zerenze) had a daughter born 24 March 1926 BT 148
• BENNO ISRAELSKI 58, died 11 Aug.1926. Widow Fränze (Ritter), children HANS and ILSE. Father-in-law also signed: Emil Ritter. Berlin, Goltzstr.48. Burial Weissensee. BT 377
GUSTAV ISRAELSKI, died 3 Apr 1926, no age, no names. Berlin,Beusselstr. 72. He was a father and a son-in-law... BT 159
LESSER ISRAELSKI: he is the older generation of the family which owns the Gotha store. According to my cousin-by-marriage Henry Jonson (formerly Israelski, and a grandson, MINNA ISRAELSKI, his widow, was his SECOND wife. I don't know anything about her.
MARGOT ISRAELSKI daughter of Fränze (Seeliger) ISRAELSKI, engaged to PAUL HIRSCH, son of MAX HIRSCH and JOHANNA (KOSMINSKI). both families in Berlin. date 24 Aug 1926. BT 407
MARTIN ISRAELSKI, Dr.med. married to LISELOTT (no E) FISCHER. Berlin-Charlottenburg - Westend, Nov 1925. BT 530 ad was in the paper published 6 Nov 1925.
ROSE ISRAELSKI, age 81, died. no names, no date. BT 159 of 4 April 1926. Berlin, Rosenthalerstr. 62.

To the enclosed table:
The earliest ISRAELSKI known to me is S. ISRAELSKI, who founded the family business (a general merchandise store, I think) in Zempelburg in 1859. I guess he must have been at least 30 when he did it, so he was born perhaps 1825. He had a sister H. (perhaps Henrietta) who married ABRAHAM BLUHM, born ab.1790. Their son BERNHARD married HELENE ISRAELSKI, daughter of S. ISRAELSKI, a first-cousin marriages (there were some twenty such marriages in these families). Helene's brother is LEISER (later called LESSER) ISRAELSKI, the second owner of the store, who lived 1825-1900. It isjust possible that S. was not his father but his brother, since no man age 59 starts a new business. If so, the father's initial may have been different.

At any rate, this LESSER ISRAELSKI married [redacted] BENNHEIM, who must have died fairly young since MINNA ISRAELSKI was Lesser's second wife. I don't know her maiden name.
ABRAHAM BLUHM's son NEUMANN (1832-1879) married ~~Philippine's sister~~ Mrs. Israelski's sister PHILIPPINE BENNHEIM (1839-1882, and ABRAHAM BLUHM's son JULIUS married her brother Isidor's daughter MINNA BENNHEIM.

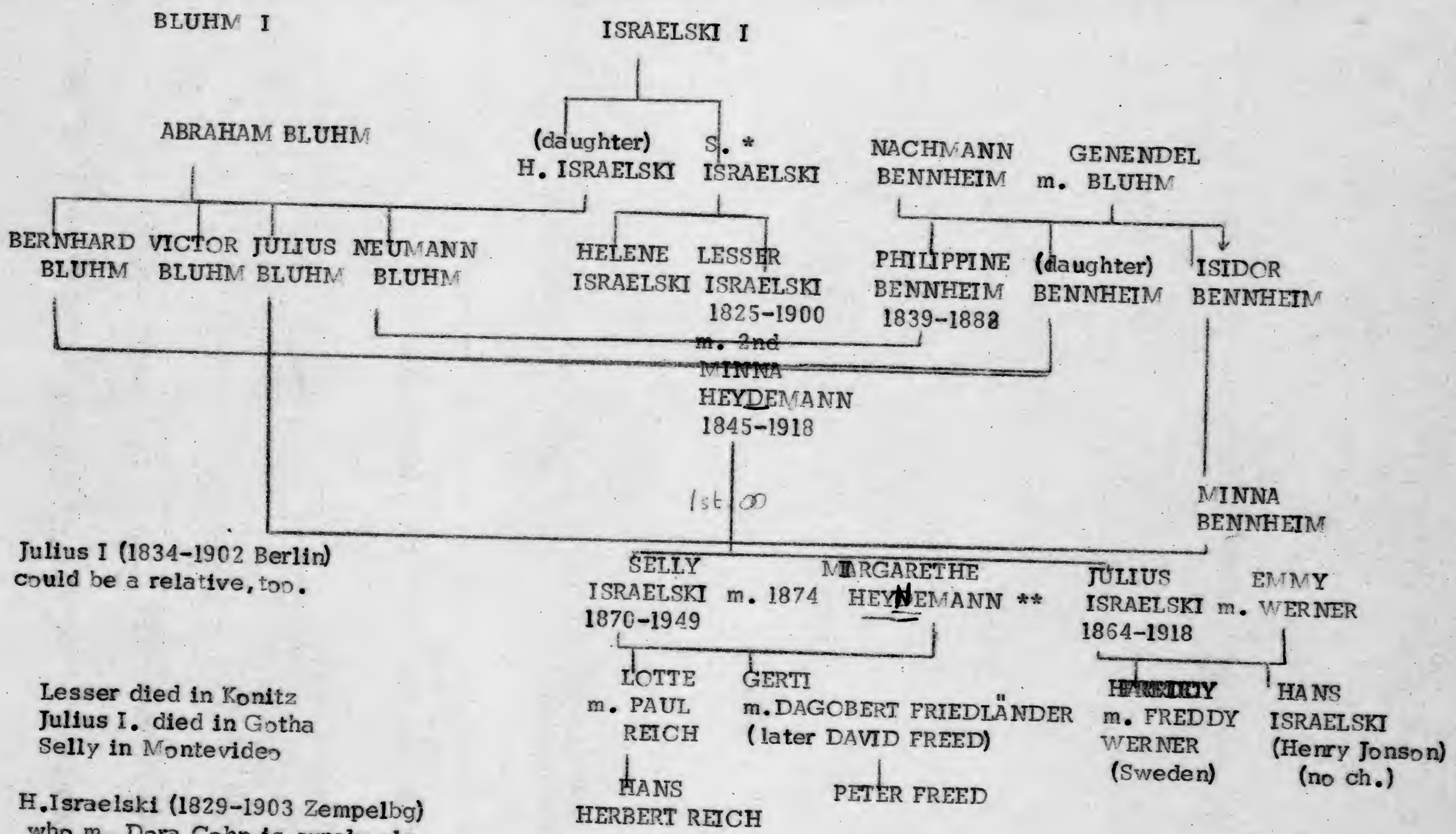
Herbert gave only a few dates, and I have none, but it may turn out that some of the people on my cards, which you copied, fall in place. I will now check and so indicate on the enclosed table..

As I find more Israelskis I will of course copy theinformation, just to see what we can catch.

As far as I can determine, the records of the ZEMPELBURG congregation have NOT been copied by the LDS, nor are there any at the LBI. When I checked the LBI catalog, I was sad to find very little on most of the West Prussian communities of interest to me. I wonder what you saw since you mentioned to me there are Zempelburg records in NYC.

Hope you had a good time in SF, and not too hot. I am glad I did not go West in July because we had it most pleasant here while the West Coast was boiling.

With kindest regards,




Lesser died in Konitz
Julius I. died in Gotha
Selly in Montevideo

H.Israelski (1829-1903 Zempelbg) who m. Dora Cohn is surely also related to this family.

*S.ISRAELSKI is quite possible the SAMUEL ISAAC ISRAELSKI who got his Prussian citizenship in Zempelburg in 1812.

** see back for ancestry of Margarethe (Heynemann) Israelski

From The Auerbach Family, (bySiegfried M. Auerbach, London 1957, p.97

ARON HEYNEMANN m. BRUNETTE OPPERMANN

ALBERT HEYNEMANN m. 1) JENNI KRAKAU
23 May 1846 Halbertstadt
14 Jan.1903 Halberstadt.
Leathermerchant

SELLY ISRAELSKI m. MARGARETHE HEYNEMANN
10 May 1874-

LOTTE GERTI

Albert Heynemann's second wife
was Therese Auerbach (1852-1927)

ISRAELSKI

Alfred Werner
Freyv. 36
13300 SALTSJÖBADEN
Sweden

Saltsjöbaden, den 14 Mai 1979 .

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter,

Erst heute komme ich dazu, Ihren Brief vom 10/5 zu beantworten. Leider kann ich Ihnen nicht allzu viel behilflich sein, da die meisten Urkunden etc. bei versshiedenen Umzuegen abhanden gekommen sind. Es war intressant zu erfahren, das Ihr Vater bei Herrmann Tietz in der Leipziger Strasse gearbeitet hat. Im Jahr 1931 war ich im gleichen Haus in der Verwaltung als Volontär angestellt, wo ich auch oft die Gelegenheit hatte, Alexander Conitzer zu treffen. Betreffend der Conitzer Geschäfte lege ich in der Anlage ein Photostat bei, der von der Industrie Bibliothek stammt. Es ist wohl möglich, dass der Artikel Ihnen bekannt ist.
Betr. Israelski:ist meine Mutter am 26-12-1884 in Muehlhausen/Thr geboren und in Sthlm am 22-3-1956 gestorben. Weiter ist mir nur LISA ( Israelski) FRIEDLÄNDER bekannt, die die Halbschwester meines Vaters war. Nachstehend weitere Angaben:
Tafel I: unbekannt.
Tafel II: Julius I. Der amtliche Geburtstag war am 30-12-1864, ab er richtige am 6-12-1864. Der Todestag am 30-5-1918
Emma(Werner) I. siehe Oben.
Toni-Lisa-Gustel, die Schwestern meines Vaters sind die erste und letztere im KZ. gestorben, dagegen wohnt Lisa bei ihrem Sohn in Birmingham/England.
Gustels Tochter ist in Muenchen mit Dr. med Erich Braun verheiratet und können Sie sicher alles näheres von Gustels Frank's Tochter Ruth Braun erfahren. Die Adresse ist: Riesenfeldstr. 74.
8000MUENCHEN 40. BRD

Sally I 's Tochter Gertrud lebt in Montevideo und ist sie sicher gut unterrichtet betr: Familie Reich.
Adresse ist:Gertie Freed
21 de Setiembre 2875 ap. 504
MONTEVIDEO/ URUGUAY

Zum Schluss noch die Namen meiner Enkel:
Anita(Werner) Charron 1) Monica Pasqual geb: 13-6-1968
Clermont-Ferrand/France
2) Isabelle Lilian geb: 23-3-1971
Cayenne/French Guayana
Lilian (Werner) Skiöld 1) Anneli Sofia geb: 2-4-1972
Stockholm/Sweden
2) Jesper Gustav geb: 9-12-1974
Stockholm/Sweden

TafelIII. : Hier ist mir nur die Familie Miller in N.Y. bekannt, die ich geschäftlich einige Male besucht habe. Die Adresse ist, falls sie Ihnen nicht bekannt ist, :
Mrs Linda Miller
Riverside Drive, 1793 Apt. 64
New York 34 NY

Tafel IV - IX : Leider sind mir alle Daten unbekannt, und kenne ich die Familien nur dem Namen nach.

Ich hoffe, dass obengenannten Angaben fuer Sie Nutzen haben und zeichne ich Mit besten Gruessen

Alfred Werner

ISRAELSKI

10.Mail 979

Sehr geehrter Herr Werner:

Frau Ilse Jonson (meine Cousine Ilse) war so freundlich, mir kuerzlich Ihre Adresse aufzugeben, nachdem ich bei Ihrem Halbbruder um Information ueber die Bennheim-Israelski Familie bat. Da Ilse durch meine Arbeiten ueber ihres Vater's Verwandschaft (Neisser Familie) an meinem Interesse unterrichtet war, glaubt sie, dass es Ihnen vielleicht moeglich ist, zu den auf den beiligenden Tafeln weitere Daten und/oder Namen anzugeben, oder die dort stehenden berichtigen oder ergaenzen zu koennen. Daran liegt mir sehr, zumal es nur noch Wenige der einst sehr grossen Verwandtschaft gibt, und mir die meisten natuerlich nicht bekannt sind.

Mein Interesse an der Bennheim Nachkommenschaft stammt von meiner Verwandtschaft zu der Conitzer Familie, die Ihnen gewiss zumindest durch die Verbindung der Warenhaeuser der Familie Israelski mit dem Conitzer-Konzern bekannt. Meine Grossmutter Martha Segall geb. Conitzer war eine Cousine der Inhaber von Conitzer & Co und M. Conitzer Söhne, und durch sie und ihre Schwester Wally habe ich in Berlin in den dreissiger Jahren die meisten Conitzers kennengelernt. Leider bin ich nie nach Coburg oder Gotha gekommen, habe daher das schoene Haus in Gotha, was noch heute besteht, gesehen. Da ich in Verbindung mit den Familien Bennheim und Conitzer auch daran arbeite, eine vollstaendige Liste der ehemaligen Geschaefte und deren Besitzer (und Teilhaber) aufzustellen, waere es mir sehr erfreulich wenn ich durch Sie vielleicht erfahren koennte, wer von den Ihnen naeherstehenden Verwandten Geschaefte hatten (und wo, und von wann bis wann) die im Conitzer Einkaufskonzern waren.(P.S. Mein Vater arbeitete einige 7 Jahre in dem Konzern-Buero im Hause Tietz in der Leipziger Strasse, bis eben die Geschaefte verkauft waren.)

Ueber die aelteste Bennheim Generation weiss ich nur das Wenige, was Sie auf den Tafeln vorfinden. Haette auch sehr gerne den Vornamen der Grossmutter Israelski und deren Lebensdaten gehabt. Desgl. natuerlich fuer ihre Geschwister, aber ich wage es kaum, anzunehmen, dass diese Ihnen bekannt sind, es sei denn, es bestehen noch Familiendokumente, die den Krieg und die Auswanderung ueberstanden haben.

In der Anlage kopiere ich die Daten die ich waehrend meines Lesen des BERLINER TAGEBLATT (1900-1934) gefunden habe, denn ich bin sicher, einige der dort genannten Israelskis werden Ihnen bekannt sein. Haette gern gewusst welche von denen Genannten zu Ihrem Zweige (d.h. Lesser Israelski) gehoeren.

Wuerde Ihnen fuer die hinzugefuegten bezw. verbesserten Daten,etc. hoechst dankbar sein.

Mit ergebensten Gruessen

Ihr

John Henry Richter

ISRAELSKI
Anzeigen im
BERLINER TAGEBLATT
und Allg.Ztg.des
Judentums
und AUFBAU

DIE FIRMA S. ISRAELSKI in Zempelburg 1859 gegruendet, wurde im Januar 1909 50 Jahre alt. (AZJ 29 Jan/1909

MRS. ADOLF ISRAELSKI wurde 70 Jahre alt (am 2.Jan.1961 Anzeige gez. INGRID und JACQUES SILVIN, San Francisco (AUFBAU 22--9-1961, p.27

ARTHUR ISRAELSKI, starb am 20.Dez.1960* in Passaic, N.J. im Alter von 55 Jahren. Frueher Zieskau Kreis Flatow, und Shanghai (AUFBAU 12 Jan 1961, p.28 (* Anzeige hat 1961) gez. BETTY (SOMMERFELD) ISRAELSKI (wife. No children)

BENNO ISRAELSKI und FRAENZE (RITTER) ISRAELSKI zeigen die Geburt einer Tochter an: BT602, 25 November 1903. (mein eigener Geburtstag i.Jahre 1919). In Berlin.

CARL ISRAELSKI starb am 7. Juni 1921, i.Fa. Israelski & Robinson. Frau: Fraenze (Seeliger0 Israelski. Berlin, Raabestr.6 BT264. (Alter nicht angegeben)

EMIL und ELSE (SCHERK) ISRAELSKI: Vermaehlt. Berlin-Schoeneberg, Grunewaldstr.76 angezeigt am 23 Jan.1921,(BT)

EMMY (WERNER) ISRAELSKI, 71 Jahr alt, 22 Maerz 1956. (AUFBAU 6 Apr 1956, p.25) (früher Gotha)

FRIEDA ISRAELSKI verlobt mit EMERICH A. SALGO aus Budapest. 25 Dec.1910 (Invalidenstr.132) BT 644 20 Dec.1910.

FRITZ (LEHMANN)ISRAELSKI, starb im 68.Jahre 12 Dez.1909, (Frau vnn GEORG I., hinterliess Kinder. Elberfelderstr.47. BT 633

HANNA ISRAELSKI verlobt mit NATHAN JORDAN. Schwetz. Maerz 1919. BT 129, 25 Maerz 1919

HELENE ISRAELSKI wurde Buerger. AUFBAU 17 Dez.1954, p.29

BERTHA FABIAN, unsere Tante und Grosstante, starb am 12. Juni 1929 in ihrem 82 Jahre. Gezeichnet JACOB ISRAELSKI und CLARA (NEUMANN) ISRAELSKI. starb und begraben in Berlin. (BT 278. Aus Tuchel.

JACOB ISRAELSKI (soeben genannt) starb am 2.Aug.1934 im 58. Jahre. Bln-Charlottenburg, Joachimsthalerstr. 5. gez. CLARA (NEUMANN) ISRAELSKI BT366

JACOB ISRAELSKY, 60 Jahre alt, Kaufmann, deportiert vom Lage Riversalte, Frankreich. (Liste 12) AUFBAU 5.Maerz 1943,p.22. (moeglicherweise der Sohn von SAMUEL I., 1843-1925...?)

LISA (ISRAELSKI)FRIEDLÄNDER, 80 Jahre alt am 21.Jan.1968. fruehr Gotha, Coburg, Berlin. "Die Kinder und Enkelkinder" 29, Showell Green Lane. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
(Diese Frau Friedländer ist gewiss eine nahe Verwandte)

LOUIS ISRAELSKI, ~~in~~ aus Danzig ~~gest.~~,49 Jahre alt, 9 Mai 1925 in Berlin. WALLY (COHN) I., RICHARD und IISE I. (BT 222)

Aus dem WIRTSCHAFTSFUEHERER, 1929, Spalte 1038:
MICHAELIS ISRAELSKI, Vorstandsmitglied von ISRAELSKI & ROBINSON, Schuhwaren-Grosshandel, Berlin. Geb.28 Feb. 1874 Topolno Kreis Schwetz. Arbeitete 10 Jahre lang fuer BENNO BUKOFZER in Schwetz (auch mit mir verwandt), dann selbststaendig in Danzig, spaeter in Berlin. verheiratet, drei Soehne.

SAMUEL ISRAELSKI, starb 81 Jahre alt, Grossvater. am 21 Jan.1925 (BT40). gez. SELMA (ROSENTHAL) I, JAKOB ISRAELSKI und Frau geb.Mendelsohn, und LINA (ISRAELSKI) REISSMANN. (Geb.1843)

SIEGFRIED ISRAELSKI, gefallen nach 3 Jahren im Felde, am 27 Mai 1918, 39 Jahre alt. Gefreiter in einem Artillerie Regiment. (BT290). "Unser Bruder..." MAX ISRAELSKI. Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserplatz 11.

Neisser ITTELSON-NEUSTEIN

Berlin

RF367

ITTELSON SIEGFRIED

BERLIN
JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE

Verzeichnis der wahlfaehigen Mitglieder der Juedischen Gemeinde zu Berlin.

| | | 1907 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ABEL | Dr. Karl, Frauenarzt | (page missing) | Potsdamer Str. 118A |
| ALTMANN | Fritz, Ingenieur | Luckauerstr. 5 | Weissensee, Charlottenburger Str. 41/2 |
| BERLINER | Theodor, Fabrikbesitzer | Charl., Kurfuerstendamm 213 | not listed |
| BORCHARDT, | Siegmund, Kommerzienrat | Friedrichstr. 226 | not listed |
| BREIT | Georg, Rechtsanwalt | not listed | Chbg, Mommenstr. 66 |
| CONITZER | Alexander, Kfm | not listed | Wilm, Sächsische Str. 5 |
| --- | Hermann, Kfm | same as 1913 | Schöneberg, Heilbronner Str. 6 |
| --- | Israel | not listed | Wilm, Xantenerstr. 24 |
| --- | Alfred, Kfm | not listed | Potsdamerstr. 97 |
| --- | Max, Makler | same as 1913 | Schbg, Neue Winterfeld-str. 32 |
| --- | Moritz, Kfm | not listed | Wilm, Xantenerstr. 24 |
| FABIAN | Martin, Kfm | Linienstr. 250 (?) | Rosenthalerstr. 2 |
| --- | Sally, Dr.med. | Liegnitzerstr. 34 | Reichenbergerstr. 86 |
| --- | Samuel, Dr.med. SanRat | same as 1913 | Magdeburgerstr. 31 |
| --- | Siegfried, Schriftsteller | Schbg, Mnchenerstr. 6 | not listed |
| GRÜNFELD, | Joachim, Rentier | Bülowstr. 97 | Chbg Ansbacherstr. 38 |
| HIRSCHBERG, | Dr. Leopold, Musikdozent | Holsteiner Ufer 4 | Chbg Sybelstr. 17 |
| ITTELSON, | Siegfried, Bauführer | not listed | Wilm, Sächsische Str. 9 |
| # 11738: KOHN, | JULIUS, Kfm | Schbg, Nollendorfstr. 24 | same |
| KOPPEL | Arthur, Kfm | Lützowufer 5 | not listed |
| --- | Friedrich, Rechtsanwalt | Potsdamerstr. 66 (1910: same) | not listed |
| --- | Kurt, Kfm | not listed | Chbg Fasanenstr. 72 |
| # 13515 LEWIN, | Siegismund, Oberingenieur | not listed | Wilm, Kaiserallee 209 |
| LIEBERMANN, | Max, Maler | Pariser Platz 7 | Pariser Platz 7 |
| LUBINSKI | Martin, Dr.med. | Leipzigerstr. 107 | Potsdamerstr. 36 |
| LUBLINSKI | Alfred Eduard, Justizrat | Friedrichstr. 218 | Friedrichstr. 218 |
| --- | Wilhelm Bernhard, SanRat | Schillingstr. 13 | Dönbergstr. 2 |
| MICHAELIS, | Dr. Leonor Privatdozent, Professor, Arzt | Motzstr. 33 | Chbg Schlüterstr. 39 |
| NEISSER | Adolf, Dr.med, SanRat | Matthäikirchstr. 13 | not listed |
| --- | Adolf, Brauereibesitzer | Dennewitzstr. 19 | |
| --- | Eduard, Kfm | Invalidenstr. 147 | notlisted |
| --- | Felix, Privatier | not listed | Chbg Nettelbeckstr. 10 |
| --- | Hermann, | Kaiserin-Augusta-Strasse 81 | not listed |
| --- | Eugen J., Dr., Kfm | Potsdamerstr. 39a (with his mother, Sophie!) | |
| --- | Joseph, Privatier | not listed | Kirchbachstr. 7 |
| --- | Justin, Oberlehrer | Elssholzstr. 20 | Chbg Leibnitzstr. 3 |
| --- | Leopold, Kfm, Buchdruckereibesitzer | Rosenthalerstr. 32 | Rosenthalerstr. 32 |
| --- | Simon, Kfm | not listed | Lankwitz, Kaiser-Wilhelmstr. 24/26 |

ITTLESON
JOHN

HANS ITTELSON

# Monatliche Mitteilungen

p. 10

des Vereins ehemaliger Schüler, der Lehrer und Freunde
der Friedrich-Ebert-Schule zu Berlin-Wilmersdorf e. V.
(Frühere Hindenburg-, Treitschke- und Fichte-Schule)

Nr. 4
APRIL 1981
63. Jahrgang

## 1. Mai

### Grüß Gott, du schöner Maien

Volkslied aus dem 16. Jahrhundert

1. Grüß Gott, du schö-ner Mai - en, da bist du wie-drum hier,
tust jung und alt er - freu - en mit dei - ner Blu-men Zier.

Die lie - ben Vög - lein al - le, sie sin - gen al - so
hell, Frau Nach-ti - gall mit Schal - le hat die für-nehm-ste Stell.

**Lasst ihn uns gemeinsam mit Tanz und Musik begrüssen**

(s.S.3)

## Ehemalige Mitschüler, die wir suchen

### Hindenburg-Oberrealschule

Gerhard Brederecke (23.5.13), Kurt Brehm (21.4.05), Friedrich le Bret (6.10.09), Rudolf Brock (5.6.10), Horst Bruneß (13.5.14), Heinz Britze (11.5.09), Harald v. Brockdorff (15.9.11), Ulrich v. Brockdorff (22.3.07), Herbert Brodthagen (18.7.08), Walter Bruck (22.10.04), Werner Bruder (2.1.15), Walter Brümmer (9.5.11), Werner Buchholz (10.12.14), Bernhard Buchmann (28.8.00), Günther Buggenhagen (7.3.07), Herbert Bundschuh (6.7.09), Johannes Burmester (11.9.09), Werner Busch (11.5.08), Eugen Buschansky (15.7.06), Gerhard Burschhardt (3.5.08), Rudolf Buse (21.5.07)

### Treitschkeschule (Ref.Realgymn., ORS, JFG)

Friedrich-Wilhelm v.d. Heyde, Dietrich Hildebrand, Kurt Hildebrand, Kurt Hillmann, Karl Hilse, Erich Hinz, Dr. Karl Hinz, Karl Hinze (12.8.12), Hans Hirsch (3.10.20), Heinz Hirschberg (10.9.11), Rolf Hirschberg (30.6.14), Hans-Joachim Hirschmann, Hans-Ulrich Hochschild, Gerhard Hörnicke (6.3.20), Eberhard Hörnicke (26.3.17), Heinz-Dieter Hoerning (25.9.24), Wilhelm Hoefinghof (18.10.06), Günter Hoffmann, Günter Hoffmann (23.12.19), Kurt-Gerhard Hofmann (17.8.17), Werner Hofmann (28.6.21), Helmuth Hohmann (28.9.24)

### Fichteschule (Gymn., Oberschule)

Hans-Werner Igen (15.9.12), Edwin Igersheim (12.6.05), Oskar Igersheim (23.4.08), Siegbert Igersheim (27.3.04), Horst Illgner (4.3.23), Peter Inhoffen (29.1.34), Hans Isenburg (28.5.04), Heinz Israel (20.4.06), Harry Italiener (18.4.00), Hans Ittelson (29.1.10), Max Ittenbach (27.5.02), Eberhard Itzenplitz (8.11.26), Jürgen Jaenecke (24.9.26), Anatol von Iwanitzky (23.8.21), Hans-Georg Jachmann (5.7.08), Günter Jacob (20.11.08), Horst Jacob (28.7.11), Kurt Jacob (10.5.21), Günter Jacobi (27.4.29), Kurt Jacobowitz (12.1.14), Hans Jacobs (25.1.03), Walter Jacobs (30.5.98), Jürgen Jacobsen (26.3.18), Alfons Jacobsohn (11.6.00), Max Jacobsohn (13.6.05), Walter Jacobsohn (15.7.99), Harry Jacobson (16.9.20), Rudolf Jacobson (31.10.03), Gustav Jacoby (10.3.04), Helmut-Joachim Jacoby (25.10.20), Sidney Jacoby (7.12.08)

### Friedrich-Ebert-Schule (Oberschule, Gymnasium)

Edwin Grandowski (2.5.26), Wolfgang Hasler (27.7.30), Hermann Holzky (12.5.31), Bernd Krüger (9.6.31), Wolfgang Kintze (19.1.30), Karl-Heinz Laffont (6.4.29), Klaus-Dieter Nicke (18.11.26), Rudolf Oberschmidt (24.11.30), Günter Pabst (17.7.31), Ingolf Richter (4.6.31), Friedrich-Ludolforn Schmarsow (2.8.30), Hartmut Schöfer (4.6.31), Rudolf Schütz (20.7.30), Horst Stange (16.1.30), Dietrich Sturm (11.8.29), Peter Weniger (11.3.31), Hans Zitzmann (19.8.30), Arne Baartz (11.10.32), Eberhard Curio (22.10.32), Ralf Herzer (2.2.31), Diethelm Kaiser (29.9.32), Günther Kotzur (15.2.31), Otto Rehländer (18.6.32).



Wilmersdorf pl
-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

Die Volkshochs
Feierlichkeite
auch Kurse übe
(Ritter Burcha
geschichte.
Weiter auf dem
landschaft Wil
und Baggerzahn
len Leben Berl
Das Kunstamt p
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Stadtteilgesch
gewendet werde
Wenn das gepla
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und Theatervor
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Festmotto auch
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internationale
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eventuell auch
historischer K
Wilmersdorfer
nen. Der Heimat
von Wilmersdorf

( Berliner Morg

Die Gründung v
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Aus der Sammlu
"Berliner Weste

Nach einem im J
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scher aus dem s
hunderts dauern
gegen Ende des
bewegung ein. I
Städtebauer, er

NEUSTEIN

Am 21. Januar 1963 enstchlief im 83. Lebensjahr nach langem, schweren, mit unendlicher Geduld ertragenem Leiden mein innigstgeliebter Mann, unser herzensguter, treusorgender Vater und Schwiegervater

ARCHITEKT

**GUSTAV NEUSTEIN**

(früher Berlin)

In tiefer Trauer:

**LINA NEUSTEIN, geb. Kohn**
**Dr. IZAAK und EVA DWORECKI, geb. Ittleson**
**JOHN H. ITTLESON**

Hotel Greystone,
91st Street at Broadway,
New York 24, N. Y.

AUFBAU 25 Jan 63 p. 38

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
1103 South University Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

August 19, 1974

Dear Mrs. Dworecki:

I was delighted indeed to have your nice long letter, and the only reason my answer is late is that publishing indexes and books don't get done unless one does it oneself- with the sad result that one's correspondence suffers. Since I also have a small full-time job, there is not much left of the dayor the weekend, so I can only hope you will accept my explanation that I was not trying to "retaliate" for the lateness of your reply to my earlier letter , of Oct.8 of last year.

Well, I do have a nice picture of your greatgrandparents Crohn, and I shall send it as soon as I have c opy. By and by, I have the last and now probably only collection of family pictures, and I trust I will last long enough to put them all into proper order. I have them in 3-ring binders, mounted on cardboard, and labeled, but since the only ones likely to look at the fotos are my own children, they also need the very extensive genealogical tables which show who's who.

No, I do not have a foto of your grandparents Kohn . If you could send me the one you have, I will have a negative made and return the original to you about two weeks later. I find that many of our ancestral fotos are yellow by now and slowly fade away, but that the copies made from negatives come out surprisingly well. On my living room wall now hangs a copy of the foto of Julius and Clara Richter, presumably the one made for their 40th wedding anniversary (1901), of which I also have the original. But the copy is so much better. My greatgrandfather looked every inch the Prussian sergeant he is supposed to have been during his army service (I haven't been able to find out much about it, and have some doubt that it was a regular army serviceanyhow: Jews did not ordinarily serve in the regular army before 1870, and few if any became NCOs unless they were professionalsoldiers, which Julius certainly was not.

Well, I am sorry the letter took so long to complete, but my indexing work got in the way, deadlines really spoil all the fun, and especially publishing deadlines.

Hoping to hear from you not too long from now, I remain,

with best wishes for the New Ye

John H Richter

P.S. Where is your brother living and what does (or did) he do professionally? Does he live in Germany now permanently?

Eva Dworecki
305 West End Avenue
New York,N.Y.10023.
TRafalgar 4-5000.

Mr.John Henry Richter
1103 S.University Avenue
Ann Arbor,Michigan,48104.

Dear Mr.Richter :

I received your letter of October 8. and I am sorry to inform you that even though I would be delighted to have a picture of my Mother's grandparents from Oranienburg (Täubchen und husband) - of whom my Mother talked to me extensively and with great love and affection and loads of fond memories - I am sorry to tell you that I have not one picture or additional information to give you on any member of my Mother's family, other than her own parents. (Of whom, by the way, I only have one picture - do you have any ?)

I would be interested and delighted to get more of an insight into my Mother's family tree.

I am sorry to say that we lost touch with Max Nova's family, both Ella in Israel and Fritz in Pennsylvania. I don't know why. Fritz and I have always been on very good terms and I would be happy to hear from him again.I haven't seen him since 1949. I don't even know his address anymore.

I am sorry that I cannot be of any help to you, but will be glad to hear from you again or meet you during your next visit to New York.

With kindest personal regards I remain

Yours very sincerely

Eva Dworecki.

Eva Dworecki.

Dear Mrs. Dworecki:

October 8, 1973

The holidays and a number of unfortunate circumstances kept me from writing to you earlier, to express my sorrow and sympathy at your great loss, of which I heard through the Aufbau notice. Since it is at least twenty years that I talked to your late mother, it is not even likely that she ever mentioned my name to you, although two generations earlier, and in Berlin, your mother and my grandmother (Margarethe Kohn nee Richter) were not only cousins but good friends, and I remember quite well even today the annual gathering of the Neisser Klan (mostly the majority of the 37 first and second cousins of my grandmother). The last of these events must have been in 1932, but I recall meeting Mrs. Neustein sometime later, and I met her cousin Dr. Max Nova as late as 1941, just before my own emigration to this country.

Possibly, your mother mentioned me as that untiring pest who kept asking her for family history data, and many she did know, since was, af er all, at the great festivities at the occasion of t he 40th wedding anniversary of my greatgrandparents Julius and Clara Richter (1901), and remembered, without too much joy, the ancient aunt Sophie (everybody I talk to remembers her) who meddled in everybody's marriage plans. I have some more important historical notes going back to 1760, but find few relatives nowadays who are interested. Sign of the times. One who is is one of Max Nova's grandsons in King of Prussia, Pa.

It was most unfortunate that during my last visit to New York (1967), your mother was ill and understandably could not see me. I had been interested then, and still am, to know whether she had brought with her from Berlin any family fotographs of the older generation. I have quite a remarkable collection, but nothing like pictures of all the Neisser brothers and sisters of Oranienburg (I do have fotos of your greatgrandmother Taubine, the eldest sister of my greatgandmother Clara Neisser Richter). When I made my one and only visit to Oranienburg, I saw the old house the father of the girls built (in 1830), but it was already riskyto take pictures, and so I did not. I also saw his grave and that of his wife (I have fotos of both as well as of <u>her</u> father!), but Lord only knows whether the little cemetery is still existing. All in all, in part through Hans Schoenfeld, I learned a lot about our mutual ancestors, and dug up other data in the records I located elsewhere (some are in Jerusalem). If you or your brother are interested at all, I shall be glad to share my knowledge with you. It is all that is left of our past.

In any case, I should be very happy to hear from you, and I only regret that my first letter to you was caused by the great loss you have sustained.

Remaining,

Sincerely,

John Henry Richter

In loving memory of my
unforgettable husband

**ALFRED HAHN**

my beloved mother

**RACHEL POPPER**

and my dear brothers

**LEO POPPER**
(Geneva, Switzerland)

**PAUL POPPER**
(New York)

**Isa Hahn**
**family and friends**

---

In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, first President of the NEW WORLD CLUB and one of the Founders of AUFBAU and its life-long faithful friend

**ERNST HEUMANN**

For the family:

**Heidi Heumann**

---

In loving memory of our immediate past President, lifelong Member and Friend of AUFBAU and NEW WORLD CLUB

**DR. NORBERT GOLDENBERG**

***For the Board of Directors:***

**Jerry A. Brunell,**
**President and Publisher**

**Dr. Hans Steinitz,**
**Editor and Vice President**

---

***In Memoriam***

In memory of my beloved parents

**GUSTAV and LINA NEUSTEIN**
**(geb. Kohn)**

and my dear husband

**IZAAK JAN DWORECKI, M.D.**

For me, life without you three is just not worth living.

**Eva Dworecki**

---

## Der Wochenabschnitt

**"Schlach"**

*"Und Mose entsandte sie, das Land Kanaan abzuschreiten, er sprach zu ihnen: Zieht hier in der Südsteppe hinauf ersteiget das Gebirge" (Numeri 13, 17).*

Fromme Sage berichtet:

Welche Lehre können wir aus dem Bericht über die Aussend und Rückkehr der Kundschafter ziehen? Wie man feststellt, ob Volk stark oder schwach ist. Mose sagte: "Manche Länder ha grosse und starke Bewohner, andere kleine und schwache; man sind der Volksvermehrung günstig, andere nicht. Ein Hauptm mal aber ist dieses: Wohnen sie in offenen Städten, dann sind stark, da sie sich auf ihre Tapferkeit verlassen; wohnen sie jed in Festungen, sind sie schwach und feige."

Unser Lehrer Mose schickte die Kundschafter zuerst in Negew, den schlechtesten Teil des Landes. Ganz bewusst hande er dabei wie ein kluger und erfahrener Kaufmann, der zuerst se weniger guten Waren anbietet und dann seine besseren. So zog die Späher in der Südsteppe hinauf und kamen bis Hebron. D heisst: Kaleb allein ging dahin und warf sich betend auf die Grä der Erzväter, damit er nicht durch den Rat seiner Mitgenoss verführt würde, einen verleumderischen Bericht über das Gelob Land abzugeben.

In ihrem Bericht waren die Kundschafter zunächst voll d Lobes. Es sei ein Land, darin Milch und Honig fliesst, sagten si In der Hauptsache aber verleumdeten sie es: Es sei ein Land, d seine Bewohner frisst. Genauso reden Verleumder über ih Mitmenschen. Kein Wunder, dass die ganze Gemeinde der Kind Israel darob ein lautes Geschrei erhób und gegen Mose und Aro murrte. Des Herrn Beschluss, den Aufruhr des Volkes mit de Tod des ganzen Geschlechts der Wüstenwanderung zu bestrafe wurde am 9. Ab gefasst. Es war das erste Unglück, das dieser Ta des jüdischen Kalenders den Kindern Israel bescherte.

**Joseph Maie**

---

We mourn the death of our beloved mother, mother-in-law, sister, Oma and Uroma

**ADE GREENBA**
**née Hausman**
(formerly Marktbreit/Schlüch

who left us on May 17, 1984 at th

**Martin and Margie**

NEUSTEIN
GUSTAV+LINA

---

In loving memory of my parents

**DR. MED. ALFRED**

---

Wir vermissen schmerzlich
unsere geliebte

**GRETEL SOUDEK**

Cohn ITZIG
(NaKeL)

RF368

Nakel

ITZIG

148 LEISER EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 37, 4 years in Nakel ∞ LOPE FRANZOS of Inowrazlaw, 37.
son MORITZ, 8.

---

RSA 2174: List of Jews naturalized 1833-1835

| page | # | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 21 | SCHMUEL ALEXANDER and HENDEL MICHEL, both 32 yrs old |
| 5 | 24 | EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 65, ESTER ITZIG, 51 |
| 17 | | LEISER KALLMANN, 31 |
| 19 | | SCHMUEL ALEXANDER, 32, tailor (duplicate ent y? ? |
| 23 | | LEWIN BAERWALD, 39, merchant (Materialwaren) |
| 25 | | KALLMANN JACOBSON, 33, grain & wool, |
| 27 | | LEWIN JACOBSOHN, 30, merchant (leather) |
| 29 | | APON EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 35, grain & wool merchant |
| 31 | | LEWIN FLATOW, 47, Leather & wool merchant |
| 33 | | LEWIN HIRSCH BASCHWITZ, 63 |
| 37 | | KALLMANN LEWINSOHN BASCHWITZ, 35, merchant (Schnittwaren) |
| 39 | | MARCUS EPHRAIM KALLMANN, "open store" |
| 41 | | JACOB ITZIG, 27, merchant with Mate ialwaren |
| 59 | | MOSES MICHEL COHN, 47, Posamentier |
| 65+127 | | ARNDT KALLMANN 31, Baker (?) also as APON WAGROWITZ (WAGROW) (Wogngrowitz) (Baker or Hiker) |
| 117 | | JACHIEL COHN, with wife and 2 child xen total 3. shoemaker, 44 years (no age given) in Nakel. |
| 123 | | Widow ZORE JACOB ITZIG, 61, merchant, 2 children |

6/91 SUPPLEMENT NAKEL -11-

GSU ~~XXXXXXX~~ 1,184 443 RSA 2176 ITZIG

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SYNAGOGUE (CONCREGATION) IN NAKEL

1 8 3 5 (date of list not given)

#

6 LEWIN JACOBSOHN ~~SOHN XXXXXXX~~ 30, native of Nakel, married HITZE, 23

12 ABRAHAM EPHARIM KALLMANN, 44, Native, ∞ ZIPRA MENDEL, 38, of Flatow.
sons MENDEL, 13, and LEWIN 2 1/2

daughters: ROSETTCHEN, 18, CHARLOTTE, 16, HEDE 14, JETTE 12, HANCHEN 7, ROSE 6, BERTA 3

18 MICHEL MOSES, 17 ∞ EVA SALOMON, 76, of DEUTSCH-CRONE.
45 years in Nakel

52 MOSES MICHEL, (Schmucler?), 46 years in nNakel, ~~46~~ 26 (??) ∞ ZIMCHE KALLMANN, 35, of Wongrowitz.
sons: SALOMON, 20, NATHAN 18, MICHEL, 5, FRUMET 16,
daughters: FRUMET 16, ESTHER, 14, VOGEL, 9, EVE 1 1/2.

61 JACHIEL MICHEL, 44, 26 years in Nakel, ∞ RACHEL, 36, maidenname JACOB, 36, (Rachel Jacob of ZEMPELBURG) son Michel 19.

18: MICHEL MOSES ∞ EVA SALOMON

MOSES MICHEL
∞ 2) ZIMCHE KALLMANN

JACHIEL COHN
∞ RACHEL JACOB

EVA (1834?) ∞
OSER CONITZER

MICHEL (COHNBERG)
∞
ERNESTINE COHN

63 SCHMUEL ALEXANDER, 32, b. Nakel, ∞ REICHEL MICHEL ~~(sister of MICHEL~~
of Chodziesen, 33
daughters: NACH, 7, RACHEL, 6, ZIREL, 4, KEILE, 2, CHANA, 8 days

94 OSER ALEXANDER, 48, native, ∞ DOBRISCH SCHMUEL of Nakel, 39.
JUDA, 18, Gumpricht, 15, JOSEPH, 13, LEVIN, 9, ITZIG, 5.
SCHMUEL 1 1/4, JETTE 15, SCHEINLE 8.

109 KALLMANN JACOBSOHN, 36, b. Nakel, ∞ ESTHER MARCUS of Schwerin, 36.
son: JACOB, (.

112 EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 68, ∞ ESTER ITZIG of Schwer~~XXX~~ senz, 57

145 ARON EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 34, native, ∞ GITEL HENOCH MOSES, 32
LEISER, 14, KALLMANN, 11, MOSES, 9, JACOB, 6, MARCUS, 4.

ADDITIONAL INFOMATION from reading of the records in May/June 1992:

FILM D 4086 (GSU 715 114) DEATHS, 1848-1858

| page | # | NAMES | age | date of death |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 5 | ESTER COHN bat NATHAN (tailor) | 8 1/2 weeks | 21 Sep 1849 |
| 12 | 55 | SIEGFRIED son of MICHEL COHNBERG | 8 1/2 months | 6 Feb 1865 |
| 13 | 28 (416) | MOSES MICHEL COHN Handelsmann<br>This is the RIGHT M.M.C. | 86 | 17 July 1870 |
| 13 | # 35 (485) | JENNY COHNBERG dau JULIUS | 2 days | 25 Dec 1873 |
| 41 | 3 (53) | LEYSER KALLMANN, Kfm | 43 yrs | 28 Nov 1878 |
| 41 | 12 (1/6) | SALOMON KALENSCHER, teacher | 70 | 15 July 1855 |
| 42 | 20 (317) | ARNDT KALLMANN horse dealer. | 64 | 16 June 1865 |
| 42 | 26 (456) | MARCUS EPHRAIM KALLMANN | 86 | 29 Dec 1870 |

MARRIAGES (1854-67

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 6 (55) | NATHAN COHN OO LENE ZACHARIAS | 3 Aug 1856 |
| 11 | no.125 | MICHAEL COHN m. ERNSTINE HIRSCHFELD (Ester) | 2 Feb 1866 |
| 13 | 16 (19) | JULIUS COHNBERG m.cousin ROSALIE BLUHM | 24 Feb 1873 |
| 43 | 3 (16) | NATHAN ITZIG m. widow Nocham Marcus geb. Johanna David. | 18 Sept 1851 |
| 51 | 2 (21) | LEYSER KALLMANN and PAULINE HIRSCHBERG | 13 Feb 1851 |

ALPHABETISCHES VERZEICHNIS DER BEI DER KOENIGLICHEN GERICHTS COMMISSION I and II zu NAKEL ANGEMELDETEN JUDEN (1848-52)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 40 | COHN, NATHAN, tailor ,and JETTE (ALEXANDER) their daughter Ernestine (Esther) | 1 Feb 1849 |
| 9 | 49 | NICHAEL COHNBERG and ERNESTINE COHN their dau PAULINE COHNBERG | 1 May 1849 |
| 9 | 89 | NATHAN COHN and JETTE bat OSER ALEXANDER daughter DOBRISCH | 21 Apr 1850 |
| 9 | 109 | MICHAEL COHNBERG AND EC son JACOB | 34 Aoct 1850 |
| 10 | 163 | COHNBERG, M & EC son KALLMANN | 1 May 1852 |
| 10 | 214 | NATHAN COHN & JETTE A. son OSER | 24 July 11813 |
| 10 | 248 | MICHEL COHNBERG AND EC dau BERIHA | 16 Aug 1853 |
| 11 | [illegible] | ATHAN COHN a stillborn child | 20 Jan 1855 |
| 11 | 386 | MICHEL COHNBERG and EC dau DORCHEN | 2 Aug 1857 |

ITZIG

(BIRTHS, continued)

| page | # | Names | | date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 438 | NATHAN COHN & LENE Z. | dau RACHEL | 31 Sep 1858 |
| 12 | 469 | MICHEL COHNBERG | son NATHAN | 3 May 1869 |
| 51 | 574 | MICHEL COHNBERG | son ALBERT | 10 Sep 1860 |
| 9 | 7/576 | COHNBERG M & EC | dau CLARA | 22 Nov 1861 |
| 13 | 669 | COHNBERG M & EC | son SIEGFRIED | 18 May 1867 |
| 13 | /3 (vol. II) | COHNBERG M&EC | dau LINA | 24 Sep 1866 |
| 95 | 1/9 | DORIS COHN: unehelich, | son BRUNO | 11 Apr 1872 |
| 40 | 9 (384) | NATHAN ITZIG and HANNCHEN DAVID | son DAVID | 19 Aug 1857 |

BIRTHS 1823-1832 (BMD)

16 11 KALLMANN MOSES son of Moses Michel Cohn and Zimche (Kallmann) Moses M. is a Schmuckler.30 July 1825 Brith 8 Aug 25

18 13 BENJMIN JACOBSOHM, son of KALLMANN JACOBSOHN and ERNESTINE MARCUS on 23 Nov 1825, Brith 1 Dec 1825

17-18 5 NOTE: The parents here are Moses Michel and Hinde (Falck). they are not relatives of ours. Both MM Cohn and this Moses Michel lived and raised families at the same time, but apparently are NOT related to each other.

46 12 MOSES MICHEL COHN AND ZK dau VEILCHEN (Florentine?) 20 May 1828

62 20 MMC and ZK son MICHAEL 10 Sept 1830 Brith 28th

64 22 LEYSER ALEXANDER and FEINE, dau of Mchael Moses, Merchantin Nakel

MARRIAGE:
150 4 JACOB ITZig married DORE,dau of ISRAEL SCHMUEL dau ZORE 14 Oct 1830 on 13 Mar 1832
He is the son of ITZIG JACOB and ZORE JAKOB SCHMUEL
She is the daughter of ISRAEL SCHMUEL, Schmuckler, and HINDE bat Itzig Meyer, and is deceased/

Jacob not identified

80 5 MOSES M COHN AND ZK son JUDA 5 Feb 1837

28 16 same son GABRIEL 18 June 1839

DEATH
10 6 MICHEL MOSES, age 76 on 14 Jan 1836 (not the father of Moses Michel, as I see it now...

his children are recorded as JACOB MICHEL (age 48), Moses Michel (38), Dobrisch m. JAKOB LEWIN (46), LEIE m. SALOMON DAVID (45), FEINE m. LEYSER ALEXANDER (36). recheck

12 MINDEL BAERWALD, widow, d.5 Aug 1836 age 60

# THE NATURALIZED JEWS OF THE GRANDY DUCHY OF POSEN IN 1834 and 1835

An Alphabetical List of Jews Naturalized in the Grand Duchy of Posen
in 1834 and 1835
as Published in
Verzeichniss sämmtlicher naturalisierten Israeliten
im Grossherzogthum Posen
by Isidor Hirschberg
in Bromberg
in 1836

Compiled by
Edward David Luft

with a Foreword by

Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern, D.H.L., D.D.
of the American Jewish Archives

1987

| ...en | Character | Datum des Patents |
|---|---|---|
| | Gerber | 27-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 13-10-1834 |
| ...ndel | Rentier | 3-9-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 23-5-1835 |
| ...skel | Handelsmann | 17-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 27-7-1834 |
| | Schneider | 12-7-1834 |
| | Gerber | 12-2-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 17-7-1834 |
| | Ackerwirth | 18-8-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 23-8-1834 |
| | Krugpch. | 14-8-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 28-6-1834 |
| ...elig | Kntr. u. Schätr. | 29-8-1834 |
| | Kant. u. Schächtr. | 28-6-1834 |
| | Glaser | 27-6-1834 |
| | Kürschner | 17-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 17-7-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 27-6-1834 |
| ...eye | Handelsmann | 21-8-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 28-6-1834 |
| | Handl. u. Fhrm. | 17-7-1834 |
| | Matrh. u. Schkr. | 10-3-1835 |
| | Fleischer | 11-6-1834 |
| | Unt. Rabiner | 8-9-1834 |
| | Nagelschmidt | 8-9-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 28-6-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 12-7-1834 |
| | Rabiner | 26-7-1834 |
| | Matr. u. Lederhl. | 21-4-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 12-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 30-9-1834 |
| | Schän. | 12-9-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 30-9-1834 |
| | Leinwandhändler | 8-9-1834 |
| ...n | Pferdehändler | 11-7-1834 |
| ...i | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| | Kaufmann | 8-9-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 15-8-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 28-1-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 3-3-1835 |
| | Kaufmann | 10-6-1834 |
| | Ackerbesitzer | 30-12-1834 |
| | Pferdehändler | 19-8-1835 |
| ...alomon | Pferdehändler | 21-3-1835 |
| ...omon | Handelsmann | 10-6-1834 |
| | Spr.- u. Bierbr. | 9-9-1834 |
| | Schänkerin | 7-8-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 11-8-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 22-9-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 28-12-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 18-7-1834 |
| | Schneider | 28-8-1834 |
| | Mat.- u. Schnkr. | 18-2-1835 |

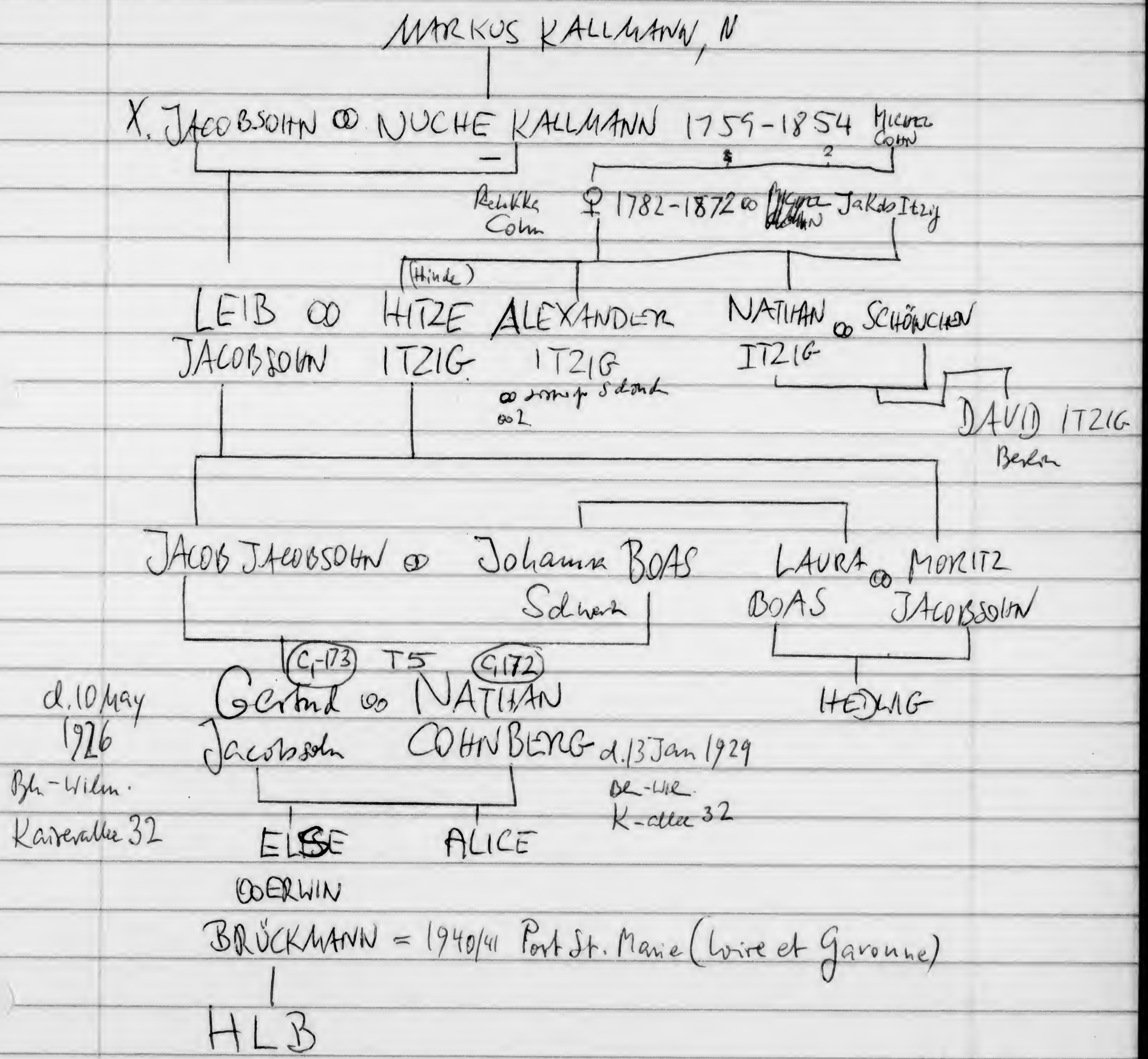


| Seite | Wohnort | Familien- und Vornamen | Character | Datum des Patents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | Uscz | Israel, Marcus | Tuch. u. Schnitth. | 26-8-1834 |
| 119 | Uscz | Israel, Meier | Kaufmann | 18-2-1835 |
| 129 | Rogowo | Itzig, Abraham | Bck. u. Brennpch. | 25-5-1835 |
| 56 | Tirschtiegel | Itzig, Bendix | Handelsmann | 13-1-1835 |
| 114 | Nakel | Itzig, Jacob | Kaufmann | 11-8-1834 |
| 106 | Fordon | Itzig, Leyser | Fleischer | 5-1-1835 |
| 117 | Exin | Itzigsohn, Eliakim | Tuchhändler | 18-2-1835 |
| 9 | Birnbaum | Itzigsohn, Heymann | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 21 | Graetz | Jablonski, Casriel | Handelsmann | 11-9-1834 |
| 21 | Graetz | Jablonski, David | Gürtler | 11-9-1834 |
| 21 | Graetz | Jablonski, Götz Itzig | Handelsmann | 5-3-1835 |
| 7 | Schwerin | *Jablonski, Jeremias | Handelsmann | 21-3-1835 |
| 66 | Posen | Jablonski, Markus Abraham | Lehrer | 5-8-1834 |
| 21 | Graetz | Jablonski, Michaelis | Lehrer | 11-9-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jablonski, Moritz | Lehrer | 8-9-1834 |
| 119 | Margonin | Jachmann, Nathan | Wollhändler | 28-1-1835 |
| 40 | Sandburg | Jacob, Aron | Brenner | 10-9-1834 |
| 95 | Obrzycko | Jacob, Eisak | Handelsmann | 25-7-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Jacob, Eisig | Kürschner | 20-12-1834 |
| 3 | Ostrowo | Jacob, Gabriel | Kaufmann | 28-6-1834 |
| 3 | Ostrowo | Jacob, Heymann | Tabaksfabrikant | 28-6-1834 |
| 130 | Gembic [II] | Jacob, Hirsch | Brauer, Bck., Gst. | 11-6-1835 |
| 129 | Pakość | Jacob, Itzig | Kaufmann | 2-12-1834 |
| 97 | Wronke | Jacob, Joel | Schmukler | 18-8-1834 |
| 50 | Krotoschin | Jacob, Kaskel | Handelsmann | 22-9-1834 |
| 60 | Obornik | Jacob, Kassel | Hdlm. u. Bäcker | 25-11-1834 |
| 9 | Birnbaum | Jacob, Mendel | Pächt. u. Hausbes. | 11-7-1834 |
| 9 | Birnbaum | Jacob, Michael | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 115 | Miasteczko | Jacob, Moses | Partikulier | 2-9-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jacobi, Abraham Mendel | Kaufmann | 8-9-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jacobi, Aron | Holzhändler | 8-9-1834 |
| 119 | Uscz | Jacobi, Aron | Partikulier | 20-9-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jacobi, Aron Mendel | Kaufmann | 8-9-1834 |
| 106 | Fordon | Jacobi, Baer Lewin | Kaufmann | 18-9-1834 |
| 123 | Inowraclaw | Jacobi, David Abraham | Händler | 31-10-1834 |
| 105 | Bromberg | Jacobi, Emanuel | Kaufmann | 11-8-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jacobi, Gabriel | Partikulier | 8-9-1834 |
| 123 | Inowraclaw | Jacobi, Jacob Hirsch | Destillateur | 31-10-1834 |
| 105 | Bromberg | Jacobi, Jacob Lewin | Kaufmann | 11-8-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jacobi, Julius | Schneider | 8-9-1834 |
| 106 | Fordon | Jacobi, Meyer Lewin | Kaufmann | 18-9-1834 |
| 106 | Jacobi | Jacobi, Salomon Baer | Kaufmann | 28-1-1835 |
| 7 | Schwerin | Jacobi, Salomon Isaac | Kaufmann | 10-6-1834 |
| 57 | Rogasen | Jacobi, Samuel | Handelsmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 87 | Kurnik | *Jacobi, Samuel | Wollhändler | 7-8-1834 |
| 87 | Kurnik | Jacobi, Scheye Emma | Partikulier | 7-8-1834 |
| 112 | Filehne | Jacobi, Wolff Marcus | Kaufmann | 5-2-1835 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jacobinska, Wittwe Jette | Schänkerin | 30-4-1835 |
| 87 | Kurnik | Jacobinski, Leib | Handelsmann | 7-8-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jacobsohn, Hartwig | Kaufmann | 8-9-1834 |
| 125 | Gniewkowo | Jacobsohn, Hirsch | Kaufmann | 20-11-1834 |
| 106 | Fordon | Jacobsohn, Hirsch Wolff | Färber | 18-9-1834 |
| 123 | Inowraclaw | Jacobsohn, Joel Wolff | Kaufmann | 31-10-1834 |
| 41 | Gostyn | Jacobsohn, Joseph Abraham | Schächter | 12-10-1834 |
| 108 | Gollancz | Jacobsohn, Joseph Jacob | Schnitthändler | 13-9-1834 |

Particle Source
Alice Cohnberg Notes.

See also COHN–JACOBSOHN

~~JACOBSOHN~~
[+IZIG]
[NAKER]



( Notes of ALICE COHNBERG, received 1978 in Berkamsted from Mrs. Rost)

NATHAN ITZIG was a brother of ~~F~~H (Hinde) ITZCHEN JACOBSOHN

Lutthausen? married SCHEINCHEN (her second marriage. In her first, she had a daughter SARA ∞ MEIER MICHELSOHN

two sons of NATHAN ITZIG and FITZCHEN (Fiese?)

BERWIN 2) DAVID ITZIG ∞ JENNY BERWIN of Lissa. He was a grain dealer in Nakel but died in Berlin.

1) ISIDOR ITZIG, died single

David had two children:
ANNA ∞ SIEGMUND WEDELL, attorney in Berlin
ERICH ITZIG ∞ STELLA BIERMANN of Scheveningen, Holland
he changed his name to BERWIN

NATHAN ITZIG married a second time MINNA FALK of Schneidemuehl

(notes, p. 2b:

ALEXANDER ITZIG fist ∞ sister of Schoenchen (Nathan's wife) ?

children: a) ISIDOR ITZIG ∞ ANNA OELSNER of Reichenbach/Silesia grain and bank business in Berlin, no ch.
b) FLORA ∞ MORITZ DAUS, DR. MED., Berlin
Children:
1) DR. MED. SIEGFRIED DAUS ∞ gentile, 1 daughter in GLEIWITZ
2) KLARA ∞ DR. MED. BRUNO HAAKE, no ch.
3) WALTER DAUS single

ALEXANDER ITZIG 2nd ∞ ... DAUS, sister of MORITZ DAUS
children:
CAESAR DAUS married, Hannover, no ch.
OTTILIE ∞ SALLY HERRMANN, owned a brewery in Nakel
Selma: schizophrenic, incurably ill (nerves)
SELMA HERRMANN ∞ attorney HUGO ZIPPER, Koepenick
one daughter: MARGIT
SIEGBERT HERRMANN, merchant, ∞ Gentile GERTRUD MAKOWSKI, went to Sao Paulo, no ch.
HERRMANN HERRMANN (??) single

last note: MOTHER OF NATHAN ALEXANDER (+= brothers)

G-P HITZCHEN ITZIG called Die Bobe, died Nakel 1872,? 90 years old.
Table 1A

if born 1812 she was only 60...

(GSU 715 114)

IT21G

| page | DATE | # | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 19 Jan 58 | 406 | OSER COHN, son S. COHN + SCHEINCHEN dau OSER ALEXANDER. |
| 12 | 21(?)Sept 58 | 438 | RECHEL COHN, dau NATHAN + LEHNE (ZACHARIAS) |
| 12 | 3 May 59 | 469 | NATHAN COHNBERG, son of MICHEL + ERNESTINE |
| 12 | 10 Sep 1860 | 514 | ALBEET COHNBERG, same |
| 12 | 22 Nov 1861 | 576 | SARA(?) COHNBERG, same |
| 13 | 18 May 64 | 669 | SIEGFRIED COHNBERG, same |
| 13 | 29 Dec 1866 | v.II #10 | LINA COHNBERG, same |
| 14 | 11 Apr 1872 | 179 | BAER BRUNO (?), son of DORIS COHN, single. |
| 15 | 22 Dec 1872 | 206 | JENNY COHNBERG, dau JULIUS COHNBERG + ROSA(BLUM) |
| 39 | 19 Oct 52 | 180 | ITZIG ITZIG, son of NATHAN ITZIG + SCHÖNCHE(SALOMON) |
| 40 | 19 July 57 | 384 | DAVID ITZIG, RTA son NATHAN ITZIG + HANNCHEN (DAVID) |
| 45 | 23 Sep 1848 | 13 | EPHRAIM ARON KALLMANN, son ARON K. and JETTE (HENOCH) |
| 45 | 11 Jan 50 | 78 | CHAIM (HEINRICH) KALLMANN, son of Mt JACOB MARCUS K. and PHILIPPINE (FRIEDLÄNDER) |
| 45 | 3 Dec 50 | 115 | FROMMET KALLMANN, dau (as above) |
| 45 | 29 Aug 52 | 172 | EPHRAIM KALLMANN, same |
| 46 | 22 Oct 53 | 222 | SCHEWA (SELMA) KALLMANN, dau LESSER K., Buchhändler, and PAULINE (HIRSCHBERG) |
| 46 | 18 Nov 54 | 259 | EPHRAIM FELIX KALLMANN, son LESSER + PAULINE |
| 46 | 2 May 55 | 279 | HERSCH (HUGO) KALLMANN, son JACOB MARCUS + PHILIPPINE |
| 46 | 11 Mar 56 | 317 | BEJAMIN KALLMANN, son J.M.K.+ PHILIPPINE |
| 46 | 15 Apr 56 | 323 | CHAJE (JOHANNA) KALLMANN, dau LEISER =Lesser |
| 47 | 12 June 57 | 380 | CHAJE (JOHANNA) KALLMANN, dau JACOB + PHILIPPINE |
| 47 | 12 June 57 | 381 | HENOCH (THEODOR) KALLMANN, son LEYSER + PAULINE |
| 47 | 3 June 58 | 427 | LEIB (LEOPOLD) KALLMANN, son LEYER + PAULINE |
| 47 | 11 Mar 59 | 463 | JACHET (IDA) KALLMANN, dau JACOB + PHILIPPINE |

Cohn JACOBSOHN
(Nakel)

Nakel

RF369

JACOBSOHN
Nakel

# THE NATURALIZED JEWS OF THE GRANDY DUCHY OF POSEN IN 1834 and 1835

An Alphabetical List of Jews Naturalized in the Grand Duchy of Posen
in 1834 and 1835
as Published in
Verzeichniss sämmtlicher naturalisierten Israeliten
im Grossherzogthum Posen
by Isidor Hirschberg
in Bromberg
in 1836

Compiled by
Edward David Luft

with a Foreword by

Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern, D.H.L., D.D.
of the American Jewish Archives

1987

| Seite | Wohnort | Familien- und Vornamen | Character | Datum des Patents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | Nakel | Jacobsohn, Kallmann | Getr.- u. Wollhl. | 11-8-1835 |
| 1 | Raszkow | Jacobsohn, Lazarus | Tabackspinner | 25-6-1834 |
| 114 | Nakel | Jacobsohn, Lewin | Lederhändler | 2-9-1834 |
| 121 | Samoczyn | Jacobsohn, Lewy | Bäcker | 9-10-1834 |
| 116 | Schubin | Jacobsohn, Moses | Kaufmann | 28-8-1834 |
| 122 | Schneidemühl | Jacobsohn, Peter | Schänker | 10-3-1835 |
| 42 | Rawicz | Jacobsohn, Salomon | Privatlehrer | 11-9-1834 |
| 118 | Labischin | Jacobsohn, Samuel | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| 97 | Wronke | Jacobsohn, Seelig | Kürschner | 18-8-1834 |
| 106 | Fordon | Jacobsohn, Wolff | Kaufmann | 25-10-1835 |
| 116 | Lobsenz | Jacobssohn, Wolff Jacob | Handelsmann | 6-10-1834 |
| 108 | Wongrowiec | Jacobstamm, Jacob | Handelsmann | 3-11-1834 |
| 16 | Unruhstadt | Jacoby, Abraham | Handelsmann | 18-7-1834 |
| 111 | Gembic [I] | Jacoby, Ephraim | Bäcker | 25-8-1835 |
| 7 | Schwerin | Jacoby, Isaac Michael | Handelsmann | 10-6-1834 |
| 38 | Schmiegel | Jacoby, Lewy Hirsch | Kaufmann | 27-6-1834 |
| 53 | Bentschen | Jacoby, Marcus Lewin | Schneider | 12-7-1834 |
| 18 | Bomst | Jacoby, Salomon | Pferdehändler | 12-6-1835 |
| 3 | Ostrowo | Jacubowicz, Benasch | Schnkr. u. Flschr. | 9-7-1834 |
| 85 | Schildberg | Jacubowicz, Joachim | Flsch. u. Schnkr. | 29-8-1834 |
| 5 | Adelnau | Jacubowicz, Salomon | Schänker | 26-7-1834 |
| 40 | Sandberg | Jacubowski, Hirsch | Schneider | 10-9-1834 |
| 128 | Powitz | Jacubowski, Hirsch | Tuch- u. Mathd. | 13-4-1835 |
| 40 | Sandberg | Jacubowski, Hirsch Haim | Fleischer | 10-9-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jacussiel, Moses Lewin | Kfm. u. Schäkr. | 2-11-1834 |
| 118 | Labischin | Jadownik, Samuel | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | Jaffe, Abraham | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jaffe, Abraham Jacob | Kaufmann | 15-8-1834 |
| 56 | Tirschtiegel | Jaffe, Bär Aron | Rab. u. Kantor | 16-7-1834 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | Jaffe, David | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 76 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Elias | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 89 | Schrimm | Jaffe, Hirsch | Handelsmann | 23-8-1834 |
| 102 | Wreschen | Jaffe, Leyser | Kaufmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Ludwig | Dr. med. et chir. | 13-9-1834 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Marcus | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 38 | Schmiegel | Jaffe, Marcus Michel | Rabiner | 27-6-1834 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | *Jaffe, Mendel | Kaufmann | 1-8-1834 |
| 114 | Nakel | Jaffe, Moritz | Lehrer | 6-2-1835 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Raphael | Handelsmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jaffe, Samuel | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jaffe, Schie | Holzhändler | 3-8-1834 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jaffe, Schue Lewin | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jakier, Ephraim | Materialhändler | 31-7-1834 |
| 54 | Meseritz | Jakier, Hirsch Aron | Handelsmann | 7-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jakob, Robert | Galanteriehändler | 8-9-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jakubinski, Heinrich | Tuchhändler | 23-5-1835 |
| 39 | Czempin | Jakubowski, Ichel | Fleischer | 9-7-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Jakubowski, Robert | Handelsmann | 2-7-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jalenkiewicz, Hirsch | Lieferant | 7-4-1835 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jalowicz, Hirsch | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 95 | Obrzycko | Jalowicz, Joel | Kaufmann | 25-7-1834 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jalowicz, Paul | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Janower, Löbel Jonas | Handelsmann | 21-8-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Israel Samuel | Kaufmann | 2-7-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Jacob | Nadler | 2-7-1834 |

6/91 SUPPLEMENT

NAKEL -11-

GSU ~~XXXXXX~~ 1,184 443 RSA 2176

JACOBSOHN

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SYNAGOGUE (CONCREGATION) IN NAKEL

1 8 3 5 (date of list not given)

#

6 LEWIN JACOBSOHN ~~SOHN MENDEX~~ 30, native of Nakel, married HITZE, 23 = Leib Jacobsohn

12 ABRAHAM EPHARIM KALLMANN, 44, Native, ∞ ZIPRA MENDEL, 38, of Flatow.
sons MENDEL, 13, and LEWIN 2 1/2

daughters: ROSETTCHEN, 18, CHARLOTTE, 16, HEDE 14, JETTE 12, HANCHEN 7, ROSE 6, BERTA 3

18 MICHEL MOSES, 17 ∞ EVA SALOMON, 76, of DEUTSCH-CRONE.
45 years in Nakel

52 MOSES MICHEL, (Schmucler?), 46 years in nNakel, ~~46~~ 26 (??) ∞ ZIMCHE KALLMANN, 35, of Wongrowitz.
sons: SALOMON, 20, NATHAN 18, MICHEL, 5, FRUMET 16,
daughters: FRUMET 16, ESTHER, 14, VOGEL, 9, EVE 1 1/2.

61 JACHIEL MICHEL, 44, 26 years in Nakel, ∞ RACHEL, 36, maidenname JACOB, 36, (Rachel Jacob of ZEMPELBURG) son Michel 19.

18: MICHEL MOSES ∞ EVA SALOMON

MOSES MICHEL
∞ 2) ZIMCHE KALLMANN

JACHIEL COHN
∞ RACHEL JACOB

EVA (1834?) ∞
OSER CONITZER

MICHEL (COHNBERG)
∞
ERNESTINE COHN

63 SCHMUEL ALEXANDER, 32, b. Nakel, ∞ REICHEL MICHEL ~~(sister of MICHEL~~ of Chodziesen, 33
daughters: NACH, 7, RACHEL, 6, ZIREL, 4, KEILE, 2, CHANA, 8 days

94 OSER ALEXANDER, 48, native, ∞ DOBRISCH SCHMUEL of Nakel, 39.
JUDA, 18, Gumpricht, 15, JOSEPH, 13, LEVIN, 9, ITZIG, 5.
SCHMUEL 1 1/4, JETTE 15, SCHEINLE 8.

109 KALLMANN JACOBSOHN, 36, b. Nakel, ∞ ESTHER MARCUS of Schwerin, 36.
son: JACOB, (.

112 EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 68, ∞ ESTER ITZIG of Schwer~~xxx~~ senz, 57

145 ARON EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 34, native, ∞ GITEL HENOCH MOSES, 32
LEISER, 14, KALLMANN, 11, MOSES, 9, JACOB, 6, MARCUS, 4.

JACOBSOHN

148 LEISER EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 37, 4 years in Nakel OO LOPE
FRANZOS of Inowrazlaw, 37.
son MORITZ, 8.

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RSA 2174: List of Jews naturalized 1833-1835

| page | # | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 21 | SCHMUEL ALEXANDER and HENDEL MICHEL, both 32 yrs old |
| 5 | 24 | EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 65, ESTER ITZIG, 51 |
| 17 | | LEISER KALLMANN, 31 |
| 19 | | SCHMUEL ALEXANDER, 32, tailor (duplicate ent y? ? |
| 23 | | LEWIN BAERWALD, 39, merchant (Materialwaren) |
| 25 | | KALLMANN JACOBSON #, 33, grain & wool, |
| 27 | | LEWIN JACOBSOHN, 30, merchant (leather) yes. |
| 29 | | APON EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 35, grain & wool merchant |
| 31 | | LEWIN FLATOW, 47, Leather & wool merchant |
| 33 | | LEWIN HIRSCH BASCHWITZ, 63 |
| 37 | | KALLMANN LEWINSOHN BASCHWITZ, 35, merchant (Schnittwaren) |
| 39 | | MARCUS EPHRAIM KALLMANN, "open store" |
| 41 | | JACOB ITZIG, 27, merchant with Mate ialwaren |
| 59 | | MOSES MICHEL COHN, 47, Posamentier |
| 65+127 | | ARNDT KALLMANN 31, Baker (?) also as APON WAGROWITZ/ WAGROW) (Woggrowitz) (Baker or Huker) |
| 117 | | JACHIEL COHN, with wife and 1 child xx total 3. shoemaker, 44 years (no age given) in Nakel. |
| 123 | | Widow ZORE JACOB ITZIG, 61, merchant, 2 children |

# Jacobsohn Familie

Urmutter Miche Jacobsohn geb. Rallmann - Markus
ca 1748 geb. gest 1853 oder 54 mit 95 Jahren in Makel
Sohn 2 Kinder woraus

1) Vogel Jacobsohn verh. mit Joch L. Cohn, Getreidehändler in Makel
dessen Kinder:
a) L. F. Cohn verh. mit Natalie geb. Feldheim Berlin 3 Kinder = Markus, Gina, Golda unverh.
b) Handel verheiratet m. Cohn = 1 Sohn
c) Franck " " Hirschberg. keine Kinder.

2) Leib Jacobsohn Getreidehändl. in Makel verh. m. Hitzchen geb. Itzig aus Makel - Schwester v. Nathan
dessen Kinder Alexander Itzig Getreidehändl. in Makel.
I Jacob verheiratet mit Johanna geb. Haas aus Schwerin a. W.
II Isidor verbrannt ca. 1872 in Kreuznach auf einer Erholungsreise b. Hilfeleistung i. Feuersbrunst
III Samuel verh. m. Cäcilie geb. ? starb ca. 1874 d. Geburt
" " Johanna " Hirschberg aus Potsdam
IV Moritz, " " Laura " Haas aus Schwerin a. W.
V Markus " " Jenny " Rosenblass aus Odessa (später Leipzig - Berlin)

Kinder zu I) Jacob - Johanna geb. =
a) Gertrud verh. m. Nathan Cahnberg, Makel
b) Carl " " Else geb. Eckersdorff aus Görlitz
c) Elise —

Zu a. Gertrud 2 Kinder Else verh. m. Erwin Krückman = 1 Kind Hans Ludwig B.
Alice.

## Jacobsohn – Familie

Zu I. gö. k. Carl, Jurist i. Neukölln 2 Kinder
Hans Jurist dann Zeuner
Ernst Albert, Architekt

" III. Samuel. aus Ehe m. Cäcilie 1 Sohn Carl unverh. †
" " " Johanna 2 Söhne
a) Leo, Arzt verh. m. Jenny geb. Mattiasson aus Hamburg keine Kinder
b) Julius " " Grete " ? aus Brandenburg a. H. beide kinderlos.

" IV. Hedwig.

" V. Markus (Jenny) Kaufmann Berlin
a) Fritz Jurist / " " verh. m. Anni geb. ?
1 Kind Werner
b) Carola verh. m. Siegismund Silberstein Hamburg (Kaufmann) kinderlos.
c) Hedwig " " Alex Bernstein Zeuzel "
Kind Vera.

---

Nathan Heinz – Bruder v. Fritz Jacobsohn verh. m. Scheinchen (die aus erster Ehe eine Tochter Sara verh. m. Meier Michelsohn hatte)
Ehe m. Nathan ?. 2 Söhne Isidor unverh. gest.
David verh. m. Jenny geb. Bernin aus Lissa Gebrüder. Nakel gest. i. Berlin = 2 Kinder =
Anna verh. m. Siegmund Wedell Jurist Berlin
Erich " " Stella geb. Riesmann Scheveningen/Holland nahm den Namen Bernin an. –

~~Alexander~~ Nathan ?. heiratet zum 2. Mal Minna geb. Falk aus Schneidemühl.

2 b

Alexander Itzig erste Ehe Schanzer w. Scheinchen
drei Kinder:

a) Isidor verh. m. Anna geb. Oelsner aus Reichenbach i. Schles.
Gebrüder v. Bank, Berlin Kinderlos

b) Flora " " Moritz Daus Arzt Berlin
drei Kinder –
Siegfried, Arzt verh. m. Käthe Imbak i. Gleiwitz eine Tochter
Klara verh. m. Bruno Haake Arzt Berlin
Walter. Kinderlos.

Alexander privatis 2. Ehe? geb. Daus Schwester
drei Kinder: von ihm M. D. –

a) Cäsar verh. m? Hannover Kinderlos

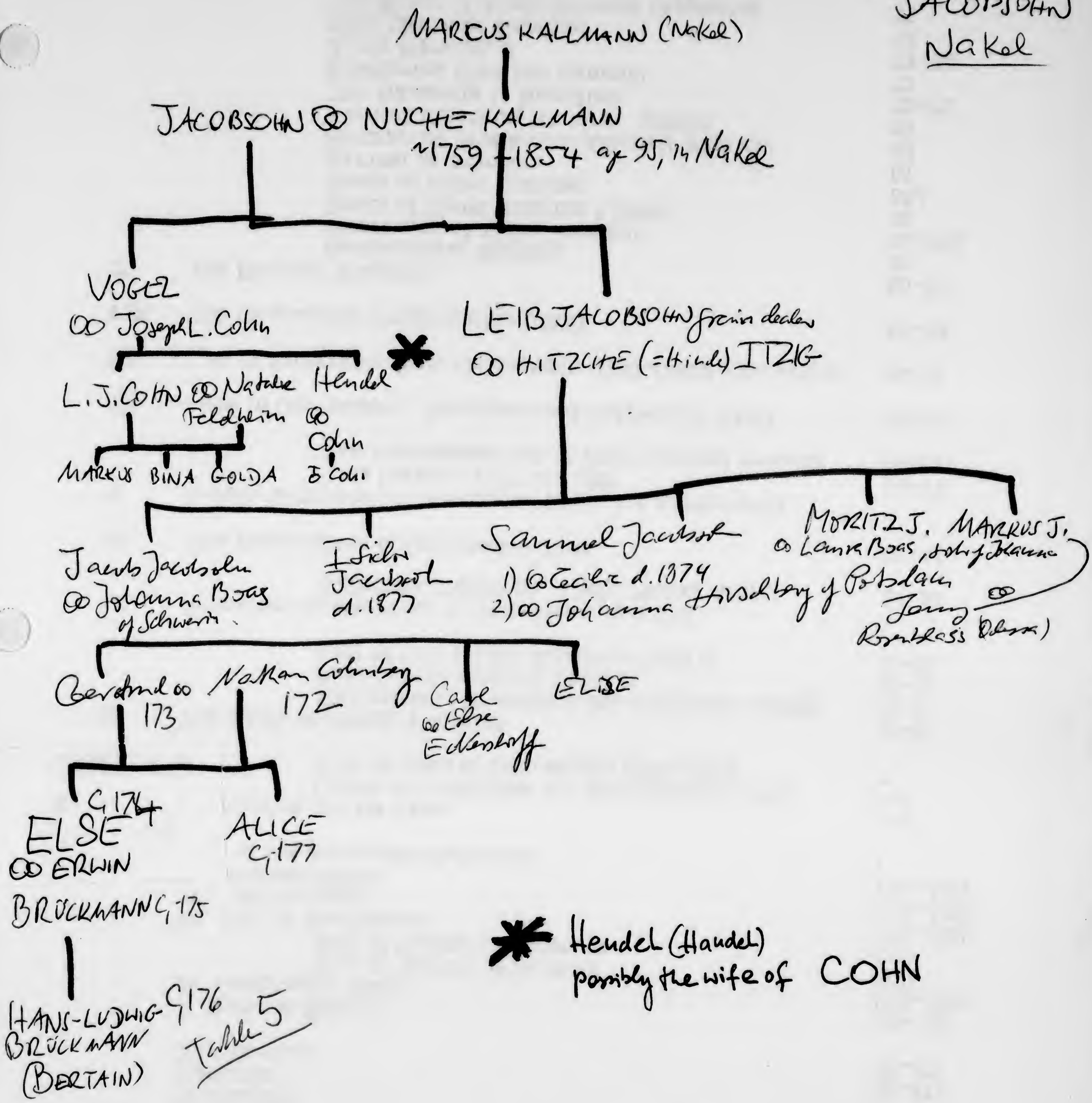
b) Ottilie " " Sally Herrmann, Lehrer in Nakel.
drei Kinder
Selma " " Hugo Zippert Amtsrat, Königsberg
1 Kind Margit

unheilbar nervenkrank (Schizophrenie) Siegbert Kaufmann Berlin, verheiratet m. Christa Makowski, Sao Paulo Kinderlos

c) Herrmann unverh.

Mutter w. Nathan, Alexander + Hitzchen
genannt die Loba gest. ca 1872? 90 J. alt
in Nakel.

JACOBSOHN
Nakel



JACOBSOHN

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Notes in handwriting, found in the Alice Cohnberg family papers) (translated)

ANSTRESS: NUCHE (Nechama) JACOBSOHN nee MARKUS KALLMANN

b. ca 1748 d. 1853 or 1854, 95 years old, in Nakel.
wo 1759

two children:

I. VOGEL JACOBSOHN ∞ JOSEPH L. COHN, Nakel

L. J. COHN ∞ NATALIE FELDHEIM, Berlin.

3 ch.: MARKUS BINA GOLDA (single)

~~X~~ HENDEL ∞ COHN, had 1 son

FROMET ∞ HIRSCHBERG, no children.

II LEIB JACOBSOHN (brother of Vogel) grain dealer in Nakel,
∞ HITZCHEN ITZIG of Nakel, sister of ALEXANDER ITZIG, grain dealer in Nakel.

children:

1) JACOB JACOBSOHN ∞ JOHANNA BOAS of Schwerin/Warthe

2) ISIDOR JACOBSOHN died 1877 in Kreunznach as the result of helping firefighters (he was on a vacation trip

3) SAMUEL JACOBSOHN ∞ CAECILIE (maidenname unknown) d. 1874 childbed

∞ 2. JOHANNA HIRSCHBERG of Potsdam

4) MORITZ JACOBSOHN ∞ LAURA BOAS of Schwerin/Warthe (sister-in-law)

5) MARKUS JACOBSOHN ∞ JENNY ROSENBLASS of Odessa, later Leipzig and Berlin

children of JACOB JACOBSOHN:

GERTRUD ∞ NATHAN COHNBERG, Nakel

CARL JACOBSOHN ∞ ELSE ECKERSDORFF from Borig

ELISE ~~XXXXXXX~~ JACOBSOHN

Gertrud Jacobsohn Cohnberg: 2 children:
ELSE ∞ ERWIN BRUECKMANN 1 child HANS-LUDWIG
ALICE COHNBERG

children of CARL and ELSE COHNBERG (ECKERSDORFF):
Attorney in Neukoelln

HANS JACOBSOHN, attorney, later in SPAIN
ERNST ALBERT JACOBSOHN, architect

Children of SAMUEL JACOBSOHN (3)

1st marriage: CARL single
2nd marriage: DR. MED. LEO JACOBSOHN ∞ JENNY MATTIASSON
she from Hamburg. No children.

JULIUS JACOBSOHN ( GRETE of Brandenburg no children

4): Moritz Jacobsohn: one daughter HEDWIG

5) children of MARKUS JACOBSOHN

FRITZ JACOBSOHN, attorney, married ANNIE, 1 son WERNER JACOBSOHN

CAROLA ∞ SIEGISMUND SILBERSTEIN of HAMBURG. merchant. no ch.

HEDWIG ∞ ALEX BERNSTEIN 1 child VERA (in Brussels?)

JACOBSOHN + ITZIG



# Jacobsohn Familie

See (Land)

Urmutter Mucha Jacobsohn geb. Rallmann-Markus
ca 1748 geb. gest 1853 oder 54 mit 95 Jahren in Makel
drei 2 Kinder waren

1) Vogel Jacobsohn verh. mit Josef L. Cohn, Ja-
~~drei~~ zwei Jahrhändler in Makel
drei Kinder:
a) L. F. Cohn verh. mit Natalie geb. Feldhein Berlin 3 Kinder = Markus, Gina, Golda unverh.
b) Handel verheiratet m. Cohn = 1 Sohn
c) Franck " " Hirschberg. drei Kinder

2) Leib Jacobsohn Getreidehändl. in Makel verh. m. Hitzchen geb. Itzig aus Makel - Schwester v. Nathan v. Itzig
drei Kinder Alexander Itzig Getreidehändl. in Makel.
I Jacob verheiratet mit Johanna geb. Haas aus Schwerin a. W.
II Isidor verbrannt in Kreuznach auf einer Erholungsreise b. Hilfeleistung i. Feuersbrunst w. 1944
III Samuel verh. m. Cäcilie geb. ? starb kl. 1. Geburt w. 1944
" " Johanna " Hirschberg aus Potsdam
" " Laura " Haas aus Schwerin a. W.
IV Moritz, " " Jenny " Rosenblass aus Odessa (später Leipzig - Frl.)
V Markus " " Jenny

Kinder zu I) Jacob - Johanna geb. =
a) Gertrud verh. m. Nathan Cohnberg, Makel
b) Carl " " Else geb. Eckersdorff aus Zörbig
c) Elise

Zu a. Gertrud 2 Kinder Else verh. m. Ernst Frickenhaus = 1 Kind
Alice. Hans Ludwig 8.

Jacobsohn - Familie

Jos I. ge. b. Carl, Jurist i. Neukölln 2 Kinder
Hans Jurist dann Banquier
Ernst Albert, Architekt

" III. Samuel aus Ehe m. Cäcilie 1 Sohn Carl unverh. +
" " " Johanna 2 Söhne
a) Leo, Arzt verh. m. Jenny geb. Mathiasson aus Hamburg keine Kinder
b) Julius, " " Grete " ? aus Brandenburg a. H. beide kinderlos.

" IV. Hedwig.

" V. Markus (Jenny) Kaufmann Berlin
a) Fritz ~~verh.~~ Jurist " " verh. m. Anni geb. ?
1 Kind Werner
b) Carola verh. m. Siegismund Silberstein Hamburg (Kaufmann) Kinderlos.
c) Hedwig " " Alex Bernstein Brüssel "
2 Kind Vera.

Mathan Hirsch - Bruder v. Fritz Jacobsohn verh. m. Scheindchen (die aus erster Ehe eine Tochter Sara verh. m. Meier Michelsohn hatte)
Ehe m. Mathan ? 2 Söhne beider unverh. gest.
David verh. m. Jenny geb. Bernin aus Lissa Gebrüder. Natal gest. i. Berlin - 2 Kinder -
Anna verh. m. Siegmund Wedell Jurist Berlin
Ernst " " Stella geb. Biermann Schwiegersohn Stella nahm den Namen Bernin an. -

~~Alexander~~ Mathan ? heiratet zum 2. Mal Minna geb. Falk aus Schneidemühl.

2 b

Alexander Utzig erste Ehe Schwester w. Scheinchen

deren Kinder:

a) Isidor verh. m. Anna geb. Oelsner aus Reichenbach i. Schles.
Getreide v. Bank, Berlin Kinderlos

b) Flora " " Moritz Daus Arzt Berlin

deren Kinder –

Siegfried, Arzt verh. m. Christine unbek. v. Bleiwitz eine Tochter

Klara verh. m. Bruno Haake, Arzt Berlin
Walter. Kinderlos.

Alexander heiratete 2. Mal ? geb. Daus Schwester

deren Kinder: von aber M. D. –

a) Cäsar verh. m ? Hannover Kinderlos

b) Ottilie " " Selly Herzmann, Lehrer in Nakel.

deren Kinder

Selma " " Hugo Zippert, Amtsrat, Kopenick
1 Kind Margit

unheilbar nervenkrank (Schizophrenie) Siegbert Kaufmann Berlin, verheiratet m. Christine Gerhard geb. Makowski, Sao Paulo Kinderlos

c) Hermann unverh.

Mutter w. Nathan Alexander Hitzchen

genannt die Loba gest ca 1872. 90 J. alt
in Nakel.

Selbiger JACOBSOHN
(Bernard)

RF 370

Oxford®

ESSELTE

MADE IN U.S.A. NO. 752 1/3

BERENT

(16) JACOBSOHN

(additional entries)

GSU 185 344 GSU film Kirchenamt Hannover Dec.1957

BIRTHS:

5 Feb 1826 THIENA (?) dau merchant HIRSCH LITTHAUER + ESTHER FLATOW

24 Dec 1836 MARIANNE, dau HIRSCH FLATOW + ANNA

23 Nov 1840 (name illegible) dau of BAER WOHLGEMUTH + JULIE (BLAU)

MARRIAGES:

error: Abrahamsohn!

6 Mar 1842 ITZIG JACOBSOHN, merchant in Berent, son HAIMANN JACOBSOHN and HANNA(MEYER), ⚭ BERTHA FLATOW, dau HIRSCH FLATOW and HANNA(SELBIG) = SELBIGER

13 April 1840 BARUCH LEHMANN, Handelsmann in Schoeneck, son of HEILMANN LEHMANN + MUCHA (?) BURCHARD ⚭ SARA SCHEYER, dau of JUDAS SCHEYER + EVA FLATOW

DEATHS:

5 May 1829 ABRAHAM FLATOW, merchant in Berent, of Auszehrung. 62 (b.1766)

7 Dec 1838 MARCE (ABRAHAMSOHN) FLATOW, old age, 70 (b.1768)

4 Nov 1845 FEILE (WOLFF) BAERENT, Auszehrung, 54 (b.1791)

12 June 1846 ITZIG LEWIN GOTTFELD, Glaser, 75, old age. (b.1770)

Entry fee paid by ISAAK FLATOW for Mayer 15 Jan 1841

The family name RAABE appears once in these records (of a Handelsmann and glaser who was dead by 1843. (after ltr dtd 26 Feb 1847 with the list of children of the late LEWIN GOLDSTROM)

GSU 185 344 Ltr dated KONITZ 4 Apr 1877:
MINNA (FLEISCHER) ISRAELSKI, dau of JOSEPH, Gasthofbesitzer, and ERNESTINE (NEUMANN) FLEISCHER, b. 14 May 1842 Berent, needs copy of her birth record. Letterhead of her letter reads H.S. ISRAELSKY, Konitz.

GSU 742 795 GSU filmed in Poland. BERENT Births pf Jews 1847-65

p.61, # 177 LEVIN WOITHAL + HANNA ISRAELSKI of Kalisch on 31 Dec 1861
a daughter SARA

Sagall: JACOBSON

RF371

NYC

NYT 10-16-1969 p. 54:3

er command of the notes— and with the greatest of respect.

the same time to maintain his stringent kind of scholarship.

## Podunk Center 'Buyer' Says She Didn't Bid

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15 (AP) —Elsie Frinzl says Podunk Center, Iowa, is not for her. She's not buying America's most famous hick town and she'd just as soon forget about that letter she wrote on a dull Sunday three weeks ago.

Duggins & Associates of Kansas City, Mo., conducted an auction yesterday to sell Podunk Center, complete with gas station, grocery store and cafe and a four-unit motel—but no people—and they announced that Mrs. Frinzl had bought the deserted town for $12,500.

Mrs. Frinzl said today she wrote to the Duggins firm in response to an ad in a local paper and said she mentioned a figure of $1,250 — not $12,500.

The Cleveland widow said she heard nothing more until a representative of Duggins telephoned yesterday and asked her to wire them $100 to make me eligible for a bid."

She said she sent no money and has no intention of sending any.

asked that their names not be made public.

Pierre Bonnard, "Femme Accoudée Avec Chien et Nature Morte," brought $190,000. The Pissarro, "Le Jardin à Pontoise," went for 7/8$132,000, and Van Gogh's "Zinnias Dans un Vase" was bid in at $310,000.

## Kidnapped Teacher Freed

VACAVILLE, Calif., Oct. 15 (UPI)—A 17-year-old nursery school teacher kidnapped in Southern California was found injured today in Vacaville, about 50 miles east of San Francisco. The police said she was freed by her kidnapper in the afternoon and was "apparently unharmed."

## Jersey Drivers Ratify Pact, But Bus Mechanics Strike

MAYWOOD, N. J., Oct. 15 (UPI) — As management and representatives for 300 striking drivers of four bankrupt New Jersey bus lines signed a new contract today ending a 13-day strike, the lines' mechanics and office workers began picketing for higher pay.

Donald A. Robinson, court-appointed trustee for the lines, which serve Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Sussex and Morris counties, said the office workers and mechanics had been offered the same new contract as the drivers, but were asking for substantially more.

Mr. Robinson said he hoped the differences would be settled soon, but even if settlement were reached quickly, the 35,000 commuters who have been inconvenienced since the drivers' strike began, should not expect buses to be operating before Friday morning. He said the mechanics and office workers were picketing and the drivers refused to cross the lines.

## New Yorker Elected Head Of Mizrachi Women's Group

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Milton S. Jacobson, of New York City, was elected president of the Mizrachi Women's Organization of America today.

Mrs. Jacobson succeeds Mrs. Aaron Leifer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was named honorary national president of the organization, one of the largest women's Zionist groups in the country.

The organization voted a budget of $1.8-million to carry forward its program of child care, social service and vocational education in Israel.

Mizrachi delegates from 37 states also elected six national vice presidents and an 81-woman national board.

The 44th Mizrachi convention closed today.

10-16-1969 : 54-3

June 24, 1977

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of DAVID LUBLINSKI in West Prussia, the story of the 19th century generations of the Segall family (David's mother was Mindel Segall Lublinski, and th s he was a brother of SarahKatz, your grandmother).

I also enclose 1 copy of Page 1, which shows the ancestors of the seven children of Josef, and the names and number of the charts for their children. Table 11 is the one which has the family of Sarah Katz. Perhaps you like to use the older copy (black print) for additions and corrections and return in to me. If you let me know how many copies of each table 1 and 11 (revised)) you like to have, I will run them off for you (already paid for).

I have more copies of the Lublinski story and can supply as many as you need, at $ 5 per copy, which will help to reduce th the cost of the original printing.

You can also have a complete set (or sets) of the entire tables (20), at $ 6.00 per set.

The map of West Prussia (table 21) will also be sent later (since it is thought you might want a mal for each set, partial or complete). I will send you as many maps as you want copies of the genealogical tables. I think you mentioned three, one for each grandchild -? (the maps are also paid for already).

I shall be happy to hear from you again, and wan t to mention that I really enjoyed seeing you again after so many years. I feel a little more encouraged to pursue the difficult task of updating all those charts onece more.

Remaining,

with kindest regards,

May 6, 1977

Milton

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

What a pleasant surprise to hear from you again. I wouldn't be surprised if one or the other of my almost innumerable cousins would be moved by Arthur Hailey to remember that I do have their "roots" on paper. But it is more gratifying to hear that the generation which follows our own has taken an interest in the past of their family. I was one of the apparently small minority of people who did not feel that the TV version was all that good (I understand the book is far better). And my own genealogical efforts started while Arthur was still in grammar school (1931).

The effort of which my form letter of 1964 was a part was completed, and I have a set of the Segall Charts. What I like to suggest is that I bring it with me when I come to New York in June (4-10), and perhaps we can get together on one or the other of the evenings of that week. That set would be foryourand your family, if you care to keep it. I have not added to the data since it was completed, so you probably have some I could use.

By the way, since I completed that work, I noticed the rise of Alexander (Alex) Karmel as an author. I published three books myself, unfortunately no fiction, and not the kind that hits the best-seller list.

I should like to call you once I get to New York, where I will attend our annual conference (Special Libraries Association). Since I will arrive on Saturday (6-4), I probably won't reach you in your office. Would you be kind enough to send me a telephone number?

Hoping to see you next month,

I remain,

With kindest regards

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
1436 EAST PARK PLACE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
48104, U.S.A.

13 October 1964

Mr. Milton S. Jacobson

Dear Cousin:

I am writing to you to report on the status of Part I of the Segall-Lublinski Genealogy, the Memoirs of David Lublinski, of which you ordered a copy last year and which, I am sure, you have been waiting for ever since.

As you may have assumed, and correctly so, I am basically a very busy but honest man who did not run off with your payment. It is safe in the bank and is going to stay there until the printing bill is paid. My problems have been of two kinds: first, the completion of the translation and revision of the Lublinski story, and the research for the lengthy but I think useful introduction, and second, the reproduction of the original.

After much delay, the manuscript is ready for typing, and additional delays arose in the most unexpected quarters: I have been unable to obtain the kind of typewriter necessary to produce a legible version of "print" for the original. It is the original which is filmed and then reproduced in the number of copies needed. Ann Arbor may be a smart town, but it is small and even with Detroit nearby I have not been able as yet to borrow or rent the right typewriter. There is hope, though, because I may be able to get the right one from a friend nearby. At any rate, the project is still on, by all means.

Delays are not so unusual, you know, when the author is also the printer and typer, as well as a much-in-demand professional librarian with a fulltime job and a two-children family. I have spent literally years of nearly all of my spare time in genealogical research and now, that the children are 13½ and 9 and a little, they demand and must have more of their father's time. So you can easily see that spare time, which is all the time I can give to this family history project, must be shared between man and beast (in this case, an old house) and friends and so on.

Bear with me, if you will, and don't ask me for a deadline. If all goes well, you will be reading about our mutual ancestors, etc. next year. Thus far I have had but 14 prepaid copies ordered, which is not very much when you consider the cost involved. Like all my hobbies, genealogy doesn't pay.

Remaining,

with kindest regards,

Your (distant) cousin

John H. Richter



Milton S. Jacobson, V.
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.
1411 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018
TEL: 212-221-7761

5/3/77

Dear "Cousin" John,

Dear Cousin:

I am writing to you to report on the status of Part I of the Segall-Lublinski Genealogy, the Memoirs of David Lublinski, of which you ordered a copy last year and which, I am sure, you have been waiting for ever since.

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018
TEL: 212-221-7761

5/3/77

Dear "cousin" John,

Are you alive and well? Now that the book "Roots" is so popular my children have been inquiring about my roots.

Hope this reaches you and I hear good news from you.

Milton S. Jacobson

CONITZER JACOBY LETTE

Berlin — London

RF 372

# Die Ausbürgerung deutscher Staatsangehöriger 1933–45 nach den im Reichsanzeiger veröffentlichten Listen

Band 1
Listen in chronologischer Reihenfolge

Herausgegeben von Michael Hepp

Eingeleitet von
Hans Georg Lehmann und Michael Hepp

# Expatriation Lists as Published in the "Reichsanzeiger" 1933–45

Volume 1
Lists in chronological order

Edited by Michael Hepp

Introductory remarks by
Hans Georg Lehmann and Michael Hepp

K·G·Saur
München · New York · London · Paris 1985

JACOBY



42. **Grünpeter**, Lotte Sara, geb. Nothmann, geb. am 21. 7. 1903 in Beuthen/ OS.,
43. **Grünpeter**, Heinz Israel, geb. am 3. 3. 1925 in Beuthen/ OS.,
44. **Grünpeter**, Fritz Israel, geb. am 18. 4. 1929 in Beuthen/ OS.,
45. **Grünpeter**, Samuel, geb. am 16. 12. 1868 in Tobolla (Krs. Kattowitz),
46. **Grünpeter**, Flora Sara, geb. Bender, geb. am 25. 9. 1870 in Peiskretscham,
47. **Guttmann**, Salo Israel, geb. am 29. 12. 1880 in Beuthen/ OS.,
48. **Guttmann**, Julie Sara, geb. Eschelbacher, geb. am 21. 1. 1891 in Bruchsal/ Baden,
49. **Guttmann**, Ludwig Israel, geb. am 22. 9. 1922 in Beuthen/ OS.,
50. **Guttmann**, Josef Israel, geb. am 16. 10. 1924 in Beuthen/ OS.,
51. **Hammerschlag**, Moses Israel, geb. am 10. 10. 1876 in Gensungen (Krs. Melsungen),
52. **Hammerschlag**, Carolina Sara, geb. Hirsch, geb. am 21. 7. 1882 in Gimbsheim (Krs. Worms),
53. **Hechinger**, Alfred Israel, geb. am 18. 2. 1887 in Nürnberg,
54. **Hechinger**, Klothilde Sara, gebm Sulzbacher, geb. am 15. 10. 1892 in Nürnberg,
55. **Hechinger**, Klaus Israel, geb. am 11. 4. 1920 in Nürnberg,
56. **Hechinger**, Franz Günther Israel, geb. am 23. 1. 1925 in Nürnberg,
57. **Heidelberger**, Ulrich Israel, geb. am 24. 2. 1881 in Jackhausen (Landgerichtsbezirk Meiningen),
58. **Heidelberger**, Johanna Sara, geb. Salmon, geb. am 10. 3. 1895 in Odenkirchen,
59. **Heidelberger**, Ilse Sara, geb. am 1. 2. 1921 in Odenkirchen,
60. **Heilbut**, Carla Betty Line Sara, geb. am 4. 9. 1913 in Hamburg,
61. **Heilbut**, John Israel, geb. am 13. 12. 1870 in Hamburg,
62. **Heilbut**, Rosa Sara, geb. Goldschmid, geb. am 25. 3. 1882 in Hamburg,
63. **Hellendall**, Emilie Sara, geb. Rüdenberg, geb. am 1. 5. 1889 in Krefeld,
64. **Hellendall**, Walter Israel, geb. am 8. 11. 1911 in München-Gladbach,
65. **Hellendall**, Ilse Sara,geb. am 19. 3. 1914 in München-Gladbach,
66. **Herschel**, Karl Israel, geb. am 18. 5. 1874 in Bonn,
67. **Herschel**, Paula Sara, geb. Weil, geb. am 17. 6. 1892 in Steinfurt/ Baden,
68. **Herschel**, Ingeborg Sara, geb. am 20. 8. 1920 in Bonn,
70. **Heß**, Erwin Morris Israel, geb. am 29. 7. 1890 in Hamburg,
71. **Heß**, Marion Sara, geb. am 5. 3. 1922 in Hamburg,
72. **Heß**, Jürgen Israel, geb. am 5. 12. 1923 in Hamburg,
73. **Heß**, Gisela Sara, geb. am 9. 12. 1927 in Hamburg,
74. **Heß**, Ursula Sara, geb. am 9. 12. 1927 in Hamburg,
75. **Heymann**, Ernst Friedrich Israel, geb. am 23. 8. 1900 in Oberhausen/ Rheinland,
76. **Heymann**, Martha Anna Luise Sara, geb. Frank,geb. am 4. 8. 1905 in Leipzig,
77. **Heymann**, Eva Lore Sara, geb. am 22. 10. 1934 in Gelsenkirchen,
78. **Heymann**, Hermann Israel, geb. am 9. 5. 1874 in Krefeld,
79. **Heymann**, Margarete Sara, geb. Goldschmidt, geb. am 5. 7. 1890 in Köln,
80. **Heymann**, Hans Israel, geb. am 5. 11. 1915 in Krefeld,
81. **Heymann**, Siegfried Israel, geb. am 19. 7. 1883 in Augsburg,
82. **Hirsch**, Georg Israel, geb. am 17. 4. 1898 in Gollub/ Westpr.,
83. **Hirsch**, Ilse Sara, geb. Flanter, geb. am 24. 9. 1909 in Bromberg,
84. **Hirsch**, Kurt Israel, geb. am 3. 4. 1932 in Königsberg/ Pr.,
85. **Hirsch**, Fritz Israel, geb. am 8. 6. 1934 in Königsberg/ Pr.,
86. **Hirschfeld**, Bernhard Israel, geb. am 25. 4. 1895 in Lezajsk, früher Polen,
87. **Hirschfeld**, Olga Sara Molnar, geb. Bosch, geb. am 20. 9. 1897 in Wien,
88. **Hofheimer**, David Friedrich Israel, geb. am 10. 6. 1908 in Laupheim/ Krs. Biberach/ Wttbg.,
89. **Jacoby**, Hans Israel, geb. am 26. 6. 1891 in Hamburg,
90. **Jacoby**, Margarete Minna geb. Conitzer, geb. am 27. 2. 1902 in Hamburg,
91. **Jacoby**, Anette Sara, geb. am 31. 3. 1927 in Lübeck,
92. **Kohner**, Hermann Israel, geb. am 30. 7. 1898 in Windischeschenbach (Ldkrs. Neustadt/ Waldnaab),
93. **Leschcziner**, Rudolf Israel, geb. am 17. 7. 1905 in Erfurt,
94. **Leschcziner**, Lilly Sara, geb. Heimann, geb. am 21. 2. 1907 in Dortmund,
95. **Leschcziner**, Hannelore Sara, geb. am 14. 7. 1932 in Erfurt,
96. **Levi**, Ernst Israel, geb. am 19. 10. 1884 in Suhl/ Krs. Schleusingen,
97. **Levi**, Klara Sara, geb. Rosenbusch, verw. Ferse,

JACOBY

August 10, 1986

Dear Cousin Lotte: Jacoby

I had meant to mail your copies of the enclosed much earlier, but got caught up in my various research projects, so that I spent much more time traveling and writing and editing than corresponding. Meanwhile, your cousin Renate was a wonderful and faithful friend and research assistant, between the two of us we find ever more information - some of it downright useful! Alas, nothing new on the Conitzer front. However, the foto should be of some interest to you. If you think your descendants might like more copies, let me know and I will send them to you (an extra copy is enclosed, just in case).

I can only admire your spirit and energy as you travel the roads to play bridge - and win, too! Just hearing where you are going and where you have been tired me out: in my evening of life (pardon me, I am only "almost" 67) I find myself less enthusiastic about traveling. Of course I have to take it easier than I used to, because of my heart. Just now I feel on the top of the world, but like to lose ten pounds (when I travel a lot, I keep gaining weight...).

As to my aborted plans for a trip to Europe. Don't give up hope: If I am physically in shape and can raise the money needed to get me to Europe and back, I do hope to make it next year, and London will be my first stop, I think. It depends on a number of things, but by the end of this December, I should know for sure. I really like to see you again and have a few hours to "survey" the happenings in the family.

By the way, last year I found descendants of Scholem Conitzer, the next to youngest brother of Moses,etc., in New York (Plachte descendants). Which shows that now and then I still find new information.

I trust you are well - so keep up the good spirit and we shall meet again! My three grandsons are growing terribly fast and are ready for Harvard NOW! The oldest just turned eight years old, and as smart as both parents and the grandparents, of course.

So long, and all the best,

January 17, 1987

My dear Cousin Lotte: Jacoby

I am terrified by the thought that months have passed - really seeming to be just a few days - since I last heard from you, and you from me. Time seems to race by before we catch on, and my remarkable successes in finding new information (if not any new ancestors) keep me busier than ever. Unfortunately this past year I had to cancel my plans for coming to Europe, and it is still a big "maybe" for this year, much as I like to come and visit you and the several other long-living relatives before we are all gone altogether! I had some health problems which make me weary of undertaking such a long journey (both in time and distance) away from my very good and very expensive (although not for me) doctors and hospital. I am now "only" 67, so I won't bore you with my troubles, only to use them as a fair excuse for not having sailed for Europe as I dearly love to do. It is a decision I must make by Early June at the latest, since if at all, I want to come in August. The Lord Mayor of West Berlin invited me, too (this is the 750th anniversary of Berlin as a city, but the word is that if one doesn't have already someone to stay with, don't bother to come, there isn't a bed left in the city's hotels (which charge the usual arms and legs). So I won't bother with Berlin. But that is sad, too, because I would like to spend a few days (sunny days, thatiis) on our cemeteries, taking more fotos of graves than I could do in 1978, when I really got to the city too late in the year.

I trust you are well and keep enjoying bridge. I never learned to play it, but it must be fun if it can keep you going so well. Here I am busier than ever corresponding with German archives and offices about documents, quite a number of communal records survived, far more than we could expect, so some parts of my families are now "enriched" by information I never thought I might get.

An example is the letter I have just received from the Archives at Münster. Did you know there was a M. CONITZER & SOEHNE in Hamm, Westfalia? Well, I found a listing of the packet about the firms dissolution in the inventory of documents at Münster, and asked who is involved. Back came a long letter with exactly the information I hoped for (I don't need copies of the documents themselves). Apparently this branch was established with Fritz Jacobi as the guiding light, but it did not last long. I would think, not knowing anything about the economic or financial aspects of establishing any store, that perhaps the capitalization was not high enough, but of course 30,000 Mark in 1926 was still a lot more worth than it may have been ten years later, when I started to understand economics. Anyhow, I thought you might like to have a copy of the letter. I also am sending you a copy of my reproduction of the story of the Conitzer-Konzern and its supplement, which lists all the owners and partners known to me. Let me ask you one big question: I never realized until just a few days ago, that one of the illustrations apparently was added by error: Did you ever hear of WOLFF KRIMMER NACHFOLGER in Guben as one of the affiliated stores? The name rings no bell at all with me.

I trust you are as well as ever. My correspondence with your cousin Renate is on a slow track - we have run out of news. But I keep the Bieber relationships in mind, as I keep looking at German communal records (those from West Prussia (except Nakel) have not yet been filmed). I am particularly anxious to find information about Zehdenick,

because the HIRSCHFELD family had members who were closely related to my great-grandmother Eva (Cohn) Conitzer. Zehdenick was in fact a fairly old Jewish community, but small, with the Hirschfelds apparently the largest family...

I recently wrote to our cousin Ellen Berger, hoping to hear once again about our most senior relative, now on the way to Year No. 104, the last I know was that mentally she is still incredibly clear and as always interested to hear about the relatives. It is truly remarkable to think that at 103 she has outdistanced absolutely every member of the Cohn/Cohnberg and Conitzer families. Käte will outlive us all, I am sure.

I just reread the letter from Münster. The Hamm store was a branch of Osnabrueck, which I readily recognize from the fact that the same partners were involved in both stores. I was recently again in touch with John Flaton (formerly Hans Flatauer) who lives in Southern California, and who was surprised and glad to hear from such a distant cousin as me, decades after we both lived in Germany. He is now the last living child of Arnold, and only his sister had any descendants.

Well, keep up the wondeful work and many more victories to you! If you have a moment to spare, please do drop me a line or two. P.S. What is Michael Conitzer doing nowadays? Apparently he belongs to that new generation, just like my son: they don't like to write. And please tell me of your children and grandchildren, especially if you have news that should be recorded on the family tables. I am revising a few once again and will send you the latest edition when they are ready.

My own grandsons (8,5, and 3 years old) are growing "while you wait"and all are half-way ready to enter Harvard already. With such smart grandparents, how could they miss...

My best of everything to you. Maybe I can figure out how to come once more to London and see you again. It would be a great pleasure for me, I know.

PS:: war ISMAR HIRSCH ein Verwandter? (mit wem ?)

November 2, 1985

My dear cousin Lotte: Jacoby

By now I trust you have recovered from all the exitement of the great day which, unhappily, I could attend only in spirit. But I make some amends for my absence. I have been able just in the last few weeks to revise many of the Conitzer tables which required a lot of new information to be added. Some of it developed from reading 19th century records of some of the congregations of towns in which Conitzers lived, and which are now available to me through the microfilm project of the Mormon Church, which is filming personnel registers and all sorts of other material allover the world, and includes many Jewish records as well.

The enclosed tables replace, for the most part, those I sent to you years ago. You might find looking at the new ones interesting. Especially Table 21, which shows your mother's ancestry. I had some nice help from your cousins from the Bieber side, and some interesting correspondence with cousin Renate Hiller Grodszynski and Bob Beecher in Australia, who came to visit me this summer. I am sending copies of this table to your sisters, knowing they will be as surprised as you will be.

There is some connection between the Hirschfelds mentioned on your mother's ancestry table and those in my records of the Cohn family, since Michael Cohn (brother of my greatgrandmother Eva Conitzer) married a Hirschfeld from Zehdenick. This little place seems to have had a number of Jewish families, including of course the Hirschfelds who I think are all from the same family. The town is near Berlin, but I have found no records, except some Hirschfelds mentioned in the Gemeindeakten of Berlin (Birth, marriage and death records are still existing, from 1814 to 1872, and I saw them all.)

Your cousin Renate was very kind to tell me all about your festive day, and so did your sister Edith. Renate also mentioned that you would feel a great deal better if I permitted you to share some of my expenses. This is most kind of you, and now that the reproduction costs have reached new heights, I am less reluctant than in former years to accept "contributions." If you think my efforts valuable enough to send me $ 30 , I would feel amply rewarded for the effort. It stands to reason that nobody could pay me for the years of efforts in collecting the data, and since I have a very keen interest in the project, I felt always obliged to offer the information to whoever likes to have it, and appreciate greatly the interest in my work. So when I think of contributions it is mostly to cover the mundane expenses for reproducing tables and the ever-rising postage.

I do hope you continue in the best of health because I plan to visit you next year, most likely in the merry month of May, before going on to Basel to see our family senior Kaete Cohnberg enter her 104th year of life. Sometimes I think she will outlive us all... Stay well. I shall of course write to you in good time once my plans are perfected. If for some reason you think you will not be in London in May, let me know when you would be in town. I could come either at the beginning or near the end of my trip, which I think will take two months or so, and the last stop, like the first, will be London. At least that is on my mind at this time.

With kindest regards,

Joh Henry R.

August 8, 1985

Dear Cousin Lotte:

I have received a nice letter from your cousin Renate Hiller in which she told me that you intend to call me to invite me to your forthcoming big party at the Savoy on the 20th. I am truly touched by this most generous invitation and am terribly sorry that I cannot join your family and your many friends to celebrate Number 90. However, I will try to call you a day or two earlier so we can at least talk a little. The fact is that I had to postpone my visit to Europe, which I had hoped to do this year, and so it won't be until May or so of 1986 that I can finally accept your long-standing offer to be your guest for a few days. I do want to express my best wishes and my admiration for your good health and your energy with which you keep going (your sisters do just as well, which is encouraging for me since I descend in part from the same sturdy family). I only wish you had a sister here in the U.S., so we could perhaps meet a bit closer to my home. Travel has become more expensive and for a low-level librarian, now retired, it is the expense that matters.

Since I know you are still anxious to see the Conitzer family history - not yet written - I can tell you that in the past two years I have been looking at a lot of 19th century communal registers (births, marriages and deaths, and lists of families) of towns in what used to be the homeland of the various West Prussian families of mine, and came up with quite a number of new data, which I will add to my genealogical tables. Eventually I shall send you the resived tables, so your set will be right up-to-date. The latest news is that, after some 70 years, I have made contact with the descendents of Scholem Conitzer's daughter Auguste Plachte. Scholem was a younger son of Moses C., and lived in Berlin since the 1860ies, so he probably had little contact with the many relatives of his brother's families. Now there is a generation which is very interested in the family past, which encourages me to keep going, even though I am terribly pressed for time. I won't mention my age, since it hardly compares (my own mother would now be 94), but I find that in retirement I have barely time to get all those nice projects going and completed. So I have to be around and healthy for a long time yet. I had nice letters from both your sisters and would love to visit with them, but South America is no closer to me than Europe, so letters will have to do. On August 15, Bob Beecher will be here for a nice long discussion of all the Biebers and Federmanns, etc. etc. We think we have information which would complent what each of us has, and perhaps we can add some more to the Bennheim-Bieber genealogy, too. I also found a fellow-genealogist who is very much interested in contacting anyone who may have information on the Israelski family, 19th or 20 th century. Would you be in touch with any of the still-living descendents of the Israelskis of Gotha and Coburg? If so, could you send me addresses? I shall convey them to him. Years ago I wrote to the Israelskis in South America, but of course the old folks are now all gone. But there may be someone left who knows the past...

Will be in touch with you very soon.

Do stay well and enjoy the festivities.

Cordially, [illegible]

May 27, 1984

Dear Cousin Lotte:

I had planned to write to you much earlier, but there were all kinds of delays and interruptions, until I could at least decide whether to come to Europe once more this year or next. I had some nice correspondence with Renate Hiller, and told her that I would be happy to make her acquaintance when I stop in England, but I am very sure I wrote to her after I had decided to travel NEXT year, for several reasons which made coming this year less desirable. So I am sorry if she gave you the impression I was going to show up in 1984. Of course, if I had planned to come this year, I would have written much earlier. I do remember your kind letters reminding me of my plans to write the Conitzer history, but I have not been able to do much more than revise the genealogical tables. I enclose the latest results of that effort, which includes a revision of the Interfamily Marriages on Tables 16-18. I corresponded with Mr. Beecher of the Bieber and Federmann line and apparently was able to help him more than vice versa, but I enjoyed the chance to see what information he had, and currently expect to hear from him again.

I had new information and additional family members only from the once very large Flatauer family, but not much more. I can report that my daughter's third son was born 1 November 1983 here in Ann Arbor (Aaron Pressel), a very cute little fellow, so far very quiet and very friendly. Three boys fill up any house and I guess that will be it, as buying a bigger house and such plans are not likely to be realized anytime soon, given the frailty of our economy and the health of business in general. Reagan's optimism about the glorious future of our economy,etc. is strictly reelection oratory and not based on any real understanding of what's going on on his part.

I do of course recall your kind invitation to stay with you while in London, and if all goes well, I hope to "take advantage" of it. But it will most likely be in May or June, not in the fall as last time. Our truly long-living cousin Kaethe Cohnberg is about to pass her 101st birthday, and I keep encouraging her to go on to #102, as I simply can't be there this year, just as I had to miss the centennial. I have an idea of making one place my "basis" and take trips from there to the cities I intend to visit, rather than going from one to the next. This would mean a small series of roundtrips for which I would need little baggage and which I can make without any air-tied schedule which has to be prepared months in advance. Now that I have had two years of "retirement," I do not like deadlines and tied flight schedules,etc., and would rather take a train and, above all, not rush from one point to the next. I also dislike getting up too early, as I had to do in 1978, now I don't have to rush since I don't have to meet a deadline or be back here on any given day.

I am of course still in touch with your good sister Gertrud who keeps me well informed of who is where, and keeps asking me to visit her, which I would love to do but the time involved, not to mention the expense, is simply beyond what I can do. Instead, I am plotting with her son Frank (Peter) to have her come to Miami, in the winter months, maybe November, and then I could travel downthere to be with her and her family. I would love it. -- I am happy to hear that your sister is going to visit you, it is a long way to Argentina and I guess also from her place to yours. It is wonderful that you three sisters enjoy good health and I certainly hope it will last forever. I am soon going to be 65, a mere youngster, but I find I am getting

very fond of resting now and then, being a night person I usually am in best condition after 9PM, and then I work and write till 12 or 1 in the morning. Naturally, I don't see much of the next morning.

As to my research, I have not added to those ancestors known to you, but I recently prepared a set of 8x10 fotographs (over 40) of the more prominent members of the families I am related to, with a one-page biography for each. That includes the founder of the Conitzer & Söhne and his sons, of course. I also prepared a table showing your mother's ancestry, of which I will send a copy to Gertrud as well. I also went over the list of the Conitzer stores and again extended the list of stores and owners/partners. Those revisions I shall send to you as well.

Your letter came just as I finally found a reproduction shop which can make 12x18 inch prints, after the previous producer gave up his rarely-working machine. I will have a large number of reproductions ready early next week and send you copies of those which I know will interest you.

My good intentions to use my "retirement" strictly for family research etc. have suffered greatly since I do have been interrupted innumerable times with other work, such as a (paid) new checklist of postage stamps relating to Jewish themes (Judaica on Postage Stamps is a book I published ten years ago and recently updated it, as we now have over 4000 stamps on record. I also write for some journals and do a lot of information research, which is fun but takes time, not to mention the never-ending correspondence with all kinds of distant relatives who keep asking me for information. I always thought time flies by but it is reallt getting worse, a week is but a day, and a month passes before I know what happened. So I am desperately trying not to waste time, but it is not easy. My health is very good, now that I am almost three years past my heart attack, and I think I will be in good shape to travel next year (I travel here, too, but next year I hope to stay in Europe for perhaps two months or more. There are almost too many people to see and I hate to leave anyone out!

Please stay well and enjoy whatever you do. Maybe some day you will come to visit us overhere. I shall certainly keep you informed of my plans which are slowly growing (many revisions, as I constantly seem to add to what was to be a reasonably short trip...) How is Michael Conitzer?

John Henry Richter,
P.O. B ox 7978,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48107, U.S.A.

21st May 1984.

Dear Cousin John,

I never had a reply from you to my last letter of 22nd July 1982 and 10th September 1982, I am writing to you, because I learned from my relative Renate Hiller, that you have the intention to come to England some time this summer.W hether you are coming on your own or with your wife, I herewith am inviting you to stay with me, when in London. I have 2 comfortable bedrooms with h.& c. and central heating in each room.

Only let me know very soon the date, because my sister Edith Glucksmann will visit me for one to two months. I have not learned from her, when thiswill be. My own next holiday will only be in October.

There is nothing else to report.

Therefore I am with greetings and best wishes for Your health,

Yours sincerely,

Lottie B. Jacoby,

John H enry Richter,
P.O. B ox, 7978,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48107, U.S.A.

22nd Juli 1982.

Dear Cousin John,

I was shocked when I noticed that your long letter of 17.1. inst. was left unanswered. Not only I apologize but like to let you know, how sorry I am about, that you were very ill and had gone through very major operations. I do hope that you have recovered completely from your ordeal and live a normal active life. It is importune from my part, because several doctors will have told you what I am going to let you know. When you were with me in the hotel, you said that the portions in restaurants were too small and left you hungry. That should not be so. A golden rule for wellbeing is "not to eat up". The stomac will shrink, and you will feel much better.

I also am busy in my way. I only have half days to do something, as I am getting tired in the afternoon and too lazy to do something ~~than~~ but listening and looking at the television and falling asleep at it. But otherwise I am o kay. Now to answer your questions.

My greatgrandson Alexander H enry Brooke was born on the 9th of January 1979, his father is my grandson Anthony Leonard Brooke, his mother is Consuelo, née Alexander. I remember that I had informed you of his birth at that time.

I possess no copy of the family photo taken on my sister's 80th birthday in Chile. the one I had I had given to another old relative of my mother's side.

I am out of touch with the Ruppin family, and I do not know anything about Inge Steinmann.

My grandfather's daughter,(Moses Conitzer's) was not Rahel Berger but Rahel Marcus. Tante Ralchen was very popular (I loved her). H er husband was deranged. There were 3 sons, ~~Bruno~~ Arthur died in a mental hospital, Bruno inherited a flour mill and perished by the Nazis and Erwin. He emigrated to Brasil and married late a wealthy widow, Erna Marcus, whom I visited several times in Sao Paulo. Erna Marcus might have documents, left behind from her late husband. She had planned to come to Europe this sommer, but I had no news from her since February. She is over 80 and might not be well or dead. Her Address is::

rua Guara 350, Apt. 42, a4, Jardin Paulista,
Sao Paulo, Brasil.

My very belated Congratulions for the birth of your grandson Eric Nathan Pressel, who, I assume, will give you much joy.

My sister Edith Glucksmann was to come to England and join me for a bridge congress in Southafrica in October. If she does not get a visa before October, she will meet me in Southafrica, flying directly from Buenos Aires.

I hope you will not retaliate and write quite soon.

I am with my best wishes for you and your family,
sincerely,

Lotte B. Jacoby.

September 19, 1982

My dear cousin Lotte: Jacoby

Thank you for both your recent notes, the earlier one from July and the one just received. My best wishes to you for the New Year 5743, just begun, and the hope that it will be more peaceful than the last one. I think we had more than our share of upsets and worries, with so much hanging in the air about the future of Israel, and the security of Jews everywhere.

I was not able to respond to your earlier letter simply because I was too busy -sad to say- to find enough time for my still heavy correspondence. I have recovered from last year's trouble with amazing speed and feel more like 30 than 62, ride my bicycle every day, have my (quite demanding) physical excercise program three times a week, and feel on top of the world. I also made one of the wiset decisions of my life when I retired on July 30 from my 32 years of slave labor, so thatnnow I am a landed gentleman at his own leisure and speed - but busier than ever. I am still helping out at the library until they can do without me, but in October and half of November I will be traveling around, doing more research and visiting a host of relatives and friends, most of whom nice people who, like myself, are so terribly busy they never write. If I want to know what they are doing, I call them up and have a chat. It costs a bit more but is more fun than writing letters(at least to them). I also had to draw up new genealogical tables for Flatauers, since there has been a number of additions I never knew before. You will receive the revised tables as soonas I am back from my journey, unless I can manage the impossible and get them done (and reproduced) before September 30.

My plans f r next year is to make one more foray into Europe, starting in London in about the middle of May. I like to try to get to Basel by June 8, the 100th birthday of Kathe Cohnberg- with whom I am still in joyful communication (she no longer writes herself, but dictates interesting letters to Ellen). Kaethe is completely bedridden now and gets around only in a wheelchair, but mentally she is more alert than I am, and knows everything and everybody and keeps her interest, which is wonderful. Now if you are not planning to visit elsewhere in May, I would love to accept your hospitality, which you offered me repeatedly and so genereously, because it would make "living" a bit easier, and the location of your home is just perfect for me. I thought of staying not more than 10 days, depending on a) whether I can visit a couple or three people who live outside LOndon and who I really must see (business reasons, among others), so it may run into two weeks, but after that I want to go by train via Amsterdam,etc. landing in Basel in time for the big day. Details still to be worked out, and if necessary, I might come a bit earlier than May 15. Of course I will let you know more as the plans begin to be put on paper. This time I can take my time going from place to place, and no flying to and fro,either, I will want to use trains or buses (except to go to Prague for a week). Also want to end the trip in Israel (2 weeks at least), hoping that I don't get there while new fighting is next door. This will be a big journey, and I am training for it with my travel here (six weeks). I think I can do it as long as I go slow and don't race from one deadline to another. Now that I am free at last, I can do it, and my travel agent keeps saying that next year's fares might be cheaper than last year's or this year's. I hope so, since I will have to watch my ducats, but I am very optimistic and am not usually talked

out of something I have made up my mind to do.

I was very sorry to see that Frank lost his job with Braniff (a real tragedy in this case, with our economy in shambles). I talked to him at some length about a month ago - he and his family keep asking me to visit them but if so, I would not do it now but early next year, when the weather is better downthere, and still cold here). In addition to having to work now at a substantially lower income (fortunately he has been working with his fatherin-law) it means that your good sister can no longer fly up here free of charge, which in turn means that I can't see her during her next sojourn here (~~which~~ when she was in Miami last she did not call me , so I did not know until she had already departed for points in the Old American West somewhere, which was sad because she does keep writing to me and we keep in touch -she is incredibley active for her age - it must be the healthy stock of the Conitzers that keeps the three of you in such good shape. Too bad your sister Edith could not come to London. But at least you have a chance to see her again in big bad South Africa.

How is our cousin Michael? He is one of several Londoners I want to meet again. I am delighted to think that your greatgranddaughter is already 1 year old. Our second grandson will be nine months old now (born Dec.24,1981), a n absulutely sweet boy who smiles constantly, eats like a horse and has a marvellous friendly disposition. Fotos enclosed. His big brother is taking to him, and does not seem to resent the amount of attention that Eric gets too much. Daniel, at age 4, is one of the most beautiful children I have ever seen, and most photogenic, as he knows very well (he started to "pose"for pictures now, which frequently means a bit of a phony view, but when he is pensive you can see that kid has real character. He will go far.

My son and his wife came on a brief visit (fortunately), they are both well off and very busy and totally lost to civilization as we know it, because theylive in the Southern Californian lifestyle (constant company, always eating out at most outrageous times of the day or late night, lots of the kind of entertainment which is instyle out ~~x~~here but is not our cup of tea, to be sure). Both are very nice to us, but neither understands the gulf which divides us (not to speak of 2000 miles of geographical separattion). Since both earn very good money, they are so busy counting (and spending) it that they rarely have time left over to call us (neither writes letters, unlike we, the parents, and our own parents).Itis a new generation and a new breed and I really find little to admite. Of course one loves one's children but the disappointment cannot be denied...

Stay well and enjoy yourself. I will of course keep you informed of the progress of my plans, which I will make slowly and deliberately so things will work out as well as they did for me in 1978 (I never missed a connection but I did too much in six weeks. By the time I got home I really was halfdead. But I loved it, just the same).

Cordially

Henry R

My dear ever-patient cousin Lotte: Jaury January 17,1982

I now have two of your kind greeting cards and wishes to acknowledge, and have to try to explain why the Conitzer story is not yet ready to be sent out: I am overwhelmed with work, and just lost six months more or less to "paid medical leave.": I had a heart attack in July and a triple-bypass operation in September, which is nothing if not a true miracle (although the doctors talk about it as purely routine (100,000 such open-heart operations a year in this country alone). Nothing to it. Well, I didn't feel anything whatever, no after effects, no pain, and now feel like half my age and must watch not to do too much all at once. I went back to work ½time on the 4th, nice hours, 10-3, and am terribly tempted to retire at the end of this year. I know I cannot finish the family stories or complete some much-needed research as long as I keep working, and those last 6 months at home spoiled me very much. I am also aware that cousin Kaethe (see below) is 98½, and you reminded me, too, that even health and young-at-heart ladies cannot stop the clock. How would I love to take up your very kind invitation to be your guest, it is wonderful company and in a very good location for me, too. But a) the cost of travel and b)the lack of time will force me to wait until I have indeed retired. Next time I come to London it will be earlier than September, and not just for 10 hectic days. I am always planning more than I can handle, even now, because I feel good and eearing to go. However, if I want to last a few more years, I have to prudent about my plans.

Hurrah for your latest greatgrandchild. I have also added indirectly to the growth of the Conitzers: Eric Nathan Fressel, our second grandson, arrived early on December 24,1981. Very cute and blue eyes, and sleeps all day and carries on half the night, just like his brother did. All seems well with our gang, and from Chile and Argentina I had letters from your good sisters, another sore point with me, because I love to hear from them and seem never tohave enough time to continue the huge correspondence which keeps going no matter what I do. Naturally, one likes to keep in touch with the few who are left to us, and since we can only have letters, not visits, I must keep going. I like it, as I am good with words, but it takes a lot of time, and time seems to get shorter every day.

Cousin Kaethe, so I just heard from Ellen, is mentally as alert and bright as ever, but physically she is in bad shape since she broke her hip last year. She is in a wheelchair if not in bed, in a nursing home, not ing like her former life, where she was almost never sick and always p and about. She would love to have a copy of the foto of you and your sisters. You mentioned that you had 2, would you be willing to part with the second? (send it to Ellen (Berger. Rudolfstr.10, 4054 Basel Switzerland). If you have none, I will ask Gertrud if she could make another copy from the negative. --Ialso had word, after years of trying, from Inge Steinmann and Gisela Ruppin, and they added quite a few new family members. Now I wrote to Agnes Litthauer, and if she replies, I may have to make new tables for all the new people cannot fit into the present tables. The advantage now is that I don't need to recopy the entire set. You will get the revised tables when they are ready.

Mrs. Lotte B. Jacoby

2 Heath Court
Frognal

LONDON NW3 6AL
ENGLAND

Actually, for you, the data I have about the earlier Conitzers are no really new. What I know about Aron, your greatgrandfather, I have mostly from Adolf C.'s famile history of 1930, of which I think you have a copy. He doesn't give much more than names and dates. Some years ago I ask Erna John, who knew a lot through her father, about the story that Aron spent his last years in the home of his oldest daughter (Rahel Berger) and complained that his sons don't care much about him. Erna thought this was not so. Unfortunately, I have never een able to find any of Rahel's family. The story of Moses C. you know better and longer than I do, and of the other sons, I have relatively little. We are unfortunate since the communal records of Zempelburg have not survived, probably lost even before WW II, so we have little more to add. The rest are data about their descendents, some of them quite interesting, and I wait for the day I

18th December 1981.

Dear John,

The coming New Year gives me the opportunity, to wish you all the best that life can offer. I assume that you and your family are alright.

My descendants and myself are in good shape, and Charlotte Louise is thriving, "touch wood".

I would like very much learn about the history of my forbears as long as I am able to take an interest, as I am not young anymore, as you are aware of.

With greetings

and

*With many good wishes*
*for the season and the coming year.*

Yours,

Lotte B. Jacoby.

# SEASON'S GREETINGS

17th September 1981.

Dear John,

Herewith I am sending You my best wishes for the coming jewish New year. It gives me the opportunity to inform you of the birth of another great grandchild. She is: Charlotte Louise Brooke, daughter of Anthony Leonard Brooke and Consuelo Brooke on the 3rd of September 1981.



I regret the cronicle or diary of Rudolph Louiser will be not available for some time, for I was 86 in August and like to know the content before I die. I had another upheaval in my flat; there was the conversion from central heating and hot water supply to my selfcontained gas installation. I really would be pleased to have

You as my guest, as ~~they~~ home is ready for visitors now,

With greetings from

Yours sincerely,

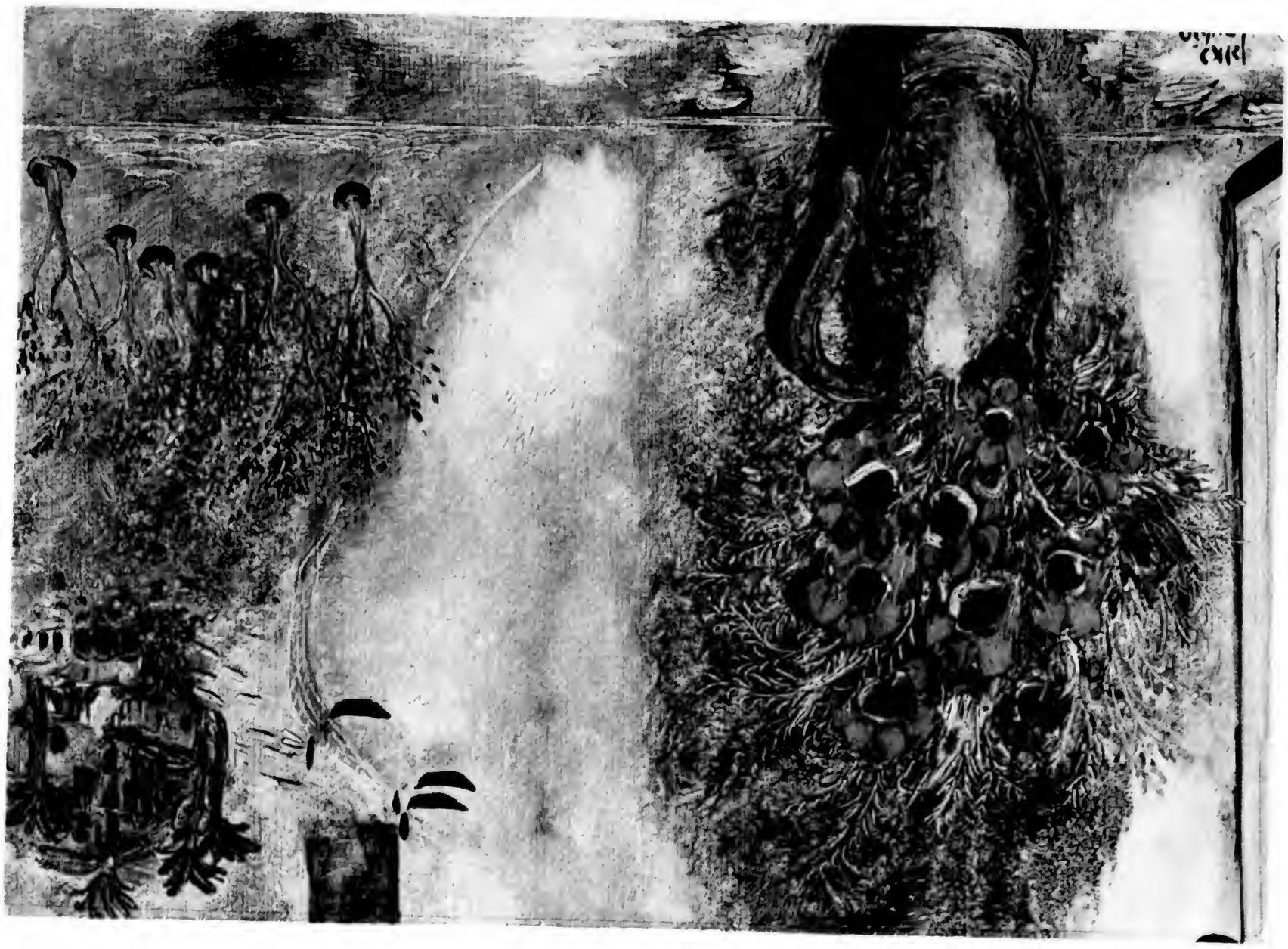
Lotte B. Jacoby.

לשנה טובה

A Happy New Year

Bonne Année

Feliz Año Nuevo



אשים מחשך לפניהם לאור

"I will make darkness light before them"

This card has been purchased to support
the work of the Jewish Blind Society

Printed for the Jewish Blind Society
by Lion the Printer in Israel

My dear Cousin Lotte: Jacoby May 28, 1981

you are most gracious and forgiving in your patience with this overworked and underpaid relative who is always late in responding to such kind letters as yours. I have just, finally, sent off copies of the relevant tables of the ancestors and descendents of your good father to Gabriele Lowther, whose letter surprised me most pleasantly: i had written to her a year ago but got to reply. Her visit to you got her busy. Now she is very interested indeed. Too bad she is not on speaking terms with her sister who has not responded to my letter at all. Well, some do some don't.

I was moved by your kind offer to send a foto of that historic meeting in Santiago, but since your sister sent me one since, I won't deprive you of your duplicate. It ought to go some someone in the immediate family.-- I would have loved to be there on that special day, but we working slaves can't afford the now very expensive air travel, and just to make it easier to bear the absence, I was committed to be in Washington,DC just two days later, so I could not have made it "anyhow." To top it all, I got a bad cold and could not even call your sister to say hello. I spoke to Frank before he left, so he could at least give a personal note to my congratulations which, wisely, I had sent already some weeks earlier. Yes I am busy, and feel very driven indeed, since at nearly 62, I suddenly notice the month is over after a week, and the year has barely six months...Time not only flies, it never comes to stay either.

I am glad Frank told you all about the family history, but if he implied that a written copy is all ready to be distributed I must correct the wrong impression. I am hoping to get to it later this year or early next year, as I must finish my Richters and Neissers, which have been halfdone, first. Conitzers are next. There is a great deal of work before and inbetween, so I hope you will all livedto be 120, as I will have to if I want to complete all my planned work. The chronicle or diary you speak of(or Frank mentioned) is an exertpt of Rudolf Conitzer's personal notes, as a sort of autobiography, which Kaethe Cohnberg sent me years ago. It is of course of interest to all Conitzers since he was one of the many successful businessmen, and it will be part of the story I am trying to get onto paper. You will certainly be able to get a copy once I have one.

Your kind invitation to visit you in your finally restaured flat is very tempting indeed, but for the time being I see no way to take advantage of it. It is not just the ever-rising airfare, but the dull fact that I am (fortunately) still in full-time employment and am very short of vacation time, since I usually add a week to my official leave whenever I travel professionally (about every three months). Thus, I would have to take leave without pay, which I really can't afford. I am hoping to come to Europe and Israel in 1983, which is not as far off as it sounds. So you must stay well and happy and if all goes well, we will get together again.

How is Michael Louis? We hit it off rather well at our one and only meeting, I sure would like to see him again, which would make another visit to London all the more pleasant.

So long, and all the best to you.

Cordially, Jack

John Henry Richter,
P.O. B ox 7978 ,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48107,USA.

2nd March 1981.

Dear John,

I hope that you and your family are well and happy. There was a family gathering at the occasion of my sister Gertrud Moses' 80th Birthday in Santiago. Although the journey was quite costly for me, Imade it a point to accept the invitation. This I did not regret, for it was a memorable event, as our branch of the Conitzer descendants were gathered together. My sister sent me 2 identical pictures. I can let you have one of mine, if you have not received it from someone else.

The restoration of my flat has been at last completed after a conversion from the central heating system to individual gas heating and hot water supply, which was another upheaval for me! B ut now my home is inhabitable, and it will be a pleasure for me to have you as a guest. You will have a room well heated and with every comfort.

While we were all together, Frank Moses narrated enthusiastically about diaries and chronicles which were discovered. I was very much thrilled by what I heard. I gathered that you have these stories of our ancestors all orderly assembled, and I beg you to let me have a copy of the whole story, for which I would pay you, howevermuch you were to ask for it, for with these accounts the family tree will come to life for me.

I hope that this will not be too much trouble for you. I am looking forward towards your reply.

With kind regards Yours sincerely

Lotte B. Jacoby

5th September 1980

Dear John,

Herewith I am wishing you and your family A Happy New Year. I hope that you are well and happy. I celebrated my 85th birthday some time ago. My sister Edith Gluckmann arrived to help celebrate, and ~~we~~ both together shall go to Viareggio for a Bridge Congress. Grete Jacoby is mortally ill and dying.

Wishing you & your family well,

Yours sincerely

Lotte B. Jacoby.

לשנה טובה

A Happy New Year

Bonne Année

Feliz Año Nuevo

Dear John, too I am wishing you all the best for the Holidays and a very lucky year 5741 for your family as well. ~~Feel pretty~~ we don't know each other yours Edith Gluckmann.

Harvesting Peanuts / by Ruth Schloss

אשים מחשך לפניהם לאור

"I will make darkness light before them"

This card has been purchased to support
the work of the Jewish Blind Society

Printed for the Jewish Blind Society
by Lion the Printer in Israel

Dear cousin John, 11.10.1979.

Now I have to apologize for having let you waiting 10 months for an answer. It is true that I moved back into my appartment in December 1978; but only now the last finishing touches were done.

My sister Edith Glucksmann was staying with me in the summer months, but she had to put up with things still missing. Believe it or not, I always have very much to do, so that I never have time for anything.

I had enclosed pictures copied, because I thought they would be of interest for you. I have not found the photo of the 9 sisters Federmann, as I have many books and some boxes, and it is a job, to find it.

I thank you for the pictures of Käte Colmberg and her family. Grete Jacoby is sitting at the table on the left. Her health is slowly improving.

Cordially
Yours Lotte B. Jacoby

Autumn . by Maria Shcherbakov

P. S. You are welcome to stay with me whenever you come to London.

לשנה טובה

A Happy New Year

Bonne Année

Feliz Año Nuevo

Here are some notes:

Frieda Krohn died on 12th January 1979

Alexander Henry Brooke was born on the 9th January 1979.

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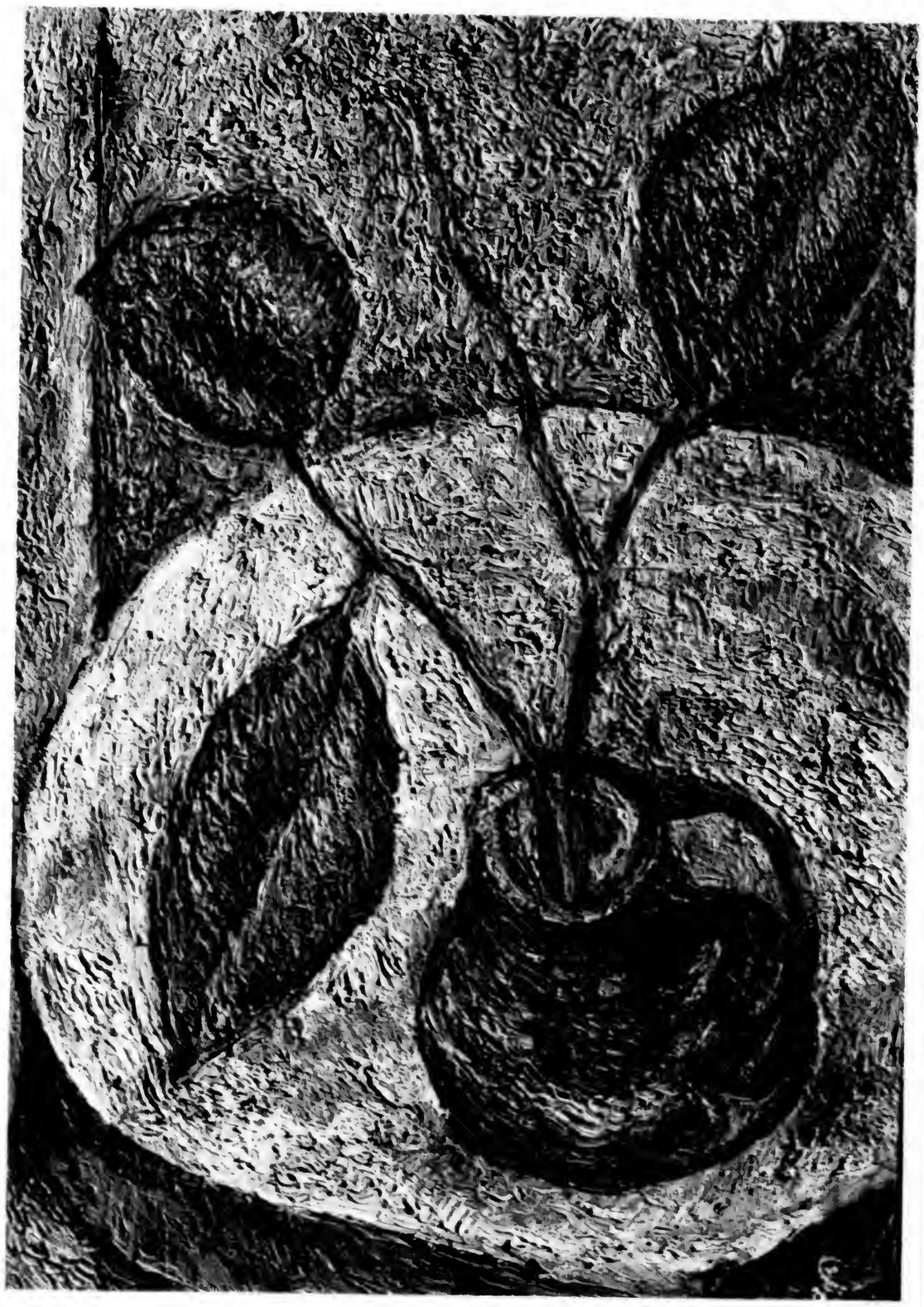

Dear Lotte: Jacky

November 25, 1979

Many many thanks for your good wishes and those magnificent fotos. Also for the good and the sad news, which usually come together. Unfortunately, I still have not found the address of Frieda's daughter, to whom I really like to write, especially since she found notes about her father's family in the estate of her mother. It is not, of course, our family, but I have other Krohns and one never knows what useful information one finds in the genealogies of other families.--If you could get me the address of the Eytans, I would appreciate it indeed.

As to the fotos, you know who's who, but not I. The fellow in the soldier's uniform with a moustache looks very much like a Conitzer, but I don't think it is your father. The young fellow in the uniform WITHOUT a moustache, but instead with an imposing sabre, doesn't look much like "one of us," but perhaps you can tell me who he is. Those three men in the woods could be your father and 2 of his brothers, or else he with friends. Please do tell. I have no problem with the "holiday" foto of uncle Alex with his wife and daughters, I remember Erna as if I saw her yesterday - and here she is, face as unchanged some fifty years before I ever met her (I think I met her first in Hollywood, since she had left Berlin before I visited her father in Dahlem (1934 or 1935, and a few times thereafter).

The last one, Alex and Company on a beach, is a riot. The woman so comfortable in the chair on the right could be his mother-in-law, but I don't know whether she was living at the time this foto was taken, Erna looks like 13 or 14, which would mean (since she was almost exactly as old as my mother) 1904 or 1905. What a goodlooking man uncle Alex was, Stetson and all...

Do not feel bad about responding "so late" to my last missile: I am so overburdened with professional work I can hardly find time to send off my checks to pay all the bills. No harm done. I do wish I could get Michael Conitzer to write again, but I guess he is too busy making his millions. --When I am not busy with library work, I am busy with my archives: getting the huge files of documents, letters, fotos and genealogical data in shape so I can start writing the family histories. Eventually it will all end up, nicely organized, and indexed, in the Leo Baeck Institute (they can hardly wait, as they are very fond of family histories,etc.).-- I had a very nice letter from your sister Edith, and hear quite often from Gertrud, who, for reasons unimaginable, likes me and my letters. We are trying to stay in touch, as next time she comes to Florida MAYBE I can go and see her. It all depends on when, seeing how busy I am. As my grandmother always said: Vor lauter Arbeit komme ich zu nichts. How true.

I noticed your very kind invitation to stay with you when next I show up in London. I might just take you up on it for a very brief period in either 1981 or 1982. Depends on how wealthy my bank is, so they can loan me the money to make the trip (England,Berlin,Prague, Spanien und Israel. ,well, one can always hope.

Alexander Henry Brooke has joined the gang as Conitzer # 593. The only new member this year...

Stay well, and DO WRITE SOON AGAIN.

Dec.27, 1978

Dear cousin Lotte: Jacky

I must start with a long apology for my silence, imposed upon me by an avalanche of work both at work and at home, not to mention to busy business trips and a week in Los Angeles to see my son married (a week we all like to forget, it was perfect chaos up to the last minute - but visitng various relatives was more fun for me)--.

I feel even more guilty than usual because I just talked to your good sister Gertrud who never fails to remind me that, at 59 now, I am just a young chicken. She is always on the go and has a million things on her mind, all of them on the front burners at the same time. She mentioned that you are back in your apartment, at last - and I for one rejoyce with you, regretting only hat it came too late for me to see it in all its glory.

Writing was held up also because I wanted to send you the (enclosed) fotos of the dean of the family, who looks not a day over sixty. She wrote to me in her own handwriting, wich is better than mine any day, that she had slipped on a carpet and banged up her face a little, but all is well now. At 95, she xx puts me to shame every time. If I can do that well at 65, I will be happy indeed.

Frank (Peter) Moses keeps pushing me to write the family history, whichis mostly in my head and in my hundreds of notes and letters, which I am going through slowly.

I have completed a Bennheim genealogy and will send you a copy. I also will do the Messners, and send you a copy ,too.

Would you in turn be willing to part with one of your two copies of the 7(seven or 8?) sisters Federmann? If you could, I would value itmost highly, but please indicate who's who in the order they sit on that most remarkable foto. I want to have a negative made so that all the descendents known to me to be interested can have a copy,too. Such pictures are indeed priceless.

Michael Louis promised me a whole shoebox full of fotos he inherited from his grandfather and father, as he himself knows nobody from Adam & Eve. It occurred to me a bit late, perhaps, that he could shown the pictures to you before he mails them, and I bet you know most of the people on those fotos.

My family archives includes, by the way, a nice handwritten letter from his grandfather Dr.Lother, to me (in 47, just before both he and Frieda died), in which he xx remembers my visit of 1937 and gives me a brief curriculum vita as well. Hope he is one one of those fotos.

Stay well, and do drop me a note when you have time. I could have used another 2 weeks in London easily, but...

Lotte

July 16, 1978

Dear cousin Lotte: Jacoby

My thanks for your letter of the 9th, and indeed, my sympathy for your having to remain away from your nice home for so long. Iam not sure the manager of the company is doing his best, if it should take him all those months already passed.

While I surely would have enjoyed seeing you in your home and your hoppitality, I cannot postpone my visit to London or extend it beyond the specified day of return, which is "unchangeable"(October 13), because of the conditions under which I am getting a very much reduced air fare between Detroit and London (roundtrip). It would have to bee a serious problem like illness to postpone the day of return, and, frankly, after six weeks on the road, I am sure I will welcome the end, not to mention age, but 30 years ago travelling for me was more fun. Now, at the maybe not ripe but elderly age of 58, I am going to be of the run for a longer period than I have been since 1945, after my Cook's Tour through Western Europe with the American Army.

I won't mind at all staying in a simply room at the YMCA, preferably in NW London, as I guess the downtown branches may be filled up. Would you be able to reserve a room for me? For October 3 (early evening arrival, I figure) through October 13, when I must be off to Heathrow to catch the plane leaving 10:40 AM. I am a man of simply needs and a room with a wash basin will do, I need no private bath or shower. Emphasis is on economy, as I foot that bill with my own pennies. If they require an advance payment, perhaps you could pay it (which would be faster than a check from here) and I will of course return it to you when I see you. I should also mention that I will arrive, coming from Hamburg, on October 3, with British European Flight 637, at 13.40 PM (Heathrow), and I guess it would be a little while before I get to wherever you reserved a room for me. If there is no YMCA space in your area of London, I won't mind a downtown location either, as I know I will be on my feet all day and only need a bed for the night -and, in contrast to most of my countrymen here, I don't need a radio or TV in my room either. I have an idea I will spend most of my evening with those long-not-seen-relatives and some friends I have in London, one time or another. As you see, I intend to use my time carefully, and I hope, wisely. If no Y can put me up, any simple reasonably-rated place would do,too. Nor do I need restaurant servide in a hotel, so nothing fancy is needed indeed.

If you could let me know (as soon as you know yourself) about areservation, I will appreciate it greatly. I will pick up my last mail on September 5, which ought to be time enough. If not, I will give you call anyhow after I arrive, and can find out at that time, too. I have your phone number and also that of the Charles Bernard, so nothing should go wrong if the weather holds out.

My thanks and very best regards.

Cousin Joe

CHARLES BERNARD HOTEL,
Frognal,
Hampstead,
London, NW3 6AL
Tel: 01-794 0101
Telex: 23560

GUEST NOTE PAPER

9th August 1978.

John Henry Richter,
P.O. Box 7978,
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107.

Dear Cousin John,

I received your letter of 17th July with thanks. I am pleased that you intend to follow my invitation, but it is possible that I cannot have you at that date as my guest. I am still living in the hotel as you notice by the letter head.

I spoke to the manager of the company, and he was vague about the date when the flat would be ready for me. I hope that you can pospone your visit to London. To come to me in the middle of October would be fine. Please have in mind that I might still be able to put you up, but I must await the next communication from the management.

With greetings to you and Your family,

Your Cousin

Lotte

13.August 1978

Liebe Henny:

Meinen herzlichsten Dank fuer Deinen schoenen Brief vom 25.Juli. Zunaechst die "neusten Nachrichten" bezgl. der Reise. Ich werde also am 23 September in S.ockholm ankommen, von Berlin und ueber Hamburg her. Der Flug is SAS 646, undkommt auf dem Flugplatz Arlanda um 16:40 an, so heisst es hier, und wenn alles gut geht. Deine Telennummer habe ich jetzt ja, und ich werde Dich anrufen, sobald ich meine beiden (kleinen!) Koffer in meinem Hotelzimmer aufgestellt habe. Nach einigem Nachdenken und Besprechung mit meinem Reisemarschall, der ja auch nicht nur ein Vetter von mir ist sndernnauch den Krieg in Stockholm ueberlebte, habe ich mich entschlossen, in Stockholm ein ZImmer zu nehmen, szumal die Entfernungen nicht allzugross sind. Bei Privatleuten zu wohnen liegt mirhweniger, es sei denn ich kenne sie, da es dann immer etwas schwer ist, spaet oder unerwartet nach Haus zu kommen. Ich bin sicher, wir koennen manche schoene Stunde zusammensein, ohne das Dir mein Besuch zur Last wird - ich bin sicher, Du hast Deinengewoehnlichen Nachmittags ruhe, und so frueh wie ich stehst Du gewiss nie auf.Warum auch.

Ja, etwas von Stockholm moechte ich auch sehen, und mit der Bibliothek ist das keine Schwierigkeit, kann auch ohne schriftliche Einfuehrung den Laden mal ansehen. Da wir soeben Direktoren gewechselt haben, und der neue nicht hier ist, lohnt es sich nicht, auf ihn zu warten. Forschungen habe ich nur in Berlin und London vor, und da weiss genau, was ich will, sodass keine Zeit verschwendet wird. Aber auch Deine Soehne moechte ich gern kennenlernen, ohoffendlich geht das.

Die Addresse von meinem Hotel schreibe ich Dir wohl naechste Woche, wenn ich die Reservation habe. Haette auch gerne eine Auffuehrung von einem Werk von Gunnar gehoert, aber das ist wohl zu viel gehofft. Bis auf weiteres also, mit vielen Gruessen,

Da haette ich es beinahe vergessen:
Seid dem 28.Juli bin ich nun Grossvater,
woran ich mich erst noch gewoehnen muss.
Juliet hat einen sehr niedlichen Sohn gehabt, der Daniel James Raymond Pressel heisst, und von dem ich grad heute Aufnnahmen machte die ich mitbringen werde. Er sieht ganz wie Seine Mutter aus, d.h. ebenso wie sie als sie auch 2 Wochen alt war. Er ist ganz gesund und munter (wie auch die Mama) und schlaeft meist den ganzen Tag und scheinbar auch die meisten Naechte durch. Das hat er von mir, schlafen liegt mir auch sehr, aber dvon wird man bekanntlich nicht reich. Daniel, so hoere, ich ist seines Vaters beliebtester Prophet. Meiner is Amos, aber das spielt hier keine Rolle.

Stocksund, den 25.7.78.

Lieber John, Heute kam Dein Brief vom 17.Juli hier an, und ich beeile mich Dir zu sagen, dass mir Dein Besuch am Sonnabend den 23. September willkommen ist! Ich kann mir absolut nicht vorstellen, wo Du hier in Stocksund ein Zimmer bekommen hast, es wäre nur in einer privaten Familie möglich. Aber lass mich sofort Du kannst Name und genaue Adresse wissen, sodass ich mit den Leuten telefonieren kann.

Also Du kommst so rasch wie möglich am 23. zu mir, und wir werden den ganzen Tag für uns allein haben. Alle alten Fotos werden bereit liegen, wir können über alles sprechen- Dann am Sonntag werde ich versuchen , dass Du Harald mit Karin und Gunnar mit Bergljot und vielleicht meine Enkelin (Tochter Haralds) mit Christer zusammentriffst. Aber absolut nicht bei mir, da ich seit meiner Krankheit wohl nie mehr richtig stark genug sein werde, um viele Gäste gleichzeitig bei mir zu sehen. - Aber ich werde alles so gemütlich wie möglich ordnen, sodass Du alle kennen lernen wirst.- - Und irgendwie wird Dir auch etwas von Stockholm gezeigt werden.- Aber natürlich musst Du die Bibliothek hier sehen.- Das Einfachste und Natürlichste ist doch, dass einer Deiner Chefs von Deiner Bibliothek in Ann Arbor so bald wie möglich einen Brief an die hiesige Königliche Bibliothek schreibt und Deinen Besuch hier ankündet und sie bittet , Dir zu helfen So ist es doch üblich, dass irgend ein dazu Beauftragter Besucher aus fremdem Lande empfängt und ihnen hilft das Interessanteste zu sehen! Und natürlich wäre es noch viel Interessanter für Dich die berühmte "Carolina rediviva" in Uppsala zu besuchen, aber dazu reicht ja die Zeit nicht. - Ohne einen Begleiter hier in der Bibliothek herumzulaufen lohnt sich sicher nicht. .-

Vor einem Monat hatte ich Besuch von einer Jugendfreundin aus München. Nach 12 Tagen hier in Stockholm waren wir beide von Gunnar nach Gotland in sein Heim eingeladen, dann zogen sie und ich ein Pensionat dort auf Gotland. Nun ist sie wieder in München. Sie war sehr entzückt von meiner Familie und dem Lande. Und wie sie sagte, war der wirkliche Höhepunkt ihres Aufenthalts ein Konzert, das in einer der 92 ten Kirchen der Insel Gotlands stattfand. Es wird nie mehr zum Gottesdienst benutzt, nur zu Konzerten. Und für diese Kirche hatte Gunnar vor einigen Jahren ein Werk geschrieben, abgepasst gerade für die eigenart Akustik dieses mittelalterlichen wunderbar schönem mächtigen Gebäudes. Ungefähr zweimal im Jahre wird Gunnars Werk dort aufgeführt, immer gut besetzt, keine Tonformulierungen die erschrecken, sondern einen aufhorchen lassen und eine wundervolle Solopartie von einer unserer gross Kirchensängerin gesungen.

Aber die paar Tage die Du hier sein wirst, sind nur dazu da meine Familie, unsere wunderbar schöne Stadt etc.etc.kennen zu lernen! Aber bitte folge meinem Rate und sehe zu, dass die hiesige Königl.Bibl thek einen Einführungsbrief über Deinen Besuch erhält.- Und von Israel können Gunnar, Bergljot viel berichten und Harald interessiert auch dieses Thema! - Also willkommen im September und schreib sofort Du die Stocksunder Adresse weisst, und um welche Zeit Du dort eintreffen wirst. Auf W iedersehen und viele Grüsse

Deine

Henny

PS. Du musst doch wissen an wen Du bei dem Besuch in der Bibliotek (also Name!) Du Dich wenden sollst!

# AEROGRAM

FLYGPOST
PAR AVION


Mr. John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107
U.S.A.

AVSÄNDARE
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Henny Bucht, Invernessvägen 10
182 76 Stocksund

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Mr. John Henry Richter,
1103 So. University,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48104. U. S. A.

25th September 1977

Dear Cousin John,

I received your letter of 4th inst. with thanks. I like to take up the different items as you asked for them.

My journey to South America is as uncertain as ever. The house owner's agent continues keeping me in suspense, as to the date, when the reconstruction of Heath Court will be done; and I only want to visit my sister during summer time on that continent. Therefore I might still be in London after all from January to March. It appears that you feel inclined to come to Europe again in the foreseeable future, when I certainly shall welcome you and your wife in my renovated quarters.

You certainly will meet Anthony and Michael. With the latter I just had a long talk at the telephone. He is about to move into a 15 room's house with a big garden. I must leave him alone until he will be ready for a house warming party.

I am visiting Grete Jacoby regularly in the nursing home. She will remain there for quite a while, as she is recovering very slowly.

There were 2 brothers Marcus, sons of Rahel Marcus, one of two sisters of my father's. The oldest one, Arthur, got mentally disturbed, when he was a unversity student and died even before the 1914 war in a lunatic asylum, and Erwin married late in life a widew with one daughter, called Erna. He died a few years ago without own descendants. The address of Erna Marcus is:

Alameda Santos 734, Apt. 61,
Jardim Paulista, Sao Paulo, Brasil.

You may get a reply from her daughter Mrs. Gisela Mercadente.

In Sao Paulo are also living:

Henrique (Heinz) Flatauer (married to Helga)
Rua Martin Francisco 1057, Caisso postal 3140,

Agnes Flatauer, (Manfred has got her address)

Manfred & Bertel Flatauer,
11000 Santos, Caixa postal 2026, Agenzia Gonzaga.

There is a John H. Flatou or Flaton, (married to Inge)
1974, Pointview,
Los Angeles, California 90034.

I never knew that a Hans Flatauer existed in England. I would like to get in touch with him. Other Flatauers will, I hope, give you his address.

I know that one Flautauer is living in France. When I met him, when with Erna Cohn in Switzerland, he had a clock and watches wholesale business in the south of France. Erna Cohn in Los Angeles will know something about him. He sure will be alive, being younger than me.

I never heard of Paltors in Israel, but again some Flatauers may know them.

Anthony's address is:

7, St. Olaves Court,
9-11. St. Petersburgh Place,
London W2 4JY.

With kindest regards for you and your wife,

Yours,

Lotte B Jacoby.

Sept.4, 1977

Dear Cousin Lotte: Johnny

My thanks for your letter of August 21. I was really glad to hear of the family gathering and the fact that there is so much interest in our mutual ancestors and therhistory of the family, as well as the help I have been getting from both sides of the Atlantic. I just had a very nice letter from your sister Edith, with all the data I need.

The only sad part is that it looks, as of now, that we cannot meet in London. The plans, no doubt subject to some revision, call for getting to London on or very near March 5, with a return to Detroit (our international airport "next door") by April 10. This is not final but the general period (between late February and the middle April) is fairly certain. If not, it would be a journey after the summer. Personally, I would prefer it, but my daughter and her husband may not be able to come along that late inthe year. And since we do want to go together (so I have a chance to introduce Juliet to some of the people she has heard of a lot but never met) I would say we shall have to return to meet you in your renovated quarters. So you will have to stay fit and enjoy life until we can return to London. I would hope, so, that while we are in London (details later) I could perhaps meet Michael and Anthony, and I would love to see Grete Jacoby, 40 years after I first saw her in Hamburg (if it was in 1933, then it was even 44 years earlier. I think 1933 is correct).--

I have had no contact with the Marcus cousins. When Erwin was here, I didn't know it, and I had no idea they have a daughter and granddaughter. I should like to write to him so they can be included in the revised tables. Just this week, a letter to Manfred Flatauer came back, possibly because I had an old address. I am particular ly anxious to get in touch with him since he is the only one left: However, I have written to Hans in England, while Hans Flatauer in Los Angeles has disappeared from the telephone books (7) which cover the huge area. Maybe he moved. The Welwyn Garden City Hans Flatauer hasn't replied to my letter, although I know he was interested in the family, from my earlier contacts with him. If you have any addresses (including the Palaars in Israel, please let me know.

Don't worry too much if your trip takes you out of London while I pass by. If not this time, then next time. I realize already I can't see all the people and places in one brief junket.

What I could use is Michael's and Anthony's addresses. Our telephone book of London here is from 1972, so it is not the very latest.

Mr. John Hehry Richter,
1103 South University Avenue,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48 104 U. S. A.

21st August 1977.

Dear Cousin John,

I thank you for your letter of 12th inst. I was very interested about what you wrote about yourself and your family. The letter arrived just the day after the gathering in my home consisting of Michael C. and Cristine, Anthony with Consuelo and David. B y the way - David is directing mostly news, and I think that Canada are doing her own.

I have the intention to visit my sister Edith Glucksmann at the beginning of next January for 2-3 months. But nothing is quite settled jet. It will take quite a time until I definitely know whether I can leave at that time, because the house I live in will undergo big reconstruction, and I like to be on the spot while this is done. I had posponed the journey from January 77, because I expected the job to be done last winter. I do not like to put the visit off agaih, as I am not so young anymore as you know.

When in Southamerica I would visit Etna Marcus in Sao Paulo, who was married to Erwin Marcus, now deceased. They had one daughter and one granddaughter. Let me know if you have not got these details already.

I shall very much regret if you will come to London during my absence. I do not travel very often and would be pleased to have you any other time.

With my best regards to you and your family,

Cordially, Lotte B. Jacoby.

12. August 1977

Liebe Cousine Lotte: Jacoby, Conitzer

mit Deiner so ausfuehrlichen Antwort hast Du mir eine grosse Freude gemacht. Natuerlich kannst Du mich John nennen - if your memory serves as well as I think it does and as your letter shows, then you might just dimly remember my visit in 1944 when I was in London in my roleas American soldier on an extended sight-seeing trip (which ended in August 1945 in my former apartment house!)

Many thingshavehappened since, my professional life as a librarian, marriage, two children (now grown) and a friendly divorce (1973), and in between uncounted letters to regiments of relatives. Because I promised our cousin Erna Cohn to bring up-to-date my Conitzer data collection and to do in reproducible form, so that all our cousins (far more are interested than I dared to hope) can get a copy ofthe set (some 18 or 19 charts like the one you have for additions and corrections)--.The revised ones shouldbe ready by the end of this year.

I was most pleased to read about your family, and the fact that Anthony and his wife are both with S.G. WARBURG - quite incidentally, or accidentally, as one may read, one of my relatives on the Neisser family side is a direct descendent of the same Warburgs, however, he was not in banking but studied and taught a lot bout monetary theory (Hans P. Neisser, who died in 1975). With a record collection here on more than 3000 people, such coincident is not surprising.

Very happy to hear that Michael Louis Conitzer shares our interest. I still remember quite well my visit to his grandparents in Hamburg (1937), and I shall be happy to send him all the data once they are ready. David's BBC program will probably not be shown on the Canadian TV station at Windsor, Ontario - one that showsa lot of BBC specials,etc. and which I watch regularly, because their news broadcasts are generally far more informative and mature than ours. (I am only 40 miles from Canada, and visit our neighbors frequently).

I married in 1948 (a cousin of mine on my father's side) and we have a daughter (26) married, and a son (22). Daughter is a Bachelor of Arts (1976) who majored in Near Eastern Civilization and would like to dig around in Israel, having taken to archaeology. Unfortunately, all one can do with it is either dig or do research, since teaching is another matter (which she doesn't want to do.Instead, she will plan to get a Master degree in the same field.) Mark, our son, is the first genuine sailor in the entire collection of relatives of mine in any of the seven families of my 8 greatgrandparents. He is in the US Navy, a navigator, and will be until 1979. But not for a career. Too much trouble to get the kind of work andtraining he wants (he is really a mathematics man,and wants to get closer to computers). Hope it will work. Daughter (Juliet)is married to a genuine native Michigan man (not often found) who is well employed (lucky for wife). My cousin and former wife will start teaching English to natives some place in the Caribbean earlynext year (Master in Education,1977). She can hardly wait, likes the idea of being abroad for a few years.

I have been a documents (government publications) librarian at the U. of Michigan Library here and nearby for now 22 years. Like the work and the professional activities that go with it. Not a position to get rich in, of course, but very satisfying. Sorry to hear that our cousin Grete is ill (I met her, too, in 1937)(corresponded with her after the war).-- I shall write to your nieces in Scotland and Brazil. --I think I have a copy of what M.L. sent to you: The Conitzer Konzern by Waschu. It is very good and actually a reprint out of a volume on department stories published around 1932. If that's what he has, I won't need a copy, but thank you for offering it. Does "anyone" have a foto of Moses and Ernestine Conitzer, the grandparents?

I am also very grateful for your offer to house me if I come to London. My daughter and I are working on a plan which would bring us to London sometime between February 1 and April of 1978. If it really works out, we would love to accept the

Mr. John Henry Richter,
1103 South University Avenue,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48104, U.S.A.

17th July 1977.

Dear Mr. Richter or may I call you John,

During all these years I wondered what had become of you, and therefore I was pleased, when I got your letter.

First I like you to learn a little about me and my family. As you know I am almost 8 2 years old, but I am not senile yet. I can still do many things like drive my car, play bridge and travel on my own. I can thank the british health service for this.

I like to supplement your genealogical table as best as I can. My daughter's husband, Henry Brooke, died on the 21st of February 1960. My grandson Anthony Brooke will be 31 this year, and David has been 27 in May. Both are satisfied with their careers. Anthony is a banker with the merchant bankers: S.G. Warburg. His wife, Consuelo, née Alexander is a director of the investment department at the same bank. Anthony is very interested to learn more about his ancestors. He would be grateful for getting the whole family tree from you, and so would I, and David certainly, too, whom I had not seen the last few days. David is directing an important program at the "British Broadcasting Corporation", which keeps him rather busy.

I assume that you live a settled way of life. I like to know, whether you are married, have a family and about your career. Should you intend to come to London, I would welcome you and your wife, if you have one, to stay with me, as I have 2 bedrooms available.

I am with kindest regards,

Lotte B. Jacoby.

P.S. I am sending you this letter now and the chart, after my rendez-vous with Michael Conitzer.

Daughters of my sister Irma Boas, who died 1953, are Gabriela; she married Brian Lother. There are no children. Her address is:

Fairway Cottage,
Oldmeldrum - Inverurie,
Aberdeenshire ABS - ODL,
Scotland.

Her sister Irene married a man named Issler, from whom she was devorced. She has 2 Children. That's all I know about her. H er address is:

Rua Itacema 275, Apt. 101,
Sao Paulo,
Itaim Bibi -
B rasil 1/8.

Enclosed letter was written by me in July as you will have noticed. Since then I was very busy finding out the data of the descendants of my cousin, Grete Jacoby. She is ~~still~~ very sick; although slightly better, she is still in a nursing home and not able to do anything. Her daughter, Mrs. Stannett, sent me their chart No. 10 and the address of Michael Louis Conitzer in London, and I contacted him. H e was very in-

terested and will meet my grandsons in my home probably on the t0th of August. He is in possession of an album about the Conitzer Konzern and had immediately photocopied every page and posted to me. If you are not in the possession of the album and are interested to have one, David Conitzer will certainly send you a carbon copy too.

In the meantime my grandson David B rooke came to see me. He too was thrilled about the family tree.

A. Neisser + JACOBY
Neumann-Oppenheim

RF373

JACOBY
GUSTAV

# Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen Emigration nach 1933

## Band I
## Politik, Wirtschaft, Öffentliches Leben


Leitung und Bearbeitung:
**Werner Röder, München – Herbert A. Strauss, New York**

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**K·G·Saur**
**München·New York·London·Paris 1980**

gent.; ∞ Dr. Margot Goldstandt (geb. 1899 Strelno/Posen), jüd., 1926 Prom. Berlin, 1938 Emigr. Pal., 1940-45 Sängerin, 1945 Emigr. USA, Sprach- u. Gesanglehrerin, Schriftstellerin, seit 1947 Kunsthändlerin; *K:* Frank R. (geb. 1925), 1935 Emigr. Pal., 1945 Emigr. USA, Ph. D., Doz. für Germanistik Brandeis Univ.; *StA:* deutsch; Pal.; USA. *Weg:* 1935 Pal., 1937 USA.

1912 Staatsexamen, 1913 Dr. jur. Berlin. 1914-18 Kriegsteiln. (Offz.-Anwärter, Uffz., EK II). 1921 Dr. rer. pol. Würzburg, Assessor, 1921-35 RA, nach 1927 (?) Notar in Berlin, zus. mit → Wenzel Goldbaum Teilh. einer bedeutenden RA-Firma für Urheber- u. Theaterrecht, tätig u.a. für S. Fischer Verlag, UFA, Schriftsteller u. Bühnenkünstler. Gleichz. Syndikus des S. Fischer Verlages, Gr. u. Syndikus der GEMA (Genossenschaft zur Verwertung musikalischer Aufführungsrechte). 1921-35 Mitgl. *Berliner Anwaltschaft, Gesellschaft der Bibliophilen, Deutscher Schriftstellerverband.* 1935 mit Sohn Emigr. Palästina über Frankr. mit A I-Zertifikat, Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsberater u.a. für Versicherungsges. Migdal; 1937 in die USA mit Touristenvisum, später Einwanderungsvisum nach Aufenthalt in Kanada, 1939-60 tätig beim WJC, 1941-60 als Forschungsmitarb. u. Mithg. der Publikationen des *Inst. of Jew. Affairs* des WJC. 1951-52 Vertr. des WJC in Deutschland (BRD), Besuch von D.P.-Lagern, Mitarb. an Grdg. des *Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland* und an der Vorbereitung für die Nürnberger Prozesse. 1949-60 Vertr. des WJC bei UNESCO. Mitgl. *Am. Jew. Congress, Internat. Lawyers Assn.*

*W:* Hitler's Ten-Year War Against the Jews (Mitverf.). 1943; The Racial State. The German Nationalities Policy in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. 1944; The Story of the Jewish D.P. (Mitverf.) 1947 (2. Aufl. u. dt. Übers. 1953); Dictionary of Jewish Public Affairs and Related Matters (Mithg.). 1958; *Qu:* Arch. EGL. Hand. Pers. - RFJI.

**Jacoby, Gustav,** Dr. jur., Rechtsanwalt; geb. 10. März 1904 New York; jüd.; *V:* Siegfried J. (geb. 1873 Berlin, gest. 1932 Berlin), jüd., Bankier, um 1900 zeitw. in GB u. USA; *M:* Amenda, geb. Rappaport (geb. 1871 New York, gest. 1947 New York), jüd., 1905-35 in Deutschland, anschl. USA; *G:* Dr. jur. Sidney J. (geb. 1908), 1934 Emigr. USA; ∞ 1935 Eva Michaelis (geb. 1908 Berlin), jüd., 1924 mit Eltern nach J, später USA, B.A., Fachübersetzerin; *K:* Sylvia J. Cohn (geb. 1937); Stephen M. (geb. 1940), Stud. Columbia Univ., RA, Mitgl. VerwRat *Seifheip; StA:* USA u. deutsch. *Weg:* 1933 USA.

1905 Rückkehr der Familie aus den USA nach Deutschland. Ab 1922 Stud. Rechtswiss. Freiburg, Berlin u. Leipzig. 1927 Prom.; als Stud. Mitarb. in versch. Berliner Banken u. 1924-27 Ltr. Finanzabt. bei Mansfeldscher Metallhandel Berlin; Referendar, Assessor, bis 1933 RA in Berlin, dann Berufsverbot. Juni 1933 Emigr. USA mit Besuchervisum, 1934 Anerkennung der ehem. USA-StA.; 1933-35 Stud. Rechtswiss. Univ. New York u. Columbia Univ., zugl. Sachverständiger für dt. Recht, Verf. von Richtlinien für dt. Juristen in EmigrFragen; März 1936 Zulassung als RA in New York, anschl. Anwaltspraxis in New York. Im 2. WK Mitgl. Citizens' Defense Corps. 1946-58 Präs. u. VorstVors. Einwanderergde. Congr. Habonim New York. VorstMitgl. LBI, *Jew. Philanthropic Fund of 1933,* AFJCE, *New York Foundation for Nursing Homes Inc., Am. Barrister Assn.*, ab 1936 Mitgl. *N.Y. County Lawyers' Assn.* (langj. Ausschußmitgl. *Foreign Law Comm.*). Lebte 1977 in New York.

*W:* Die interparlamentarische Regierung nach deutschem Reichsstaatsrecht (Diss.). 1927; Habonim - „And All The Past Is Future". In: Living Legacy, Festschrift für Rabbi Hugo Hahn. 1963. *L:* Anniversary Yearbook. Congr. Habonim 1939-49. O. J.; Congr. Habonim, 1939-59. Past, Present and Future. O. J. *D:* RFJI. *Qu:* Fb. Pers. - RFJI.

**Jacoby, Henry** (Heinz), Schriftsteller, UN-Beamter; geb. 3. Aug. 1905 Berlin; *V:* Sigmund J., Kaufm.; ∞ 1930 Frieda (später Freda) Koschke, Textilarb., Mitgl. *Freie Jugend,* KPD, nach 1933 illeg. Tätigkeit, März 1934 Flucht nach Prag. 1937 GB, F. 1941 USA; *StA:* deutsch, USA. *Weg:* 1936 CSR; 1937 F; 1941 USA.

Bis 1920 Gymn., dann kaufm. Lehre in Berlin. Anschluß an *Freie Jugend* unter → Ernst Friedrich, Mitarb. beim Aufbau des Anti-Kriegsmuseums, bis 1927 Ltr. von Verlag u. Buchhandlung. Anhänger der Individualpsychologie Alfred Adlers, Verb. zu → Otto Rühle, Mitarb. *Internationale Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie.* Ausbildung als Sozialarb. an der Wohlfahrtsschule von Carl Mennicke, 1930-32 Ltr. des Sekr. der *Deutschen Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen.* Sommer 1930 StudReise in die UdSSR, Eintritt in KPD. Nach natsoz. Machtübernahme Anschluß an illeg. KPD-Oppositionsgruppe unter → Kurt Landau, ab Mitte 1933 führend in illeg. Tätigkeit der Gruppe, Mitarb. *Der Funke* u. Betriebszs. *Der revolutionäre Vertrauensmann.* März 1934 Verhaftung, u.a. Columbia-Haus, 2 1/2 J. Zuchth. Waldheim u. Brandenburg; Juli 1936 Emigr. Prag, Apr. 1937 Paris, schriftst. Tätigkeit, Privatlehrer, ab 1938 Ltr. eines privaten Waisenhauses für jüd. Kinder aus Berlin. Mitgl. *Verband deutscher Lehrer-Emigranten.* In Paris Mitarb. *Gruppe Funke (Marxisten-Internationalisten)* um Zs. *Der Funke* u. *Kritische Parteistimme,* Deckn. Sebastian Franck. 1939 Internierung, Ende 1941 mit Notvisum durch Vermittlung von Max Horkheimer u. Frederick Pollock nach New York, Fabrikarb., Angest. jüd. Org., ab 1942 mit Auswertung europ. Zs. u. ökonom. Analysen in New York u. Washington beauftragt (→ Adolf Kozlik). Mitarb. sozialist. Zs. *Call* u. Zs. *Politics,* Ps. André Martin, Sebastian Franck, Berger. Nach 1945 Angest. FAO, zuletzt Ltr. Genfer Büro. Mitarb. *Amnesty International.* Lebte 1977 in Genf.

*W:* u.a. Franck, Sebastian, Zur Kritik der politischen Moral. 1947, 1971; ders., Soziologie der Freiheit. Otto Rühles Auffassung von Sozialismus. 1951; Die Bürokratisierung der Welt. 1969; Otto Rühle: Baupläne für eine neue Gesellschaft (Hg. u. Beiträge). 1971; Beiträge zur Soziologie der sozialistischen Idee. 1973; Alfred Adlers Individualpsychologie und dialektische Charakterkunde. 1974; Begegnungen mit meiner Zeit und manchen Zeitgenossen (autobiogr. Ms.). 1977. *D:* IfZ; IISG. *Qu:* Arch. Fb. - IfZ.

**Jacoby, Konrad Yoram,** Dr. jur., Rechtsanwalt, Ministerialbeamter; geb. 4. Juli 1906 Königsberg; *V:* Siegfried J. (geb. 1872 Saalfeld/Ostpr., gest. 1928 Königsberg), jüd., RA u. Notar, Mitgl. SPD, Kontakt zu Hugo Haase, später DDP; *M:* Antonie Elfriede, geb. Behrendt (geb. 1879 Königsberg, gest. 1968 Jerusalem), jüd., Stud. Malerei, 1940 Emigr. J. über UdSSR, 1947 Pal.; *G:* Paul (geb. 1905 Königsberg, gest. 1965 Jerusalem), 1932 StudAssessor, 1933-39 Lehrer an jüd. Schulen in Berlin u. Breslau, 1939 Emigr. Pal., Inh. einer Leihbibliothek in Jerusalem; Heinrich (Chanoch, geb. 1909 Königsberg), 1927 Abitur, Stud. Hochschule für Musik Berlin-Charlottenburg, Mitgl. Radio-Orchester Frankfurt/M., 1933 Emigr. TR, 1934 Pal., Gr. Musikakad. in Jerusalem, Komponist, ab 1959 Mitgl. Philharm. Orchester in Tel Aviv; Hans Kurt (geb. 1918 Königsberg), Emigr. CH, dort Abitur, 1938-39 kaufm. Tätigkeit in London, 1939 Pal., im 2. WK Dienst in jüd. Brigade, Buchhalter in Kefar Ata; ∞ 1931 Dr. med. Hanna Pelz (geb. 1909 Königsberg, gest. 1972 Jerusalem), 1933 Prom. Basel, 1934 Emigr. Pal. mit Ehemann, 1944 gesch.; *K:* Rachel Varon (geb. 1934 Berlin), 1934 Emigr. Pal., Stud. VerwWesen, Beamtin im Gesundheitsmin.; Dr. rer. nat. Yael Naaman J. (geb. 1937 Petaḥ Tikvah), Forschungstätigkeit auf dem Gebiet der Biochemie; *StA:* deutsch; Pal./IL. *Weg:* 1934 Pal.

Ab 1920 Mitgl. *Blau-Weiß,* 1924-27 Stud. Rechtswiss., Gesch., Phil. in Freiburg, München, Königsberg, 1928 Prom.; Mitgl. K.J.V., 1927-31 Referendar, 1931-32 Assessor, Apr.-Okt. 1932 Assist. des Syndikus bei IHK Berlin, Nov. 1932-Okt. 1934 Syndikus Bankhaus Boehm u. Reitzenbaum Berlin, gleichz. Mitarb. *Berliner Zionistische Vereinigung,* Ltr. zion. Jugendgruppe. 1932-34 ltd. Position in K.J.V.; 1934 Emigr. Palästina mit A I-Zertifikat (Transfer durch *Haavarah),* Mitgl. *Histadrut, Kuppat Holim, Haganah.* 1935-41 Landwirt in Kefar Yedidyah, Emek Hefer, Hilfspolizist, gleichz. Mitarb. bei der dt. Abt. der *Jew. Agency.* 1939 Siedlungsberater der H.O.G., Mitgl. des Rates der landwirtschaftl. Genossenschaftssiedlungen *Tenuat haMoshavim* in Emek Hefer; 1942 Verkauf der Farm, Mitarb. Instruktions-Abt. im Sekr. der *Tenuat haMosha-*

IN—Pearl G. Beloved mother arc, Jerry and Diane Sal-, dear sister of Leon Field, st grandmother of eight. Ser- Sunday, 12:30 at The River- 76th St. and Amsterdam

:R—Thomas B. of New York and Lawrence, Long Island suddenly on August 22, 1985 survived by his wife, Helen r, his brother, Dr. Robert R. r and stepson, John H. Clai- III and grandchildren, John Elizabeth Claiborne Funeral es will be held Monday, Au- 26 at 12 noon, Church of The ation, 209 Madison Avenue, NY Interment, Morristown, Jersey. In lieu of flowers, butions may be made to The h Of The Incarnation. Visiting on Sunday, Aug 25th, from 6- at the Frank E. Campbell al Chapel, 1076 MadisonAve

:R—Thomas B Holland =8 F.& A.M. Brethren. With regret announcement is of the death of Worshipful er Thomas B. Foster, a Past r of the Lodge on August 22, Masonic funeral services will d on Monday, August 26 at n the Church of the Incarna- 09 Madison Avenue.

Edwin J. Wheeler, Master R Thornton Wilson, Jr Secy

R—Thomas B August 22 half of the members of The nce Beach Club we extend mpathy to his family on the of our loyal and devoted ent

Board of Governors

:—Alfred K Died on August 5, a former Vice President nufacturers Hanover Trust any, New York City and res- f Montclair, New Jersey A gial service will be held at Congregational Church, 40 Fullerton Ave, Montclair, rsey on Monday, August t 2PM In lieu of flowers utions to the American Red vill be appreciated

sympathy to Leonard Horn, our president, on the passing of his dear wife, Gladys

HORN—Gladys. We extend our heartfelt condolences to her husband Leonard Horn, our friend and partner for many years Sympathy is extended to her son Steve and her daughter Robin

Bob and Peggy Klar.

HORN—Gladys. Alpine Country Club, its members, officers, directors and employees mourn the passing of the beloved wife of Leonard.

David A. Mortman, President

JACOBS—Sandy. Beloved husband of the late Frances. Devoted father of Pauline Ross and Carol Gottlieb Loving grandfather and great grandfather Brother of Irwin Jacobs. Funeral and burial August 23, Union Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn New York.

JACOBY—Gustav Suddenly in Montreux, Switzerland, on August 20, 1985. Beloved husband of Eva M. Devoted father of Sylvia J Cohn and Stephen M Loving grandfather of Melissa Cohn Alvarez, Joshua, Priscilla, Liza-Faith, and Thaddeus Cohn, and Raphael and Tobias Jacoby Dear brother of Sidney B Services Sunday, August 25, 1 P.M at Congregation Habonim, 44 W 66 St, NYC

JUSTIC—Frank Passed away on August 21st Beloved husband of the late Mary Ann, cherished uncle of Michael and Elaine Justic He will be missed by all of his friends and relatives He will always be in our hearts Services Sunday, 9:45AM at Schwartz Brothers, Forest Park Chapel, Queens Blvd and 76th Road, Forest Hills

KANTROWITZ—Lenore (Rosensaft) of Pomona, New York on August 21, 1985 Beloved wife of Benjamin, loving mother to Naomi, Laura and Paul Grandmother to Brian, cherished daughter of Isadore and Gertrude and devoted sister of Howard Your sweet, courageous presence will be with us throughout our days Funeral services, Sunday, August 25, 1985 The

Hopwood Award for Friends his deal Devine, August tions to Cabrini Hospice, N

JACOBY GUSTAV

SCHREIER—Carl D Belo band of Phyllis Devoted Lori Schreier Berlin and S Loving son of Ida, dear b Helene Friedman and Forst. Service Sunday, Au 11 AM at The Riversi Street and Amsterdam New York, New York

SILBERMANN—Isadore, M membership of the New Y choanalytic Society and deeply mourn the death beloved and honored se league on August 15, 1 served as training analyst member and President of tute The author of si scientific papers, he stro fluenced a whole gener students and colleagues miss him very much Our condolences to his belov Sina, their son, George, an family

Aaron Esm
New York Psychoanalytic
George E Gro
New York Psychoanalytic

SIMON—Charlotte Litson gust 23, of Monmouth Be Wife of Maurice F Simon, of Frederic Simon, of Ri Va, and Virginia Steiner, son, N.J Sister of Edward of Elizabeth, N.J Grandm five, great grandmothe Funeral services private tion on Saturday, August p.m., at the Richard C Funeral Home, 236 M Road, Ocean Townsh Please omit flowers

SIMON—Charlotte The and members of the Elber Bathing Club mourn the p a longtime and valued Charlotte Simon, and exte

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y his wife,
a daughter,

uted to his 1972 election loss.

Before entering politics Mr. Barnes was a Navy chaplain and served as a pastor in Methodist churches in Pennsylvania and New York.

He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

JACOBY GUSTAV

## GUSTAV JACOBY

Gustav Jacoby, a New York lawyer for 50 years, died Tuesday on vacation in Montreux, Switzerland. He was 81 years old and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Jacoby, who specialized in estate law and was an expert on German law, helped found Congregation Habonim in 1939 for Jewish refugees from Germany. During his tenure as president, from 1947 to 1960, its present synagogue at 44 West 66th Street was built.

A native of New York City, Mr. Jacoby was brought up in Berlin, where he earned a law degree. He practiced in Berlin until 1933, when he returned here after the Nazis rose to power. He then studied at New York University Law School.

Mr. Jacoby is survived by his wife, the former Eva Marianne Michaelis; a daughter, Sylvia J. Cohen of West Orange, N.J.; a son, Stephen M., of Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.; a brother, Sidney, of Bethesda, Md., and seven grandchildren.

GUSTAV JACOBY
321 W 78TH
NEW YORK NY 10024

JACOBY

New York City, July 18, 1983 (Neumann)

Dear Mr. Richter:-

We just returned from London, England, where we celebrated the 101 st birthday of Mrs. Margarete Jacoby, widow of Prof. Martin Jacoby. She still retains her remarkable mental alertness and pleasant disposition although she is presently confined to a wheel-chair in a Nursing Home.

Your letter of June 13 th is greatly appreciated, especially your sending me a photo of the Menken Memorial Tablet in Toronto. How did you ever find that? I was also intrigued by the zeroxed page of Ost und West from 1910 which is such eloquent testimony of the antisemitism in German Universities long before Hitler. I know that there was a Prof. Max Michaelis, a practicing physician in Berlin; he is no relative of ours, nor are there to my knowledge, any relatives by the name of Michaelis.

My father had one sister, Johanna, married to Heinz Adametz, a portrait painter. They resided in what is now East Berlin, and vanished during World War II. A brother Siegfried died when I was a child, he was never married. My father's mother's name was Hulda; she died when I was quite young, I never knew my paternal grandfather. Many years ago we found out that there were distant relatives in the U.S.A. who came here at the turn of the century, changed their name to Michaels, and were in the jewelry business in Connecticut. I have no contact with them and don't even know in what city they live or lived.

As to my mother's family ( Philipsthal) ( Table ANSA ) please note that my mother had, in addition to her brothers, an older sister, actually a step-sister. My grandfather Theodor Philipsthal's first wife died in childbirth , and the girl was raised by his second wife Anna, nee Sachs when she became Mrs Philipsthal while the little girl was still very young. Her name was Margaret, she married Alfred Salomon, they had two sons, Fritz and Heinz both of whom emigrated to Cincinnati after Hitler. Alfred and Margarete Salomon committed suicide in Berlin just before imminent deportation to the East. Fritz, called Fred in the U.S.A. was married three times: 1) to Sonja Swienti, niece of Karl Liebknecht, they changed their name to Swenty; they had one son, Pete, now living in

Cincinnati. Ohio and himself three-times married and father of several children. after Sonja's death Fred married Rose, and after her death some years ago he married Carol who informed us last week that Fred died. You might be interested to learn that Fred had been working for many years on compiling a family history, I think mostly his father's and first wife's history - He met his third wife Carol while searching for someone to help him put his story into perfect English. I have no idea how far this work had progressed, but I intend to find out after a while, and if you are interested could put you in touch with her.

The other brother Heinz, ( Henry) died last year, he was married to Ilse and there is one son Michael, married to Vinita, there is one son.

Henry Philips, son of my mother's brother Hans, is alive, but, as far as I am informed, not in very good mental condition. He lives in California, is divorced from his second wife , formerly Ursula Veit-Simon, whom he married when his first wife Billy died.

As to my sister Ilse: she was married to Martin D. Wollman which you state correctly; he died on May 25, 1965; they always lived in New York City, except for a weekend and summer residence in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

A small correction on the ANSA table, if you don't mind: my grandfather Theodor Philipsthal retired in Neuenburg at age 45 and moved to Berlin in 1885, when my mother was one year old.

Now as to the Jacoby Family:

1) Hermann and Lise Oberneck had no children.

2) Our son's name is spelled Stephen; he now resides in Croton-on-Hudson, there are two sons: Raphael Leonor Jacoby, born May 3, 1975, and Tobias Benjamin Jacoby, born April 19, 1978. The mother's legal name is Jordy Bell.

3) Our daughter Sylvia has moved to West Orange, N.J. with her family, the name of the oldest son is Joshua.

I have no copy of the letter I wrote to my oldest granddaughter some years ago while she was in College. It would not be particularly relevant for you, since it was intended to give her some idea of the historical events which were responsible for our and other families' moves to all parts of the globe , and did not deal with specifics. She had an assignmant to write an essay on family histories in the context of world history.

As to Table 14 B - Sidney Jacoby, my husband's brother, a now retired Professor of Law, lives in Washington, D.C. area, with his wife Elaine. Their older daughter Evelyn is getting married on the July 24 th to Bill Miller in San Francisco. His younger daughter Ann, mother of Bob and Nicole Heath, is divorced from Wayne Heath and now married to Jim Atkins; they live in Los Angeles.

Your enormous interest and the time you have spent searching for so much source material is highly appreciated by my husband and myself.

We would really like to see you again when you come to New York the next time, and we could talk for hours on end; there are so many details which are too cumbersome to write about.

My husband joins me in sending kindest regards, and again many thanks for all the material you have sent us,

Sincerely yours,

Eva W. Jacoby

NYT 24 Aug 1985
D28

JACOBY GUSTAV

Jewish immigrants of the Nazi period in the USA. vol. 3, pt.1, NY,Saur,1982.



rabbi. Accul-
ies at *Hebrew*
phy, students,
e. Description
ous and social

at Lisbon University. Wife taught German to Portuguese children while respondent made business contacts which led to small-scale manufacturing of paper and plastic bags; detailed history of his business career, association with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and development of new products. Immigration to U.S.A. and acculturation. Start of plastics business with new products, later cheap imports from Taiwan. Comparison of social relations in Germany and U.S.A.; much more segregation in U.S.A. and existence of strong social anti-Semitism; opinion of second generation. Comparison of labor-management relations and attitudes toward work in Europe and U.S.A. Discussion of his children.

*org.* Makkabi; Bar Kochba

Tape 34, 6 June 1972, 1¾ hr, interviewer M.T.

**94. JACOBSON, PAUL**

*HIAS, United*
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*n Refugees),*
*ion Commit-*
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encompassed
*e, Committee*
*nity Services*
ncies, Reform
or Orthodox
and *National*
ugees to other
Jews fleeing

*b.* Mannheim (Baden)
*res.* Mannheim; Berlin
*occ.* Grain merchant
*emigr.* Canada 1925; U.S.A. 1925
*res.* New York
*occ.* Insurance agent

Background in Jewish Liberal family, which had owned a grain business for over 100 years. Description of this firm, its branches in Belgium and Argentina and its representation of overseas export houses, and of his career in company. Immigrated to Canada to escape German inflation, later to New York to join brother. Career history in Canada (grain) and U.S.A. (insurance broker). Wrote insurance articles for *Staatszeitung* (New York), and used inquiries to get business among non-Jewish German immigrants; later Jewish refugees became clients. During the war used knowledge of grain trade to switch to marine insurance. Comparison of grain business and employee–employer relations in Europe and North America (U.S.A. and Canada). Had no Jewish education and minimal involvement, but parents owned seats in congregation and he celebrated Bar Mitzvah. Involvement with Jewish organizations here (e.g., *HIAS* and *Selfhelp Community Services*) through contributions. Attitudes toward religion, U.S.A., Germany, and Israel.

*org.* HIAS; Selfhelp Community Services

Tape 35, 12 June 1972, 1¼ hr, interviewer M.T.

**95. JACOBY, GUSTAV**

*b.* 1904, New York (moved to Germany 1905)
*res.* Berlin
*occ.* Referendar; assessor
*emigr.* U.S.A. 1933
*res.* New York
*occ.* Lawyer

is paper job-
h education,
as professor

Profile of *Congregation Habonim*, established by Rabbi Hugo Hahn of Essen on first anniversary of *Kristallnacht*. Founded to serve German immigrants seeking a religious home where German culture and language prevailed. Rabbi Hahn induced respondent to join about seven months later; respondent incorporated congregation and soon became a trustee and officer. Description of early leadership, membership, and operation out of *Central Synagogue* building. German aspects of congregation; financial affairs; links to Queens, New York, where many members lived led to establishment of a *Congregation Habonim* branch at Rego Park. *Congregation* offers no social services, and has no organizational links with *Selfhelp Community Services* except *Congregation* board members serving on the *Selfhelp* board. Cultural activities, especially lectures and discussion groups. Description of *Congregation Habonim* today: its building, organization, second generation.

*org.* Congregation Habonim, past president and trustee
*lit.* I.B.D., vol. 1, p. 326

Tape 7, 14 June 1972, 45 min, interviewer M.S.

**96. JONAS, HANS (HENRY)**

*b.* 1926, Vienna
*res.* Vienna
*emigr.* U.S.A. 1938
*res.* Pittsburgh, PA
*occ.* Portrait photographer

Family background: parents emigrated from Galicia to Vienna about 1910; father was portrait photographer. Emigration history: father interned in Buchenwald and Dachau concentration camps 1938-1939, then released. Family left for U.S.A. 1938, father joined them in 1939, uncle in Pittsburgh sent affidavit; mother worked as maid for six months. Acculturation. Education in Austria to age 12, then education in Pittsburgh through high school. Army service 1945-1946; career development in father's photography business following World War II, took over business after father died. Attitudes toward postwar Austria and Germany, never went back to see place of birth; is married now and has three daughters.

Tape 714, 18 June 1971, 1 hr, interviewer M.S.

**97. JOSPE, ALFRED**

*b.* 31 March 1909, Berlin
*res.* Breslau (Silesia, now Wroclaw, Poland); Schneidemühl (Posen, now Pila, Poland); Berlin
*occ.* Rabbi
*emigr.* England March 1939; U.S.A. June 1939
*res.* Washington, DC
*occ.* Rabbi

*LBI President Max Gruenewald speaking to guests at a reception for the LBI at the Berlin headquarters of the Springer Verlag, a modern structure which abuts the East-West Berlin border and overlooks the Berlin wall. "I have always asked myself what attracted Axel Springer to the LBI," said Dr. Gruenewald. "One can certainly say that he had a deep feeling for the Jewish people. Indeed, he demonstrated that amply through his actions. It is also possible that he saw in the Institute the embodiment of an epoch that was vital to him . . . Perhaps there is a third explanation," Dr. Gruenewald continued. "Perhaps he felt close to a people or an Institute well-acquainted with walls. Our Jewish existence was an existence between walls, and we had the strength to live with them and sometimes to conquer them. Perhaps it was that, which appealed to him."*

## AXEL SPRINGER (1912-1985)

The Leo Baeck Institute mourns the untimely passing of publisher Axel Springer, its close friend and generous benefactor. Mr. Springer died on September 22nd, only weeks before he had planned to personally greet participants of the LBI's International Conference at his Berlin publishing house.

At the October 30th reception for the LBI in Berlin, Mr. Springer's close associate, Ernst Cramer, a member of the New York LBI board, recalled that this day had long been set aside on Mr. Springer's full fall calendar. "I want to personally thank my friends from the LBI for holding their conference in Berlin," he had told Mr. Cramer. "I also want to thank them for taking it upon themselves to preserve the legacy of the German-Jewish past," he added, "and for allowing me, in some small way, to help in this great task . . ."

Mr. Springer's deep interest in the LBI predates his first visit to the New York Institute in 1967. Addressing guests at a reception held in his honor at that time, he said:

"When I walked through your house today for the first time, and saw the grandiose representation of German Jewry's intellectual achievements, I was overwhelmed with admiration on the one hand and, on the other, gripped with pain. I don't want to try to explain the inexplicable, the detestable. However, when you go through this house, it is so obvious what the Jews have done for my country and it is all the more incomprehensible that they were rejected so brutally, so diabolically . . . It is not easy for me as a German to stand here before you. I have spoken loudly in the past years about the Jews because I fear that after 20 years—as human as this may be—something may be forgotten that for our own sake and for the sake of the German people should not pass into oblivion . . ."

Axel Springer continued to speak out loudly for and about the Jews, as a keenly informed and sincere benefactor of the LBI and as a committed friend of Israel.

"He had great feeling for the Jewish people," says Dr. Max Gruenewald, International President of the LBI. "Those who know about his flight to Israel immediately after the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War and how proud he was to have purchased the first executive airplane manufactured in Israel, those who have read his speeches and the articles he wrote for "The World on Sunday," know that in every way Axel Springer followed the policies of his heart.

"Axel Springer came to the Institute on his own initiative and felt at home already on his first visit. From the very beginning, his relationship was a personal one," Dr. Gruenewald recalls. "Some day, when the story is written of how a people tried to get back on its feet after almost total destruction, the name of Axel Springer will appear as the great friend he was. And among those who benefited from this help will appear the LBI on 73rd Street, where Axel Springer felt so at home."

## GUSTAV JACOBY (1904-1985)

The Leo Baeck Institute was deeply sorrowed by the sudden death on August 20th in Montreux, Switzerland, of Gustav Jacoby, a member of its New York board of directors since 1968.

Mr. Jacoby, an attorney, was born in New York but grew up in Berlin, where he studied and practiced law until 1933. In 1939 he was among the group of German-Jewish refugees in New York to found Congregation Habonim, which he served as president from 1947 to 1960.

A devoted member of the LBI with a keen interest in all facets of the LBI's work, Mr. Jacoby gave generously of his time and sage legal counsel over the years. His participation and presence at myriad Institute programs will be greatly missed.

## NEW LBI FELLOWS

Henry L. Feingold and Monika Richarz have been named Fellows of the New York Leo Baeck Institute.

Dr. Feingold is professor of history at the Graduate School of the City University of New York and at Baruch College of CUNY. He is the author of *The Politics of Rescue: The Roosevelt Administration and the Holocaust 1938-1945*, which won the Leon Jolson Award as the best book on the Holocaust in 1974; *Zion in America: The Jewish Experience from Colonial Times to the Present;* and *A Midrash on the History of American Jewry.*

Professor Feingold serves as president of the Jewish Historical Society of New York and as chairman of the Academic Council of the American Jewish Historical Society. He sits on the editorial board of *Reconstructionist* and is former editor of *American Jewish History.* For several years he chaired the Leo Baeck Faculty Seminar.

Monika Richarz, director of *Germania Judaica/Koelner Bibliothek zur Geschichte des deutschen Judentums* since 1984, is best known to LBI members as the editor of *Juedisches Leben in Deutschland*—the acclaimed three-volume edition of selected memoirs from the LBI collection. Dr. Richarz, a native of Berlin, began her study of Jewish history with Prof. Adolf Leschnitzer at the Free University of Berlin, where she received her Ph.D. in 1970. Her dissertation, *Der Eintritt der Juden in die akademische Berufe. Juden als Studenten und Akademiker 1673-1848,* was published as the 28th title in the LBI's *Schriftenreihe* series. From 1972 to 1979 she worked at the New York LBI on the memoir project, which aimed at using the autobiographical testimony found in the

NEUMANN-OPPENHEIM
+ JACOBY (Neisser)

June 13, 1983

Dear Mrs. Jacoby:

I may assume you remember my name from the time I had the pleasure of visiting with you and your husband, talking genealogy and discovering that both of you are related to me, albeit quite distantly. Last October and November, I traveled through Washington, and once again attended services at the Congregation HaBonim, where a very old friend of mine, from my student days in Berkeley, California, Rabbi Bernard Cohn, is officiating. It was a pleasure to see him again, and this time, being in the Social Hall, I discovered Mr. Jacoby's portrait, as the former president of the congregation. Shortly afterward, I walked across the campus of the University of Toronto, where I found the recently-installed memorial tablet for Dr. Maud Leonora Menton, on which the name of your father is prominently mentioned. I am enclosing a copy of my foto, just incase you do not have one.

It is indeed a pleasure to come across such good reminders on journeys and in going research about the various families related to my own bymarriage. In OST UND WEST, in its time a very excellent general journal I found an article with a portrait of your father (name slightly misspelled), and on pol. 652, he is mentioned together with a AMAX MICHAELIS, presumably also a physician, and possibly a relative?

I recall that at the time we spoke of the families, you mentioned that you had written an essay on your father's family, mainly for the benefit of your daughter. I venture to say that I would be very happy to have a copy, if the write-up mentions anything about his parents and grandparents. In my collection of genealogical tables of the NEUMANN-OPPENHEIM families, I now have the ancestry of your and your husbands, but nothing yet about Dr.Michaelis and his ancestors, whom I would like to add if possible, since the ancestors of spouses are as eligible as those of blood relatives. In fact, on a different genealogy, related to your ancestress Cäcilie Neisser Sachs, I have Jenny Berliner Freund (a first cousin of Cäcilie) Jenny Freund's granddaughter Käthe Pickardt married a Dr.med. ERNST MICHAELIS, who lived in Berlin. And a cousin of my mother's was EMMY MICHAELIS, in Duesseldorf, who married Ernst Selbiger, an apothecary in Düsseldorf. Of course, neither may be related to your family, but I thought I mention them just in case.

I should be most delighted to hear from you again, and remain,

with kindest regards,

John Henry Richter

The enclosed copies of my tables are in part revisions of earlier ones. I also now have the complete descendence of the brothers and sisters of Nachmann Hirsch Neumann, and could send you copies if you would like to have them.

NO JACOBY

RF 374

Additions (?)

BERLIN -126-
NEUMANN-O'M

GSU ;.;84.003 AS 1727

p.61,#1 birth of ESTER ELSE LÖWENTHAL, on 23 March 1846, named 11 April, daughter of merchant and citizen ADOLPH LÖWENTHAL and MINNA (HESS?) of Cöthen

p. 88R/89L # 236 on 10 Nov 1864 JULIUS WETZLAR, 29, of Berlin, ∞ SARA KALLMANN, 24, dau of merchant ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN, deceased, in Nakel.

p.90R on 21 Nov 1864, # 246 SIMON KRONER, 32, of Berlin, ∞ ROSALIE DANN, 24, dau of DAVID DANN of Golzow near Cüstrin.

RSA 5418, p. 109L # 91: on 13 April 1865 the merchant THEODOR AUGUST SIMON, 32, of Berlin, ∞ HEDWIG LOUISE LIEBERMANN, 21, dau of merchant BENJAMIN LIEBERMANN and MATHILDE (GRÜNBAUM).

p. 116R # 141 on 2 June 1865 GUSTAV JACOBY, 31, Berlin, ∞ BETTY NEUMANN, 19, 3/4 years old, dau of the late merchant NACHMANN HIRSCH NEUMANN.
no, he d. 1887!

p.127R # 227 on 10 Oct 1865 LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 30, and JENNY-FANNY SCHNEIDER, 18 1/2 years, dau of SIMON SCHNEIDER, both in Berlin.

p. 134L # 4 on 4 Jan 1866 HEINEMANN GUMPEL, 27, of Berlin, ∞ BETTI SABERSKI, 22, of Filehne, dau of the late SAMUEL SABERSKI.

GSU 477,302 BERLIN A 5418
p.139R (Fabrikant)
# 10 of 1866: Merchant and factory owner ALBERT RATHENAU, 21(25?) ∞ JOHANNA BASWITZ, 16, dau of merchant ARON ADOLPH BASWITZ, and his wife (Sophie?) on 11 Jan 1866

p.177L # 32 18 Oct 1866
Fabrikbesitzer ERNST MORITZ RATHENAU in Berlin, 28, ∞ MATHILDE NACHMANN dau of ISAAK NACHMANN and IDA (STIEBEL) of Frankfurt am Main. Wedding in Frankfurt. Entered in Berlin records 6 February 1867.

p.186R on 4 May 1867 merchant JOSEPH NEISSER, 37, in Berlin, ∞ EMMA FRIEDHEIM, 30, dau of merchant MORITZ FIREDHEIM in Cöthen. (entered in Berlin 9 May 1867.

(Dresden not mentioned)

MICHAEL COHN marriage: no record found.

Pres. John F. Kennedy facing Berlin citizens, from Pentax, Tokyo, in largest intl. competition (1965).

*Biblio: Artists in Residence: Berliner Philharmoniker; Marcel Marceau; Berlin: Impression. Lit:* "M. Jacoby," *Camera* (vol. 48, no. 3, Lucerne, 1969); *Theater im Exil 1933-1945* (Berlin, 1973). *Sources:* Hand, Journ, Print. — IfZ.

**Jacoby, Sydney B,** prof. of law; b. Berlin 7 Dec. 1908. *R:* Jewish. *E:* 1934 U.S. *Cit:* 1939 U.S. fmly. Ger. *F:* Siegfried J, b. Berlin 1873, d. Berlin 1932, Jewish, Gym. educ, banker. *M:* Amanda Rappaport, b. New York 1871, d. New York 1947, Jewish, sec. educ, 1905–35 lived in Ger, 1935 returned to U.S. *S:* *Gustav J, b. New York 1904, 1905–33 in Ger, Dr.jur, 1933 returned to U.S. ∞ 1942 Elaine Heavenrich, b. Evanston, Ill. 1915, Jewish, social worker. *C:* Evelyn, b. 1946, M.S.W, psychiatric soc. worker; Anne Heath, b. 1950, sec. educ, legal secy.

1927 att. Univ. Grenoble, Fr. 1927–30 att. Univs. Heidelberg and Berlin; 1933 Dr. jur. Univ. Berlin. 1930–33 Referendar, Berlin courts. Concurr: 1931–33 teaching assist, Univ. Berlin fac. of law; 1931–33 legal assist, law firm of Philipsborn and Gottlieb. 1933 dismissed from all positions. Mar. 1934 emigr. to U.S; recd. aid from mother's rels. 1934–36(?) res. assist. to Edwin Borchard, Yale Univ. Sch. of Law, and to Roswell Magill, Columbia Univ. Sch. of Law. 1937–39 res. assist. to Edward L. Thorndike, Columbia Univ. Teachers Coll. Concurr: 1937–38 att. Columbia Univ. Sch. of Law; 1939 L.L.B. 1940 admitted to New York Bar; 1958 to Washington, D.C, Bar; 1970 to Ohio Bar. 1940–57 atty. for U.S. Govt: 1940–45 for Railroad Retirement Bd; 1945–47 for Dept. of Interior; 1945–46 atty, Prosecution Staff, Major War Criminals Trial, Nuremberg; 1947–57 for Dept. of Justice, Alien Property Litigation. 1956–68 mem. fac. of law cent, Georgetown Univ, Washington, D.C: 1956–57 adj. prof. of law, 1958–68 prof. of law. Concurr: 1957, 1958 U.S. Govt. Counsel in proceedings before Intl. Court of Justice: 1960 at Univ. Frankfurt/M Sch. of Law on Fulbright grant; 1963 consult, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Rotterdam proceedings; 1962–69 mem. comm. on Court of Claims, Fed. Bar Assn. 1968–75 prof. of law, Case Western Reserve Univ. Sch. of Law, Cleveland, Ohio, 1975–76 John C. Hutchins prof. of law. Concurr: 1969–74 mem. comm. on Fed. Courts, Ohio Bar Assn; 1966, 1968 speaker, Judicial Conf, Court of Claims. From 1976 prof, Cleveland Marshall Coll. of Law. Spec. in government litigation, international and comparative law and civil procedure. Mem: Am. Soc. Intl. Law; Fed. Bar. Assn; Am. Fgn. Law Assn; Temple Emanuel, Silver Spring, Md. (v. pres. 1952–53). A: (1979) Shaker Heights, Ohio.

*Biblio:* Co-auth, *Government Litigation, Cases and Notes* (Fairfax, Va, 1963); co-auth, *Litigation with the Federal Government* (Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the Am. Law Inst. and Am. Bar Assn, Philadelphia, 1970); *Ohio Civil Practice under the Rules,* 2 vols. (Baldwin's Ohio Practice Series; Cleveland, 1970); contrib, "Court of Claims: Nature and Jurisdiction;" "Court of Claims: Procedure," in *West's Federal Practice Manual* (vol. 2, St. Paul, Minn; 2nd ed, 1970); contrib. more than 25 arts. to prof. journs; for biblio. see R.F.J.I. archs. *Lit:* One issue of *Case Western Reserve Law Review* devoted to S.J, incl. biblio. (vol. 27, 1976/77). *Arch:* S.P.S.L. *Sources:* Arch, Hand, News, Qu. — R.F.J.I.

**Jadassohn, Josef,** prof. of dermatology; b. Liegnitz, Lower Silesia, Ger. (Legnica, Pol.) 10 Sept. 1863, d. Zurich 24 Mar. 1936. *R:* Protestant. *E:* 1933 Switz. *Cit:* Ger. *F:* Meyer J, merchant. *M:* Eliese Kohn. ∞ 1896 Margarethe Kern. *C:* Werner, b. Bern 1897, d. Zurich 1973, o. Prof. of dermat, Univ. Geneva; 1 daughter.

1881–86 studied med. at Univs. Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Breslau, Silesia (Wroclaw, Pol.); 1887 Dr. med. Assist. at dermat. clin, Breslau. 1892– active in dermat. ward, Allerheiligen Hosp. 1896– mem. fac, Univ. Bern: 1896 a.o. Prof. of dermat, and dir, univ. dermat. clin, 1903 o. Prof. Serv. in W.W.I as head of milit. hosp. 1917 o. Prof, Univ. Breslau; 1931 retired. 1933 emigr. to Switz. because of racial discrimination. Due to J.'s influence the Bern and Breslau clinics became centers for dermatology in Europe. I. and his student Lewandowsky discovered the Jadassohn-Lewandowsky-Syndrome in 1906 and together with Bloch introduced "Läppchenprobe" ("lobe test") as diagnostic aid in toxicodermata and occupational skin diseases; also specialist in pathological diagnostics and therapy of veneral diseases, which significantly influenced 1927 law to control these diseases. Mem: Dermat. Socs. of Vienna, Berlin, It, U.S, Sp, Neth. and others (hon. mem.); New York Acad. of Med, A.M.A.

*Biblio: Handbuch der Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten* (1927–1937); *Krankheiten der Haut und die venerischen Krankheiten* (1901); *Allgemeine Ätiologie, Pathologie, Diagnose und Therapie der Gonorrhoe* (1910); num. other publs. in prof. journs. and handbooks; further biblio. in *N.D.B; G.V. Sources:* Hand, News. — IfZ.

JACOBY Sydney

**Jaeger, Werner Wilhelm,** classical philologist and philosopher; b. Lobberich, Rhineland, Ger. 30 July 1888, d. Boston 19 Oct. 1961. *E:* 1936 U.S. *F:* Carl, d. 1909, Lutheran, factory owner. *M:* Helene Birschel, Lutheran. ∞ I. 1914 Theodora Dammholz, dec; II. 1931 Ruth Heinitz. *C:* With first wife, Erhard; Otto; Heidi Groendal, Reykjavik, Iceland; with second wife, Therese Byck.

1907 att. Univ. Marburg. 1907–11 att. Univ. Berlin; 1911 Dr. phil. in classics, summa cum laude. 1911–13 res. in It, esp. Rome, on mss. of Gregory of Nyssa. 1912–14 Privatdoz. in Berlin. 1914–15 at age 26, app. to Friedrich Nietzsche's fmr. chair as prof. of classical philol, Univ. Basel. 1915–21 prof. of classical philol, Univ. Kiel. 1921–36 succeeded his teacher Wilamowitz as prof. of classical philol, Univ. Berlin. Concurr: 1924– mem. Berlin Akad. der Wiss. 1925–33 co-ed, *Gnomon;* 1925–36 ed, *Die Antike,* as second Vorsitzender of Ges. für antike Kultur; 1926–36 ed, *Neue philosophische Untersuchungen;* fdr. *Fachtagungen* (biennial meetings of ancient history experts). 1934 Sather prof. of classical lit, Univ. California, Berkeley; active in educ. reform movts. 1936 Gilford Lect, Univ. St. Andrews, Scot. 1936 emigr. to U.S. 1936–39 Edward Olson prof. of Gr, and prof. of ancient philos, Univ. Chicago. 1939– univ. prof, Harvard Univ; taught regularly until 1960; head of Harvard Inst. for Classical Studies which Harvard Univ. had est. for him. W.J.'s dissertation "Studien zur Entstehungsgeschichte der Metaphysik des Aristoteles" written at age 22 established his reputation as a classical scholar. It combined precise philological criticism of the difficult text with a searching analysis of the growth of the work and its literary form in the context of Aristotle's concrete style of thinking and teaching. It also demolished the traditional scholastic view of the work as a systematic treatise. His lucid style of writing, continued in his enlarged study *Aristoteles* (Berlin, 1923), made his method of combining philological textual criticism with intellectual history and biography the standard for a renewal of classical studies in Germany. His most influential work, *Paideia,* begun in Germany and completed following his emigration to the U.S. centered on the idea of education ("cultural transmission") as the core of Greek culture and postulated a "historic" Greek humanism, a view of Greek culture as the ultimate expression of human potentiality and universal significance for Western civilization and beyond. In his last years, Jaeger turned his attention to links between Greek and Christian traditions ("Paideia Christi," 1958, *Early Christianity and Greek Paideia,* Cambridge, Mass, 1961). Following his emigration, W.J. was enabled by his position at Harvard University to continue to develop his influential writing and teaching without a major break. Fel. of num. sci. and philos. socs. and acads. in U.K, U.S, Swed, Ger, It. and Gr Mem: Am. Philos. Soc. (elected 1944). Recd: Cmdrs. Cross. of Order of the Holy Savior, Order of King George, Gr. govt; Order of Merit, Fed. Repub. Ger. (1955); Catholic Latin Sch. in Lobberich renamed Werner Jaeger Progymnasium in his hon. (1959); nine hon. doctorates, incl. 1926 Univ. Manchester, U.K; 1931 Cambridge Univ, U.K; 1936 Harvard Univ; 1948 Univ. Athens; 1952 Univ. Salonica, Ger; 1958 Univ. Tübingen, Ger; 1961 Swarthmore Coll, Penn.

Int. biogr. Dict. Emigres. v. 2/1 p. 561
1983

JACOBY GUSTAV

gent.; ∞ Dr. Margot Goldstandt (geb. 1899 Strelno/Posen), jüd., 1926 Prom. Berlin, 1938 Emigr. Pal., 1940-45 Sängerin, 1945 Emigr. USA, Sprach- u. Gesanglehrerin, Schriftstellerin, seit 1947 Kunsthändlerin; *K:* Frank R. (geb. 1925), 1935 Emigr. Pal., 1945 Emigr. USA, Ph. D., Doz. für Germanistik Brandeis Univ.; *StA:* deutsch; Pal.; USA. *Weg:* 1935 Pal., 1937 USA.

1912 Staatsexamen, 1913 Dr. jur. Berlin. 1914-18 Kriegsteiln. (Offz.-Anwärter, Uffz., EK II). 1921 Dr. rer. pol. Würzburg. Assessor, 1921-35 RA. nach 1927 (?) Notar in Berlin, zus. mit → Wenzel Goldbaum Teilh. einer bedeutenden RA-Firma für Urheber- u. Theaterrecht, tätig u.a. für S. Fischer Verlag, UFA, Schriftsteller u. Bühnenkünstler. Gleichz. Syndikus des S. Fischer Verlages, Gr. u. Syndikus der GEMA (Genossenschaft zur Verwertung musikalischer Aufführungsrechte). 1921-35 Mitgl. *Berliner Anwaltschaft, Gesellschaft der Bibliophilen, Deutscher Schriftstellerverband.* 1935 mit Sohn Emigr. Palästina über Frankr. mit A I-Zertifikat, Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsberater u.a. für Versicherungsges. Migdal; 1937 in die USA mit Touristenvisum, später Einwanderungsvisum nach Aufenthalt in Kanada, 1939-60 tätig beim WJC, 1941-60 als Forschungsmitarb. u. Mithg. der Publikationen des *Inst. of Jew. Affairs* des WJC. 1951-52 Vertr. des WJC in Deutschland (BRD), Besuch von D.P.-Lagern, Mitarb. an Grdg. des *Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland* und an der Vorbereitung für die Nürnberger Prozesse. 1949-60 Vertr. des WJC bei UNESCO. Mitgl. *Am. Jew. Congress. Internat. Lawyers Assn.*

*W:* Hitler's Ten-Year War Against the Jews (Mitverf.). 1943; The Racial State. The German Nationalities Policy in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. 1944; The Story of the Jewish D.P. (Mitverf.) 1947 (2. Aufl. u. dt. Übers. 1953); Dictionary of Jewish Public Affairs and Related Matters (Mithg.). 1958; *Qu:* Arch. EGL. Hand. Pers. - RFJI.

**Jacoby, Gustav,** Dr. jur., Rechtsanwalt; geb. 10. März 1904 New York; jüd.; *V:* Siegfried J. (geb. 1873 Berlin, gest. 1932 Berlin), jüd., Bankier, um 1900 zeitw. in GB u. USA; *M:* Amenda, geb. Rappaport (geb. 1871 New York, gest. 1947 New York), jüd., 1905-35 in Deutschland, anschl. USA; *G:* Dr. jur. Sidney J. (geb. 1908), 1934 Emigr. USA; ∞ 1935 Eva Michaelis (geb. 1908 Berlin), jüd., 1924 mit Eltern nach J, später USA, B.A., Fachübersetzerin; *K:* Sylvia J. Cohn (geb. 1937); Stephen M. (geb. 1940), Stud. Columbia Univ., RA, Mitgl. VerwRat *Selfhelp; StA:* USA u. deutsch. *Weg:* 1933 USA.

1905 Rückkehr der Familie aus den USA nach Deutschland. Ab 1922 Stud. Rechtswiss. Freiburg, Berlin u. Leipzig, 1927 Prom.; als Stud. Mitarb. in versch. Berliner Banken u. 1924-27 Ltr. Finanzabt. bei Mansfeldscher Metallhandel Berlin; Referendar, Assessor, bis 1933 RA in Berlin, dann Berufsverbot. Juni 1933 Emigr. USA mit Besuchervisum, 1934 Anerkennung der ehem. USA-StA.; 1933-35 Stud. Rechtswiss. Univ. New York u. Columbia Univ., zugl. Sachverständiger für dt. Recht, Verf. von Richtlinien für dt. Juristen in EmigrFragen; März 1936 Zulassung als RA in New York, anschl. Anwaltspraxis in New York. Im 2. WK Mitgl. Citizens' Defense Corps. 1946-58 Präs. u. VorstVors. Einwanderergde. Congr. Habonim New York. VorstMitgl. LBI, *Jew. Philanthropic Fund of 1933,* AFJCE, *New York Foundation for Nursing Homes Inc., Am. Barrister Assn.,* ab 1936 Mitgl. *N.Y. County Lawyers' Assn.* (langj. Ausschußmitgl. *Foreign Law Comm.*). Lebte 1977 in New York.

*W:* Die interparlamentarische Regierung nach deutschem Reichsstaatsrecht (Diss.). 1927; Habonim - „And All The Past Is Future". In: Living Legacy, Festschrift für Rabbi Hugo Hahn. 1963. *L:* Anniversary Yearbook. Congr. Habonim 1939-49. O. J.; Congr. Habonim, 1939-59. Past, Present and Future. O. J. *D:* RFJI. *Qu:* Fb. Pers. - RFJI.

**Jacoby, Henry** (Heinz), Schriftsteller, UN-Beamter; geb. 3. Aug. 1905 Berlin; *V:* Sigmund J., Kaufm.; ∞ 1930 Frieda (später Freda) Koschke, Textilarb., Mitgl. *Freie Jugend,* KPD, nach 1933 illeg. Tätigkeit, März 1934 Flucht nach Prag, 1937 GB, F, 1941 USA; *StA:* deutsch, USA. *Weg:* 1936 CSR; 1937 F; 1941 USA.

Bis 1920 Gymn., dann kaufm. Lehre in Berlin. Anschluß a *Freie Jugend* unter → Ernst Friedrich. Mitarb. beim Aufb des Anti-Kriegsmuseums, bis 1927 Ltr. von Verlag u. Buc handlung. Anhänger der Individualpsychologie Alfred Adler Verb. zu → Otto Rühle. Mitarb. *Internationale Zeitschrift f Individualpsychologie.* Ausbildung als Sozialarb. an der Wohl fahrtsschule von Carl Mennicke, 1930-32 Ltr. des Sekr. d *Deutschen Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgeric hilfen.* Sommer 1930 StudReise in die UdSSR, Eintritt KPD. Nach natsoz. Machtübernahme Anschluß an illeg. KPD Oppositionsgruppe unter → Kurt Landau, ab Mitte 1933 füh rend in illeg. Tätigkeit der Gruppe, Mitarb. *Der Funke* u. Be triebszs. *Der revolutionäre Vertrauensmann.* März 1934 Verhaf tung, u.a. Columbia-Haus, 2 1/2 J. Zuchth. Waldheim u. Brandenburg; Juli 1936 Emigr. Prag, Apr. 1937 Paris, schriftst. Tätigkeit, Privatlehrer, ab 1938 Ltr. eines privaten Waisenhause für jüd. Kinder aus Berlin. Mitgl. *Verband deutscher Lehre Emigranten.* In Paris Mitarb. *Gruppe Funke (Marxisten-Interna tionalisten)* um Zs. *Der Funke* u. *Kritische Parteistimme* Deckn. Sebastian Franck. 1939 Internierung, Ende 1941 mit Notvisum durch Vermittlung von Max Horkheimer u. Frederick Pollock nach New York, Fabrikarb., Angest. jüd. Org., ab 1942 mit Auswertung europ. Zs. u. ökonom. Analysen in New York u. Washington beauftragt (→ Adolf Kozlik). Mitarb. sozialist. Zs. *Call* u. Zs. *Politics,* Ps. André Martin, Sebastian Franck, Berger. Nach 1945 Angest. FAO, zuletzt Ltr. Genfer Büro. Mitarb. *Amnesty International.* Lebte 1977 in Genf.

*W:* u.a. Franck, Sebastian, Zur Kritik der politischen Moral. 1947, 1971; ders., Soziologie der Freiheit. Otto Rühles Auffassung von Sozialismus. 1951; Die Bürokratisierung der Welt 1969; Otto Rühle: Baupläne für eine neue Gesellschaft (Hg. u. Beiträge). 1971; Beiträge zur Soziologie der sozialistischen Idee. 1973; Alfred Adlers Individualpsychologie und dialektische Charakterkunde. 1974; Begegnungen mit meiner Zeit und manchen Zeitgenossen (autobiogr. Ms.). 1977. *D:* IfZ. HSG. *Qu:* Arch. Fb. - IfZ.

**Jacoby, Konrad Yoram,** Dr. jur., Rechtsanwalt, Ministerialbeamter; geb. 4. Juli 1906 Königsberg; *V:* Siegfried J. (geb. 1872 Saalfeld/Ostpr., gest. 1928 Königsberg), jüd., RA u. Notar, Mitgl. SPD, Kontakt zu Hugo Haase, später DDP; *M:* Antonie Elfriede, geb. Behrendt (geb. 1879 Königsberg, gest. 1968 Jerusalem), jüd., Stud. Malerei, 1940 Emigr. J. über UdSSR, 1947 Pal.; *G:* Paul (geb. 1905 Königsberg, gest. 1965 Jerusalem), 1932 StudAssessor, 1933-39 Lehrer an jüd. Schulen in Berlin u. Breslau, 1939 Emigr. Pal., Inh. einer Leihbibliothek in Jerusalem; Heinrich (Chanoch, geb. 1909 Königsberg), 1927 Abitur, Stud. Hochschule für Musik Berlin-Charlottenburg, Mitgl. Radio-Orchester Frankfurt/M., 1933 Emigr. TR, 1934 Pal., Gr. Musikakad. in Jerusalem, Komponist, ab 1959 Mitgl. Philharm. Orchester in Tel Aviv; Hans Kurt (geb. 1918 Königsberg), Emigr. CH, dort Abitur, 1938-39 kaufm. Tätigkeit in London, 1939 Pal., im 2. WK Dienst in jüd. Brigade, Buchhalter in Kefar Ata; ∞ 1931 Dr. med. Hanna Pelz (geb. 1909 Königsberg, gest. 1972 Jerusalem), 1933 Prom. Basel, 1934 Emigr. Pal. mit Ehemann, 1944 gesch.; *K:* Rachel Varon (geb. 1934 Berlin), 1934 Emigr. Pal., Stud. VerwWesen, Beamtin im Gesundheitsmin.; Dr. rer. nat. Yael Naaman J. (geb. 1937 Petah Tikvah), Forschungstätigkeit auf dem Gebiet der Biochemie; *StA:* deutsch; Pal./IL. *Weg:* 1934 Pal.

Ab 1920 Mitgl. *Blau-Weiß,* 1924-27 Stud. Rechtswiss., Gesch., Phil. in Freiburg, München, Königsberg, 1928 Prom.; Mitgl. K.J.V., 1927-31 Referendar, 1931-32 Assessor, Apr.-Okt. 1932 Assist. des Syndikus bei IHK Berlin, Nov. 1932-Okt. 1934 Syndikus Bankhaus Boehm u. Reitzenbaum Berlin, gleichz. Mitarb. *Berliner Zionistische Vereinigung,* Ltr. zion. Jugendgruppe, 1932-34 ltd. Position in K.J.V.; 1934 Emigr. Palästina mit A I-Zertifikat (Transfer durch *Haavarah),* Mitgl. *Histadrut, Kuppat Holim, Haganah.* 1935-41 Landwirt in Kefar Yedidyah, Emek Hefer, Hilfspolizist, gleichz. Mitarb. bei der dt. Abt. der *Jew. Agency.* 1939 Siedlungsberater der H.O.G., Mitgl. des Rates der landwirtschaftl. Genossenschaftssiedlungen *Tenuat haMoshavim* in Emek Hefer; 1942 Verkauf der Farm. Mitarb. Instruktions-Abt. im Sekr. der *Tenuat haMosha-*

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8. August 1988

Herrn Hauptlehrer
Wilhelm Södler
Beim Kalkofen 8
6445 ALHEIM-HEINEBACH
Deutsche Bundesrepublik

Sehr geehrter Herr Södler:

Ihr so freundlicher und inhaltsreicher Brief kam vor kurzem hier an, und ich moechte Ihnen sofort nach dessen Studium Ihnen meinen allerbesten Dank aussprechen, denn Ihre Arbeit hat unsere Kenntnisse ueber die Heinebacher Vorfahren in vielen Punkten sehr erweitert. Es ist schade dass die alten Personenstandsregister nicht mehr vorliegen, woraus man ueber die Kinder des Aron Jaffa wohl mehr erfahren wuerde, ebenso ueber seine Brueder und Schwestern, wenn es diese gab. Nur eine Schwester wird erwaehnt (Zippora Spiegel), die uns neu war. Allerdings haben wir durch die Dokumente ueber die Brueder Jaffa, die sich in Trinidad, Colorado, ansiedelten (und dort eine kleine Gemeinde gruendeten(deren Tempel nach ihrem Vater genannt wurde: Congregation Aaron) Drei der Soehne wurde Buergermeister von kleinen Staedten grade als diese noch im Pionierstatus standen und im Aufbluehen begriffen waren, an dem die Brueder Jaffa einen ansehnlichen Anteil hatten.

Ich moechte Ihnen eine Kopie des "Stammbaums der Jaffa beilegen, woraus Sie etwas ueber die Nachkommen sehen koennen. Ganz besonders erfreulich ware die Mitteilungen ueber James Heilbrunn. Wie ersichtlich, war er ein Schwiegersohn von Minna Jaffa Sommer (aus der Heinebachschen Sommer Familie stammte ihr Mann), eben verheiratet mit einer Enkelin des Aron Jaffa. Ich arbeite hier mit einer Cousine der Frau Julie Heilbrunn zusammen (sie ist wohl jetzt auch schon verstorben und wir sind ziemlich sicher, dass sich die Aufzeichnungen der Herrn Heilbrunns im Leo-Baeck Institut sind, des grossen Forschungsinstituts in New York fuer die Geschichte der deutschsprachigen Juden und deren ehemaligen Gemeinden,etc.

BAUMBACH: Da werde ich mal sehen, ob sich Register ueber die dortigen Gemeinde (falls es eine gab) finden lassen, eben wie in Rhina, das eine solche Gemeinde hatte. Vor einigen Jahren wurde ein Film gezeigt, mit Unterhaltungen von Besuchern mit Einwohnern, die die Judenverfolgungszeit ueberlebten und sich kaum an diese erinnern konnten - so hiess es. Von den einst in Rhina ansaessich gewesenen Juden hatten keine jene Zeit ueberlebt. Den Nachbarn war es nicht moeglich, sich an sie zu erinnern... Traurig aber wahr. An solche Tragoedie erinnert sich niemand gern, aber sie voellig zu verneinen scheint uns kaum glaublich.

Leonora Goldschmidt Jaffa mag sehr wohl auch von der Heinebachschen Familie gleichen Namens abstammen. -- Drei der Brueder Jaffa wurden recht wohlhabend und alle hatten Nachkommen die , interessanterweise, oft die Namen der verehrten Vorfahren trugen (Benjamin, Aron=Arthur,etc., Ella) Es ist auch anzunehmen, dass Sara (Tochter des) Naphtali ihren Vater kurz vor Geburt ihres Enkels Heinrich (Henry) verlor, sodass die Lebensdaten fuer "Naphtali" wohl ca.1748-1840 sein duerften. Ob Heinrich Goldschmidt (Henry Goldsmith),der in Pennsylvania lebte und 18 Kinder hatte, auch von derselben Familie G. stammt, laesst sich noch nicht bestaetigen.

Also nochmals herzlichsten Dank fuer Ihre Mitteilungen.

HEINEBACH

# GEMEINDE ALHEIM

## DER GEMEINDEVORSTAND

Hauptverwaltung: 6445 Alheim 2, Alheimerstr. 2, Tel.: 06623/3001-3004
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Herrn
John Henry Richter
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| Amt/Abteilung: | |
|---|---|
| I | |
| Auskunft erteilt: | Zimmer: |
| Herr Ritter | 122 |

6445 Alheim 2 - OT Baumbach,
Kreis Hersfeld-Rotenburg

den o5.o7.1988

Ihre Zeichen: Schreiben vom Unser Zeichen

Betr.: Nachforschungen nach der Familie Jaffa

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter,

Ihre Anfrage vom 1o.6.1988 ist am 28.6.1988 hier eingegangen.

Entsprechende Unterlagen aus den von Ihnen angesprochenen Zeiträumen befinden sich nicht mehr im Besitz der Gemeinde, sondern sind evtl. im Staatsarchiv in Marburg vorhanden. Da es für Sie jedoch schwierig sein dürfte, von dort entsprechende Auskünfte zu erhalten, habe ich

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gebeten in dieser Angelegenheit behilflich zu sein, weil Herr Södler sich einerseits mit Heimatforschung befaßt und andererseits der Gemeinde auch schon früher behilflich war.

Den von Ihnen beigefügten Scheck habe ich treuhänderisch an Herrn Södler weitergeleitet, damit er seine entsprechenden Unkosten bestreiten kann.

Zu Ihrer Information sei jedoch heute schon mitgeteilt, daß der Name Jaffa mir aus alten Chroniken von Heinebach in Erinnerung ist. So wird es sicherlich auch möglich sein, zumindest einen Teil der von Ihnen erbetenen Auskünfte zu erteilen.

Sobald in der Sache ein Fortschritt zu verzeichnen ist, werden Sie entweder von Herrn Södler oder von mir entsprechende Nachricht erhalten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

(Ritter)
Bürgermeister

# ABOUT THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF HEINEBACH

Information supplied by Mr. Wilhelm Rödler of Alheim-Heinebach, a retired school teacher, who is obviously very familiar with the history of the former Jewish community and with several of its families.

(Your enquiry about data relating to members of the JAFFA family cannot be answered as completely as is desirable since not even the State Archives of Hessen has the old registers of births,etc. There are registers of death only for the period 1828-1851.)

However, the existing records of Heinebach show three entries relating to the JAFFA family, which are quoted here in full:

REGISTER OF DEATHS: 25 Sept.1849, buried on 29 September: SARCHEN JAFFA, resident of Heinebach, age 84 years, the widow of the late BENJAMIN JAFFA, who lived in her son's home. He is ARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. Signed: JAFFA, Vorsinger (Cantor).

REGISTER OF DEATH: 30 April 1850, buried on 2 May: ZIGORA nee JAFFA, age 57, wife of the late teacher JOSEPH SPIEGEL of Frankershausen was staying here for fourteen days with her brother ARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. signed JAFFA, Vorsinger.
(note: The sister's name was probably Zippora)

MARRIAGES: 16 November 1836: ARON JAFFA, Vorsinger (Cantor) and teacher of religion in Heinebach, born 7 August 1800, married ELLE HAHN of RHINA, age 26. ARON JAFFA is the son of the late Cantor BENJAMIN JAFFA and of his wife SAARA nee NAPHTALI of Baumbach, and ELLA is the daughter of the merchant MEIER HAHN and of his wife JÄTTEL nee HIRSCH, in Rhina. signed JAFFA, Vorsinger, Elle Hahn.

It was not possible to find information about their children - in the absence of birth records. There is also no record of the death of Benjamin Jaffa. (If there are any Heinebach Jewish records anywhere, they are NOT in Marburg, location of the state archives.)

The late Pastor Giebel had undertaken major studies about the Jews of Heinebach, and was in close contact with Mr. Juda Heilbrunn (James Heilbrunn) in New York - who collected everything available about the Heinebach Jewish community. He has long since died, but it is possible that his papers and notes may have been donated to the Jewish Community in New York City. * Mr. Heilbrunn was a merchant and was the last president of the Heinebach community. Two Torah scrolls, which were discovered after the last war in a house which was being demolished, were sent to him, and he gave them to (the Jewish community in NYC).

(* It is my assumption that he may have given his papers to the Leo-Baeck-Institute in New York, where I shall enquire about them)

I am glad to be able to submit to you information from notes left by Pastor Giebel.

ARON JAFFA had also a son named ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA. He was not only a teacher (in the Jewish school) but also a certified teacher for all subjects from 1866 to 1872 (see below).

By 1800 the size of the Jewish community required a cantor, and it hired BENJAMIN JAFFA of Braunbach. During the period 1806-13, while Heinebach was in the state known as the Kingdom of Westfalia, with Napoleon's brother Jerome at its head (the capital was Kassel, not far from Heinebach and Braunbach), the Jews in the kingdom were asked to select permanent family names. Some families had already at an earlier time changed the traditional form of their names (forename of the son followed by the first name of his father) and had adopted a permanent name, as did the JAFFA, KAISER and KATZ families in Heinebach.

In 1816 was published an ordinance by the government of Electoral Hesse, according to which Jews were granted the same rights and duties as were enjoyed by all Christian subjects.

In 1825 there lived six Jewish families in Heinebach, and seven by 1844, eleven families (totalling 61 members) in 1854, and by 1855 there were 67 members. By 1907, the count was 55 families, some having moved away.

Those who died in Heinebach were buried in the Jewish cemetery at Binsförth.

Cantor BENJAMIN JAFFA was succeded by his son ARON, who also taught at the Jewish school until 1866. He was not a certified teacher and taught only "religion" and Hebrew. The children received their secular education at the local grammar school, a Christian public school. On one occasion, there is a mention of one DAVID OPPENHEIM as the teacher of religion.

The Jewish school was not under state supervision but under supervision by the country's rabbinate. In 1836, Aron Jaffa was confirmed as "provisional teacher of religion" for another five years, after representatives of the Jews in the province of Lower Hessen (presidents of the provincial organization of the Jews) had inspected teacher JAFFAs school. Their names were MANSBACH, GOLDSCHMIDT ALSBERG, ROTHSCHILD, and the district rabbi ROMANN.

There is a note that in 1842, ARON JAFFA was advised to perfect his German, which the district rabbi (Wetzlar, of Gudensberg) found inadequate.

He earned 50 Thaler in 1842 for his reading of the Scroll of Esther, 2 Thaler for his services as secretary to the congregation, about 15 silver "Groschen" per year for making entries in the books of the synagogue, and about 9 Thaler at the time of Rosh Hashannah and "New Moon" (apparently a monthly payment). He also received from every member of the congregation fruits from their orchards and land, but also through exchanges of agricultural products, worth perhaps 20 Thaler annually. In those days, one of the Elders of the community was a Juda Heilbrunn (probably a direct ancestor of James in New York).

ARON JAFFA taught seven children: three boys and four girls, and school was held in his home. Altogether, he seems to have earned 106 1/2 Thaler annually, a considerably high amount sacrificed by the Jewish community which by 1853 had only eleven families with 61 members.

In 1846, the leading rabbi of Hessen Landrabbiner Adler* came from Kassel to examine the state of education in Heinebach. At that time, he noticed that Aron Jaffa seems to exist but barely, close to starvation... He was then teaching 15 children.
(*: Nathan Marcus Adler, 1803-90,
the chief rabbi of Hessen-Kassel was to become the Chief Rabbi of England in 1845, thus "1846" seems a date too late for his examination in Heinebach)

After Kurhessen (Electoral Hesse) became Prussian (1867/68), the Jewish community petitioned the kingdom of Prussia to grant her a recognized one-class school in Heinebach, and the Prussian government consented. It was stated that the teacher shall be ARON JAFFA'S son NATHAN, because the father wished to retire and merely requested a pension from the community to the amount of 20 Thaler. By this time, 26 children attended school. The names of those who signed the Petition are: ARON JAFFA, SAMUEL KAISER, ITZIG SOMMER, M. KATZENSTEIN, B. KATZENSTEIN, JOSEPH SOMMER, SUSSMANN SOMMER, LEIB HEILBRUNN, WOLF KATZENSTEIN, and the Elder of the congregation, S. KATZENSTEIN.

NATHAN JAFFA attended a teachers' seminary and passed the state examination. He then had to pass an examination prepared for all applicants for positions in Jewish schools in the province of Lower Hessen. The examiners were Rabbi Dr. HERMANN ADLER (1839-1911) (the son of the former Chief Rabbi), Dr. Deviseur and Dr. Römer. His Teacher's Certificate, dated 19 February 1866, reads as follows:

The Commission certifies that ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA of Heinebach has passed the examination which we held from 29 January to 1 February 1866, and that he is qualified to teach in the Jewish School (Number III, 2 to III, 1). Signed in Cassel 19 February 1866.

When ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA took up his duties, his income came to 120 2/3 Thaler annually, and, for a time, just 120 Thaler, with the heating of the school being furnished by the congregation (it paid for it and also provided the site for the school). Jaffa's seat in the synagogue was appraised at 15 Groschen, that of his wife's at half that much The Contract was signed in Melsungen by ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA, S. KATZENSTEIN (Elder of the Heinebach congregation) and by KAUFMANN, the chairman of the district organization of the Jews.

ANJ taught until 1872. What happened to him later on is not known to me. Perhaps being a well-trained teacher, he applied for a position elsewhere.

From 1872 to 1912 (!) the teacher in Heinebach was ABRAHAM SPEIER. By 1888, the number of children had droppped to 12, and by 1912 there were but 4-5, which led to the closing of the school and the retirement of the teacher. The children would thereafter attend the public school of Heinebach. Speier's children emigrated to Palestine after the first World War, and his son EMIL SPEIER was a banker living in London in 1952.

BENJAMIN JAFFA, son of ARON, does not occur in the few existing records of Heinebach. (He was obviously named for his father's father).

Interesting is that one ARON BENJAMIN SOMMER, and a JOSEPH SOMMER lived after the war in the United States, and it is possible that the names of ARON BENJAMIN indicate a relationship between the JAFFA and the SOMMER families. Another Sommer, ARON JOSEPH SOMMER, moved to America with his mother. Then there was a FRITZ SOMMER, son of ABRAHAM SOMMER II and his mother LINA, who lived in Belfort, France, after the war (apparently after World War II). SIGMUND and HILDE SOMMER, children of JULIUS SOMMER, lived in Brazil. All of them were originally living in Heinebach.

JUDA (JAMES) HEILBRUNN, with his wife JULCHEN nee SOMMER and their daughter HERTA lived in New York City.

Herrn Wilhelm Södler
Hauptlehrer i.R.
Beim Kalkofen 8
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5. August 1988

Sehr geehrter Herr Rödler:

Ihr freundlicher und so sehr reichhaltiger Brief kam heute an und soll sofort mit groesstem Dank bestaetigt werden. Sogar ohne die amtlichen Register, die also scheinbar nicht mehr existieren, war es Ihnen moeglich, mir eine recht gute Idee des Gemeindelebens in Heinebach zu geben - eben zu der Zeit wo die Familie Jaffa dort aktive an den Ereignissen in der Gemeinde beteiligt waren.

Jener Aron Jaffa war der Grossvater einer Familie zu der ueber hundert Jahre spaeter mein in Amerika geborener Vetter gehoert, fuer den ich mich erbot, ueber die frueheren Jaffas etwas mehr Information zu finden. Drei der Soehne von Aron kamen nach Amerika, und setzten sich in dem kleinen Staedtchen Trinidad im Staate Colorado an, und zwei der Soehne sind spaeter fuehrende Geschaeftsleute im Staat geworden. Nun haben wir also eine weitere Generation, Benjamin Jaffa aus Baumbach. Das erfreut uns alle.

Soweit es sich um James Heilbrunn handelt, so werde ich recht bald bei unserem Hauptforschungsinstitut (fuer die Geschichte der Juden in deutschsprchigen Laendern) anfragen, ob jene Aufzeichnungen ueber die Juden in Heinebach dort vorliegen. Es ist schon anzunehmen. Eine juedische Gemeinde wie wir sie in Deutschland kannten, und der alle in einer Stadt wohnenden Juden angehoerten, gibt es hier nicht. New York hat alle Sorten von kleinen, von einander unabhaengigen Gemeinden, keine Stadt-weite oder staatsorganisationen. Fuer Aufzeichnungen der Art die Herr Heilbrunn machte, oder Dokumente zur Geschichte Heinebachs wird man wohl das zutreffendste Institut gewaehlt haben: Leo-Baeck-Institute, dem ich schon seid Jahren als Mitglied angehoere.

Ich bin Ihnen also fuer Ihre freundlichen Bemuehungen hoechst dankbar. Da die heute lebenden Nachfahren nur englisch sprechen und deutsch nicht lesen koennen, so werde ich eine Uebersetzung Ihrer Mitteilungen machen und kopien diesen Nachkommen zukommen lassen.

Eine Kopie des Bildes der ehemaligen Synagoge wuerde ich ebenfalls gern haben, sollte es Ihnen moeglich sein, eine solche machen zu lassen. Aber ich bestehe darauf, Ihnen jede Unkosten zu vergueten. Sollte ich von unserem Institut (das in New York ist) positive Nachrichten erhalten, so werde ich Sie gerne darueber informieren.

Fuer heute verbleibe ich,
Ergebenst

John Henry Richter

Wilhelm Södler
Hauptlehrer i.R.
Beim Kalkofen 8
6445 Alheim-Heinebach

6445 Alheim-Heinebach, den 01.08.1988

Herrn
John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107
USA

Betr.: Nachforschungen nach der Familie Jaffa
Bezug: Ihre Anfrage vom 10. Juni 1988
Schreiben von Herrn Bürgermeister Ritter
vom 05.07.1988 an Sie

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter,

ich freue mich, daß ich Ihnen wenigstens einige Ergänzungen zu Ihren Nachforschungen übersenden kann. Nicht alle haben so viel Glück wie Sie. So sehr viel ist es andererseits auch wieder nicht, was ich Ihnen konkret an Zahlen und Daten übermitteln kann, da auch im Hessischen Staatsarchiv keine Geburtsregister vorliegen und Sterberegister nur die Zeit von 1828-1851 umfassen. Es konnten jedoch dort zu dem Namen "Jaffa" drei Einträge in Protokollen von Heinebach ermittelt werden, die ich Ihnen hiermit wörtlich wiedergebe:

Sterberegister "1849 September 25, beerdigt September 27, Sarchen Jaffa dahier, 84 Jahre alt, eine Ehefrau des verstorbenen Benjamin Jaffa. Wohnte bei ihrem Sohne, Aron Jaffa Lehrer zu Heinebach", unterschrieben "Jaffa, Vorsinger"

Sterberegister "1850 April 30, beerdigt Mai 2, Zigora geb. Jaffa 57 Jahre alt, Ehefrau des verstorbenen Lehrers Joseph Spiegel aus Frankershausen; war 14 Tage hier bei ihrem Bruder Aron Jaffa, Lehrer zu Heinebach", unterschrieben von "Jaffa, Vorsinger".

Eheschließungen "1836 Nov. 16 Aron Jaffa, Vorsänger und Religionslehrer zu Heinebach, geboren am 7-ten August 1800, verehelicht mit Elle Hahn aus Rhina 26 Jahre alt, Sohn des verstorbenen Vorsängers Benjamin Jaffa und dessen Ehefrau Saara geb. Naphtali zu Baumbach, Tochter des Handelsmann Meier Hahn und dessen Ehefrau Jättel geb. Hirsch zu Rhina", unterschrieben von "Jaffa, Vorsinger". [(Elle (!) nicht Ella) Hahn]

Kinder sind leider nicht im Staatsarchiv zu ermitteln, da keine Geburtsregister vorhanden sind; ebenso ist auch der Todestag von Benjamin Jaffa nicht festzuellen. Soweit die Nachforschungen und Auskünfte des Hessischen Staatsarchives in Marburg.

* * *

Der verstorbene Pfarrer Giebel hat sich bereits sehr intensiv mit Nachforschungen zu Personen der jüdischen Gemeinde in Heinebach befaßt. Er stand in einem sehr engem Kontakt zu Herrn Juda Heilbrunn (= James Heilbrunn) in New York, der alles, was zu erfahren war, sammelte. Er ist jedoch auch inzwischen verstorben, doch wäre es möglich, daß er seine Aufzeichnungen der jüdischen Gemeinde in New York hinterlassen hat. (Siehe beiliegende Information "Heinebach - Jüdische Gemeinde - Nachforschungen"). Vielleicht läßt sich von dort noch etwas mehr erfahren. Herr Heilbrunn war Kaufmann und der letzte Vorsteher der jüdischen Gemeinde in Heinebach. 2 Thorarollen, die nach dem Krieg beim Abbruch eines Hauses gefunden wurden, gingen an ihn. Er hat sie der jüdischen Gemeinde in New York übergeben. Die Möglichkeit ist also nicht auszuschließen, daß dort auch seine Aufzeichnungen aufbewahrt werden.

* * *

Persönlich kann ich Ihnen, im Zusammenhang mit Aufzeichnungen aus dem Nachlaß des verstorbenen Pfarrers Giebel, zu Ihrer Anfrage noch einige Ergänzungen liefern:

Aron Jaffa hatte noch einen weiteren Sohn, Abraham Nathan Jaffa. Er war nicht nur Religionslehrer, sondern ordentlich bestallter Lehrer für alle Fächer von 1866 bis 1872. Doch später mehr darüber.

Bereits 1800 war die israelische Gemeinde in Heinebach so angewachsen, daß sie einen eigenen Vorsänger in der Person des Benjamin Jaffa aus Baumbach hatte.

1806-1813 brachte das westfälische Zwischenreich unter einem Bruder Napoleons auch den Heinebacher Juden neue Familiennamen. Einige jedoch hatten sich schon vorher nicht mit dem Vornamen des Vaters begnügt und sich bereits bürgerliche Namen beigelegt, wie Jaffa, Kaiser und Katz.

1816 erschien eine kurhessische Verordnung, wo Juden die gleichen Rechte und Pflichten wie den christlichen Untertanen zugesprochen wurde.

1825 waren waren in Heinebach sechs jüdische Familien ansässig.
1844 gab es 7 Familien,
1853 waren es 11 Familien mit 61 und
1855 mit 67 Seelen.
1907 war die Zahl der Gemeindeglieder auf 56 zurückgegangen,
weil einige Familien weggezogen waren.

Die Toten wurden auf dem israelischen Friedhof in Binsförth beigesetzt.

Wie bereits angeführt, war 1800 Benjamin Jaffa aus Baumbach Synagogenvorsänger der israelitischen Gemeinde in Heinebach. Ihm folgte sein Sohn Aron Jaffa, der hier bis 1866 den isrealitischen Kindern Religionsunterricht erteilte. Er war kein geprüfter und ordentlich ernannter Lehrer. Außer in Religionslehre und Hebräisch konnte er die Kinder nicht unterrichten. Sie besuchten somit weiterhin die christliche Volksschule. (Einmal wird auch ein David Oppenheim als Religionslehrer erwähnt.)

1836 wurde Aron Jaffa provisorisch auf weitere fünf Jahre als jüdischer Religionslehrer bestellt. Seinen Unterricht hatten die Vorsteher der Isrealiten in der Provinz Niederhessen geprüft: Mansbach, Goldschmidt, Alsberg, Rothschild und der Landesrabbiner Romann.

1842 wurde Aron Jaffa angehalten, sich eines besseren Deutsch zu bedienen. Gerügt hatte ihn hier der Kreisrabbiner Wetzlar aus Gudensberg.

1842 betrug sein Gehalt 50 Taler für das Vorlesen aus dem Buch Ester, 2 Taler für die Gemeindeschreiberei, etwa 15 Silbergroschen jährlich für Eintragungen in die Synagogenbücher, etwa 9 Taler an freiwilligen Geschenken zu Neujahr und Neumond. Außerdem empfing er von jedem Mitglied der Gemeinde, das Früchte aus der eigenen Landwirtschaft oder durch Tausch bezog, die 10. Metze, das waren im Jahr etwa 20 Taler. Gemeindeältester war damals auch ein Juda Heilbrunn, nicht zu verwechseln mit dem bereits genannten Juda (James) Heilbrunn in New York.

Aron Jaffa unterrichtete 7 Kinder, drei Knaben und 4 Mädchen in seiner Wohnung. Er bezog also immerhin 106½ Taler. Diese bedeutenden Opfer brachte die isrealitische Gemeinde, die z.B. 1853 aus nur 11 Familien mit 61 Personen bestand, für ihren Religionslehrer und Vorsänger auf.

1846 wurden Religionsunterricht und Hebräisch durch den Landesrabbiner Dr. Adler aus Kassel geprüft. Dabei stellte er fest: "A. Jaffa hungert sich so durch". Er unterwies 15 Kinder.

Als Kurhessen preußisch geworden war, beantragte die isrealitische Gemeinde eine eigene einklassige Schule in Heinebach. Dieses Gesuch wurde von der preußischen Regierung genehmigt.
Lehrer sollte Aron Jaffas Sohn Nathan werden. Der Vater Aron wollte sich zurückziehen und beanspruchte lediglich 20 Taler von der Gemeinde als Pension. Die Kinderzahl stieg auf 26. Den Antrag hatten unterschrieben: Aron Jaffa, Samuel Kaiser, Itzig Sommer, M. und B. Katzenstein, Joseph und Susmann Sommer, Leib Heilbrunn, Wolf Katzenstein und der Gemeindälteste S.Katzenstein.

Nathan Jaffa besuchte das Lehrerseminar und legte wie jeder andere Absolvent seine Prüfung ab. Darauf folgte noch die Prüfung durch die Kommission der Bewerber um die isrealitischen Schulstellen in der Provinz Niederhessen durch Dr.Adler, Dr.Deviseur und Dr.Römer: "Dem Abraham Nathan Jaffa aus Heinebach wurde in Folge der am 29. Januar bis 1. Februar 1866 von der unterzeichneten Commission mit ihm vorgenommenen Prüfung das Zeugnis der Befähigung in der isrealitischen Schule mit der Nummer III, 2 bis III, 1 , zuerkannt. Cassel, den 19.2.1866"
Consistorialrat Dr.Hoffmann als Regierungsschuldezernent bestätigte das Dokument.

Abraham Nathan Jaffa nahm seinen Dienst auf. Sein Diensteinkommen belief sich auf 120 2/3 Taler und zeitweilig 120 Taler aus der Gemeindekasse. Schullokal und Heizung stellte die Synagogengemeinde. Sein Stand in der Synagoge war 15 gute Groschen wert, der für seine Frau die Hälfte. Der Vertrag wurde in Melsungenm bestätigt durch Lehrer Abraham Nathan Jaffa,

den Gemeindeältesten S.Katzenstein und und den Kreisvorsteher der Isrealiten, Kaufmann.
Abraham Nathan Jaffa unterrichtete bis 1872. Wo er verblieben ist, ist nicht bekannt. Vielleicht hat er sich als vollausgebildeter Lehrer lediglich um eine bessere Schulstelle bemüht.

*

[Ab 1872-1912 unterrichtet dann mit einer Unterbrechung Lehrer Abraham Speier. 1888 war die Kinderzahl auf 12 herabgesunken und 1912 wurde die Klasse nur noch von 4-5 Kindern besucht. Am 1.Oktober 1912 wurde die isreatitische Schule in Heinebach aufgelöst und die Kinder besuchten die allgemeine Volksschule. Lehrer Speier wurde pensioniert. Er war leidend. Speier war der letzte jüdische Lehrer in Heinebach. Seine Kinder wanderten nach dem 1. Weltkrieg nach Palästina aus, Sohn Emil war 1952 Bankier in London.]

*

Sie benennen in Ihrem Schreiben BENJAMIN JAFFA, ein Sohn von Aron Jaffa, der in Heinebach verblieben ist. Leider sind auch hierzu keine Daten bekannt; es sei denn, daß aus den Aufzeichnungen des letzten Vorstehers der isrealitischen Gemeinde, Herrn Juda (James) Heilbrunn (siehe oben und Anlage) über die jüdische Gemeinde in New York etwas zu erfahren wäre.

Beim Durcharbeiten der Unterlagen fiel mir der Vorname "ARON BENJAMIN" in einer anderen jüdischen Familie und eventuelle verwandtschaftliche Beziehungen zu Herrn Juda (James) Heilbrunn in New York auf. So wäre es denkbar, daß ein weibliches Glied in die Familie Sommer eingeheiratet hätte. Bestimmte Vornamen aber werden dann bei Kindern oder Enkeln weitergegeben, um auf die Stammlinie hinzuweisen oder in ehrendem Gedenken eine Tradition fortzusetzen.

**Aron Benjamin** Sommer aus Heinebach lebte nach dem Kriege in den USA, ebenso auch Josef Sommer und die Brüder seiner Frau.
Ein anderer Josef Sommer (**Abrahams** Josef genannt) kam mit der Mutter ebenfalls in die USA.
Fritz Sommer, Sohn von **Abraham** Sommer II und seine Mutter Lina befanden sich nach dem Kriege in Belfort in Frankreich.
Digmund Sommer und Hilde Sommer, Kinder von Julius Sommer, lebten nach dem Kriege in Brasilien.
Alle genannten Personen kamen aus Heinebach.
Kaufmann und letzer Synagogenvorsteher in Heinebach,
Juda (James) Heilbrunn und Ehefrau Julchen, **geborene Sommer** (!), sowie Tochter Herta, (Nachname unbekannt),lebten in New York.
Sie und andere konnten 1940 nach den USA entkommen. Juda Heilbrunn berichtet von der Auswanderung über Frankfurt, Rußland, Korea und Japan nach Amerika.

Beim Vergleich mit den übrigen Namen von Familien, halte ich es für wahrscheinlich, daß sich bei den Vorfahren der vorgenannten Familien in einer Linie plötzlich die Namen Aron Jaffa, Benjamin Jaffa und evtl. auch Abraham Nathan Jaffa findet. Wenn Herr Heilbrunn fleißig gesammelt

hat, seine Arbeit lief unter der Bezeichnung **"IRSO - Informationen von Privatpersonen"**, und wenn er oder seine Tochter diese Aufzeichnungen der Synagogengemeinde in New York oder der "IHGA Jerusalem" hat zukommen lassen, so könnte hier für Sie ein Schlüssel für weitere Nachforschungen liegen.

Immerhin ist ihm und Pfarrer Giebel zu danken, daß so manches Schicksal aufgeklärt werden konnte oder Menschen wieder zusammengefunden haben. Zu dem verstorbenen Pfarrer Giebel hatte ich stets einen guten Kontakt, zumal mein Vater ebenfalls Pfarrer war und ich, soweit es meine Gesundheit erlaubt, auch selbst heute noch in der Verkündigung des Wortes Gottes stehe. Im übrigen verstehe ich sehr gut, wenn man nach geistigen Wurzeln der Vorfahren sucht. Ich selbst verlor meine Eltern damals im frühen Kindesalter und wuchs in fremden Familien auf. Wenn ich Ihnen auch leider nicht alle Fragen beantworten konnte, so hoffe ich, daß die über die Namen und Daten hinausgehende Darstellung, Ihnen wenigsten etwas Einblick in das Leben Ihrer Vorfahren vermitteln konnte und hoffe weiterhin, daß es Ihnen Freude bereiten möge.

Falls Sie an einem Fotobild der Wirkungsstätte ihrer Vorfahren intersiert sind, so lassen Sie es mich wissen, denn das Gebäude der alten Synagoge ist hier noch vorhanden, auch wenn es heute als Wohnung genutzt wird. Die Synagoge wurde schon im vorigen Jahrhundert für 400 Taler an eine Privatperson verkauft, jedoch meines Wissens danach noch als solche genutzt.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen!

Hr W. Fölle

Nb.: Ihrer Anfrage hatten Sie einen Scheck über 20 $ beigefügt. Ich habe ihn, um eine Ablauffrist nicht verstreichen zu lassen, in DM eingelöst und den eingelösten Betrag von 31,50 DM als Auskunftsgebühr an das Hessische Staatsarchiv weitergeleitet. Die Abrechnung der LZB und eine Kopie des Schecks ist hier beigefügt. Weitere Kosten sind Ihnen nicht entstanden.

Anlage: Abrechnung über Verwendung des Scheck über 20 $
Informationsblatt: **Heinebach - Jüdische Gemeinde -** Nachforschungen

## Heinebach - Jüdische Gemeinde -

Nachforschungen:

~~1. Statistiken, Archivakten : Staatsarchiv Marburg, Darmstadt und Wiesbaden~~

2. IHGA Jerusalem

3. IRSO - Informationen von Privatpersonen:

Juda Heilbrunn (James Heilbrunn)

681 West 193 Street

New York, NY 10040 / USA

dann Altersheim: = spätere Adresse:

1175 Findley - House

Avenue. Apt. 4 V

Bronx, N.York 100456 /USA

Herr Heilbrunn ist inzwischen verstorben. Er hat eine Tochter mit Namen "Herta" (Nachname unbekannt). Sie war Konzertpianistin oder Konzertsängerin. Herr Heilbrunn und der verstorbene Pfarrer Giebel haben viele Namen und Daten der jüdischen Gemeinde von Alheim- Heinebach gesammelt. Vielleicht hat Herr Heilbrunn diese der jüdischen Gemeinde in New York überlassen. Auch Nachnamen und Wohnsitz der Tochter Herta könnte man vielleicht von dort erfahren.

.....

Alle Aufzeichnungen von Herrn Pfarrer Giebel erhielt ebenfalls Herr Heilbrunn

.....

2 Thorarollen konnten in Heinebach gerettet werden. Sie gingen über Herrn Heilbrunn an die Jüdische Gemeinde in New York.

---

4. Jüdische Familienforschung (Ludwig Kahn) = Bücher → mehrere Bände

5. Frau Luise Braatz,
Ludwig-Christ-Straße 2 a
6242 Kronberg / Taunus
= Zeitschrift: "Der Freund Israels"

---

Fodh

Kopie

Ortsstempel mit Nr.
Bad Hersfeld
LZB 532 000 00

Gutschrift (Anlage zum Girokontoauszug)

35
12.07.88

47

11. Juli 1988

**Einreichungsverzeichnis für Auslandsschecks zum vereinfachten Einzug**

Einreichungsdatum 7. 88

| | Kopiernummer des Einreichers | Währung Betrag in US-Dollar |
|---|---|---|
| | 272070004<br>0361 0705007474 | 20,— |
| | S 9010009<br>H 46760<br>H 9823000 | 31,85<br>3,35<br>1,50 |

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11.VII.88
Bad Hersfeld

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- 31,85 -

an
**Nur zur Verrechnung**

oder Überbringer

An das
Hessische Staatsarchiv
Friedrichsplatz 15
3550 Marburg / Lahn

Alheim-Heinebach,
Ausstellungsort

Wilhelm Südler

den 12.07.1985
Datum

~~Beim Kalkofen 4~~
6445 Alheim-Heinebach

Südler
Unterschrift des Ausstellers

Der vorgedruckte Schecktext darf nicht geändert oder gestrichen werden. Die Angabe einer Zahlungsfrist auf dem Scheck gilt als nicht geschrieben.

400 149 *dgverlag* 17

Mitteilung für den Zahlungsempfänger

| Scheck-Nr. | X | Konto-Nr. | X | Betrag | X | Bankleitzahl | X | Text |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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*Bitte dieses Feld nicht beschriften und nicht bestempeln*

bitte wenden!

LMD. Juni 1988

An den
Herrn Buergermeister
6441 HEINEBACH
DeutscheBundesrepublik

Sehr geehrter Herr Buergermeister:

In der Annahme, dass sich noch existierende Personenstandsregister der ehemaligen juedischen Gemeinde zu Heinebach in der Verwahrung der Stadt befinden, moechte ich mir erlauben, anzufragen, ob es moeglich waere, Auszuege aus diesen Akten erhalten zu koennen. Da sie nur fuer familiengeschichtlichen Zwecken erbeten werden, so sind beglaubigte Kopien nicht erforderlich. Fuer die eventuellen Gebuehren und Uebersendungskosten werde ich auf Ihre Anweisung uebermitteln.

Es handelt sich um Mitglieder der Familie JAFFA, die zumindest seit ungefaehr 1750 in Heinebach ansaessig war. Der erste uns bekannte Jaffa was

| | |
|---|---|
| BENJAMIN JAFFA | geboren in Heinebach 1769, heiratete um 1795 (Name der Frau nicht bekannt) und starb in Heinebach wohl um 1840 |
| ARON JAFFA | Der Sohn (oder ein Sohn) des Benjamin Jaffa, geboren wohl umddie Jahrhundertwende. Soll im Jahre 1836 in Heinebach geheiratet haben. Seine Frau war |
| ELLA JAFFA | Mädchenrame,etc. unbekannt. |

ARON und ELLA JAFFA hatten die folgenden uns bekannten Kinder, die alle in Heinebach geboren wurden.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL JAFFA | geb. 25 April 1842 (moeglicherweise war er nicht das aelteste Kind). |
| HEINRICH JAFFA | geb. 1843 |
| BENJAMIN JAFFA | geb. 1845? |
| SALOMON JAFFA | geb. 18[illegible] (starb 1941 in Amerika) |
| SARA JAFFE | (Datum nicht bekannt) |
| MINNA JAFFA | (Datum nicht bekannt) |

Die Söhne SAMUEL, HEINRICH, und SALOMON sind um 1870 als Junggesellen nach Amerika ausgewandert, ebenso wie die Schwestern. Alle haben in den Staaten geheiratet. Nur der Sohn BENJAMIN blieb in Heinebach, wo er auch gestorben sein mag.

Sollten die betreffenden Eintragungen in den Personenstandsakten vorliegen, so wuerde ich um je eine Kopie der Geburtseintragungen alles Genannter bitten, ebenso wie die Eintragungen der Heiraten von BENJAMIN JAFFA (I) und dessen Sohn ARON. Diese sowie ihre Ehefrauen sind auch in Heinebach gestorben, und so wuerde ich auch um die betreffenden Todeseintragungen bitten.

Da scheinbar die meisten dieser alten juedischen Personenstandsregister nur bis ungefaher 1800 zurueckgehen, so wird es wohl nicht moeglich sein, eine Geburtseintragung fuer den aelteren Benjamin (1769) zu finden. Aber dessen Eltern wuerden ja auch in dessen Heiratseintragung genannt werden, die schon einer vorlieger mag.

Sollten sich jene Register woanders aufbewahrt werden, so waere ich Ihnen fuer betreffende Information hoechst dankbar. Ein Scheck fuer $ 20.00 liegt bei, um die Nachsicht der Register zu ermoeglichen.

Ich verbleibe,

Mit ergebenstem Gruss,

John Henry Richter

Anlage

PAUL ARNSBERG

HEINEBACH

# Die jüdischen Gemeinden in Hessen

## Anfang Untergang Neubeginn

ERSTER BAND

SOCIETÄTS-VERLAG

Reg.-Bez. Rheinhessen (Bingen) heute Rheinland-Pfalz. Um 1932–1933 bestand keine jüdische Gemeinde mehr in Heidesheim; es gibt jedoch in der Gemarkung einen jüdischen Friedhof.

*Statistik:* 1815: 38, 1824: 31, 1830: 35, 1834: 28, 1900: 15, 1910: 7, 1925: 6, 1932–1933: 5 Juden (Seelen).

*Geschichte:* Schon im Jahre 1569 war ein Jude in Heidesheim ansässig; 1730 waren es zwei Schutzjuden, Um 1780 waren mehrere jüdische Familien in Heidesheim wohnhaft, und zwar Salomon Löwensberg, Adam und Simon Rosenthal, Adam Ehrenstamm, Moises Benedikt und Franziska Ehrenstamm (Witwe von Benedikt Ehrenstamm); alle betrieben Viehhandel. Die wirtschaftliche Lage war nicht besonders gut, nur die Familie Löwensberg brachte es im Laufe der Zeit zu Wohlhabenheit; sie besaß ein stattliches Haus in Heidesheim. Die Familie Löwensberg wanderte nach den Vereinigten Staaten aus, wo Nachkommen der Familie heute noch wohnen.

Nach 1789 – im 7. Jahr der Französischen Revolution – erhielten die Juden das Bürgerrecht; im Jahre 1825 gab es 7 jüdische Kinder in Heidesheim (4 Knaben und 3 Mädchen), welche – nach einer Anfrage bei den jüdischen Eltern – die Ortsschule, d. h. die allgemeine christliche Schule, besuchten.

In den neunziger Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts gab es auch einen *Betsaal* in Heidesheim; im übrigen zählten die Juden von Heidesheim zur Gemeinde *Ober-Ingelheim.*

*Nach 1933:* Im November 1938 wurde einer Jüdin ein Teil ihres Mobiliars demoliert. Der Apotheker Max Holländer wurde gezwungen, der Gemeinde sein Besitztum, die Schloßmühle bzw. das Mühlenschloß, zu »schenken«. Er wanderte nach den USA aus, wo er verstarb.

Der jüdische *Friedhof* (lfd. Nr. 201, Liste Rheinland-Pfalz) befindet sich am Ostrand des Ortes und wurde etwa 1880 angelegt. Es sind nur neun Gräber vorhanden.

*Quellenmaterial:* Statistiken. – Informationen von Ortsbehörde und Privatperson (Heimatforscher Rektor Karl Sturm).

*Akte 439*

## HEINEBACH

Reg.-Bez. Kassel (Melsungen) – Prov.-Rabbinat Kassel. SyG E: 1150, J: 37, Z: 6; Syn – Mi – Sch; Vors. J. Heilbrunn; L Stiefel, Baumbach, RlU 13 Ki.

*Statistik:* 1861: 80, 1905: 54 Juden.

Rheinland-Pfalz. Um 1932–1933 be-
n Heidesheim; es gibt jedoch in der

1834: 28, 1900: 15, 1910: 7, 1925: 6,

n Jude in Heidesheim ansässig; 1730
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tarb.

e Rheinland-Pfalz) befindet sich am
angelegt. Es sind nur neun Gräber

en von Ortsbehörde und Privatperson
*Akte 439*

Rabbinat Kassel. SyG E: 1150, J:
brunn; L Stiefel, Baumbach, RlU

*Geschichte:* Erste Erwähnung von Juden in Heinebach 1678, dann stets einige Schutzjudenfamilien. 1825 waren es sechs, 1844 sieben, 1853 elf Familien mit 61 und 1855 mit 67 Seelen; um 1893 gab es zehn jüdische Steuerzahler in Heinebach.

*Berufsstruktur:* Hauptsächlich Viehhändler, Metzger.

Gottesdienst fand bis 1844 in einem Privathaus statt; 1842–1843 wurde in einem ehemaligen Bauernhof (Eisfeldstraße 191) eine *Synagoge* mit 51/40 Plätzen eingerichtet.

Im gleichen Haus wurde später auch die *Schule* und eine Lehrerwohnung eingerichtet. Ab etwa 1800 Vorsänger und Lehrer Benjamin Jaffa (geboren 1769) aus Baumbach, dann dessen Sohn Aron Jaffa, später bis 1863 David Oppenheim.

Staatliche *Elementarschule* etwa ab 1865. 1869: 35, 1884: 18, 1903: 17 Kinder. Lehrer war – ab 1871 – Abraham Speyer. 1905 gab es noch 13 Schulkinder, 1912 nur noch 5 Schulkinder, davon 2 Kinder des Lehrers. Insgesamt lebten in Heinebach noch 55 jüdische Seelen. Die Elementarschule wurde im Oktober 1912 aufgehoben.

*Nach 1933:* Die Synagoge wurde 1938 gestürmt und ging später in den Besitz der Ortsgemeinde über. Ausgewandert sind – teilweise über Frankfurt – bis 1940 insgesamt 21 Personen, die meisten nach den USA, einige nach Palästina/Israel. Die übrigen 17 jüdischen Einwohner von Heinebach wurden nach dem Osten deportiert (zum Teil auch von Frankfurt am Main aus) und sind umgekommen.

Zuständiger *Friedhof* für Heinebach war in *Spangenberg*, bzw. in *Binsförth;* möglicherweise gab es in Heinebach aber auch einmal einen eigenen Friedhof, da im Margrund ein Flurname »Judenfriedhof« oder »Judentotenhof« noch existiert.

*Quellenmaterial:* Statistiken; Archivakten: StA Marburg, Wiesbaden; JHGA Jerusalem; JRSO. – Informationen von Privatpersonen: James (Juda) Heilbrunn und Pfarrer Alfred Giebel, Treysa (vgl. Heinebach 1061–1961).

*Akte 25*

## HELDENBERGEN

Reg.-Bez. Darmstadt/Oberhessen (Friedberg) – Prov.-Rabbinat Oberhessen (orthodox). IsrRelG – E: 1900, J: 75, Z: 22; Syn – Fr – Mi – Sch; Vors. Isaak Haas; L, K u. Sch Jakob Höxter; RlU 7 Ki.

*Jüdische Gefallene 1914–1918:* Friedrich (Fritz) Hermann, Albert Rothschild, Adolf Wertheimer.

Bilder

Heinebach
Negatives of the Synagogue

LUFTPOST

Abs.:
Wilhelm Södler
Beim Kalkofen 8
6445 Alheim-Heinebach
(West-Deutschland)

Mister
John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107
USA

Negative zu den Bildern
Nr. 2 u. 3 u. 5
Synagoge Heinebach

6

16

House Sommer
ab. 1900

17)

Synagoge →

ab. 1938

Wilhelm Södler
Hauptlehrer i.R.
Beim Kalkofen 8
6445 Alheim-Heinebach

6445 Alheim-Heinebach, den 19.10.1988

Herrn
John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107
USA

Betr.: Nachforschungen nach Vorfahren Ihrer Familie
Bezug: Ihre Anfrage vom 10. Juni 1988 an die Gemeinde Alheim
Mein Antwortschreiben vom 01.08.1988
Ihr Schreiben vom 8. August 1988 an mich

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter,

herzlichen Dank für Ihren liebenswürdigen Brief vom 08.August 1988. Ich habe mich sehr darüber gefreut. Wenn ich Ihnen erst heute antworte, so liegt es daran, daß ich mich in den vergangenen Wochen sehr darum bemüht habe, an weiteres Quellenmaterial heranzukommen. Aber alle Auskünfte waren zunächst negativ. So habe ich einen ganz anderen Weg versucht, indem ich aus unterschiedlichem Quellenmaterial frühere Hausbesitzer herausgesucht habe.
Obgleich ich mich mit Heimatgeschichte intensiv beschäftige, wurde die Angelegenheit zu einer "Detektivarbeit". Aber zusammen mit genannten Hausnummern ergibt sich nunmehr nach mühevoller Keinarbeit ein Bild, aus dem doch zumindest die Linien Ihrer Vorfahren zu erkennen sind. Manchmal sind dort auch ergänzende Beschreibungen vermerkt, so zum Beispiel: Die Witwe des....und ihre Söhne a) b) c) d). Anderweitig wird der Namen des Vaters (z.B: Juda Sohn, Samuels Sohn), der Beruf oder der Name der Ehefrau mit dem Geburtsnamen hinzugesetzt.

Minna Jaffa war mit Abraham Sommer I verheiratet. Beide werden um 1900 genannt. Abraham Sommer I ist Besitzer des Hauses Nr. 23. Der Vorbesitzer, von Nr. 23, Baruch Sommer, ist mit Sicherheit sein Vater. Er wird zudem als "Josefs Sohn" bezeichnet. Dieser dürfte wiederum aus dem Hause Nr. 9 stammen. Im Hause Nr. 9 findet man dann weiter. Zwischen 1806 und 1812 erfolgte unter einem Bruder Napoleons, Jerôme, die Einführung fester bürgerlicher Namen. Josef Sommer suchte den altem Brauch fortzusetzen und behielt den Vornamen des Vaters auch späterhin noch bei. Josef Meyer ist also die gleiche Person wie Josef [Meyer] Sommer. Der Vater ist Meyer Susmann, Haus-Nr. 9, und dessen Vater Susmann Isaak. Levi Isaak ist wohl mit ziemlicher Sicherheit der Bruder, denn er hat den gleichen Nachnamen. Zudem gab es zu dieser Zeit (1716/1720 nur 2 oder 3 jüdische Familien hier in Heinebach. 1678 wird der erste "Schutzjude" mit Namen "Jöstchen" genannt, der eine Steuer zahlt. Dann aber hört man nichts mehr von ihm. Es verbleiben dann nur noch zunächst Susmann Isaak und Levi Isaak. Erst

danach wächst die israelische Gemeinde an. Von Levi Isaak her bildet sich dann die Linie "Kaiser", von Susmann Isaak die Linie Sommer. Von Susmann Isaac ist bekannt, daß er 1736 um Ermäßigung seines jährlich zu zahlenden Schutzgeldes ersucht. In seiner Bittschrift erwähnt er, daß er in Heinebach lebe und sich nur "säuerlich" ernähren könne. Der liebe Gott habe ihm sechs Kinder beschert, für die er einen eigenen jüdischen Schulmeister halten müsse, so daß er täglich neun Personen an seinem Tische zu unterhalten habe. Der Spangenberger Rentmeister Wille bescheinigt ihm, daß er sich gut geführt habe. Sein Handel und Gewerbe aber seien zur Zeit sehr gering, so daß es ihm schwerfalle, seine Familie durchzubringen. Unter diesen Umständen wird ihm bis auf weiteres ein Drittel seines Schutzgeldes auf Anordnung der Rentkammer Kassel erlassen. Er zahlt danach nur 8 Taler 10 Albus 8 Heller im Jahr. Levi Isaac zahlt dagegen 12 Taler 16 Albus jährlich. Leider jedoch wird der Name des Lehrers nicht erwähnt.

1800 wird lediglich erwähnt, daß die jüdische Gemeinde einen eigenen Vorsänger in der Person des Benjamin Jaffa aus Baumbach hatte; d.h. es könnte auch schon etwas früher gewesen sein. Ihm folgte dann sein Sohn Aron Jaffa als Synagogenvorsänger nach, der auch bis 1866 den Kindern den Religionsunterricht erteilte. Der "Schulmeister Aron Jaffa" bewohnte das Haus mit der alten Hausnummer 100. Sie finden es auf dem Bild Nr. 1, ganz links. Es hatte hinten einen Hofraum und eine Scheune und ist ein ebenso schönes Fachwerkhaus wie die beiden anderen. Leider sind die schönen Holzbalken heute mit Eternitplatten verkleidet. 1836 gilt "der Schulmeister Aron Jaffa" noch als Besitzer. Danach ging es in andere Hände über bezw. war verkauft worden. - Im Jahr 1843 kaufte die israelische Gemeinde das Haus Nr. 86, woraus Synagoge und Schule entstanden. Rundherum finden mehrere Häuser einen anderen Besitzer, sodaß 1845 noch unmittelbar daneben ein Wohnhaus mit Scheune hinzukam, das wohl am Ende des vorigen Jahrhunderts an die Gemeinde Heinebach verkauft wurde, weil es nicht mehr dringend benötigt wurde, denn über der Synagoge, also im oberen Stockwerk, befand sich eine Wohnung für den Lehrer und Vorsänger. Ein zugehöriger Garten lag etwas außerhalb am Weg nach der "Lücke" (eine Flurbezeichnung). Wie das Gebäude heute aussieht, ersehen Sie aus Bild Nr.2. Dies also war die Wirkungsstätte von Aron Jaffa, der für mich eine sehr sympathische Person darstellt, unabhängig davon, daß sein Geburtstag und mein Geburtstag auf den gleichen Tage fallen. Das Bild Nr. 3 zeigt nocheinmal die Synagoge. Sie wird hier etwas von einer Tanne verdeckt. Bild Nr. 4 zeigt den Blick in Richtung des Dorfes Heinebach. Linker Hand über die Straße wäre die ehemalige Synagoge.

über Baumbach, heute Alheim-Baumbach, kann ich Ihnen wenig berichten. Herr Bürgermeister Ritter, der hier sehr behilflich ist, konnte hier auch nicht weiterhelfen und vom Staatsarchiv in Marburg habe ich auch nichts weiter erhalten können. Nach meinen Erkundigungen soll es aber wohl in Baumbach keine Synagoge gegeben haben. Das Zentrum der jüdischen Gemeinde war wohl damals Heinebach (heute Alheim-Heinebach). Die Toten wurden auf den jüdischen Friedhof in Binsförth beerdigt. Der Totenwagen war bei Abraham Sommer II (33) und Josef Sommer abgestellt.

Den Namen Goldschmidt habe ich nur ein einziges Mal entdecken können, nämlich bei Haus Nr. 40. Allerdings gibt es eine Familie hier, der man den dörflichen Beinamen "Goldschmeeds" zuordnet. Ich konnte hier den heutigen Namen 200 Jahre zurückverfolgen, fand aber keinen Namen Goldschmidt. Es könnte jedoch trotzdem sein, daß eine Familie Goldschmidt kein eigenes Haus besaß und nur zur Miete wohnte. In Spangenberg soll es den Namen Goldschmidt gegeben haben. Der Name Leonore Goldschmidt Jaffa ist mir nicht untergekommen. Beziehungen zu Spangenberg bestanden (vergleiche Nr. 81). Der Name Goldschmidt kommt bei Nr. 40 vor. Sehr wahrscheinlich stammt sie von der gleichen Familie ab. Sannchen Goldschmidt könnte zeitlich ihre Schwester gewesen sein. Leonore Goldschnmidt Jaffa nannte ihre Tochter evtl. nach ihrer Schwiegermutter Elle nun "Ellen". Sehr enge Zusammenhänge sind ganz sicher hier gegeben.

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter, ich hoffe, daß ich Ihnen hiermit und mit den beigefügten Anlagen und Bildern bei Ihren Nachforschungen behilflich sein konnte. So etwas wie Personenstandsregister gab es hier erst seit etwa 100 Jahren. Bei Steuer- oder Katasterbeschreibungen findet man schon mehr Namen. Derartige Register, die Sie ansprechen, wurden früher meist durch die Religionsgemeinschaften geführt. So sind in den Kirchenbüchern der christlichen Gemeinden frühere Daten deren Zugehörige mit Geburts-, Heirats- und Todesdaten ebenso eingetragen wie in den Synagogenbüchern die Daten der Angehörigen der israelischen Gemeinde. Herr Heilbrunn war ein kluger Mann, denn er erkannte frühzeitig die bösen Zeichen der Zeit, so wie sie auch mein Vater sehr früh erkannte. Ich könnte mir denken, daß Herr Heilbrunn möglicherweise vielleicht Aufzeichnungen aus dem Synagogenbuch der israelischen Gemeinde in Heinebach noch rechtzeitig sichern konnte. Ich weiß auch nichts über den Verbleib. Ich weiß lediglich, daß zwei Thorarollen hier in Heinebach gerettet werden konnten, die über Herrn Heilbrunn an die jüdische Gemeinde in New York gegangen sein sollen. Das weiß ich von dem verstorbenen Pfarrer Giebel, der mit Herrn Heilbrunn in engem Kontalkt stand.

Sie sprechen in Ihrem Brief die traurigen Ereignisse der Judenverfolgungszeit an, und daß sich (wie in R.) niemand daran erinnern konnte, zumal von der dort ansässig gewesenen jüdischen Gemeinde niemand jene Zeit überlebt hat. Ich stimme mit Ihnen absolut überein, daß sich an diese Zeit niemand gern erinnert und daß man diese Ereignisse nicht einfach völlig verneinen oder totschweigen kann. Sehen Sie, ich habe diese Zeit als kleiner Junge gegenüber dem eigenen Elternhause miterlebt. Ich habe gesehen, wie die SA mitten in den Gottesdienst meines Vaters demonstrativ einmarschierte, weil er in einem Nachbarort eine "verbotene" Predigt gehalten hatte: "Trachtet zuerst nach dem Reich Gottes und seiner Gerechtigheit". Dieses Wort hat eine besondere Bedeutung für mein eigenes Leben bekommen.

Wir wohnten damals in einem Dorf in der Nähe von Alsfeld. Zu dem Kirchspiel meines Vaters gehörten sieben kleine Gemeinden. Mein Vater war ein geachteter Mann und die Leute aus seinen Gemeinden hielten treu zu ihm. In einem Brief vom 15.5.1934 schreibt ein SA-Sturmführer an meinen Vater:
"Auf Grund meiner letzen Unterredung , die ich mit Ihnen hatte, und ihres Gottesdienstes am letzten Sonntag, sieht sich die SA genötigt, in Zukunft ihrem Gottesdienst fernzubleiben..... Sie werden es verstehen, daß die SA unmöglich bei einem Pfarrer zum Gottesdienst gehen kann, der noch nicht einmal den deutschen Gruß Heil Hitler aus innerer überzeugung aussprechen kann und bereit ist, eher nach Osthofen zu gehen, als Heil Hitler zu grüßen. Ich glaube, daß Sie sich den Folgen Ihrer Ausage nicht bewußt sind und bitte Sie, sich diese Dinge genau zu überlegen. Weitere Schritte behalte ich mir vor.

Unterschrift: Der Führer des Sturmes 15/254 , Grünewald, Sturmführer - Für die Richtigkeit -
Unterschrift: Naumann, Rottenführer -
Dieser Mann war zudem noch Polizeibamter und erschien einmal in dieser, einmal in jener Uniform. Jeder Widerstand wurde damals erbarmungslos niedergeschlagen.
Mit 8 Jahren war ich Vollwaise. Ich erinnere mich noch an Hausdurchsuchungen und Drohbriefe, wo ihm die Konzentrationslager Dachau und Osthofen angedroht worden waren. Einige Briefe und Aufzeichnungen sind noch in meinem Besitz.
Ich weiß noch, wie meine Eltern und meine Großeltern geholfen haben, daß eine befreundete jüdische Familie rechtzeitig nach Südamerika auswandern konnte (ich habe noch Briefe aus der Nachkriegszeit, wo sie sich nach unserem Befinden erkundigen). So erinnere ich mich auch noch sehr gut daran, wie mich meine Mutter zum Schweigen verpflichtete, wenn wir diese oder jene Familie während der Dunkelheit besuchten. Meine Mutter hatte immer eine Tasche dabei.

Als ich nach dem Kriege aufgefordert wurde, zu den Vorgängen von damals auszusagen, deren Zusammenhänge ich als Kind noch nicht einzuordnen und zu durchschauen vermochte, kam es wie von selbst aus meinem Munde: "Mein ist die Rache, spricht der Herr". So ist es dann auch später gekommen.

Noch heute suche ich Dinge aus der damaligen Zeit zu klären, aber es ist nicht leicht, auch wenn durch Notizen und Aufzeichnungen meines Vaters und durch niedergeschriebene Gebete meiner Mutter gewisse Anhaltspunkte gegeben waren, konnten doch längst nicht alle Sachverhalte und Umstände geklärt werden. Ganz genau werde ich es wohl nie alles klären können.

- Die Zeit ist weitergegangen. Viele wußten damals wirklich nichts oder ahnten vielleicht etwas, wenn Menschen nicht wiederkamen. Die Kristallnacht öffnete manchem die Augen, und es dauerte nicht lange da kam der Krieg. Sie seien ausgewandert, so wurde verbreitet. Andere wußten vielleicht mehr, aber sie schwiegen oder hatten Angst. Andere wiederum halfen in der Stille.
Das ungeheuere und entsetzliche Ausmaß der Wahrheit aber kam erst mit dem Kriegsende ans Tageslicht, denn die Vernichtung von Menschen auf diese entsetzliche Weise war streng geheimgehalten worden. Dafür sorgte zudem eine perfekt gesteuerte Propaganda. Es war zudem eine Zeit, wo keiner dem anderen traute.

Was waren das für Menschen, die solche entsetzlichen Dinge kaltblütig planten und auch durchführten? Ich habe viel darüber nachgedacht und auch gelesen. Es waren Menschen mit einem partiell-suspendierten Unrechtsbewußtsein, Menschen mit einem eingleisigen, eindimensionalen Denken und verbohrtem Fanatismus, die trotz ihrer schlimmen Taten nicht nur ihre Unschuld beteuerten, sondern sich auch noch unschuldig fühlten. Das haben die Nürnberger Prozesse deutlich werden lassen. Sie seien nicht schuldig, beteuerten Angeklagte, sie hätten nur getan was der Lagerführer gesagt hätte, sie seien zu allen freundlich gewesen, nein, sie seien nicht schuldig und sie fühlten sich nicht schuldig. Das alles kann man nachlesen.

Und wenn man hier weiterdenkt, kann letztlich das, was hier damals geschah, in kleinerem oder größerem Ausmaß, in dieser oder jener Form, überall auf der Welt geschehen. Ein amerikanischer Film mit einer jugendlichen

Schulklasse hat das einmal in pädagogischer Weise, aber auch gleichzeitg in einer letzlich erschreckenden Form dargestellt.
Wer sich diesen Fragen nicht stellt, wird wenig oder nichts zum Frieden in dieser Welt beitragen.
Immer wieder wird sich die Frage wiederholen müssen:
Wie war Auschwitz möglich?

So etwas kann überall nur da passieren, wo menschliche und ethische Werte und das Wort Gottes mißachtet und durch politisierte Emanzipation und ideologischen Fanatismus verdrängt werden können. Daher muß es immer wieder Menschen geben, die menschliche und ethische Werte hochhalten, die auf Gottes Wort hören und auf die Grundrechte einer freiheitlichen Staatverfassung achten, sie lehren und zum Ausdruck bringen, sie in der Verantwortung vor Gott und dem Menschen verwirklichen und für sie eintreten.

Ihnen und Ihren Lieben, sehr geehrter Herr Richter, wünsche ich noch viel Freude, alles Gute und Gottes Segen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen!

Ihr
W. Fiedler.

<u>Anlagen:</u>

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | | | | 1866/67 | Salomon Katzenstein | | | | laut Kaufvertrag vom 28,12,1866 |
| 38 | | | | 1874/75 | andere | | | | laut Kaufvertrag vom 27,IV,1874 |
| 40 | | | | 1808 | David Katz | | | | |
| 40 | | | | 1840/41 | Kappel Katzenstein (von David Katz) | | | | |
| 40 | 40 | | | 1853 | Salomon Katzenstein (= Kappels Sohn) | | | | |
| 40 | 40 | | | 1874 | Josef Sommer II (Susmanns Sohn) | ∞ Sannchen | * Goldschmidt | | (Kaufvertrag vom 25,5,1874 / Nr,40) |
| | 40 | | um | 1900 | Josef Sommer II (Susmanns Sohn) | ∞ Sannchen | * Goldschmidt | | |
| 40 | | 40 | 37 | | andere Namen | | | | |
| 41 | | | | (1716) | Levi Isaac | | | | Wahrscheinlich Bruder von Susmann Isaac |
| 41 | | | | 1794 | Meyer Levi | | | | |
| 41 | | | | 1820 | Leib Meyer Kaiser | | | | Noch 1850 Handelsmann |
| | 41 | | | 1858/59 | Wolf Katz aus Binsförth | ∞ Jettchen | * Kaiser | | |
| | 41 | | um | 1900 | Katz, Baruch II | ∞ Sarah | * Nußbaum | | |
| 42 | | | | 1847 | Salomon Katzenstein | | | | |
| 42 | 42 | | | 1848 | andere | | | | |
| 44 | | | | (1716) | Levi Isaac (gehört zu alter Haus-Nr,41 bis 1832 oder1836) | | | | |
| 44 | 44/43 | | | 1850 | andere | | | | |
| 44 | | 44/43 | 39/38 | | andere | | | | |
| 51 ½ | | | | .... | andere | | | | |
| 51 ½ | | 51 | 47 | 1938 | Isidor Katz, Pferdehändler | ∞ Frieda | * .... | nach Kassel | |
| 55 ½ | | | | 1818 und 1832 | Juda Heilbrunn erhält 1832 durch Tausch (Nr,75) Haus Nr,55½ | | | | |
| 55 ½ | | | | und 1833 | Juda Heilbrunn | ∞ mit Röschen | * Kaiser | J,H, = vor 1840 Gemeindeältester | |
| 55,½ | | | | 1850 | Leib Heilbrunns | ∞ mit Betti, | * Rosenberg | | |
| 55 ½ | 55 ½ | | um | 1900 | Juda Heilbrunns Witwe..... | Hannchen, | * Rosenblatt | | |
| aus 55 ½ | kommt | | 91 | | Kaufmann Juda (James) Heilbrunn | ∞ mit Julchen | * Sommer; Tochter Herta (1937 ? nach Frankfurt | | |
| 55 ½ | | 55 ½ | 91 | | ↑ war der letzte Vorsteher der jüdischen Gemeinde in Heinebach | | | | ↓+und 1940 in Amerika) |
| | | 55 ½ | 91 | 1938 | andere | | | | |
| 57 | | 57 | 94 | | Salomo Sommer (Schlomms) 19oo Hohmann ca,1932 Pfetzing | | | | |
| 65 | | | | 1854 | Baruch und Susmann Katzenstein (Koppels Sohn) | | | | laut Kaufvertrag |
| 65 | | | | 1857/58 | Baruch Katzenstein | | | | laut Kaufvertrag |
| 65 | | | | 1866/67 | andere | | | | |
| 66 | | | | 1834 | Susmann Sommer | +] | | | Handelsmann |
| | 66/67 | | | 1847 | Susmann Sommer | +] laut Kaufbrief Nr,67 dazu erworben | | | Handelsmann |
| 66 | 66/67 | | um | 1900 | Sommer, Koppel | +Sohn von +↑] | | | |
| 66 | | 66/67 | 122 | 1938 | Sommer, Abraham | +Sohn von ↑] (Susmanns Koppel genannt); Töchter; Elsa und Irma | | | |
| | | | | ( 1942 | Abraham Sommer II evakuiert ????) | | | | |
| 75 | | | | 1828 | Juda Heilbrunn erhält 1832 durch Tausch Haus Nr,55 ½ | | | | |
| 81 | | | | 1846 | Moses Stern aus Spangenberg | | | | |
| | 81 | | | 1847 | Moses Stern , Spangenberg | | | | |
| | 81 | | | 1847 | andere | | | | |
| | | | | 1851 | andere laut Kaufvertrag (Neuer Eigentümer verkauft (1843) Nr 86 an Israelisch Gemeinde) | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83 | | | | 1866/67 | Abraham Katz ∞ mit Emilie * Kaiser | |
| | 83 | | | um 1900 | Katz, Abrahams Witwe † | |
| | 83 | | | um 1900 | Katz, Baruch und seine Mutter † (Abrahams Sohn) auch Etels Baruch gen.? | |
| | | 83 | | um 1913 | andere | |
| 84 | 84 | | | 1850/51 | Susmann, Levi ...., Witwe zu Spangenberg | |
| | 84 | | | 1854/55 | Abraham Sommer (Josefs Sohn) laut Kaufvertrag | |
| | 84 | | | 1861 | Josef Sommer (Abrahams Sohn) laut übergabevertrag | |
| | | 84 | | um 1900 | andere | |
| 86 | 86 | 86 | 191 | 1843 | Iraelische Gemeinde Heinebach kauft ein Haus (früherer Besitzer jetzt Nr.81, verkauft 1846) = + Synagoge und Schule | |
| | | | | 1845 | Israelische Gemeinde Heinebach Wohnhaus und Hofraide auf'm Hopfengarten, Haus dahinter Garten am Wege nach der Lücke (Eine Wohnung war über der Synagoge; 1931 wohnte hier die Witwe des Lehrers Speier | |
| | 93 | | | 1852/53 | Salomon Katzenstein | |
| | 93 | | | 1853/54 | Baruch Katzenstein | |
| | 95 | | | 1858 | Wolf Katzenstein | laut Kaufvertrag |
| 100 | | | | 1836 | "Schullehrer Aron Jaffa" - spätere Wohnung wohl in der Synagoge - ganz oben Wohnung - | |
| | 100 | | | 1850 | andere | |
| | | 109 | | 1900 | Juda Salomon Kaiser (Teil des Hauses abgebrochen wegen Ortsausg,erhält = 900 RM für Neuanbau | |
| | | 131 | 90 | 1938 | Julius Wallach | |

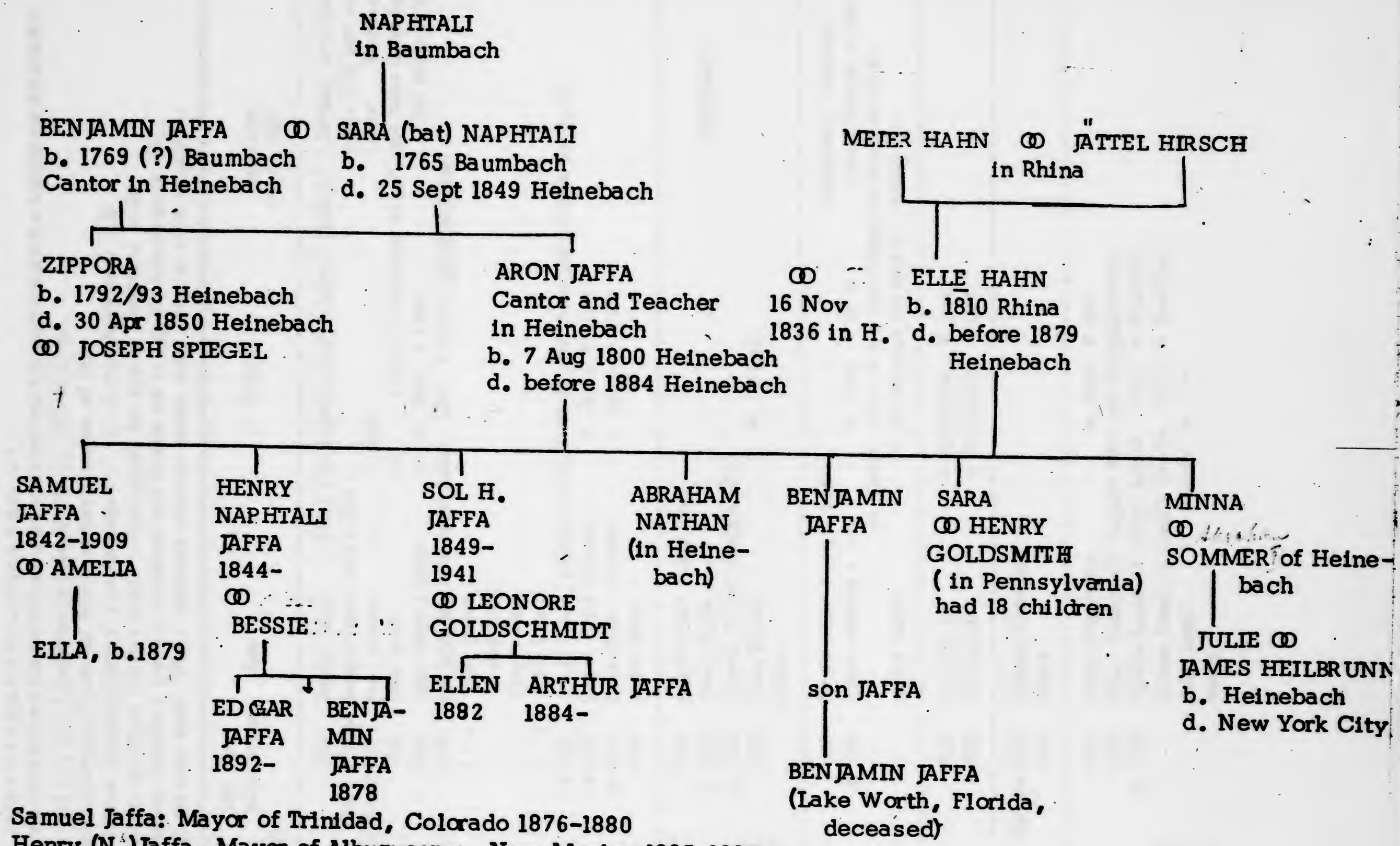
Zeichenerklärung: ∞ verheiratet - * geborene (Mädchenname)

THE FAMILY JAFFA AND SOMMER (Anlage Ia und Ib) OFF BAUMBACH AND HEINEBACH (HESSEN-KASSEL), COLODADO AND NEW MEXICO

```
                    Naphtali
                    in Baumbach
                    ↓
                    ↓
Benjamin Jaffa  •   Saara (bat) Naphtali        Meier Hahn • Jättel Hirsch
b,1769 (?)          b, 1765 in Baumbach         Handelsmann
in Baumbach         d, 25,9,1849                        in Rhina
Heinebach               ↓                               ↓
Cantor in Heinebach (wohnte bei ihrem Sohn              ↓
(wahrscheinlich schon  Aron Jaffa)                      ↓
vor 1800)                                               ↓
                                                        ↓
                ↓                                       ↓
                ↓                                       ↓
-----------------------------------------
Zigora Jaffa        Aron Jaffa              •       mit Elle Hahn (26 Jahre alt)
b, 1792/93          Cantor and Teacher                 am 16,11,1836
in Heinebach        in Heinebach bis 1866   ↓          b, 1810 in Rhina
d, 30,4,1850        b, 7,8,1800             ↓          d, before 1879
in Heinebach        in Heinebach            ↓          in Heinebach
                    d, before 1888          ↓
• mit Josef Spiegel (eignes Haus,Nr,100, ab ↓
Teacher in          ca,1845 in Synagoge,    ↓
Frankershausen      Nr,86, mit Nebengebäude)↓
(verstorben)                                ↓
(Zigora war kurz                            ↓
vor ihrem Tode 14 Tage                      ↓
lang bei ihrem                              ↓
Bruder Aron Jaffa                           ↓
                                            ↓
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
    ↓          ↓          ↓          ↓          ↓          ↓          ↓
Samuel Jaffa   Henry      Sol, H,    Abraham    Benjamin   Sara       Minna
1842-1909      Naphtali   Jaffa      Nathan     Jaffa      Jaffa      Jaffa
• mit Amelia   Jaffa      1849 - 1941 Jaffa     • mit      • mit      • mit
(1870 nach     1844 -                 in Heinebach                    Henry      Abraham
 Amerika)      • mit                  Teacher in                 Goldschmith Sommer I      +
   ↓           Bessie,...,            Heinebach                (in Pennsylvania) (Anlage Ia+Ib)↑
   ↓           (1870 nach             1866-1872? Wohin ??       had 18 children)        +++++↑
   ↓            Amerika)              (danach hatten
Ella,           ↓          • mit Leonore  die israel,Kinder  ↓                    ↓
b,1879          ↓            Goldschmidt  Abraham Speier     ↓                    ↓
                ----------- (1870 nach    als Lehrer         ↓                    ↓
                Edgar  Benja- Amerika)    bis 1912)          ↓                    ↓
                Jaffa  min    ↓ ---------- Ellen Arthur      son Jaffa          Julie Sommer
                1892   Jaffa  ↓ Jaffa Jaffa                   ↓                  • mit
                       1878   1882 1884                       ↓                  Juda (James)
                                                              Benjamin Jaffa     Heibrunn
                                                              (Lake Worth, Florida, b,Heinebach
                                                              deceaset)          d,New York City
                                                                                 (1937-1940 Flucht
                                                                                 nach Amerika)
```

kopie

# THE JAFFA FAMILY (OF BAUMBACH AND HEINEBACH (HESSEN-KASSEL), COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO




Samuel Jaffa: Mayor of Trinidad, Colorado 1876-1880
Henry (N.) Jaffa, Mayor of Albuquerque, New Mexico 1885-1895
(Abraham) Nathan Jaffa, Mayor of Roswell, New Mexico,
April-Dec. 1903, later Secretary of State of N.M.

Aug. 6, 1988

# Anlage I: Heinebach: - Jüdische Familiennamen nach Hausnummern /Verträgen/Auskünften etc.

1. Heinebacher Häuser und Höfe nach Katasterbeschreibungen 1750 bis 1847/48/50 etc.
2. An Häuser gebundene Weidensgerechtsame und Anteile am Gemeindsnutzen um 1900
3. Verzeichnis von früheren Hauseigentümern a) alte Hausnummern (1.+2.) b) neue Hausnummern 1938
4. Aus Aufzeichnungen des verstorben Pfarrers Giebel - Erkundigungen bei älteren Einwohnern/ Bilder

(Später wurden Hausnummern wiederholt geändert; Bennenung nach Straßen und im Zuge der Gebietsreform 1972, wo 10 Gemeinden unter dem neuen Namen "Alheim" gemeinsam verwaltet werden; diese sind hier nicht aufgeführt)

| 1. Nr. 1750 | 2. Nr. 1850 | 3a Nr. um1900 | 3b Nr. 1938 | Jahr der Namensnennung | Name | ∞ Ehefrau | Bemerkungen (30.08.1988) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | | | | 1720 | Susmann Isaac | (hielt sich eigenen Lehrer f.seine 6 Kinder) = ↓ | (Bruder; Levi Isaac , |
| 9 | | | | 1736 + 1756/63 | Susmann Isaac sein ↓ Sohn ) | | ↓+seit 1716 hier ansässig) |
| 9 | | 1756/63 | 1775 und | 1795 | Meyer Susmann ←] | (↓ Sohn) | \|+Sohn: Meyer Levi |
| 9 | | | | 1795 | Josef Meyer | ←] | (1806/12; Einführung bürgerlicher Namen unter Napoleon) |
| 9 | | | | 1829 | Josef [Meyer] Sommer | ←] ∞ Jüdel * Löser | (1827 Anbau an Nr.9) |
| 9 | | | | 1834 | Die Witwe des Josef Meyer Sommer, Jüdel * Löser, und deren Söhne: | | |
| 9 | | | | ↑ + → | Moses Sommer | | |
| 9 | | | | ↑ + → | Abraham Sommer | | |
| 9 | | | | ↑ + → | Baruch Sommer | | |
| 9 | | | | ↑ + → | Itzig Sommer | | |
| 9 | | | | ca.1850 | Itzig Sommer, wohnhaft "im Hof" (Nr.9) nebst Anbau und Hofraide und Garten | | |
| 9 | | | | ca.1850 | Sommer, Moses (Metzger) | ∞ Berta * Stern | |
| 9 | 9 | | | um 1900 | Moses Sommer (Metzger) | ∞ Berta * Stern | |
| 9 | | 9 | 10 | 1938 | andere Namen | | |
| 20 | 20 | | | 1838 | Samuel Kaiser (Judae Sohn) | | |
| 20 | | 20 | | ca 1850 | Samuel Kaiser | | Handelsmann |
| 20 | | 20 | | um 1900 | Salomon Kaiser (Samuels Sohn) | | |
| | | 20 | 21 | 1938 | Jonas Wallach | ∞ Frieda | |
| | | 20 | 21 | | andere | | |
| 23 | | | | 1837 | Baruch Sommer ("Josefs Sohn") | | Handelsmann (=Kaufmann) |
| 23 | 23 | | | um 1900 | Sommer, Abraham I ←↓→ | ∞ Minna * Jaffa | \|Witwe Susmann im Haus |
| | | | | | ↓→ Kinder: Julie ∞ mit Juda (James) Heilbrunn (Nr 55 ½) | | |
| | | 23 | 20 | | andere Namen] | →[ und Benjamin (?),Aron (?), Hedwig (?) | |
| 25 | (½) | | | 1823 | Juda Kaiser | ∞ Scheinchen * Levi | |
| 25 | (1/1) | | | 1850 | Juda Kaiser | ∞ Scheinchen * Levi | |
| | 27 | | | 1856 und 1858 | Salomon Katzenstein | | |
| | 27 | | | 1860 | andere | | |
| 33 | | | | 1831 | Koppel Katzenstein | ∞ Baier * Katz | |
| 33 | | | | 1856 | Meyer Katzenstein (Koppels Sohn) laut übergabevertrag | | |
| | 33 | | | um 1900 | Abraham Sommer II (Josefs Sohn) | ∞ Sarah * Rosenbaum | |
| | | 33 | 30 | | Abraham Sommer II (Josefs Sohn) | ∞ Sarah * Rosenbaum | |
| | | 33 | 30 | | Josef Sommer | nicht ∞ --- | |
| | | 33 | 30 | | andere | | |

==========

## Ia: Familie Sommer und Jaffa (∞) in Heinebach

Namen entsprechend Anlage I, Jahreszahlen = Nennungen von Namen und Hausnummern,etc.

---

↓

Susmann Isaac (9).....: 1720, 1729, 1730, 1736, 1756/63 ---

6 Kinder, eignen Lehrer, 9 Personen am Tisch, Abgaben werden ihm um ein Drittel ermäßigt

↓

---

↓

Meyer Susmann (9).....: 1756/63, 1775, 1795 ---

↓

---

↓

Josef Meyer (9).....: 1795

=→Josef [Meyer] Sommer (9) : 1829 [Edikt vom 12.3.1812; Annahme fester Familiennamen]

∞ mit Jüdel * Löser

1834 wohnt die Witwe des Josef Meyer Sommer, Jüdel Löser, und dessen Söhne: Moses, Abraham, Baruch, Itzig in Haus Nr.(9)

---

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Moses Sommer (9) ca.1850,1900 Abraham Sommer II (33) um 1900 Baruch Sommer (23) 1837 Itzig Sommer (09)

(Metzger) (9) ("Josefs Sohn") ("Josefs Sohn")

∞ mit Sarah * Rosenbaum (Handelsmann)

↓ ↓

---

↓

Josef nicht ∞ (33)

↓

Abraham Sommer I (23) um 1900

∞ mit Minna * Jaffa

(Witwe Susmann im Haus)

↓

---

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ (?) Benjaminin (?)Hedwig (?)Aron,(?),

→ Julie →∞ mit James Heilbrunn (55½)

==========

## Ib: Familie Kaiser - in Heinebach -

Namen entsprechend Anlage I; Jahreszahlen = Nennungen von Namen und frühere Hausnummern

---

↓

Levi Isaac (41),.....;1716 Bruder von Susmann Isaac

↓

---

↓

Meyer Levi (41),.....;1773

↓

---

↓

Leib Meyer (41),.....;1794

=→Leib Meyer Kaiser (41),.....;1820 [Edikt vom 12,3,1812; Annahme fester Familiennamen]

↓

---

↓

Juda Kaiser (25),.....;1823 , 1850

∞ mit Scheinchen * Levi (25) - (ziehen nach Nr,20 um)

↓

---

↓

Samuel Kaiser (20) 1838, 1850 [gehört 1866 zu Vorstehern der jüdischen Gemeinde in Heinebach, gehört zu den Antragstellern
("Juda Sohn") für eine eigne einklassige Schule der jüdischen Gemeinde, das Gesuch wird von der preußischen Regierung genehmigt, Abraham Nathan Jaffa, der Sohn von Aron Jaffa, Vorsänger und Religionslehrer der jüdischen Gemeinde, unterrichtet als vollausgebildeter Lehrer alle Fächer, einschließlich Religion und Hebräisch, von 1866-1872. Er geht dann von Heinebach mit unbekanntem Ziel weg. Sein Nachfolger ist Abraham Speier bis 1912, wo dieser pensioniert wird.]

↓

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↓

Salomon Kaiser (20) 1900 ← ? → ab 1900 Juda Salomo Kaiser (109) Wahrscheinlich gleiche Person
("Samuels Sohn")

---

danach
[Jonas Wallach (20)]

Anlage II:
Nach den Nachforschungen des verstorbenen Pfarrers A.Giebel und Juda (James ) Heilbrunn, New York, konnten die Schicksale ehemaliger jüdischer Einwohner weitgehend geklärt werden - **[Hier Stand 1961]** : :

Umgekommene:
1. Pferdehändler Isidor Katz und Ehefrau Frieda.
   Zunächst nach Frankfurt/M. verzogen, dann nach dem Osten deportiert.
2. Viehhändler Jonas Wallach und Ehefrau Frieda.
3. Abraham Sommer I. und seine beiden Töchter Else und Irma wurden im November 1941 nach dem Osten deportiert und sind umgekommen.
4. Minna Sommer, Witwe von Salomon Sommer, nach Theresienstadt deportiert.
5 Viehhändler Julius Sommer und Frau Lina, sowie Tochter Liesel wurden nach dem Konzentrationslager Westerbruck in Holland deportiert, nachdem sie vorher nach Holland ausgewandert waren. Sie sind im Lager Auschwitz umgekommen.
6. Viehhändler Julius Wallach und Frau Goldine, sowie Tochter Marga wurden ins Konzentrationslager Riga deportiert und sind dort im November 1941 umgekommen.
7. Viehhändler Leopold Wallach und Ehefrau Gerdi, sowie Tochter Liesel nach Riga deportiert und dort im November 1941 umgekommen.

Der Deportation entkommen:
1. Kaufmann Juda Heibrunn und Ehefrau Julchen, geborene Sommer, sowie Tochter Herta.
Zunächst nach Frankfurt verzogen, von dort über Rußland, Korea und Japan im Winter 1940 nach Amerika ausgewandert. über seine Reise berichtet er in einem Brief vom 1.8.1950 an Pfarrer Giebel: "Obwohl dieses Korea für viele ein unbekanntes land in Asien ist, so ist mir das Land bei unserer Durchreise in 1940 etwas bekannt geworden. Wir sind mit der Bahn mehrere Tage durch Korea gefahren und in der Hafenstadt Pusan, die jetzt in den Berichten sehr viel genannt wird, aufs Schiff nach Schimonoseki in Japan gefahren und dann mit einem japanischen Schiff an die Westküste der USA und danach in fünftägiger Bahnfahrt quer durch das ganze Land nach der Ostküste in New York".
2. Aron Benjamin und Josef Sommer, seiner Frau Brüder, leben auch in den USA.
3. Josef Sommer (Abrahams Josef genannt) lebt in den USA.
   Seine Mutter ist inzwischen dort verstorben.
4. Digmund Sommer und Hilde Sommer, Kinder von Julius Sommer, leben in Brasilien.
5. Baruch Katz nebst Frau und Kindern entkamen nach den USA.
6. Isidor und Ludwig Wallach, Söhne von Julius Wallach, sind im Staate Israel; ihre Schwester Berta lebt in den USA.
7. Fritz Sommer, Sohn von Abraham Sommer II und seine Mutter Lina befinden sich in Belfort in Frankreich
8. Die Kinder von Isidor Katz, und zwar Sally, Siegfried, Martin und Nelly.
9. Heinz Wallach, Sohn von Leopold Wallach, leben im Staate Israel.
(Max Kaiser, genannt Schmuhls Max, war seit 1925 in Düsseldorf tätig,lebte dann in Israel und ist jetzt in den USA, wo drei Brüder und eine Schwester von ihm leben.) nach Pfr.Giebel

HESSISCHES STAATSARCHIV
MARBURG

3550 Marburg, den 26. Juli 1988
Friedrichsplatz 15
Telefon (06421) 25078

Hess. Staatsarchiv, Postfach 540, 3550 Marburg

Tgb. Nr.
Referent: Dipl.Archivarin List
Oberinspektorin

Herrn
Wilhelm Södler
Beim Kalkofen 8

6445 Alheim - Heinebach

Bitte geben Sie bei Ihrer Antwort
die Tagebuchnummer dieses Schreibens an!

Sehr geehrter Herr Södler!

Hinweise auf den Familiennamen [redacted] konnten in verschiedenen Listen (180 Landratsamt Melsungen; 17 II Herrschaftliche Repositur) sowie bei den Judenschutzbriefen (Bestand 5 Hess.Geheimer Rat 18. bis Anf. 19. Jahrhundert) nicht ermittelt werden.

Zu dem Namen"Jaffa" konnten drei Einträge in den Protokollen von Heinebach ermittelt werden:
Sterberegister "1849 Sept.. 25, beerdigt Sept. 27, Sarchen Jaffa dahier, 84 Jahre alt, eine Ehefrau des verstorbenen Lehrers Benjamin Jaffa.
Wohnte bei ihrem Sohne, Aaron Jaffa Lehrer zu Heinebach", unterschrieben von "Jaffa, Vorsinger"
Sterberegister "1850 April 30, beerdigt Mai 2, Zigora geb. Jaffa 57 Jahre alt, Ehefrau des verstorbenen Lehrers Joseph Spiegel aus Frankershausen; war 14 Tage hier bei ihrem Bruder Aaron Jaffa, Lehrer zu Heinebach", unterschrieben von Jaffa, Vorsinger".
Eheschließungen "1836 Nov. 16 Aaron Jaffa, Vorsänger und Religionslehrer zu Heinebach, geboren am 7-ten August 1800, verehelicht mit der Elle Hahn aus Rhina 26 Jahre alt, Sohn des verstorbenen Vorsängers Benjamin Jaffa und dessen Ehefrau Saara geb. Naphtali zu Baumbach, Tochter des Handelsmann Meier Hahn und dessen Ehefrau Jättel geb. Hirsch zu Rhina", unterschrieben von "Jaffa, Vorsinger".

-2-

Kinder sind leider nicht zu ermitteln, da keine Geburtsregister vorhanden sind; ebenso ist der Todestag des Benjamin Jaffa nicht zu ermitteln, die Sterberegister umfassen nur die Zeit von 1828-1851.

Den Scheck über 31,85 DM behalten wir als Auskunftsgebühr ein.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
i.A.

FAMILIES JAFFA AND SOMMER IN HEINEBACH

Translation of the letter and documents sent by Mr. Wilhelm Södler Hauptlehrer i.R., Am Kalkofen 8, 6445 ALHEIM-HEINEBACH, dated 19 October 1988

Dear Mr. Richter:

thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of 8 August 1988, which I was very glad to receive. If I answer only today, it is because I was very busy, in the past few weeks, to get further source material. At first, all information was negative. I therefore tried something very different: I looked around for documentation concerning the house owners of the 19th century.

Although I have long been occupied with local history, this matter became for me a detective's project. When studied properly, the relationship of the house owners (or tenants) can be revealed, with some tenacious effort, so that a picture of the families and the relation among the residents can be ascertained. Occasionally, the relationships are actually revealed in notes. At other times, the name of the father of the occupation, or the name of the wife with her maidenname may be mentioned.

MINNA JAFFA married ABRAHAM SOMMER I. Both are named about 1900. ABRAHAM SOMMER is the owner of House # 23. The previous owner, BARUCH SOMMER, is surely his father. At first, he is mentioned as Joseph's Sohn (son of Joseph). This JOSEPH (SOMMER) lived in # 9 andis most likely the father of BARUCH. The record of House # 9 relates the effect of Jerome Napoleon's introduction of permanent family names for Jews (between 1806 and 1812). (J.N. was the King of Westphalia, installed of course by his brother Napoleon I, reigned from his capital,Kassel, and is usually refered to as Jerome Buonaparte (the family name of the brothers from the time of their birth in Corsica). It shows that JOSEPH SOMMER tried to continue the old custom and retained his father's first name: thus, Joseph (ben) Meyer became Joseph Meyer Sommer.

This MEYER was on record in Heinbach as MEYER SUSMANN, and was owner of # 9. We also find a SUSSMANN ISAAK, and a LEVI ISAAK, no doubt brothers and sons of their father ISAAK. There is not much danger of error in these assumptions since in their time (1716/70) there were only 2 or 3 Jewish families in Heinebach. The first SCHUTZJUDE (Protected or Tolerated Jew with a highly-valued right to permanent residence) was named in 1678 as JÖSTCHEN("Little Jost"), who paid taxes - but who then disappears from the record. Only SUSSMANN ISAAK and LEVI ISAAK remain on the records. After their appearance in the records, there is a growth of Jewish families and the creation of a Congregation. From LEVI ISAAK came the family KAISER, from Sussmann the family SOMMER.

In 1736 Sussmann requested a reduction of his annual "protection tax," and in his letter he mentions that he lives in Heinebach and is able to feed himself only miserably (the German term he used means "sourly"). The Good Lord had given himsix children, for whom he is obliged to keep (and pay for) a schoolmaster, which obliges him to feed nine persons daily. The "Rentmeister Wille" of Spangenberg (a wellknown little town nearby) certified that he is of good moral character, but that his trade and occupation is marginal , so that he has great difficulty to support his family. In consideration of these conditions, his annual protection fee was lowered by one-third, by order of the Rentkammer in Kassel (The Rentkammer was the IRS of the state of Hesse-Kassel, a duchy, later a grand-duchy, before Jerome was replacing the incumbent Grand-duke). After that decision, Sussmann paid only 8 Thaler, 10 Albus and 8 Heller annually. LEVI ISAAK paid 12 Thaler, 16 Albus annually. The name of the teacher is not given.

In 1800 there is a record showing that the Jewish community had its own cantor, who was BENJAMIN JAFFA of Baumbach. He was in that office probably already before 1800. He was followed by his son ARON JAFFA, who was also the school teacher until 1866. He lived in the house numbered 100 (see foto # 1, on the left) There was a courtyard behind it and a barn, and the house itself is as beautiful as the others, although the old wooden beams have been covered with Eternit plates (don't know what that is, JHR). Up to 1836, the schoolmaster ARON JAFFA is listed as the owner, after which the house changed hands. In 1843, the Jewish community bought the House # 86, which contained soon the synagogue and the school. Around it stood the homes of other owners, but in 1845, another residence with a barn was purchased drectly next to # 86, which was sold by the community toward the end of the century because it was no longer needed, since in # 86 there was an apartment for the teacher and cantor. The property included a garden, apparently a little distant from the houses. Foto # 2 shows what the house looks like TODAY. This was the scene of activity of ARON JAFFA, who impressed me as having been a "sympathetic person," aside from the fact that his birthday and mine fall on the same day.

Foto #3 shows once more the synagogue, somewhat obscured by a fir-tree. Foto # 4 gives you a view toward the village of Heinebach, To the left of the street was the formwer synagogue.

BAUMBACH: Today called Alheim-Baumbach, about which I was unable to find out very much. Mayor Ritter, who has been most helpful, was unable to find any documentation, and my enquiry at the state archives in Marburg received no positive information. It seems certain that Baumbach had no synagogue. The center of Jewish activity was HEIMBACH. The dead were buried in the cemetery in BOSFORTH, and the undertaker's carriage was kept at the home of ABRAHAM SOMMER II and JOSEF SOMMER.

I found the name GOLDSCHMIDT only once, in connection with House # 40. There is today a family named Goldschmeeds, which name I was able to trace backward for 200 years, but I found no GOLDSHCMIDT. It is of course possible that a family GOLDSCHMIDT had no home of its own and lived as tenants. In SPANGENBERG there seems to have been a family GOLDSCHMIDT, The name LEONORE JAFFA GOLDSCHMIDT did not come to light during my research. There were, however, connections between HEINEBACH and SPANGENBERG. (see # 81). Under # 40, we found SANNCHEN GOLDSCHMIDT perhaps a sister of Leonore. LEONORE named her daughter ELLEN, very likely after her own mother-in-law (Elle). The relationships appear to be quite close.

I hope my report will be of assistance to you,as well as the fotographs. A record like a register of persons exists only for about the last 100 years. One finds more names in the tax records and in the property (real estate) records. The records more useful for genealogical research would be the lists of births, marriages and deaths kept by each religious community (generally, Germany had no public vital statistics records until 1874(!). Mr. Heilbrunn was a smart man, who recognized the danger signals at an early time. Just as did my father. It is possible that Mr. Heilbrunn copied information from the synagogue book (the congregational records of Jews in Heimbach) , and that he was able to take his copies with him. I do know that in Heinebach two Torah scrolls were saved, which eventually were sent to Mr. Heilbrunn in New York.That I know from the late Pastor Giebel, who was in close contact with Mr. Heilbrunn.

You speak in your letter of the sorrowful events of the years of persecution of Jews, and that nobody wants to be reminded - or wants to remember what he knows. Of the former community of Heinebach, not a single Jew survived. I surely agree that nobody is particularly anxious to remind himself of those times, but also that one cannot deny them by total silence. I have been a witness to those times as a little boy, I saw how the SA (the general party organization's uniformed army) entered the church in the middle of a service held by my father, because he had given a "prohibited" sermon in a neighboring village. That sermon had the title:"Direct your mind toward the kingdom of God and his justice" and it gained a special importance for my own life.

In those days we lived in a village near Alsfeld. My father's parish included seven small communities. He was well respected and the people of his communities were most loyal parisheners. In a letter to my father, dated 15 May 1934, an SA "Storm Leader" (rank of a low-ranking SA officer) wrote:

On the basis of my last dscussion with you, and with regard to your services held last Sunday, the SA finds itself obliged to refrain from attending your services in the future. You will understand that the SA cannot possibly come to services conducted by a pastor whois unable to give the salute "Heil Hitler" with inner conviction, and is prepared to go rather to Osthofen than to offer "Heil Hitler" as a salute. I think that you are not fully aware of the consequences of your statements, and I beg you to reconsider these matters most carefully. I reserve any further action...
Signed: The leader of Storm # 15/254, Grünewald, Sturmführer. Naumann, "Rottenführe

This man was also a police official, and would appear in public sometimes in his police uniform, and at other times, in his party uniform. Any resistance was beaten down mercilessly.

By the time I was eight years old I was an orphan. I still remember the searches made in our home and the threatening letters, in which my father was reminded of the concentration camps Dachau and Osthofen. I still have some of those letters in my possession. I remember how my parents and grandparents helped a Jewish family, friends of ours, to emigrate just in time to South America, and I have letters received from them after the war in which they enquired about our life and health. Ialso remember very well how my mother commanded me to be silent when we visited this or that family under the cover of darkness.

After the war, I was asked to tell about those events, the connections and meaning of which I could not,comprehend as a child - yet I said "the revenge is mine, says the Lord". And that is what happened afterwards. -- Even today I try to comprehend the things I witnessed and remember, and the notes and records made by my father, and the prayers of my mother (which she wrote down) do give me a certain insight into that past, but of course they cannot explain all the circumstances and the situations of these times, and I doubt I will ever be able to understand them completely.

Time marched on. Many of those who lived through (the Nazi years) really did not know much, they probably guessed at the fate of those who did not return. The Crystal Night (November 9/10,1938) opened the eyes of many, and not long thereafter came the war. One was told "they emigrated." Others may well have known better, but they kept silent, they were afraid. Others helped silently. The immensity and terrofying truth was discovered only at the end of the war, because the extermination of human beings in that horrifying manner was kept like a top-level secret. This was assured by the perfectly coordinated propaganda - in a time when nobody trusted anyone.

What kind of "men", of human beings could it have been who could plan such terrible events in cold blood and carry them out? I have read a great deal about it and thought much about it. It seems these were "human beings" with a partially-suspended realization of Injustice, people with a one-track, one-dimensional thought, and an acquired fanaticism, who loudly protested their innocence - and indeed felt innocent - which has been amply proven during the Nuremberg trials. They were not guilty because they only did what their camp commander (or superiors in the government or the party organizations) had ordered them to do. They were always friendly to everybody and felt themselves to be innocent...

As one keeps thinking, one realizes that what happened in those days (nearly 50 years ago) can happen to a smaller or greater degree anywhere else in the world, in one form or another. An American movie, with a setting of a class of boys in an elementary (or high) school, presented the issue in frightening ways. Those who refuse to face the past and to consider these problems contribute little or nothing to the peace of the world. We will have to ask forever: how was Auschwitz possible?

(In my view) such situations can arise only where human and ethical values and the word of God is disregarded and is crushed by political and ideological fanaticism. That is the reason why there always have to be people who adher to human and ethical values, and listen to the word of God, who respect and defend the basic rights of a free state constitution - which they teach and give expression to, knowing of their responsibility before God and mankind.

I wish for you and your loved ones much joy, the best of everything and the blassings of the Lord.

With kindest regards
Yours W. Södler.

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Page 6 is a printout prepared by Mr. Södler on the basis of his study of the ownership of houses in Heinebach which (obviously) belonged to Jews (houses which they may have lived in as tenants are not listed, only those they owned).

The text is very simple and needs no translation, in house # 55 lived Juda (James) Heilbrunn, listed as the last president of the Heinebach congregation. This Juda must be a grandsnn of the earlier Juda Heilbrunn who owned # 55 by 1818.

SPANGENBERG: This is a small town which belonged to the von Spangenberg family for virtually centuries. I am going to check whether there are any records of a Jewish congregation, and possibly records for people related to the Heinebach families of interest to us. -- You will notice that the records are not complete, but even a partial record has some information of possible value, so it is nice to have it presented here so neatly.

p.8 and 9 contain records which, I think , are based on mostly information I gave him, except for the notes on the house ownerships, which W.S. added.

p.10 has the invaluable new information on the descendents of ISAAK, which will enable us to trace later family connections. At the head of this page (ANLAGE I) it reads:

HEINEBACH: Jewish family names according to house numbers, basic information from
1 Houses and farms according to the descriptions (in the real estate records) of 1750 to 1847/50.
2 records of grazing rights connected with the homes, and the shares of home owners in the communal property use at about 1900
3 List of former house owners (old and new house numbers (these are from 1938)
4 Notes taken by the late pastor Giebel, etc. In 1972, ten communities were administered by the town of Alheim, and the name Alheim added to that of the former name, thus Alheim-Heinebach. House numbers were changed repeatedly (after 1938), so were some street names.

Page 11 is the new genealogy for the JAFFA and SOMMER families based on the records of home ownerships since 1720.
page 12 is the same for KAISER. Note the entry under SAMUEL KAISER (20). It mentions ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA, son of ARON.

Page 13 will interest you because it gives the status, as of 1961, of the fate of former Jewish residents of Heinebach, as recorded by pastor Giebel and James Heilbrunn. I have translated it since I am sure you will find some of the data useful.

Those who perished:

1. Horse dealer ISIDOR KATZ and wife FRIEDA
   They had moved to Frankfurt am Main and were deported to the East (Poland)
2. Cattle dealer JONAS WALLACH and wife FRIEDA;
3. ABRAHAM SOMMER and his two daughters, ELSE and IRMA, were deported to the East in November of 1941 and did not return;
4. MINNA SOMMER, widow of SALOMON SOMMER, deported to Theresienstadt;
5. Cattle dealer JULIUS SOMMER and wife LINA, and daughter LIESEL were deported to the concentration camp Westerbork in Holland, having emigrated to the Netherlands previously. They died in Auschwitz.
   (Westerbork was the collection point for (mostly) German refugees who had emigrated to the Netherlands prior to the invasion by the Nazis in 1940. It was not a camp for "permanent" imprisonment but rather a station on the way to deportation. A large number of Dutch Jews were also imprisoned here, and many were deported from there. JHR)
6. Cattle dealer JULIUS WALLACH and wife GOLDINA, and daughter MARGA. They were deported to Riga in November of 1941 and died there.
7. Cattle dealer LEOPOLD WALLACH and wife GERDI and daughter LIESEL, also killed in Riga after their deportation in November 1941.

Those who were saved:

1. The merchant JUDA HEILBRUNN and wife JULCHEN nee SOMMER, and daughter HERTA. They first moved to Frankfurt am Main, and thenvia Russia, Korea and Japan to America (Winter of 1940). In a letter to pastor Giebel, dated 1 August 1950, Mr. Heilbrunn wrote as follows:
   Although this Korea is an unknown country in Asis for many, I became acquainted a little with it. We traveled by train for several days to Pusan, which is now much in the news, and from there with a ship to Shimonoseki, Japan. From there we crossed the Pacific on a Japanese ship to the west coast of (America), and then by train, in five days, we crossed the continent to reach New York.
2. ARON BENJAMIN and JOSEF SOMMER, the brother of his wife, live also in the USA.
3. JOSEF SOMMER (called ABRAHAMS JOSEF) also lives in the US A. His mother died there.
4. SIGMUND SOMMER and HILDE SOMMER, children of JULIUS SOMMER, live in Brazil.
5. BARUCH KATZ with wife and children got away to the USA.
6. ISIDOR and LUDWIG WALLACH, sons of JULIUS WALLACH are in Israel. Their sister BERTHA is in the US.
7. FRITZ SOMMER, son of ABRAHAM SOMMER II and his wife LINA live in Belfort, France.
8. The children of ISIDOR KATZ (SALLY, SIEGFRIED, MARTIN, NELLY) (live in Israel).
9. HEINZ WALLACH, son of LEOPOLD WALLACH, lives in Israel.

(Max KAISER, called SCHMUHL'S MAX) was working in Duesseldorf since 1925, moved to Israel and then to the US, where he has living three brothers and a sister, according to pastor Giebel.)

pp.14-15 contain a letter to W.S., from the Hessian State Archives (Archivist List) of July 26, 1988:

The name of JAFFA appears in three records in the protokols of Heinebach:

Deaths, on 25 Sept 1849, burial 27 Sept. SARCHEN JAFFA, lived here, 84 years old, wife of the late teacher BENJAMIN JAFFA. Lived with her son AARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. Signed JAFFA, cantor.

Deaths, 30 Apr 1850, burial 2 May: ZIGORA nee JAFFA, 57 years old, wife of the late teacher JOSEPH SPIEGEL of Frankershausen, was here for 14 days with her brother ARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. Signed JAFFA, cantor.

Marriages, 16 Nov 1836 AARON JAFFA, cantor and teacher of religion in Heinebach, born 7 Aug 1800, husband of ELLE HAHN of RHINA, 26 years old, son of the late cantor BENJAMIN JAFFA and his wife SAARA nee NAPHTALI in Baumbach, daughter of the merchant MEIER HAHN and his wife JÄTTEL nee HIRSCH in Rhina.
Signed JAFFA, cantor.

Unfortunately, children do not appear in the records, since there exist no registers of births, the date of death for BENJAMIN JAFFA isnot discoverable since we have deaths records only for the period 1828 to 1851.

(We retain the check for 31.85 DM as the fee for the information transmitted.)

↑

HEINEBACH (#1) The in the House # 100 (first on the left) lived the teacher and cantor ARON JAFFA from (or by) 1836 until 1842 or 1845, when he moved into the apartment above the Synagogue (House # 86). (This ia a view from the garden in the back of the houses. The front has the same kind of decoration with wooden beams as the house in the center and that to its right.


Synagogue

HEINEBACH (#2) 1988 Foto of the Synagogue, with residence, adjecent building and garden. The house on the left (the Synagogue) had the old number 86.

HEINEBACH (#3) The House # 86: The Synagogue ( to the right of the fir-tree).

HEINEBACH (#4) View of the Village

FAMILIES JAFFA AND SOMMER IN HEINEBACH

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Foto #3 shows once more the synagogue, somewhat obscured by a fir-tree. Foto # 4 gives you a view toward the village of Heinebach, To the left of the street was the formwer synagogue.

BAUMBACH: Today called Alheim-Baumbach, about which I was unable to find out very much. Mayor Ritter, who has been most helpful, was unable to find any documentation, and my enquiry at the state archives in Marburg received no positive information. It seems certain that Baumbach had no synagogue. The center of Jewish activity was HEIMBACH. The dead were buried in the cemetery in BOSFORTH, and the undertaker's carriage was kept at the home of ABRAHAM SOMMER II and JOSEF SOMMER.

I found the name GOLDSCHMIDT only once, in connection with House # 40. There is today a family named Goldschmeeds, which name I was able to trace backward for 200 years, but I found no GOLDSHCMIDT. It is of course possible that a family GOLDSCHMIDT had no home of its own and lived as tenants. In SPANGENBERG there seems to have been a family GOLDSCHMIDT, The name LEONORE JAFFA GOLDSCHMIDT did not come to light during my research. There were, however, connections between HEINEBACH and SPANGENBERG. (see # 81). Under # 40, we found SANNCHEN GOLDSCHMID' perhaps a sister of Leonore. LEONORE named her daughter ELLEN, very likely after her own mother-in-law (Elle). The relationships appear to be quite close.

I hope my report will be of assistance to you,as well as the fotographs. A record like a register of persons exists only for about the last 100 years. One finds more names in the tax records and in the property (real estate) records. The records more useful for genealogical research would be the lists of births, marriages and deaths kept by each religious community (generally, Germany had no public vital statistics records until 1874(!). Mr. Heilbrunn was a smart man, who recognized the danger signals at an early time. Just as did my father. It is possible that Mr. Heilbrunn copied information from the synagogue book (the congregational records of Jews in Heimbach) , and that he was able to take his copies with him. I do know that in Heinebach two Torah scrolls were saved, which eventually were sent to Mr. Heilbrunn in New York.That I know from the late Pastor Giebel, who was in close contact with Mr. Heilbrunn.

You speak in your letter of the sorrowful events of the years of persecution of Jews, and that nobody wants to be reminded - or wants to remember what he knows. Of the former community of Heinebach, not a single Jew survived. I surely agree that nobody is particularly anxious to remind himself of those times, but also that one cannot deny them by total silence. I have been a witness to those times as a little boy, I saw how the SA (the general party organization's uniformed army) entered the church in the middle of a service held by my father, because he had given a "prohibited" sermon in a neighboring village. That sermon had the title:"Direct your mind toward the kingdom of God and his justice" and it gained a special importance for my own life.

In those days we lived in a village near Alsfeld. My father's parish included seven small communities. He was well respected and the people of his communities were most loyal parisheners. In a letter to my father, dated 15 May 1934, an SA "Storm Leader" (rank of a low-ranking SA officer) wrote:

On the basis of my last dscussion with you, and with regard to your services held last Sunday, the SA finds itself obliged to refrain from attending your services in the future. You will understand that the SA cannot possibly come to services conducted by a pastor whois unable to give the salute "Heil Hitler" with inner conviction, and is prepared to go rather to Osthofen than to offer "Heil Hitler" as a salute. I think that you are not fully aware of the consequences of your statements, and I beg you to reconsider these matters most carefully. I reserve any further action...
Signed: The leader of Storm # 15/254, Grünewald, Sturmführer. Naumann, "Rottenführe

This man was also a police official, and would appear in public sometimes in his police uniform, and at other times, in his party uniform. Any resistance was beaten down mercilessly.

By the time I was eight years old I was an orphan. I still remember the searches made in our home and the threatening letters, in which my father was reminded of the concentration camps Dachau and Osthofen. I still have some of those letters in my possession. I remember how my parents and grandparents helped a Jewish family, friends of ours, to emigrate just in time to South America, and I have letters received from them after the war in which they enquired about our life and health. Ialso remember very well how my mother commanded me to be silent when we visited this or that family under the cover of darkness.

After the war, I was asked to tell about those events, the connections and meaning of which I could not,comprehend as a child - yet I said "the revenge is mine, says the Lord". And that is what happened afterwards. -- Even today I try to comprehend the things I witnessed and remember, and the notes and records made by my father, and the prayers of my mother (which she wrote down) do give me a certain insight into that past, but of course they cannot explain all the circumstances and the situations of these times, and I doubt I will ever be able to understand them completely.

Time marched on. Many of those who lived through (the Nazi years) really did not know much, they probably guessed at the fate of those who did not return. The Crystal Night (November 9/10,1938) opened the eyes of many, and not long thereafter came the war. One was told "they emigrated." Others may well have known better, but they kept silent, they were afraid. Others helped silently. The immensity and terrofying truth was discovered only at the end of the war, because the extermination of human beings in that horrifying manner was kept like a top-level secret. This was assured by the perfectly coordinated propaganda - in a time when nobody trusted anyone.

What kind of "men", of human beings could it have been who could plan such terrible events in cold blood and carry them out? I have read a great deal about it and thought much about it. It seems these were "human beings" with a partially-suspended realization of Injustice, people with a one-track, one-dimensional thought, and an acquired fanaticism, who loudly protested their innocence - and indeed felt innocent - which has been amply proven during the Nuremberg trials. They were not guilty because they only did what their camp commander (or superiors in the government or the party organizations) had ordered them to do. They were always friendly to everybody and felt themselves to be innocent...

As one keeps thinking, one realizes that what happened in those days (nearly 50 years ago) can happen to a smaller or greater degree anywhere else in the world, in one form or another. An American movie, with a setting of a class of boys in an elementary (or high) school, presented the issue in frightening ways. Those who refuse to face the past and to consider these problems contribute little or nothing to the peace of the world. We will have to ask forever: how was Auschwitz possible?

(In my view) such situations can arise only where human and ethical values and the word of God is disregarded and is crushed by political and ideological fanaticism. That is the reason why there always have to be people who adher to human and ethical values, and listen to the word of God, who respect and defend the basic rights of a free state constitution - which they teach and give expression to , knowing of their responsibility before God and mankind.

I wish for you and your loved ones much joy, the best of everything and the blassings of the Lord.

With kindest regards
Yours W. Södler.

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Page 6 is a printout prepared by Mr. Södler on the basis of his study of the ownership of houses in Heinebach which (obviously) belonged to Jews (houses which they may have lived in as tenants are not listed, only those they owned).

The text is very simple and needs no translation, in house # 55 lived Juda (James) Heilbrunn, listed as the last president of the Heinebach congregation. This Juda must be a grandsnn of the earlier Juda Heilbrunn who owned # 55 by 1818.

SPANGENBERG: This is a small town which belonged to the von Spangenberg family for virtually centuries. I am going to check whether there are any records of a Jewish congregation, and possibly records for people related to the Heinebach families of interest to us. -- You will notice that the records are not complete, but even a partial record has some information of possible value, so it is nice to have it presented here so neatly.

p.8 and 9 contain records which, I think , are based on mostly information I gave him, except for the notes on the house ownerships, which W.S. added.

p.10 has the invaluable new information on the descendents of ISAAK, which will enable us to trace later family connections. At the head of this page (ANLAGE I) it reads:

HEINEBACH: Jewish family names according to house numbers, basic information from

1 Houses and farms according to the descriptions (in the real estate records) of 1750 to 1847/50.
2 records of grazing rights connected with the homes, and the shares of home owners in the communal property use at about 1900
3 List of former house owners (old and new house numbers (these are from 1938)
4 Notes taken by the late pastor Giebel, etc. In 1972, ten communities were administered by the town of Alheim, and the name Alheim added to that of the former name, thus Alheim-Heinebach. House numbers were changed repeatedly (after 1938), so were some street names.

Page 11 is the new genealogy for the JAFFA and SOMMER families based on the records of home ownerships since 1720.

page 12 is the same for KAISER. Note the entry under SAMUEL KAISER (20). It mentions ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA, son of ARON.

Page 13 will interest you because it gives the status, as of 1961, of the fate of former Jewish residents of Heinebach, as recorded by pastor Giebel and James Heilbrunn. I have translated it since I am sure you will find some of the data useful.

Those who perished:

1. Horse dealer ISIDOR KATZ and wife FRIEDA.
   They had moved to Frankfurt am Main and were deported to the East (Poland)
2. Cattle dealer JONAS WALLACH and wife FRIEDA;
3. ABRAHAM SOMMER and his two daughters, ELSE and IRMA, were deported to the East in November of 1941 and did not return;
4. MINNA SOMMER, widow of SALOMON SOMMER, deported to Theresienstadt;
5. Cattle dealer JULIUS SOMMER and wife LINA, and daughter LIESEL were deported to the concentration camp Westerbork in Holland, having emigrated to the Netherlands previously. They died in Auschwitz.
   (Westerbork was the collection point for (mostly) German refugees who had emigrated to the Netherlands prior to the invasion by the Nazis in 1940. It was not a camp for "permanent" imprisonment but rather a station on the way to deportation. A large number of Dutch Jews were also imprisoned here, and many were deported from there. JHR)
6. Cattle dealer JULIUS WALLACH and wife GOLDINA, and daughter MARGA. They were deported to Riga in November of 1941 and died there.
7. Cattle dealer LEOPOLD WALLACH and wife GERDI and daughter LIESEL, also killed in Riga after their deportation in November 1941.

Those who were saved:

1. The merchant JUDA HEILBRUNN and wife JULCHEN nee SOMMER, and daughter HERTA. They first moved to Frankfurt am Main, and thenvia Russia, Korea and Japan to America (Winter of 1940). In a letter to pastor Giebel, dated 1 August 1950, Mr. Heilbrunn wrote as follows:

   Although this Korea is an unknown country in Asis for many, I became acquainted a little with it. We traveled by train for several days to Pusan, which is now much in the news, and from there with a ship to Shimonoseki, Japan. From there we crossed the Pacific on a Japanese ship to the west coast of (America), and then by train, in five days, we crossed the continent to reach New York.
2. ARON BENJAMIN and JOSEF SOMMER, the brother of his wife, live also in the USA.
3. JOSEF SOMMER (called ABRAHAMS JOSEF) also lives in the US A. His mother died there.
4. SIGMUND SOMMER and HILDE SOMMER, children of JULIUS SOMMER, live in Brazil.
5. BARUCH KATZ with wife and children got away to the USA.
6. ISIDOR and LUDWIG WALLACH, sons of JULIUS WALLACH are in Israel. Their sister BERTHA is in the US.
7. FRITZ SOMMER, son of ABRAHAM SOMMER II and his wife LINA live in Belfort, France.
8. The children of ISIDOR KATZ (SALLY, SIEGFRIED, MARTIN, NELLY) (live in Israel).
9. HEINZ WALLACH, son of LEOPOLD WALLACH, lives in Israel.

(Max KAISER, called SCHMUHL'S MAX) was working in Duesseldorf since 1925, moved to Israel and then to the US, where he has living three brothers and a sister, according to pastor Giebel.)

pp.14-15 contain a letter to W.S., from the Hessian State Archives (Archivist List) of July 26, 1988:

The name of JAFFA appears in three records in the protokols of Heinebach:

Deaths, on 25 Sept 1849, burial 27 Sept. SARCHEN JAFFA, lived here, 84 years old, wife of the late teacher BENJAMIN JAFFA. Lived with her son AARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. Signed JAFFA, cantor.

Deaths, 30 Apr 1850, burial 2 May: ZIGORA nee JAFFA, 57 years old, wife of the late teacher JOSEPH SPIEGEL of Frankershausen, was here for 14 days with her brother ARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. Signed JAFFA, cantor.

Marriages, 16 Nov 1836 AARON JAFFA, cantor and teacher of religion in Heinebach, born 7 Aug 1800, husband of ELLE HAHN of RHINA, 26 years old, son of the late cantor BENJAMIN JAFFA and his wife SAARA nee NAPHTALI in Baumbach, daughter of the merchant MEIER HAHN and his wife JÄTTEL nee HIRSCH in Rhina.
Signed JAFFA, cantor.

Unfortunately, children do not appear in the records, since there exist no registers of births, the date of death for BENJAMIN JAFFA isnot discoverable since we have deaths records only for the period 1828 to 1851.

(We retain the check for 31.85DM as the fee for the information transmitted.)

Neisser JAFFA II

Colorado I

RF 376

JAFFA -1-
Sept 1988

DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN JAFFA 16 Sep 88

```
                                                                GREAT
                                                        GREAT   GREAT
                                                GREAT   GREAT   GREAT
                                        GREAT   GREAT   GREAT   GREAT
                                GREAT   GREAT   GREAT   GREAT   GREAT
                        GRAND   GRAND   GRAND   GRAND   GRAND   GRAND
PERSON    CHILDREN  CHILDREN  CHILDREN CHILDREN CHILDREN CHILDREN CHILDREN
|         |         |         |        |        |        |        |
|BENJAMIN JAFFA
|     SEX: M
|     B: 1769 @ HEINEBACH, GER
|     M:  TO SARA (SARCHEN) NAPHTALI @ BAUMBACH
|     2 Children
|     OCC: CANTOR
|         |
|         |AARON JAFFA
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: 07 Aug 1800 @ HEINEBACH, GER
|         |     M: 16 Nov 1836 TO ELLE HAHN @ HEINEBACH
|         |     D: 18 Nov 1882 @ HEINEBACH
|         |     7 Children
|         |     OCC: CANTOR & TEACHER
|         |     MOTHER: SARA (SARCHEN) NAPHTALI
|         |         |
|         |         |SOLOMON H. JAFFA
|         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |     B: 1850 @ HEINEBACH, GER
|         |         |     M: 14 Mar 1880 TO ELEONORA  GOLDSMITH @ PA
|         |         |     D: 01 Dec 1941 @ LAS VEGAS, NM
|         |         |     2 Children
|         |         +---> BUR: TRINIDAD
|         |         |     OCC: DRY GOODS MERCHANT/1ST TREAS. OF TRINIDAD
|         |         |     MOTHER: ELLE HAHN
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |HELEN F. JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |     B: 04 Apr 1881 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|         |         |         |     M:  TO MINTON  HINTON
|         |         |         |     D: 15 May 1915
|         |         |         +---> BUR: TRINIDAD
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: ELEONORA  GOLDSMITH
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |ARTHUR G. JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B: 1884 @ CO
|         |         |         |     M:  TO ELEANOR JAFFA -> p.5
|         |         |         |     2 Children
|         |         |         |     OCC: CIVIL ENG
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: ELEONORA  GOLDSMITH
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |ROBERT JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |     D:  @ EL PASO, TX
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ELEANOR JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |SON JAFFA
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|       |       |       |       |       SEX: M
|       |       |       |       |       M:  TO
|       |       |       |       |       D:  @ TAIWAN
|       |       |       |       |       1 Child
|       |       |       |       |       MOTHER: ELEANOR JAFFA
|       |       |       |       |           |
|       |       |       |       |           |MIKE JAFFA
|       |       |       |       |           |     SEX: M
|       |       |       |       |           |     D:  @ ALBUQUERQUE, NM
|       |       |
|       |       |SAMUEL JAFFA
|       |       |     SEX: M
|       |       |     B: 25 Apr 1842 @ HEINEBACH, GER
|       |       |     M: ca. 1871 TO AMELIA JAFFA @ PA
|       |       |     D: 04 May 1909 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|       |       |     6 Children
|       |       |---> BUR: TRINIDAD
|       |       |     OCC: MERCHANT
|       |       |     MOTHER: ELLE HAHN
|       |       |         |
|       |       |         |PERRY JAFFA DR.
|       |       |         |     SEX: M
|       |       |         |  X  B: 1868 @ EBERHARD, PA   1866
|       |       |         |     Single
|       |       |         |     D: 02 Nov 1915 @ DENVER (gallstone surgery)
|       |       |         |     No Children
|       |       |         |   X BUR: Trinidad, CO
|       |       |         |     EDU: Columbia U; Gross Med. Coll/Denver 1900
|       |       |         |     OCC: cty m.d./Las Animas Cty, CO
|       |       |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
|       |       |         |       S.
|       |       |         |JOSEPH ~~J.~~ JAFFA
|       |       |         |     SEX: M
|       |       |         |     B: ~~1869~~ @ EBERHARD, PA
|       |       |         |     M: 1897 TO MILDRED (MILLIE) STRAUSS
|       |       |         |     D: AFTER 1911 @ DENVER/HEART ATTACK
|       |       |         |     1 Child
|       |       |         |     EDU: COLUMBIA U
|       |       |         |     OCC: BANK CASHIER/ATTY
|       |       |         |         |
|       |       |         |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|       |       |         |         |     SEX: M
|       |       |         |         |     B: 1898 @ ROSWELL, NM
|       |       |         |         |     Single
|       |       |         |         |     D: 1918 @ CHI
|       |       |         |         |     No Children
|       |       |         |         |     (1: SUICIDE/CHI)
|       |       |         |         |     MOTHER: MILDRED (MILLIE) STRAUSS
|       |       |         |
|       |       |         |HATTIE JAFFA
|       |       |         |     SEX: F
|       |       |         |     B: 1873
|       |       |         |     (1: )
|       |       |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
|       |       |         |
|       |       |         |IDA J. JAFFA
|       |       |         |     SEX: F
|       |       |         |     B: 1875 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|       |       |         |     M: 21 Jan 1896 TO MEYER MANSBACH @ TRINIDAD, CO
|       |       |         |     2 Children
|       |       |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
|       |       |         |         |
|       |       |         |         |ARTHUR JAFFA MANSBACH
|       |       |         |         |     SEX: M
|       |       |         |         |     B: NOV. 1896 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|       |       |         |         |     M:  TO GERTRUDE HELLER @ MILWAUKEE
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b. 27 Jan 1870
d. 15 July 1930
bur. Trinidad

Joseph S = p.6
(married cousin)

MANSBACH

2 Children
FATHER: MEYER MANSBACH

STILLBORN - BURIED TRINIDAD 14 JUN 1916 No, Arthur's child

PATRICIA MANSBACH
SEX: F
B: 1928 @ DETROIT
M: TO CARL NEISSER @ DETROIT
Living @ NEWPORT BEACH, CA
3 Children
MOTHER: GERTRUDE HELLER

RICHARD NEISSER
SEX: M
B: 08 Jul 1951 @ LOS ANGELES
Living ~~@ L.A.~~ Costa Mesa, Calif.
FATHER: CARL NEISSER

KENNETH NEISSER
SEX: M
B: 29 May 1953 @ LOS ANGELES
Living
FATHER: CARL NEISSER

ANDREW NEISSER
B: 20 Feb 1957
Living ~~@ COSTA MESA, CA~~
FATHER: CARL NEISSER

EDITH A. MANSBACH
SEX: F
B: 1902 @ TRINIDAD, CO
M: TO RAY BLUMENTHAL
Living @ 1510 THAYER AVE., LA
FATHER: MEYER MANSBACH

ELLA JAFFA
SEX: F
B: 1878 @ TRINIDAD, CO
MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA

PATRICIA MANSBACH
SEX: F
B: 1928 @ DETROIT
M: TO CARL NEISSER @ DETROIT
Living @ NEWPORT BEACH, CA
3 Children

RICHARD NEISSER
SEX: M
B: 08 Jul 1951 @ LOS ANGELES
Living @ L.A.
FATHER: CARL NEISSER

KENNETH NEISSER
SEX: M
B: 29 May 1953 @ LOS ANGELES
Living
FATHER: CARL NEISSER

ANDREW NEISSER
B: 20 Feb 1957
Living @ COSTA MESA, CA
FATHER: CARL NEISSER

ERROR

```
|HENRY NAPHTALI JAFFA
|     SEX: M
|     B: SEPT 1845/6 @ HEINEBACH, CASSEL, GER
|     M:  TO BESSIE @ PA
|     D:  @ ALBUQUERQUE, NM
|     3 Children
|     OCC: GROCER; 1ST MAYOR OF ALBUQUERQUE
|     (1: COUSIN/LENA LEVY)
|     MOTHER: ELLE HAHN
|         |
|         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: AUG 1878 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|         |     OCC: SALESMAN
|         |     MOTHER: BESSIE
|         |
|         |WALTER JAFFA
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: FEB 1880 @ ROSWELL, NM
|         |     MOTHER: BESSIE
|         |
|         |EDGAR JAFFA
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: SEPT 1892 @ ALBUQUERQUE, NM
|         |     MOTHER: BESSIE
|
|SARAH JAFFA
|     SEX: F
|     B: OCT 1851 @ GERMANY
|     M:  TO HENRY GOLDSMITH @ PA
|     D:  @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|     8 Children
|         |
|         |MILTON GOLDSMITH
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: APR 1877 @ GERMANY
|         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |
|         |SAMUEL GOLDSMITH
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: JAN 1879 @ GERMANY
|         |     M:  TO RAE T. GOLDSMITH
|         |     1 Child
|         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |         |
|         |         |JACK T. GOLDSMITH
|         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |     B: 1902 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|         |         |     MOTHER: RAE T. GOLDSMITH
|         |
|         |BENJAMIN GOLDSMITH
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: JAN 1873 @ GERMANY
|         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |
|         |EDISON GOLDSMITH
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: MAY 1880 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |
|         |WALTER GOLDSMITH
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: DEC 1882 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |
|         |FLORENCE E. GOLDSMITH
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|         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |     B: MAY 1883 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|         |         |         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |OLIVER GOLDSMITH
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B: APRIL 1887 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|         |         |         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |HELEN R. GOLDSMITH
|         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |     B: DEC 1890 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|         |         |         |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|         |         |
|         |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |     B:  @ HEINEBACH, GER
|         |         |     M:  TO LEAH HESS
|         |         |     D: CA. 1875 @ HOERINGHAUSEN, GER.
|         |         |     5 Children
|         |         |     MOTHER: ELLE HAHN
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |HARRY JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B: 1866 @ HEINEBACH, CASSEL, GER
|         |         |         |     M: 1895 TO ROSE BARR @ CHI
|         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1945 @ ROSWELL, NM
|         |         |         |     1 Child
|         |         |         |     OCC: GROCER
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: LEAH HESS
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |BERTRAM JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |     B: JAN 1896 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|         |         |         |         |     Single
|         |         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1942 @ DENVER, CO
|         |         |         |         |     No Children
|         |         |         |         |     OCC: PHYSICIAN
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ROSE BARR
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |NATHAN JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B: DEC 1863 @ HEINEBACH, GER
|         |         |         |     M: 1892 TO ESTHER STRAUSS
|         |         |         |     D: 12 Sep 1945 @ ROSWELL, NM
|         |         |         |     3 Children
|         |         |         |     OCC: BANKER/POLITICS
|         |         |         |     (1: EMIG 1880)
|         |         |         |     (2: SECTY-TER OF NM)
|         |         |         |     (3: )
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: LEAH HESS
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |JULIA JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |         |     B: APRIL 1892
|         |         |         |         |     M:  TO JOSEPH DANZIGER
|         |         |         |         |     D:  @ LAS VEGAS(AFTER 1945)
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |ELEANOR JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |         |     B: OCT 1893
|         |         |         |         |     M:  TO ARTHUR G. JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     2 Children
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|         |         |         |         |         |
```

Eleanor + Arthur

P. 1

```
|ROBERT JAFFA
|     SEX: M
|     D:  @ EL PASO, TX
|     FATHER: ARTHUR G. JAFFA
|
|SON JAFFA
|     SEX: M
|     M:  TO
|     D:  @ TAIWAN
|     1 Child
|     FATHER: ARTHUR G. JAFFA
|         |
|         |MIKE JAFFA
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     D:  @ ALBUQUERQUE, NM
|
|BENJAMIN ARTHUR JAFFA
|     SEX: M
|     B: AFTER 1900
|     D: AFTER 1945 @ SANTA FE, NM
|     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|
|JOSEPH J. JAFFA
|     SEX: M
|     B: 1869 @ EBERHARD, PA
|     M: 1897 TO MILDRED (MILLIE) STRAUSS
|     D: AFTER 1911 @ DENVER/HEART ATTACK
|     1 Child
|     EDU: COLUMBIA U
|     OCC: BANK CASHIER/ATTY
|     MOTHER: LEAH HESS
|         |
|         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|         |     SEX: M
|         |     B: 1898 @ ROSWELL, NM
|         |     Single
|         |     D: 1918 @ CHI
|         |     No Children
|         |     (1: SUICIDE/CHI)
|         |     MOTHER: MILDRED (MILLIE) STRAUSS
|
|JULIA JAFFA
|     SEX: F
|     B:  @ GERMANY
|     M:  TO PERLSTEIN
|     1 Child
|     EDU: 1070
|     MOTHER: LEAH HESS
|
|HELEN (LENE) JAFFA
|     SEX: F
|     B: 10 Jan 1918 @ GERMANY
|
|MINNA JAFFA
|     SEX: F
|     B:  @ HEINEBACH, GER
|     M:  TO SOMMER @ HEINEBACH
|     1 Child
|     MOTHER: ELLE HAHN
|         |
|         |JULIA (JULCHEN) SOMMER
|         |     SEX: F
|         |     B:  @ HEINEBACH
|         |     M:  TO JAMES (JUDAH) HEILBRUNN
|         |     D: 1974 @ NYC
|         |     1 Child
```

Sarmeas Joseph S. = p. 2

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|         |         |         |     EDU: 1107
|         |         |         |     FATHER: SOMMER
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |HERTA HEILBRUN
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |         |     D:  @ NYC
|         |         |         |         |     FATHER: JAMES (JUDAH) HEILBRUNN
|         |         |
|         |         |ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA RABBI
|         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |     B:  @ HEINEBACH
|         |         |     M:  TO
|         |         |     9 Children
|         |         |     EDU: TEACHERS' SEM./CERT-19 FEB 1866
|         |         |     OCC: TEACHER 1866-1872
|         |         |     (1: SEE RICHTOR FILE)
|         |         |     (2: RABBI-WIESBADEN)
|         |         |     MOTHER: ELLE HAHN
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |ELLA JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |     B: OCT 1870 @ NY
|         |         |         |     M: 1892 TO LEO STRAUSS
|         |         |         |     D: BEFORE 1945 @ ROSWELL
|         |         |         |     1 Child
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |NATHAN STRAUSS
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1978 @ SARASOTA, FLA
|         |         |         |         |     FATHER: LEO STRAUSS
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |BESSIE JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |     M:  TO SPILLER
|         |         |         |     Living
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |SIGMUND JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B:  @ WIESBADEN
|         |         |         |     M:  TO
|         |         |         |     D:  @ NYC
|         |         |         |     OCC: PRO VOICE
|         |
|         |ZIPPORA JAFFA
|         |     SEX: F
|         |     B: 1792/93 @ HEINEBACH
|         |     M:  TO JOSEPH SPIEGEL
|         |     D: 30 Apr 1850 @ FRANKERSHAUSEN
|         |     BUR: HEINEBACH
|         |     MOTHER: SARA (SARCHEN) NAPHTALI
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JAFFA
in
TRINIDAD

# Piñon Whispers

VOLUME II NUMBER 2

SUMMER 1981


Genealogical Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 4086
Pueblo, Colorado 81003

JEWISH CEMETERY

TRINIDAD, LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, COLORADO

| NAME | BORN | DIED | MISCELLANEOUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| AVERBACK, Julius A. | 4/9/1860 | 4/17/1940 | |
| ARMDUSKY, Bertha | 6/7/1874 in Koinesburg, Germany | 5/1/1914 | |
| ASTRACAN, Joseph | 7/16/1860 | 1/29/1918 | Drowned |
| BARGLOW, Dr. David R. | 1906 | 1960 | |
| BELL, Harold Meyer | 8/19/1922 | 2/22/1926 | |
| BIERNBAUM, Herman | 10/26/1870 | 9/15/1921 | |
| BONE, Rachel B. | 10/4/1860 | 3/5/1932 | |
| BONE, Sarah | 1889 Kansas City Missouri | 10/13/1909 | |
| COHEN, David A. | | Shot 8/11/1908 buried 8/16/1908 | |
| COHN, (premature son of Reuben Cohn) | | 7/10/1923 | |
| COHN, Evelyn | | 11/13/1920 | Auto accident |
| COHN, Helena | | 12/31/1889 | |
| COHN, Moses | 11/ /1914 | 10/29/1915 | |
| COHN, Rebeka | 2/17/1908 | 7/24/1909 | |
| COHN, Simon | Trinidad, CO, age 4 weeks | 9/20/1907 | |
| CRAMER, (stillborn son of A.L. Cramer) | | 3/15/1904 | |
| DE BRE, A. | | 4/5/1895 | |
| ELIAS, Jacob | (from New York City) | 2/10/1890 | |
| FELDMAN, | (child of E. Feldman, 2 days old) | 12/11/1907 | |
| FELLIX, Samuel | | 6/20/1901 | |
| FLOORSHEIM, Gussie | 9/4/1863 | 4/25/1921 | |
| FREUDENTHAL, Fannie | 5/10/1846 | 6/14/1925 | |
| FREUDENTHAL, Dr. Leopold | 3/15/1848 | 7/29/1916 | |
| FRIEDLAND, Abraham | 5/30/1872 | 7/18/1922 | |
| GOLDBERG, Dora | (age 28) | 12/10/1910 | |
| GOLDMAN, Anna | 4/18/1879 Ragolla, Russia | 8/20/1909 | |
| GOLDMAN, David | (born in Russia, age 32) | 12/18/1909 | |
| GOLDSMITH, Abraham | | 3/7/1887 | |
| GOLDSMITH, Emanuel | | | |
| GOLDSMITH, Mrs. J. | | | |
| GOLDSMITH, Jacob | | | |

| NAME | BORN | DIED | MISCELLANEOUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLDSMITH, Leopold R. | 1858 | 7/29/1933 | |
| GOLDSTEIN, Sarah (about 38 years old) | | 3/27/1927 | |
| GORDON, | 8/1/1933 | 8/1/1933 | |
| GORDON, (stillborn child of Ben E. Gordon) | | 5/4/1918 | |
| GOTTLIEB, (infant of M/M Leo R. Gottlieb) | | 10/13/1919 | |
| GOTTLIEB, Leo David | 8/30/1924 | 9/23/1924 | |
| GOTTLIEB, Leopold | 2/10/1847 | 7/23/1934 | |
| GOTTLIEB, Milton Ralph | 10/1/1908 | 12/6/1910 | |
| GREUDENTHAL, Saml | 10/29/1880 | 10/5/1929 | |
| HAMERSLOUGH, Flora | 3/13/1868 | 1/11/1919 | |
| HAMERSLOUGH, R. | | 12/29/1903 | |
| HAVENS, A.J. (a Mason buried before purchase of property) | | 4/26/1878 | |
| HERMAN, Hattie M. (grandchild of Martha Isaacs) | | 7/23/1894 | |
| HERMAN, Martha (grandchild of Martha Isaacs) | | 7/30/1894 | |
| HILIVITZ, Hess (son of Harry Hilivitz) | 1 year, 7 weeks | 6/20/1908 | |
| HINTON, Helen Jaffa | 4/4/1881 | 5/1/1915 | |
| ISAACS, Henry J., Mrs. | 2/19/1875 | 3/30/1908 | |
| ISAACS, J. S. | | 3/27/1892 | |
| ISAACS, Martha | 4/6/1833 | 6/11/1912 | |
| ISAACS, Morris H. | 1861 | 5/21/1932 | (Ashes) |
| ISKAWIKCH, Joseph (6weeks-from Denver) | | 9/4/1905 | cholera |
| JACOBS, Joseph J. | 2/29/1860 | 5/14/1921 | |
| JAFFA, (stillborn child of M/M Arthur Jaffa) | | 6/14/1916 | |
| JAFFA, Amelia | 6/13/1845 | 8/6/1921 | |
| JAFFA, Joseph S. | 1/27/1870 | 7/15/1930 | |
| JAFFA, Lenora-Washington, PA | 2/16/1860 | 2/22/1911 | married 3/24/1880 |
| (daughter of Jacob & Fannie Goldsmith) | | | |
| JAFFA, Dr. Perry | 1/26/1866 | 11/2/1915 | |
| JAFFA, Sam | 4/25/1842 | 5/4/1909 | |
| Heinebach, Germany | | | |
| KAHN, Corine Sarah | | 9/7/1919 | |
| KAHN, H.J., Jr. (infant son of Herbert & C. Kahn) | | 12/7/1916 | |
| KAHN, Herbert J. | 6/10/1883 | 3/16/1935 | |
| KAHN, Jacob Bishofsheim, Germany | | 2/20/1907 | |
| KAHN, Mrs. Rose | | 12/14/1902 | |

| NAME | BORN | DIED | MISCELLANEOUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATZ, M. (infant son of Simon Katz) | 27 Mos. old | 11/15/1903 | |
| KATZ, Mariam | | 11/12/1899 | |
| LAUBER, Silas | 12/18/1913 | 4/25/1921 | |
| LEON, Alexander | | 11/7/1893 | |
| LEON, Clara D. | 5/26/1845 | 12/5/1922 | |
| LEON, Morris | | 10/6/1883 | |
| LEON, Pinkus | | 9/2/1896 | |
| LEVINE, Lillian | 11/10/1917 | 4/4/1923 | |
| LEVY, (child of Barney Levy) | | | |
| LONDON, Minnie | 1890 | ——— | |
| LONDON, Morris | 1889 | 1959 | |
| LORD, David K. | 8/28/1928 | 12/16/1932 | |
| LORD, Dee Amy | 4/4/1932 | 3/7/1935 | |
| MELES, A. Harry | 4/15/1884 | 5/8/1932 | |
| MORGAN, Bertha (about 89 years old) | | 7/16/1927 | |
| MOSES, Harry | 7/22/1851 | 2/13/1913 | |
| MOSES, Rose | 1/2/1854 | 3/13/1932 | |
| NEWMAN, Sig. | | 10/20/1897 | |
| POLEY, (stillborn child of Jack Poley) Amarillo, Texas | | 9/27/1905 | |
| POLIAK, Celia | 12/17/1882 | 3/4/1924 | |
| POLIAK, Joseph | 7/20/1909 | 9/10/1931 | |
| POLIAK, Sam (age 2 years, 9 months, 3 days) | 11/ /1901 | 9/19/1904 | |
| PRAGER, Fannie | 6/9/1859 | 11/20/1924 | |
| PRAGER, Phillip | Trinidad, CO. | 9/12/1907 | |
| RASCOWER, Ida | 3/4/1884 | 3/30/1913 | |
| RASCOWER, Louise | 1852 | 7/9/1933 | |
| RASCOWER, Phil | 12/22/1862 | 5/25/1927 | |
| RATNER, Fannie | 1876 | 8/16/1964 | |
| RATNER, Henry | 1876 | 1947 | |
| REINSTEIN, Simon | 2/9/1871 | 4/27/1932 | |
| ROSENBERG, Fannie | 6/11/1921 | 12/16/1924 | |
| ROSENBERG, Morris | 6/8/1924 | 1/7/1925 | |
| ROSENBLUM, Maurice | age 26 | 11/29/1909 | |
| born in England, died in Amarillo, Texas | | | |

| NAME | BORN | DIED | MISCELLANEOUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| RUBIN, (infant of Leon & Kathryn Rubin) | | 1948 | |
| SANDERS, Alfred | | 5/18/1888 | |
| SANDERS, Belle | 1/15/1847 | 4/2/1930 | |
| SANDERS, Jacob | | 12/1/1900 | |
| SANDERS, Jennie | 8/27/1854 | 11/24/1929 | |
| SANDERS, Jessie | | 6/1/1888 | |
| SANDERS, Simon | Southern Germany | 12/1/1906 | |
| SCHNERER, Emma | born in Trinidad, CO | 4/16/1903 | |
| SCHWARTZ, Julius | (shipped from Raton, NM) | 3/3/1903 | |
| SHIFER, | from Albuquerque, NM | _____ | stranger |
| SONNENSTEIN, Barbara Mirl | 1850 | 1951 | |
| STRAUSS, Julia | | 4/28/1889 | |
| STRAUSS, P. L. | 4/12/1832 | 9/26/1907 | |
| | born in Bruchsal (Baden) Germany, died Roswell, NM | | |
| TAUFF, Bella H. | 1882 | _____ | |
| TAUFF, Max H. | 1874 | 1947 | |
| WALZER, Etta | 3/7/1883 | 10/8/1917 | |
| WALZER, Julius | 4/15/1875 | 2/10/1925 | |
| WEGODISKY, Salem | (infant in upper lot) | 11/1/1908 | |
| WEILER, Lee | 11/3/1860 | 7/4/1906 | |
| | Adorf, Germany | | |

Copied by Beatrice Sanders, Rabbi, Trinidad, Colorado

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BOOK REVIEW

The Ancestors and Descendents of John Calvin and Mary CLAPPER KAGARICE, by Nine KAGARICE BIGSBY and Margaret KAGARICE YODER, published July 1980, 69 pages. The first part of this book includes John & Mary's births, both in 1850 in Pennsylvania, their marriage in Pennsylvania in 1875, and the births of their seven children. Also included is part of John Calvin KAGARICE's line back seven generations and part of Mary CLAPPER KAGARICE's line back six generations. The second part of the book lists the known descendents of John Calvin and Mary and gives information on them. Among the surnames and places included are: BRUMBAUGH: Germany, Pennsylvania; GRAVES: Kansas, Colorado; NEGLEY: Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas; PARSONS: Oklahoma; ROBINSON: Oklahoma; RUSH: Pennsylvania, Virginia; SCHOOLEY: Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma; SNOWBERGER (SCHNEEBERGER): Switzerland, Pennsylvania; STEELE: Germany, Pennsylvania; ZOOK: Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Minnesota.

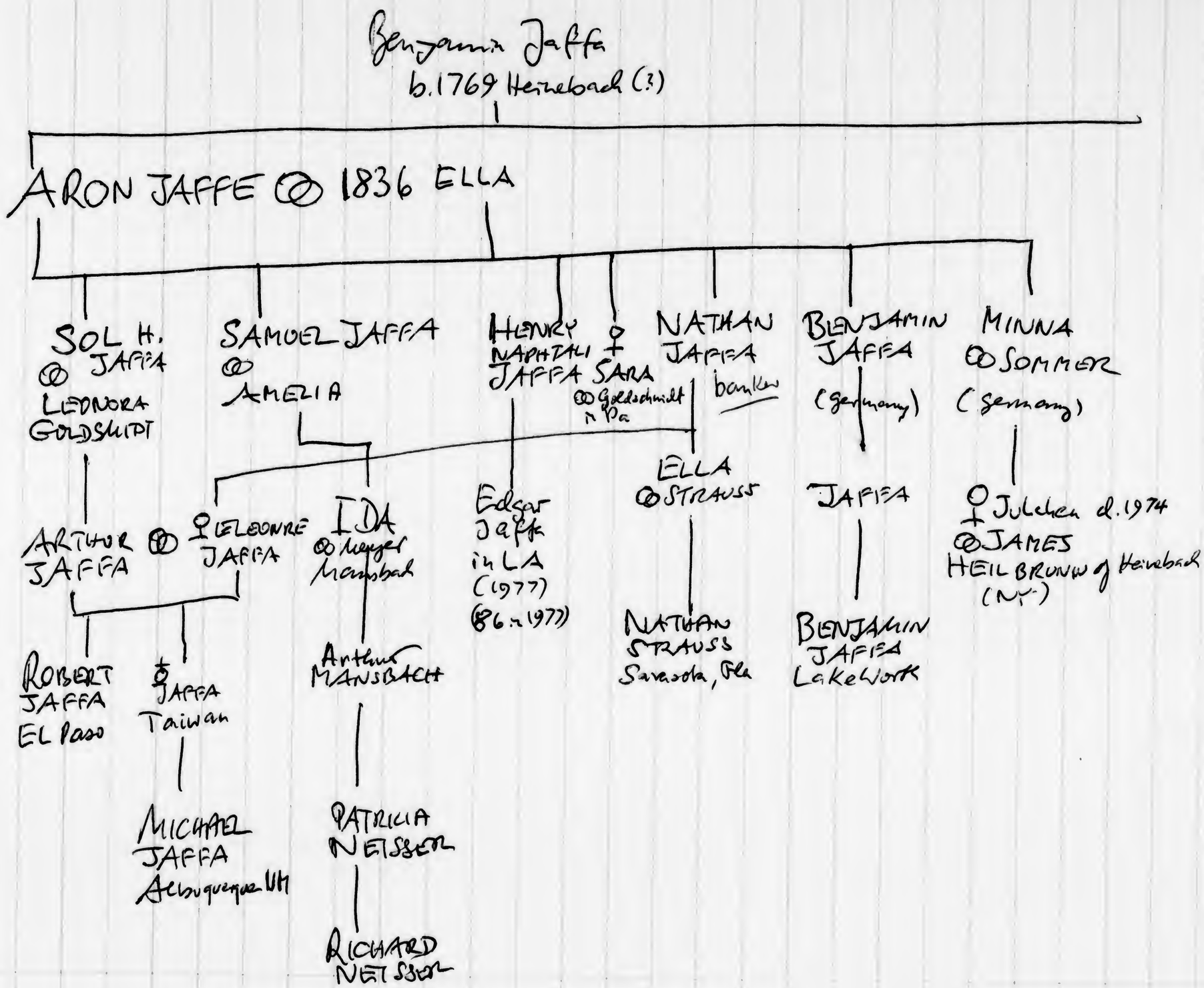
Books are available from: Mrs. Margaret K. YODER, 14620 Timberedge Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80908, for $8.00.

BENJAMIN JAFFA
b. 1769 Heinebach ?

ARON JAFFA (d before ~~1896~~ 1884) ∞ ELLA (d. before 1878)

- b. 1849 SOL H. -1941 ∞ LEONORA GOLDSCHMIDT 1860-1911
- SAMUEL 1842-1909 ∞ AMELIA 1845-1921 (June 46)
  - MEYER MANSBACH ~~1859~~ June 1861 ∞ IDA 1 Jan 1876
    - ARTHUR J(AFFA) MANSBACH ∞ GROTHEY
      - CARL ~~PATRICIA~~ ∞ PATRICIA NEISSER
        - RICHARD C. NEISSER
  - Dr. Perry MD 1869-1915
  - Joseph ~~[illegible]~~ Abby
- HENRY NAFTALI b. 1844
- SARA GOLDSCHMIDT
- NATHAN
- BENJAMIN
  - MINNA SOMMER

JAFFA


Benjamin Jaffa
b.1769 Heinebach (?)
ARON JAFFE ⊗ 1836 ELLA
SOL H. JAFFA ⊗ LEONORA GOLDSMIDT
SAMUEL JAFFA ⊗ AMELIA
HENRY NAPHTALI JAFFA
♀ SARA ⊗ Goldschmidt in Pa
NATHAN JAFFA bankier
BENJAMIN JAFFA (Germany)
MINNA ⊗ SOMMER (Germany)
ARTHUR JAFFA ⊗ ♀ ELEONORE JAFFA
IDA ⊗ Meyer Mansbach
Edgar Jaffe in LA (1977) (86 in 1977)
ELLA ⊗ STRAUSS
JAFFA
♀ Julchen d.1974 ⊗ JAMES HEILBRUNN of Heinebach (NY)
ROBERT JAFFA EL Paso
♀ JAFFA Taiwan
Arthur MANSBACH
NATHAN STRAUSS Sarasota, Fla
BENJAMIN JAFFA Lakewood
MICHAEL JAFFA Albuquerque NM
PATRICIA NETSSER
RICHARD NETSSER

Benjamin JAFFA
b. 1769 - Heinebach
|
Aron JAFFE m. Ella
1836

- Harry
  - m Rose BARR
  - Bertram (doctor)
- Sol H.
  - m Leonora Goldsmith
  - Arthur
  - Robert
- Samuel
  - m Amelia
  - Perry
  - Joe
  - Hattie
  - Ida m Mansbach
  - Ella
- Henry Naphtali
  - m. Bessie
  - Edgar b. 1892
  - Walter b 1880
  - Benj. b. 1888
- SARA
  - m. Henry GOLDSMITH in PA
  - 8 kids
- Nathan
  - m. 1892 Ella STRAUSS
  - Nathan Strauss (Sarasota, FLA)
- Benjamin (in Germany)
  - Jaffa
  - Benj. Jaffa (Lake Worth Fla)
- Minna m. SOMMER
  - Julia (d 1874) m. James HEILBRUNN of Heinebach in NYC

Henry was 1st mayor of Albuquerque
Sol was city Treas. of Trinidad
Nathan was Sec. of state of NM

Twitchell

JAFFA
NATHAN

# The Leading Facts of New Mexican History

BY

RALPH EMERSON TWITCHELL, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"A PEOPLE THAT TAKE NO PRIDE IN THE NOBLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF REMOTE ANCESTORS WILL NEVER ACHIEVE ANYTHING WORTHY TO BE REMEMBERED WITH PRIDE BY REMOTE DESCENDANTS."
—*Macaulay*

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VOL. II

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THE TORCH PRESS
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
1912

he resign the position of governor, which
ills, who had served as chief justice of the
exico for twelve years, was asked, on No
g a term of court in Union county, by the
whether he would accept the governorship
uesting an immediate answer. The answer
d on December 20, 1909, his name having
y the president, he was duly confirmed.
ion to the president, Governor Curry asked
March 1, 1910. This was done. On March
1, with simple ceremonies, the last
ERNOR governor[475] of New Mexico under
LS the Act of March 3, 1851, took the
oath of office in front of the capi
large concourse of people. Chief Justice
who had been named as the successor of the
ministered the oath of office.

was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, January 11
liam Mills, of Virginia, and his mother Harriet
His father having died when the governor was
d to Connecticut, where she was married to William
tended private schools and was graduated from the
e attended the law school of Yale University and
married January 14, 1885, to Alice Waddingham,
ngham, for many years heavily interested in New
nn. After his graduation he practiced law in New
il his appointment to the chief justiceship of the
am McKinley, January 31, 1898, succeeding Thomas
s twice re-appointed by President Roosevelt. While
rved in both houses of the legislative assembly of
g affiliated with the democratic party. When named
McKinley, it was considered that he was what was
mocrat. He shortly renounced all allegiance to the
since been identified with the republican party
f fine literary attainments. His inaugural address
as well as a polished literary production.
is the son of Major Joseph J. Pope, and was born
a, June 13, 1870. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry
were identified with the patriots of the Revolution,
e Colonial armies. His father was a Confederate
William Hayes Pope received his early education in
high school of Atlanta in 1886. He matriculated
rsity, where he graduated in 1889 with the degree
0, he was graduated from the law department of the
of LL.B. After his graduation he entered the law
Smith, the former being secretary of the interior
tration of Grover Cleveland. His health becoming
Pope came to New Mexico in 1894 and located at



The outgoing governor, the justices of the supreme court, all of
territorial officials, and the secretary, Nathan Jaffa,[477] were
nt. Governor Curry made a short address, dealing with the
nt features of his administration, and Governor Mills, in an
orate discourse, outlined the policies which would mark his
duct of public affairs.[478]

Fé where he became associate editor of the *New Mexican*. In 1895, he re-
the practice of his profession. He held the office of assistant to the attor-
for the court of private land claims where he added materially to his reputa-
at the bar. He later held the office of attorney for the Pueblo Indians. After
Spanish-American war, he was appointed a judge of the first instance in
Philippines, where his labors came under the personal notice of President
then governor-general of the Islands. Returning from the Philippines, in
he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico
was re-appointed in 1907. Some of the most scholarly opinions of the
delivered by Judge Pope, are found in the reports. He was a member
the board which had charge of the rebuilding of the capitol. He was ap-
ted chief justice of the supreme court by President Taft in 1910 and
blished his headquarters at Roswell, where he had presided over the district
for that district. He was nominated for the position of judge of the
rict court for the district of New Mexico by President Taft, January 22,
his nomination being later confirmed by the Senate of the United States.
Nathan Jaffa, the last territorial secretary, is one of the most successful
prominent business men of the southwest. The personal friend of Governor
, he received the appointment through the latter's recommendation to the
ident. He is a native of Germany and was born, December 28, 1863. He
to America at the age of fourteen, locating at Trinidad, Colorado. After
period of four years in that city, where he was engaged in various employ-
ts, he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he took charge of the mer-
ile establishment of Jaffa Brothers. Later he established the firm of
a-Prager Company, located at Roswell, where a great mercantile business
established. He married Essie Strauss, of Trinidad, Colorado. During
term Mr. Jaffa made great improvement in the business methods of his
ce. Prior to the state convention of 1911 he was prominently considered
many of the members of his party in connection with the nomination for
ernor of the state, but declined to allow his name to go before the con-
tion. He occupies a high position in the social and business life of New
ico and his standing is owing to his own efforts. He is a type of the self-
de American citizen.

[475] The personnel of the last supreme court of the territory of New Mexico
chief justice, William H. Pope; associate justices, John R. McFie, Frank
Parker, Ira A. Abbott, Merritt C. Mechem, Clarence J. Roberts, and Edward
Wright.

Ira A. Abbott was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of
Mexico by President Roosevelt in December, 1904, succeeding Benjamin
Baker, one of the ablest jurists ever on the New Mexico bench. Judge
bott was born in Barnard, Vermont, in 1845. He was a soldier during the
year of the Civil War, in the 9th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and par-
pated in the closing events of the great struggle around Richmond, Vir-
ia. His command was among the first to enter the capital of the Confed-
cy after the surrender. After the war, Judge Abbott entered Dartmouth
ege and graduated in 1870. He read law and also filled the chair of mathe-
tics in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He practiced law in Massachu-

# Albuquerque

*A Narrative History by*

Marc Simmons

University of New Mexico Press / ALBUQUERQUE

1982

Henry Jaffa, elected Albuquerque's first mayor, July 4, 1885. (Museum of Albuquerque)

Mayor Harry Kinney assumed office in December 1981. Both Jaffa and Kinney spent formative periods of their lives in Trinidad, Colorado.

removal bill amounted to thousands of dollars. Yet, in the long run their money was well spent. In the final years of the century, Albuquerqueans abandoned the campaign as hopeless.[32]

The protracted scrimmaging with Santa Fe over the capital question, and with Old Town over the issues of the courthouse and location of the post office, reflected New Albuquerque's acute yearning to add luster to the town name. Unabashedly, civic leaders sang hymns of praise to the community's future, while lending their influence and pocketbooks to any movement dedicated to bringing in new business, whether government or private. The boosterism, crass in tone and self-serving in purpose, was aimed largely at eastern investors and prospective eastern emigrants. If the pitch was often shrill and the slogans, extolling Albuquerque's charms, often exaggerated, the reason could be found in the competition the town fathers faced. It came not only from Santa Fe and Las Vegas, but from outside the Territory. El Paso, Tucson, and the nascent cities of southern California were all booming, thanks to new railroad service, and all were elbowing forward in a race to become a key center of business in the Southwest. The spirit of the age seemed to be expressed by Los Angeles ministers who left their Sunday pulpits after the sermon to mingle with the congregtion and sell real estate.[33]

During the first five years of its infancy, from 1880 to 1885, New Albuquerque's promoters labored under a severe handicap, owing to the fact that the town remained unincorporated. The Townsite Company, as an auxiliary arm of the AT&SF, was concerned wholly with land speculation, and it provided citizens with no legal governing body. The United States marshal and county officers, including the sheriff, had jurisdiction over the townsite, but they could scarcely give their undivided attention to New Albuquerque's needs. Citizens themselves partially filled the gap by forming a county precinct and electing on February 1, 1881, a constable and justice of the peace.[34] One year later, local business men moved to take up more of the slack by creating the Board of Trade. Ostensibly a "chamber of commerce" composed of practically all leading merchants and professional men, this body in effect became the town government. Among other things, it established a Merchants' Police Force to maintain order, and assessed members for funds to pay for municipal projects. Conspicuous on the Board were the names of Huning, Hazeldine, and Stover.[35]

This situation was tolerated until 1884, when, coinciding with the push to gain the county seat from Bernalillo, Santiago Baca and William Hazeldine, along with a young lawyer newly arrived in town, Harvey B. Fergusson, spearheaded a drive for incorporation. On July 28 of that year, Grant's Opera House hosted a public meeting, which led to the securing of a town charter and the issuance of a call for an election to incorporate. In the balloting, held June 4, 1885, New Towners approved the action almost four to one. At a follow-up election, July 4, merchant Henry N. Jaffa became Albuquerque's first mayor.[36]

Jaffa had served as president of the Board of Trade, so he was as qualified for the job as anyone. Moreover, he was hand in glove with the

tight coterie of men who occupied the town's topmost rung on the economic and social ladder. Like many Jewish merchants, Henry Jaffa, a native of Germany, had come to the Southwest in prerailroad days and shared in the general prosperity that followed. Before moving to Albuquerque, he and his brother Samuel had developed a prestigious mercantile firm in Trinidad, Colorado.[37]

With Jaffa, four trustees were elected to constitute a municipal governing board. All were small business men; none had held positions of prominence before. Indications are that they had come to office with the approval of persons like Hazeldine and Stover, who preferred to stay in the political background and attend to their commercial empires. The Board of Trustees abandoned the old policy, employed by the former Board of Trade, of raising revenues by assessing merchants for "voluntary" contributions. Instead, it obtained municipal funds through the lucrative sale of business licenses. Saloon keepers paid the largest fee for a license and bond, $450, but that charged hotel managers, shop owners, and professional men, though smaller, was commensurately stiff.[38]

The Board of Trustees was empowered to pass municipal ordinances—the first ones were concerned with regulation of dance halls, gambling dens, and saloons—and to grant franchises to utility companies.[39] The Albuquerque Electric Light Company, founded in 1883 by Angus Grant, asked for and received a forty-eight year contract to furnish the town with arc light.[40] Grant also owned the Water Works Company, which received a franchise to develop a municipal water system, consisting of a reservoir (built in 1886 in the East Heights at a cost of $110,000), pumping station, underground mains, and hydrants. Other franchises went to the Street Railway Company and the Gas Company. The Board of Trustees by floating bond issues, assumed reponsibility for development of sewers, a fire department, and street maintenance. By 1890 most of the streets in the business district were graded, guttered, and lined with boardwalks.

In 1890 the territorial legislature passed a new law allowing larger towns to reincorporate as a city, governed by a mayor and aldermen. New Albuquerque, ever vigilant for advantage, seized the opportunity and scheduled an election on the first Tuesday in April 1891. By a thumping majority, the populace declared in favor of city status. As a result, New Town (now with a population of 3,785) was divided into four wards, each ward having the right to elect two aldermen to the city council.[41]

At about the same time, Albuquerque was drawn into legal proceedings involving the municipality's original Spanish grant. In 1891, the United States House of Representatives established a Court of Private Land Claims to settle the validity of land grants in New Mexico and Colorado. Members of the traveling court reached Albuquerque on December 8 of that year and began examining evidence that would support the city's claim to a legal grant, believed conceded to it under Spanish law. The plaza would have been at the center of the grant, but New Town fell well inside its supposed boundaries. Confirmation of the claim

Episcopal Church. Two years later, the congregation acquired its own building in New Town, and thereafter, under the ministry of the Reverend Henry Forrester, became one of the most solid religious denominations in the community.[7]

Other Protestant sects soon made their presence felt in Albuquerque. The Reverend Sheldon Jackson, a celebrated missionary, formed the first Presbyterian congregation in 1880 by assembling five members who met regularly in a private home in Old Town. Shortly, the Reverend James A. Menaul arrived and led a drive for construction of the first Presbyterian Church in New Albuquerque on lots given by the Town Company at Silver and Fifth. The Baptists chartered a church in 1887, and were followed by the Lutherans, who established St. Paul's Church in 1891. The Lutheran congregation was spearheaded by two residents of German ancestry, Herman Blueher, famed for his bountiful truck gardens near the plaza, and Jacob Korber, a blacksmith and carriage maker, who later developed one of Albuquerque's most prestigious mercantile firms.[8] Blacks, though few in number at the beginning, managed in 1882 to form an African Methodist Episcopal Church with the Reverend Spotwood Rice as pastor. The congregation floated about, using temporary quarters, until a permanent church could be built in 1892.[9]

Albuquerque's Jewish community went without a place of worship until 1897, when fifty families organized a congregation and laid plans for erecting a synagogue. Three years later (September 14, 1900), the new Temple Albert, at Seventh and Gold, was dedicated in solemn services presided over by Rabbi Pizer Jacobs. The ceremony included handing of the temple key to the president of the congregation, Henry N. Jaffa, first mayor of Albuquerque.[10]

The Catholic Church, given new life by Bishop Lamy in the 1860s, and enspirited by the tireless ministry of the foreign Jesuits during the 1870s, continued to dominate religious life in Old Town where the population remained predominantly Hispano. But in 1882, it followed the lead of the Protestants, and opened the Immaculate Conception Church in the fast-growing town beside the tracks. The new parish attracted members from all levels of the business community, from the families of railroad workers, and from the few Hispanos who took up residence in New Town.

The proliferation of churches was mirrored by a corresponding growth in schools sponsored by the various religious denominations. Free public education came late to the Territory of New Mexico, leaving private schools, most of them church-sponsored, to fill the vacuum. The Catholics had the edge, not only because they enjoyed a long head start and possessed numerical superiority, but because their prelate, Bishop Lamy, channeled much of his surplus energy into fostering a parochial educational system.

Beginning in 1851, Lamy enticed several religious orders—the Sisters of Loretto, the Christian Brothers, and the Sisters of Charity—to send him teachers to staff the English schools he was busily setting up. In 1866, he went to Europe to enlist Jesuit priests for the same

of the cloth, it seems, could not resist the temptation to cash in on the boom in land sales. Other additions progressively filled in the empty spaces that lay between the Old and New Towns and between Huning Highlands and the university on the East Mesa. As that occurred, New Albuquerque became less of the tight-knit community that it had been in the years 1880–1900, and more of a cluster of neighborhoods, each with its own character and loyalties.

In the course of municipal expansion, Railroad Avenue emerged to become, what urban historians call, the primary corridor avenue, that is, a linear thoroughfare that handles the bulk of through traffic and serves as a focus for commercial establishments and shoppers.[44] Indicative of that, Railroad Avenue was renamed Central in 1912. As intercity travel by motor car increased in the following years, Central sprouted rows of service stations and roadside hostelries, first termed auto camps, then tourist courts, and finally motels. It would remain the chief east-west artery through the city, on U.S. 66, until completion of Interstate 40 in the 1960s.

In the early part of the century, Broadway was looked upon as the principal north-south thoroughfare. At its intersection with Central was a large iron watering trough for horses, a community landmark. Chester French, a mortician with a penchant for gardening, set out thousands of flowers at his own expense, making Broadway sparkle with color. A parkway down the center of the street was planted in cottonwoods and the cool shade attracted strollers on blistering summer afternoons.

Albuquerque's favorite recreation spot, however, was Robinson Park. At the time New Albuquerque was platted, Railroad Avenue had also been laid out. To reach Old Town, it had been necessary to bend Railroad, between Eighth and Tenth Streets, with the result that it cut across the rectangular grid of the townsite and created several triangular blocks. Since the irregular shape of the land made it unsuitable for residential lots, the Townsite Company set aside part of the space as a park. For several years, it remained neglected, empty, and nameless.

In the middle of the 1880s, civic-minded matrons of some of Albuquerque's first families took a hand. They sponsored a contest to select a name and at the same time raise funds to develop the park. Young ladies were asked to stand as contestants, and the public was encouraged to select a favorite by purchasing votes. Albert Alonzo Robinson, general superintendent and chief engineer of the Santa Fe Railway, bought the largest block of votes for his daughter, Lena. Therefore, in her honor Robinson Park was named.[45]

The Albuquerque Board of Trade lent assistance with beautification by arranging a tree-planting ceremony on Arbor Day, 1885. A large crowd assembled at the Armijo House and formed a festive procession headed by Henry Jaffa and a Negro band. Some 150 citizens carried small saplings—elm, cottonwood, and Osage orange. Marching in high style to the park, they went furiously to work sowing the beginnings of a miniature forest. In the weeks that followed, school children were

Coolidge, Arizona, date from
in an extensive prehistoric In-
nde National Monument. The
who graduated with honors in

year. Single copies, when

ary contributions, and mis-
Editor, Prof. J. A. Carroll,

notes should be addressed
3, Texas Western College,

for statements or opinions

Tucson, Arizona.

the Universities and State

TRINIDAD, Colorado

# ARIZONA and the WEST

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*edited by*

*JOHN ALEXANDER CARROLL*
*Associate Professor of History*
*The University of Arizona*

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TUCSON

# JEWISH PIONEERING IN THE SOUTHWEST

## A RECORD OF

## THE FREUDENTHAL-LESINSKY-SOLOMON FAMILIES

*by*

*FLOYD S. FIERMAN*

The author, who is Rabbi at Temple Mount Sinai in El Paso, received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Pittsburgh. He is now a lecturer in philosophy at Texas Western College. For some years he has engaged in research on the activities of Jewish pioneers in West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.*

EL DORADO, that nineteenth-century clarion of economic opportunity which beckoned adventurous spirits to the hinterlands of Australia, the desolate wastes of South Africa, the frozen infinities of the Yukon, and the Western United States, was answered with unsurpassed zeal by European Jews. In the American Southwest their response to the attraction of new lands rich with economic potential resulted in the achievement of an enviable record of mining, banking, and commercial enterprise, and of selfless devotion to civic responsibility. The Southwest owes much of its pioneer heritage to the courage and energy of Jewish settlers.

In a recent article Dean William J. Parrish of the University of New Mexico has delineated the role of German-Jewish settlers in changing the nature of commercial activity in New Mexico during the second half

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Rabbi Fierman presently is at work on articles dealing with the pioneering activities of Jews in the El Paso-Chihuahua and Tucson-Phoenix areas. The editor is indebted to Professor C. L. Sonnichsen of Texas Western College, one of the consultants to *ARIZONA and the WEST*, for calling attention to Dr. Fierman's researches.

activities of these two adventurers give some hint of what it was that drew sizeable numbers of European immigrants into the uncertain vastness of the mid-nineteenth century Southwest.

Long before the coming of the railroad in 1879, caravans of freight wagons, ox carts, and pack trains transported a huge volume of merchandise to Santa Fe. Many Americans made acquaintance with the Southwest through their activities in the Santa Fe trade.[11] By 1850 the call for El Dorado was luring settlers to this isolated region. The Army, too, shared in promoting the settlement of the Southwest. A number of Jewish pioneers enlisted in the Army and, while serving in the West, saw the economic opportunities it offered. Many of the Jews involved in the Mexican War and the Civil War, as well as those on duty with the Army in its efforts to control Indian depredations, were duly impressed with the economic possibilities of this undeveloped region.

No group, it is safe to say, contributed more to the rise of Southwestern society than the Jews; their participation in the economic and political life of the region has written a chapter of creative, vigorous accomplishment into its history. The stories of the Lesinskys and the Solomons comprise a colorful page in that chapter. These descendants of Koppel Freudenthal — a European who, born in 1786, never saw the United States — were indeed among the most enterprising of Southwestern Jewish families. Perhaps no family exhibited more pointedly the El Dorado spirit of the frontier or the manner in which Jews established themselves in the region; their motivation for, and pattern of migration, their willingness to speculate with the future, and their involvement in business and civic affairs, were all features repeated again and again by successive Jewish settlers.

Julius Freudenthal, Koppel's son and the uncle of Henry Lesinsky, was the first member of this family to emigrate. He is thought to have arrived in the United States in 1856. Precisely what attracted him to New

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[11]The Santa Fe Trail, first blazed by Missouri traders in the 1820's, was made a post route in 1847. A monthly stage was in operation in 1850. In 1868 a coach service ran three times weekly from Santa Fe to Trinidad, Colorado. Starting at Independence, the trail followed the Missouri River to Westport Landing (near Kansas City) and from there ran to the great bend of the Arkansas River in Kansas. At this point it followed the river to Bent's Fort, Colorado, where it turned south, crossed Raton Pass to Las Vegas, Glorieta Pass, and on to Santa Fe. A shorter route, known as the "Cimarron cut-off," left the main thoroughfare near Fort Dodge, Kansas, and followed the Cimarron River west to meet the trail again at Fort Union, south of Las Vegas. The distance from Independence to Santa Fe was 780 miles, the fare $250. Baggage was limited to forty pounds, with a charge of fifty cents per excess pound.

DEUTSCH, GOTTHARD, Cincinnati, Ohio, elected a member of the Board of Education from Ward Thirteen, November, 1907.

EINSTEIN, MYER, Dunkirk, N. Y., elected Mayor, August, 1907.

ELZAS, BARNETT A., Charleston, S. C., appointed member of the State Historical Commission, by the Governor, 1908.

ESCHNER, MRS. E., Philadelphia, Pa., elected School Directress, February 18, 1908.

FELS, MRS. JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., elected School Directress, February 18, 1908.

FENIGER, BEN, Cleveland, Ohio, appointed Assistant Police Court Prosecutor.

FINELITE, ALEXANDER, New York City, elected Justice of the City Court, November, 1907.

FINK, JACOB, elected Mayor of Helena, Ark., April, 1908.

FOREMAN, HENRY G., Chicago, Ill., re-appointed Commissioner of South Park Board, 1908.

FORST, ISIDORE, Louisville, Ky., elected President of the Board of Councilmen.

FRANK, ISAAC, New York City, promoted to a captaincy of police, December 1, 1907.

FRIEDMAN, H. G., appointed a Special Agent of the Labor Bureau, December, 1907.

FRIEDMAN, MOSES, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, appointed Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., 1908.

GIMBEL, ELLIS A., Philadelphia, Pa., selected Presidential elector by the Republicans, 1908.

GLUCK, SAMUEL A., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected Assemblyman from the Twenty-first District, November, 1907.

GOLDBERG, MARK, New York City, re-elected Assemblyman from the Eighteenth District, November, 1907.

GOLDSHMIDT, BERNHARD, New York City, elected Alderman, from the Twenty-seventh District, November, 1907.

GOTTSCHALK, ALFRED L. M., New York City, nominated by the President as a Consul-General at large, March 3, 1908.

GRAUBARD, MORRIS, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Eighth District, November, 1907.

GREENBERG, ABRAHAM, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Thirty-first District, November, 1907.

HAAS, FELIX, Portsmouth, Ohio, re-elected a member of the School Board, November, 1907.





HAASE, LEWIS, New York City, appointed a member of the Board of Education, by Mayor McClellan, 1908.

HACKENBURG, WILLIAM B., Philadelphia, Pa., elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons, December 4, 1907.

HAMBURGER, SIMPSON, New York City, elected Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1907.

HAMMERSTEIN, OSCAR, New York City, appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honor, by the French Government.

HASS, ISIDORE, Grass Valley, Cal., elected Mayor, by the Board of Trustees, 1908.

HERRMAN, MOSES, New York City, appointed Police Magistrate by Mayor McClellan, September, 1907.

HIRSCH, EMIL G., Chicago, Ill., receives degree of LL.D., from Temple University of Philadelphia, February 15, 1908.

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., Baltimore, Md., appointed a member of the Board of State Aid and Charities, by the Governor, 1908.

HORVITZ, SAMUEL J., Pittsburg, Pa., appointed special agent for the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate woman and child labor in America, 1908.

HORWITZ, NATHAN, elected First Lieutenant, December, 1907.

HURWITZ, WALLACE A., Joplin, Mo., awarded the Parker fellowship at Harvard University.

JACOBSON, JACOB, St. Louis, Mo., appointed President of the St. Louis Police Board.

JAFFA, NATHAN, Roswell, N. Mex., appointed Secretary of New Mexico, by President Roosevelt, August, 1907; reappointed for four years on January 14, 1908.

JASTROW, MORRIS, Professor of Semitic Languages and Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, appointed by Department of State, as delegate to represent the United States Government at the Fifteenth International Congress of Orientalists, Copenhagen, and at the International Congress on the History of Religions, Oxford, September, 1908.

JOSEPH, M. V., Birmingham, Ala., appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, 1908.

KATZENBERG, MAX, New York City, appointed member of the Board of Education by the Mayor.

KAUFMAN, GEORGE H., Minneapolis, Minn., appointed factory inspector by Governor Johnson.

KRAMER, SAMUEL E., Cleveland, Ohio, elected Councilman of Ward Twenty-two, November, 1907.

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# The American Jewish Year Book



## 5661

September 24, 1900, to September 13, 1901

Edited by

CYRUS ADLER


PHILADELPHIA
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1900

JAFFA

Colorado **Denver** (*continued*)

Ameter. Members, 200. Income of last fiscal year, $448; expenditures, $360; balance on hand, $280. Organization meets monthly. Number of burials, 26.

[CONGREGATION] EMANUEL, 16th and Pearl. Founded October 11, 1874. Rabbi, William S. Friedman, 1432 Grant Av. President, Henry Frankle; Vice-President, William Weil; Treasurer, David Kline; Secretary, Jos. H. Harrison, P. O. Box 503. Trustees: Solomon L. Holzman, Simon Appel, David May, Simon Guggenheim, L. H. Guldman. Members and Contributors, about 180. Income of last fiscal year, $8200. Congregation meets third Sunday in April. Services: Friday, 7.45 p. m.; Saturday, 10.30 a. m. Religious School: One session weekly; pupils, about 150; classes, 8; teachers, 8. Riverside Cemetery. Ladies' Auxiliary.

JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY. Founded 1876. President, (Mrs. Edward) Seraphine Pisko; Vice-President, (Mrs. S. L.) Pauline Holzman; Treasurer, (Mrs. Wm.) Hattie Dreyfuss; Secretary, (Mrs. M. D.) Irma Barnett, Clarkson and 18th Av.; Corresponding Secretary, (Mrs. Alfred) Bertha S. Muller, 2147 Gilpin. Trustees: Dr. Kleiner, D. Kline, and Mesdames A. Z. Solomon, M. Jarecki, Wm. Weil, Lee Weil, S. Friedenthal, S. Appel, M. S. Appel. Members, 142. Income of last fiscal year, $1925. Organization meets first Friday of the month. Affiliated with the Associated Charities of Denver.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Jackson and Colfax. Building begun by citizens of Denver, 1890; opened December 10, 1899, having been recognized as a national institution by District Grand Lodge No. 2, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, in Louisville, in 1899, and placed by it under a provisional board of control, consisting of seven members. Hitherto supported by voluntary subscriptions; $20,492.72 collected from September, 1899, to May, 1900. Accepted by the Constitutional Convention of the Order B'nai B'rith, held at Chicago in 1900, and a per capita annual tax of its members ordered, with the recommendation that a corporation be formed under the laws of the State of Colorado. This recommendation and the plan of the provisional board was adopted as follows by District Grand Lodge No. 2:

That a corporation be formed under the laws of the State of Colorado, not for pecuniary profit, which shall take charge and control of this institution on the 1st

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1900

JAFFA + MANSBACH MEYER



Denver (*continued*)

Weil; Secretary, M. Jarecki. Trustees: A. W. Weil, M. S. Appel, Jerome Dreyfuss, and the officers. Members, 50. Annual income, $7500. Board meeting third Sunday of the month. Organization meets second Sunday in January.

*[CONGREGATION] SHOMRO AMUNAH, Blake near Cherry Creek.

*[CONGREGATION] ZERA ABRAHAM, 2056 W. Colfax Av.

Leadville

[CONGREGATION] ISRAEL, 4th and Pine. Founded 1884. President, R. Fogel; Vice-President, Isaac Kahn; Secretary and Treasurer, Sol. G. Kahn, P. O. Box 796. Trustees: J. O. Heimberger, I. Grossmayer, J. Horwitz. Members, 15; Seatholders, 25 to 30. Income of last fiscal year, $250. Congregation meets first Sunday of the month. Religious School: One session weekly during summer months; pupils, 60; classes, 3; teachers, 4. Evergreen Cemetery.

*[CONGREGATION] KENESETH ISRAEL. Secretary, L. Greenwald.

Pueblo

[TEMPLE] EMANUEL, Grand Av. and 14th. Founded October 3, 1899. Rabbi, Harry Weiss. President, M. Kohn; Vice-President, A. Sonneborn; Treasurer, S. E. Davis; Secretary, Sam Baer. Trustees: H. Levin, S. Schoen, A. Cantor, M. Kohn, Sam Baer. Members and Seatholders, 50. Income of last fiscal year, $2000. Congregation meets first Sunday in March and September. Services: Friday evening. Religious School: One session weekly; pupils, 40; classes, 3; teachers, 3 and the Rabbi. Auxiliary Society: Ladies' Temple Association.

Trinidad

[CONGREGATION] AARON. Founded July 23, 1883. Rabbi, L. Freudenthal. President, Sam'l Jaffa; Vice-President, A. Rascower; Treasurer, Jos. Sanders; Secretary, H. Moses. Pupils of Religious School, 26. Auxiliary Society of the Religious School; President, Carl Florsheim. Bible Class.

HEBREW LADIES' AID SOCIETY. Founded June 22, 1889. President, Mrs. Meyer Mansbach; Vice-President, Mrs. Julius Linde; Treasurer, Mrs. Sam'l Jaffa; Secretary, Mrs. Philip Prager, 604 Washington Av. Trustees: Mesdames Sam'l Jaffa, Philip Prager, Jacob Sanders, Harry Moses, E. Sugerman. Members, 29. Organization meets first Wednesday of the month.

Victor

*CONGREGATION.

JAFFA HENRY

New Jersey **Woodbine** (*continued*)

FREE LOAN FUND about to be organized.

*HIRSCH LITERARY SOCIETY.

WOMEN'S AID SOCIETY. Founded December 11, 1898. President, Mrs. Ida Lipman; Vice-President, Mrs. Achiles Jaffe; Treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Sabsovich; Secretary, Mrs. Levy Sapsin. Trustees: Mesdames N. Diamond, D. Breslau, J. Feldman. Members, 46. Income of last fiscal year, $119.78. Organization meets first Saturday of the month. Organized for mutual aid.

## NEW MEXICO

New Mexico **Albuquerque**

[CONGREGATION] ALBERT, Gold Av. and 7th. Organized September 26, 1897. Rabbi, Pizer W. Jacobs. President, Henry N. Jaffa; Vice-President, Noa Ilfeld; Treasurer, Alfred Grunsfeld; Secretary, A. Fleischer, P. O. Box 69. Trustees: Louis Ilfeld, Simon Stern, Aaron Rosenwald, F. Lowenthal, G. L. Altheimer. Members and Seatholders, 50. Income of last fiscal year, about $1600. Congregation meets second Sunday in December. Services: Friday evening and Saturday morning. Religious School: One session weekly; pupils, 15; classes, 2; teachers, 2. Cemetery, in Fairview. New synagogue just completed. Auxiliary Society: Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.

**Las Vegas**

HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Founded October 2, 1895. President, Mrs. Mattie Furth Friedman; Vice-President, Mrs. Jacob Stern; Treasurer, Mrs. Julius Graaf; Secretary, Mrs. B. A. Bonnheim, P. O. Box 27. Members, 35. Income of last fiscal year, $170. Organization meets first Wednesday of the month. Supports the poor sick who seek this climate, and assists the congregation in beautifying the synagogue.

MONTEFIORE CONGREGATION. Rabbi, A. Bonnheim. President, Chas. Rosenthal; Treasurer, L. H. Manko; Secretary, Ludwig Wm. Ilfeld. Trustees: M. Friedman, Dan Stern, M. Greenberger, Louis J. Marcus. Members and Seatholders, 65. Services: Friday evening and Saturday morning. Religious School: One session weekly; pupils, 15; classes, 2; teachers, 1. Cemetery, near town.

**Roswell**

HOLIDAY SERVICES.

JAFFA

from UCHILL

p. 109 Sam Jaffa in Trinidad s. 1872,
1876 Wr Chm of the Board of Trustees of T.
Arthur G. Born 1883, Tr.
Blue Bell Lodge Chartered 1878 (29 members)
Corp. Aaron formed with 18 Mbrs 1883, 5 J names of the Charter.

p. 110 Temple built 1887 Hebrew Lodge' Bd Sr. 1889
Joseph Jaffa, Attorney
Bd of Trustees, Col. Schaff Mines.

# PIONEER JEWS

## A New Life in the Far West

Harriet and Fred Rochlin

Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston
1984

young city merchant already enjoying good credit; or, worse, the son and heir of a member of an old firm; or, worst of all, an attorney with high degrees at the Odd Fellows, equipped at any moment with an eloquent speech for a wedding dinner, or B'nai B'rith banquet. Beneath the blow of such a betrothal Mother sat still, her hands folded.

Once the betrothal was made, anxiety could be set aside and grandiose preparations begun. Weddings in late-nineteenth-century upper- and aspiring middle-class western society were elaborate, at times gaudy, affairs rivaling anything held in the East. A man like San Francisco's Louis Sloss, who by rising from small-town merchant to millionaire not only retained faith in the American dream but was himself its personification, would naturally stage an extravagant display of wealth, splendor, and romantic fancy for the wedding of his daughter Bella to Ernest R. Lilienthal in 1876. For this occasion an elaborate pavilion was built on the lawn, wherein the couple took their vows. Afterward their guests sat down to an eight-course French dinner, its gold-lettered menu printed on white silk, followed by

**Above:** *Jessica Blanche Peixotto (1864–1941); courtesy, Norton Stern, Santa Monica, California*

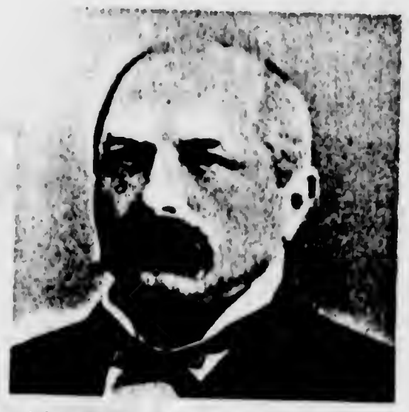
**Bottom left:** *Adele Solomons Jaffa; courtesy, Adele Solomons Jaffa Collection, Western Jewish History Center, Judah L. Magnes Museum, Berkeley, California*

an evening of dancing perfumed by the scent of the "choicest California flowers" strewn across the Slosses' home. Even the modestly well-off but aspiring Levys, Harriet's family, had spared no expense when their daughter Addie married Oakland merchant August Friedlander; they transformed their bottom floor into an ornate banquet hall cloaked in vines and white cloth and served an elaborate dinner topped off with pyramids of macaroons, nougat, and ice cream.

These extravaganzas were hardly limited to cosmopolitan San Francisco. The 1890 wedding of Jennie Oppenheimer, daughter of a prominent Spokane banking family, and Samuel Hanauer, then a rising young merchant, rivaled even the excesses of Louis Sloss. The ceremony took place in the bride's father's massive home, strewn with flowers, ferns, and palms for the occasion and decorated with a marriage bell of chrysanthemums and roses suspended from a large bay

*Samuel Jaffa, Trinadad, Colorado, 1876–1880*

*Moses Alexander, Boise, Idaho, 1888–1892*



*Abe Frank; Yuma, Arizona, circa 1890*

*Emil Ganz, Phoenix, Arizona, 1895–1900*

*Emil Marks, Bisbee, Arizona, circa 1900*

*Wolfe Londoner, Denver, Colorado, 1889–1891*

*Samuel Friendly, Eugene, Oregon, 1893–1895*

*Nathan Jaffa, Roswell, New Mexico, April–December 1903*

*Morris Goldwater, Prescott, Arizona, 1897–1919*

*Henry Jaffa, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1885–1895*

*Adolph Solomon, El Paso, Texas, circa 1893*

*Samuel Jaffa, Trinadad, Colorado, 1876–1880*

*Nathan Jaffa, Roswell, New Mexico, April–December 1903*

*Henry Jaffa, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1885–1895*

JAFFA
NATHAN

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## NECROLOGY

NATHAN JAFFA.—Nathan Jaffa, city clerk of Las Vegas who had served as mayor of Roswell and Santa Fe and as New Mexico territorial secretary, died last night. He was 81.

Jaffa also had been a member of the board of regents of New Mexico Military Institute and of New Mexico University.

He was a 33d degree Mason, past grand master of the Masons of New Mexico, past grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the state and past exalted ruler of the Elks lodge at Roswell.

Born in Germany, he came to Trinidad, Colo., in 1878. Three years later he went to Las Vegas as manager of the Jaffa Bros. Mercantile when he was 18. In 1884 he located in Albuquerque and until 1886 conducted a business there.

He went to Roswell in 1886. He served as Chaves county commissioner from 1895 to 1897 as the first Republican to win election in the county.

In 1907 he was appointed secretary of the Territory of New Mexico by President Teddy Roosevelt. He was reappointed by President Taft and held the secretaryship until statehood. . . .

Three children and a brother survive. Mrs. Eleanor Jaffa and Mrs. Julia Danziger, daughters, live at Las Vegas; and a son—Benjamin Jaffa, lives at Santa Fe. The brother is Harry Jaffa of Roswell.—*Albuquerque Tribune*, Sept. 18, 1945.

TRINIDAD

*ALLEN duPont BRECK Ph. D.*
*The University of Denver*

# *The Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado 1859-1959*

*The University of Denver*
*Department of History Series*
*The West in American History—Number One*

*The Hirschfeld Press • Denver, Colorado*

*1960*

the Celebration of Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur, which came in September. Two members of this congregation had made the trip from Elizabethtown, New Mexico, about 60 miles southwest of Trinidad. Others included Isaac and Alexander Levy, Henry and Sol Jaffa, Abe Mansbach, Henry Biernbaum and Maurice Wise. Two brothers, Henry and Sol Jaffa, took turns reading the first Services. Together with their brother Samuel, they had been born in Heinbach, Hesse-Kassel, the sons of Aaron Jaffa, in the late Eighteen-forties.

Henry and Samuel moved in 1862 to Keokuk, Iowa, and were joined by Sol in 1865. Henry Jaffa moved west after the Civil War, entering the firm of Henry and Marcus Biernbaum, a general merchandise firm in Mora, New Mexico. When Henry Jaffa took charge of H. Biernbaum and Company in Trinidad, Sol followed him and set up a small store which he rented from Fr. Munnecum, pastor of the local Roman Catholic Church.[90]

Business was good for stores supplying travelers on the Trail and provisioning the wagon trains and migrants who were slowly trickling into the vast watershed of the Arkansas as farmers and ranchers. In September, 1871, Henry and Sol Jaffa opened the general store of "Jaffa Brothers" at the corner of Main and Commercial, catering to a population of 1500, of whom 1000 were Spanish-Americans, the rest Yankee easterners.

By 1872, the town of Trinidad was very much alive, filled on week-ends and holidays with cowboys attracted by the opportunities for gambling and drinking which a wide-open frontier town afforded. During that year Samuel Jaffa joined his brothers in business, in the first of a number of stores which the family owned in southern Colorado and New Mexico, including the "White House Commercial Company." Samuel represented the Jaffa family in political matters, and in 1875, when the Masonic Order was established in Trinidad, he became a charter member.[91] The first meeting room for the Order was supplied by H. Biernbaum and Company in the 200 Block on West Main Street. By 1876, Trinidad had become a busy residential and commercial center, and on February 10th the Territorial Legislature incorporated the town. As president of the first Board of Trustees, Samuel Jaffa served as Mayor, and Isaac Levy and Abe Mansbach became trustees.

Between 1871, the date of the first *Minyan,* and the founding of

by plodding oxen over rough, uncertain roads. seven weeks out of Kansas City. He set up a small shop, which was taken over by his brother-in-law, Abraham Rascower, in 1879.[93] There were crates for shelves and counters, and business was conducted informally with cowboys who made their purchases (or more often bartered) without leaving the saddle. Levy himself did well in real estate and left for Denver and eventually Colorado Springs, in 1883.

Max Roscower, who clerked in the store which became his father's, recalled the small, unartistically-arranged shop which was the standard in Trinidad. Among other Jewish firms, Aaron and Edward Rosenwald were in the clothing business from 1872. That year, Mansbach and May advertised themselves as boot and shoe makers on Commercial Street. "Mansbach Brothers" later consisted of Berthold, Mayer, Abe, and Julius Mansbach.

So far, the picture contains a small number of Jewish men,[94] few of whom were married (Isaac Levy's was the first marriage in 1871), all from Germany and the border provinces, and all of whom celebrated the Holidays regularly. They were regarded as no strangers in this community on the border between the American East and the Spanish culture of the Southwest.

PUEBLO

Farther north, Pueblo had reached a population of 150 by 1868, and was a stop on Abraham Jacobs' stage. The first issue of the *Pueblo Chieftain* carried his advertisement:[95]

> Mr. Jacobs, proprietor of the Denver and Santa Fe Stage and Express Line, accompanied by General Supt. Ayres, passed through our town on the 21st en route for Trinidad and the Cimarron mines. Mr. Jacobs has recently returned from the States, where he purchased a stock and coaches to extend his lines from Trinidad to Virginia City and increase it to a daily.

Early Pueblo newspapers carried a number of advertisements from Denver Jewish firms. The "New York Store" of Deitsch and Brother sued for Colorado and New Mexico trade and assured their readers of goods "at a very small trifle over the Eastern invoice." C. M. Schayer was "the only store to manufacture cigars in the Territory." Hanauer and Salomon advertised their wide connections for the transportation and sale of goods throughout southern Colo-

lication, and turned the sub-
*lite* for the remaining issues.
on, the *Outlook* wove one
be a united community, al-
the Reform side of various

nes of this kind, especially
e 250th anniversary of the
dam, the special issue of the
08 by Sig Friedenthal, and
a book review marked the
as that of Joseph Shatzke,
*manity* saw a world "free
nking could prevail.
rrored microscopically by a
*xer Wochenblatt,* operated
set his own type, and ran
ss at 14th and Lawrence.
, October 18th, 1880, had
West Colfax among groups
er, therefore, was Kiesler's
y. When he ran out of
enlightenment, promoting
The first money he made
mong local charities.[97]

of successful religious, fra-
de notable contributions,
however, felt that Denver
o the European total com-
which, they argued, would
a united front to the non-
nfenger, and others then
al Jewish Council of Den-
l of eighty-two delegates,
ourteen leading religious
n Society, the Schools and



the Lodges.[98] They developed a permanent organization and elected Rabbi Kauvar president for three terms.

In the third year of its existence, the executive group organized the "Jewish Aid Society," on December 3, 1915, and elected Joseph Jaffa as president. Nathan Rothschild, whose mother had been active in charity work, became secretary, serving for thirty-six years. Presidents Jaffa and Samuel Kohn directed the relief work at 17th and Curtis, with Mrs. Ray David as superintendent. The Aid Society became a cooperating agency of the Denver Federation for Charity in 1917.

As the *Outlook* had by now gone out of existence, the matter of a Jewish newspaper came before the Central Council in June, 1914, and out of the rich and seemingly tireless mind of Dr. Charles D. Spivak came the inspiration for a new paper.[100] A committee, including Spivak, M. S. Radetsky, Meyer Friedman and Ed Monash, explored the possibilities of a paper, and finally, on February 26, 1915, the first issue of the *Denver Jewish News* appeared, with subscriptions at a dollar a year.[101]

A smaller and less pretentious organ than the *Outlook,* the new paper was lively and forthright, covering stories from both sides of town without discrimination; Spivak's inimitable style, full of exuberant vitality, can be seen in many of the articles, signed as well as unsigned. He answered charges of discrimination with dignity, and defended the Orthodox way of life, although he placed himself squarely in the ranks of the "Enlightenment":[102]

> If I were to name the aristocrats among the Denver Jews, I would point to West Colfax . . . It is there that more money and brains are spent on Jewish education than in all the other districts of Denver put together; and the extremes meet in West Colfax. On the one hand is the Orthodox Talmud Torah, the only school where the Talmud is taught, and on the other hand the National Jewish Radical School, where only nationalistic ideas are implanted, and no dogmas taught. It is in Colfax where Jewish literature, Jewish music, and Jewish drama are studied, cultivated, and supported. It is in Colfax that attempts have been made to organize and maintain a library. It is in West Colfax that charity, even if col-

es and good, he remitted

culture, toll roads, banking
s, seeing the possibility of
rth to Ouray around Red
erts alike, Mears developed
$725,000 in capital stock;
, dizzingly narrow bridges
t line, the Silverton North-
Canyon, to tap the mines.
wn to Ridgeway, and from
of his dreams; completed
eats as a tremendous loop
ost exciting narrow-gauge
ading career, Meers issued
tors' items; some were of
some gold.

ail empire succumbed to
Mears was left in posses-
then retired to the East
ne through Maryland. By
of his short line, and was
wo spectacular occasions,
re screen, he rescued the
Once, in 1909, he restored
phir, and again, in the fall
and starvation by rebuild-
146

rge stained glass window
r of the Board of Capitol
to 1917, he helped select
m the granite quarries in
for the decoration of the
position to its installation.
died in 1930. His ashes,
and scattered over the
labored so diligently and
of heroic proportions.[147]



TRINIDAD SINCE 1876

Let us turn now from the activities of the Jews along the mining frontier and see them at work in the towns which lined the eastern face of the Rockies, beginning with the far south. We have already noted the beginnings of the community in Trinidad. By 1876, there were about fifteen families, most of them composed of young and vigorous people, ready for the rigors of frontier life in a small adobe town. They lived apparently without any formal social organization. In 1878 they organized Trinidad Lodge No. 293 of the order of B'nai B'rith, which was installed by Louis Anfenger of Denver in the Odd Fellows Hall.[148] Samuel Jaffa became president, Solomon Schwed, vice-president, David Gottlieb, treasurer, Isaac Levy, secretary. Almost without exception, the members of this first lodge had come from Prussia, Hannover, Bavaria, Bohemia, and the contiguous provinces; most of them were storekeepers or clerks in general merchandising or clothing. A few came from eastern France, and among these was the Sanders family.

The substantial farmhouse in which Simon Sanders was born[149] is still preserved in Soetern, Alsace-Lorraine. Born there in 1845, he came to this country in 1866, married a childhood friend, Jennie Michael, and moved to Atchison County, Missouri, where a friend, Harry Moses, already had a small store. Malaria in the lowlands of Missouri sent Sanders alone to Trinidad in 1879, where he established a wholesale liquor business at Main and Convent, making wide trips by wagon through southern Colorado and New Mexico; a trip to Taos took him from five to six days. Harry Moses, who had followed Sanders to Trinidad, had come from Robberhausen, Germany, by way of Rockport, Missouri, and opened his first clothing store on West Main Street in 1883. Early in the twentieth century, he opened the general store of H. Moses and Company on Commercial Street, which was still in business in 1959.

As yet, Trinidad had no official Jewish Congregation, but on July 23, 1883, seventeen men met with Max Eppstein of Denver at the home of Sol Jaffa for the purpose of organizing a religious body. They adopted by-laws, naming the group "Congregation Aaron of Trinidad, State of Colorado," in honor of Aaron, the father of the Jaffa brothers, who had been a Rabbi in Germany.[150] The twenty-four men who signed the by-laws fixed dues at four dollars a year

dedicated 1875"; December 4, 1874, "Congregation Emanuel organized with forty members."

[68]*RMN* September 30, 1875, 4/3.

[69]B'nai B'rith Dedication Manual (Denver, 1929), contains a running commentary on the minutes from 1874 to 1929; the minutes are often quite full and helpful, at other times baffling imprecise.

[70]*RMN* of that date.

[71]George A. Forsyth, "A Frontier Fight," *Harpers New Monthly Magazine,* (June, 1895), 42-62, reprinted in *Thrilling Days of Army Life;* Winfield Freeman, "The Battle of Arikaree," *Kansas Historical Collection* VI, 346-357; Paul I. Wellman, *Death on Horseback,* (Philadelphia, 1947), pp. 81-7; Cyrus T. Brady, *Indian Fights and Fighters* (New York: 1904); Beecher Island Battle Memorial Association, Beecher Island Annual, 6 volumes, 1869-1930, V (1917) contains "Scout Schlesinger's Story," pp. 43-49 and an appendix letter, pp. 50-51.

[72]Merrill J. Mattes, "The Beecher Island Diary of Sigmund Schlesinger," *Colorado Magazine, XXIX* (July, 1952), 161-9; *Omaha World Herald,* July 27, 1951; *Cleveland Leader,* February 5, 1905; *Jewish Independent,* September 14, 1928; *American Legion Magazine* March, 1942.

[73]p. 53ff.

[74]Dictated to the secretary of Arthur Ridgway, copies appearing in part in such publications as Sarah Platt Decker Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution (Colorado Springs, 1942), containing Helen M. Searey, "Otto Mears," pp. 15-46. See also Sidney Jocknick, *Early Days on the Western Slope of Colorado,* (Denver 1913); David Lavender, *The Big Divide* (New York, 1948), pp. 93-178.

[75]*Silver World* (Lake City, Colorado), January 15, 1876, for typical advertisement.

[76]*Trail III* (November, 1910), 24-5; A. R. Pelton, *The San Luis Valley,* 1891, pp. 35-7.

[77]*RMN* January 7 and 8, 1879; R. G. Dill, *Political Campaigns,* pp. 28, 46; *RMN* January 3, 1879, 4/6; Smiley, *Colorado* I, 629; Trail III (November, 1910), 24-5, obituary.

[78]Pelton, *Valley,* p. 30; *RMN* June 4, 1874, 2/3.

[79]Frank C. Spencer, *Story of the San Luis Valley,* 1925, p. 62; Pelton, *Valley,* p. 37.

[80]*Colorado* II, 199.

[81]Londoner, "Western Experiences."

[82]*Tri-Weekly Miners Register,* August 22, 1862; Stone, *Colorado,* I, 151, view of O. K. Store; Donald C. Kemp, Colorado's Little Kingdom (Denver, 1949).

[83]He married Flora Goldbaum in Denver in 1862. Obituary in *Trail,* VII (January, 1915), 29; *Tri-Weekly,* May 30, 1863, November 3, 1862. In the 1870 census he reports himself Russian born (Poland), with personal property of fourteen hundred dollars, three children.

[84]p. 10.

[85]*RA* 1908, p. 11; Vickers, *Denver,* p. 642; B'nai B'rith Minutes *passim.*

[86]"Short Sketches of Gilpin County Pioneers," *Central City Register-Call,* November 24, 1939. He died in Denver February 2, 1941, and is buried in Mount Nebo.

[87]*Souvenir of Central City, Black Hawk, and Nevadaville* (Denver, 1890), p. 41; for Jacob Rachosfky in Nevadaville, see p. 52; Central City Opera House Association, *The Glory That Was Gold,* (Denver, 1936 and later years).

[88]*American Jewish Yearbook* (Philadelphia, 1900-1901).

[89]*RMN* January 1, 1880, 7/1; A tribute to Jacobs and others in Hall, *Colorado,* II, 106-108; "Reminiscences of Sol. H. Jaffa," *JO* III (November 24, 1905), 46; Obituary, *Denver Post,* April 30, 1913.

[90]Jaffa, "Reminiscences," p. 46; *RMN* April 7, 1870, 1/3; PWA interview with Jaffa, Colorado Historical Society MSS Doc 359/8, p. 135ff; December 23, 1934; *Trinidad Chronicle News,* September 15, 1929.

[91]*Trinidad Chronicle-News,* May 4, 1909; *Trail,* I (May, 1909), 29; Gilbert Sanders, "Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, AF&AM," 1950. Jewish masters of this lodge include: Samuel Jaffa (1882), Sol. H. Jaffa (1885,

IV (November 24, 1905). "The Jews of
directories.
, 1879, 3. Members were: Nathan Cern,
s Cooper, Alex B. Eliel, H. J. Eliel, Isaac
S. L. Golding, Barney Harris, Meyer Harris
aac Hattenbach, Adolph Hirsch, S. Hirsch,
elenko, Isaac Hahn, I. A. Kamak, S. Kirsch-
vid May, J. Miller, W. Rawitcher, Samuel
s, Louis Shoenberg, S. Shoenberg, Moses
llman, Oscar Zwilling. At the first meet-
and fifty dollars for the Cleveland Orphan

funeral company of Moynahan-O'Malia for

880, 3/3.
*Herald*, November 11, 1888; Dill, "His-
"Baby Doe's Secret Love Code," *Denver*

1881; *Herald Democrat*, January 1, 1887
k." *Sons of Colorado*, I (October, 1906).
Indians in the best Western style. Temple
ober 3, 1884 (Courtesy of the American

ber 28, 1883; November 21, 1879, 4/3.
Lodge Established." For Oro City, see
*s Guide*, p. 67.
ork, 1937, for the genealogy and the basic.

*e of Colorado*, Chicago, 1899, pp. 129-30.
interviews; for social life, see *American*
of the American Jewish Archives.
ken to Congregation Hebrew Educational

*passim; JO* November 11, 1905; inter-

8, and interviews. The author is indebted

*rn Slope of Colorado*, Denver, 1913.

177ff tells the story most dramatically
B. Sanford, M. C. Poor, "The Histori
XXIII (January, 1945), 76. For Mears,
sentative from Saguache, Colorado; Dill,
*s*, Colorado State Historical Society Clip
(July, 1937), 9; tablet, *Post*, August 8,
1; article David Lavender, *Post*, Novem-
ranch work, *RMN* June 2, 1899, 3/6.
gust 8, 1887, 3/1; *Pasadena Star-News*
. IV, 640-1.
re deposited with the American Jewish
e author in microfilm. Charter members
Strauss, Edward Rosenwald, Morris Leon,
Cohn, Henry Jaffa, Isaac Levy, Henry
senwald, Maurice Seligman, Alex Levy,



B. Leon, H. Brown, Henry Berl, Philip Holzman, James Rosenwald, Emanuel Rosenwald, Bernard Ilefield, Adolph Flersheim, Isidor Stern, S. H. Jaffa.

[149]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, October 5, 1930; records in Sanders Family Bible; interview with Mrs. Gilbert Sanders, Trinidad.

[150]"Temple Aaron Biblette in Commemoration of Three Anniversaries," November 11, 1949; Congregation Aaron Minutes from 1883 to 1934 are deposited with the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati, and are made available in microfilm.

[151]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, November 3, 1929; correspondence with Miss Ruth A. Justin, Trinidad Public Library.

[152]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, July 29, 1916, 1; Cemetery records.

[153]Temple Aaron Minutes, June 23, 1889; *American Israelite*, 1890, p. 209, Synagogue dedicated.

[154]Minutes of the Society, 1894.

[155]Microfilm from American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati.

[156]Microfilm from American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati.

[157]Dedication Program, United Hebrew Center, Pueblo, September 10, 1950; "A History of the Congregation," p. 8; *RMN* January 1, 1883.

[158]*History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado*, Chicago, 1881, p. 783, for Julius Berry; Dedication Program, p. 8; *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums*, 1895, No. 47, p. 4, Appendix.

[159]*Pueblo Chieftain*, September 4-7, 1900.

[160]Interviews with Milton Braun and others, Pueblo; *Jewish Outlook*, VI (January 29, 1909) 12.

[161]Manly and Eleanor Ormes, *The Book of Colorado Springs*, p. 29; *New York Herald-Tribune* May 22, 1887; headlines for that month.

[162]Meyers, "History," *passim*; for Lorig, see *Gazette*, November 27, 1939, 1/3.

[163]*Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Colorado City Directory*, I (1879); for Henry Sachs, see Colorado Springs *Gazette-Telegraph*, April 14, 1952.

[164]Myers, "History," *passim*.

[165]*Gazette-Telegraph*, April 14, 1952.

[166]*American Israelite*, October 17, 1901.

[167]Incorporated October 25, 1909 (Incorporation Record, CXLI, 278), and as B'nai Abraham February 26, 1910 (Incorporation Record, CXLVI, 98). "The Orthodox Congregation at Colorado Springs has engaged Rabbi M. M. Greenbloom of Trinidad, who will be the first permanently engaged Rabbi in that city." *American Israelite*, February 17, 1910, p. 7.

[168]See also *American Israelite* October 13, 1904; "Inventory of Jewish Bodies in Colorado," Item No. 39.

[169]Myers, "History," p. 9.

[170]*loc. cit.*

[171-172]Myers, "History," pp. 9-10. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1846, served in the Civil War, and was stationed for a time in Laramie, Wyoming. He came to Denver, employed by the Kansas-Pacific Railroad. His fortune was made in real estate and banking. See Hall, *Colorado* IV, 516, and Postal and Koppman, *A Jewish Tourist's Guide to the United States*, comment on Myers.

[173]*Colorado Business Directory for 1895*; correspondence with Mrs. Lloyd R. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio.

[174]*Cripple Creek Times*, October 1, 1896, 1.

[175]Marshall Sprague, *Money Mountain*, Boston, 1953; *Cripple Creek Times*, August 1, 1904; *Cripple Creek Sunday Herald*, January 1, 1895.

[176]The question is raised by Postal and Koppman, *op cit.*

[177]*AJY* 1900-1901, article "Colorado"; *American Israelite*, March 2, 1899, p. 7.

[178]*Daily Press*, October 8, 1901; *Evening Star*, October 8, 1901. The Charter of this Lodge hangs on the wall of Wayne Macklin's hotel in Cripple Creek, carrying the following names: J. Gottberg, L. Amber, H. M. Harris, M. Cohn, W. Brauer, S. Amber, P. Hornbein, A. Beer, J. Freshman, J. Segil, S. Porges, H. Lang, M.

[131]*Denver Tribune* September 21, 1878; *JO* IV (November 24, 1905). "The Jews of Leadville," Bruno Grosser; Leadville directories.

[132]*Leadville Weekly Herald,* November 15, 1879, 3. Members were: Nathan Cern, Daniel Cohen, Samuel Cohen, Moses Cooper, Alex B. Eliel, H. J. Eliel, Isaac Feist, Henry Frankel, G. Goldstein, S. L. Golding, Barney Harris, Meyer Harris of Boulder, Ellis Harris, A. Hart, Isaac Hattenbach, Adolph Hirsch, S. Hirsch, Louis Jacobs, Louis Janowitz, Fred Jelenko, Isaac Hahn, I. A. Kamak, S. Kirschberg, Robert Lamm, Louis Levy, David May, J. Miller, W. Rawitcher, Samuel Rich, Isaac Samuels, Joseph Samuels, Louis Shoenberg, S. Shoenberg, Moses Shoenberg, A. H. Thorn, Frederick Ullman, Oscar Zwilling. At the first meeting, Jacob Schloss collected a hundred and fifty dollars for the Cleveland Orphan Asylum.

[133]The author is indebted to the Leadville funeral company of Moynahan-O'Malia for a list of interments.

[134]*Carbonate Weekly Chronicle,* January 3, 1880, 3/3.

[135]*Weekly Democrat* January 1, 1881; *Daily Herald,* November 11, 1888; Dill, "History," pp. 374-5; Caroline Bancroft, "Baby Doe's Secret Love Code," *Denver Post, ut supra.*

[136]*Leadville Weekly Democrat,* January 1, 1881; *Herald Democrat,* January 1, 1887. See Ruth Londoner's "Jempson's Luck," *Sons of Colorado,* I (October, 1906), 8-15, for an account of an escape from Indians in the best Western style. Temple dedication in *American Israelite,* October 3, 1884 (Courtesy of the American Jewish Archives).

[137]*American Israelite,* July 13, 1883; December 28, 1883; November 21, 1879, 4/3, "Holiday Services and a B'nai B'rith Lodge Established." For Oro City, see Postal and Kopperman, *Jewish Tourist's Guide,* p. 67.

[138]See O'Connor, *The Guggenheims,* New York, 1937, for the genealogy and the basic, often-told story.

[139]*CWC* January 3, 1880, 3/8.

[140]*Portrait and Biographical Record of the State of Colorado,* Chicago, 1899, pp. 129-30; *Outlook,* III (November 24, 1905); interviews; for social life, see *American Israelite,* February 15, 1884, courtesy of the American Jewish Archives.

[141]Two chairs and the *Sefer Torah* were taken to Congregation Hebrew Educational Alliance in Denver.

[142]Caroline Bancroft, *Famous Aspen,* Denver, *passim; JO* November 11, 1905; interviews.

[143]*Grand Junction Sentinel,* November 1, 1928, and interviews. The author is indebted to Mr. Percy S. Morris here.

[144]Sidney Jocknick, *Early Days on the Western Slope of Colorado,* Denver, 1913.

[145]TED Minutes, January 27-29, 1899.

[146]David Lavender, *The Big Divide,* 1948, pp. 177ff tells the story most dramatically.

[147]For the Silverton Railroad of 1887, see D. B. Sanford, M. C. Poor, "The Historic Silverton Railroad," *Colorado Magazine,* XXIII (January, 1945), 76. For Mears, see *RMN* January 2, 1883, 4/4, representative from Saguache, Colorado; Dill, *Political Campaigns,* 84; *Gunnison News,* Colorado State Historical Society Clipping Book, I; *Colorado Editor,* XII (July, 1937), 9; tablet, *Post,* August 8, 1926, 2; death, *News,* June 25, 1931, 1; article David Lavender, *Post,* November 21, 1948, Magazine section, p. 5; ranch work, *RMN* June 2, 1899, 3/6; plans for roads, *Denver Tribune,* August 8, 1887, 3/1; *Pasadena Star-News,* June 24, 1931, obituary; Stone, *Colorado,* IV, 640-1.

[148]Minute Books of the Lodge, 1878-1914 are deposited with the American Jewish Archives, and were made available to the author in microfilm. Charter members: Solomon Schwed, Samuel Jaffa, Louis Strauss, Edward Rosenwald, Morris Leon, Philip Prager, M. Whiteman, Herman Cohn, Henry Jaffa, Isaac Levy, Henry Biernbaum, David Gottlieb, Aaron Rosenwald, Maurice Seligman, Alex Levy,

Life Begins at 114 in New Denver Home
ee-in-one medical service."

May 23, 1941; Hall, *Colorado*, IV, 520,
ay 21, 1941, 3; *News* May 21, 1941, 1;
25, 1932; March 21, 1936, 11; *News*
Warsaw and came to Denver at the age

3, 1958.
nist Group in Denver, Colorado"; Rabbi
typescript; *Jewish Outlook*, September
years, containing many news items and

n *DJN* November 21, 1918; Rabbi Kau-
Congress, in *DJN* January 9, 1919.
in January, 1960.

his education at Hebrew Union College
15, 1939; October 29, 1943.

Ontario, 1864, to Denver in 1879 as a
elped organized Gross Medical College
anatomy and physiology.
eptember, 1947.
p. 22.
G. Kauvar, who had been born in New
1909, died in Denver June 9, 1930. In
Sara Sperber Gross in Montreal (*IJN*

18.

956.

United States at the age of 34. He left
s to him in the Denver press as the
a worker in various Palestinian organ-
ry 25, 1951.

*DJN* 1925 special issue, p. 24.
CCV, 171; *DJN* Anniversary edition,
home of Dr. D. A. Blumberg, which
e Hooker Street Synagogue.
y Brochure, January 31, 1943.

5.

929; *Post* September 15, 1929, 16-1;



*News* September 15, 1929, 9; pictures rotogravure section, September 16, 1929; *News* September 17, 1929.

[70]*IJN* December 29, 1944, and December 27, 1945.

[71]*American Israelite*, XLV (October 20, 1898), 7.

[72]*American Jewish Yearbook*, 1919-1920; Inventory of Church Bodies, 1942, item 45. In 1920, the president of the Congregation was Joseph Greenstein.

[73]*IJY* 1922, p. 265.

[74]Weld County Recorder, Greeley Articles of Incorporation, vol. 783, p. 502.

[75]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, October 13, 1929, 4; *Ibid.*, June 8, 1936; October 30 1936; records in Sanders' family Bible.

[76]"Temple Aaron Biblette in Commemoration of Three Anniversaries," November 11 1949.

[77]"Seventy-fifth Anniversary, 1876-1950, of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, Trinidad, Colorado, September 27, 1950." Past Masters included: Samuel Jaffa (1892), Sol H. Jaffa (1885, 1888, 1900), Leopold Freudenthal (1896-1897), Hirsch J Katz (1911), A .H. Minton (1919), George P. Prager (1926), Gilbert Sanders (1935), Lee Heitler (1938).

[78]Trinidad Minutes, 1883-1834, are deposited with the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati and were made available in microfilm. Families in 1956 included Leo Gottleib, Albert Moses, Mrs. Gilbert Sanders, Louis Cibull, Gene Alpert, Dr. Barglow, Henry Geisman, the Rascowers, Sam Cohen, and Lee Heitler.

[79]"Dedication Program, United Hebrew Center, September 10, 1950." *IJN* January 23, 1931.

[80]*Ibid.*

[81]Interviews. See *Colorado Springs Gazette*, February 8, 1945, 3/3.

[82]This promise was increasingly fulfilled.

[83]Obituary, *DJN*, November 17, 1920; See *JO*, IV (November 23, 1906), 10. Born in Poland in 1845, he arrived in 1873 in Pueblo, moving later to Park County, where he invested in mining property.

[84]"Enterprise Unlimited," radio script in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.

[85]*IJN* May 5, 1936.

[86]*IJN* June 7, 1945.

[87]*IJN* July 5, 1945.

[88]National Opinion Research Center Report, Denver, 1945.

[89]*AJY*, 1939, p. 523.

[90]An "Eighth Annual Victory Dinner," for example, awarded distinguished service plaques to Moses Katz, Mrs. Sidney Jacobs, Jesse Shwayder, Robert Gamzey, Morris Miller, and Adolph Kiesler.

[91]*IJN* June 19, 1941.

[92]Thus, this report was one in a long chain of surveys made to provide a basis for orderly change in the community organization in Denver.

[93]*IJN* July 17, 1947.

[94]*Ibid.*, for further considerations.

[95]*Post*, September 9, 1958; see also *IJN* December 7, 1956.

[96]*IJN* July 31, 1947; September 18, 1947.

[97]*IJN* August 2, 1951.

[98]New York City, November, 1951.

[99]*IJN* February 11, 1954; February 18, 1954.

[100]From Denver Community Chest Report, 1955-1956, Denver, Colorado.

[101]Interviews and *IJN* December 6, 1957.

[102]Allied Community Council of Denver "Blue Book 1953," p. 132.

[103]*Ibid.*, p. 79. The Federated Council of Israel Institutions, which included the Bikur Cholim Hospital in Jerusalem, the Home for the Aged Moshab Sekenim, Safed.

[104]*Post*, January 22, 1948, 27. "A Pioneer Medical Center Moves Forward" is a bro-

## *APPENDIX F*

### Presidents of Denver Lodge No. 171, B'nai B'rith

David Kline ..... 1872
Fred Z. Salomon ..... 1872
Louis Anfenger ..... 1872
John Elsner ..... 1874
Samuel Cole ..... 1874
Edward Pisko ..... 1875
Benjamin Hamburger .... 1875
Charles M. Schayer ..... 1876
Phil Trounstine ..... 1876
N. A. Heinsfurter ..... 1877
Edward Pisko ..... 1877
Benjamin Hamburger .... 1878
Herman Silver ..... 1878
Isaac Davidson ..... 1879
Max Epstein ..... 1879
Albert Abel ..... 1880
Ben W. Weisbart ..... 1880
Abraham Jacobs ..... 1881
Jacob S. Appel ..... 1881
Joseph Holtzman ..... 1882
David E. Appel ..... 1882
Michael Hattenbach ..... 1883
Benjamin Hamburger .... 1883
Albert Abel ..... 1884
Samuel Rose ..... 1884
Sol L. Holzman ..... 1885
Meyer Friedman ..... 1885
Meyer Friedman ..... 1886
Max Jarecki ..... 1886
M. Morris ..... 1887
Meyer Friedman ..... 1887
Louis Anfenger ..... 1888
Philip L. Alexander ..... 1888
L. Friedenthal ..... 1889
Louis Anfenger ..... 1889
Lesser Levy ..... 1890
Albert Robertson ..... 1890
Samuel Lehrman ..... 1891
T. J. Shandall ..... 1891
Alfred Muller ..... 1892
Herman Blank ..... 1892
Henry Frankel ..... 1893
Aaron F. Strauss ..... 1893
Moses D. Altman ..... 1894
David Cahn ..... 1894
Arthur Prince ..... 1895
Dr. Saling Simon ..... 1896
Charles Weinberg ..... 1897
Moses Marx ..... 1898
Jacob Olcovich ..... 1899
Edward Silberstein ..... 1900
Milton L. Anfenger ..... 1901
Ernest Morris ..... 1902
Joseph H. Harrison ..... 1903
William L. Hahn ..... 1904
Joseph S. Jaffa ..... 1905
Nathan Rothschild ..... 1906
Fred C. Anfenger ..... 1907
Sigmond Strauss ..... 1908
Milton M. Schayer ..... 1909
Samuel R. Zwetow ..... 1910
Leon Grauman ..... 1911
David E. Harlem ..... 1912
Max S. Schayer ..... 1913
Arthur E. Friedman ..... 1914
Sidney J. Rinds ..... 1915
Jacob J. Lieberman ..... 1916
Simon J. Heller ..... 1917

JAFFA

Benjamin Jaffa
2769 S. Garden Dr., Apt. 203
Lake Worth, Florida 33461

Dec. 25, 1978

Mrs. Gilbert Sanders
315 S. Spruce Street
Trinidad, Col. 81082

Dear Mrs. Sanders:

First of all let me thank you for all your efforts in providing me with information about the Jaffa family and also for the copies of chapter 6, which are probably sections of a larger book, about "The Jews of Southern Colorado." This material is priceless, because it adds quite a bit of information about the family to the collection I have already gathered. So far Ihave only been able to aquire the background , starting out in Germany with Benjamin Jaffa, who was born in 1769. His Son was Aaron, whose three sons and one daughter emigrated to the U.S. and settled in Trinidad. Two sons, Nathan and Benjamin and a daughter Minna remained in Germany. ( Nathan was the father of Ella Jaffa Strauss, mother of Nathan Strauss- Benjamin was my father's father.) I also have more information about my father's three brothers, who lived in Trinidad first, and then moved on to New Mexico. But I knew very little about the activities of the three brothers, Henry, Sam and Sol, who came to Trinidad, Therefore your information is much appreciated. I met uncle Sol in 1921, When he came to visit his sister Minna Sommer in Heinebach, the place, where all the Jaffas were born. I remember him, although I was only 11 years old at the time, as a very charming gentleman.He lived later on in Las Vegas, Where his son and family were, until he died and according to your letter was buried in Trinidad. The other name I recognized was that of MR.& Mrs. Arthur Jaffa, whose child was buried in Trinidad. Arthur, uncle Sol's son was married to ~~Julia~~ Jaffa, my first cousin, daughter of Nathan Jaffa, who was my father's oldest brother. Do you know, if Uncle Sol had a daughter, who was married in New York, but died young and left a son? Arthur and Eleanore had two sons, one Robert in El Paso, Tex. the other lives in Taiwan, China. We met his son , Michael, in Albuquerq ue, where he resides. In Los Angeles, last summer, we visited with Edgar Jaffa, who is the only surviving son

of Henry Jaffa. He showed us a collection of old family photographs, but does not know too many of the persons on them. Was he ever in touch with you? He is 86 years old. One of his cousins (fathers sister's daughter) lives in LA. too. I don't believe, that the Goldsmiths, that you mention, are members of the family, I only know, that the three brothers had a sister, Sara, who was married to a Goldschmid, and had moved to Pensylvania. I have no records, whatsoever, of Sam or his family. Did they remain in Trinidad and is anyone of their descendants living there now? By the way, I am enclosing an old photo, which my father had. The names are written on the back. Are you able to identify any of them? if you can, please return it to me with their names. Thank you.
Now, to another chapter of family history. It was interesting to learn, that your Temple was founded by the three Jaffa brothers in honor of their father Aaron, who, incidentally, was my great-grandfather. I have aquired quite a bit of material in connection with him. For instance, I have copies of his original marriage contract (1836) , I have a copy of his Service Contract as a Jewish teacher at the Congregation at Heinebach and another paper, called "Guidelines" as a teacher The originals were donated for safekeeping to the Museum of the Yeshiva University in New York by James Heilbrunn. He was married to one of aunt Minna's daughters , Julchen Sommer of Heinebach. He also was a native of the town and much information regarding the family came from him. His wife passed away about three years ago, he is about 86 yrs. old and I still correspond with him. They had all these memoirs in their possession and brought them with them, when they had to leave Germany during the Nazi years. He still has two large pictures of Aaron and Ella Jaffa.
As to your question, I do know Nathan Strauss and I knew his parents well. I talked to him in July, before we went to New Mexico. I haven't been in touch with him since, but there is a possibilit, that we may go on a 3 day trip to Sarasota in January and plan to look him up.
Hopefully, I will hear from you again and once more many, many thanks for all you have done. I take it, that you and your husband are very active members in your Temple. How large a Congregation do you have and are there many Jewish people still living in the area, to support Jewish life?

Sincerely, Bea Jaffa

5668
1907-08

GLUCK, SAMUEL A., Brooklyn, New York, elected Assemblyman from the Twenty-first District, November 6, 1906.

GOLDBERG, MARK, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Eighteenth District, November 6, 1906.

GOLDEN, ISIDOR, San Francisco, Cal., elected Justice of the Peace, November, 1906.

GOLDFOGLE, HENRY MAYER, New York City, re-elected a member of the national House of Representatives from the Ninth District, November 6, 1906.

GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, Denver, Colo., elected Senator in the Congress of the United States, 1907.

HAMMEL, DAVID, Appleton, Wis., re-elected Mayor, April, 1906 (third term).

HARAWITZ, ABRAHAM, New York City, re-elected Assemblyman from the Eighth District, November 6, 1906.

HARRIS, A. J., Chicago, Ill., elected Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Ill., November, 1906.

HARRISON, JOSEPH H., Denver, Colo., elected member of the Senate, in Colorado, November 6, 1906.

HARTMAN, GUSTAVE, San Francisco, Cal., elected member of the Senate, in California, November, 1906.

HEINEMAN, DAVID E., Detroit, Mich., elected President of the Common Council, November, 1906.

HIMES, ISIDORE H., Chicago, Ill., elected Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, November, 1906.

JAFFA, SOL. H., Trinidad, Colo., elected City Treasurer, April, 1907.

JOSEPH, HARRY, Salt Lake City, Utah, elected Speaker of the House of the Seventh Utah Legislature, 1907.

KAHN, JULIUS, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected a member of the national House of Representatives, November 6, 1906.

KAUFMAN, MOSES, Lexington, Ky., re-elected City Auditor.

KOHLMAN, SAMUEL, San Francisco Cal., elected Assemblyman, November, 1906.

LAUER, EDGAR J., New York City, elected Justice of the Municipal Court for the Fourteenth Judicial District.

LAZARUS, FRED., Lexington, Ky., elected Alderman.

LEVI, CHARLES S., Rabbi at Peoria, Ill., elected a member of the Board of Education.



MARCUS, LOUIS WILLIAM, Buffalo, N. Y., elected as Justice of the Supreme Court, November, 1906.

MAY, BARNEY, Harrisburg, Ore., re-elected Mayor, January, 1907.

MEYER, ADOLPH, New Orleans, La., re-elected a member of the national House of Representatives, November 6, 1906.

PLATZEK, M. WARLEY, New York City, elected Justice of the Supreme Court, November 6, 1906.

PRINCE, LEOPOLD, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Twenty-sixth District, November 6, 1906.

REECE, PHILIP, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Thirty-first District, November 6, 1906.

ROSALSKY, OTTO A., New York City, elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions, November 6, 1906.

SABATH, A. J., Chicago, Ill., elected member of the national House of Representatives from the Eighth District, November, 1906.

SAMUELS, GEORGE, Oakland, Cal., elected Police Judge, November, 1906.

SAXE, MARTIN, New York City, elected member of the Senate, in New York, from the Eighteenth District, November 6, 1906.

SLOSS, M. C., San Francisco, Cal., elected Judge of the Supreme Court, November, 1906.

STERN, ADOLPH, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Sixth District, November 6, 1906.

SZOLD, JACOB, Peoria, Ill., elected Alderman, March, 1907.

TANNENBAUM, MOSES, Denver, Colo., elected member of the House of Representatives, in Colorado, November 6, 1906.

TAYLOR, HARRY M., Portland, Me., elected Councilman, 1906.

WINTHROP, MOSES D., Minneapolis, Minn., elected to the Senate in Minnesota.

WOLF, HARRY B., Baltimore, Md., elected a member of the national House of Representatives, from the Third District of Maryland, November 6, 1906.

JAFFA
SOL H.



# The Leading Facts of New Mexican History

BY

RALPH EMERSON TWITCHELL, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"A PEOPLE THAT TAKE NO PRIDE IN THE NOBLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF REMOTE ANCESTORS WILL NEVER ACHIEVE ANYTHING WORTHY TO BE REMEMBERED WITH PRIDE BY REMOTE DESCENDANTS."

—*Macaulay*

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VOL. II

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THE TORCH PRESS
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
1912

sign the position of governor, which
who had served as chief justice of the
for twelve years, was asked, on No-
erm of court in Union county, by the
er he would accept the governorship
g an immediate answer. The answer
December 20, 1909, his name having
president, he was duly confirmed.
the president, Governor Curry asked
1, 1910. This was done. On March
1, with simple ceremonies, the last
governor[475] of New Mexico under
the Act of March 3, 1851, took the
oath of office in front of the capi-
concourse of people. Chief Justice
d been named as the successor of the
red the oath of office.

n in Yazoo City, Mississippi, January 11,
lls, of Virginia, and his mother Harriet
ther having died when the governor was
necticut, where she was married to William
rivate schools and was graduated from the
ed the law school of Yale University and
January 14, 1885, to Alice Waddingham,
or many years heavily interested in New
r his graduation he practiced law in New
pointment to the chief justiceship of the
nley, January 31, 1898, succeeding Thomas
-appointed by President Roosevelt. While
oth houses of the legislative assembly of
l with the democratic party. When named
, it was considered that he was what was
He shortly renounced all allegiance to the
en identified with the republican party.
rary attainments. His inaugural address
a polished literary production.
of Major Joseph J. Pope, and was born
3, 1870. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.
ified with the patriots of the Revolution,
l armies. His father was a Confederate
ayes Pope received his early education in
ol of Atlanta in 1886. He matriculated
e he graduated in 1889 with the degree
graduated from the law department of the
After his graduation he entered the law
former being secretary of the interior
Grover Cleveland. His health becoming
e to New Mexico in 1894 and located at



JAFFA
NATHAN

The outgoing governor, the justices of the supreme court, all of the territorial officials, and the secretary, Nathan Jaffa,[477] were present. Governor Curry made a short address, dealing with the salient features of his administration, and Governor Mills, in an elaborate discourse, outlined the policies which would mark his conduct of public affairs.[478]

Santa Fé where he became associate editor of the *New Mexican*. In 1895, he resumed the practice of his profession. He held the office of assistant to the attorney for the court of private land claims where he added materially to his reputation at the bar. He later held the office of attorney for the Pueblo Indians. After the Spanish-American war, he was appointed a judge of the first instance in the Philippines, where his labors came under the personal notice of President Taft, then governor-general of the Islands. Returning from the Philippines, in 1903, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico and was re-appointed in 1907. Some of the most scholarly opinions of the court, delivered by Judge Pope, are found in the reports. He was a member of the board which had charge of the rebuilding of the capitol. He was appointed chief justice of the supreme court by President Taft in 1910 and established his headquarters at Roswell, where he had presided over the district court for that district. He was nominated for the position of judge of the district court for the district of New Mexico by President Taft, January 22, 1912, his nomination being later confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

[477] Nathan Jaffa, the last territorial secretary, is one of the most successful and prominent business men of the southwest. The personal friend of Governor Curry, he received the appointment through the latter's recommendation to the president. He is a native of Germany and was born, December 28, 1863. He came to America at the age of fourteen, locating at Trinidad, Colorado. After a period of four years in that city, where he was engaged in various employments, he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he took charge of the mercantile establishment of Jaffa Brothers. Later he established the firm of Jaffa-Prager Company, located at Roswell, where a great mercantile business was established. He married Essie Strauss, of Trinidad, Colorado. During his term Mr. Jaffa made great improvement in the business methods of his office. Prior to the state convention of 1911 he was prominently considered by many of the members of his party in connection with the nomination for governor of the state, but declined to allow his name to go before the convention. He occupies a high position in the social and business life of New Mexico and his standing is owing to his own efforts. He is a type of the self-made American citizen.

[478] The personnel of the last supreme court of the territory of New Mexico was chief justice, William H. Pope; associate justices, John R. McFie, Frank W. Parker, Ira A. Abbott, Merritt C. Mechem, Clarence J. Roberts, and Edward R. Wright.

Ira A. Abbott was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico by President Roosevelt in December, 1904, succeeding Benjamin S. Baker, one of the ablest jurists ever on the New Mexico bench. Judge Abbott was born in Barnard, Vermont, in 1845. He was a soldier during the last year of the Civil War, in the 9th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the closing events of the great struggle around Richmond, Virginia. His command was among the first to enter the capital of the Confederacy after the surrender. After the war, Judge Abbott entered Dartmouth college and graduated in 1870. He read law and also filled the chair of mathematics in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He practiced law in Massachu-

E CURRY
rait by Sam Smith
County Memorial Commission



# George Curry

## 1861 - 1947

## *An Autobiography*

EDITED BY

H. B. HENING

*Illustrated with Photographs*
*and*
*a Portrait and Sketches*
*by Sam Smith*

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS

ing irrigation works in the Pecos Valley. The bill, which passed and was approved by Governor Thornton, permitted organization of irrigation districts and issuance of securities acceptable to bond buyers.

The other bill created the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell and provided funds and bonding authority for its support as a Territorial institution. The Institute was destined to become one of the foremost military schools of our nation.

The previous Legislature passed a bill making the Goss Military School at Roswell a Territorial institution, but made no provision for its support. Before going to Santa Fe I went to Roswell for a conference with Captain J. C. Lea, E. A. Cahoon, Nathan Jaffa and others interested in the school. In a back room of the First National Bank we prepared a bill which I later introduced as "Council Bill No. 40." It was passed and approved by the Governor. The bill authorized a bond issue of $15,000, a tax levy, required the donation of a tract of not less than forty acres by the city of Roswell and also authorized county commissioners of each county in the Territory to designate one student annually, to be appointed after competitive examination and to attend free of tuition fees.

As soon as the bill had been approved by the Governor, James J. Hagerman donated the forty acres of land. Governor Thornton appointed Captain Lea, Jim Hinkle and myself to the Board of Regents and asked me to recommend two Republicans. I named E. A. Cahoon and Nathan Jaffa. Captain Lea, always averse to holding public office, declined and suggested the appointment of John W. Poe. Jim Hinkle, then living on his ranch on the lower Peñasco River, also declined and asked Thornton to name James Finley. These appointments were made and the Roswell Military Institute was on its way. Cahoon, Jaffa and Poe continued to serve as regents until their deaths and, with Captain Lea and Jim Hinkle, are to be credited both with creation of the school and its wise administration and development over many years.

County division bobbed up briefly during my first legislative session when a delegation from Deming came to Santa Fe and secured introduction of a bill in the Senate creating the county of Florida, named for the towering Florida mountains near Deming, which was named as the county seat. J. A. Ancheta of opposing Grant County promptly moved to table the bill indefinitely, and his motion carried. However, the Deming people persisted and later secured the creation of Luna



County, named in honor of S
can national committeeman f
wise party leader.

Another bitter fight of my
introduced in the House by S
rebuilding in Santa Fe of th
been destroyed by fire. Senat
and Valencia counties oppose
defeating Dame's bill they m
capital to Albuquerque. Opp
I fought this bill and had five
members. Senator Larragoit
pectedly changed their positio
the Senate. Thus one of severa
before we achieved statehood
effort to secure the capital, ag
for historical and sentimenta
Santa Fe forever.

Governor Thornton appoi
a cattle grower and developer
Commission, who speeded th
session, in which I served as
Committee, we secured th
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In my first service in the S
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employees were needed. Ho
session, a horde of applicant
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l for New Mexico. He said:
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ould pass Congress. Too many
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izona equal representation in
states like New York and

sfy me. There was a definite
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nd to advocate single statehood
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which, however, seemed to me
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rity of my regiment were men
uld like very much to be able
s before my term as President

d after thanking the President
ression of confidence in me, I
to say that he was not satisfied
ary of the Territory, and act-
overnor from New Mexico. I
for the secretaryship. My reply
ght best qualified for the office,

l a competent official. Roosevelt's dissatis-
er of the Territorial Land Commission in
ral timberlands to the Pennsylvania De-



that I would go to Roswell and after a conference with this man and assurance of his willingness to serve, I would wire his name. To this the President agreed.

At conclusion of this meeting with the President, I left for Roswell, after wiring Secretary Raynolds that I would arrive in Santa Fe the afternoon of August 7. Arriving in Roswell the afternoon of August 6, I was welcomed by a reception committee and that night was tendered a dinner attended by a large number of political and business leaders of southeastern New Mexico, among them former governor Hagerman who greeted me cordially and extended his best wishes for the "job I was undertaking."

After the dinner crowd had dispersed, I had a long conference with Nathan Jaffa, a boyhood friend, now a prominent merchant and banker of Roswell, to whom I offered the appointment of Secretary of the Territory, assuring him that the President would approve my recommendation. While a stalwart Republican, Jaffa had never sought public office and was reluctant to accept. I told him that I needed his help in what I knew would be a difficult job. He asked for time to think it over, promising his answer early the following morning. He accepted. I wired the President his name and a brief statement of his qualifications. His appointment followed immediately. Jaffa's advice and counsel and his sound administration of the office proved of great value to me and to New Mexico throughout my service as governor.

## MY INAUGURATION AS GOVERNOR

A CARAVAN OF AUTOMOBILES, filled with a score of my Roswell friends, conducted me to Torrance the morning of August 7. There I found a reception committee with a special train ready to take me to Santa Fe. This reception committee was composed of both Republicans and Democrats, all friends or acquaintances of earlier years.

In the committee were W. C. McDonald who, during my absence in the Philippines, had become one of the leading cattlemen of New Mexico and who was destined to become New Mexico's first state governor; Pat F. Garrett, who had been both political enemy and ally during the years since his slaying of Billy the Kid; Andrew H. Hudspeth, later Democratic state chairman, United States marshal and a

the few months of his service which preceeded admission of New Mexico as our forty-seventh state.

After a few days spent in catching up with a mess of official and personal correspondence and routine executive matters, I called a conference of all the Territorial officials, with most of whom I was well acquainted. Nathan Jaffa had qualified as Secretary of the Territory and was present at this meeting.

All of the officials tendered their services and cordial support. At the same time, all of them tendered their resignations, in event I should wish to make changes. I had no wish to act hastily and accepted only one of these resignations. Colonel George W. Pritchard, the attorney general, was an able lawyer and a friend of my Lincoln County days. He knew that I wanted my friend Albert B. Fall as my legal advisor and insisted on my acceptance of his resignation. This I did and appointed Fall, who had agreed to accept the office and to remain at least until I had my "feet on the ground."

Former Secretary Wallace Raynolds called to tell me that he and Mrs. Raynolds desired to take a vacation tour of several months. I leased their home for three months and brought my sons and the two Filipino boys on from San Francisco. With them, at my invitation, came my attractive young cousins, Maude Madden and Julia Miles, daughters of my uncle Frank Madden, who remained for several months, proving of much assistance in social affairs. My son Charles was entered in the Roswell Military Academy and Frank in St. Michael's College in Santa Fe, while the two Filipino boys entered the public schools and assisted in household duties.

When my cousins returned home and as my lease of the Raynolds home neared its end, I moved into rooms in the old Governor's Palace on the Santa Fe Plaza, which I occupied jointly with Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Ervien, whose hospitality I enjoyed until the newly built executive mansion was ready for occupancy.

Robert P. Ervien, a businessman of Clayton, Union County, had been appointed Territorial Land Commissioner, after A. A. Keen of Albuquerque had resigned following his controversy with Governor Hagerman over the Pennsylvania Development Company's timber land deal. This was Hagerman's most successful and valuable official selection.

After a talk with Ervien, I was glad to keep him in the office: a



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Fergusson Act of 1896. Much o
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steaded, and our Land Commi
sections in lieu of the homestead

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or sale for grazing, much of th
grazing lands.

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Ervien followed his same poli
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lished and vast revenues from
therefrom have accrued to N
state institutions.

"THE COLONEL" HELPS

AFTER MY OFFICIAL FA
rarily, I spent several weeks i
towns of the Territory, visitin

Chaves County, I named these

Pollard of Deming; W. H. H.
ırber of Carrizozo; Jerry Leahy
lexander Reed of Tierra Ama-
e; E. R. Wright of Santa Rosa.
ce of our state supreme court,
y the President's appointment
rict judgeship. Abbott, in the
ed Robert Gortner, of the law
moved to California.

usly in favor of confirming all
exception of Otero, who was
nd L. Bradford Prince, a Ter-
ron sent word to me that he
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n could be defeated. I called on
vas under obligations to Otero
n the Rough Rider regiment,
in the friendship of Colonel
ship I could never have become
n to put himself in my place.
had concluded my story. He

l in his name, I will make the
id.
nce was not so generous. He
Otero's confirmation.
n a good governor and proved
ration of President Woodrow
hal of the Panama Canal Zone.
ving the respect of all New

ernor, my relations with other
re harmonious, as were those
fices. Serving as district judges
court were William J. Mills,
Ira A. Abbott, Albuquerque;



Frank W. Parker, Las Cruces; William H. Pope, Roswell; and Edward A. Mann, Alamogordo. Our population was growing and court business increasing. Delegate "Bull" Andrews succeeded in getting a bill through Congress creating a Seventh Judicial District comprising Socorro and Sierra counties. After consulting with the New Mexico Bar Association and party leaders, I recommended Merritt C. Mechem of Santa Rosa, for this judgeship. Mechem was then a member of the Territorial Senate, where he had made a record for ability and sound judgement. He was appointed and assigned to the new district, with headquarters in Socorro. He was to serve in later years as one of the best of our state governors.

Other United States appointees during my governorship were John W. March, Surveyor General; Henry Bradshar, who had been Colonel Roosevelt's orderly in Cuba, Collector of Internal Revenue; David J. Leahy, former Rough Rider Lieutenant, United States Attorney; C. M. Foraker, a brother of Senator Foraker of Indiana, United States marshal. Last, but no means least, was Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of the Territory. Jaffa was a tower of strength to me throughout my term. His sound judgement of men and affairs proved invaluable.

In making appointments to the Cattle Sanitary Board and the Sheep Sanitary Board, I encountered difficulty. These boards were supported by a special tax per head on the livestock of the respective industries. The law required that both political parties be represented. All of the more prominent cattlemen were Democrats, while practically all sheep growers were Republicans. Terms of three members of the Sheep Sanitary Board were expiring. I reappointed Solomon Luna as chairman, a position he had held for many useful years, Harry W. Kelly of Las Vegas and Jack Ackers of Santa Fe.

Terms of all five members of the Cattle Sanitary Board were expiring and I appointed W. C. McDonald of Lincoln County as chairman; my friend and fellow soldier, Charles L. Ballard of Chaves County; Cole Railston, pioneer cowman of Socorro County; T. E. Mitchell of Union County, who established one of the first and finest herds of registered Hereford cattle in New Mexico; and Victor Culberson, of Grant County, then general manager of the great G O S cattle ranch interests in New Mexico. All these men were leaders in organizing the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association of later years and continued such leadership throughout their lifetimes. Victor Culberson served as president of the Association through two of its earliest and most difficult years. T. E. Mitchell's son, Albert K.

Mitchell, expanded his father's ranching interests, served as president of the American National Livestock association and became recognized as a leader of the nation's livestock industry.

The New Mexico livestock industry may well take pride in the records of these two boards down through the years. Regardless of changing political administrations and personal interests, their members put the best interests of the growers first. They were the major influence in checking livestock thefts and in wiping out infectious diseases and maintaining health of New Mexico flocks and herds at probably the highest level of any of our Western states.

In my appointments to the various educational, charitable and penal institution boards, I disregarded political considerations, seeking the best qualified men I could induce to serve. It was difficult to get good businessmen to give their time to service on these boards, but the record shows that I was remarkably successful. Much of the credit for this is due Nathan Jaffa who worked with me in inducing sound and busy men to accept these positions. All appointments to these boards were confirmed by the Senate.

About the first of February, 1909, the new executive residence, across the street from the capitol grounds, was completed. Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Ervien had consented to occupy the "mansion" with me. We moved into the building on the eighteenth of February. Mrs. Ervien proved an efficient and charming hostess.

Toward the end of the legislative session we gave several receptions and dinners, one of these honoring the judges of the supreme court and a number of prominent members of the Bar Association. This was followed by a dinner for members of the Territorial Senate. Our dining room capacity did not permit seating all members of the House of Representatives, so we entertained the House members in two groups on succeeding evenings. All these events were managed by Mrs. Ervien and proved entirely successful.

The last New Mexico Territorial Legislature adjourned on the eighteenth of March, 1909. An amendment to our statehood bill permitted the omission of the session of 1911 to make way for our Constitutional Convention.

AT MY REQUEST,
of $3,000 to pay ex
Washington to wor
members of this committee,
Socorro; George S. Klock
Santa Fe; Venceslao Jaramill
of Santa Rosa; W. E. Martin
Las Vegas. These patriotic Ne
pensation, paying their own
returned to the treasury.

Accompanying the official
A. Hawkins, E. L. Medler, H
William J. Mills and Judge
delegation to Washington but
lative session required my pres

The statehood committee n
its members left Washington.
the position of our final fight

To His Excellency, George C
Governor of New Mexico

Sir:

We, the committee appoin
resolution passed by the Thirty
tory of New Mexico, to accom
urge Congress to pass the enab
New Mexico be empowered to

of statehood. This he did, al-
When I attempted an apology,
President, while on his special
hile Fall's speech irritated him
le toward New Mexico.
he private car of the president
at President Taft's request the
ts for the El Paso ceremonies
Bursum and several members
between Taft and Diaz on the
nts, surrounded by a heavy
e principal business streets of
reets in Juarez, Mexico, where
nquet that night, attended by
g our party.
ng between the two Presidents
El Paso; Felix Martinez, the
exico, and James G. McNary,
*ily Optic*, then vice-president
Bank of El Paso. Socially and
e two Presidents was a great
rnational relations, I do not
r the rising tide of discontent
. which led eventually to the
thern Republic.

line with Interior Department
asking permission to come to
inger replied in a curt note,
ivate business. This, I felt was
ed to make the trip at my own

ondence was unavoidable be-
l the governor of a Territory
l of these exchanges Ballinger
atters and I could see that it
ious clash would occur, with
e and to the President. More-
when I said that the governor-
. rather than a profitable job,



and that I needed to get into private business and earn some money. I decided to resign. Accordingly, I sent the following letter to the President:

Santa Fe, New Mexico
October 25, 1909

Hon. William H. Taft, President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, to become effective February 28, 1910. By that time practically all the measures undertaken during my administration will have been finished. After retiring from the office of Governor I expect to remain in the Territory, and take this occasion to assure you of my continued loyal support as a private citizen. I hope and believe you will appoint as my successor a man to whom I can give my hearty support in the administration of territorial affairs.

In tendering this resignation I sincerely regret that I am departing from service under you that has been so pleasant both in the Philippines and in this country; but in view of the fact that I am a poor man and the office of governor is not a profitable one, I find it necessary to engage in private business in order to recoup my finances.

With kind regards, I am, my dear Mr. President,

Very respectfully yours,

George Curry.

After mailing this letter, I called in Secretary Nathan Jaffa, Solomon Luna, the Republican national committeeman, and Holm O. Bursum, the Republican Territorial chairman, and advised them that my resignation was irrevocable, but asked that the resignation be kept secret until the President had time to receive and accept it.

On November 17, I received the President's reply, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

November 13, 1909

My dear Governor Curry:

I have your letter of October 25th, in which you tender your resignation as Governor of the Territory, to become effective February 28, 1910. You say you do this for the purpose of going into private business, and that

the office of Governor is not a profitable one. I appreciate your reasons, and therefore I accept your resignation.

I thank you for your promise of loyal support as a private citizen, both of myself and your successor.

I wish to testify to my confidence in your honesty and loyalty as a citizen and your earnest effort to discharge your duties efficiently and in the interests of the public.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT

Hon. George Curry
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Upon receipt of the President's letter, public announcement of my resignation and its acceptance was made in Washington and New Mexico and a lively campaign for the vacant governorship began. While I made no recommendation, my personal preference was Nathan Jaffa, the Territorial Secretary. The President, however, acted promptly, appointing William J. Mills, then chief justice of our supreme court. Judge Mills, while not an active candidate, was satisfactory to both Republican party leaders and the people of New Mexico. His selection, I am sure, was a personal one of the President's. Dignified, an able lawyer, an excellent judge, and extremely conservative, he was of the type that most appealed to President Taft. His appointment proved popular with members of Congress and his confirmation by the Senate was prompt and unanimous. It also brought to the support of our statehood bill some senators who had previously opposed our admission, as they felt that Judge Mills would be either our first state governor, or would be elected as one of our first senators.

The interval between announcement of my resignation and the end of February, 1910, was spent in visiting the several Territorial institutions and in preparing my final report to the Secretary of the Interior. Our Legislature met only in odd-numbered years and I was happy not to have another legislative session to contend with. On the twenty-fifth of February, 1910, I vacated the executive mansion so that it could be made ready for Governor and Mrs. Mills. My friend and former Rough Rider comrade, Henry P. Bradshar invited me to be his guest. A round of social events in my honor followed.

On the twenty-eighth of February, the day I vacated the executive



office, the Territorial officials
attended by all of them and
New Mexico businessmen. Th
diamond ring. A complete
citizens of Santa Fe and m
presenting me a silver lovin
graved. The final gift was a fi
of many years, Numa Raym
payers of New Mexico. A rec
and Mrs. Mills concluded th

In the morning of March
citizens escorted Governor M
delivered a brief farewell add
that my successor would give
all would be proud. Judge M
of an eloquent address, pledg
of his predecessor.

With one exception, Gover
office throughout his brief t
Klock, district attorney of
brought by Klock's political e
former judge Edward A. Ma
state supreme court where
ruling that an official appoin
the senate could only be rem
office, and that no such proof h

After winding up personal
home in Tularosa, Otero Co
ness with some promise of s
begun when I was called on
statehood.

William C. McDonald was elected governor over Bursum, on whom the fusion campaign managers concentrated their fire. The official canvass gave me the election to Congress with 30,162 votes. Harvey B. Fergusson, Democrat, was a close second with 29,999 votes. Other Republicans elected were Robert P. Ervien for Land Commissioner; W. G. Sargent, State Auditor; Frank W. Parker and Clarence J. Roberts to the supreme court, with Richard H. Hanna, fusion candidate as the third Justice; Matt S. Groves and Hugh H. Williams, corporation commissioners. The remainder of the fusion ticket candidates were victorious.

The Republicans had elected working majorities in both branches of the Legislature. When President Taft signed the proclamation making New Mexico a state, Governor McDonald immediately issued his call convening our first state Legislature, first order of business being the election of two United States senators.

The state canvassing board, consisting of Governor Mills, Secretary Nathan Jaffa and Chief Justice William H. Pope, was in session until the latter part of December. Several contests were threatened and both political parties employed expert accountants to assist in checking the returns. This delayed certification of the result of the election.

Immediately after receiving our certificates, Mr. Fergusson and I went to Washington where on January 6, 1912, at one-thirty in the afternoon, we presented a letter from Governor Mills to the President, giving the report of the canvassing board and certifying that all provisions of our enabling act had been complied with. President Taft immediately issued his proclamation making New Mexico the forty-seventh state in the Union.

After signing the proclamation, Mr. Taft said: "Well, it is all over. I am glad to give you life." Then he added, smiling, "I hope you will be healthy." A number of New Mexicans then in Washington were present as the President declared New Mexico a state.

In the enabling act, New Mexico was given two members of the House of Representatives, but in the general apportionment passed later by the same Congress, New Mexico was entitled to but one member. Both Fergusson and myself had been declared elected by our canvassing board.

Immediately after witnessing the signing of the President's proclamation, Mr. Fergusson and I proceeded to the Capitol where we



filed our credentials with the (
gestion, we called on Champ (
House, an old friend of Fergu
Mexico's fight for statehood.

The Speaker looked me ov
doing here? New Mexico is on

Mr. Fergusson said: "Cham
titled to two congressmen, bu
passed apportionment, which
member. He received the larg

Clark hesitated briefly, then
on the other foot. We need you
can colleague, I am glad it is (
friends in the House during his

When the House convened
I were seated. Mr. Fergusson
majority leader Oscar Under
state. My escorts were minority
liff, representative of the Louis

Fergusson, who had had w
while our delegate in Congres
Public Lands and Indian Affai
ity party, my assignments wer
age and Weights and Measure
occupied by Delegate Willian
years, who left at once for Ne
one of the senatorships. I appo
native son of Taos County as
Weldon of Washington as cle

Governor McDonald had
March 11. Assuming that tw
Chairman Jaramillo and Na
sent me a letter authorizing n
lican organization in matters
elected. Appointments pendin
judge, U.S. district attorney a
asked to present to the Presid
U.S. district judge; Stephen
attorney and Secundino Rom

confiscated his property, it considered that it had a right to collect the debts due to him.

**Bibliography:** E. Nuebling, *Die Judengemeinden des Mittelalters* (1896), 327–43; H. Dicker, *Die Geschichte der Juden in Ulm* (1937), 23–32; M. Stern, in ZGJD, 7 (1937), 244f.

[Ed.]

**JAEL** (Heb. יָעֵל), wife of Heber the Kenite. Jael slew *Sisera in the war of *Deborah and *Barak against the Canaanites (Judg. 4–5). His army routed by Israel, Sisera fled on foot to Jael's tent, where he was offered hospitality and security, only to be slain by her while he slept (4:17–22). Deborah's prophecy to Barak that the Lord would "sell Sisera into the hand of a woman" (4:9) was thus fulfilled. Jael's deed received high praise from Deborah (5:24–27), although it is doubtful that it contributed to Israel's victory. More likely, its importance lay in the political significance of the event, for Jael's husband, "Heber the Kenite" (4:11, 17), was descended from Jethro the father-in-law of Moses. His clan had apparently been allied to *Jabin, Israel's enemy *(ibid.)*, and the slaying of Sisera indicated a switch of loyalties back to Israel. It should be noted that an earlier reference to Jael in the Song of Deborah (5:6) does not seem to be to the same person. The name Jael ("wild goat") appears in Ugaritic texts as that of a man.

[N.M.S.]

**In the Aggadah.** Jael's action in killing Sisera teaches that a transgression performed with good intent is more meritorious than a commandment performed with no intent (Hor. 10b). But for her action, the children of the matriarchs would have been destroyed (Gen. R. 48:15). She slew Sisera with a hammer and tent pin, rather than a spear or sword, in accordance with the biblical commandment (Deut. 22:5) prohibiting the use of weapons by women (Targ. Yer., Judges 5:26). She was a descendant of Jethro, but whereas he received a redeemer (Moses) who was fleeing from the enemy (Pharaoh), Jael received an enemy (Sisera) who was fleeing from the redeemer (Barak), and killed him (Ex. R. 4:2). She was so attractive, that even her voice roused desire (Meg. 15a). Although Sisera had seven sexual relations with her on the day he fled from battle, she derived no gratification from these acts (Yev. 103a; Naz. 23b). She gave Sisera to drink of the milk of her breasts (Nid. 55b). Deborah blessed Jael and she was considered even greater than Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel, and Leah (Naz. 23b).

[Ed.]

**Bibliography:** EM, 3 (1958, includes bibliography), s.v.; Ginzberg, Legends, 4 (1913), 37–38, 6 (1928), 198; I. Ḥasida, *Ishei ha-Tanakh* (1964), 200–1.

Sepia drawing by Rembrandt of Jael slaying the Canaanite general, Sisera. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 × 17.2 cm.). Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum.

**JAÉN,** city in Andalusia, southern Spain. A Jewish community existed there in the Muslim period. The Ibn Shaprut family originated in Jaén, whence Isaac b. Ezra, the father of *Ḥisdai ibn Shaprut, moved to Córdoba. The Jews in this period engaged in all branches of commerce, and especially in tanning. In the 11th century Jews from Jaén even emigrated to Erez Israel. After the murder of *Joseph ha-Nagid, the son of *Samuel ha-Nagid, when a rebellion broke out in Jaén, the Jews had to pay a heavy indemnity. At the end of the 11th century the community was headed by R. Isaac who corresponded with Isaac *Alfasi. The community was brought to an end during the *Almohad persecution.

In 1246 Jaén was captured by Ferdinand III of Castile. It was not until 1290 that the Jews of Jaén were required to send a representative to the king to negotiate on the amount of annual tax for which the community was liable. The Jews in Jaén pursued the same occupations as the rest of Andalusian Jewry, cultivating vineyards and engaging in crafts and commerce. As customary in that period, many had business partnerships with Christians. The community suffered during the civil war between Pedro the Cruel and Henry of Trastamara in the 1360s. Pedro, who called the Muslims of Granada to his aid, permitted them to take the Jews of Jaén captive and sell them into slavery. The community then numbered 300 families.

No details are known about the fate of the Jews in Jaén during the persecutions of 1391, but the number of Jews who left the faith increased. In 1473 riots against the *Conversos in Jaén broke out. Ten years later an edict of expulsion was issued against the Jews in Jaén as in all the other Andalusian communities. In that year the Inquisition established a tribunal at Jaén. Apparently the tribunal did not continue to sit in Jaén but returned there in 1509 and was reconstituted as a district court. In 1526 it was amalgamated with the tribunal in Córdoba.

**Bibliography:** H. C. Lea, *A History of the Inquisition of Spain*, 1 (1906), 548; Baer, Urkunden, index; Baer, Spain, index; Baer, Toledot, 65, 219; Ashtor, Korot, 1 (1966²), 111, 210–1; 2 (1966), 91–92; Suárez Fernández, Documentos, 326ff.

[H.B.]

**JAFFA,** German brothers who were early New Mexico settlers. Henry N. Jaffa (1846–1901) went to the U.S. as a young man and moved out West after the Civil War, establishing stores in southern Colorado. In 1879 he opened a business in Las Vegas, New Mexico, which he extended to Albuquerque in 1882. When Albuquerque was incorporated in 1885, Jaffa became its first mayor. He organized New Mexico's first synagogue (1897) and participated in civic and fraternal affairs. Nathan Jaffa (1863–1945) went to the U.S. from Germany in 1878, settling in Trinidad, Colorado. After brief periods in Las Vegas and Albuquerque, New Mexico (1899), Jaffa became cashier of the Bank of Roswell, N.M., where he also led congregational life. From 1907 until New Mexico became a state in 1912 he was its territorial secretary by presidential appointment. Later, he served for 15 years as regent of the University of New Mexico, two years as mayor of Santa Fe, and four years as chief state tax commissioner. He became city clerk of Las Vegas, N.M. (1938), and was an active Mason.

[E.Gr.]

JAFFA
NATHAN

# *New Mexico's Quest for Statehood*

## *1846-1912*

ROBERT W. LARSON

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS
1968

being a good governor who merited the confidence that the President had bestowed upon him.[18]

But Otero's affront remained in the back of Catron's mind. Nor could he forget that he had once been boss and that the young man he had instructed to control silver sentiment at the Republican meeting a couple of years ago now held a position superior to his. Soon an open, bitter feud broke out—one of the most famous in New Mexico politics. For ambitious Republicans in the territory it was a matter of choosing one side or the other; there was no middle ground. Otero seemed to gain a fast advantage in numbers. Most of the promising young leaders—Colts as they were called—threw in their lot with him. Such names as Iowa-born Holm O. Bursum; Luna; Raynolds; Springer; Llewellyn; Charles A. Spiess, a former law partner of Catron; Doña Ana attorney Albert B. Fall; Rodey; Nathan Jaffa, one of the most successful merchants in the territory; and Clancy eventually sided with Otero. Catron had his allies too. According to Otero they included Eugene A. Fiske, a Santa Fean who had competed with Catron for the position of federal district attorney; Frederick "Fritz" Muller, a Rough Rider friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; and William M. Berger, a New Yorker who operated the *Santa Fe Capital*, a paper which kept up a constant barrage against the governor.[17] Two old Ring members also were listed among the Otero detractors: Prince and Perea.

It is difficult to determine which factor played the more important role in the feud, political rivalry or personal animosity. Both were important and little attempt was made to conceal either. The domineering, dictatorial manner of each man accentuated conflicting political aspirations. The clash was quite evident in another letter from Catron to Elkins in which Catron noted that the governor's goal was to become United States senator when New Mexico was a state. "Otero is puffed up with [the] idea that he has grown to be a very great man . . . ."[18]

The impact of the Otero-Catron feud upon statehood was most unfortunate. Its effects were not felt, however, until Perea was elected as delegate over Fergusson in 1898 by a 2,163 vote majority. Perea's close association with Catron placed him right in the middle of the cross fire. Otero, recognizing the delegate as a Catron man, opposed him and later dismissed his term in Congress as a do-nothing one.[19] Perea in turn accused the governor of working against him.[20] The result was that little was accomplished at this time in the struggle for statehood.

Nevertheless, any honest evaluation of Perea's short tenure as delegate is difficult because of the political forces involved. It is apparent that the delegate was not a dynamic, forceful personality. The casual, dark-complexioned Republican introduced only one statehood bill in Congress and it was never reported by the House Committee on the Territories.[21]



On the other hand, the dele
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from Arizona introduced tw
was assisted in the upper h
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Arizona legislature which pa
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no such support and, if inac
sensed little sentiment for st
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were introduced during the 5

Catron was impatient at
term. In one letter he advise
prepared by Republican Co
tone of his message was almo

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House meets. You can get one o
All you have to do it [sic] to simp
the Speaker's desk. It will be pri
Territories. I wish you would sen
come necessary to make some cha
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and expect to pass[,] should not
You can always avoid this by find
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Athough the letter sugg
it must be remembered tha
who took great joy in dictati
Perea actually made a pleas
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Perea's mild manner, altho
ron's or Fergusson's more fo
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Otero's opposition to P
When speculation about t
ing McKinley's re-election,
Catron launched a campai
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that Otero opposed public

ıen Hunt, who had travelled to
ive laws and constitutions, was
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and a constitution considered

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the measure, only Oregon had
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lusion of judges in the provision
ling to the Arizona recall, any
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per cent of the voters who par-
visions for direct legislation in-
t of the voters could propose a
next election, the law would be
hereby 5 per cent of the vote
to the people of any enactment
mediately necessary to preserve

approval of their constitution,
say on the subject. The *El Paso*
election to ratify the new instru-
lly wanted a constitution, the
to reject the instrument adopted
t would never approve the docu-
delay. If the people rejected the
vote on it again in a few weeks
.[6] The New York *Evening Post*,
-especially recall of judges—felt
Union will survive even if Ari-
of the Supreme Court at Wash-
t Phoenix . . . ."[7] Perhaps this
ratified the constitution by a

ons about the new constitution
visions for direct legislation. "I
referendum, or recall; they are
at in the direction of anarchy in
all be nihilists in a few years or
ho are starting such a movement
much more potent figure, former



President Roosevelt, gave the new document his wholehearted support[9] and alienated his more conservative following a year later by coming out for the recall of judicial decision by popular vote.

New Mexicans little realized that the controversy over Arizona's constitution would affect them. They were having their own problems, for the territorial vote which had ratified the constitution was being challenged. Local prohibitionists, including three ministers from Albuquerque, had aroused the national W.C.T.U. and Anti-Saloon League with accusations of "fraud, bribery, violence, and intimidation." Letters and telegrams poured into the House of Representatives and Senate asking for a congressional investigation of the January 21 election.[10] A former senator from New Hampshire, Henry W. Blair, was leader of the attack in Washington. Acting as attorney for protesting New Mexicans he produced a letter from a Republican leader in New Mexico to the members of the Republican central committee with the admonition: "Be sure if you can . . . [to] see that no ballots against the constitution are printed."[11] The House Committee on the Territories felt compelled to draft four resolutions, three of which endorsed the constitution and relieved the committee of responsibility for investigating the matter. The fourth resolution, which required action, stated that the committee desired further information "upon the question of the validity of the elections for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution."[12]

Andrews, sensing the seriousness of the situation, wired officers and citizens of the territory for affidavits testifying as to the fairness of the election.[13] These were presented to the House committee along with a copy of the governor's proclamation of January 20, 1911, requesting peace officers and district attorneys to inquire into all complaints of fraud or intimidation and "vigorously prosecute" them.[14] The affidavits showed that ballots were printed and distributed in every county and precinct of the Territory of New Mexico, that saloons were closed all day on January 21 and in many places did not open until the following morning, and that order and peace prevailed throughout the territory on an election day free from "intimidation, bribery or corruption."[15]

The affidavit from Santa Fe County was an especially forceful one, signed by such prominent residents as Catron, Nathan Jaffa, secretary of the territory, and Benjamin M. Read, a prominent prohibitionist. It contended that the charges made regarding the election were "wicked and malicious slanders on our good people." It denied that the registration lists were fraudulent, and that saloonkeepers gave voters liquor and forced them to vote for the constitution. Every saloon in Santa Fe was closed from midnight of January 20 to midnight of January 22, the day after election being Sunday. It also swore that an equal number of ballots for

Chief Justice of the Territory of
sed State of New Mexico, at Elec-
booklet which contains breakdown
: Mills, Secretary Nathan Jaffa, and
ıg Specific Public Bill H. R. 18166

New York: Lewis Historical Pub-

ı the Initiative and Referendum,"
. 183.
: Peplow, pp. 18-21.
*leadlight*, February 9, 1911, Dargan
5, as quoted in *Arizona Code*, com-
me Court of Arizona (Indianapolis:

apers.
rs. Roosevelt believed the Arizona
h in 1910 he preferred the removal
he former President did insist, how-
vernment" to deny the people of
ıt their judicial system should be.
f the Judiciary," *Outlook*, June 24,
lexico was unequivocal, urging his
ı the New Mexico Bill." May 23,

Dargan Papers. Among the critical
l Congress were those from Rev. S.
dist Mission and other pastors, Rev.
on League, and Pitt Ross, president
ıry 15, 1911; S. E. Nicholson, legis-
f America, February 11, 1911; Mrs.
T.U., undated; Mary E. Burger of
retary of W.C.T.U. of Valencia
RG 233. Other messages of protest
y a group of Santa Fe citizens com-
d a February 26, 1911, night letter
d the election but complained that
h aid to Roman Catholic hospitals
titled "A Memorial and Petition."
Protestant clergymen and citizens.
166 and H. J. Res. 289, NA, RG



11. Letter from Jose D. Sena enclosed in Blair to Beveridge, February 11, 1911. Senator Blair also wrote another letter to Beveridge on February 8 and one to President Taft on February 7. On March 3, 1911, he filed a critical statement with the Senate Committee on Territories. See pamphlet entitled *Constitution of New Mexico* enclosed in packet with H. J. Res. 14, NA, RG 233.

12. Statement by Andrews regarding the four resolutions adopted February 21, 1911, by the Committee on the Territories and contained in a file box entitled "Statement and papers relating to the New Mexico Constitution, 1911," Special Collections Division, University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque. Hereafter cited as Andrews File.

13. Affidavits in Andrews File. Other letters and affidavits in support of the fairness of the election include correspondence from H. A. Wolford, Republican chairman of Sierra County, February 20, 1911; officials and citizens from Valencia County, February 20, 1911; citizens from Quay County, February 20, 1911; citizens from Farmington, San Juan County, February 20, 1911; John V. Conway, superintendent of the Santa Fe County public schools, February 20, 1911; Damacio Tafoya, chairman of the county commissioners of Mora County, February 20, 1911; Father Florentine Meyers of Gallup, undated and notarized; citizens of San Juan County, February 22, 1911; Roosevelt County Democrats, undated; and T. J. Walrath, president of Belen Commonwealth Club, February 23, 1911. The gist of these letters was that the election was a clean one and the saloons were closed the entire day. Papers Accompanying Specific Public Bill H. R. 18166 and H. J. Res. 289, NA, RG 233.

14. Andrews File. Included with this is a certificate signed on February 22, 1911, by Nathan Jaffa, secretary of the territory, declaring this copy of the proclamation to be the same as the original. Also in the file is a letter from Frank W. Clancy, attorney general, advising Jaffa to write each probate clerk instructing him to have printed an equal number of ballots for or against the constitution, and Jaffa's response which indicated he had done this.

15. Statement by Andrews used as a cover letter for the affidavits, Andrews File.

16. Andrews File. There was a heated controversy in Rio Arriba County over election ballots, an Edwin L. Broadwell of Ranchitos charging on April 20, 1911, that the only ballots provided were those used to vote for the constitution. When Broadwell asked the election judge if he could cross out "for" and write in "against," he was told that his vote would only count if he used an official ballot. About sixty brown-colored ballots from Rio Arriba County labeled in both English and Spanish "Against the Constitution" were, however, submitted to Congress to refute Broadwell's charge. Letters and ballots enclosed in packet with H. J. Res. 14, NA, RG 233. Broadwell was supported by Benedicto Naranjo who claimed that 200 people who opposed the constitution could not vote because the appropriate ballots had not been printed. Naranjo to Hamilton, February 19, 1911, Papers Accompanying Specific Public Bill H. R. 18166 and H. J. Res. 289, NA, RG 233.

17. Copy of President Taft's message, Andrews File.

18. February 24, 1911, Dargan Papers.

19. Account by Andrews in *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, undated, Andrews Scrapbook.

20. U.S. *Congressional Record*, 61st Cong., 3rd Sess., 1911, Part 5, pp. 4319-20

21. Twitchell, *The Leading Facts of New Mexican History*, II, 591

22. Catron to Andrews, March 2, 1911, Catron Papers

23. As quoted in the *Outlook* (Carrizozo), April 21, 1911, Andrews Scrapbook

24. *El Paso Times*, April 1, 1911, Dargan Papers

Rabbi Leopold
Freudenthal
Trinidad

# PIONEER JEWS

## A New Life in the Far West

Harriet and Fred Rochlin

Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston
1984

to JAFFA



As the number of congregations in the Far West increased, so did the competition for suitable spiritual leaders. Before 1840 few ordained rabbis would consider coming to the notoriously irreligious United States. Those who did come might be out of favor at home or in flight from personal problems; or they were missionaries willing to sacrifice a few years to the reclamation of the ignorant, if not downright sinful, American Jews. Between 1840 and 1880 more rabbis, German Reform and Orthodox, were among the tens of thousands of Jews entering the New World. The most desirable were snapped up by congregations east of the Rockies or by the few affluent groups on the West Coast. After the first American rabbinical schools, the Reform Hebrew Union College (HUC), founded in 1875, and the Jewish Theological Seminary, established in 1887, began graduating spiritual leaders, the problem eased. As more rabbis capable of leading a modern, American congregation became available, a coterie of distinguished Jewish spiritual leaders emerged in the Far West. They brought a fountainhead of Jewish knowledge and practice to their congregants and to Jews in surrounding hinterlands. They also provided models of exemplary Jews to the public at large and stimulated interest in human betterment, education, and aid to the needy. Representative of these spiritual leaders were such men as Leopold Freudenthal of Trinidad, Colorado; Rabbi Martin Zielonka of El Paso, Texas; and Dr. William Friedman of Denver.

Leopold Freudenthal was the first rabbi to hold the pulpit at the Reform Temple Aaron in Trinidad, a small coal-mining town on the Purgatoire River in southern Colorado. He arrived in December 1889. His initial rabbinical duty was to lead a dedication ceremony for the unusually handsome, two-story brick and sandstone temple, graced by stained-glass windows vividly illustrating biblical scenes. During his twenty-six years in office, the learned rabbi, a graduate of Heidelberg University, actively encouraged Jewish practice and disseminated Judaic values in this coal and railroad center. Rabbi Freudenthal's duties included counseling, a weekly service, and direction of the Sunday school. Both the school and his Holy Day services drew people from fifty miles around. Freudenthal also traveled in southern Colorado and New Mexico to officiate at marriages, burials, and circumcisions and to conduct Bar Mitzvah services. Freudenthal's circumcision record book shows he performed the rite on about two hundred Jewish infants. He was also an active Mason and an influential member of the Trinidad School Board.

By the turn of the century, natural gas and oil were cutting into Trinidad's coal profits and slowing business. Many Jewish merchants began seeking a livelier marketplace. As the congregation dwindled, the rabbi agreed to two salary cuts. When he died in 1916, another rabbi briefly held his office. Then one of Freudenthal's dedicated followers, Gilbert Sanders, a member of a pioneer Jewish family of Trinidad and an attorney and respected civic leader, took over as lay rabbi.

*Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal (1848–1916) was the spiritual leader of Temple Aaron in Trinidad, Colorado, from 1889 until his death in 1916. Courtesy, Beatrice Sanders, Trinidad, Colorado*

JAFFA
in
TRINIDAD
Colorado

*ALLEN duPont BRECK Ph. D.*

*The University of Denver*

# *The Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado*

## *1859-1959*

*The University of Denver*

*Department of History Series*

*The West in American History—Number One*

*The Hirschfeld Press • Denver, Colorado*

*1960*

the Celebration of Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur, which came in September. Two members of this congregation had made the trip from Elizabethtown, New Mexico, about 60 miles southwest of Trinidad. Others included Isaac and Alexander Levy, Henry and Sol Jaffa, Abe Mansbach, Henry Biernbaum and Maurice Wise. Two brothers, Henry and Sol Jaffa, took turns reading the first Services. Together with their brother Samuel, they had been born in Heinbach, Hesse-Kassel, the sons of Aaron Jaffa, in the late Eighteen-forties.

Henry and Samuel moved in 1862 to Keokuk, Iowa, and were joined by Sol in 1865. Henry Jaffa moved west after the Civil War, entering the firm of Henry and Marcus Biernbaum, a general merchandise firm in Mora, New Mexico. When Henry Jaffa took charge of H. Biernbaum and Company in Trinidad, Sol followed him and set up a small store which he rented from Fr. Munnecum, pastor of the local Roman Catholic Church.[90]

Business was good for stores supplying travelers on the Trail and provisioning the wagon trains and migrants who were slowly trickling into the vast watershed of the Arkansas as farmers and ranchers. In September, 1871, Henry and Sol Jaffa opened the general store of "Jaffa Brothers" at the corner of Main and Commercial, catering to a population of 1500, of whom 1000 were Spanish-Americans, the rest Yankee easterners.

By 1872, the town of Trinidad was very much alive, filled on week-ends and holidays with cowboys attracted by the opportunities for gambling and drinking which a wide-open frontier town afforded. During that year Samuel Jaffa joined his brothers in business, in the first of a number of stores which the family owned in southern Colorado and New Mexico, including the "White House Commercial Company." Samuel represented the Jaffa family in political matters, and in 1875, when the Masonic Order was established in Trinidad, he became a charter member.[91] The first meeting room for the Order was supplied by H. Biernbaum and Company in the 200 Block on West Main Street. By 1876, Trinidad had become a busy residential and commercial center, and on February 10th the Territorial Legislature incorporated the town. As president of the first Board of Trustees, Samuel Jaffa served as Mayor, and Isaac Levy and Abe Mansbach became trustees.

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the Lodges."[99] They developed a permanent organization and elected Rabbi Kauvar president for three terms.

In the third year of its existence, the executive group organized the "Jewish Aid Society," on December 3, 1915, and elected Joseph Jaffa as president. Nathan Rothschild, whose mother had been active in charity work, became secretary, serving for thirty-six years. Presidents Jaffa and Samuel Kohn directed the relief work at 17th and Curtis, with Mrs. Ray David as superintendent. The Aid Society became a cooperating agency of the Denver Federation for Charity in 1917.

As the *Outlook* had by now gone out of existence, the matter of a Jewish newspaper came before the Central Council in June, 1914, and out of the rich and seemingly tireless mind of Dr. Charles D. Spivak came the inspiration for a new paper.[100] A committee, including Spivak, M. S. Radetsky, Meyer Friedman and Ed Monash, explored the possibilities of a paper, and finally, on February 26, 1915, the first issue of the *Denver Jewish News* appeared, with subscriptions at a dollar a year.[101]

A smaller and less pretentious organ than the *Outlook*, the new paper was lively and forthright, covering stories from both sides of town without discrimination; Spivak's inimitable style, full of exuberant vitality, can be seen in many of the articles, signed as well as unsigned. He answered charges of discrimination with dignity, and defended the Orthodox way of life, although he placed himself squarely in the ranks of the "Enlightenment":[102]

> If I were to name the aristocrats among the Denver Jews, I would point to West Colfax . . . It is there that more money and brains are spent on Jewish education than in all the other districts of Denver put together; and the extremes meet in West Colfax. On the one hand is the Orthodox Talmud Torah, the only school where the Talmud is taught, and on the other hand the National Jewish Radical School, where only nationalistic ideas are implanted, and no dogmas taught. It is in Colfax where Jewish literature, Jewish music, and Jewish drama are studied, cultivated, and supported. It is in Colfax that attempts have been made to organize and maintain a library. It is in West Colfax that charity, even if col-

## Trinidad Since 1876

Let us turn now from the activities of the Jews along the mining frontier and see them at work in the towns which lined the eastern face of the Rockies, beginning with the far south. We have already noted the beginnings of the community in Trinidad. By 1876, there were about fifteen families, most of them composed of young and vigorous people, ready for the rigors of frontier life in a small adobe town. They lived apparently without any formal social organization. In 1878 they organized Trinidad Lodge No. 293 of the order of B'nai B'rith, which was installed by Louis Anfenger of Denver in the Odd Fellows Hall.[148] Samuel Jaffa became president, Solomon Schwed, vice-president, David Gottlieb, treasurer, Isaac Levy, secretary. Almost without exception, the members of this first lodge had come from Prussia, Hannover, Bavaria, Bohemia, and the contiguous provinces; most of them were storekeepers or clerks in general merchandising or clothing. A few came from eastern France, and among these was the Sanders family.

The substantial farmhouse in which Simon Sanders was born[149] is still preserved in Soetern, Alsace-Lorraine. Born there in 1845, he came to this country in 1866, married a childhood friend, Jennie Michael, and moved to Atchison County, Missouri, where a friend, Harry Moses, already had a small store. Malaria in the lowlands of Missouri sent Sanders alone to Trinidad in 1879, where he established a wholesale liquor business at Main and Convent, making wide trips by wagon through southern Colorado and New Mexico; a trip to Taos took him from five to six days. Harry Moses, who had followed Sanders to Trinidad, had come from Robberhausen, Germany, by way of Rockport, Missouri, and opened his first clothing store on West Main Street in 1883. Early in the twentieth century, he opened the general store of H. Moses and Company on Commercial Street, which was still in business in 1959.

As yet, Trinidad had no official Jewish Congregation, but on July 23, 1883, seventeen men met with Max Eppstein of Denver at the home of Sol Jaffa for the purpose of organizing a religious body. They adopted by-laws, naming the group "Congregation Aaron of Trinidad, State of Colorado," in honor of Aaron, the father of the Jaffa brothers, who had been a Rabbi in Germany.[150] The twenty-four men who signed the by-laws fixed dues at four dollars a year

and membership fees at five dollars, and elected Henry Birnbaum president, Samuel Jaffa, vice-president, S. Frankel, secretary, Jacob Sanders, treasurer. They agreed to use the *Roedelheimer Mach Sor* until some regular liturgy could be established, and to purchase a *Sefer Torah* as soon as possible. Meeting first in the hall, which B'nai B'rith rented, they moved in 1883 to the New Jaffa Opera House in the Jaffa Building on Main Street, a show-place which incorporated a one-room adobe building dating from 1858.

This congregation became the focal point for a rather wide area, extending into New Mexico. For instance, they instructed the secretary in 1883 "to correspond with Charles Dobriner of Las Vegas and invite him to take part with us in our Services and to pay him for his expenses." The burial ground came next. For a token payment of five dollars, leaders of the Congregation purchased two and a half acres west of town owned by the Masons. Relations with this group were good, for Samuel Jaffa had been a founder of Las Animas Lodge No. 28 in 1875, and Worshipful Master in 1882. Sol Jaffa later served from 1885 to 1888. The trustees fenced in and grassed this plot, which has served the Congregation since that time, and in which about one hundred and fifty Jews have been buried.

For some years the number of Jews in Trinidad grew slowly. Ben Hamerslough, a typical newcomer, joined in 1885. He had come from Hesse-Kassel to enter partnership with A. De Bree, the proprietor of a general store on North Commercial. This was still the "adobe age" of the town, and the shop of "Hamerslough and Company" was on an unprepossessing street, muddy and lined with board walks. Ben slept in the back of the store, a practice common to owners and clerks alike; the store was open every night until nine, and on Saturdays until midnight:[151]

> Business was done on credit and twice a year the sheep and wool men would pay their bills with sheep and wool. We would have to go into the country in wagons and stay weeks at a time sleeping in the open. After gathering up the sheep we turned them over to the parties to which they were sold in Trinchera.

A later store, "R. Hamerslough Mercantile Company," had a varied trade from the beginning:

> Before the C&W Railroad was built to serve the coal mining





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dedicated 1875"; December 4, 1874, "Congregation Emanuel organized with forty members."

[68]*RMN* September 30, 1875, 4/3.

[69]B'nai B'rith Dedication Manual (Denver, 1929), contains a running commentary on the minutes from 1874 to 1929; the minutes are often quite full and helpful, at other times baffling imprecise.

[70]*RMN* of that date.

[71]George A. Forsyth, "A Frontier Fight," *Harpers New Monthly Magazine*, (June, 1895), 42-62, reprinted in *Thrilling Days of Army Life;* Winfield Freeman, "The Battle of Arikaree," *Kansas Historical Collection* VI, 346-357; Paul I. Wellman, *Death on Horseback*, (Philadelphia, 1947), pp. 81-7; Cyrus T. Brady, *Indian Fights and Fighters* (New York: 1904); Beecher Island Battle Memorial Association, Beecher Island Annual, 6 volumes, 1869-1930, V (1917) contains "Scout Schlesinger's Story," pp. 43-49 and an appendix letter, pp. 50-51.

[72]Merrill J. Mattes, "The Beecher Island Diary of Sigmund Schlesinger," *Colorado Magazine, XXIX* (July, 1952), 161-9; *Omaha World Herald*, July 27, 1951; *Cleveland Leader*, February 5, 1905; *Jewish Independent*, September 14, 1928; *American Legion Magazine* March, 1942.

[73]p. 53ff.

[74]Dictated to the secretary of Arthur Ridgway, copies appearing in part in such publications as Sarah Platt Decker Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution (Colorado Springs, 1942), containing Helen M. Searey, "Otto Mears," pp. 15-46. See also Sidney Jocknick, *Early Days on the Western Slope of Colorado*, (Denver 1913); David Lavender, *The Big Divide* (New York, 1948), pp. 93-178.

[75]*Silver World* (Lake City, Colorado), January 15, 1876, for typical advertisement.

[76]*Trail III* (November, 1910), 24-5; A. R. Pelton, *The San Luis Valley*, 1891, pp. 35-7.

[77]*RMN* January 7 and 8, 1879; R. G. Dill, *Political Campaigns*, pp. 28, 46; *RMN* January 3, 1879, 4/6; Smiley, *Colorado* I, 629; Trail III (November, 1910), 24-5, obituary.

[78]Pelton, *Valley*, p. 30; *RMN* June 4, 1874, 2/3.

[79]Frank C. Spencer, *Story of the San Luis Valley*, 1925, p. 62; Pelton, *Valley*, p. 37.

[80]*Colorado* II, 199.

[81]Londoner, "Western Experiences."

[82]*Tri-Weekly Miners Register*, August 22, 1862; Stone, *Colorado*, I, 151, view of O. K. Store; Donald C. Kemp, Colorado's Little Kingdom (Denver, 1949).

[83]He married Flora Goldbaum in Denver in 1862. Obituary in *Trail*, VII (January, 1915), 29; *Tri-Weekly*, May 30, 1863, November 3, 1862. In the 1870 census he reports himself Russian born (Poland), with personal property of fourteen hundred dollars, three children.

[84]p. 10.

[85]*RA* 1908, p. 11; Vickers, *Denver*, p. 642; B'nai B'rith Minutes *passim*.

[86]"Short Sketches of Gilpin County Pioneers," *Central City Register-Call*, November 24, 1939. He died in Denver February 2, 1941, and is buried in Mount Nebo.

[87]*Souvenir of Central City, Black Hawk, and Nevadaville* (Denver, 1890), p. 41; for Jacob Rachosfky in Nevadaville, see p. 52; Central City Opera House Association, *The Glory That Was Gold*, (Denver, 1936 and later years).

[88]*American Jewish Yearbook* (Philadelphia, 1900-1901).

[88]*RMN* January 1, 1880, 7/1; A tribute to Jacobs and others in Hall, *Colorado*, II, 106-108; "Reminiscences of Sol. H. Jaffa," *JO* III (November 24, 1905), 46; Obituary, *Denver Post*, April 30, 1913.

[90]Jaffa, "Reminiscences," p. 46; *RMN* April 7, 1870, 1/3; PWA interview with Jaffa, Colorado Historical Society MSS Doc 359/8, p. 135ff; December 23, 1934; *Trinidad Chronicle News*, September 15, 1929.

[91]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, May 4, 1909; *Trail*, I (May, 1909), 29; Gilbert Sanders, "Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, AF&AM," 1950. Jewish masters of this lodge include: Samuel Jaffa (1882), Sol. H. Jaffa (1885,





1887, 1888, 1900), Leopol
A. H. Minton (1919), Ge
Heitler (1938).

[92]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, Octob
Gottlieb, June, 1955; PWA
Historical Society Doc. 359

[93]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, Octob

[94]*JO*, March 9, 1906, p. 7.

[95]Advertisement in *Pueblo Chieftai*

[96]Wilbur F. Stone, "Early Pueblo
(November, 1929), 199-21
See Eugene Heitler Lehman
*Encyclopedia* V, 592.

[97]G. L. Andersen, "El Paso Claim

[98]Myron I. Myers, "The Early Hi
Colorado Springs, 1951.

[99]Mary B. Myers, "My Experience
rado Springs.

[100]Myron Myers, "Early History,"

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[1]Estimate of William B. Hackenbu
*Yearbook* 1914, p. 350.

[2]*Denver Post*, December 1, 1957, l
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[3]*RMN* September 7, 1876, 1/5; Se

[4]Minutes, TED March 4, 1877. N
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[5]Vickers, *Denver*, p. 356.

[6]*IJN* August 5, 1926, "Sesquicente

[7]Denver Incorporation Records (file

[8]*RMN* October 31, 1881, 8/2; *Rep*

[9]*RMN* September 2, 1882, 4/3; *A*
1881, p. 70.

[10]Minutes, January 6, 1884.

[11]*Republican* July 5, 1902, 12.

[12]Census data. The Census of 18
available for publication.

[13]TED Minutes, March 2, 1888.

[14]*RMN* May 23, 1875, 4/5; May 2
November 3, 1888; Clyde
(Denver: Fisher Book Comp

[15]*RMN* January 26, 1890, 4/2.

[16]Letter, 1956.

[17]Rabbi de Sola remained in Denver
July 5, 1901, for his death
Fallacies of Religion, its Del

*News* September 15, 1929, 9; pictures rotogravure section, September 16, 1929; *News* September 17, 1929.

[70]*IJN* December 29, 1944, and December 27, 1945.

[71]*American Israelite*, XLV (October 20, 1898), 7.

[72]*American Jewish Yearbook*, 1919-1920; Inventory of Church Bodies, 1942, item 45. In 1920, the president of the Congregation was Joseph Greenstein.

[73]*IJY* 1922, p. 265.

[74]Weld County Recorder, Greeley Articles of Incorporation, vol. 783, p. 502.

[75]*Trinidad Chronicle-News*, October 13, 1929, 4; *Ibid.*, June 8, 1936; October 30 1936; records in Sanders' family Bible.

[76]"Temple Aaron Biblette in Commemoration of Three Anniversaries," November 11 1949.

[77]"Seventy-fifth Anniversary, 1876-1950, of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, Trinidad, Colorado, September 27, 1950." Past Masters included: Samuel Jaffa (1892), So H. Jaffa (1885, 1888, 1900), Leopold Freudenthal (1896-1897), Hirsch J Katz (1911), A .H. Minton (1919), George P. Prager (1926), Gilbert Sanders (1935), Lee Heitler (1938).

[78]Trinidad Minutes, 1883-1834, are deposited with the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati and were made available in microfilm. Families in 1956 included Leo Gottleib, Albert Moses, Mrs. Gilbert Sanders, Louis Cibull, Gene Alpert, Dr. Barglow, Henry Geisman, the Rascowers, Sam Cohen, and Lee Heitler.

[79]"Dedication Program, United Hebrew Center, September 10, 1950." *IJN* January 23, 1931.

[80]*Ibid.*

[81]Interviews. See *Colorado Springs Gazette*, February 8, 1945, 3/3.

[82]This promise was increasingly fulfilled.

[83]Obituary, *DJN*, November 17, 1920; See *JO*, IV (November 23, 1906), 10. Born in Poland in 1845, he arrived in 1873 in Pueblo, moving later to Park County, where he invested in mining property.

[84]"Enterprise Unlimited," radio script in Denver Public Library Western History Collection.

[85]*IJN* May 5, 1936.

[86]*IJN* June 7, 1945.

[87]*IJN* July 5, 1945.

[88]National Opinion Research Center Report, Denver, 1945.

[89]*AJY*, 1939, p. 523.

[90]An "Eighth Annual Victory Dinner," for example, awarded distinguished service plaques to Moses Katz, Mrs. Sidney Jacobs, Jesse Shwayder, Robert Gamzey, Morris Miller, and Adolph Kiesler.

[91]*IJN* June 19, 1941.

[92]Thus, this report was one in a long chain of surveys made to provide a basis for orderly change in the community organization in Denver.

[93]*IJN* July 17, 1947.

[94]*Ibid.*, for further considerations.

[95]*Post*, September 9, 1958; see also *IJN* December 7, 1956.

[96]*IJN* July 31, 1947; September 18, 1947.

[97]*IJN* August 2, 1951.

[98]New York City, November, 1951.

[99]*IJN* February 11, 1954; February 18, 1954.

[100]From Denver Community Chest Report, 1955-1956, Denver, Colorado.

[101]Interviews and *IJN* December 6, 1957.

[102]Allied Community Council of Denver "Blue Book 1953," p. 132.

[103]*Ibid.*, p. 79. The Federated Council of Israel Institutions, which included the Bikur Cholim Hospital in Jerusalem, the Home for the Aged Moshab Sekenim, Safed.

[104]*Post*, January 22, 1948, 27. "A Pioneer Medical Center Moves Forward" is a bro-

# JAFFA ANCESTRY OF PATRICIA AMANSBACH NEISSER

JHR 9/87

BENJAMIN JAFFA
b.1769 Heinebach (Hessen-Kassel)Germany

ARON JAFFA (d. before 1884 in Germany) ∞ ELLA (d. before 1879 Germany)

SAMUEL JAFFA
1842 Heinebach
1909 Trinidad, Colorado

∞ AMELIA
1846 (Germany)
1921 Trinidad, Colo.

MEYER MANSBACH
b. June 1861 (Germany)
d. Los Angeles ( ?)

∞ IDA JAFFE
b. 1 Jan 1876 Trinidad, Colo.
d. Los Angeles (?)

ARTHUR J(AFFA) MANSBACH ∞ GERTRUD HELLER

CARL NEISSER ∞ PATRICIA
b. Detroit

# ABOUT THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF HEINEBACH

Information supplied by Mr. Wilhelm Södler of Alheim-Heinebach, a retired school teacher, who is obviously very familiar with the history of the former Jewish community and with several of its families.

(Your enquiry about data relating to members of the JAFFA family cannot be answered as completely as is desirable since not even the State Archives of Hessen has the old registers of births, etc. There are registers of death only for the period 1828-1851.)

However, the existing records of Heinebach show three entries relating to the JAFFA family, which are quoted here in full:

REGISTER OF DEATHS: 25 Sept.1849, buried on 29 September: SARCHEN JAFFA, resident of Heinebach, age 84 years, the widow of the late BENJAMIN JAFFA, who lived in her son's home. He is ARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. Signed: JAFFA, Vorsinger (Cantor).

REGISTER OF DEATH: 30 April 1850, buried on 2 May: ZIGORA nee JAFFA, age 57, wife of the late teacher JOSEPH SPIEGEL of Frankershausen was staying here for fourteen days with her brother ARON JAFFA, teacher in Heinebach. signed JAFFA, Vorsinger.
(note: The sister's name was probably Zippora)

MARRIAGES: 16 November 1836: ARON JAFFA, Vorsinger (Cantor) and teacher of religion in Heinebach, born 7 August 1800, married ELLE HAHN of RHINA, age 26. ARON JAFFA is the son of the late Cantor BENJAMIN JAFFA and of his wife SAARA nee NAPHTALI of Baumbach, and ELLA is the daughter of the merchant MEIER HAHN and of his wife JÄTTEL nee HIRSCH, in Rhina. signed JAFFA, Vorsinger, Elle Hahn.

It was not possible to find information about their children - in the absence of birth records. There is also no record of the death of Benjamin Jaffa. (If there are any Heinebach Jewish records anywhere, they are NOT in Marburg, location of the state archives.)

The late Pastor Giebel had undertaken major studies about the Jews of Heinebach, and was in close contact with Mr. Juda Heilbrunn (James Heilbrunn) in New York - who collected everything available about the Heinebach Jewish community. He has long since died, but it is possible that his papers and notes may have been donated to the Jewish Community in New York City. * Mr. Heilbrunn was a merchant and was the last president of the Heinebach community. Two Torah scrolls, which were discovered after the last war in a house which was being demolished, were sent to him, and he gave them to (the Jewish community in NYC).

(* It is my assumption that he may have given his papers to the Leo-Baeck-Institute in New York, where I shall enquire about them)

I am glad to be able to submit to you information from notes left by Pastor Giebel.

ARON JAFFA had also a son named ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA. He was not only a teacher (in the Jewish school) but also a certified teacher for all subjects from 1866 to 1872 (see below).

By 1800 the size of the Jewish community required a cantor, and it hired BENJAMIN JAFFA of Braunbach. During the period 1806-13, while Heinebach was in the state known as the Kingdom of Westfalia, with Napoleon's brother Jerome at its head (the capital was Kassel, not far from Heinebach and Braunbach), the Jews in the kingdom were asked to select permanent family names. Some families had already at an earlier time changed the traditional form of their names (forename of the son followed by the first name of his father) and had adopted a permanent name, as did the JAFFA, KAISER and KATZ families in Heinebach.

In 1816 was published an ordinance by the government of Electoral Hesse, according to which Jews were granted the same rights and duties as were enjoyed by all Christian subjects.

In 1825 there lived six Jewish families in Heinebach, and seven by 1844, eleven families (totalling 61 members) in 1854, and by 1855 there were 67 members. By 1907, the count was 55 families, some having moved away.

Those who died in Heinebach were buried in the Jewish cemetery at Binsförth.

Cantor BENJAMIN JAFFA was succeded by his son ARON, who also taught at the Jewish school until 1866. He was not a certified teacher and taught only "religion" and Hebrew. The children received their secular education at the local grammar school, a Christian public school. On one occasion, there is a mention of one DAVID OPPENHEIM as the teacher of religion.

The Jewish school was not under state supervision but under supervision by the country's rabbinate. In 1836, Aron Jaffa was confirmed as "provisional teacher of religion" for another five years, after representatives of the Jews in the province of Lower Hessen (presidents of the provincial organization of the Jews) had inspected teacher JAFFAs school. Their names were MANSBACH, GOLDSCHMIDT ALSBERG, ROTHSCHILD, and the district rabbi ROMANN.

There is a note that in 1842, ARON JAFFA was advised to perfect his German, which the district rabbi (Wetzlar, of Gudensberg) found inadequate.

He earned 50 Thaler in 1842 for his reading of the Scroll of Esther, 2 Thaler for his services as secretary to the congregation, about 15 silver "Groschen" per year for making entries in the books of the synagogue, and about 9 Thaler at the time of Rosh Hashannah and "New Moon" (apparently a monthly payment). He also received from every member of the congregation fruits from their orchards and land, but also through exchanges of agricultural products, worth perhaps 20 Thaler annually. In those days, one of the Elders of the community was a Juda Heilbrunn (probably a direct ancestor of James in New York).

ARON JAFFA taught seven children: three boys and four girls, and school was held in his home. Altogether, he seems to have earned 106 1/2 Thaler annually, a considerably high amount sacrificed by the Jewish community which by 1853 had only eleven families with 61 members.

In 1846, the leading rabbi of Hessen Landrabbiner Adler* came from Kassel to examine the state of education in Heinebach. At that time, he noticed that Aron Jaffa seems to exist but barely, close to starvation... He was then teaching 15 children.
(*: Nathan Marcus Adler, 1803-90,
the chief rabbi of Hessen-Kassel was to become the Chief Rabbi of England in 1845, thus "1846" seems a date too late for his examination in Heinebach)

After Kurhessen (Electoral Hesse) became Prussian (1867/68), the Jewish community petitioned the kingdom of Prussia to grant her a recognized one-class school in Heinebach, and the Prussian government consented. It was stated that the teacher shall be ARON JAFFA'S son NATHAN, because the father wished to retire and merely requested a pension from the community to the amount of 20 Thaler. By this time, 26 children attended school. The names of those who signed the Petition are: ARON JAFFA, SAMUEL KAISER, ITZIG SOMMER, M. KATZENSTEIN, B. KATZENSTEIN, JOSEPH SOMMER, SUSSMANN SOMMER, LEIB HEILBRUNN, WOLF KATZENSTEIN, and the Elder of the congregation, S. KATZENSTEIN.

NATHAN JAFFA attended a teachers' seminary and passed the state examination. He then had to pass an examination prepared for all applicants for positions in Jewish schools in the province of Lower Hessen. The examiners were Rabbi Dr. HERMANN ADLER (1839-1911)( the son of the former Chief Rabbi), Dr. Deviseur and Dr. Römer. His Teacher's Certificate, dated 19 February 1866, reads as follows:

The Commission certifies that ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA of Heinebach has passed the examination which we held from 29 January to 1 February 1866, and that he is qualified to teach in the Jewish School (Number III, 2 to III, 1). Signed in Cassel 19 February 1866.

When ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA took up his duties, his income came to 120 2/3 Thaler annually, and, for a time, just 120 Thaler, with the heating of the school being furnished by the congregation (it paid for it and also provided the site for the school). Jaffa's seat in the synagogue was appraised at 15 Groschen, that of his wife's at half that much The Contract was signed in Melsungen by ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA, S. KATZENSTEIN (Elder of the Heinebach congregation) and by KAUFMANN, the chairman of the district organization of the Jews.

ANJ taught until 1872. What happened to him later on is not known to me. Perhaps being a well-trained teacher, he applied for a position elsewhere.

From 1872 to 1912 (!) the teacher in Heinebach was ABRAHAM SPEIER. By 1888, the number of children had droppped to 12, and by 1912 there were but 4-5, which led to the closing of the school and the retirement of the teacher. The children would thereafter attend the public school of Heinebach. Speier's children emigrated to Palestine after the first World War, and his son EMIL SPEIER was a banker living in London in 1952.

BENJAMIN JAFFA, son of ARON, does not occur in the few existing records of Heinebach. (He was obviously named for his father's father).

Interesting is that one ARON BENJAMIN SOMMER, and a JOSEPH SOMMER lived after the war in the United States, and it is possible that the names of ARON BENJAMIN indicate a relationship between the JAFFA and the SOMMER families. Another Sommer, ARON JOSEPH SOMMER, moved to America with his mother. Then there was a FRITZ SOMMER, son of ABRAHAM SOMMER II and his mother LINA, who lived in Belfort, France, after the war (apparently after World War II). SIGMUND and HILDE SOMMER, children of JULIUS SOMMER, lived in Brazil. All of them were originally living in Heinebach.

JUDA (JAMES) HEILBRUNN, with his wife JULCHEN nee SOMMER and their daughter HERTA lived in New York City.

written Ca. 1980



# The JAFFA Story

Introduction:

As I am starting this project I am aware, that I haven't all the material, to make the story complete and I hope to add eventually any information, that I am able to gather.

I am going to set this project up in two parts. The first part will deal with the Jaffas in Germany, where the oldest was born. Unless I find more evidence about their origin I must assume, that their ancestors were born in Spain or Portugal and were driven out from there during the inquisition. I can't prove this, however I believe, that my father gave me this information. The second part will deal with the Jaffas in Trinidad, Colorado and afterwards with their lives in the State of New Mexico.

Whenever possible, I will show reference data.

## Part # 1 - Origin

In the year 1769 Benjamin Jaffa was born in Baumbach, Germany. (Province of Hessen- Kreis Melsungen. Capital of Hessen was then and is today the city of Kassel) (old spelling "Cassel")
About the year 1800, he was called to Heinebach, a neighboring town, about 5 miles from Baumbach, to function as as a cantorial singer in the synagogue of this small community. (references: " The Jews of Hessen by Dr. Paul Arnsberg and also thru information from Juda Heilbrunn, a relative and a Protestant clergyman, Dr. Paul Giebel of Rotenburg, a/Fulda.)
Benjamin Jaffa was married to Sara Naphtalie, who was born in Baumbach in 1767. He died in Harmutsachsen (Hessen), his wife deceased Sep. 25, 1849. (Refer: Joseph Strauss, brother in law of my sister)

Aaron Jaffa, son of Benjamin and Sara, was born in Heinebach in 1800. In 1836, he was married to Ella Hahn of Rhina, (age 26) She was a daughter of Maier Samuel Hahn and his wife Yuettel nee Hirsch. (Ref: I have a photostatic copy of their marriage certificate in German, the original is kept at the museum of Yeshivah University in NYC. It was given to them for safe keeping by James Heilbrunn with other material pertaining to the family.) Yeshivah University Museum is at 2520 Amsterdam Ave, NYC.
Another interesting sideline: I an inclined to believe, that on my mother's side actually her grandmother's name was also "Hahn" - Roeschen Hahn, who was married to Salomon Nussbaum, the parents of my grandmother, Fanny Wallach, nee Nussbaum, no doubt, the same family, as both "Hahns" originated from Rhina.
Aaron Jaffa succeeded his father as teacher and cantorial singer at the Synagogue in Heinebach until his retirement in 1866.
Among the documents I have of Aaron Jaffa is an interesting letter about his professional life. I have translated it from the German, information came from Pfarrer Giebel.
Some additional data about Aaron Jaffa and his wife Ella: (from Joseph Strauss) The dates are not always the same, as I reported earlier. He was born in Baumbach in October of 1804 and died in Heinebach on November 8, 1882, his wife was born in Rhina in June of 1810, married on Nov. 16, 1836 and died on June 1, 1877.
In addition to papers mentiond above I have a document (in German, but translated by me) called:"Dienstanweisung fuer den israelitischen Religionslehrer Aaron Jaffa( Translation: Guidelines for the teacher in Jewish religion, Aaron J.) It was issued in 1837 by the Kurfuerstliche Government of the province of Niederhessen ans was also certified by the Landrat of Kreis Melsungen( head of that particular county) The guidelines are a very interesting paper and gives us an idea, how thorough the German adminisration was in dealing with their youth in those days and Aaron Jaffa had to carry them out to the letter. ( original paper is at the Museum also.)

Also attached: an original receipt signed by Aaron Jaffa in 1836 about dowry payment received from his father in law. The paper was signed in German and in Hebrew on the back page. The paper says, that he received 150 Reichsthaler from Samuel Hahn of Rhina as a partial deposit as dowry (Mitgabe) for his daughter Ella Hahn and in the Post Script he added, that he owed him still 25 Reichsthaler. I think, that this document(which was generously given to me by Juda Heilbrunn) is unique and valuable and should be carefully preserved for future generations.

To the best of my knowledge, these were the children of Aaron and Ella Jaffa: ( not necessarily listed according to their age)

1) Henry Jaffa, born in , emigrated to the U.S. in 1862
1846 (Ref: Encyclopaedia Judaica volume 9 - page 1247 Jerusalem 1973)

2) Sam Jaffa
3) Sol Jaffa
Both brothers were born in the late 40's and settled in the U.S.

4) Sarah was married to Goldsmith, also U.S.

5) Nathan Jaffa, remained in Germany and became Rabbi in Wiesbaden, all his children, 8 daughters and one son, Sigmund emigrated to the U.S.
I met Sigmund personally, he was a Professor of music, teaching voice lessons in a studio at the old Metropolitan Opera House, where I visited him a few times. He and his wife visited me in Rochester.
Of his sisters I knew Ella Strauss the best. Her son, Nathan Strauss lives in Sarasota, Fl. We have been talking to each other by phone.
One of the daughters of Nathan Jaffa is still living, Bessie Spiller.

6) Minna Sommer, who also remained in Germany . she lived in Heinebach, where I often visited. Her daughter Julchen was married to Judah Heilbrunn, who has given me a lot of material. He and his wife used to live in Heinebach, the birthplace of the Jaffas. Juda (James) is about 87 years old, living in NYC. We correspond occasionally.)

6)
8) Benjamin Jaffa, probably, the oldest our grandfather, father of Nathan, Joseph and Harry and Moritz, the youngest. The threeoldest went to the U.S. at an early age, Moritz remained with his widowed mother in Germany. There was also one daughter, Julie married to Berlstein, who were the parents of Jennie Swarz. Benjamin Jaffa was married to Lea Hess (from Zwesten). He was a teacher of Jewish religion and lived in Hoeringhausen (Waldeck), where he died and was laid to rest about 1875. His wife Lea died and was laid to rest in Sondershausen (Thuringia).
Children of Moritz Jaffa and his wife Flora nee Wallach(Witzenhausen) are Bernd (Benjamin) Helen (Lene) and Herbert(Eli Ioffe), now living in Israel. Moritz was born in Hoeringhausen Sep. 1872, passed away in Rochester, New York in 1942. Flora was born in 1882 in Witzenhausen, died in Rochester 1960. Both came to the U.S. in 1937.

P.S. Re;: the brothers Henry, Sam and Sol and their nephews Nathan, Joseph and Harry I have gathered interesting material, which will be written up separately in another chapter, which I call the New Mexico Story.

Actually the New Mexico Story had it's beginning in Trinidad, Colorado. Two brothers, sons of Aaron Jaffa, moved to Keokuk, Iowa in 1862 and were joined by a third brother, Sol in 1865. The names of the first two brothers were Henry and Sam. Henry moved West after the Civil War, entering the firm of Henry & Marcus Biernbaum, a general merchandise firm in Mora, New Mexico.

Henry then moved to Trinidad, Col. to work for the same firm and Sol followed him. (Reference: The Jews of Southern Colorado, chapter 6 of "The Earliest Westerners") Quotation from this chapter: "Business was good for stores supplying the wagon trains and travelers on the trail and provisioning the migrants, who were slowly trickling into the vast watershed of the Arkansas as farmers and teachers".

In September 1871, Henry and Sol Jaffa opened the General Store of "Jaffa Brothers" at the corner of Commercial and Main, in 1872 Samuel joined his brothers in Trinidad in business in the first of a number of stores which the family owned in Southern Colorado and New Mexico, including the "White House Commercial Company". Samuel represented the family in political matters and in 1875, when the Masonic Order was established in Trinidad, he became a charter member. In 1876, the town was incorporated and Samuel Jaffa served as Mayor and Isaac Levy and Abe Mansbach became Trustees.

Between 1860-1871, approximately eight youn Jewish men had settled in Trinidad. By 1871 or 1872, ten men formed a minyon for the celebration of Rosh Hashanah and Yom - Kippur, which came in September. Two members of the congregation had made the trip from Elizabethtown, New Mexico, about 60 miles southwest of Trinidad. Others included Isaac & Alexander Levy, Henry and Sol Jaffa, Abe Mansbach Henry Biernbaum and Maurice Wise. Two brothers, Henry & Sol Jaffa took turns reading the first services together with their brother Samuel. They had been born in Heinebach, Hesse-Kassel, the sons of Aaron Jaffa, in the late 1840's.Between 1871, the date of the first minyon and the founding of the local B'nai B'rith chapter, the Jewish population grew slowly.

(next paragraph quoted from "Frontiers beyond Denver-Trinidad since 1876")
In 1878, they organized Trinidad Lodge " 293 of the order of B'nai B'rith, which was installed by Louis Anfenger of Denver in the Odd Fellows Hall. Samuel Jaffa became president.

As yet, Trinidad had no official Jewish Congregation, but on July 23, 1883 seventeen men met with Max Eppstein of Denver at the home of Sol Jaffa for the purpose of organizing a religious body. They adopted by laws, naming the group "Congregation Aaron of Trinidad, State of Colorado" in honor of Aaron, the father of the Jaffa brothers, who had been a Rabbi in Germany. They elected Henry Biernbaum, president, Samuel Jaffa , vice president. They agreed to use the "Roedelheimer Machsor" until some regular lithurgy could be established and to purchase a Sefer Torah as soon as possible. Meeting at first in the hall, which B'nai B'rith rented, they moved in 1883 to the new Jaffa Opera House in the Jaffa Building on Main Street, a show place which incorporated a one-room adoble building dating from 1858.

This congregation became the first focal point for a rather wide area, extending into New Mexico. The burial ground came next. For a token payment of $ 5.00, leaders of the Congregation purchased 2½ acres west of town owned by the Masons.Relations with this group were good, for Samuel Jaffa had been a founder of Las Animas Lodge # 28 in in 1875 And Worship Master in 1882. Sol Jaffa later served from 1885-1888. The trustees fenced in andgrassed this plot, which has served the Congregation since that time, and in which about 150 Jews have been buried.

In 1887 the Congregation secured their first spiritual leadership by taxing themselves a thousand Dollars to bring Rabbi Gluck to Trinidad. Dues were raised the next year to three Dollars and seats for non-members for the Holidays put at $ 20.00 for married men, five Dollars for unmarried men. Under the presidency of Abe Rascower the leadership searched for a permanent home and a permanent Rabbi. They made a contract for two years with a Rabbi who was to be identified with Trinidad and its religious and social life for 27 years.
Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal had been born in Germany March 15, 1848 and took his Doctor's degree at Heidelberg. He came to a congregation in Trinidad, of which the "taxable families totale 54 names.
As a Reform Temple, the Congregation had prayers in Hebrew and German and avoided the problem of ceremonial by tabling a motion "to remove hats on entering the Temple". They formed a Ladies' Aid Society in June 1889 and started a "Montefiore Literary Society in November 1894. The Trinidad Chronicle, in a burst of enthusiasm, devoted its whole issue of December 8, 1889 to the Jews of that city on the occasion of the dedication of Temple Aaron. This new buildind is still one of the special beauties of the town, rising on an eminence at 3rd and Pine. It was built of brick and Sandstone in the best Victorian Style, with a large lodge room and two Sunday School rooms on the first floor, an auditorium seating 250 on the floor above. The Trinidad Directory for 1892, which has som fine sketches of the Temple and the Jaffa Block and Jaffa Opera House, listed seventeen Jewish firms.

## Chapter 3

Albuquerque

Actually, the New Mexico Story begins here.
From the Encyclopaedia Judaica, volume 9, page 1247, Jerusalem 1973- Quote: " Jaffa, German brothers who were early New Mexico settlers: Henry N.Jaffa (1846 -1901) went to the U.S. as a young man and moved out West after the Civil War, establishing stores in Southern Colorado. (see chapter 2) In 1879 he opened a business in Las Vegas, New Mexico, which he extended to Albuquerque in 1882. When Albuquerque was in c rporated in 1885, Jaffa became its first mayor. He organized New Mexico's first synagogue (1897) and participated in civic and fraternal affairs".
From the 75th anniversary book , which tells interesting stories about the first Jewish settlers- most of them came from Germany., I better explain, that it was the 75th anniversary of Temple Albert in Albuquerque, I quote; " In the first Municipal election to be held, the Peoples Ticket swept the fiel and Henry Jaffa was elected its first mayor. The minutes of a meeting held on September 26, 1897 are described in this Book, stating that A meeting of the Hebrew Citizens of the City of Albuquerque was c called for the purpose of organizing a congregation. Henry N. Jaffa was elected President, Noa Ilfeld Vice President, Alfred Grunsfeld Treasurer Sam Neustadt Secretary . Trustees: Aaron Rosenwald 2years, G.L.Altheimer 2 yrs. B. Ilfeld I Lowenthal and Simon Stern for one year. After the election of officers was over, it was moved and seconded, that the privilege of naming the Congregation be auctioned off. It was sold to the Grunsfeld Family for $ 250.00. They named the congregation Temple Albert in memory of their father.
Another note worthy item from this anniversary book: " There was a decided shortage of Jewish women on this new frontier. As a result there were a number of interfaith marriages, including the much celebrated marriage of Solomon Bibo, the son of a Westphalian Rabbi , to the daughter of an Indian Chief".
Of Henry Jaffa's personal life, I know, that he had three sons, Benjamin, Walter and Edgar. I am not sure, if there were any daughters. However, I had the pleasure of meeting Edgar, the last surviving son, about 86 years young, when we visited him and his charming wife, Lucille, in Los Angeles in 1978 and thru him I may get some more information.

## Chapter 4

### The Jaffa Story New Mexico, Roswell, Santa Fe & Las Vegas

This chapter is about the three older brothers of my father, Nathan, Joseph and Harry. Nathan, during his lifetime, lived many years in Roswell, later on in Santa Fe and the last years of his life in Las Vegas. The other two were almost life long residents of Roswell, where they died and were laid to rest.

Nathan was the most prominent in th e family. I have gathered so much material concerning him. It is impossible for me to write it down, but whover may be interested, can red it up in the different excerpts and copies of brochures and books, which I have. If Iwere a good writer, I probably have enough material, to write a book about him.

Quotation from the Encyclopaedic Judaica, Jerusalem 1973: " Nathan Jaffa (~~1861~~ 1863-1945) went to the U.S. from Germany in 1878, settling in Trinidad, Colo. After brief periods in Las Vegas and Albuquerque, N.M. (1899), Jaffa became cashier of the Bank of Roswell, where he also led congregational life. From 1907 until New Mexico becam e a state in 1912 he was its territorial secretary by presidential appointment. Later he seved for 15 years as regent of the University of New Mexico, two years as mayor of Santa Fe , and for four years as chief state tax commissioner. He became city clerk of Las Vegas, N.M. inl 1938 and was an active mason."

The reason, that he came to Trinidad first, is obvious. His uncles , Henry, Sam and Sol, who were his father's brothers, had settled there and probably sent for him, as his father had died at a young age.

The next paragraph is an excerpt from "the leading Facts of New MexicoHistory" by Ralph E. Twitchell, Vol. v, published 1917, called "The first years of Statehood" pages 123-124. I am grateful to Henry Prager of Washington, D.C, (son of W.S. Prager, former business partner of the Jaffas) who was kind enough to send me these copies.

"The choice of delegates to th e National Republican Convention created little interest in New Mexico~~xxx~~ etc. etc. ----- The sum of total results growing out of the progressive-republican movement was the defeat of the "standpat presidential electors and the "straight" repuplican candidate for Congress, Nathan Jaffa, than whom his party had nominated no abler man in more than a decade".

Quotation from the same article: "Nathan Jaffa, senior partner of the firm of Jaffa, Prager & Co., leading merchants of Roswell, is also prominently identified with banking and other interests which featureas factors in the commercial and business developments of this city. he was born in Germany, Dec. 28, 1863. a son of Benjamin and Leah Jaffa, both of whom have now passed away. (incidentally, I have their pictures done in charcoal sketching hanging in our den) The father devoted his life to teaching in his native country.

"Nathan Jaffa was a youth of fifteen years, when in February 1878, he came to the U.S. settling in Trinidad, Col. When 18 years of age he came to New Mexico and for two years was manger of of the mercantile business of Jaffa Brothers at Las Vegas, but in 1886 madeRoswell th e scene of his labors, joining W.S. Prager in organizing the mercantile firm of Jaffa, Prager and Company,etc.

"Upon the organization of the Bank of Roswell, he became the vice president and so x served until 1897. In 1899he became one of the organizers and was elected cashier of the Citizens Bank of Roswell and so continued until 1907.

Other accomplishments ~~xxx~~: In 1895 he became County Commissioner for two years, He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees, when Roswell was incorporated as a city. He was likewise president of the New Mexico Institute from its organization until appointed secretary Of New Mexico in 1907, continuing in the latter position for four years, the capability with which he discharged his duties winning him high endorsement and approval."

He was a life member of the Benevolent and Protictive Order of Elks. In Masonry, he was honored with the thirt third degreeand was a past master of Roswell Lodge.Mr. Jaffa has also done other important work, being a representative of the soth eastern part of the state of the Red Cross state board. He is actuated in much that he does by a a spirit of broad humanitarianism that reaches out in helpfulness to the needy ~~spirit~~

or whatever assistance is calle for to promote public progress and the advancement of the community or race."
Nathan Jaffa was the last Territorial Secretary in New Mexico and made numerous improvements in the business methods of his office. He was urged to be a candidate for Governor, but he declined. Nathan died on September 12 in Las Vegas.

Unfortunately, I have very little information about the two younger brothers, Joseph and Harry, although I tried to search for records of their activities in the Roswell Museum and newspapers. I met quite a few people, old neighbors and friends, wh all confirmed to me, that they were wonderful people and highly respected members of the community.
Joseph Jaffa came to Roswell in 1891 from Lincoln, New Mexico to join the staff of Jaffa-Prager & Co. He had been previously employed in the Jaffa Brothers , Trinidad Store in Lincoln. I have visited Lincoln, a small hamlet not far from The Chisum Ranch (about 4 miles from Roswell) where in Feruary of 1886 Nathan Jaffa and and William S. Prager had settled to open a store. Lincoln had a famous Court House, in which the trial against Billy the Kid took place and I was told that uncle Joe was one of the deputies under Sheriff Pat Garrett, a member of the team, which captured Billy the Kid. Sheriff Garrett became a close friend of the Jaffas and Pragers. He was insrumental in bringing the Jaffa Prager Store to Roswell.
Joseph later also became a cashier of the Citizens Bank of Roswell. In later years he ~~they~~ ran a grocery store.
Of Harry Jaffa, I only know that he was a newspaper man allhis life. Unfortunately, when I was searching for records his career, I was told that the newspaper office he was connected with, was burned down and all records were lost in the fire.
Henry Prager of Washington, D.C. in a letter to me had this comment: "I always loved Uncle Joe and Aunt Millie too. As a kid in Roswell I can still remember how sweet and good he and Uncle Harry were to us kids. They were the kids' pals."

About the personal life of the uncles: Nathan and Joseph Jaffa were married to two sisters, Esther (Essie) and Mildred (Millie), they were daughters of L.P. Strauss. They had two brothers, who lived in New York, Leo and Lou. I met Leo a few times, as far back as in 1923 or 1924, when he and his family came to Germany. His wife Ella actually was a first cousin of our father, daughter of Rabbi Nathan Jaffa. Their only surviving son lives in Sarasota, Fl. We have had several phone conversations.
Uncle Harry was married to aunt Rose, I don't remember her family name. BARR
The Nathan Jaffas had three children, Julia,the oldest was married to Joseph Danziger, Eleanor was married to Arthur Jaffa, son of Uncle Sol, and the youngest Benjamin Arthur.
The Joseph Jaffas had one son, also Benjamin and the Harry Jaffas had one son, Bertram, who was a well known Physician in Denver, Colorado. Unfortunately, they all have passed on.
During my lifetime I had the pleasure of meeting two members of the New Mexico Jaffas. In 1921 Sol Jaffa came to visit his sister in Germany and also to see us. I remember him as a fine gentleman. In 1928 Nathan Jaffa came to Rochester after attending a convention in Saranac Lake as a representative of his state, he was then Chief Tax Commissioner. I saw him again in 1938, when he came to Rochester expressively to greet my father (his youngest brother) and my mother, who had just emigrated from Germany a few months before. I recall, how the whole family -during his short stay- became very fond of this charming man.

I want to acknowledge with gratitude the help and efforts I was accorded by Lou Prager and his son Glenn of Roswell, who provided me with a lot of information and pictures of the Jaffas and also introduced me to some of the older residents, wh had known the family.
The city of Roswell in recent years honored the two prominent families, who were so instrumental in the development and progress of the community, by naming two streets after them: Jaffa Street and Prager Street.

JAFFA
HENRY + NATHAN

*Coins of the city of Jaffa (3rd cent.)*

habitants; in 1928 the number grew to about 37,000, among them 7,000 Jews. The renewed Arab riots in 1929 again caused many Jews to remove to Tel-Aviv, and the prolonged Arab unrest of 1936 to 1939 again reduced the number of Jews in Jaffa.

The disturbances had another effect, more lasting, and more harmful to the city. The 1936 outbreaks were accompanied by a strike of the Arab longshoremen at the port and valuable shipments of citrus fruits, on which the city depended for its existence, were held up. Jewish growers and shippers immediately removed their centers of activity to Tel-Aviv, and within a few months established the port of Tel-Aviv. The ending of the strike and the restoration of peace did not bring back to Jaffa its commerce, and the Tel-Aviv port prospered at the expense of its neighbor. By 1938 the total of exports from Tel-Aviv already surpassed those of Jaffa, although the outbreak of war in 1939 upset all maritime commerce. Jewish immigration, which had also previously gone through Jaffa, was thereafter diverted to Tel-Aviv. In 1942 there were less than 70,000 persons in Jaffa, a small part of them Jews.

In the latter part of 1941, the Jewish suburbs of the Jaffa municipal area set up the Joint Committee for the Jewish Suburbs in the Jaffa Area, to treat the numerous economic, administrative, municipal and religious matters of the district. Isaac Lipovitz was elected chairman of the united representatives.

CARL ALPERT.

*Lit.:* Tokowsky, *The Gateway of Palestine: A History of Jaffa* (1924): Brawer, *Haaretz* (Hebrew; 2nd ed., 1929) 300 et seq.; Baedeker, *Palestine;* Thomsen, Peter, *Bibliographie; Steimatzky's Palestine Guide* (1935): De Haas, Jacob, *Palestine* (1934); Revusky, Abraham, *Jews in Palestine* (1935); *Sefer Tel-Aviv* (1936) 3-66; Klein, S., "Inschriftliches aus Jaffa," *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums,* vol. 75 (1931) 369-74.

**JAFFA, HENRY N.,** New Mexico pioneer, b. Germany, 1846; d. Albuquerque, N. M., 1901. He came to the United States as a very young man and settled first in Philadelphia, then in Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until the Civil War period. Moving west in 1865, he spent about a year in southern Colorado before reaching Mora, New Mexico. He established stores in both territories. The extension of the Santa Fe railroad into the Colorado and New Mexico territories prompted Jaffa to return to Colorado, where he opened a store in Trinidad.

Jaffa returned to New Mexico in 1879, and went into business in Las Vegas. Three years later he extended his interests to Albuquerque. When Albuquerque was incorporated in 1885, Jaffa became its first mayor. Ill health necessitated a trip to Europe in 1889, from which Jaffa returned to the United States in 1891, to live in Trinidad, Col., until 1897. That year he returned to Albuquerque, where he remained until his death.

Jaffa organized the first synagogue in New Mexico (1897), and became its first president. He was also active in other fraternal and civic affairs and was effective in aiding the early development of the New Mexico and Colorado territories.

**JAFFA, NATHAN,** New Mexico civic official, b. Germany, 1863. He came to the United States in 1878, settling in Trinidad, Col. Three years later he went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he lived for two years. He then moved to Albuquerque, and two years later to Roswell, where, in 1899, he was made cashier of the Bank of Roswell. During his residence in Roswell, he was also leader of the Jewish community and organizer of the Sabbath school, and he conducted Friday evening services.

In 1907 Jaffa was appointed secretary to the Territory of New Mexico by President Theodore Roosevelt. President William Howard Taft reappointed him in 1910, and Jaffa remained in the post until New Mexico became a state in 1912. Later Jaffa served for fifteen years as a regent of the University of New Mexico, part of the time as president of the board. Living in Santa Fe, the capital, because of his official position, Jaffa was also elected mayor of the city for one two-year term. For four years he was chief tax commissioner of the state. In 1938 he was made city clerk of Las Vegas, and in 1942 still held this position.

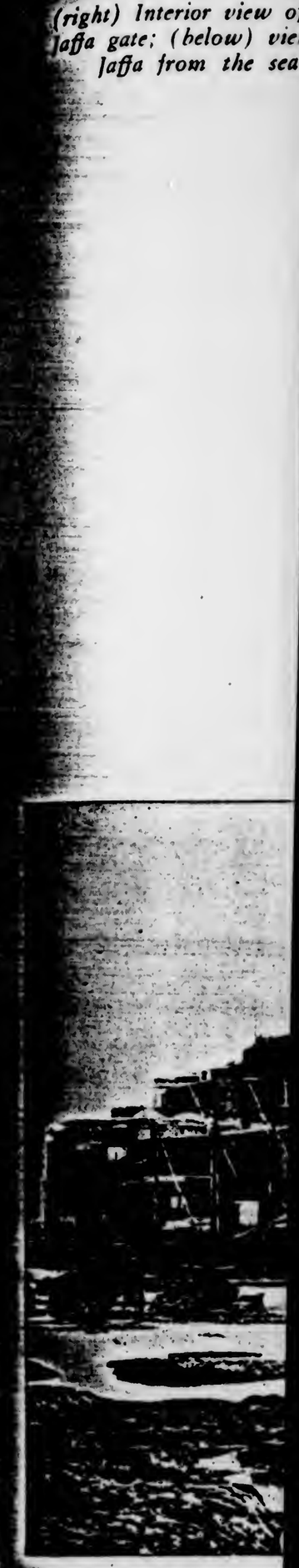
**JAFFE** (also Jaffé and Joffe; from the Hebrew *yafeh,* "beautiful"), well-known Jewish family which came originally from Bohemia and whose most prominent representative was the codifier Mordecai Jaffe. The name is common in the United States, Germany, England, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Russia. The genealogy of the Jaffe family has not yet been satisfactorily investigated, and the assertion that the Jaffes are altogether or for the most part descendants of Mordecai Jaffe requires closer examination in individual cases.

*Lit.:* Urisohn, in *Yevreiskaya Starina* (1912) 364 et seq.; Landshuth, *Toledoth Anshe Hashem* (1884) 8-9, 37; *Daath Kedoshim,* edit. Eisenstadt, I. T., and Wiener, S. (1897-98) 34-35; Wachstein, B., *Die Inschriften des alten Judenfriedhofs in Wien,* vol. 1 (1912); vol. 2 (1917).

**JAFFÉ, EDGAR,** political economist, b. Hamburg, Germany, 1866; d. Munich, Germany, 1921. He was baptized while still a child. From 1904 on he published the *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaften und Sozialpolitik* together with Sombart and Max Weber, and from 1916 on the *Europäische Staats- und Wirtschaftszeitung* in collaboration with the Bavarian minister von Fraundorfer. Jaffé's works dealt with social problems, war economy, taxation, and especially the foreign banking system, his chief work in this field being *Das englische Bankwesen.* After the 1918 Revolution, he was minister of finance of Bavaria during the Eisner government, but shortly after Eisner's assassination he withdrew from the government, before the proclamation of the Bavarian Soviet.

*Lit.: Deutsches Biographisches Jahrbuch,* vol. 3 (1927) 160-62.

*(right) Interior view of Jaffa gate; (below) view Jaffa from the sea*



# PIONEERS, PEDDLERS, AND *TSADIKIM*

## The Story of the Jews in Colorado

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ded the Methodist Sunday School. As they grew up and the town's population began its decline to forty inhabitants, the Friedheims left for more likely places to make a living. Alfred Friedheim ventured into Telluride. When he lived in that mining camp, there was but one Jew there. The town boasted one church and twenty saloons. Although it seems that there were never more than two Jews in Telluride at any one time, the number of Jews who lived there at various periods in the 80's and 90's numbers at least a dozen.

In Grand Junction, the rich farm and orchard country, one of the earliest arrivals was Morris Strouse, a young German Jew. At the age of seventeen, he came to the United States and, after living in New York, southern Florida, New Orleans, and Chicago (where he traded for several years for a fur company, traveling into the "wilds" of Iowa and Nebraska), he tried Colorado. In 1861 he married the sister of S. L. Holzman, an early Colorado merchant, and through him became a kinsman to the large Sands family in the West. He was in Colorado when he heard of the townsite on the western edge of the state. With two friends he took a covered wagon west from Canon City. While his companions slept in the wagon. Strouse slept under it in a tarpaulin to protect him against the snow. He opened a clothing store in Grand Junction and built a large fur trade, buying deer and bear skins by the wagonload from the Indians. After a time he added wool to his purchases.

He was on excellent terms with the Indians and was a good friend of Chief Ouray and his family. Scores of Indians, who called the little merchant "my friend heap big little man" and who did business with him for more than forty-five years, attended his funeral. At his death at the age of ninety-three, the local newspaper obituary had a familiar ring:

> A picturesque and lovable figure passes from the life of the city and the western slope . . . not many of his race have ever left settled civilization to come into the raw new west . . . and too few citizens anywhere leave behind them the record of as blameless a life.[38]

It never seems to have occurred to the pioneers that the total number of Jews in Colorado was so small that if more than one Jew lived in every town and camp in the state at the same time, there would not be enough Jews to go around.



## TRINIDAD

### 8

The oldest congregation outside Denver in continuous existence is the Congregation Aaron in Trinidad. The history of this Jewish community, which built its temple on the old Santa Fe Trail, is an interesting example of the adaptability of the Jews to their environment, while retaining their Jewish identity, especially since all around it intermarriage was eradicating Judaism.

Where ornate and lavish Spanish cathedrals prevail, the simplicity of Colorado's oldest Jewish house of worship still in use is a sharp contrast to the culture of the southwest. Yet the romantic region influenced the Jewish life of the town, which goes back to the earliest years of settlement. There were very few white settlers in the area in the 60's when the first known Jew, a man named M. Wise, arrived in the early part of the decade. At least another six Jews arrived before 1870, and the first Jewish family was established in 1870 with the marriage of Isaac Levy. That year and the following, two young men (apparently miners) from Elizabethtown, New Mexico, helped complete a *minyan* for Yom Kippur. Four more Jews came into the region in 1872.[39] Between 1877 and 1880 the Jewish community numbered about fifteen Jewish families,[40] almost all of whom had come before the railroad.

When the first board of trustees of the newly incorporated town of Trinidad met in 1876, Sam Jaffa, who had been there for four years, was elected the chairman of the group. At the same time Isaac Levy was elected to the board. In the records filled with names of diverse origin, such as Jesus Maria, and Delos, Jewish names appear with frequency and regularity. When the Jewish community was large, the city council always had one or two Jews serving. They still took an active part in every phase of city life even when there was only a handful of them left. In 1952, at the time of his death, Gilbert Sanders, the leader of the Jewish community, was a county judge.

When the coal mining industry began its greatest activity, a B'nai B'rith lodge was chartered in 1878 with twenty-nine members. At the birth of Arthur G. Jaffa, in 1883, the Congregation Aaron with eighteen members was organized, and when the charter was signed, there were fifty-five names on the document. That fall the first services of the temple were held in the Opera House at two dollars a seat. That same year the first cemetery meeting

ed speakers like Dr. Jacob Marcus, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, and its own former rabbi, Martin Weitz, few of them respond. The Orthodox prefer to go to Pueblo where there is an Orthodox-Conservative congregation. The others simply are not interested.

FOOTNOTES

[1]*RMN*, May 12, 1862.
[2]*RMN*, May 26, 1862.
[3]*RMN*, June 19, 1862.
[4]*RMN*, May 3, 1861.
[5]*RMN*, May 8, 1861.
[6]*RMN*, May 22, 1861.
[7]*RMN*, Oct. 26, 1860.
[8]*RMN*, Aug. 28, 1861.
[9]Jerome Smiley, *Semi-Centennial History of Colorado*
[10]S. Kline, *op. cit.*
[11]*RMN*, Sept. 23, 1870.
[12]Thomas E. Carmody, "Robert E. Levy," Reprinted from the Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology. Sept., 1945, Vol. 54, No. 3, p. 615.
[13]*RMN*, Aug. 24, 1879. In the long list of names of "Men of Means," and the amount on which each was taxed, the following appears:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Appel & Co. | $7,100 |
| Albert Abel | 5,980 |
| S. L. Holzman | 7,630 |
| J. Holzman | 6,750 |
| A. Jacobs & Co. | 7,300 |
| I. H. Castor [Sic] | 6,750 |
| Wolf Londoner [Sic] | 15,680 |
| Julius Londoner | 5,780 |
| Edward Pisco [Sic] | 7,000 |
| S. Rose & Co. | 10,650 |
| Salomon Bros. | 21,000 |
| Wineman & Guldman | 5,100 |
| B. A. Wisebart | 9,050" |

[14]J. E. Smith, *op. cit.*
[15]*RMN*, Sept 12, 1882, p. 4.
[16]*JO, op. cit.*, Nov. 24, 1905.
[17]Interview, Mrs. Fred Meyers.
[18]Dixon Wechter, *Saga of American Society.*
[19]*JO*, Oct. 14, 1904. Also, Mr. William Guggenheim of New York married Amy Steinberger of the Metropole Hotel.
[20]*JO*, Nov. 18, 1904.
[21]*JO*, March 3, 1905.
[22]*RMN*, Sept. 13, 1925.
[23]*RMN*, Nov. 26, 1948.
[24]*RMN*, Sept. 24, 1881.
[25]*RMN*, Oct. 17, 1881.



[26]BB minutes, July 10, 1881.
[27]David Marks Hyman, "The Romance of a Mining Venture," courtesy of the American Jewish Archives.
[28]DPL clipping file, no source, Dec. 20, 1892.
[29]*Israelite*, No date, 1892. Wm. S. F. Scrapbook.
[30]*Israelite*, Dec. 4, 1894.
[31]*Republican*, Nov. 7, 1892.
[32]Hyman, *op. cit.*
[33]Wolle, *op. cit.*
[34]Caroline Bancroft, *Famous Aspen*, p. 39.
[35]Wolle, *op. cit.*, p. 184.
[36]William L. White, *Bernard Baruch, Portrait of a Citizen.*
[37]*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1881. The Meyer referred to may have been Ferdinand Meyer, a Jewish pre-territorial trader from New Mexico.
[38]*Grand Junction Sentinel*, Nov. 1, 1928.
[39]*JO*, Nov. 11, 1905, "Jews in the Country Towns of Colorado." Also Sol Jaffa on the Jews of Trinidad. David Gottlieb interview, State Historical Society, CWA, 1933, 1934.
[40]U. S. Census, 1880 lists at least 20 Jewish men in Trinidad.
[41]Temple Aaron Biblette, Nov. 11, 1949.

JAFFA
JOSEPH

# PIONEERS, PEDDLERS, AND *TSADIKIM*

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[7]*RA*, p. 49, col. 3.
[8]*RMN*, Feb. 21, 1885.
[9]BMH Bazaar program, 1905, in WmSF Scrapbook: seven groceries and butchers, one kosher restaurant advertised. All but one had a telephone.
[10]City records, Dec. 2, 1891.
[11]Elias Menkus.
[12]Art. Inc., Nov. 17, 1905.
[13]*JO*, June 26, 1906, fifth annual picnic.
[14]*RA*, p. 14, col. 3.
[15]BB minutes, Nov. 13, 1904, p. 79.
[16]*JO*, Nov. 11, 1904.
[17]BB minutes, Mar. 12, 1905, p. 110-111.
[18]*Ibid.*, June 10, 1906, p. 215.
[19]*DJN*, Jan. 14, 1920.
[20]*DJN*, Mar. 2, 1915, p. 10.
[21]*DJN*, Sept. 22 and Oct. 16, 1916.
[22]Morris papers, minutes *Yiddishe National Radical Shule, May, 1914*, Interview, Bernard Rose.
[23]*DJN*, June 11, 1915. In an editorial on "What is a Radical?" Dr. Spivak wanted the name changed.
[24]*AJY*, Vol. 22, p. 323. (1920-21).
[25]Affadavit of Inc. No. 6409, Jan. 18, 1894.
[26]*AJY*, *op. cit.*, Rabbi Braude, seven synagogues, Rabbi Halpern, six.
[27]*IJN*, June 24, 1932.
[28]*IJN*, Apr. 8, 1954.
[29]*IJN*, April 4, 1929.
[30]Interview, A. B. Cohen.
[31]*West End Press*, Jan. 4, 1935.
[32]*JO*, Nov. 17, 1905.
[33]*IJN*, B. M. H. Golden Anniversary Edition, Mar. 25, 1948, p. 15.



# "The Tents"

## 1

The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, dedicated in a blaze of publicity in December, 1899, for several reasons could not begin to cope with the flood of sick at its doors. The hospital would accept only incipient, curable cases. Because patients were accepted only after arrangements had been made in the city from which the victims of tuberculosis came, it could only serve a limited number of the afflicted. A third and important reason was that the institution was not kosher. The rate of tuberculosis was high among the displaced Orthodox Jews in the east, many of whom would not even apply for admission to an institution where milk was served with meat. The problem of 154,000 people dying every year from the disease, and those afflicted with it, ten times that number, was more than the nation, and certainly Denver, could solve.

Calling themselves "The Immigrant Brotherhood of Consumptives," the Jews like the non-Jews, descended upon Denver, but because of their indigence, upon West Denver and especially West Colfax. The situation was described by Dr. Maurice Fishberg in the *Jewish Outlook*:

> . . . that a great proportion are here for their health is evident from their external appearances. . . . Most of these hungry-looking individuals do not present the general appearance of the average denizen of the Ghetto, not as busy or active as Jews generally are . . . standing around discussing weight gained or lost, new "cures," reading Yiddish papers. It is a city of rest not of activity as Ghettoes usually are.[1]

Dr. Fishberg said that room and board were from $6 to $9 a week, and pointed out that the sick must have air, food, freedom from care, and must be lively, cheerful, and happy. "No one ought

to come here looking for work. Those without money perish"[2]

But the sick were desperate. Every train brought more and more of them. Men died on the downtown streets, and it became a common sight to see someone sit down suddenly on the street curb, and fall hemorrhaging into the street. The newspapers which had been so silent on the subject earlier, and then praised the Jews when the hospital opened with its first patient, a Swedish girl, continued to praise the Jews, especially for the fact that in tables and reports no mention of religious denomination was made by the hospital, and that "Hebrews do not predominate in the list of patients."[3] At the same time they described the cases where Jews with tuberculosis had starved to death.[4]

The older Jewish community, which had established the hospital, was furious, and the *Jewish Outlook* rose to the defense of the Jews. While one such newspaper story was not in accord with the facts, the periodical pointed out that

> this is, however, a case of wrongdoing by those who send helpless dependents to Colorado. The Jewish Relief Society can never hope to gather enough money to maintain the constantly increasing number of consumptives *with their dependent families* who daily come to Denver of their own volition, or by the mistaken motivations of their unjust friends.[5]

Again and again the hospital begged the eastern cities to look after their poor and sick, and not to make of Denver, which numbered less than 6,000 Jews, a dumping ground.

In West Colfax daily collections were made and "the red bandanna, *fatchule*, the symbol of old-fashioned Jewish charity was very much in evidence."[6] Half of Denver, and half of the Jews, it was claimed, were "ex-tuberculars" or had to care for sick members of their own family. Now they found what seemed to them to be all of the sick of the land on their doorstep.

The "lungers" decided to take the matter into their own hands. At a meeting on October 31, 1903, a group of men met together in a store building in West Colfax "to organize a Society for helping the poor Consumptives in this town who are badly in need of help." The list of men, most of them who were recovered or on their way back to health, was repeated in the history of the institution by Dr. Spivak:

> Mr. Benjamin Diamond, a tinner, and fair Hebrew scholar, who "spits strawberry juice" presided; Henry Cohen, a clerk,



> who was elected secretary, an intelligent well-read young fellow with a cheerful disposition . . . Louis Shapiro, cigarmaker; Jacob Cooper, tailor; David Bernhardt, furrier; M. Levinger, musician; L. Wolf, tailor; J. Millstine, photographer; E. Aidelman, wagonmaker; Louis Bornstein, a silk weaver; David Kaufman, actor; Benjamin Wittenstein, a furrier; H. Heublum, a painter.

In addition, the names at the first meeting included Morris Yasness, Max Siegle, Jacob Fischer, Herman Katz, Harry Elbroch, Louis Levin, and M. Hyman.[7] Years later, it became customary for almost every prominent Jew to claim, if he was interested in the institution, that he was a founder of it. In a sense this was true of every resident of West Colfax, but the early minutes do not reveal the names of most of these claimants to the honor.

This first group chose for itself the name of Denver Charity for Consumptives, with Louis Shapiro as treasurer. A hat was passed that evening, and $1.10 was contributed. It was suggested that "we should appeal to the Rich people for aid, for all those poor consumptives who are badly in need of help." At the next meeting, a week later, the word "charity" was removed and the name changed to The Denver Appeal Society for Consumptives. A collection brought in $2.35.[8] Two more meetings were held. With dues set at five cents a week, $1.85[9] and $1.70[10] were collected.

A mass meeting was called for December 12, 1903, at the Tiphereth Israel synagogue in West Colfax, with Joe Washer presiding. The hall was so jammed that there was no standing room left

> and for once the orthodox custom of dividing the sexes did not prevail, nor did the rabbis protest. The addresses were so appealing, that the audience broke into a lament as poignant as that as in olden days on Tisha b'Av at the recital of Kinoth.[11]

A committe was appointed and the name Jewish Consumptives Relief Society adopted. At the first committee meetings were present Washer, A. Goodstein, Joseph Jaffa, and Doctors Zederbaum and Spivak. Jaffa was elected chairman and Spivak secretary.

To the next board meeting were invited the leaders of the Jewish community, particularly those connected with the National Jewish Hospital, including Rabbi Friedman. The guests made it clear that they were against soliciting aid from the outside, "since such action may bring a great number of consumptives to Denver." Dr. Spivak disagreed. It was his opinion that "increas-

ed demand for aid, as a result of an influx of consumptives, would also increase the sources of income."[12] Only Jaffa, of the Temple members, remained with the new organization, and was elected its president.

Another mass meeting was called in January, and the total collection since the first meeting was brought to $369.15. It had been the plan of the group to wait until there was $2000 in the treasury before making an appeal out of the city This was changed by an editorial in the *Jewish Outlook*, edited by Rabbi Friedman, saying that the Jewish Relief Society was in straits, that the town was flooded with tuberculosis, and asking that a "national society for Jewish consumptives be formed at once."[13] The board sent a letter to the *Jewish Outlook* stating that an organization, as outlined in the editorial, was already in existence. An appeal to the nation through the Jewish press was ordered to be sent out immediately, subject to the approval of President Jaffa. Jaffa, who was against the establishment of a hospital and wanted the work of the J.C.R.S. restricted, resigned.[14] Dr. Philip Hillkowitz was elected president.

The press and propaganda committee, to which Dr. Spivak invited his friend, Yehoash, began to function immediately. In Denver, the first to answer the plea was the Pride of Denver Lodge, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, which enlisted the aid of the national organization, which assessed a two and a half cent per capita tax. The Workmen's Circle followed. With the help of the Yiddish press, and its pleas from editors Abraham Cahan, Johann Paley, Leon Zolotkoff, and the poet, Morris Rosenfeld, ladies' auxiliaries and tributary societies sprang up almost overnight throughout the country. The English press followed closely and the Denver organization became nationally-known even before a hospital was begun.

For $5,000 twenty acres of land for a sanitarium was purchased in Jefferson County, a fifteen-minute walk from the end of the carline on West Colfax. Dr. Zederbaum donated the funds for the first edifice—a tent—in memory of his father, Alexander Zederbaum, the founder of the Hebrew journal in Russia, the *Hamelitz HaMaili*. Other tents were named for the I. O. B. A., Workmen's Circle, Theodore Herzl, the names of two to be auctioned off at the dedication, "if deemed proper."[15] A frame building was put up at the same time and the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society was ready for dedication, September 4, 1904.



The almost instant success of the new institution was due to the idealists it attracted. The National Jewish Hospital had as its supporters the wealthy Jews of America—in the Temple Emanuel alone, there were several millionaires. The J. C. R. S. was founded with the nickels and dimes that the hard-pressed Jews of West Colfax sacrificed, and the roll for breakfast that an Eastern shopworker gave up for a sick person in Colorado.

Among the many ardent workers for the institution was the son of Rabbi Hillkowitz who suggested the Hospital's motto from the Talmud, "He who saves one life is considered as if he had preserved the whole world." Dr. Philip Hillkowitz served the sanitarium as its president until his death in 1948. He was one of the leading pathologists and bacteriologists in the American Medical Association. Locally he held chairs at the medical colleges and served on the staffs as pathologist of four hospitals, and captain of the medical corps during World War I. Despite his vast knowledge of many subjects and his linguistic ability in fourteen languages he was an extremely modest and quiet man. He was appreciated by the non-Jewish community which changed local and state medical conventions so that he would not have to appear on High Holidays or at places where Jews were not normally permitted. With his passing —he suffered a stroke while presiding at a meeting where he was having difficulty with some of the members of the board of the J.C.R.S.—the last of the young selfless idealists, whose love for mankind had built the J.C.R.S., was gone.

During the years when the J.C.R.S. was new and was meeting violent opposition from the National Jewish Hospital, his sister Anna, who was a librarian at the Denver Public Library, took a leave of absence to travel for the institution as its first field secretary.

It was a thrilling day for these workers and for all of West Colfax when, close to the front range of the Rockies, the first six tents were opened to the first seven patients four days after dedication. The "tents" as the J.C.R.S. was called, became one of the most welcome sights in the West. Many a Jew, healthy or sick, exclaimed as he did on entering his synagogue, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy dwelling places, O Israel."[16]

2

The supporters of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, remembering the prolonged labor in giving birth to the

tecting Jewish interests. There had even been a suggestion as early as 1904 that the nine Jewish charities should be federated. Mrs. Pisko, who proposed the idea, pointed out that the Jews of Denver had been pioneers in city wide charity organization.

But the Central Committee and federation suggestion were submerged in the deep community rift which had resulted from the vague plans of the small group of men in a store building in West Colfax, materializing into the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society.

The German Jews forgot their refinement and began to attack not only the J.C.R.S. and its leaders, but also many of the East European or Orthodox ideals. On the side of the German-Reform group was a handsome and popular lawyer, Alfred Muller, who achieved prominence in all of his activities. He served not only as president of the local B'nai B'rith lodge but also as president of the District Grand Lodge. In communal affairs he served on the city's Associated Charities, and on the Juvenile Improvement Association. Most significantly, he was the secretary of the newly-opened National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, and for his work on behalf of the hospital he was not only honored locally, but also was a delegate to the National Conference of Jewish Charities. To what he had to say, the older community listened carefully and proudly. When he reported the conditions in the Atwood Colony to the B'nai B'rith lodge, a committee was promptly appointed to investigate. As a member of the Central Relief Committee he brought to the attention of the B'nai B'rith lodge the treatment of Jewish peddlers and gave his time and efforts to protect them. [1]

Neither before nor after, was the Jewish community so shocked as when it learned, mostly through newspaper headlines, that the charming lawyer had died suddenly, leaving behind a deficit of $75,000 in the coffers of the National Jewish Hospital.

How Muller died—one legend has it that he placed a wax dummy in the coffin in his stead and escaped to South America—or what he did with the embezzled funds, are still mysteries. Ernest Morris and Joseph Jaffa, two of the leading Jewish lawyers in Denver, were assigned the task of unraveling the facts, which Morris set down in his autobiography.[2]

It had been the duty of the secretary, Muller, to deposit all of the hospital funds with the institution's treasurer in New York. Not all contributions which he received personally ever left his hands. This was petty pilfering compared to his other actions.



The hospital had borrowed a large sum of money from a Denver bank, giving in return a note signed by Muller and Samuel Grabfelder, the institution's national president. When the hospital was ready to pay the note, the money was sent to Muller, who kept the money and signed renewal notes payable to the bank over his own signature and the forged signature of Grabfelder.

Checks he received to pay Denver merchants for food and supplies he handled similarly, forging the endorsements and keeping the funds for himself. He told the local merchants that the funds for payment were tied up in the East, and that they would have to wait for their money. In addition, he purchased land for the hospital and reported that the purchase price was greater than the amount he had actually paid, keeping the difference for himself. He embezzled even the funds set aside for the patients to cover their return trip transportation from the hospital on their discharge.

When the discovery was first made, there were some suggestions to hush the whole matter, as it might be harmful to the hospital if the story were publicized. Grabfelder disagreed: "I am determined that no guilty man shall escape." Jaffa and Morris had Muller's assistant arrested. The expert penman made a partial confession, admitting that he had disguised his handwriting and falsified the books on Muller's order. Feelings did not run as high against him as they had against his deceased employer. Philip Hornbein offered to defend him. With twenty-seven charges brought against him by the District Attorney, the wretched man took a fatal dose of poison on the eve of the trial, "thus taking a change of venue to a court invisible."

The hospital was able to recover a little more than half the amount stolen. The leading officers of the institution made contributions to restore to the hospital the entire balance. Both of the investigating lawyers, Morris and Jaffa, became members of the hospital's board of trustees, and Morris' sister-in-law, Mrs. Seraphine Pisko, was elected secretary of the hospital.

## 2

Unpleasant as the story was, nevertheless it appears that it contributed toward the unification of the Jewish community in Denver. Apparently unrelated events, viewed in retrospect, led to the forming of the first Central Jewish Council in Denver. The minutes of the B'nai B'rith lodge record almost all of the events of

major significance in the communal life. From them the story can be pieced together.

When Dr. Spivak came to Denver, he was already a member of the order in Philadelphia. He came to the Denver lodge as a visitor soon after his arrival, but did not present his petition for several years. Between the time of his arrival in Denver and his petition, the J.C.R.S. had come upon the scene. On March 13, 1904, Joseph Jaffa, who had been asked to serve as president of the infant J.C.R.S., introduced a resolution at the lodge:

> That Denver Lodge No. 171 IOBB appropriate the sum of $100 to the society, with the conditions that the sum of $1900 be subscribed and paid into the treasury of the society from other sources first; that the society accept members selected by the BB to the board of trustees, with the same power as any of the other members of the board.[3]

A committee was appointed by the lodge to investigate and report to the lodge. At a following meeting the committee reported:

> We attended a meeting of the Directors of said society and are of the opinion that the promoters have no definite plan outlined for the work of the society, nor does there seem to be an unanimity of opinion among its directors. We are led to believe they intend to organize for the purpose of caring for incurable consumptives and to make its scope a national one, as they have sent appeals broadcast over the country. Such an organization can do a great deal of good to suffering humanity and a great deal of harm to Denver, to its citizens and its Jews. We are of the opinion that it will not be possible for this society to get sufficient money to do effectual work, and that it will ultimately fail. We do not favor a donation at this time by the lodge.[4]

Within the lodge were members of the board of the J.C.R.S. Although the minutes do not describe the temper of the discussion, the hour became so late that consideration was postponed and a special meeting was scheduled. When the report came up for approval on April 24, the approving votes, representing the supporters of the National Hospital, were more than twice those whom they opposed at the new institution—fifty to twenty-one.

Dr. Spivak had not yet petitioned the lodge. Early the following year, 1905, his friend, Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, asked for information on how Dr. Spivak could obtain a withdrawal card from his Philadelphia lodge.[5] In April the petition was submitted and rejected. Until the death of Muller and the ensuing scandal, the



question of donating funds to the J.C.R.S. was regularly brought to the lodge and voted down, and the petition of Dr. Spivak was regularly read and rejected. At the same time more and more of his friends were being accepted into the order. Ironically, the tents which had been erected to care for incurables from the length and breadth of the land were caring for members of other B'nai B'rith lodges.[6] Nevertheless the lodge refused a donation. Debates became more intense in the lodge, and charges became more and more personal.

But the J.C.R.S. supporters were persistent. In 1908:

> The motion to donate $50.00 to the J.C.R.S. was then taken up and Brother Muller took the floor to speak on the question. During his remarks Bro. Phil Hornbein rose to a point of order claiming that Brother Muller's remarks were not germane to the question, and that he had no right to attack any person who was not present to defend himself.[7]

There is no doubt as to whom Muller had attacked. Dr. Spivak was again rejected in September.

Muller died August 1, 1911. There were no resolutions pasted into the minute book eulogizing him as there were for every other deceased member, including his assistant.[8] The following spring Dr. Spivak petitioned the lodge and was elected.[9] He was given the unusual honor of being asked to give a short talk.[10]

3

By 1910 the leaders of the Central Committee felt its scope should be enlarged. The B'nai B'rith minutes report that a communication was received:

> From the Relief Committee of this city requesting that the Lodge send two members with full power to act to a convention to be held Sund. Jan 8 at 8 p.m. at Switzerland Hall. 1418 Larimer St.

The minutes add that the committee then representing it in that body would be continued.[11] The meeting was held with about sixty delegates present, representing every charitable, fraternal, and social organization in the city. Rabbi Kauvar was chosen chairman of the meeting. According to Meyer Friedman, the B'nai B'rith delegate, "Much talk was indulged in, but no one seemed to have a clear idea of what was to be done, or how it should be done."[12]

Early the next year one of the members of the lodge read a

needed another Jewish hospital in addition to the Beth Israel in West Colfax. The Jewish doctors were particularly anxious to establish such a hospital, and were successful in creating enough of both community and nation-wide interest to build the General Rose Memorial Hospital.[28]

In 1950 the first general assembly of organizations was called by the Allied Jewish Community Council.

FOOTNOTES

[1]BB minutes, June 27, 1909, p. 59.
[2]Ernest Morris, "Gathering Much, An Historical Narrative."
[3]BB minutes, Mar. 13, 1904, p. 28 and 29.
[4]*Ibid.*, Apr. 10, 1904, p. 35.
[5]*Ibid.*, Feb. 12, 1905, p. 103.
[6]*Ibid.*, Apr. 26, 1908, p. 361.
[7]*Ibid.*, June 28, 1908, p. 374.
[8]*Ibid.*, Dec. 10, 1911.
[9]*Ibid.*, Apr. 14, 1912.
[10]*Ibid.*, Apr. 28, 1912.
[11]*Ibid.*, Dec. 25, 1910, p. 184.
[12]*Ibid.*, Feb. 11, 1911, p. 199.
[13]*Ibid.*, Feb. 11, 1912, p. 295.
[14]J. M. Morris papers. Constitution Central Jewish Council, Nov. 7, 1912.
[15]*DJN*, Nov. 12, 1915, protest against Gary School system of released time for religious instruction; *DJN*, Apr. 2, 1925.
[16]J. M. Morris papers, Mar. 26, 1939.
[17]*Ibid.*, Charles I. Cooper report, Oct. 8, 1941.
[18]BB minutes, Apr. 14, 1912. Federation incorporated Mar. 17, 1913.
[19]*Ibid.*, Mar 9, 1913.
[20]*The Story of the Opposition.* Courtesy American Jewish Archives.

[21]*DJN*, Dec. 1, 1915, dissolved.
[22]*DJN*, Dec. 12, 1916.
[23]J. M. Morris papers. Minutes of the meeting of the Special Committee of the Conference of National Institutions in Denver. First meeting Mar. 16, no year given.
[24]Constitution, as published in the Council's *Blue Book*, 1943.
[25]J. M. Morris papers, Aug. 22, 1945.
[26]*Ibid.*, Cooper report.
[27]J. M. Morris papers, Special meeting, "The Dissolution of the Central Jewish Council and the Disposition of the *Intermountain Jewish News*," May 29, 1949.
[28]*Ibid.*, papers, correspondence, Feb. 7, 1945.



# The Jewish Press

The *Jewish Outlook*, the first periodical for the Jewish community, appeared September 15, 1903, as a monthly. Its founder and business manager was twenty-year-old Samuel Priess (Price). With its second issue, the magazine became a weekly, for which Rabbi Friedman wrote the guest editorial. After the first two issues the rabbi became the editor and Dr. Moses Collins of the National Jewish Hospital the treasurer and in a few months Priess was no longer connected with the paper. The publication was unmistakably the unofficial organ of the Hospital, coinciding with the birth of its hated rival, the J.C.R.S. The editorial policy, which was not always in good taste, was strongly anti-Zionist and anti-traditional Judaism (which was excitedly denounced as the spawning ground of socialists and atheists). Although the *Outlook* was everything but a unifying force in the community during its early years, its publishers conscientiously opened the columns "to every variety of Jewish opinion."

After four years the periodical was sold to Ben Rosenberg. Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen of the Temple Emanuel in Pueblo became its editor. In 1909 Jacob J. Lieberman joined the staff. With others hopeful of communal unity, the publication became an ardent exponent of the *Kehillah* idea, as it neared the end of its life. The periodical changed hands again in 1911; in 1912 publisher Aaron Rachofsky resigned; and in 1913 publication ceased.

The Jews were without a paper until February 26, 1915, when the first issue of the Denver *Jewish News*, published by the Central Jewish Council, appeared, with Dr. Spivak as its editor. The doctor not only wrote most of the material in its columns, but also solicited subscriptions for the newspaper as well. He and Milton An-

# Die Ausbürgerung deutscher Staatsangehöriger 1933–45 nach den im Reichsanzeiger veröffentlichten Listen

Band 1
Listen in chronologischer Reihenfolge

Herausgegeben von Michael Hepp

Eingeleitet von
Hans Georg Lehmann und Michael Hepp

# Expatriation Lists as Published in the "Reichsanzeiger" 1933–45

Volume 1
Lists in chronological order

Edited by Michael Hepp

Introductory remarks by
Hans Georg Lehmann and Michael Hepp

K·G·Saur
München · New York · London · Paris 1985

## Liste 207

**Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preußischer Staatsanzeiger Nr. 263 vom 8.11.1940**

## Bekanntmachung.

Auf Grund des § 2 des Gesetzes über den Widerruf von Einbürgerungen und die Aberkennung der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit vom 14. Juli 1933 (RGBl. 1 S. 480) in Verbindung mit § 1 der Verordnung über die Aberkennung der Staatsangehörigkeit und den Widerruf des Staatsangehörigkeitserwerbes in der Ostmark vom 11. Juli 1939 (RGBl. 1 S. 1235) **erkläre ich** im Einvernehmen mit dem Herrn Reichsminister des Auswärtigen folgende Personen **der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit für verlustig:**

1. **Bauernfreund**, Hermann Israel, geb. am 1. 8. 1893 in Schluchtern (Kr. Eppingen/ Baden),
2. **Bauernfreund**, Ida Sara, geb. Neumetzger, geb. am 27. 2. 1901 in Oberdorf a. Ipf (Kr. Aalen),
3. **Bauernfreund**, Kurt David Israel, geb. am 12. 6. 1924 in Heilbronn a. N.,
4. **Bauernfreund**, Günther Gustav Israel, geb. am 6. 7. 1928 in Heilbronn a. N.,
5. **Bechold**, Marie Sara, geb. Welsch, geb. am 17. 3. 1878 in Ottensoos (Lkr. Hersbruck),
6. **Bechold**, Arnold Israel, geb. am 10. 6. 1905 in Bechhofen/ Mittelfranken,
7. **Becker**, Ella Sara, geb. Lichtenstein, geb. am 31. 7. 1892 in Krotoschin,
8. **Bernhard**, Frieda Sara, geb. Ottenstein, geb. am 27. 4. 1886 in Nürnberg,
9. **Bernhard**, Georg Ernst Israel, geb. am 28. 6. 1911 in Nürnberg,
10. **Bing**, Ernst Israel, geb. am 21. 2. 1895 in Frankfurt am Main,
11. **Bing**, Recha Sara, geb. Grünebaum, geb. am 14. 4. 1897 in Frankenthal,
12. **Bing**, Hans Simon Israel, geb. am 9. 9. 1921 in Frankfurt am Main,
13. **Bing**, Berti Sara, geb. am 6. 3. 1927 in Frankfurt am Main,
14. **Böhm**, Erich Israel, geb. am 8. 12. 1889 in Brieg/ Schles.,
15. **Callmann**, Rudolf Israel, geb. am 29. 9. 1892 in Köln,
16. **Callmann**, Maria Sara, geb. Hehs, geb. am 13. 1. 1893 in Köln,
17. **Callmann**, Ellen Gisela Sara, geb. am 12. 9. 1926 in Köln,
18. **Eismann**, Lina Sara, geb. Strauß, geb. am 2.11. 1866 in Nürnberg,
19. **Engel**, Franz Helmut Israel, geb. am 26. 1. 1902 in Berlin,
20. **Engel**, Johanna Sara, geb. Davidovitsch, geb. am 24. 2. 1902 in Varna/ Bulgarien,
21. **Ephraim**, Lotte Sara, geb. Matzdorf, geb. am 20. 2. 1902 in Breslau,
22. **Ephraim**, Hans Emil, geb. am 11. 4. 1927 in Breslau,
23. **Fernbach**, Bruno Ludwig Israel, geb. am 26. 7. 1879 in Kattowitz,
24. **Fernbach**, Rosa Sara, geb. Beyer, geb. am 22. 2. 1882 in Krotoschin,
25. **Fernbach**, Ernst, geb. am 3. 6. 1920 in Breslau,
26. **Feuchtwanger**, Jakob Löw Israel, geb. am 5. 2. 1892 in München,
27. **Feuchtwanger**, Vera Sara, geb. Seehoff, geb. am 15. 3. 1905 in Hamburg,
28. **Feuchtwanger**, Heinz Lothar Israel, geb. am 6. 10. 1926 in München,
29. **Feuchtwanger**, Franz Israel, geb. am 11. 7. 1929 in München,
30. **Feuchtwanger**, Liese Sara, geb. am 26. 10. 1933 in München,
31. **Fränkel**, Berta Sara, geb. Blum, geb. am 28. 3. 1869 in Thorn/ Westpreußen,
32. **Frankenfelder**, Alfred Israel, geb. am 15. 11. 1888 in Heidingsfeld bei Würzburg,
33. **Guckenheimer**, Elsa Sara, geb. Seligmann, geb. am 7. 8. 1891 in Mainz,
34. **Heckscher**, Otto Joseph, geb. am 11. 6. 1886 in Hamburg,
35. **Heckscher**, Ellen Sara Nathalie, geb. Gumprich, geb. am 20. 8. 1901 in Hamburg,
36. **Heckscher**, Susi Sara, geb. am 1. 12. 1922 in Hamburg,
37. **Heckscher**, Hilde Sara, geb. am 2. 6. 1925 in Hamburg,
38. **Hendler**, Max Israel, geb. am 1. 2. 1892 in Stanislau,
39. **Hendler**, Lotti Sara, geb. Kutten, geb. am 27. 12. 1897 in Horodenka/ Polen,
40. **Hirsch**, Max Israel, geb. am 3. 1. 1877 in Berlin,
41. **Hochherr**, Simon Israel, geb. am 2. 3. 1882 in Bergwangen, Amt Sinsheim,
42. **Hochherr**, Ella, geb. Lieser, geb. am 19. 1. 1886 in Cochem/ Mosel,
43. **Hochherr**, Lieselotte Hanna Sara, geb. am 19. 9. 1920 in Heidelberg,
44. **Höchstädter**, Hermann Israel, geb. am 25. 10. 1879 in Hürben – jetzt Krumbach, Lkr. Krumbach/ Schw.,
45. **Höchstädter**, Anna Sara, geb. Bach, geb. am 17. 3. 1891 in Laupheim/ Württ.,
46. **Höchstädter**, Walter Jakob Israel, geb. am 13. 6. 1914 in Augsburg,
47. **Hoffmann**, Ernst, geb. am 2. 11. 1879 in Berlin,
48. **Hofmannsthal**, Ignatz Emil Israel, geb. am 30. 12. 1884 in Wien,
49. **Holdheim**, Julius Curt Israel, geb. am 9. 8. 1888 in Berlin,
50. **Holdheim**, Marie Sara, geb. Guggenheim, geb.

52. **Holland**, Fritz Martin Israel, geb. am 22. 4. 1897 in Heidelberg,
53. **Holland**, Frieda Sara, geb. Würzburger, geb. am 4. 2. 1903 in Eberbach,
54. **Jaffa**, Sally, geb. am 15. 7. 1879 in Insterburg (Ostpreußen),
55. **Jaffa**, Erna, geb. Krojanker, gesch. Michels, geb. am 5. 12.1883 in Berlin,
56. **Ikenberg**, Max Moses Israel, geb. am 4. 1. 1889 in Kassel,
57. **Ikenberg**, Martha Sara, geb. Meyer, geb. am 3. 9. 1901 in Fraulautern/ Saar,
58. **Ikenberg**, Margrit Sara, geb. am 18. 5. 1926 in Kassel,
59. **Ikenberg**, Helmut Joachim Israel, geb. am 22. 10. 1929 in Kassel,
60. **Kahn**, Minna Sara, geb. Oppenheim, geb. am 14. 6. 1880 in Heiligenstadt (Kr. Eichsfeld),
61. **Kallmann**, Hans Kurt Wolfgang Israel, geb. am 9. 5. 1885 in Berlin-Charlottenburg,
62. **Kalmus**, Jakob Israel, geb. am 14. 3. 1899 in Zloczow/ Polen,
63. **Kalmus**, Sara, geb. Kartagener, geb. am 10. 4. 1901 in Rudnick (Kr. Ratibor),
64. **Kary**, Walter Israel, geb. am 3. 10. 1884 in Breslau,
65. **Kary**, Käthe Sara, geb. Tukus, geb. am 7. 1. 1899 in Oels,
66. **Kary**, Hans Israel, geb. am 22. 7. 1921 in Breslau,
67. **Kary**, Marianne Sara, geb. am 2. 6. 1925 in Breslau,
68. **Klinger**, Julius Erich Israel, geb. am 21. 12. 1904 in Wien,
69. **Klinger**, Charlotte Sara, geb. Haftel, geb. am 18. 6. 1909 in Lemberg,
70. **Kohn**, Leo Israel, geb. am 12. 3. 1870 in Neisse O. S.,
71. **Landau**, Erna Sara, geb. am 26. 1. 1890 in Camberg (Kr. Limburg/ Lahn),
72. **Levi**, Bruno Israel, geb. am 14. 10. 1886 in München,
73. **Levi**, Antonie Sara, geb. Drey, verw. Adler, geb. am 14. 12. 1888 in München,
74. **Levy**, Ernst Israel, geb. am 27. 2. 1872 in Wuppertal-Elberfeld,
75. **Levy**, Martha Sara, geb. Rautenburg, geb. am 30. 3. 1878 in Berlin,
76. **Levy**, Hermann Israel, geb. am 27. 3. 1906 in Essen,
77. **Levy**, Rudolf Ludwig Israel, geb. am 5. 5. 1908 in Essen,
78. **Levy**, Hans Israel, geb. am 1. 8. 1911 in Essen,
79. **Levy**, Eva Sara, geb. am 8. 8. 1914 in Essen,
80. **Lewkonja**, Hans, geb. am 25. 2. 1894 in Minden i. W.,
81. **Leyens**, Ludwig, geb. am 6. 9. 1892 in Erkelenz,
83. **Leyens**, Margot, geb. am 16. 7. 1923 in Linnich,
84. **Leyens**, Anita, geb. am 10. 5. 1926 in Linnich,
85. **Löwenstein**, Norbert Max Israel, geb. am 23. 6. 1906 in Berlin,
86. **Löwenstein**, Charlotte Sara, geb. Wollstein, geb. am 26. 1. 1907 in Berlin,
87. **Markowicz**, Wilhelm Israel, geb. am 1. 5. 1866 in Dobrzyca/ Posen,
88. **Markowicz**, Anna Sara, geb. Rosenthal, geb. am 20. 7. 1867 in Ostrowo,
89. **Meyer**, Denny (früher Moritz) Israel, geb. am 12. 6. 1877 in Frechen b. Köln,
90. **Meyer**, Emanuel Israel, geb. am 6. 8. 1886 in Berlin,
91. **Meyer**, Gretchen Sara, geb. Ullmann, gesch. Hellmann, geb. am 15. 8. 1887 in Nürnberg,
92. **Mohr**, Martin Israel, geb. am 7. 1. 1895 in Nürnberg,
93. **Moses**, Adolf Abraham Israel, geb. am 27. 8. 1868 in Filehne,
94. **Moses**, Maria Sara, geb. Tichauer, verw. Cohn, geb. am 30. 11. 1869 in Königshütte, O. S.,
95. **Olip**, Johann, geb. am 1. 11. 1901 in Zell-Pfarre, Krs. Klagenfurt,
96. **Olip**, Peter, geb. am 28. 6. 1908 in Zell ob Waidisch, Krs. Klagenfurt,
97. **Pick**, Fritz Israel, geb. am 7. 3. 1900 in Stillersfeld (Krs. Beuthen, O. S.),
98. **Pick**, Sylvius Israel, geb. am 1. 5. 1869 in Beuthen O. S.,
99. **Pick**, Käthe Sara, geb. Ehrlich, geb. am 2. 9. 1870 in Belgard, Pommern,
100. **Pick**, Max Friedrich Israel, geb. am 28. 4. 1901 in Beuthen, O. S.,
101. **Pohl**, Oscar Arthur Israel, geb. am 29. 3. 1884 in Altona a. d. Elbe,
102. **Pohl**, Meta Sara, geb. Leyser, geb. am 18. 6. 1889 in Chemnitz,
103. **Pohl**, Berta Margit Sara, geb. am 12. 7. 1915 in Chemnitz,
104. **Pohl**, Rolf Dieter Israel, geb. am 11. 7. 1918 in Chemnitz,
105. **Rehfisch**, Louis Israel, geb. am 1. 1. 1870 in Kyritz, Ostpriegnitz,
106. **Rehfisch**, Bertha Sara, geb. Baruch, geb. am 8. 4. 1875 in Hamburg,
107. **Rehfisch**, Elsbeth Sara, geb. am 23. 5. 1901 in Lüdenscheid,
108. **Richter**, Werner Emil Arwin August, geb. am 1. 7. 1888 in Muskau (Lkr. Rothenburg/ Oberlausitz),
109. **Richter**, Martha Helene, geb. Mai, geb. am 27. 4. 1899 in Berlin,
110. **Rollmann**, Justus Israel, geb. am 14. 11. 1898 in Mühlheim/ M.,
111. **Rollmann**, Anna Sara, geb. Kraft, geb. am 8. 4. 1911 in Hanau,

JAFFA

# A Guide to the Jewish Rockies

COLORADO • MONTANA • WYOMING

by Amy Shapiro

*illustrated by Margaret Johnson*

The Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society
Center for Judaic Studies
University of Denver
1979 • 5740

# A Guide to the Jewish Rockies

COLORADO • MONTANA • WYOMING

**by Amy Shapiro**

**Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society**

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**COMMUNITY KOSHER SERVICE** sells fresh kosher meat and frozen kosher poultry at wholesale cost plus 5 percent. Orders must be placed in advance. Deliveries are made free to westside Denver and elsewhere by arrangement. Otherwise, orders may be picked up in the Congregation Rodef Shalom parking lot every third Wednesday.

3234 W. Alameda Ave.
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935-0706
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see also BUTCHERS
KOSHER

**CONGREGATION**

see Congregations

**CONGREGATION AARON**

Reform, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 11 families, services Fridays, Sisterhood. President Bea Sanders (315 Spruce St., Trinidad, Colorado 81082, 846-3193).

304 Maple St.
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
846-2781

see also CONGREGATION AARON CEMETERY
CONGREGATIONS
TRINIDAD

**CONGREGATION AARON CEMETERY**, containing about 150 Jewish graves, is part of the Masonic Cemetery west of Trinidad, Colorado. Since the 1880s, it has belonged to Congregation Aaron. For information:

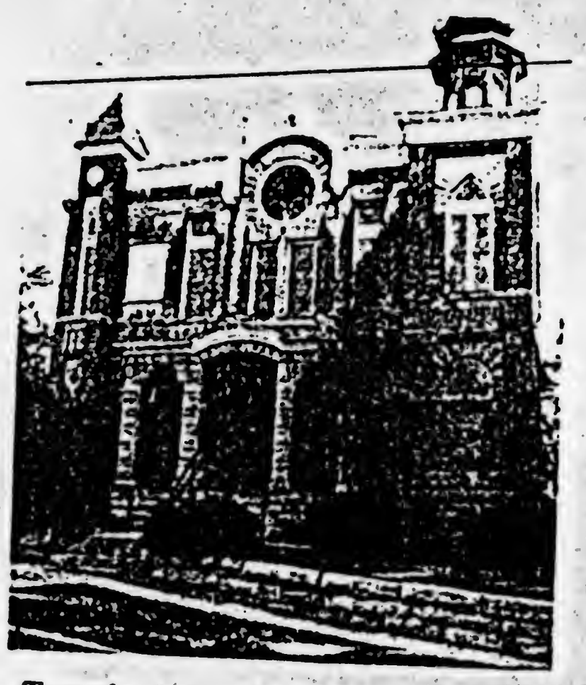
Bea Sanders, congregation president
315 Spruce St.
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
846-3193

Masonic Cemetery Association
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
846-2723

see also CEMETERIES
TRINIDAD

see Chabad-Lubavitch of Colorado
Hachnasas Orchim of Agudath Israel
Talmudic Research Institute
see also HIGH HOLIDAYS
ISRAEL STUDY TOUR
KOSHER MEALS
PROJECT OUTREACH

**TRINIDAD**, Colorado, has an extraordinarily tiny, tenacious–and wealthy–Jewish community. The first settlers came before 1870, in sufficient numbers to form a High Holiday minyan by 1871. In 1878, B'nai B'rith Lodge 293 was chartered with 29 members. About 25 families, mostly from Germany, organized the reform Congregation Aaron in 1883 and soon established a cemetery. In 1887, the members contributed heavily to bring in a rabbi and buy land for a building. Two years later, the congregation dedicated Temple Aaron and welcomed Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal, holder of a doctorate from the University of Heidelberg. The temple is still in use. Rabbi Freudenthal served the congregation until his death in 1916.



*Temple Aaron, Trinidad, Colorado*

With the coal boom of the 1920s, the Jewish population reached some 250, but soon dwindled. The temple, however, was maintained, thanks to the rabbi's son, Alfred. A much-loved physician, he willed his entire fortune–$400,000–to the congregation, making it one of the richest in the country. Freudenthal Foundation funds have gone to service clubs, needy children, community centers and churches of 24 denominations. Although their numbers have shrunk considerably, Trinidad's Jews participate actively in the temple, Hadassah and B'nai B'rith. In 1979, the town's five Jewish families (and six from Raton, New Mexico) still worshipped every Friday "weather permitting" at Temple Aaron, making it the oldest Colorado congregation outside Denver.

see also B'NAI B'RITH
CONGREGATION AARON
CONGREGATION AARON CEMETERY
HADASSAH

JAFFA
EDWARD
MOSES

# The NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA of AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY


VOLUME FIFTY-ONE

New York
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1969

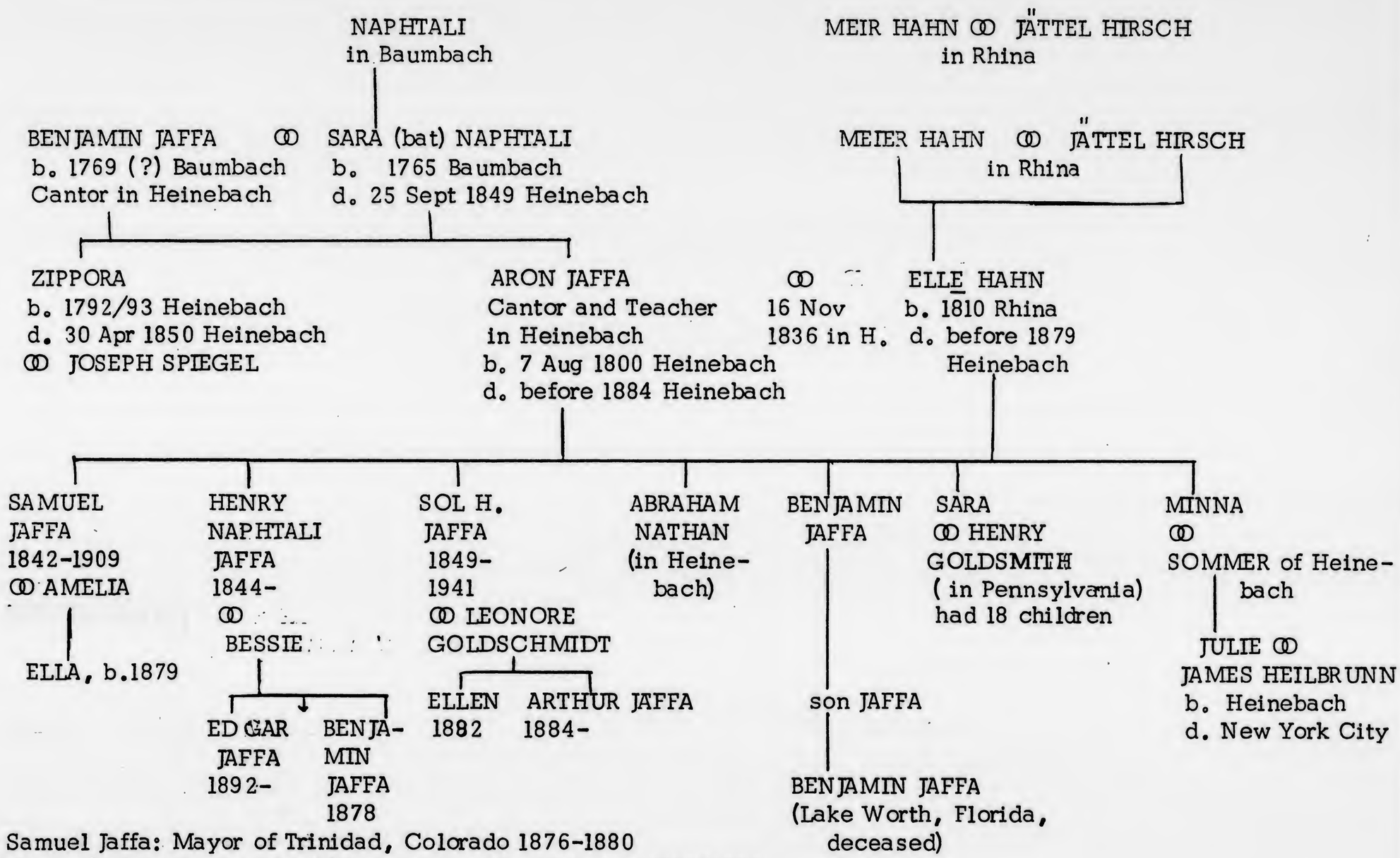
Louisville Tuberculosis Association and chairman in 1947 and 1958 of the association's annual Christmas seal drives, and he was one of the original members of the board of the Louisville Park Theatrical Association. He was a member of the Life Insurance Association of America (pres. 1953-54), Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Gamma Delta. His religious affiliation was with St. Francis Episcopal Church, Louisville. In politics he was a Republican. He had a life-long interest in architecture and designed both his own house and the general plan for a building constructed for the life insurance company. Reading and gardening were his other leisure-time interests. He was married in Knoxville, Tenn., June 23, 1928, to Pauline Chambers, daughter of Joseph Perry Gaut of that place, a banker, and had two children: Mary Locke, who married Peter Ronald; and Morton. Morton Boyd died in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 12, 1963.

**JAFFA, Edward Moss,** lawyer, was born in San Francisco, Calif., May 13, 1896, son of Myer Edward and Adele (Solomons) Jaffa. His father was a professor and head of the California State Bureau of Food and Drugs. Edward M. Jaffa attended the University of California, where he was graduated B.S. in 1918 and J.D. in 1920. Admitted to the California bar in 1920, he was subsequently admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Jaffa began the practice of his profession in San Francisco in 1920 as an associate in the office of Leon E. Morris, and in 1929 he became a member of the firm of Morris & Jaffa. He subsequently practiced with the successor firms of Morris, Jaffa & Sumski during 1932-40 and Jaffa & Sumski thereafter until his death. Jaffa specialized in corporation law, and his firm was concerned principally with corporation, real estate, insurance, and probate matters. A leader in American Legion affairs for many years, he served at various times as judge advocate of Berkeley Post 7 and of the Department of California, as commander of the 10th District, and as national parliamentarian. He also participated in the legion's philanthropic and educational activities, and taking a particular interest in advancing its social welfare program, he was for a long period the chairman of the legion's education of war orphans committee. During the First World War he held the rank of sergeant in the U.S. Army and was stationed in the State of Washington. Jaffa was a member of the American, California State, and San Francisco bar associations, Phi Delta Phi, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with Temple Beth El, Berkeley, Calif., which he served as legal counsel and as a member of the board of trustees. In politics he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed playing golf. Jaffa was married in Piedmont, Calif., Mar. 31, 1931, to Sylvia, daughter of Tobias Roberts of San Francisco, and had a son, Robert Edward. Edward M. Jaffa died in Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 13, 1965.

**McLAUGHLIN, Dean Benjamin,** educator and astronomer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1901, son of Michael Leo and Celia Elizabeth (Benjamin) McLaughlin, grandson of Charles and Margaret (McIntosh) McLaughlin, and great-grandson of Thomas and Honora (Fagan) McLaughlin. His great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland about 1820 and settled in McKean, Pa. His father was a real-estate dealer and a builder. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Brooklyn, Dean B. McLaughlin was graduated A.B. in 1923, M.S. in 1924, and Ph.D. in 1927 at the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, during 1922-24 he was an assistant in astronomy at that university and in the following three years was an instructor in mathematics and astronomy at Swarthmore College. In 1927 he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan as assistant professor of astronomy, advancing to associate professor in 193 and professor in 1941, the position he held until the close of his life. McLaughlin's special field of research was stellar spectroscopy, and among his major contributions was the detection of the effect of rotation of the components of the eclipsing binary stars He also established characteristics of variation of spectra of Draper class B with bright hydrogen lines and formulated a physical theory of their behavior He determined characteristics of spectra of some semi-regular variable stars and made a spectrum analysis of Nova Herculis. A recognized authority on the planet Mars, he was the first astronomer to present the theory that the markings on the surface of that planet were patterns made by falling volcanic ash and not canals or irrigation channels as was formerly postulated. A secondary field of research was the geology of Triassic rocks of the eastern United States, and he traced individual thin beds for many miles in Pennsylvania and New Jersey demonstrating conclusively that the Triassic series was actually about 20,000 feet thick. He also made extensive investigations of the rocks of the pre Cambrian era in Canada. McLaughlin was a member of the Swarthmore College expedition which viewed the total eclipse of the sun in Sumatra in 1926 and of a similar expedition of the University of Michigan to Maine in 1932. During the Second World War (1943-45) he was a member of the staff of the radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was involved in research on the development and application of radar to navigation and to amphibious landing operations. He was guest investigator at the Mount Wilson, Mount Palomar and Lick observatories in 1940, 1951, and 1958, all located in California. From 1951 until the close of his life he spent his summers as cooperating geologist for the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geological Survey. In 1963 he participated in the International Symposium on Novae at the Haute Province Observatoire in France. McLaughlin was the author of a textbook, "Introduction to Astronomy" (1961) and coauthor of a section, "Triassic Formations in the Delaware Valley," in "Geological Society of America Guidebook for Field Trips" (no. 2, 1957) and a chapter, "The Origin of the Earth," in "Stratigraphy and Life History" (1965). He contributed many articles to professional journals, including "The Thickness of the Newark Series in Pennsylvania and the Age of the Border Conglomerate" (Mich. Acad. Sci. Papers, 1932), "A Suggested Correlation of Triassic Areas of the Eastern United States" (Pa. Acad. Sci. Proc., 1950), "Interpretation of Some Martian Features" (Astron. Soc. of the Pacific, 1954), "New Interpretation of the Surface of Mars" (Sci. Monthly, 1956), "Mesozoic Rocks" (P. Topog. & Geol. Surv., 4th ser., Bull. C9, 1959) and "Some Features of the Triassic North Border in Pennsylvania" (Pa. Acad. Sci. Proc., 1961). McLaughlin was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Geological Society of America and a member of the American Astronomical Society, International Astronomical Union, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Michigan Geological Society, Pennsylvania Academy of Science, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Sigma Gamma Epsilon and the Scabbard and Blade. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was an independent. He enjoyed hiking, rifle and pistol shooting, and making geologic field trips. He was married in Glenside, Pa., Dec. 27, 1927, to Laura Elizabeth, daughter of James Eli Hill of Rich Hill

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

# THE JAFFA FAMILY (OF BAUMBACH AND HEINEBACH (HESSEN-KASSEL), COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO




Samuel Jaffa: Mayor of Trinidad, Colorado 1876-1880
Henry (N.) Jaffa, Mayor of Albuquerque, New Mexico 1885-1895
(Abraham) Nathan Jaffa, Mayor of Roswell, New Mexico,
April-Dec. 1903, later Secretary of State of N.M.

Aug. 6, 1988

John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

18 May 1988

Dear John Henry:

Please forgive my tardy response to your letter of March 11, but as usual, much has intervened. My 84 year old mother requires a great deal of care and has had a 3rd surgery (2 hips last Fall), meaning I do it all as my brother hides out in Europe. I have also started to edit the newsletter, MORASHA for the JGSI and that takes up time as well as organizing much of their library. Of course, my private practice of psychotherapy has had to take a back seat!

I too had ordered the Kassel films from the LDS, but because my reading of German is limited, I'm sure I didn't learn as much as you did. I could find NO JAFFAs, but lots and lots of MANSBACHs (Simon & Miriam Blankenstein Mansbach; August AUBE & Phillipine MANSBACH, Ephaim & Sarah SIMON MANSBACH, Adolph & Fannie ROMBERG MANNSBACH, etc.). Perhaps all this was old news to you, but when I couldn't find my own family, I got excited about finding yours! I did find some GOLDSCHMIDTs who may be relatives of the PA bunch.

Meanwhile, no other new JAFFA research results, so I have gone on to other branches, particularly in PA in hopes of making some connections later. I'm very grateful to you for all you did and the material you sent me. The pictures I sent YOU were of SAM JAFFA's family...you said his was the branch you were searching so I thought that's what you wanted...the others were just to flesh it out a little, but if you don't want them, please return them.

I know my great-great-grandmother, ROSA JAFFA OPPENHEIM of Bebra on the Fulda river was a cousin of this first generation group in Trinidad, but know only that her father was Benj. JAFFA (one of multitudes to follow) so her father was probably Aaron's older brother ( she was married in 1849).

I have since read Postal's other vols on Jews in America, but there's nothing much new there. I also read the microfilm of Congregation Aaron, but that too is what you had already told me. One of our twins (they both graduate next week...I shall be driving to Interlochen for Amy's ceremony) is hoping to go to the Univ. of Denver, and it is there that I will one day read more as that is the repository for the material on ALL the Rocky Mt. Jewish community.

I'm looking forward to copies of the JAFFA mayors when you have time to copy them for me...thank you, small pix are fine.

Where did you find out that Sam's wife AMELIA was a JAFFA by maiden name? I never saw that anywhere.

I will write to Richard and Patricia this summer, but you only gave me R's address.

I knew Klaus Ollendorff's first wife, Lucille well when we were both in grad school at the U of Chi. in 1957, and also their son (I taught 3rd and 4th grade at the Lab. Schl. there), but do not know his 2nd wife. Lucille was such a major influence on the cultural life here as Founder and manager of Music of the Baroque...her tragic death has been a keen loss to all of us. Ed and Judy N. used to live on Scott Ave. 2 blocks from here in my cousin Marion Simon's house (before 1976)...we wanted to buy it when we moved back from Calif., but they had already sold and moved into the city. (This paragraph is entitled: Small World)

So thanks again for all your help with the research...when & if either of us turns up something, we shall certainly be in touch. Meanwhile, have a good summer...sorry not to see you at the Wash. Seminar, but one of our kids will have surgery then. Maybe in 2 years in L.A.?

Sincerely,
Dorothy
Dorothy Nesbitt

P.S.
I shall be interested to find what you discover in the 100th Anniversary books for Kassel if you read them. Not only Leo Baeck but JGSGW will have them — maybe you can take a look while you're in Wash.?

February 22, 1988

Dear Mrs. Nesbitt:

On my way home from the library (U of Michigan) where I copied a bunch of references to the Jaffa brothers and to Trinidad (see enclosed) - which I decided to add to what I already had piled up for shipment in your direction - I stopped at the post office and found your big letter. It will take some days to study your questions, but I can tell you right now that my information collection concerns only the direct ancestors of my cousin Richard C. Neisser, the grandson of Arthur Mansbach, son of Meyer Mansbach and Ida Jaffe (the daughter of SAMUEL JAFFA). But I shall check my material for answers to your questions.

I also have some questions which you might be able to answer from your collection of data:

1) Who was Adele Solomons Jaffa , whose nice picture is in Rochlin's Pioneer Jews? if you happen to know, let me know. If not, I will write to the Judah Magnes Museum where there is her collection of family material. It is possible she was a cousin...

2) In the collection (very small) of family fotos at American Jewish Archives is a picture of one SALOMON ELCHANAN JAFFA, undoubtedly a family member - possibly the brother of Aaron Jaffa, the father of all the boys. Wonder who he is.
3) What was the maidenname of AMELIA, the wife of Samuel Jaffa?
4) What was the maidenname of ELLA JAFFA, the wife of Aron?

I can answer some of your questions regarding the family of Aron Jaffa with a temporary genealogical table which shows all the names I found so far. the Arthur Jaffa who was Sol's son and the Arthur Mansbach who was Samuel's grandson were of course named for the Aron who was the son of the earliest Jaffa known uptto now, Benjamin. Most of this information came out of the letter which the(late) Benjamin Jaffa of Lake Worth, Florida wrote to the last head of the Trinidad community (Sanders) in 1978. Since he did not reply to my letter of last year,(which,however, was not returned to me) I assume he has passed away.

I am quite sure that Leonora Goldsmith and Harry G. the husband of Sara Jaffa, were brother and sister.

Thanks for the Census records. I had only a few, since I don't want to trace the families of all those Jaffa brothers and sisters (2) of Sam.

I appreciate your offer to trace my own ancestry, but there is no need for the work. ALL of my ancestors, including my parents, lived and died in Europe, and I have my complete ancestors and their history through the 16 greatgreatgrandparents. All my ancestral families have been recorded back to about 1740-50, with one line back to 1625 (Worms). So I know more than anyone else. I also traced most of those relatives (the total excedes 2500) who came to America, so I need no records of American sources either. The Richard C. Neisser (in Costa Mesa, California) is the son of a fourth cousin of mine, descends from Bernhard Neisser (Watertown and Milwaukee, Wis.) who was one of ten siblings of my greatgreatgrandfather Salomon Neisser (Silesia). Richard is very interested in his ancestry, and the discovery of the Jaffas was a big surprise. Personally he knows zero - all he now knows came to him by mail: my letters. I like to do specific research if it is for a related family, otherwise, NO.

However, in the past forty years I have done a great deal of research on a number of families (interest is in ancestors, not in descendants), so I probably can answer some of your questions from my own large collection of data (which will eventually be housed in the archives of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York).

I have heard of the books about the Jews of Kassel (I have Rosenzweig's ancestry among others) but I will certainly not buy the book - however, I will lean on my colleagues in the Acquisitions Department of the U Library to buy it, since I am one of several active consultants on new material which will enrich our huge collection of Judaica, including of course histories of Jewish communities.

Now I know: it is SOL who stands behind the counter in the foto from the AJA! Actually, I hoped it might be Samuel, since that would add to thefamily history of Sam, ancestor of my distant cousin. However, I also located the page with the Jewish mayors, in Pioneer Jews, so now he will get copies (enlarged) of the portraits of Sam, Henry and Nathan. Good catch.

OPPENHEIM, interesting but out of my territory. Yes, I would appreciate any pictures of Sam Jaffe's family, since Richard's mother, now very interested in new material, has no fotos of anybody. However, I did have the portraits of Meyer, Amelia and Ida copied from those original prints at the AJA.

Interesting to me is your remark about Western Pennsylvania. Because Wisconsin and Ohio were similar states attracting large number of Jews from Central and Western Germany in the second half of the 19th century. I found eight families Billstein in the Ohio Census of 1880 -- all from Hessen and 2 of them related to each other!! There could not have been left many Jews at all back in Hessen, they came by the thousands. (

Yes, intermarriage was a social custom: Jews rarely went to big towns to pick a wife, especially not since the family would not know that of the future wife. It was safer, and financially more prudent to marry either a relative from nearby or else someone from a family in the same town who was known to be respectable (preferably with lots of money). My study of the Appleton families from Gemuenden (Rhineland) shows such inter-family relations going through five generations (both before and after people emigrated and came here. It is not at all unusual, and I am sure some other of those relatives in and around Pittsburgh followed the popular custom of marrying into a family your know...

No, I have not corresponded with U of Denver since I don't want to gather more material on Jaffas other than Sam, who apparently was not involved with the U of Denver or with New Mexico. But I am sure you would need whatever they may have that could add to the data already at hand about those brothers who were active in civic and state politics. A history of the famous Jewish Hospital in Denver would also help, since Henry Jaffa helped to found it (or was it Sol?).

I will keep "Jaffa" on my search list, anyhow, as you see, I found a lot without half looking. Some of the material enclosed will no doubt duplicate what you already have, I did not want to sort it all out, and perhaps you can use the reproductions of the source pages anyhow.
BEBRA is not on myllist, since I have nobody in my crowd of relatives who ever lived there Alas, I have no addresses of any livigg Jaffa. But if you know where he lives, you can get the address via a city directory, or - why not call Mama Bell? you could always get a telephone number (unless it is unlisted) if you can give a first name and last name.

TO YOUR QUESTIONS:

1 The parents' names were ARON and ELLA JAFFA (not Jaffe or Jafee or Jaffee) Until we know about earlier Jaffas (parents of Benjamin,etc.) we cannot assume that the family descended from that great rabbi Mordechai who wrote his name Jaffe (actually, in Hebrew it is written Jafe, and as such it is very frequent name among East European Jews, but hardly found in Central and West or South Germany. The name was originally a woman's name (Jafa and Jaffa = beautiful in Hebrew) which indicates that the earliest ancestor named Jafa or Jafe was the mother of the man who took his mother's name as his family name.

3 No, I know nothing about Robert 's descendants. Heilbrunn is a terribly frequent family name among people whose ancestors may well have been living in the town from whence the name comes: Heilbronn. One is wise not to assume that all Oppenheims,or Frankfurters or Heilbrunns (Heilprin, Heilfron, or Heilbronner)are branches of one and the same family.

5 I should hope that Beck's centennial history has something about the Jewish cemeteries, but have not looked for it, since the persons interesting to me where not buried in the West (those who died in Trinidad are apparently buried in a cemetery the congregation started there.

8 As noted before, MORDECAI JAFFE of Prague who died in Posen City (Poznan) in 1612 cannot be assumed to have been the Jaffa/Jaffe ancestor. There aret tons of Jaffe people almost everywhere now, but it would be a tough situation if you wanted to trace them all.

However, I shall look at MY notes on Mordechai Jaffe, because he is the proven ancestor of at least one of my in-law relatives, and I will see whether any of that branch ever got close to Kassel. Not that it is impossible, the descendants of the good rabbi count in the thousands.

9 One ought to be able to find out more about HYMAN COHEN, Milwaukee is a goldmine for genealogists (so is Madison) because in Wisconsin they never discarded any piece of paper with a name on it. I will be in Milwaukee in April, and will put Hyman Cohen on myllist, so if I find something, you will certainly find it in your mail box.

12 American Jewish Yearbook (see enclosures) I will copy the information in vol. 3 if we have it here (our set is a bit incomplete in the early years) Otherwise I will bring it backfrom Washington DC, where they have a complete set. Vol. 1 has a complete list of Jewish congregations in the U.S. so I will check Trinidad, too, and copy it. In vol. 8 there is a note that in 1908 Meyer Mansbach was the director of the Jewish school of Trinidad. (since he left in 1912, he was not the director for more than 3 or 4 years).

13 Libo: I know him, met him in New York some years ago. His books are indeed excellent. So is Rochlin: Pioneer Jews - all about the first immigrant families West of the Mississippi and East of the Pacific. Mostly pictures, too.

15 Eberhard, Pennsylvania no longer exists as a town. It is now part of greater Pittsburgh. I think the name of the Jaffa who was born there in 1872 is on the inventory of information from the AJA, and I will check the 1880 census (also the one of 1870) to see who else lived there at the time.

Copies

JAFFA DOCUMENTS sent to Mrs. Dorothy Nesbitt

Feb. 22, 1988

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Letter from Benjamin Jaffa to Gilbert Sanders, 1978 | |
| B | Letter from JHR to Benjamin Jaffa (1987) | |
| 1 | Marriage Certificate Meyer Mansbach + Ida Jaffe | IDA JAFFA |
| 2 | Membership of Mayer Mansbach in Trinidad Lodge 293, IOBB | |
| 3 | Jaffa-Mansbach Notes from the Jaffa collection at AJA | |
| 4 | US Census records on Jaffa in Colorado 1880,1900, | |
| 5 | References to the Jaffa family in Mountain West Pioneer Jewry | JAFFA |
| 6 | Trinidad in American Jewish Yearbook (v.1 and 9.) | |
| 7 | Pamphlet on Trinidad with fotos | |
| 8 | Trinidad in Postal: A Jewish Tourist's Guide to the U.S. (1954) | |
| 9 | "A Synagogue for Trinidad (WSJHQ 11:1, 1978, pp.18--20. | |
| 10 | Universal Jewish Encyclopedia: | HENRY JAFFA, NATHAN JAFFA |
| 11 | American Jewish Yearbook v. 1907-08 | SOL H. JAFFA |
| 12 | Hening, editor: George Curry | NATHAN JAFFA |
| 13 | Twitchell: The leading facts of New Mexican History (1912) v.2 | NATHAN FAFFA |
| 14 | New Mexico Historical Review v.20 | NATHAN JAFFA obit |
| 15 | ----- v. 35 | HENRY JAFFA, NATHAN JAFFA |
| 16 | -----, v. 38 | JAFFA & PRAGER |
| 17 | -----, v. 19 | NATHAN JAFFA |
| 18 | Larson, Robert W. :New Mexico's quest for statehood (1846-1912) | NATHAN JAFFA |
| 19 | Enc. Judaica (1971) v. 9 | HENRY JAFFA, NATHAN JAFFA |
| 20 | Uchill: Pioneers, peddlers and Tsadikim | JAFFA |

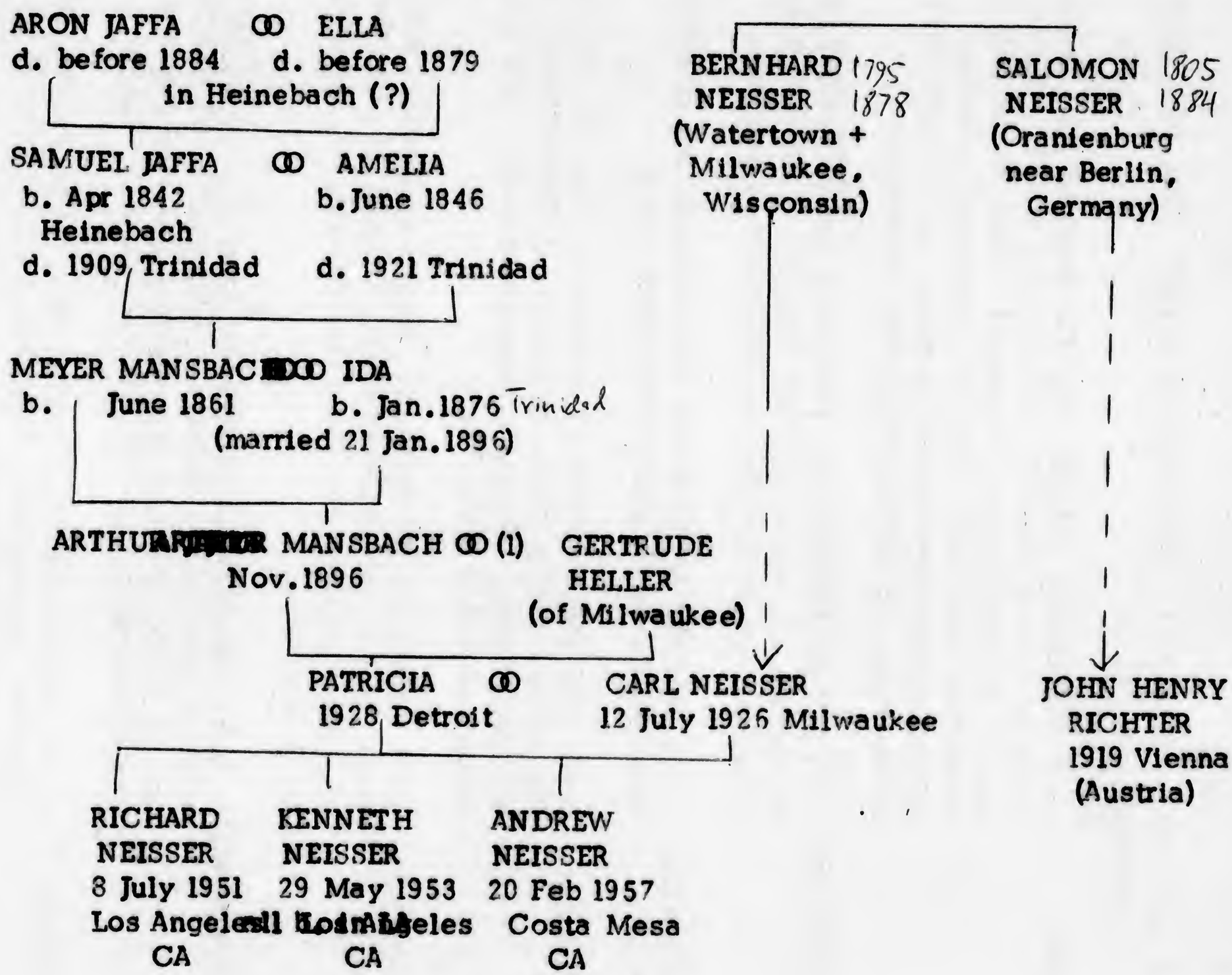
not sent: de Beck Centennial History of the Jews in Colorado JAFFA
Pioneer Jews references to JAFFA (ADELE SOLOMONS JAFFA,
HENRY JAFFA, NATHAN JAFFA, SAMUEL JAFFA

P.S.

The Census forms you used forgot to show a column for the lines (50) per page)!

In the 1880 Census, Sol and Leonora are on p. 25, lines 25 and 26
Sam Jaffe and family on lines 44-[illegible].
Nathan Jaffe (a brother, not a nephew) on p.26, line 1
(if nephew, whose son was he?)

Funny: on the Census form for 1900, the same column is missing. But it is very useful to know on which lines the persons are listed!



11 February 1988

John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Dear John:

What a thrill to receive your letter and then speak to you in person today! I feel as though another one of my great family mysteries is about to be at least partially solved. I must tell you that my 84 year old mother is the product of a most Victorian home where children didn't ask too many questions. On top of that, she's not particularly interested in all this (despite the info I'm digging out regarding the father she never knew), but my quizzing has paid off with some leads. As usual, I did not have the interest in the subject that I do now, and consequently the most knowledgable people are no longer with us. However, I do have my grandmother's old Family Album with photos of many of the JAFFAs and their relatives.

I have checked the 1870, 1890, 1900, & 1910 Censuses & have come up with some useful information (see enclosures).

My great-great grandmother, ROSA JAFFA, married BENJAMIN OPPENHEIM from Bebra, Bavaria. They had 4 children that I know of, one of whom was LENA who married ABRAHAM LEVY of ASCHAFFENBERG. These were my mother's maternal grandparents with whom she lived until her marriage.

Apparently, the JAFFA brothers of CO & NM were Rosa's brothers (could be cousins?) Lena OPPENHEIM LEVY's sister Rachel (Tante Rückchen...phonetic German, forgive me!) married Max BARR and lived in Chicago. Their daughter ROSE married her cousin HARRY JAFFA.

I am entering my genealogy material into a large computer program ("Family Roots"), but don't yet have an ancestor there for the JAFFA branch so I can't print out a linked descendants' chart for you as I can with some branches. For this reason, I shall enclose some charts and some copies of census material for starters, and then send copies of the family photos in a few weeks when Frank (my husband) has a chance to copy them. I will also send you my family group if you are interested...I for one want all collateral information I can get, as I have discovered that with the amount of inter-marriage, the closeness of towns, and the relatively small number of Jews extant 200 or 300 years ago, there may be more connections than we ever dreamed existed. < 14 mil today / 1 mil in 1700

Western PA appears to have been a "hot bed" of Jewish settlement in the mid-1800s, particularly for German Jews,

but not exclusively, as my LEVINSON/KOBACKER relatives were there too, and THEY hailed from the KOVNO area!

The towns of particular interest to me there are:GREENSBURG (where my mother and her twin were born in 1903); CONNELLSVILLE (many relatives); UNIONTOWN; Mt. PLEASANT; & SHARON. The GOLDSCHMIDTs in your notes appear to have changed their name to GOLDSMITH in America. One of their early members, MARQUIS, though born in Germany lived in MD. I'm trying to find out more, though it probably was Baltimore. I have several photos of my grandmother, JULIA LEVY LEVINSON with her GOLDSMITH cousins in CONNELLSVILLE prior to her marriage in 1902.

Rather than ramble on and on at this point, I shall stop here and gather the other information sheets I mentioned in order to get some of this off to you. As you make connections or think of other tidbits or questions, please let me know. Much of this family's life in the U.S. appears to have connected with Chicago, and I am finding numeous records. I look forward to your data from the Trinidad library and from AJA. Have you corresponded with the library at the U. of Denver which has a special Jewish Western collection? I shall write to B. Jaffa in FLA (there is at least one Benj. in every generation), and would appreciate names and addresses of any other descendants or people with knowledge of these families that you may know of.

Thank you again for your rapid, full, and interesting response to my query.

Incidentally, the gentleman researching the town of BEBRA, Bavaria and the name GOLDSCHMIDT is:

Dr. Ivan A. Wolff
124 Weldy Ave.
Oreland, PA 19075

His grandmother (paternal) was born in Bebra, a GOLDSCHMIDT.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Drucker Nesbitt
1492 Edgewood Lane
Winnetka, IL 60093

312/441-5004
or
441-9369 (with answering machine)

February 8, 1988

Miss Dorothy Nesbitt
1492 Edgewood Lane
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS 60093

Dear Miss Nesbitt:

I was just scanning the search columns of SEARCH (v.7,no.4, Winter 1987, which arrived this very morning) and saw your request for information about the JAFFA family of Trinidad, Colorado. I think I can help you, and perhaps you can help me, too.

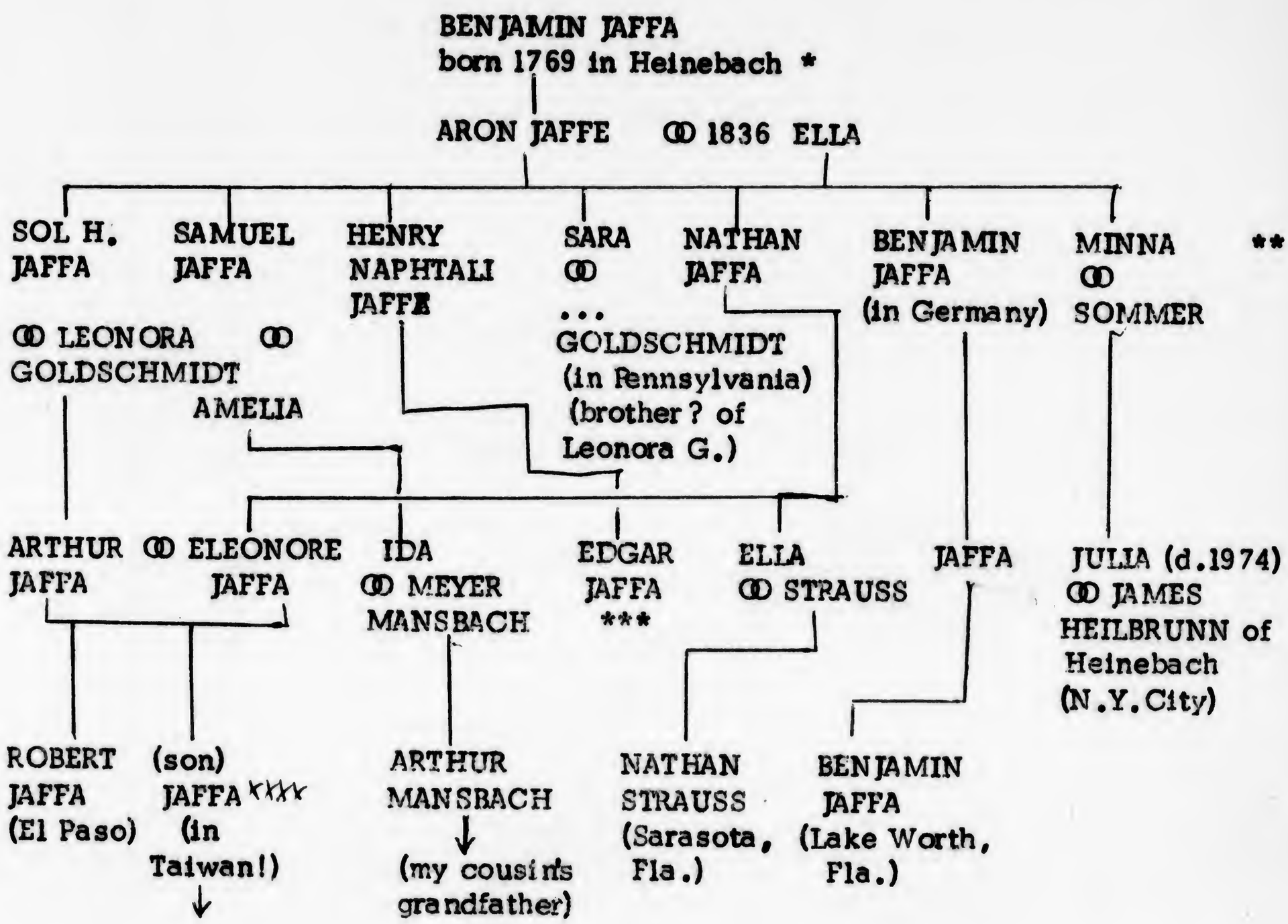
Last year I discovered that one of my many cousins is a direct descendant of this family. Being curious as to just what I might discover about that family, which was a mong the communal leaders in Trinidad, and starting out with Zero information (I only had some names of an in-law branch) I found a lot of information. The Trinidad Public Library sent me biographical information and, by clever means of investigation a la Sherlock Holmes, I found that a relatively small amount of documentation was at the American Archives, given to it by one of the Jaffa descendants a good many years ago. The reason the collection came to AJA is very simple: Dr. Marcus Rader, at 90 still the hardworking director of AJA, was a visiting rabbi in Trinidad in the 1930s, and thus knew the Jaffas then still around. There is a small burial record with some biographical data for Jaffas and some other families, and a record of membership payments by the congregants of the temple (largely the result of Jaffa efforts. Also some interesting photographs.

The Census records of 1880 and 1900 were also useful, as was a note that one of the Jaffas of the first American-born generation had been born in Eberhard, Pennsylvania. Since the Jaffas came from Pennsylvania to Colorado, I will this Spring go to Pittsburgh, where I can consult the Pennsylvania census records to see what I can find. Possibly, nobody was left in Eberhard by 1880, but it is worth a try.

The total information I have may be more (or less) than what you know already. If, as you now learn, they came from Kassel in the 1860s, they would surely show up in the Census of 1870. That will help a little, even though the information in the 1880 and 1900 censuses is more peintyful.

The Genealogical Society of Utah has the records for the Cassel (later Kassel) Jewish community (1808-67 for birth and deaths, and 1808-87 -only- for marriages. Too bad, because the marriage records are more informing than the others. Hoping there will not be too many Jaffas, we can then sort out the ones we want to know about. I will order the two reels on Tuesday, and should have them here by the end of March. It usually takes six weeks between order and delivery. I can keep the copies for six months, enough time to find out all there is. Since I am also interested in the Ehrenberg and Rosenzweig families of Kassel, I can check them out at the same time.

According to the information presently in my files, this is the genealogy which emerged from the records in Trinidad and the material in Cincinnati (AJA):




* GSU has Heinebach records only for 1809-10) only a few
** listed NOT in chronological order. I have ~~few~~ birth years or other data (yet)
*** Edgar was 86 years old in 1977...

I have copies of some obituaries and historical notes on Trinidad,etc. Let me know what interests you and I will gladly send you xerox copies, no trouble or expense.

JAFFA MATERIAL (sent June 13,1988)

1 from Rochlin, Harriet and Fred: Pioneer Jews. Boston, 1984:
fotos of HENRY, NATHAN and SAMUEL JAFFA

2 from ARIZONA AND THE WEST v. 2, no.1, Spring 1960
about Trinidad, Colorado

3 The American Jewish Year Book 5661 (1900) References to JAFFA
and MANSBACH

4 Allen duPont Breck: The Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado: 1859-1959
References to Jaffa and Mansbach

5 Simmons, Marc: Albuquerque. Albuquerque: HENRY JAFFAreferences

6 NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW 35 (1960) pp.129138,141143
References to HENRY N. JAFFA

7 ----- 38 (1963) References to JAFFA & PRAGER, pp.56,58

8 ----- v. 19 (1944) References to NATHAN JAFFA

9 American Jewish Year Book 5669 (1908-09) p.149 Ref to NATHAN JAFFA

10 Ralph Emerson Twitchell: The Leading facts of New Mexican History,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1912. p.567
Reference to NATHAN JAFFA

# JAFFA - MANSBACH

Notes from the records of the Trinidad Jewish community (Temple Aaron) in the American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati, Ohio

The notes are arranged in the order in which the cited documents were studied.

I TRINIDAD DAILY CITIZEN 7 Dec 1889 Advertisement of THE JAFFA MERCANTILE COMPANY, clothing, carpets, etc, also hats

II (no date) Ad by A. MANSBACH & CO., corner Main and Convent Street (special sal of carpets, shoes. (on the day after the death of Jefferson Davis!)

III in the same issue: story of the inauguration of CONGREGATION AARON temple, JOSEF JAFFA, president.

IV Dec.7,1889 A.MANSBACH & CO: "We lead, but never follow: Our stock of carpets consists of the best and choiciest patterns ever shown in the southern part of this state."

V THE ENTERPRISE, 6 June 1878: MANSBACH & MAY, Boot and Shoe Makers, "All work promptly and neatly executed. Repairing done in superb style. Those desiring a NEAT job - a substantial one, can have the same executed in workmanlike manner by leaving their orders with us at our shop on Commercial Street, in the house formerly occupied by H.L. Preason."

VI JAFFA FAMILY FOTOS: include a negative of a portrait of SALOMON ELCHANAN JAFFA (JAFA), (NOT the grandfather of the Jaffa brothers) also a fading portrait foto which includes grandmother Jaffa and Meyer Mansbach and his wife Ida (Jaffa) with children. (a negative and a print has been ordered). Date 7/1897.

also: Two very good portraits of the young Mansbach couple, 5x7 positives.

VII Notes from the termpaper by William D. Rudolph, written Winter 1967 (AJA Box 1375), title: TRINIDAD, COLORADO: A SMALL WESTERN JEWISH COMMUNITY.

p.1 Community started 3 March 1878 with the founding of the B'NAI B'RITH Lodge 293 (29 Jewish males, mostly merchants, incl. SAM JAFFA and HENRY JAFFA, Sam becoming its first president.

p.2 CONGREGATION AARON founded 29 July 1893.

p.3 SAM AND SOL H. JAFFA owned the Opera Hall, which was the first place in which Jewish services were held.

p.5 Ladies Aid Society of Trinidad was founded 22 June 1889, MRS. (IDA) MEYER MANSBACH the first President.

p.6 Synagogue was dedicated Dec.1889

p.7 Young Hebrew Library Society founded 1889

p.9 The best years of the Congregation were 1890-1893,..

p.10 JOSEF JAFFA President of the Montefiore Literary Society, founded 1894.

p.15 By 1911 there were about 200 Jews living in Trinidad.

VIII Marriage Certificate Meyer and Ida (Jaffa) Mansbach 6 Jan 1896 (6 Shewat 5656) in Trinidad. (copied)

IX A receipt for $ 25.00 from B(erthold) Mansbach, dated April 1, 1908, for Henry Isaac's property Block # 116 cemetery. signed by M.J. Goldsmi

X CEMETERY RECORDS:

p.84, block 157 SAM JAFFA, 25 Apr 1842 Heinebach,Germany,d.Trinidad 4 May 1909.

p.85, block 158 ELEONORA JAFFA, daughter of Jacob and Fannie GOLDSMITH, 16 Feb 1860 Washington, Pennsylvania, married 14 Mar 1880 d. 22 Feb 1911.

block 158 a stillborn child of Arthur Jaffa, buried June 14, 1916.

block 157 AMELIA JAFFA, b. 13 June 1845, d. 6 Aug 1921.

block 158 HELEN JAFFA MINTON, 4 Apr 1881 - 15 May 1915.

XI Membership list of the TRINIDAD LODGE (1883-) p.178:

no. 13 SAM JAFFA
no. 14 H.A. JAFFA (Henry Jaffa)
no. 15 SOL H. JAFFA
no. 19 ABE MANSBACH ("suspended")
no. 20 BERTHOLD MANSBACH ("suspended")

p.115: "BLACKLIST" (tall record book of the Lodge) ("Sept.1878" only date in it) includes WOLF SEGAL, Nebraska Lodge # 354 "expelled" (after 9/22/1878)

XII From the Membership Payments ledger of the B'nai B'rith Lodge:

BERTHOLD MANSBACH paid 25 April 1897-Oct. 1907 (about $ 8 monthly)
ABE MANSBACH April 1897- Mar 1908
SAMUEL JAFFA Apr 1897-Jan.1908
HENRY A. JAFFA April-May 1897 only ("withdrawn May 16, 1897")
SOL H. JAFFA Apr.1897-Nov.1907

Membership list started March 2, 1878 Trinidad Lodge # 293 I.O.B.B.
B. MANSBACH a member, A. MANSBACH was Monitor in 1897
a WILLI FREIRICH was President in 1901.
A. MANSBACH: named crossed out in 1904, last time listed.
in 1909, ED FREIRICH was a "Warden," WILLIAM FREIRICH was "guard."
B. MANSBACH: last listed in 1912, as Monitor.

XIII "DESIGNATION BOOK"of the Lodge (record of designated heirs for the Endowment Fund Benefits. Each member declares his heir for the benefits, ~~the date indicating when the member joined (Lodge)~~

18 Aug 1878: HENRY N. JAFFA, 34 years old ....my wife Bessie Jaffa and my children.

19 Nov 1883: SALOMON H. JAFFA, age 34, ...age 29, ...my legal heirs

18 Aug 1878: ABRAHAM MANSBACH, 28 years old, ...to my wife.(witness: H.N.JAF

XIV another ledger with records of dates on which members joined:

HENRY NAPHTALI JAFFA, 33, merchant, single 3 March 1878
SAMUEL JAFFA, 35, merchant, single 3 March 1878
SOLOMON H. JAFFA, 28, merchant, single 21 April 1878

ABRAHAM MANSBACH, 28, merchant, single 21 Apr 1878
B(ERTHOLD) MANSBACH, 28, merchant, single 7 Dec 1884
MAYER MANSBACH, 29, merchant, single 25 July 1889 (document copied)

(WILLIAM FREIRICH, 25, clerk, single 4 Dec 1898)
(EDWARD FREIRICH , 22, born in New York, salesman, single 17 Dec 1905)
PERRY JAFFA, 42, born EBERHARD, PENNSYLVANIA Physician single 16 Apr 1911

XV Letter by EDITH MARSHUTZ BLUMENTHAL (the sister of Arthur J. Mansbach) dated 21 Jan 1960 to Dr. Chyet. her address 1510 Thayer Avenue, LA

My grandfather was Sam Jaffa in Trinidad (father of Ida Jaffa Mansbach)
My father was Meyer Mansbach, who with his brother Berthold had a dry goods store. Meyer was President of the School Board.
My mother's brother (Ida's) was PERRY JAFFA, MD
JOSEPH JAFFA was an attorney. Both brothers studied at Columbia University.
I was born in the same house in which my mother was born (*).
Grandfather Jaffa had lived in Philadelphia (**)
"We lived with my grandfather"(in Trinidad) .
We moved to Detroit in 1913.
(she is the wife of Ray Blumenthal)
**: The city directories of the 1860s and 1870s show no Jaffa family listed.
*: The collection of JAFFA fotos at AJA includes a picture of the house: in front of it stand Edith,her mother and her maternal grandmother.

XVI The Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society Notes, v.1,no.1, Oct.1977 has a two-page article on the Trinidad Synagogue and community (copied). It includes a foto of the Opera House owned by the Jaffa brothers.

XVII obituary for JOSEPH J. JAFFA, in Denver, who died at Green Gables Country Club, at 11PM of a heart attack at Presbyterian Hospial. (no date given)

XVIII Obituary for SOL H. JAFFA, 92 years old, who died at Las Vegas, New Mexico. CHRONICLE-NEWS, Trinidad, Monday Dec. 1, 1941.
He died Saturday (Nov.29,1941) at the home of his son Arthur J.Jaffa.
He had lived in Trinidad 1871-1920. survivors are two nephews, HIRSCH KATZ, in Denver, associated with the Denver National Jewish Hospital, and Dr. Bertrham (sic) Jaffa,MD, of Denver.

Born in Heinebach, Germany, Cassel province, on 6 Aug 1849, came to U.S. at age 16, in 1865. First to Keokuk, Iowa, then Bloody Run, Pennsylvania (now called Everetville). then to Hayes City, Kansas (originally Ft.Hayes,Kansas), in 1868. He then moved to Mora, N.M. where, at age 19, he was a clerk in a general store. In 1868 he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and to Trinidad in Sept.1871. With his brother Henry he founded the JAFFA BROTHERS, and they were joined by SAM JAFFA in 1872. They owned the JAFFA BROTHERS MERCANTILE COMPANY. In later years, they would have stores also in Las Vegas, Albuquerque and Roswell New Mexico.

(XVIII) SOL H. JAFFA founded the Trinidad Retail Credit Association. He was a very active Mason, LA Lodge (Las Animas?) # 28 , AF&AM since 1875. He was its Worshipful Master 1885-1888 and in 1900, and the first president of the Masonic Temple Association and its secretary from 1902 to 1920.

In 1920, he sold his Trinidad business and home and in 1921 moved to Las Vegas, NM. In 1871, the population of Trinidad was 1500, and when he left the city in 1920, it had 12,000 and more. He was a loyal booster of Trinidad and a fellow-founder of the Congregation Aaron (July 23,1888) He had joined the Jewish Lodge (Bnai Brith) in 1878.

XIX Obituary for PERRY JAFFA,MD. A graduate of Gross Medical College in Denver (MD 1900). Practised in Trinidad, died in Denver (Imperial Apartments) of gallstone operation. He was a brother of Joseph S. Jaffa, attorney in Denver. He had the position of County Physician for Las Animas County. Was an Exalted Ruler of the Elks in Trinidad. was single. A son of the late SAM JAFFA, pioneer of Trinidad. He is survived by his mother and four sisters, all living in the East (also by Joseph Jaffa!). He was 46 years old.

There is a letter in the files from S. Gregory, a monument-making business in Trinidad, which shows the inscription for the gravestone in the Trinidad Jewish cemetery: "Perry Jaffa, died Nov. 2, 1915". (see also p.3 of these notes).

XX A collection of Quit Claims for property owned by the Jaffas: including:
to SAMUEL JAFFA 28 Jan 1895, listing SAMUEL and AMELIA JAFFA
another: Lot # 2, Block 103 in the city of Trinidad, Las Animas County, dated July 30, 1889, names:
HENRY N. JAFFA, BESSIE JAFFA, SOLOMON H. JAFFA, LEONORA JAFFA.

XXI A letter with the letterhead JAFFA, PRAGER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Groceries and Ranch Supplies. - Sheep, wool, and Mohair.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. W.S. Prager, president. signed Arthur. dated 7/26/1921.

JAFFA

# PIONEER JEWS

## A New Life in the Far West

Harriet and Fred Rochlin

Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston
1984

*Samuel Jaffa, Trinadad, Colorado, 1876–1880*

*Moses Alexander, Boise, Idaho, 1888–1892*

*Abe Frank; Yuma, Arizona, circa 1890*

*Emil Ganz, Phoenix, Arizona, 1895–1900*

*Emil Marks, Bisbee, Arizona, circa 1900*

*Wolfe Londoner, Denver, Colorado, 1889–1891*

*Samuel Friendly, Eugene, Oregon, 1893–1895*

*Nathan Jaffa, Roswell, New Mexico, April–December 1903*

*Morris Goldwater, Prescott, Arizona, 1897–1919*

*Henry Jaffa, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1885–1895*

*Adolph Solomon, El Paso, Texas, circa 1893*

*Henry Jaffa, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1885–1895*

*Nathan Jaffa, Roswell, New Mexico, April–December 1903*

*Samuel Jaffa, Trinadad,*
*Colorado,*
*1876–1880*

FREUDENTHAL
Rabbi Leopold
in
Trinidad,
Colorado

# PIONEER JEWS

## A New Life in the Far West

Harriet and Fred Rochlin

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1984

As the number of congregations in the Far West increased, so did the competition for suitable spiritual leaders. Before 1840 few ordained rabbis would consider coming to the notoriously irreligious United States. Those who did come might be out of favor at home or in flight from personal problems; or they were missionaries willing to sacrifice a few years to the reclamation of the ignorant, if not downright sinful, American Jews. Between 1840 and 1880 more rabbis, German Reform and Orthodox, were among the tens of thousands of Jews entering the New World. The most desirable were snapped up by congregations east of the Rockies or by the few affluent groups on the West Coast. After the first American rabbinical schools, the Reform Hebrew Union College (HUC), founded in 1875, and the Jewish Theological Seminary, established in 1887, began graduating spiritual leaders, the problem eased. As more rabbis capable of leading a modern, American congregation became available, a coterie of distinguished Jewish spiritual leaders emerged in the Far West. They brought a fountainhead of Jewish knowledge and practice to their congregants and to Jews in surrounding hinterlands. They also provided models of exemplary Jews to the public at large and stimulated interest in human betterment, education, and aid to the needy. Representative of these spiritual leaders were such men as Leopold Freudenthal of Trinidad, Colorado; Rabbi Martin Zielonka of El Paso, Texas; and Dr. William Friedman of Denver.

Leopold Freudenthal was the first rabbi to hold the pulpit at the Reform Temple Aaron in Trinidad, a small coal-mining town on the Purgatoire River in southern Colorado. He arrived in December 1889. His initial rabbinical duty was to lead a dedication ceremony for the unusually handsome, two-story brick and sandstone temple, graced by stained-glass windows vividly illustrating biblical scenes. During his twenty-six years in office, the learned rabbi, a graduate of Heidelberg University, actively encouraged Jewish practice and disseminated Judaic values in this coal and railroad center. Rabbi Freudenthal's duties included counseling, a weekly service, and direction of the Sunday school. Both the school and his Holy Day services drew people from fifty miles around. Freudenthal also traveled in southern Colorado and New Mexico to officiate at marriages, burials, and circumcisions and to conduct Bar Mitzvah services. Freudenthal's circumcision record book shows he performed the rite on about two hundred Jewish infants. He was also an active Mason and an influential member of the Trinidad School Board.

By the turn of the century, natural gas and oil were cutting into Trinidad's coal profits and slowing business. Many Jewish merchants began seeking a livelier marketplace. As the congregation dwindled, the rabbi agreed to two salary cuts. When he died in 1916, another rabbi briefly held his office. Then one of Freudenthal's dedicated followers, Gilbert Sanders, a member of a pioneer Jewish family of Trinidad and an attorney and respected civic leader, took over as lay rabbi.

*Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal (1848–1916) was the spiritual leader of Temple Aaron in Trinidad, Colorado, from 1889 until his death in 1916. Courtesy, Beatrice Sanders, Trinidad, Colorado*

*Rabbi Martin Zielonka, El Paso, Texas, 1912; courtesy, El Paso Public Library, El Paso, Texas*

Freudenthal's sons, Samuel, a prominent Colorado attorney, and Alfred, a surgeon, continued to support their father's temple. When Alfred, a bachelor, died, his $400,000 estate went to Temple Aaron. Sanders, his attorney, created the Alfred Freudenthal Memorial Trust Fund to perpetuate Judaism in the area.

Rabbi Martin Zielonka was twenty-three when he became spiritual guide of Temple Mt. Sinai in El Paso. Born in Berlin and educated in the United States, Zielonka was ordained at the Hebrew Union College in 1899 and had served a Waco, Texas, congregation for a year. In the next thirty-eight active years, he earned the devotion of his congregants, including a small group of traditionalists who remained with Mt. Sinai until a Conservative synagogue formed. He also became "rabbi" to Jews throughout the Southwest who had no other spiritual leader.

Emulating his congregants in this town on the Mexican border, Zielonka became a Spanish-speaking southwesterner. He lent his influence to a variety of causes, including helping to organize the El Paso Health League and serving as the director of the College of the City of El Paso until 1920.

In 1908 the Central Conference of American Rabbis sent Zielonka to Mexico on a mission that would interest him for the rest of his life. He was to find out how many Jews were living in Mexico and under what conditions, and he was to determine whether Mexico would make a feasible destination for some of the millions of eastern European Jews who were then fleeing their homelands.

This *figura rara,* as one reporter called the rabbi, found a thin scattering of Jews all over Mexico, with an estimated five hundred in Mexico City. Only one small congregation, of Syrian Jews, was in operation, and many others had ceased to acknowledge that they were of Jewish descent. Zielonka was initially enthusiastic about the resettlement of Jews in Mexico: Its natural resources were rich, the climate moderate, and the economic opportunities abundant. During his brief stay, however, the disadvantage of pervasive political unrest caused him to change his mind. The revolution that raged in Mexico between 1910 and 1917 made immigration infeasible. When the conflict ended, however, the B'nai B'rith built on the Jewish settlement work initiated by Zielonka. Thousands of Jews would eventually settle in Mexico, a large number of them personally assisted by Zielonka.

William Stern Friedman, the spiritual leader at Temple Emanuel in Denver for half a century, embodied most of what was praiseworthy and problematic about the American Reform movement. He was an outstanding product of the ideology, skills, and loyalties Hebrew Union College inculcated in its rabbinical students, who were young, bright, idealistic, usually poor, and often orphaned.

Friedman was born in Chicago in 1868; he soon lost his parents and was raised in the Chicago Orphan Asylum. At twenty-one, when he graduated from Hebrew Union, he was already a strong enough leader to guide his first congregation, Denver's sixteen-year-old, conflict-torn Temple Emanuel, out of chaos and into the American Reform camp. In addition to his con-

September 24, 1987

No answer

Mr. Benjamin Jaffa
2769 S. Garden Drive, Apt. 203
Lake Worth, Florida 33461

Dear Mr. Jaffa:

I have just returned from a visit to the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the campus of the Hebrew Union College, where I found a large collection of papers concerning the Jaffa family of Trinidad, Colorado, and of course your letter to Mrs. Gilbert Sanders, dated Dec. 25, 1978. I surely hope this letter of mine will find you in good health, because I can answer one of the questions to asked Mrs. Sanders. Yes, there are descendants of Sam Jaffa still living today. It is the family of Patricia Mansbach Neisser, who married a somewhat distant cousin of mine, and who has three grown sons.

Patricia Mansbach is the daughter of Arthur J. Mansbach and Ida Jaffa, who was the daughter of Samuel Jaffa and Amelia Jaffa (of whom there is a beautiful portrait photo in the AJA collection). Ida Jaffa married Meyer Mansbach in 1896, and their son Arthur became the father of Patricia Mansbach. Meyer and his family left Trinidad in 1913 and moved to Detroit, where Patricia was born. After 1925, Meyer and his wife moved to Los Angeles where both died. Their granddaughter lives some 20 miles south of LA (Newport Beach).

I was most interested in reading that you had traced the ancestry of the Jaffas to the first Benjamin Jaffa, born in 1769 in Heinebach (Hessen-Kassel). I assume that his son Aron (after whom the congregation in Trinidad was named) died either in Heinebach (after which three sons left for America) or else he came with them and died (perhaps in Eberhard, Pennsulvania, where Percy Jaffa was born in 1869).

It so happens that the huge collection of microfilms of personnel records of Jewish communities of Germany (produced by the Genealogical Society of Utah) there is a very brief register of births, marriages and death from HEINEBACH (only 1809-10) and I shall be able to take a look at it in a few weeks, since I will ask for a loan of the reel which contains it. It is just possible that the name Jaffe might appear, one would wish for a record which covers a longer period. I have been corresponding with archivists in West German archives, with remarkable success, in regard to records from other places, and will enquire whether by chance other Heinebach records are still around which, for some reason, were not filmed. Would be nice to get all the information on the earlier generations if the source material is still around.

Since you mentioned to Mrs. Sanders that you had compiled a fair amount of records on the Jaffa family, perhaps you know Amelia Jaffe's maidenname. The cemetery records of Trinidad give the names of the parents of Leonora (Amelia's sister-in-law) but unfortunately nothing about Amelia. Leonora was of course Sol's wife.

I am in the process of preparing my notes of which I will send Mrs. Neisser a copy, and will be delighted to send a copy to you as well if you do not already know the documents in the Trinidad, Colo. files of the AJA.

In your letter to Mrs. Sanders you mention SARA JAFFA as the sister of the three brothers in Trinidad, and you said that she married a Goldsmith in Pennsylvania. You probably know that SOL JAFFA married ELEONORA GOLDSMITH, born on 16 Feb 1860 in Washington, Pennsylvania as the daughter of Jacob and Fannie Goldsmith (formerly probably Goldschmidt). Possibly Sara married Eleonora's brother... I also noticed that PERCY JAFFA, MD, who died in 1915, was born (in 1869) in Eberhard, Pennsylvania, and that ABE MANSBACH, brother of Meyer, got engaged to a lady named Lina Weil of Philadelphia (March 1878) whom he presumably married. The connections with Pennsylvania are indeed interesting. Unfortunately, the Pennsylvania census of 1880 lists no Jaffas, but possibly that of 1870 might. Since the towns involved are small, I might be able to locate the Jaffas and the Goldsmiths. (Weil in Philadelphia is difficult. The city directory of 1870 had several, but lists only the head of the household, and for the 1870 census there are no indexes, so finding Weil, any Weil would be rough.)

You mention also that Mr. Heilbrunn has portraits of Aaron and Ella (no doubt his wife). Would there be any copies that I could acquire for my cousin Patricia? I would also be most interested in a copy of Aaron marriage contract of 1836 - which ought to give not only his wife's maidenname but the names of her parents as well.

The enclosed sheet of references to Trinidad in two Jewish newspapers of the 1880s might interest you. By the way, in 1908, MEYER MANSBACH, Ida Jaffa's husband, was elected director of the Jewish school in Trinidad. He probably served in this position until he moved to Detroit in 1913.

I should be most obliged for your response, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

(Apparently all fotos in the AJA Picture Collection files for Jaffa and Mansbach were given by Edith Blumenthal, the sister of Arthur M. and daughter of Meyer and Ida (Jaffa) Mansbach. There is also a negative of a nice portrait of SALOMON ELCHANAN JAFFA, no doubt a relative. Interesting is that his name is given under the portrait in Hebrew, not in German or English. From the dress I would guess it may have been taken in the 1850s or 1860s.

Temple Aaron Trinidad, Colorado

# TEMPLE AARON BIBLETTE

*In Commemoration of Three Anniversaries*

EIGHTY YEARS . . .

LEO GOTTLIEB
and THE TEMPLE

SEVENTY YEARS . . .

ALBERT MOSES
and B'NAI B'RITH

SIXTY YEARS . . .

GILBERT SANDERS
CORNER-STONE

November 11, 1949
Cheshvan 5710

TEMPLE AARON
Trinidad, Colorado

The Story of Our Congregation

By Gilbert Sanders
(President, Temple Aaron)

As we observe respective Anniversaries of Eighty, Seventy, and Sixty, as years in the lives of officers of this Congregation, it is well for us to parallel these occasions with significant experiences in the life of our community as well as Congregation. It is appropriate to think of many "Firsts", in a series of such Anniversary thoughts and themes.

Just sixty years ago on December 6, 1889, the corner-stone of Temple Aaron was placed. This then initiates our search for a series of "firsts" in our lives and labors and those of our forbears in this our Congregation.

The first meeting of Jews in the city of Trinidad was held July 23, 1883, at the home of Mr. Sam Jaffa, for the purpose of organizing a Jewish community and Congregation. Among the eighteen present were Simon Sanders and David Gottlieb, fathers of two among us who serve currently among the trustees.

The first person who made an offering was Simon Sanders, on August 1, 1883. The first Sefer Torah was secured on the same date at the cost of seventy-five dollars. The first bank account was opened that very same day, and year. A few days later, Leo Gottlieb, presently a trustee, and currently vice-president of the Temple Aaron, joined the Congregation and since that date, September 2, 1883, he has served continuously and devotedly throughout the many decades that have seen snow crown Fisher's Peak and sun spread light and shadow over Simpson's Rest.

The first services of the Temple were held in the Opera House in Trinidad, September 18, 1883, while the first public notice published in a newspaper revealed the fact that seats were available for $2 per person. On November 4, 1883, the first Cemetery meeting took place, when conditions dictated the need of a Jewish place of burial.

The Congregation received its papers of incorporation in 1884 and its first session of a Board of Trustees was conducted in the store of Simon Sanders. It was he who placed the first fence around the Cemetery, a work which was completed December 6, 1885.

Regular meetings of the Board were conducted in the Lodge Rooms of Las Animas Lodge #28 A. F. and A. M. The first layman to participate in Holy Day Services was David Gottlieb, father of our present vice-president, Leo Gottlieb, who also lit the first Menorah Lamp which since August 24, 1887, has burned continuously and reverently, in memory of all our departed dear ones.

A first drive was the $6,000 subscribed for a House of Worship on October 9, 1887. An additional $5,000 was borrowed--as a first loan--from District 2, B'nai B'rith, to make possible the edifice so essential for the religious and cultural life of our people. On July 14, 1889, the Congregation claimed fifty-four families and has grown considerably throughout the next two decades. Prosperity from the coal-mines brought permanent settlers from many communities to share in the life of the community and in the religious life of the Congregation.

In 1920 Temple Aaron was modernized and steam heat brought it comfort in winter while organ music added to the solemnity of its services.

The Sisterhood paid for most of these improvements for it was this organization that offered the first fund to the Temple, that purchased the first parsonage, or in the language of Henry Cohen of Galveston, a "Rabbinage"--and shared helpfully with all its resources, not only to aid in maintenance, but also in building needs. It is unfortunate that no Temple records, or Sisterhood reports, give us the exact date of the dedication of Temple Aaron, though, it probably took place in the early 1890's. We assume that our Congregation is as old as our first settlers, as old as is the oldest of our members or officers--Leo Gottlieb. Our Congregation no doubt, is as old as he is this week--Eighty years . . .

We do have access to reference of the first annual meeting in the Temple itself, as August 10, 1890. All who were present were greeted by these opening words, on the part of one of the architects of our Congregation:

> "I hope that you will hold many, yes many more annual meetings in the same, with a largely increased membership. Indeed, we cannot be thankful enough to our Heavenly Father for the blessings he has bestowed upon us in the past. If we look back a few years and reflect what Congregation Aaron has done we can say that only through His assistance the work has been accomplished. We may say that the work is completed, but not yet, and far from it. The religious and spiritual work of an Israelite is not complete until our Heavenly Father calls him from his labors on earth to the everlasting life above. Then only may we say his mission is

fulfilled. Let me impress upon you the greatest word of all is Schalem - Peace. Let us live together on earth in peace, that we may enter the gates of heaven where nothing but peace reigns, and no distinction is made between man except by actions and deeds as they are recorded above."

Other records inform us of moods of gladness, and sadness, of the mysteries of life and of death, of the histories of individuals and families, and also, the original cost of this building as we now know as Temple- Aaron as $11,915.36--now recognized as the oldest continuously-used Temple in the State of Colorado, if not the entire Rocky Mountain Region.

Our fathers built well for all of us. We trust God grant us years so that our work may be equal to theirs, if not surpass theirs, so those who follow us may continue our labors.

The Story of Our Sisterhood

By Mrs. Leo Gottlieb
(President of Temple Aaron Sisterhood)

Since a Congregation is often as strong as its Sisterhood, for it is said in the Talmud---"Women--they are the House of Jacob"---it is of more than passing interest to us to learn that on June 22, 1889, thirty-four women of the city of Trinidad formed a society which they called "The Hebrew Ladies Aid Society". Among these "first families" were Mrs. Harry Moses, mother of Albert Moses, our Temple's Secretary and Treasurer currently and our organist at Services; Mrs. David Gottlieb, mother of Leo Gottlieb, our Temple's vice-president; Mrs. Simon Sanders, mother of Gilbert Sanders, present President of Temple Aaron. As a Sisterhood they also provided a series of "firsts" which have appeal historically and romantically over a span of years.

The first entertainment was a "Strawberry Festival" for the purpose of raising funds for Temple Aaron. This took place July 3, 1889, "erev" Fourth of July, as a Red, White and Blue affair from which $114.10 was raised. The first flowers that graced the altar in the Temple were ordered May 6, 1892. Programs for the Fourth of July seemed to be an annual event, for on July 4, 1892, we note a similar program to that of 1889. The first money for purchasing a parsonage was appropriated July 15, 1892. On October 5, 1892, the Society provided the first two shrouds for funerals, while on May 3, the munificent sum of five dollars was voted as the first remuneration for the choir. A first public ball was decided upon December 6, 1893, for the purpose of providing funds for a

cemetery. The first fair was arranged for November 7, 1894 and an eloquent, though quiet report indicates that no less than $1,014.75 was realized. The first observance for Sunday School took place on Chanukah, December 2, 1889, at which time the ladies provided presents especially suited for children. While we mention "firsts" as stepping-stones instead of stumbling-blocks, we pause to mention that the first step-ladder for use in the Temple was purchased March 3, 1897, and that the first step toward the enhancement of the Cemetery was dated June 2, 1887, when twenty-five dollars was awarded for this purpose. The Sisterhood and its predecessor offered the first public whist party, September 1, 1897, and presented the first minstrel show on October 11, at which time Albert Moses was in complete charge of advertisement.

These were major activities on the part of the Sisterhood from the very beginning until our own time, when it was among the pace-makers in America for the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, with its largest number of Uniongrams per capita in the country, if not the world. Many other notable and creditable achievements have been added to its records, not only locally, but also regionally and nationally

As the Bible accredits names of some of its Books--as Ruth and Esther--to great women in the past, so we too, voice our heartfelt gratitude to God--and to the "Women of Valor" who made houses into homes and a House of Israel into a Temple of God. . . . .

FT. WAYNE 9/87

JAFFA
in COLORADO

CENSUS 1880 COLORADO TRINIDAD 4-66/25-44 LOS ANIMAS COUNTY
line 10 June 1880 Chestnut St
44 JAFFA, SAM 37, born Germany. Merchant
45 ----, Amalia 33, b. Germany
46 ----, Perry 13, born Pennsylvania at school
47 ----, Joe 11, --- ---
48 ----, Hattie 7, --- ---
49 ----, Ida 5, born Colorado "living with Sol Jaffa"
50 ----, Ella 2, born Colorado
p.26, 1 ----, Nathan (brother) 16 born Germany
line 2 ----, Steinhardt, Bertha, cousin 23, born Germany

CENSUS 1880 COLORADO LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, TRINIDAD 4-66/25-42
10 June 1880
42 JAFFA, SOL 30, born Germany Merchant
43 ----, Leonora 19, born Pennsylvania

CENSUS 1900 LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, TRINIDAD 11 June 1900 ED 64, p.13B
231 Chestnut Street Dwelling # 324, Family # 338
Line
78 JAFFE, SAMUEL Apr 1842 Germany, 58, married 34 years to U.S. 1854
79 ----, Amalia June 1846 Germany, 7 ch, 6 living
80 MANSBACH, Ida Jan 1876, 24, married 4 years, 1 ch 1 living
81 ----, Meyer June 1861, 38, born Germany to U.S. 1879
82 ----, Arthur Nov 1896, 3 born Colorado
83 JAFFA, Ella Feb. 1879, 21, born Colo
84 ----, Judith Sept 1882, 17 ---
85 STEINHARDT, Bertha cousin Sept.1869, 30 (no Henry Jaffa)
1900 COLORADO, LAS ANIMAS, TRINIDAD 12-67/12-61
JAFFA, Perry Jan.1871 Pennsylvania lives alone. Physician.

note: Not born in Philadelphia, no Jaffa family listed in Phil.

CENSUS 1900 LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, TRINIDAD ED 64,p.13-14 11 June 1900
line 218 So. 3rd Street Dwelling 340, Family # 354
43 JAFFA, SOL H. Aug. 1849, 50, married 20 years, born Germany to U.S. 1864
44 ----, Leonore Feb.1860, 40, born Pennsylvania Merchant, citizen.
45 ----, Ellen May 1882, 18 born Colo
46 ----, Arthur July 1884, 15 born Colo

1910
~~1900~~ CENSUS

Reel #122

Local Community Trinidad County Las Animas State CO

Ward _____ Supervisor District # _____

Enumerator _____ Date Census Taken _____ Enumeration District # _____

| Written Page No. | Printed Page No. | Street | House Number | Dwelling Number | Family Number | Name of every person whose place of abode on 1 June 1900 was in this family | Relationship to head of family | Color | Sex | Birth Date: Month | Birth Date: Year | Age | Marital status | # Years married | Mother of how many children? | # of these children living | Birthplace of: This Person | Birthplace of: This Person's Father | Birthplace of: This Person's Mother | Year of Immigration | # Years in U.S. | Naturalized Citizen | Occupation: Occupation of every person 10 & older | Occupation: # months not employed | Education: # months in school | Education: Can read | Education: Can write | Education: Speaks English | Owned or rented | Owned free of mortgage | Farm or house | No. of farm schedule |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | | 201 S. Chestnut | | | | JAFFA, Amelia | H | W | F | | | 64 | W | | 7 | 6 | Ger | Ger | Ger | 1861 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | " Perry | S | W | M | | | 42 | | | | | PA | " | " | | | | doctor | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | MANSBACH, Ida J | D | W | F | | | 34 | M' | | 2 | 2 | CO | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | " Meyer, | S in law | W | M | | | 46 | M | | | | Ger | " | " | 1882 | | N/A | MNGR. Dry. store | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | " Arthur J. | G son | W | M | | | 13 | | | | | CO | " | CO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | " Edith A | G dau | W | F | | | 8 | | | | | " | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | JAFFA, SOLOMON H | H | W | M | | | 61 | M' | 30 | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | 1865 | | N/A | Retail merch grocer | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | - Leonore | W | W | F | | | 50 | " | " | | | PA | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 278 E. Third St | | | | Helen F. | D | W | F | | | 28 | S | | | | CO | " | PA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Arthur E. | S | W | M | | | 26 | S | | | | CO | " | " | | | | civil Eng own office | | | | | | | | | |

1910
~~1900~~ CENSUS

Roll # 913

Local Community Roswell County Chavez State NM

3rd Ward Precinct #2 Supervisor District # 181 Sh 3401 10B

Enumerator Samuel Runyon Date Census Taken 26 April 1910 Enumeration District # 23

| Written Page No. | Printed Page No. | Street | House Number | Dwelling Number | Family Number | Name of every person whose place of abode on 1 June 1900 was in this family | Relationship to head of family | Color | Sex | Birth Date: Month | Birth Date: Year | Age | Marital status | # Years married | Mother of how many children? | # of these children living | Birthplace of: This Person | Birthplace of: This Person's Father | Birthplace of: This Person's Mother | Year of Immigration | # Years in U.S. | Naturalized Citizen | Occupation: Occupation of every person 10 & older | Occupation: # months not employed | Education: # months in school | Education: Can read | Education: Can write | Education: Speaks English | Owned or rented | Owned free of mortgage | Farm or house | No. of farm schedule |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | | Richardson | | | | JAFFA, Harry | H | W | M | | | 44 | M | 15 | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | | | | whole grocer | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Rose | W | W | F | | | 35 | | | 1 | 1 | IL | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Bertram | S | W | M | | | 14 | | | | | CO | Ger | IL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 100 Kentucky | | | | JAFFA, Joseph J | H | W | M | | | 39 | M | 13 | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | 1895 | | | cashier bank | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Milkie | W | W | F | | | 35 | M | 13 | | | NY | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Benjamin | S | W | M | | | 12 | | | | | NM | " | NY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(also Albuquerque) 1900 CENSUS

Local Community Roswell County Chaves State New Mexico

Ward Pct #1 Supervisor District #

Enumerator Date Census Taken 16 June 1900 Enumeration District # 30

| Written Page No. | Printed Page No. | Street | House Number | Dwelling Number | Family Number | Name of every person whose place of abode on 1 June 1900 was in this family | Relationship to head of family | Color | Sex | Birth Date: Month | Birth Date: Year | Age | Marital status | # Years married | Mother of how many children? | # of these children living | Birthplace of: This Person | Birthplace of: This Person's Father | Birthplace of: This Person's Mother | Year of Immigration | # Years in U.S. | Naturalized Citizen | Occupation: Occupation of every person 10 & older | Occupation: # months not employed | Education: # months in school | Education: Can read | Education: Can write | Education: Speaks English | Owned or rented | Owned free of mortgage | Farm or house | No. of farm schedule |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | | Richardson Ave | | | | JAFFA, Harry | H | W | M | JAN | '66 | 34 | M | 5 | — | — | Ger | Ger | Ger | '81 | 19 | | grocer | | | | | | O | | H | |
| | | | | | | Rose | W | W | F | JAN | '74 | 26 | M | 5 | 1 | 1 | IL | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Bertram | S | W | M | JAN | '96 | 4 | — | — | — | — | CO | " | IL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | JAFFA, Nathan | H | W | M | DEC | '63 | 36 | M | 8 | — | — | Ger | Ger | Ger | '79 | | | banker | | | | | | O | | H | |
| | | | | | | Ester | W | W | F | OCT | '76 | 29 | | | | | NY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Julia | D | W | F | APR | '92 | 8 | | | | | NM | GER | NY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Elenor | D | W | F | OCT | '93 | 6 | | | | | NM | Ger | NY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 718 W. Copper Ave Albuquerque | | | | JAFFA, Henry | H | W | M | SEPT | '45 | 54 | | | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | '62 | 38 | | grocer | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Bessie | W | W | F | AUG | '66 | 39 | | | 4 | 4 | PA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Benj. | S | W | M | AUG | '78 | 21 | | | | | CO | GER | PA | | | | salesman | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Walter | S | W | M | FEB | '80 | 20 | | | | | NM | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Edgar | S | W | M | SEP | '92 | 7 | | | | | " | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | the child not listed older? dead? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# 1880 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

Date of Search _____

Legibility of Record; ☐ Good ☐ Poor

Original Copy ☐
Extract Copy ☐
Microfilm Copy ☐
Printed Copy ☐

(For those who use the Calendar Method of keeping research notes)

Search No. _____
Enclosure No. _____
Call No. _____

Notes:

Enumeration District 66 (E.D. by Bright)

Place of Enumeration: Trinidad - Las Animas County - Colorado

| Page | Dwelling No. | Family No. | Names | Color | Sex | Age prior to June 1st | Month of birth if born in census yr. | Relationship to head of house | Single | Married | Widowed | Divorced | Married in census year | Occupation | Miscellaneous Information | Cannot read or write | Place of birth | Place of birth of father | Place of birth of mother | Enumeration Date | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | | | JAFFA, SOL | W | M | 30 | | | | ✓ | | | | merchant | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | 10 June 1880 | |
| | | | Leonora | W | F | 19 | | | | ✓ | | | | k pg house | | | PA | PA | PA | | |
| | | | JAFFA, SAM | W | M | 37 | | | | ✓ | | | | merch | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | | |
| | | | Amalia | W | F | 33 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | " | " | " | | |
| | | | Perry (son) | W | M | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | PA | " | " | | |
| | | | Joe " | W | M | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | " | " | " | | |
| | | | Hattie (D) | W | F | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | " | " | " | | |
| | | | IDA (D) | W | F | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | CO | " | " | | |
| | | | Ella (D) | W | F | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | " | " | " | | |
| 26 | Chestnut | | JAFFA, NATHAN (nephew) | W | M | 16 | | | ✓ | | | | | clerk | | | Ger | Ger | Ger | | |
| | | | Steinhart, Bertha (cousin) | W | F | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | " | " | " | | |
| | 28 | | Strouse, Louis | | | 25 | | | | | | | | Clerk | | | " | " | " | | |
| | | | Sam | | | 21 | | | | | | | | clerk | | | " | " | " | | |

(MARCUS?)

FAMILY HEAD CODE NO. ___

FAMILY HEAD CODE NO. ___

HUSBAND (full name) Marquis GOLDSMITH - b. 1836 Germany

RESIDENCES PRIOR TO MARRIAGE — DATE

Connellsville, PA — 1870

MARRIAGE DATE _____ ~~Josephia~~ b. 1836 PLACE _____

CHILD'S NAME JENNIE

BIRTH DATE 1867 PLACE Ohio

DEATH DATE _____ PLACE _____

MARRIAGE _____

CHILD'S NAME JACOB W. 1868 PLACE Ohio

BIRTH DATE _____ PLACE _____

DEATH DATE _____ PLACE _____

MARRIAGE Jennie G. (b. 1873): children: Eleanor 1901 & Edison 1908 - Connellsville

CHILD'S NAME WILLIAM

BIRTH DATE 1909 PLACE Connellsville, PA

DEATH DATE _____ PLACE _____

MARRIAGE _____

? CHILD'S NAME Louise

BIRTH DATE _____ PLACE _____

DEATH DATE _____ PLACE _____

MARRIAGE _____

CHILD'S NAME _____

BIRTH DATE _____ PLACE _____

DEATH DATE _____ PLACE _____

MARRIAGE _____

FAMILY RESIDENCES (places & dates)

OTHER DATA Clothing dealer - Connellsville, PA

SOURCES USED FOR RESEARCH & VERIFICATION

1870 US Census

FAMILY HEAD CODE NO. ___

FAMILY HEAD CODE NO. ___

HUSBAND (full name) HENRY GOLDSMITH b. Jan 1847
RESIDENCES PRIOR TO MARRIAGE — DATE
b. Maryland (per 1880 census)
129 W. Main - Connellsville, PA

MARRIAGE DATE Sarah JaFFA b. Oct. 185_ PLACE
CHILD'S NAME Benjamin
BIRTH DATE Jan. 1873 - 6 PLACE Germany
DEATH DATE PLACE
MARRIAGE
CHILD'S NAME Milton (doctor) PLACE
BIRTH DATE April 1877 PLACE
DEATH DATE PLACE
MARRIAGE ~~Pauline HORVITZ, MD~~ (Pittsburgh) DR. LUBA M. ROBIN
CHILD'S NAME SAMUEL H.
BIRTH DATE Jan. 1879 PLACE Germany
DEATH DATE PLACE
MARRIAGE Rae T. (son Jack born 1902)
CHILD'S NAME EDISON
BIRTH DATE May 1880 PLACE PA
DEATH DATE PLACE
MARRIAGE
CHILD'S NAME WALTER
BIRTH DATE DEC. 1882 PLACE PA
DEATH DATE PLACE
MARRIAGE

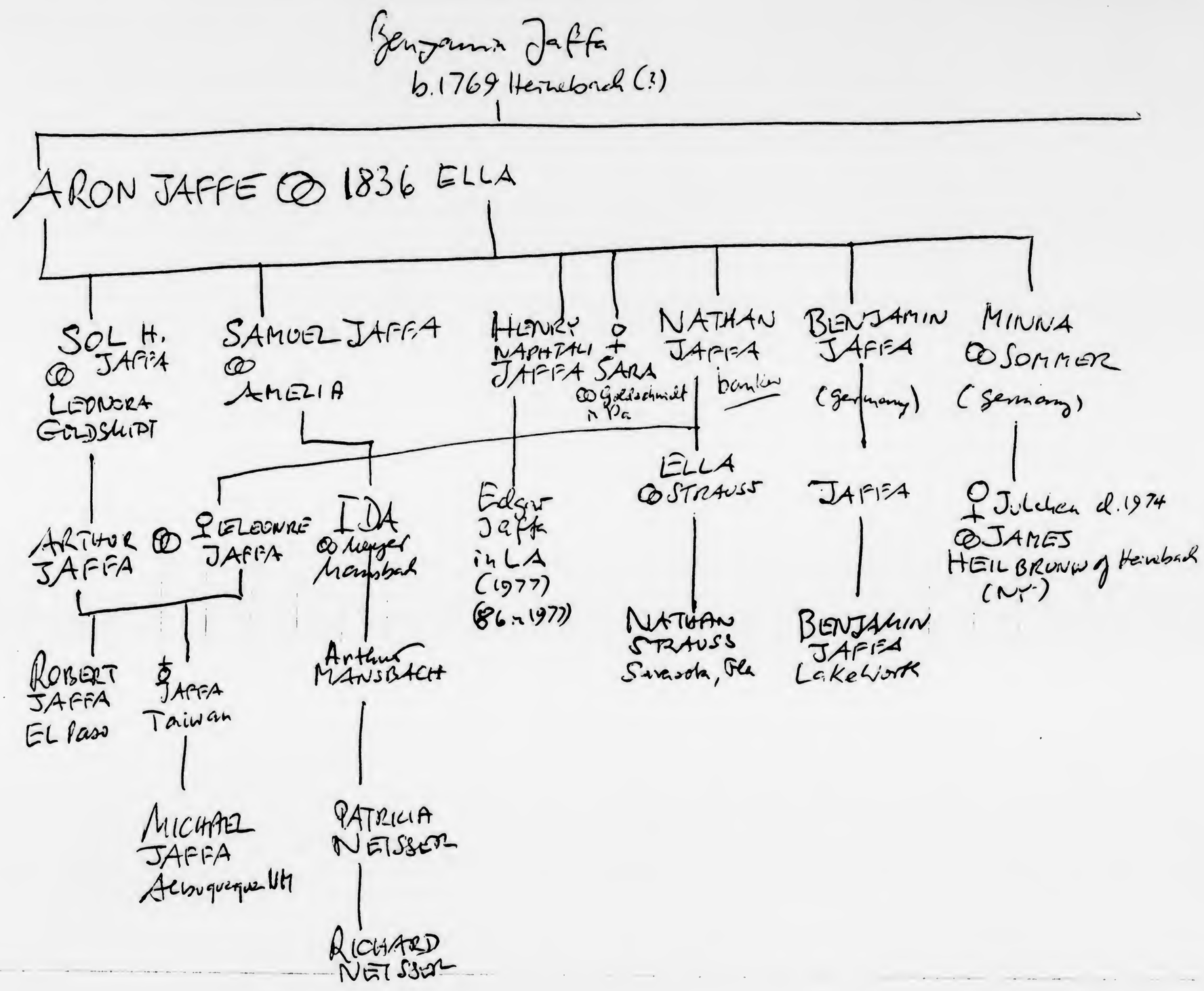
FAMILY RESIDENCES (places & dates)

OTHER DATA Clothing dealer
Sister = Eliz ALDERSON, b. Oct 1879 - PA (per 1900 Census)

SOURCES USED FOR RESEARCH & VERIFICATION

- Florence E
  b. May 1883
  PA
- Oliver
  b. April 1887
  PA
- Helen R.
  b. Dec. 1890
  PA

JAFFA


Benjamin Jaffa
b.1769 Heimebach (?)
ARON JAFFE ⚭ 1836 ELLA
SOL H. JAFFA ⚭ LEONORA GOLDSMIDT
SAMUEL JAFFA ⚭ AMELIA
HENRY NAPHTALI JAFFA
♀ + SARA ⚭ Goldschmidt in Pa
NATHAN JAFFA
banker
BENJAMIN JAFFA
(Germany)
MINNA ⚭ SOMMER
(Germany)
ARTHUR JAFFA ⚭ ♀ LEONORE JAFFA
IDA ⚭ Meyer Mansbach
Edgar Jaffe in LA (1977) (86 in 1977)
ELLA ⚭ STRAUSS
JAFFA
♀ Julchen d. 1974 + ⚭ JAMES HEILBRUNN of Heimbach (NY)
ROBERT JAFFA
EL Paso
♀ JAFFA
Taiwan
Arthur MANSBACH
NATHAN STRAUSS
Sarasota, Fla
BENJAMIN JAFFA
Lakewood
MICHAEL JAFFA
Albuquerque NM
PATRICIA NETSSER
RICHARD NETSSER

1910 ~~1900~~ CENSUS

Local Community Connellsville County Fayette State PA

Ward 1st 14th Ward Supervisor District # 22

Enumerator Urbanl Durst Date Census Taken 15 April 1910 Enumeration District # 6

| Written Page No. | Printed Page No. | Street | House Number | Dwelling Number | Family Number | Name of every person whose place of abode on 1 June 1900 was in this family | Relationship to head of family | Color | Sex | Birth Date: Month | Birth Date: Year | Age | Marital status | # Years married | Mother of how many children? | # of these children living | Birthplace of: This Person | Birthplace of: This Person's Father | Birthplace of: This Person's Mother | Year of Immigration | # Years in U.S. | Naturalized Citizen | Occupation: Occupation of every person 10 & older | Occupation: # months not employed | Education: # months in school | Education: Can read | Education: Can write | Education: Speaks English | Owned or rented | Owned free of mortgage | Farm or house | No. of farm schedule |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | | 511 Yund St | 304 E Green St | 148 West Main | | Goldsmith, Henry | H | | W | | | 62 | | | | | MD | Ger | Ger | | | | INS Agent | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Benj | S | | | | | 37 | S | | | | PA | MD | Ger | | | | Retail Cloth. Merch | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Walter N | S | | | | | 28 | S | | | | " | " | " | | | | Dentist | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Florence | D | | | | | 26 | S | | | | " | " | " | | | | music teacher | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Olive | S | | | | | 22 | S | | | | " | | | | | | I.D.S. Clerk | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Helen | D | | | | | 20 | S | | | | " | | | | | | none | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | JACOB | H | | | | | 39 | W | 10 | | | " | MD Scot Eng | GER Scot Eng | | | | retail clothing | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Pauline G | W | | | | | 37 | W | D | 2 | 2 | PA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Edward | D | | | | | 9 | S | | | | " | PA | PA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Edwin | S | | | | | 1 | S | | | | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Samuel R. | H | | | | | 31 | W | 3 | | | PA | MD | Ger | | | | lawyer gen'l practice | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Rae T. | W | | | | | 27 | W | 3 | 1 | 1 | Ger | Ger | Ger | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Jack T. | S | | | | | 12/12 | | | | | PA | PA | Ger | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

by 1910, Sara Jaffa Goldsmith had died.

# F A M I L Y  G R O U P  S H E E T

| Husband's First Name | Middle Name | Last Name |
|---|---|---|
| FRANK | THOMPSON | NESBITT, Jr |

Born: Marion, IN  Place: 17 Aug 1932

Rel. Date:  Place:

Married: 17 Aug. 1959  Place: NYC

Died:  Place:

Buried:  Place:

Father: Frank T. Nesbitt  Mother: Ruth Calender

Other spouses: 1.  2.

| Wife's First Name | Middle Name | Last (maiden) Name |
|---|---|---|
| DOROTHY | Diane | DRUCKER |

Born: 7 JUNE 1933  Place: Chicago

Rel. Date:  Place:

Died:  Place:

Buried:  Place:

Father: Albert DRUCKER  Mother: RUTH LEVINSON

Other spouses: 1.  2.

| S | Children | Birthdate | Place of Birth | Married | To Whom | Died | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Frank T, III "Nick" | 21 Dec '65 | Chicago | | | | |
| | Julia Anne | 21 Sep '67 | Chicago | | | 6 Jan '68 | SIDS |
| | Katherine Jane | 12 Nov '68 | Evanston, IL (adopted) | | | | |
| | Amy Ruth | 29 Jan '70 | Chicago | | | | |
| | Susan Elizabeth | " | " | | | | |

Sources:  Other Marriages:  Necessary Explanations:

Prepared by:

How about: Dalila G. Jaffa in Santa Fe?
Wm & Helen in Mesa, AZ?
I wrote them today!

11) I found this 1981 Address for
Mike & Kris JAFFA
7704 Ned NE ~ Albuquerque - I'll try it!

12) See following Amer. Jewish Yrbks:
I can't find these those yet
10: 119 Jaffa, Nathan Sec. of NM
9: 478 " , Sol H - City Treas - Trinidad
3: 143 Jewish New Mexico

Vol 30 - 1927 says:
Trinidad = 110 Jews
Roswell = 18
Albuquerque = 240

13) Libo, Kenneth & Howe, Irving. We Lived There Too
Barnes & Noble - NYC 347 pp
EXCELLENT!
(from unpublished diaries, letters, etc. of Jews who moved West 1630-1930) - this is where I found the JAFFA pictures!

14)
Henry's wife Bessie was b. 1862 in PA
the names of their kids match the GOLDSMITHS', so she was probably a sister of Henry's too!

15) I cannot find "Eberhard, PA" in the atlas.
Which Jaffa was born there?

16) There's an extensive library at: The Historical Society of Western PA
4338 Bigelow Blvd - Pittsburgh 15213

The store in Roswell was" – "Jaffa Dry Goods"

1) Who were the parents of Sol, Sam, etc.?
Aron & Ella? – why is their name JAFFEE?
2) I have HARRY as a brother too – he married my grandmother's cousin, Rose BARR
3) Do you have further info on descendants of Robert? Nathan Strauss (note 1880 Trinidad household) or HEILBRUNN?
4) Edgar's father was the 1st mayor of Albuquerque!
5) Have you yet discovered CO or NM burial places? That should yield good info.
6) Rose & Harry's only son, Benj. was a suicide in 1918 while visiting Chicago (in the Navy)
7) Milton, Walter, etc. Goldsmith were cousins of my grandmother – Julia Levy
8) are there any rabbis in the historical family?
Jaffa Jeffe
Mordecai JAFFE of Prague (1530-1612)
fam. orig fr. FRAUSTADT

9) My S. Wis. family descends from Hyman C. COHEN, (older bro. of my paternal g-mother) who was a steamship agent in Milwaukee prior to 1880!
He had 4 wives, & 9 children by the 1st!
10) Resource: 1) The Territorial Press of NM, 1834–1912.
Albuquerque: U of NM Press, 1969. 306 pp
– one JAFFA was a newspaper!
2) Feldman, Jacob. The Jewish Experience in Western PA, a History. © 1986

cont'd →

the American Smelting and Refining Company, a huge conglomerate including every principal copper smelter in the United States.

While on the whole no philanthropist, Guggenheim did make contributions from time to time to various Jewish charitable institutions. His sons, however, proved far more generous. Simon, a U.S. senator from Colorado, provided the state university with several buildings. In addition, he set up a world-famous foundation for dispensing fellowships to scholars, writers, artists, and scientists. Another son, Solomon, provided $12 million for the establishment of one of America's outstanding art museums. A third son, Daniel, set up a multi-million-dollar aeronautics foundation to "stir the air consciousness of the American people" several years before Lindbergh's lone flight across the Atlantic.

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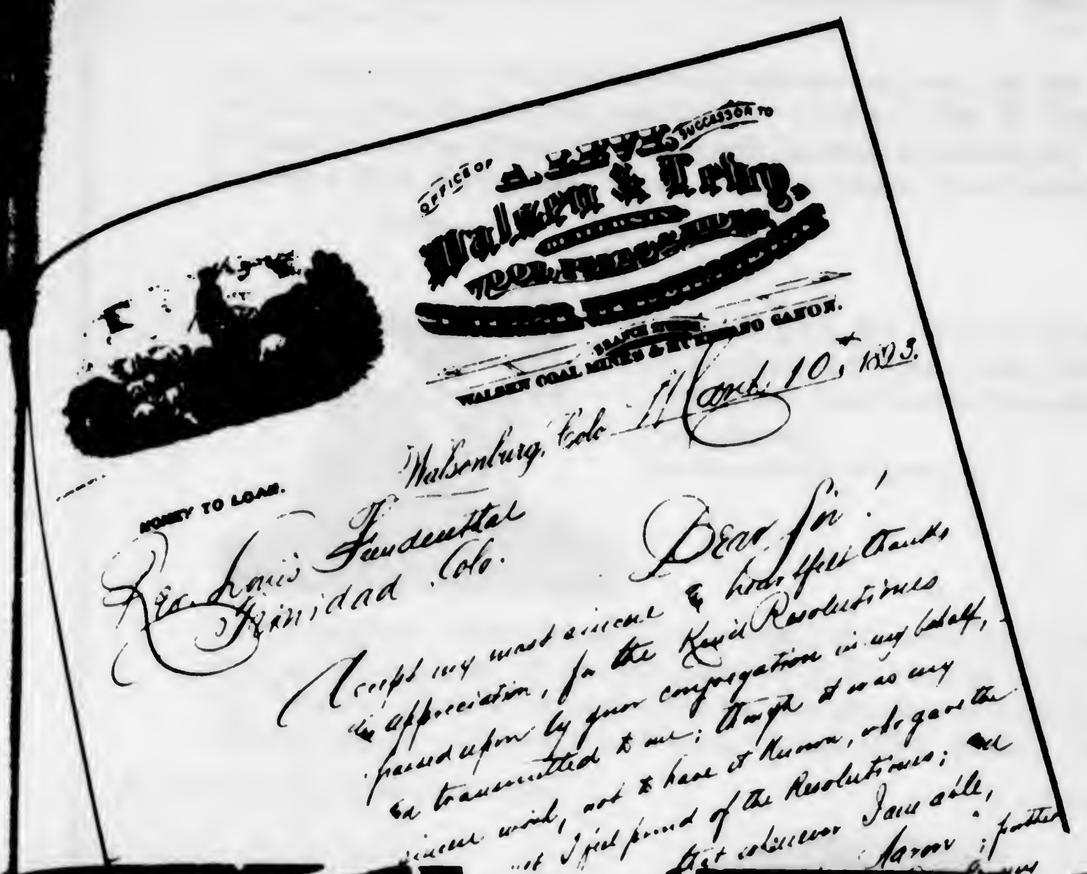


*Max Stein, mounted policeman. Pueblo, Colorado, c. 1900.*
Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society, Beck Archives, Center for Judaic Studies, University of Denver

*Sol Jaffa and his family in their general merchandise store in Trinidad, Colorado. "With my brothers I came to the United States in the late 1860s from Cassel, Germany. In 1871 we formed the Jaffa Brothers General Merchandise Company in Trinidad. I was in business here until 1919, and thus witnessed the change of business houses from adobe huts to buildings of brick and stone."*
*—Sol Jaffa*
American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Albuquerque Museum Photoarchives

Special Collections, The University of New Mexico

*LEFT, Albuquerque, 1882. Because of its relative inaccessibility the town remained small, with only three to four thousand inhabitants until the first train reached it on April 15, 1880. By then the Rosenwald and Ilfeld families had arrived, soon to be followed by Herman Block, Mike Mandell, Sussman Lewinson, and D. S. Rosenwald. By 1883 there were enough Jews in town to establish a B'nai B'rith lodge. RIGHT, Railroad Avenue (now Central Avenue), in 1898.*

*Henry N. Jaffa, first mayor of Albuquerque and first president of the local Jewish congregation. Like many other Jewish merchants, Jaffa, a native of Germany, had come to the Southwest in pre-railroad days and shared in the general prosperity that followed.*

Albuquerque Museum Photoarchives

*LEFT, Laying the cornerstone of Temple Albert at Seventh and Gold in 1899, with the territorial governor of New Mexico, the mayor of Albuquerque, officers and members of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and the First Regimental Band of the New Mexico Territorial Militia looking on. The privilege of naming the temple was auctioned off to pioneer merchants Ivan and Alfred Grunsfeld, who named it in honor of their father. RIGHT, Temple Albert shortly after its completion.*

Special Collections, The University of New Mexico

Albuquerque Museum Photoarchives

**PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION**

Dear ~~Relative~~ John

I am very interested in gathering our family history and would be most appreciative if you would kindly fill in as many of the blanks below as possible. Do not worry about research - **just send me what you know.** I do not expect every blank to be filled in, but each item filled in will be of great value and help to me. I have some information on the family and would be glad to exchange with you if you should desire it. The **addresses** of your **married children**, **brothers** and **sisters**, and **others** of your living relatives which you might have would also be of great value to me. Thank you for your interest and help.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Drudder Neslett

John Henry RICHTER
(Your name in full)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married

(Your wife or husband)
Birth date
Birth place

(Your father's full name)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

(Your mother's maiden name)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

(Your father's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

(Your father's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

(Your mother's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died
Burial date
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(Your mother's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

(Your grandfather's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandfather's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

(Your grandfather's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandfather's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

Please check the sources for the information given:
Marriage certificate ☐
Birth certificates ☐
Church records ☐
Written family records ☐
Memory only ☐ Other sources (please list).

**HUSBAND** (full name) John Henry RICHTER

| | | Town | County | State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birth date | Place | | | |
| Marriage date | Place | | | |
| Death date | Place | | | |
| Burial date | Place | | | |

Father (full name) ..... Mother (full maiden name) .....

Other Wives of the Husband (If any, list in order with marriage date first) .....

**WIFE** (full maiden name) .....

| | | Town | County | State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birth date | Place | | | |
| Death date | Place | | | |
| Burial date | Place | | | |

Father (full name) ..... Mother (full maiden name) .....

Other Husbands of the Wife (If any, list in order with marriage date first) .....

for information given:
- Marriage certificates ☐
- Birth certificates ☐
- Church records ☐
- Written family records ☐
- Memory only ☐ Other sources (please list): .....

This sheet filled in by:
Name: .....
Address: .....

| Sex: M or F | CHILDREN (Full names in order of birth) | WHEN BORN Day | Mo. | Yr. | WHERE BORN Town | County | State or Country | DIED Day | Mo. | Yr. | MARRIED (First husband or wife). List additional marriages with dates on reverse side of sheet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |
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| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | Date To |

Postal, Bernard, and Lionel Koppman:



Philadelphia, JPSA, 1954.

TRINIDAD, COLO.
→ JAFFA

the age of 91 and his ashes were scattered on the Colorado mountains.

Besides the memorial on Million Dollar Highway, which was once part of one of his toll roads, Mears' name is recalled by Mears Junction on the Denver & Rio Grande near Poncha Pass and Mears Peak near the Dallas Divide.

**Pueblo**

· *Temple Emanuel*, 14th and Grand Ave.

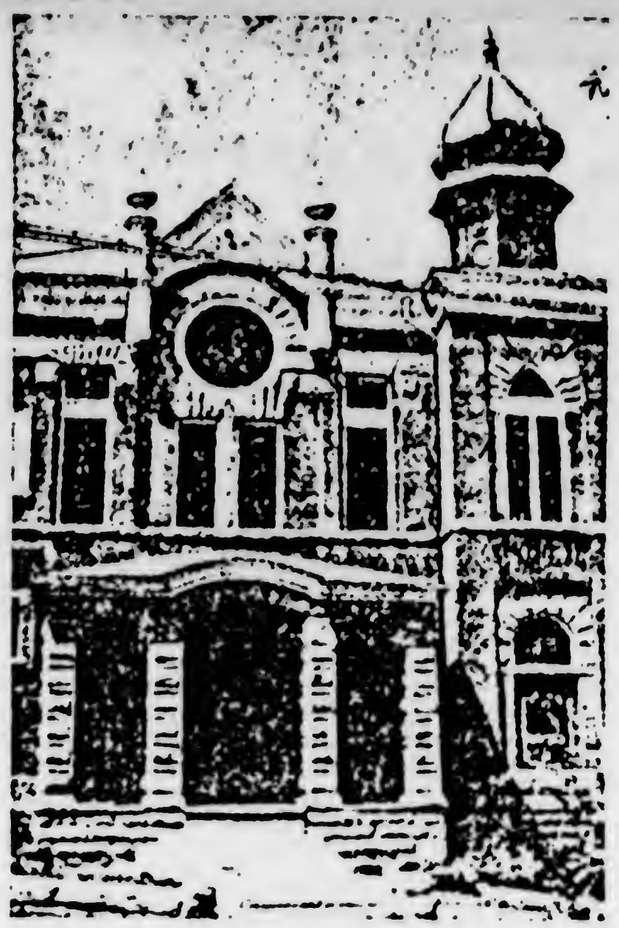
· *United Hebrew Center*, West 15th St.

**Spivak**

This virtually self-contained town consists entirely of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society's 34 buildings, covering 148 acres, one mile west of the city limits of Denver. Founded in 1903 by Jewish working people who had come to Denver in search of a cure from tuberculosis, the JCRS is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind brought into being by sufferers from tuberculosis. The town gets its name from the late Dr. Charles D. Spivak, one of the founders of JCRS and its directing head until his death in 1927. JCRS started in a handful of tents when Denver Jews decided it was time to do something about penniless Jews from the Eastern slums and factory areas who came to Denver seeking recovery in the dry climate.

**Trinidad**

· *Temple Aaron*, 3rd and Maple, second oldest congregation in the state, was founded in 1886 and its synagogue erected in 1889. Although its membership has been reduced to a handful of families, Temple Aaron



Temple Aaron, Trinidad, Colo.

is one of the richest congregations in America because it inherited the $400,000 fortune of Dr. Alfred Freudenthal, whose father, Leopold, served as its rabbi from 1888 until 1914. The rabbi's sons, Sam and Alfred, were among the best loved citizens of this once flourishing coal-mining community. Sam was a state legislator, organizer of junior colleges and founder of libraries. Alfred, a physician, stayed in Trinidad to minister to the thousands who knew his father. Freudenthal, who rarely collected fees, was the friend and counselor to all Trinidad.

Freudenthal left the entire estate to the temple which then established the Freudenthal Foundation. Ultimately the estate will go to Jewish and Christian charities, mostly

those in Colorado. The inco
year is divided among Jew
Catholic and Protestant
Large sums have been used
lish children's playgrounds, t
the Episcopal church to pay
to paint the walls of the Pres
church, to build a new ch
the Lutherans and a center
Negroes, to aid service club

# Conneo

Although Connecticut was th
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celebrated Restoration minis
Samuel Cooper, whose brother,
ander, embraced Judaism.) O
other hand, Connecticut had

those in Colorado. The income each year is divided among Jewish and Catholic and Protestant charities. Large sums have been used to establish children's playgrounds, to enable the Episcopal church to pay its taxes, to paint the walls of the Presbyterian church, to build a new church for the Lutherans and a center for the Negroes, to aid service clubs in carrying out a multitude of good works, to provide scholarships, books, milk and glasses for needy children. All told, 24 denominations shared in the Freudenthal estate. The Trinidad Jewish community, dating from the 1860s, once numbered some 250; but the town has declined with the closing of the coal mines.

# Connecticut

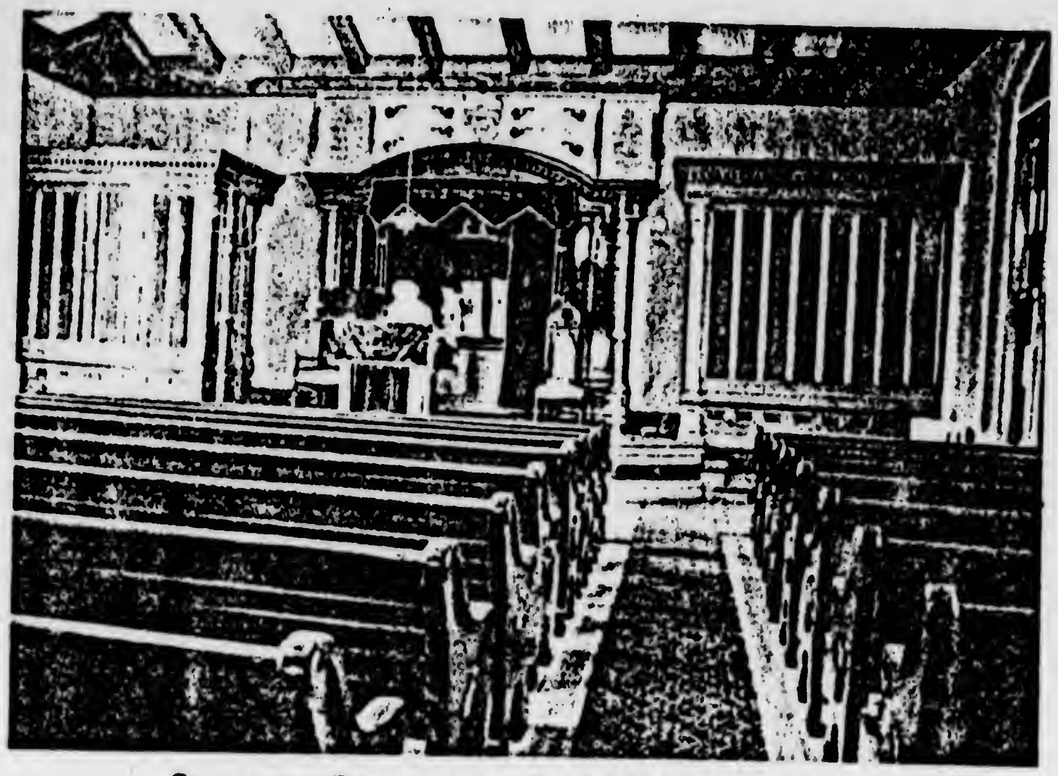
Although Connecticut was the strictest of all the New England colonies in excluding strangers and curbing religious dissenters, Jews managed to find their way to the Nutmeg State six years before the Hartford and New Haven settlements were united to form the province of Connecticut in 1665.

Connecticut's charter of 1662 (which remained in force until 1818) proclaimed that "the Christian faith is the only and principal end of this plantation." (Oddly enough, the portrait of Charles II which decorated this charter was the work of the celebrated Restoration miniaturist, Samuel Cooper, whose brother, Alexander, embraced Judaism.) On the other hand, Connecticut had made the Mosaic Code the law of the colony in 1650. The first assembly of New Haven colonists in 1639 unanimously voted that the word of God as recorded in the Hebrew Bible was to be the only rule observed "in executing the duties of government in this plantation." And in 1642, John Davenport, one of the Puritan founders of New Haven, introduced Hebrew in the town's first public school.

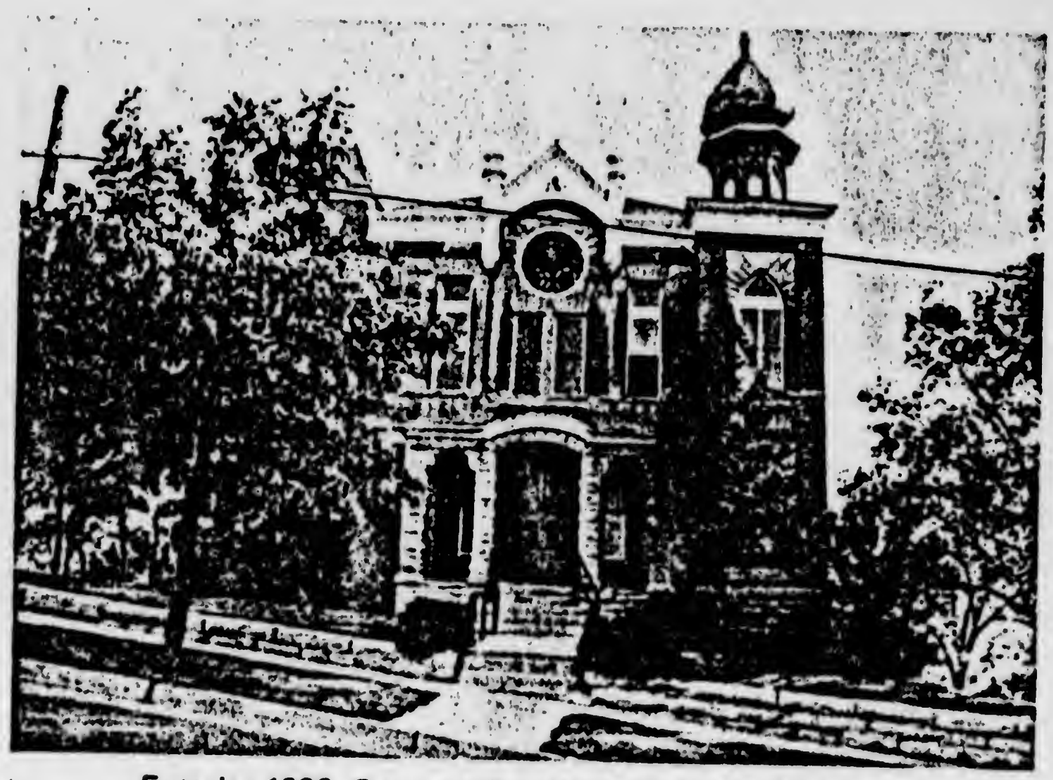
Because the first Jews in Connecticut came from New Amsterdam, they were caught in the middle of the Anglo-Dutch struggle for control of the Connecticut River Valley. The Dutch, who had established the first white settlement at Hartford in 1633, were later ousted by the English who had come West from Mas-

Failure to succeed with the proposed boycott no doubt justifies the conclusion of Arthur Morse that "The refusal of the United States to withdraw from one of the great propaganda festivals in Nazi history was one of an endless series of decisions which played into the hands of Adolf Hitler, and, however inadvertently, enhanced German prestige." But the American Jewish community and along with it the Jewish community of Denver can recall that it tried to avert the situation.

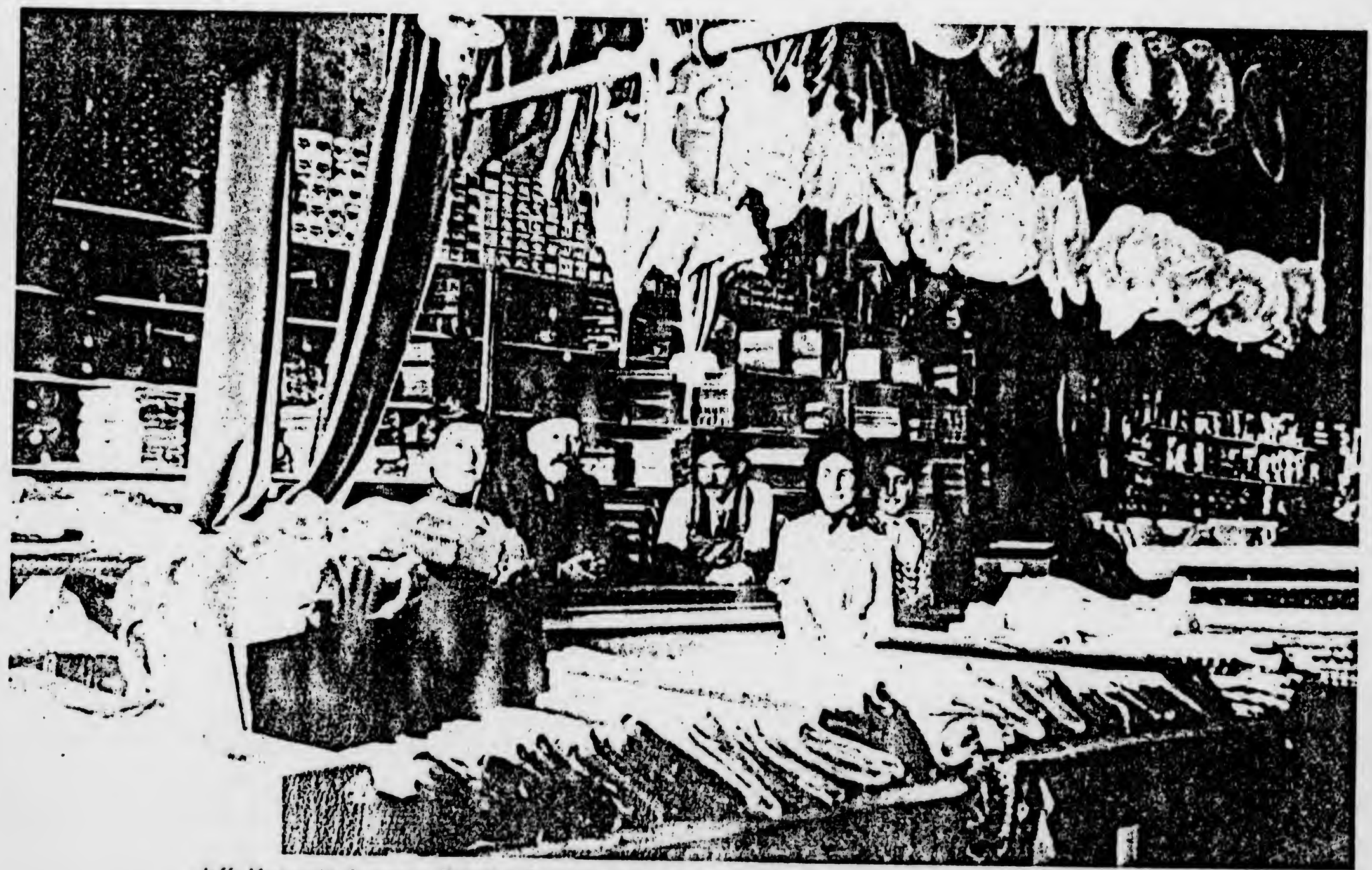
As we look ahead to the 1980 Games to be convened in Moscow, where we can expect a new mixture of athletics and politics, we can look back with both pride and pain at the futile efforts of a previous generation to protest the forces of tyranny even in the context of a supposedly a-political gathering of athletes from around the world.



*Sanctuary, Congregation Aaron, Trinidad, Colorado.*
*(See article on next page.)*



*Exterior 1889, Congregation Aaron, Trinidad, Colorado.*
*(See article on next page.)*



*Jaffa Mercantile Company, Trinidad, Colorado, circa 1890. Courtesy of American Jewish Archives (Cincinnati).*
*(See article on next page.)*

As yet, Trinidad had no official Jewish Congregation, but on July 23, 1883, seventeen men met with Max Eppstein of Denver at the home of Sol Jaffa for the purpose of organizing a religious body. They adopted by-laws, naming the group "Congregation Aaron of Trinidad, State of Colorado," in honor of Aaron, the father of the Jaffa brothers, who had been a Rabbi in Germany . . . . Meeting first in the hall, which B'nai B'rith rented, they moved in 1883 to the New Jaffa Opera House in the Jaffa Building on Main Street, a show-place which incorporated a one-room adobe building dating from 1858.

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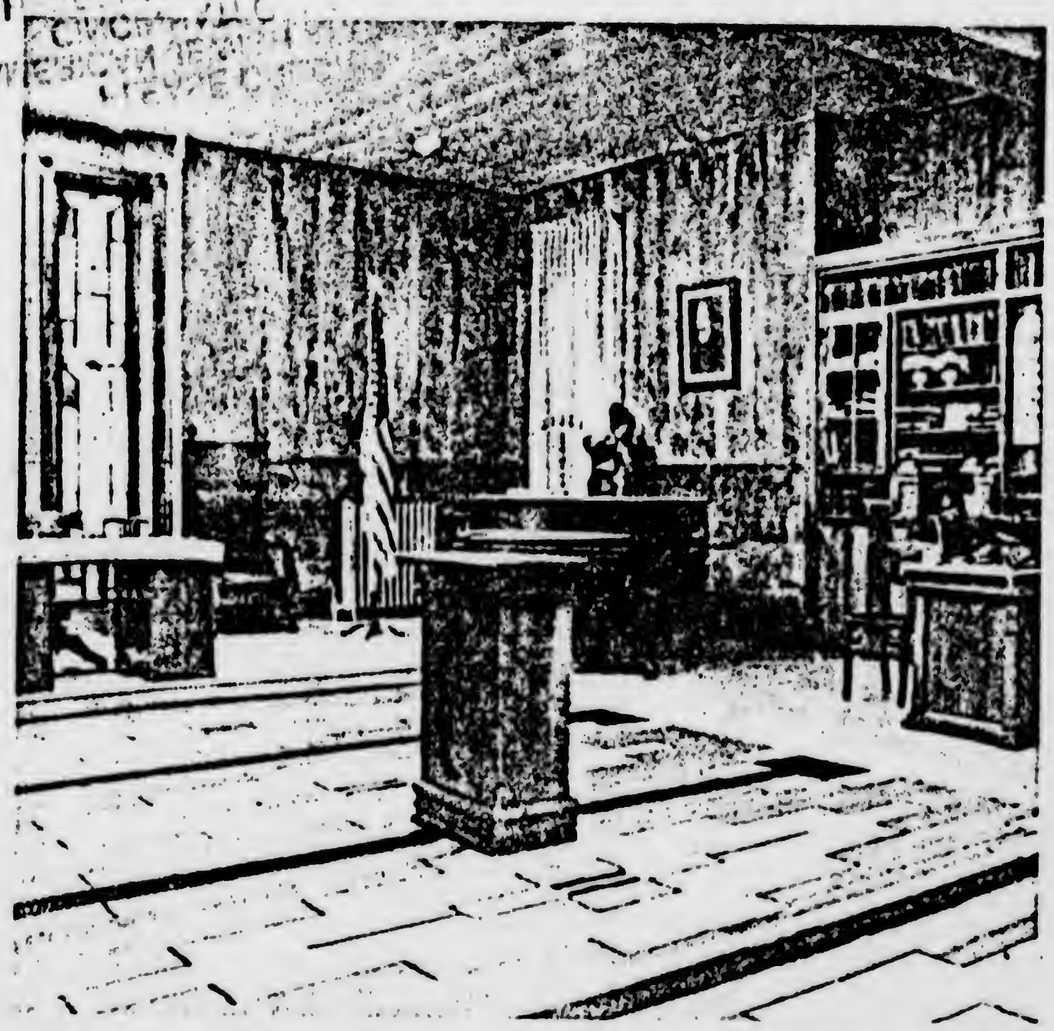
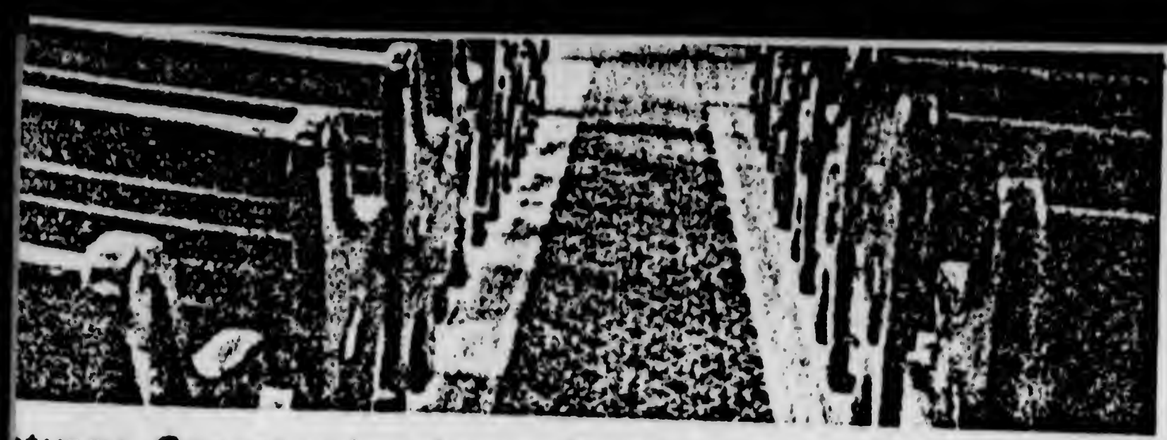


*Meeting Room, Congregation Aaron, Trinidad, Colorado.*



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(See article on next page.)

Sol H. Jaffa

TRINIDAD
Colo.

# WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*

VOL. XI, NO. 1 October, 1978

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

# A SYNAGOGUE FOR TRINIDAD, COLORADO — 1889

On Tuesday, June 18 [1889], the cornerstone was laid of the new synagogue to be erected for the use of the Congregation Aaron, at Trinidad, Colorado.[1] A large crowd gathered at the corner of Maple and Third Streets to attend the services, which were opened by Worshipful Master Sol. H. Jaffa, who conducted the Masonic ceremonies. Rabbi Freudenthal[2] then delivered the invocation, and was followed by Mr. Samuel Jaffa, who read the history of Congregation Aaron.

"On July 23, 1883, an assembly was gathered in the house of S. H. Jaffa, to celebrate the *brith* of Master Aaron Jaffa. On this occasion, Congregation Aaron was organized, and as it is a purely religious society it was started at a religious ceremony, and from Master Aaron Jaffa the congregation received the name.

"History repeats itself, and as there is nothing accomplished without a struggle for existence, our congregation has had its share. Since the year 1883 many ups and downs have been in our city, and our congregation did not escape them. At the organization we find the following names: S. Frankel, S. Jaffa, S. H. Jaffa, P. Holzman, I. Levy B. Levy, A. Rascower, S. Sanders, H. Biernbaum, S. Goldsmith, D. Gottlieb, A. Rosenwald, S. Schwed, A. Leon, D. Gump, M. Leon, J. Sanders, A. Goodman, M. Pechner, H. N. Jaffa, A. Mansbach, H. Jaffa and C. Dobriner. Mr. H. Biernbaum being the oldest of its members was elected president, and held said office until he removed from this city. By the above names, I see the name of but one member whom we lost by death, which was Brother Morris Leon, showing that the merciful Father has been kind to us.

"Our congregation numbers today forty-six male members, and I hope within the near future it will double itself. In all congregations there is something adopted to which the members cling,

1. Congregation Aaron is the second oldest Jewish congregation in Colorado, the oldest being Congregation Emanuel of Denver, established in the early 1870's. This news item is from *The American Israelite*, Cincinnati, July 5, 1889.
2. Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal, a graduate of Heidelberg, served as rabbi from 1889 until his death in 1916.





and what is it in our relig
Moses, which has carried
present day. It has protecte
it has been a comfort to th
and strength to the weak; so
a scroll at the cost of $100
Saturday, so that during e
read through; so, with the L
light, to which every good c
for, without law, there is n
is no morality, and so withc

"In July, 1884, our
the laws of this State, whic
property, so in December t
chased from the Masonic fr
deal had to be done. We
youth in their religious dut
an instructor, so in March
our rabbi, who officiated i
departure, Rabbi L. Freud

After Mr. Jaffa's hist
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Hon. S. S. Wallace then
which he paid an eloquent
by Jews for the cause of
spoke briefly, and the exer
by the rabbi.

## TYPICAL MAR
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Married in Dutch F
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the Rev. Dr. H. A. He
Israel of San Francisco
both of Dutch Flat. (B
*The Hebrew*, San Francisco,

and what is it in our religion? Nothing less than the Law of Moses, which has carried our ancestors from dark ages to the present day. It has protected them from all danger and trouble, it has been a comfort to the comfortless, a balm to the afflicted and strength to the weak; so, on September 2, 1883, we purchased a scroll at the cost of $100. Out of this we read a portion every Saturday, so that during every year the contents of the same is read through; so, with the Law in our midst, we had the banner of light, to which every good citizen should give his life if necessary, for, without law, there is no religion, and without religion there is no morality, and so without morality life would not be safe.

"In July, 1884, our congregation was incorporated under the laws of this State, which gives us power to purchase and hold property, so in December two and one-half acres of land was purchased from the Masonic fraternity for a cemetery, but yet a good deal had to be done. We had a Sabbath school to instruct our youth in their religious duties, but we found we were in need of an instructor, so in March, 1887, Rev. Glueck was engaged as our rabbi, who officiated in that capacity for two years. After his departure, Rabbi L. Freudenthal was engaged as his successor."

After Mr. Jaffa's history, Dr. Freudenthal delivered an address, and the architect, Rapp, confirmed the placing of the stone. Hon. S. S. Wallace then delivered an oration, in the course of which he paid an eloquent tribute to the value of the work done by Jews for the cause of humanity. Rev. W. S. Blackwood also spoke briefly, and the exercises were concluded with a benediction by the rabbi.

## TYPICAL MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM A GOLD RUSH TOWN

Married in Dutch Flat, Placer County [California], September 13 [1864], at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry [rabbi of Congregation Sherith Israel of San Francisco], J. B. Levyn to Hannah Heyman, both of Dutch Flat. (Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.)
*The Hebrew*, San Francisco, September 16, 1864, p. 5.

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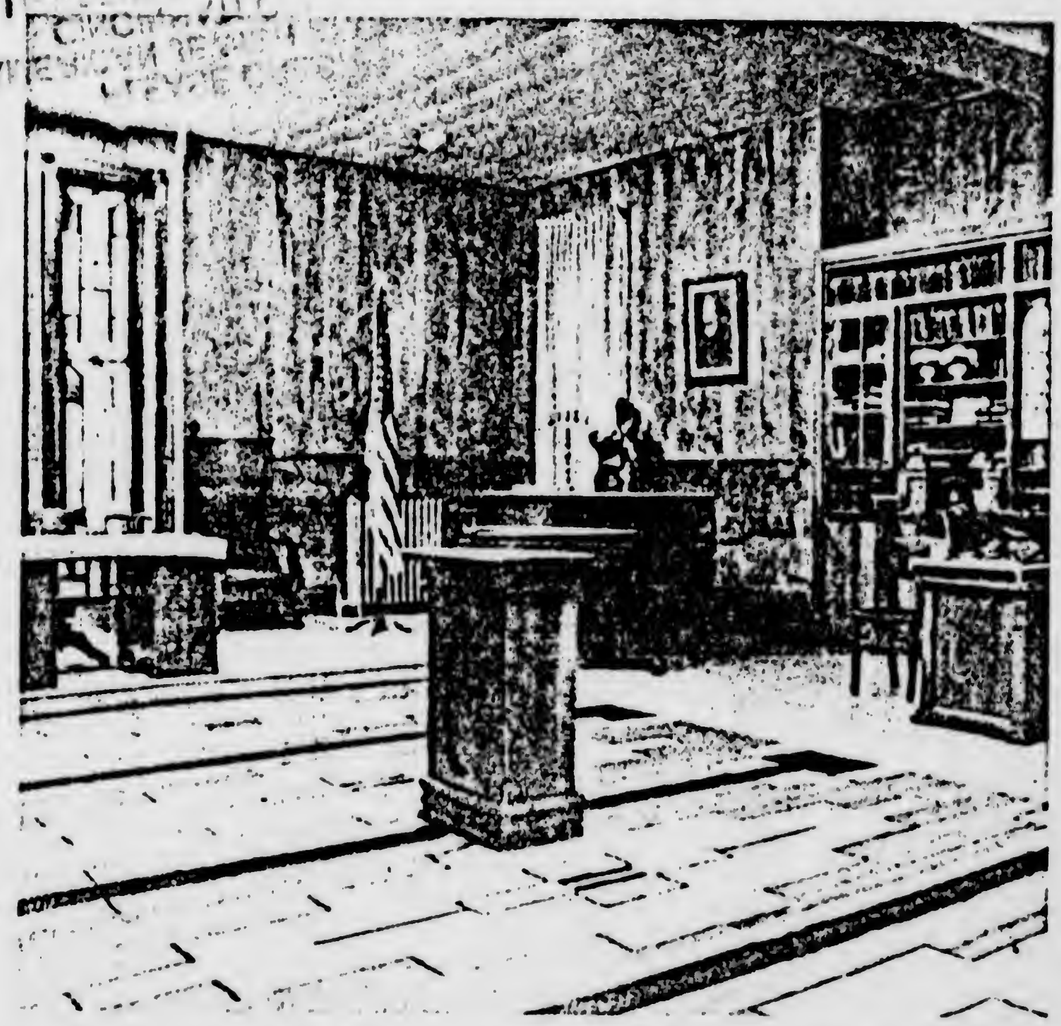


*Meeting Room, Congregation Aaron, Trinidad, Colorado.*

References to members of the JAFFA FAMILY of Trinidad, Colorado in Mountain West Pioneer Jewry, by Hynda L. Rudd, Los Angeles, 1980

#

56 SABBATH VISITOR (Cinci) p.350-51, July 17, 1885(from Trinidad)
Joe Jaffa gave a philosophical treatise on science and its application to the modern era of his day.

114 SABBATH VISITOR (Cinci) p.127, April 22, 1881 (from Trinidad)
SAMUEL JAFFA was the moving spirit behind the fourteen-pupil Sabbath-school.

123 SABBATH VISITOR (Cinci) p.391, Dec.9, 1881 (from Trinidad)
Sabbath-school progressed, according to Mr. S. JAFFA.

126 AMERICAN ISRAELITE, March 24, 1882.
The youth of Trinidad organized a group to collect money for Russian refugees.

143 SABBATH VISITOR (Cinci) Feb.9, 1883, p. 87 (from Trinidad)
The Sabbath-school flourished under the direction of SAMUEL JAFFA.

164 AMERICAN ISRAELITE, October 19, 1883, p.6 (from Trinidad)
IOBB Lodge passed resolutions in memory of Morris Leon.

175 SABBATH VISITOR (Cinci) March 21, 1884, p.168 (from Trinidad)
Sabbath-school student NATHAN JAFFA gave $ 5.00 to the Alliance Fund.

195 AMERICAN ISRAELITE Nov. 21, 1884, p.6 (from Trinidad)
Sabbath-school officers were elected. Montefiore Centennial Services were held. A YMHA was organized and named for Montefiore.

586 AMERICAN ISRAELITE Feb.17, 1882, p.266 (from Trinidad)
SAMUEL JAFFA collected money for the UAHC's Educational and Agricultural Fund certificates.

590 AMERICAN ISRAELITE June 16, 1882, p.407 (from Trinidad)
A collection of $ 24 gathered for the UAHC's Educational and Agricultural Fund Certificates.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEARBOOK 9 (5668 = 1907/08) p. 141

TRINIDAD, 125 Jews, congr.Aaron founded 1883

Treasurer: SOL H. JAFFA, Secretary B(erthold) MANSBACH. 40 members.

Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society: Treasurer Mrs. SAM JAFFA.

Cemetery established July 18, 1874.

Congregation is a member of the UAHC (p.118)

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK vol. 1 (5661=1900/01) p.209

TRINIDAD. Congregation Aaron, founded 23 July 1883. Pres. SAM JAFFA

23 pupils in Religious School. Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, founded June 23, 1889. President Mrs. MEYER MANSBACH. Trustees include Mrs. SAM JAFFA.

# JAFFA - MANSBACH

Notes from the records of the Trinidad Jewish community (Temple Aaron) in the American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati, Ohio

The notes are arranged in the order in which the cited documents were studied.

I TRINIDAD DAILY CITIZEN 7 Dec 1889 Advertisement of THE JAFFA MERCANTILE COMPANY, clothing, carpets, etc, also hats

II (no date) Ad by A. MANSBACH & CO., corner Main and Convent Street (special sal of carpets, shoes. (on the day after the death of Jefferson Davis!)

III in the same issue: story of the inauguration of CONGREGATION AARON temple, JOSEF JAFFA, president.

IV Dec.7,1889 A.MANSBACH & CO: "We lead, but never follow: Our stock of carpets consists of the best and choiciest patterns ever shown in the southern part of this state."

V THE ENTERPRISE, 6 June 1878: MANSBACH & MAY, Boot and Shoe Makers, "All work promptly and neatly executed. Repairing done in superb style. Those desiring a NEAT job - a substantial one, can have the same executed in workmanlike manner by leaving their orders with us at our shop on Commercial Street, in the house formerly occupied by H.L. Preason."

VI JAFFA FAMILY FOTOS: include a negative of a portrait of SALOMON ELCHANAN JAFFA (JAFA), (NOT the grandfather of the Jaffa brothers) also a fading portrait foto which includes grandmother Jaffa and Meyer Mansbach and his wife Ida (Jaffa) with children. (a negative and a print has been ordered). Date 7/1897.

also: Two very good portraits of the young Mansbach couple, 5x7 positives.

VII Notes from the termpaper by William D. Rudolph, written Winter 1967 (AJA Box 1375), title: TRINIDAD, COLORADO: A SMALL WESTERN JEWISH COMMUNITY.

p.1 Community started 3 March 1878 with the founding of the B'NAI B'RITH Lodge 293 (29 Jewish males, mostly merchants, incl. SAM JAFFA and HENRY JAFFA, Sam becoming its first president.

p.2 CONGREGATION AARON founded 29 July 1893.

p.3 SAM AND SOL H. JAFFA owned the Opera Hall, which was the first place in which Jewish services were held.

p.5 Ladies Aid Society of Trinidad was founded 22 June 1889, MRS. (IDA) MEYER MANSBACH the first President.

p.6 Synagogue was dedicated Dec.1889

p.7 Young Hebrew Library Society founded 1889

p.9 The best years of the Congregation were 1890-1893,..

p.10 JOSEF JAFFA President of the Montefiore Literary Society, founded 1894.

p.15 By 1911 there were about 200 Jews living in Trinidad.

# OPPENHEIM

Benj. Oppenheim m. Rosa Jaffa
b. BEBRA, Bavaria ca. 1849

(Julchen)
Julia m Max Henline
b. 1850
d ~~1912~~ - Chicago
m. 1910
- Milton m.
  - no issue
- Minnie m. Abr. Franck
  - 3 children
- Rose m. Herman Meyer
  - Adrian (died young)
    - no issue
- Elsie
- ? - Don

(Rückchen)
Rachel m. Max BARR or BAHR
b. 1855 - Bavaria
d 1912 - Chicago
m. 1875
- Lilly m. Max Becker
  - son
  - son
- Rose m. Henry Jaffa (cousin)
  - Sam. (suicide - 1918 Chi)
  - ~~Ben~~
- Leo m. Fanny
  - son
  - dau.
  - dau.

Lena m. Abr. Levy
b. 1854 - JUNE - Bebra
d. 1920 - Chicago
m. 1871 - Moberly MO (?)
- Rose - b. Moberly, MO
- Louis
- Julia ← my maternal g. mother!
- Mata

Henry m. ?
- William (Strasbourg, Germany)
- Victor

## COUSINS:

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
- Milton Goldsmith
  1st cousin of Mata, Julia, Rose

Pittsburgh, PA
Silverberg's
1st cousins of Mary Guido
- Cora
  prasinger, student in Berlin
- Anna

TRINIDAD, CO
SOL JAFFA

Roswell, NM
Harry JAFFA
(newspaperman)

Denver, CO
Bertram Jaffa, M.D.

Sam Jaffa (cousin or nephew of Lena L.)
Sarah m. Sam Goldsmith
(Connellsville)

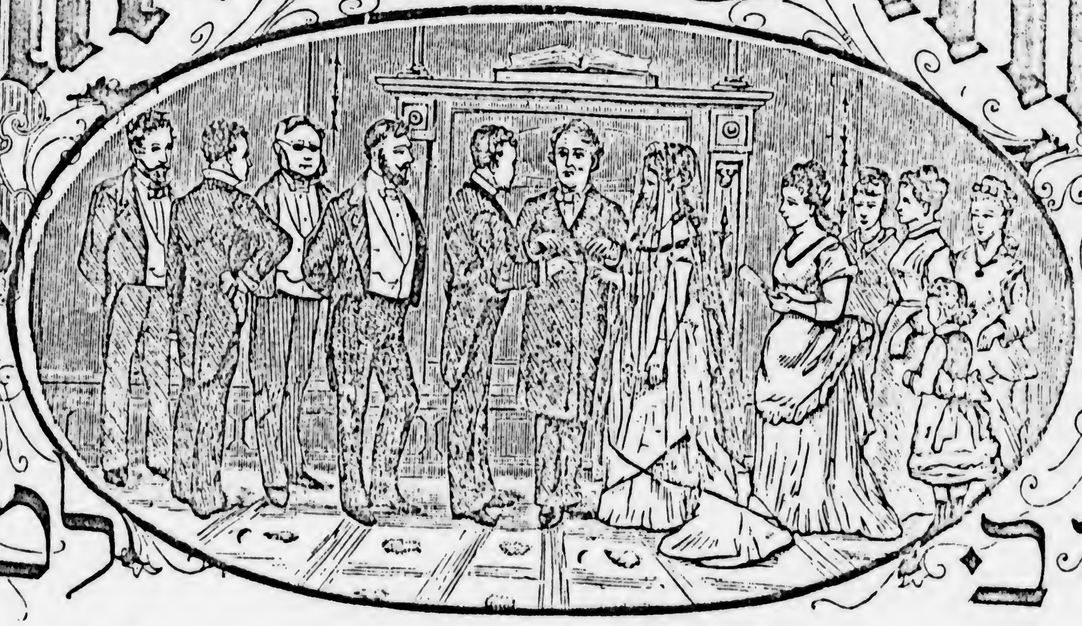
ELMIRA, NY
Freudenheim
- maternal relatives of Morris Levinson

CLEVELAND, O
Kobacker
- 1st cousins of Morris Levinson

Anna Seaman
- Lawrence
- Nathan
- Irving

1st cousins of Morris Levinson

# Marriage Certificate



קול ששון וקול שמחה· קול חתן וקול כלה·

This is to Certify

קול ששון וקול שמחה· קול חתן וקול כלה·

# This is to Certify

That on this 21st. day of the month of January in the G
1896 corresponding to the Jewish date of Tuesday the 6sth
of Shebat in the year 5656 in the presence of the witnes
signed, I united in lawful marriage, at Trinidad Colo
Mr. Meyer Mansbach and Miss Ida Jaffa
with their free consent, and according to the laws of the S
and customs of Israel.

Ida Jaffa. BRIDE.

Meyer Mansbach BRIDEGROOM.

L. Freudenthal
Minister of Congregation
"Haron" Trinidad

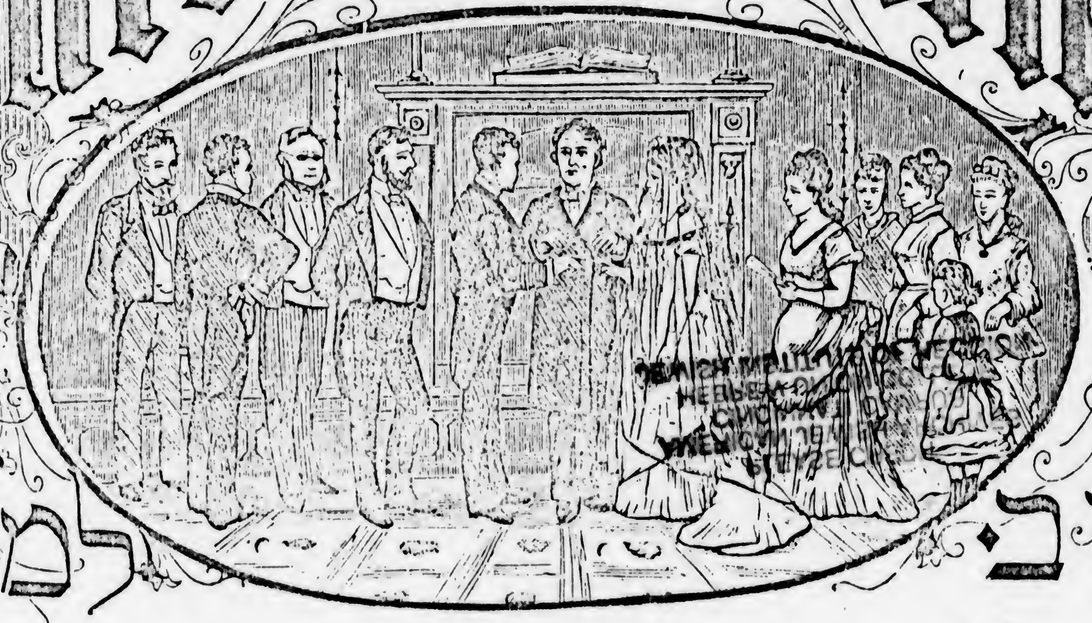
Witnesses:

George M. Harris

Herman

# Marriage Certificate

לחופה וקידושין



קול ששון וקול שמחה· קול חתן וקול כלה·

## This is to Certify

This ... 18th ... month of January in the Year

קול ששון וקול שמחה· קול חתן וקול כלה·

# This is to Certify

That on this 21st. day of the month of January in the Year 6 corresponding to the Jewish date of Tuesday the 6th day Shebat in the year 5656 in the presence of the witnesses ed, I united in lawful marriage, at Trinidad Colorado Mr. Meyer Mansbach and Miss Ida Jaffa h their free consent, and according to the laws of the State customs of Israel.

Ida Jaffa. BRIDE.

Meyer Mansbach BRIDEGROOM.

L. Freudenthal
Minister of Congregation.

" Aaron " Trinidad Colo.

Witnesses:

George M. Harris

Herman Bambaum

BLOCH PRINT. CO.

The blanks are to be filled up by words, and the name given in full.

Trinidad **Lodge, No.** 293 **I. O. B. B.**

On this twenty first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine appeared Mr. Meyer Mansbach; for ~~initiation~~ admission by card in our Trinidad Lodge, No. 293 I. O. B. B., and having been instructed to make true answer to the questions which he would be asked, made the following declaration:

My name is Meyer Mansbach; I am 29 years old; I reside in Trinidad; I am by occupation a Merchant; I am not married I have no children; I am in good health, and am not aware of having any sickness or bodily infirmity; I have read the Constitution of the Independent Order Bnai Brith, and the By-Laws of Trinidad Lodge, No. 293, and am willing to obligate myself to observe the Constitution, Laws and Rules of the Order faithfully.

Finally, I declare that I have ~~never before belonged to any Lodge of~~ belonged to the Independent Order Bnai Brith.

Meyer Mansbach

WITNESS,

M. Eisenman Secretary.

Neisser - JAFFA III

RF377

Colorado II

January 9, 1988

Dear Dorothy:

I am terribly sorry to have had to delay writing this latest report on my activities by two weeks, at least, thanks to my annual bout with the non-flu (it can't be the flu since I take an annual shot, but perhaps it is this shot that brings me down for a few days in most winters. I am fine now but it is very cold outside so I try not to show my courage (or foolishness) by riding around town with my bike. It has gotten so bad that I even pay some bills in town by mail, enriching our lousy Postal Service. I rather deliver the letters myself.

Now then: From Heinebach came great news, as you see from the enclosure. It took most of December to sort it all out. More info from places I never heard of which my correspondent, a friend of our cause, dug up and copied. I in turn translated all the pertinent parts, since the Jaffa descendants of our time do not know German. I think we now have reached "the end" but it surely was worth trying. I want to comment on your letter of November 20, and see what is left to be tried.

OPPENHEIM: The place in Wuerttemberg is Affaltrach, totally unknown to me but one of many such places that had a small Jewish community (like most of them, their personnel records were kept elsewhere).

You listed a number of names and dates which lead me to think that you already have BMD records. If not, it may be possible to obtain certificates as long as the place and year is known. Usually the office having the records will search one year at no extra charge. Problem is to find out which office to apply to for the records you want.

HENRY OPPENHEIM: It can only be Strasbourg, France (formerly Strassburg), because the other Strasburg is in what used to be West Prussia, and this does not fit here. Strasbourg, so I heard, has a complete record of BMDs since the city was lucky enough to escape great damage.

As to "other towns, it depends on whether a) they had a congregation which kept records and b) whether such records survived to our time. It would not do to write in general times to any city, the only one which has records which can be obtained from Salt Lake City are those of Pfungstadt (Film # 870 555) which has BMD records for 1823-1872 only.

I found no records for Bebra, Fulda, Rotenburg or Hersfeld.

I have used Arnsberg's 3-volume work on Jewish communities in Hessen extensively, but mostly for other places than those of interest to you. We don't have Arnold's Von den Juden in der Pfalz. Unfortunately, we also lack a complete list of Jewish communities of the past in the Rhineland-Palatinate area, and the list for Bavaria (which I have) comes from a book that exists only in Hebrew and has very small paragraphs (and few names, if any) for all those communities. Not much help there.

If you would give me a list of names with place and dates for records of people that you need, I will write for those records. It is worth a try.

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE JAFFA FAMILY



(from a letter of Mr. Wilhelm Soedler, Beim Kalkofen 8, 6445 Alheim-Heinebach, West Germany, dated November 25, 1988)

I did not get very far with my initial enquiries in Baumbach, the residents there did not know whether there ever was a synagogue. However, additional information received from the State Archives tells us that in the Folder 108 of the former district office in Rotenburg, under # 1436 for the year 1836, the building of a synagogue in Baumbach is mentioned, and such a synagogue is also mentioned in the year 1860.

Baumbach, which is located in the former district of Rotenburg, the following Jews lived there in 1738:

Jacob Joseph, Ruben Levi, Marcus Joseph, Moyses Levi (who owns a house and a quarter of an acre of land, a garden behind the house (also 1/4 acre in size) Joseph Levi, who owns a simple little house.

(From the land records of Baumbach (Baumbach B 1, tax tables).

In 1860 there lived in Baumbach 149 families (700 inhabitants) of whom 16 were Jewish families (85 persons) They lived from commerce and trade (meaning they worked as artisans and mechanics) , and they have here a synagogue, and for the israelite children there is a school of their own, but there is no cemetery: the Baumbach Jews are buried in the cemetery in Rotenburg.

In documents 407 and 408 (tax tabels) we have tax records for the years 1830-54, in which NATHAN JAFFA is mentioned 1830-45 as Vorsaenger ( = cantor) and 1846-1854 as teacher.

Two data have been discovered in documents 548 and 549, excerpts from the death records of Baumbach for the years k853-63:

1862, March 11 birth of LEIB JAFFA, son of BENJAMIN JAFFA and of his wife JETTCHEN ROTHSCHILD.

* 1862, April 29: Death of NATHAN JAFFA, cantor, at the age of 73 years and 6 months.

This NATHAN JAFFA is not identical with ABRAHAM NATHAN JAFFA of Heinebach. The latter is ARON JAFFAs son, who passed his teacher's examination held January
** 29-1 February 1866, and who was immediately employed as a fully qualified teacher for the school in Heinebach. No doubt he is a close relative of Nathan of Baumbach.

RHINA: The records of RHINA (folder 180, District Office Huenfeld, no. 296) show that in 1830 the following persons are mentioned:

SAMUEL MEYER HAHN, born 1753, married 1776, lives in his son's house as a widower; MEYER SAMUEL HAHN (his son) b. 1779, married (2nd marriage) to HAENDEL (no last name) , born 1790; married first, 1808. Meyer's daughter ELLE was born by his first wife, in 1810, and she is in service in Rothenkirchen. Meyer then had five sons and another daughter, all born between 1812 and 1829.

MEYER (SAMUEL) HAHN is a dealer in furs (or skins or hides) , and his real estate consists of a house. (the above is a literal translation of the entry under Hahn).

MEYER (BEN SAMUEL) HAHN married first (1808) JETTEL HIRSCH the mother of the future wife of ARON JAFFA, ELLE, born 1810. She was really 26 years old when she married in 1836. Possibly her mother died at or soon after her birth, wherefore the early remarriage of the father.

GOLDSCHMIDT: This name was found to be fairly common in the area, according to information given by the State Archives in Marburg. The name appears in BEBRA, NENTERSHAUSEN, SONTRA, ABTERODE and NETRA.

* NATHAN JAFFA was born in October of 1788

** This question of qualifying teachers in Jewish schools had the continuous attention of the German authorities in many areas during the early 19th century, as shown by the many enquiries and inspection reports in regional archives (those published by the State of Hessen in its large collection of Jewish records attest to the effortsto prevent appointments of poorly-trained teachers: occasionally, one hears that a Jewish community maintained a school with poor teachers which led the more concerned parents to enter their children in public (Christian) schools because the education was better. Legally, Jews could have schools of their own, but they were maintained u der the supervision of state boards of education. There are a number of examples where Jewish teachers were dismissed for lack of proper teaching credentials.

12/88 PHOTOGRAPHS FROM HEINEBACH

# 1 House # 100: In 1836, the home of the teacher ARON JAFFA. After 1843/45 he lived in the apartment above the synagogue.

# 2 House # 86: owned by the Jewish community.

# 4 A view toward the village of Heinebach. Picture no. 8 is showing the directly opposite view.

# 5 Front view of the synagogue. The building in the right background also belonged to the Jewish community, as did the stables. Originally this was House no. 87 and it was sold, sometime in the latter part of the 19th century, to theJewish community, which used it as a home for the poor. Today, a dealer in scrap metal lives there, as can be seen from foto # 5, and he apparently leaves his stuff in front of the house, although a special place for it has been offered to him by the community.

# 6 This is a truly accidental find, a rarity. It is actually a copy of an older photograph, which came out better than the original. It seems to have been taken between 1920 and 1930. On this picture one can easily see the old Hessian style of building half-timbered houses. The three semi-round windows are those of the Jewish school. The view on picture 5 is approximately the same as on no. 6.

HOUSE # 75: JUDA HEILBRUNN, ancestor of James (who moved to New York) exchanged House no. 75 for House no. 55 1/2 (in 1832). In 1865, No. 75 was transfered to House no. 76, and no. 75 ceased to exist in numbering - and was later on torn down.

# 7 This is the house in which JUDA HEILBRUNN lived (no. 55 1/2). After the war it had a grocery, then it stood empty for years, and now a shoemaker has his business in it. It stands at the corner of Nuernberg Street and Bahnhofstrasse (Train Station street).

# 8 A view fromthe Borngasse in the direction Bossenstrasse/Eisfeldstrasse. To the right, behind the barn, is the synagogue. On the rear one can note a number of old house numbers - cases in which the houses could be identified. You will see it if you hold the foto against the light.

The situation gets a bit tough because, after the period of 1840/50, house numberes were repeatedly changed, more so than anywhere else in the village. It is possible, but not provable now, that Aron JAFFA tried to assemble a number of houses to serve as a Jewish community center, which could be done through purchase and partition of neighboring houses. House No. 83 is one of those, a house bought in 1866/67 by the Jewish resident ABRAHAM KATZ, and which served as the home for his widow and his son BARUCH (Ben Abraham) KATZ in 1900. The pictures no. 6 and 7 were taken from the garden of this house.

In order to give a clear presentation of the relationships of the houses and,their numbers, here is an account of them according to the numbers of the pictures:

# 9 1850 # 84, 1904: 84 - 109
in 1835 a former house was razed and a new one built. In 1850/51 the widow of SUSSMANN LEVI SPANGENTHALS (? probably Spangenberg) lived here, or else she owned it, since she is described as Widow in Spangenberg.
1854/55 ABRAHAM SOMMER, son of Josefs, bought this house.
1861 It was transfered to JOSEF SOMMER (the son of Abraham) in 1861

# 13 This is and remained # 84 1/2

# 10 House No. 86, later 85 (behind this house ran the old village boundary. By 1904, this became No. 85 1/4.

In 1851, this was no. 85 6/8, owned by SALOMON KATZENSTEIN, son of Koppel.

# 11 Formerly a barn, it was no. 87, by 1850, no. 86, and was the Synagogue. in 1904, ~~it was still no. 87~~ no. 88 in 1850 became 87 and was property of the village, but in 1904 it was sold to the Jewish community.

# 12 A view into the Einfeldstrasse

# 13 see above No. 84 1/2

# 14 House no. 23 Here lived ABRAHAM SOMMER and MINNA JAFFA in about 1900. Today, the house is being restored.

# 15 House # 33: ABRAHAM SOMMER II and JOSEF SOMMER lived here

# 16 A copy of an old postcard from about 1900: House # 33

# 17 1pstcard from about 1938

# 19 The school until 1750, which was attended also by Jewish children

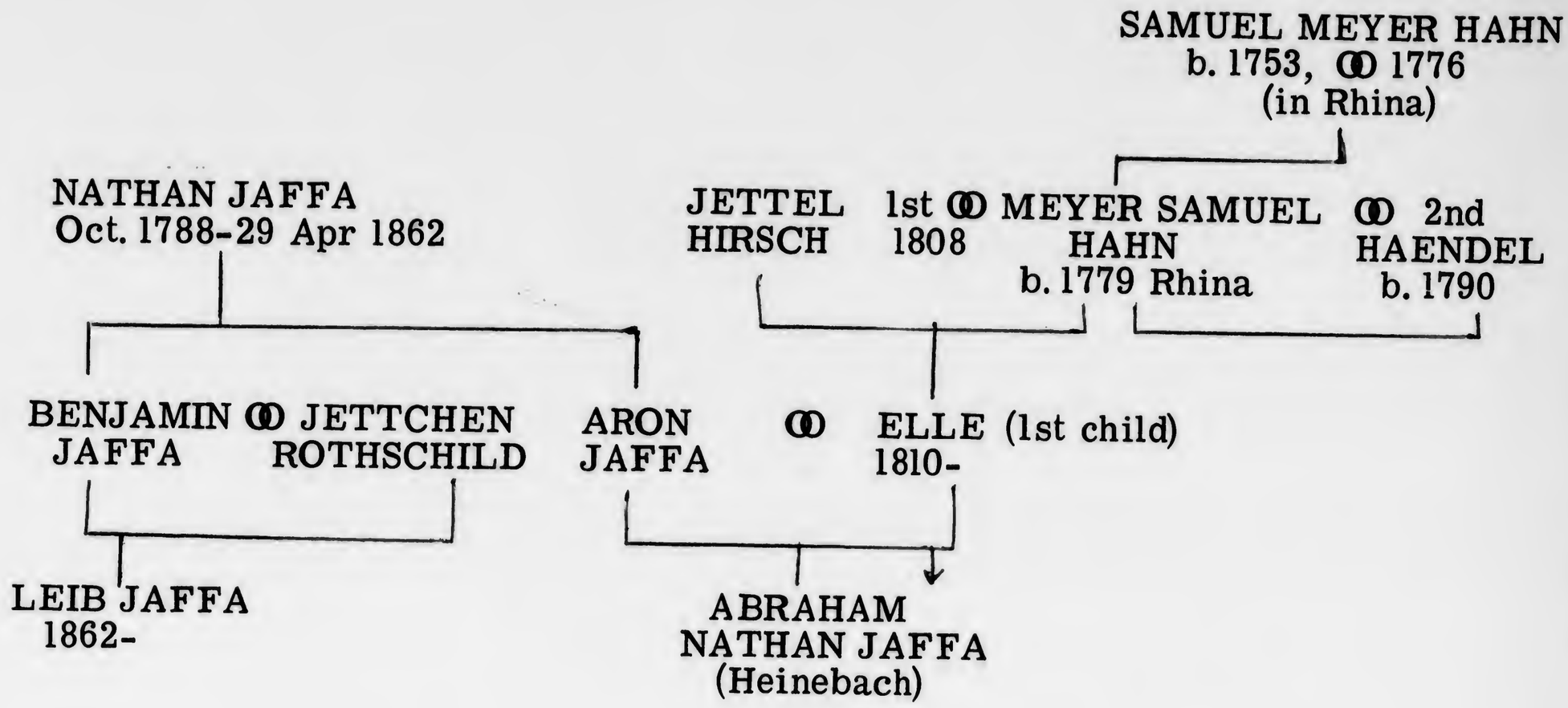
# 20 The general Grammar school (until 1837)

# 21 The Public grammar school until 1913. Until 1866, Jewish children attended it. The Jewish school existed from 1866 to 1912. When the teacher SPEYER retired, in 1912, the school was closed because of the low number of pupils (5)left. These and subsequent children attended the public school (foto # 22)

# 22 The General (public) Grammar school from 1913 on. It had four classes, since about 1978 it was enlarged to have eight classes.

12/88

Possible Relationship
between Benjamin and Aron Jaffa



(J 100)

U. S. CENSUS 1880 COLORADO ED 66, p. 25, line 48 TRINIDAD, LAS ANIMAS COUNTY Chestnut Street
JAFFA, HATTIE, 7 years old, lives with SOL JAFFA (daughter of SAMUEL)

ED 66, p. 20, line 44+

JAFFA, SAM, 37, born Germany at Chestnut Street, LAS ANIMAS COUNTY:
---- AMELIA, 33
---- PERRY, 13 )
---- JOE, 11 ) born in
---- HATTIE, 7 ) Pennsylvania (listed 2x!)
---- IDA, 5 ) both born in
---- ELLA, 2 ) Colorado

ED 66, p. 25, line 42+

JAFFA, SOL, born 1850, 30 years, born Germany. Chestnut Street
---- LEONORA, 19,
---- SAM, 37 (brother of SOL)
---- AMALIA 33 (wife of Sam)
---- PERRY 13 Pennsylvania
---- JOE 11 ==
---- HATTIE 7) ==
---- IDA 5 ) Colorado
---- ELLA 2 ) ==
---- NATHAN 16 b. Germany (Nephew?)
STEINHART, BERTHA, 20, b. Germany (Cousin)

ED 66, p. 25, line 49
JAFFA, IDA age 5, in Las Animas County, TRINIDAD,Chestnut Street

U. S. CENSUS 1880 NEW MEXICO, LAS VEGAS, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
Southside of Public Plaza

JAFFA, HENRY N.,
---- BECKY
---- BENJAMIN
---- WALTER

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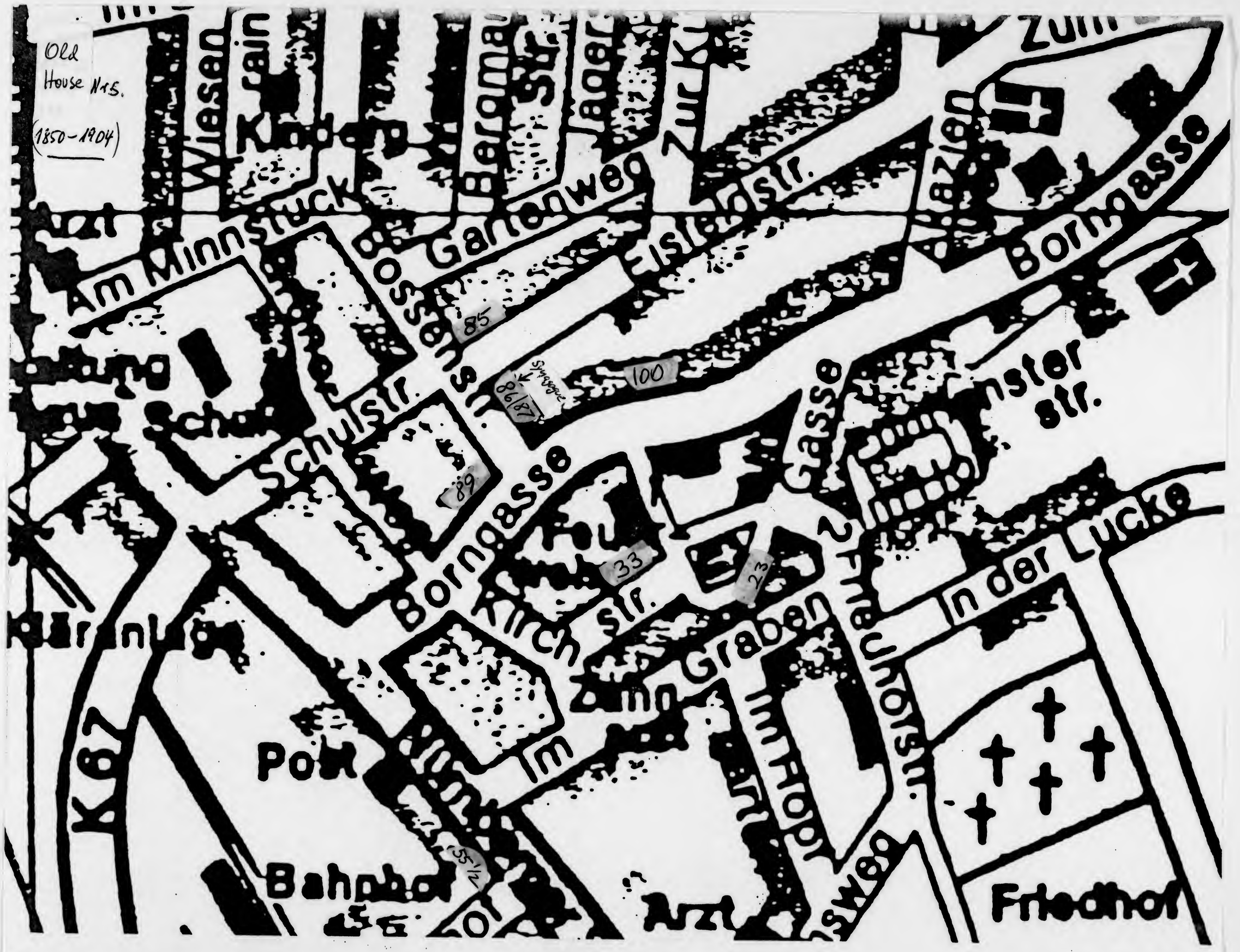
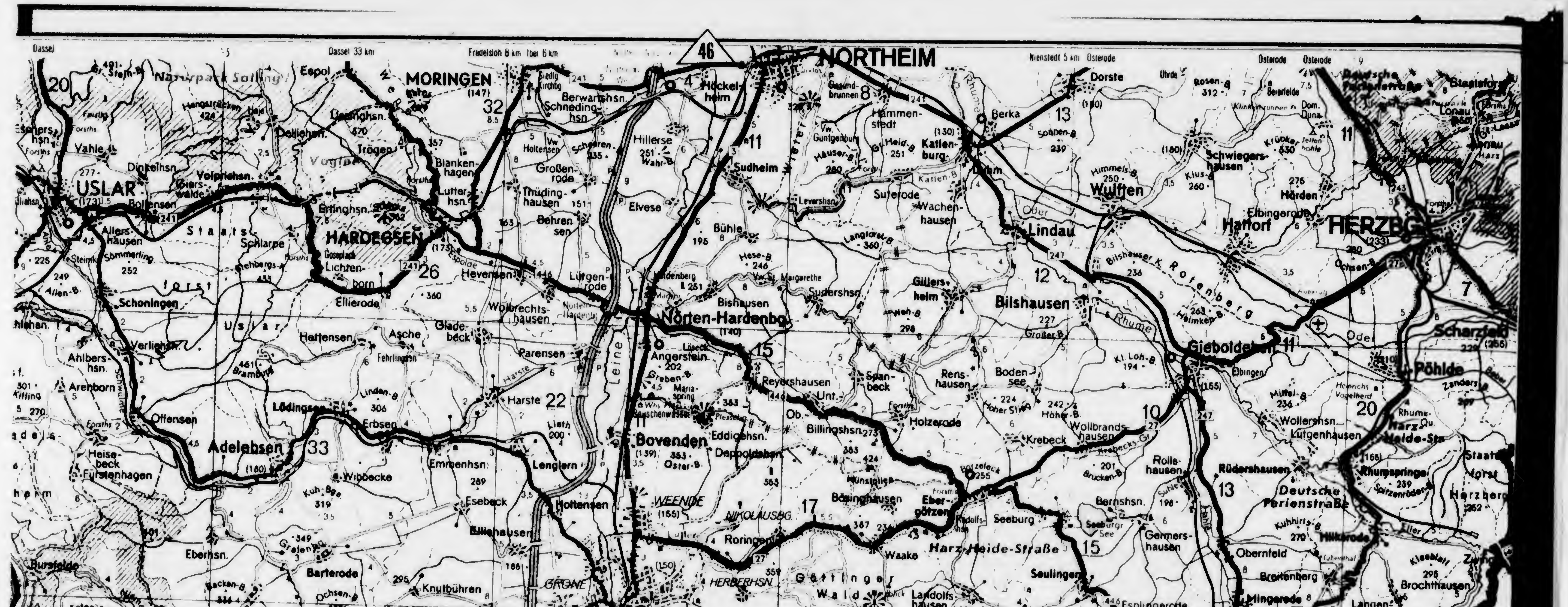
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA Directory 1869 (first time listed)
p. 224 JAFFA, SAM, dry goods, 60 Market St., home 24 High Street (no others)

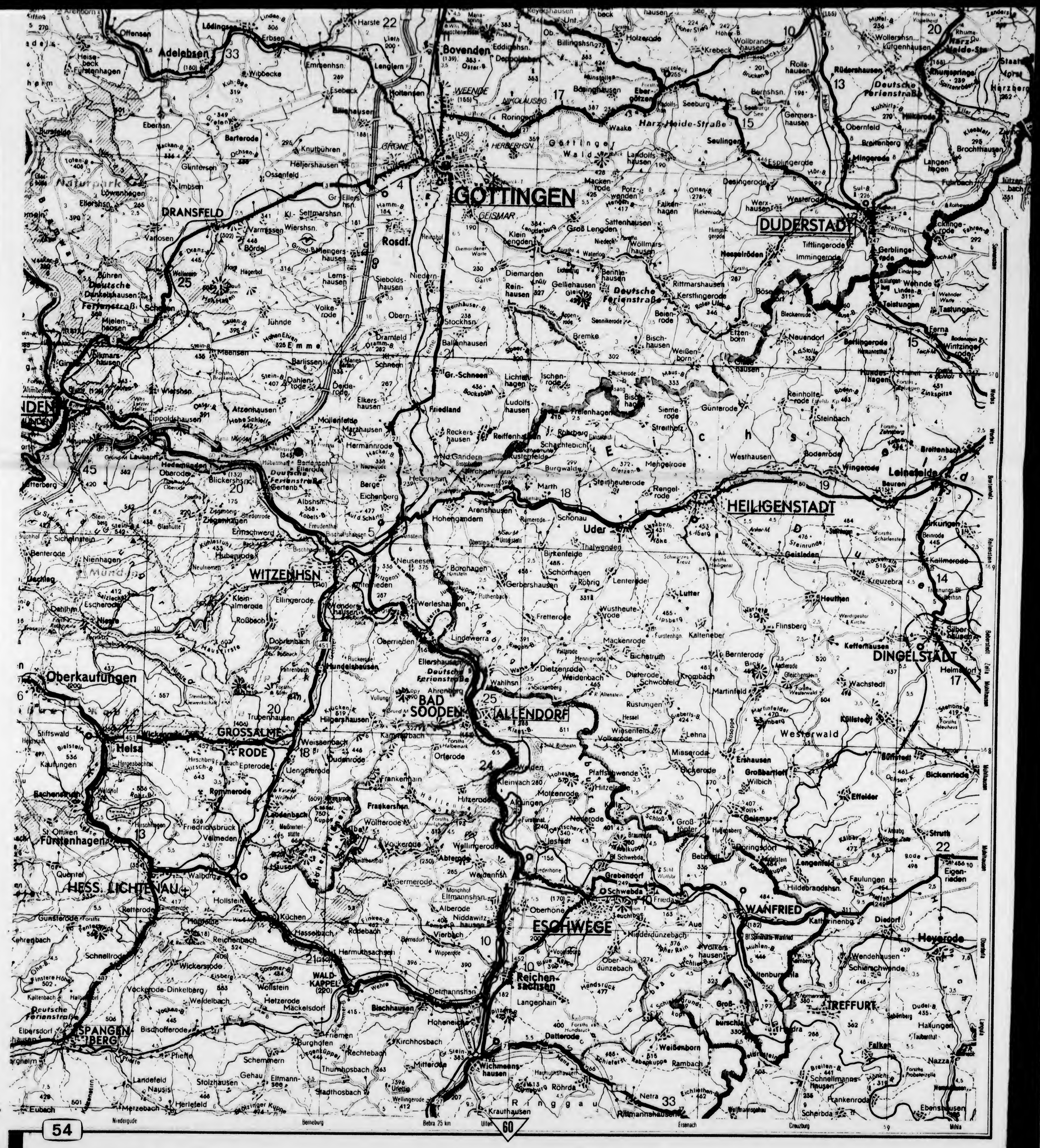
CENSUS:PITTSBURGH, and EBERHARD, PA 1870: NO Jaffa.(Allegheny County)

PITTSBURGH DIRECTORY
1870/71 p. 240 JAFFA, SAMUEL, agent, 204 4th Avenue
1871/72 255 JAFFA, SAM, dry goods, 1120 Carson (Birmingham)
1872/73 249 JAFFA BROS., dry goods, 1120 Carson, Birmingham
JAFFA, SAMUEL, of J. Bros.,
1873/74: no subsequent listings.


Old House No 5.
(1850-1904)
Wiesen
Am Minnstuck
Garten
Zur
Bornasse
Schul
Schulstr.
Bornasse
Kirch str.
Graben
Gasse
Str.
Im
Post
Bahnhof
Arzt
In der
Lucke
Friedhof
100
89
33
23
85
86/87
Synagoge
55 1/2



46
NORTHEIM
MORINGEN
USLAR
HARDEGSEN
Nörten-Hardenbg.
Bovenden
WEENDE
NIKOLAUSBG
GÖTTINGEN
GEISMAR
GRONE
Rosdf.
DRANSFELD
Adelebsen
DUDERSTADT
HERZBG
Gieboldehsn.
Pöhlde
Scharzfeld
Lindau
Bilshausen
Wulften
Hattorf
Katlenburg-Duhm
Berka
Dorste
Sudheim
Hillerse
Höckelheim
Gillersheim
Seeburg
Seulingen
Ebergötzen
Landolfshausen
Waake
Roringen
Göttinger Wald
Rüdershausen
Teistungen
Gerblingerode
Tiftlingerode
Immingerode
Nesselröden
Friedland
Reinhausen
Gleichen
Bremke
Deutsche Ferienstraße
Harz-Heide-Straße
Rhume
Leine
Oder
Friedland
Reiffenhausen
Mengelrode
Westhausen
Breitenbach
Leinefelde
Naturpark Solling
Naturpark
Schoningen
Offensen
Lödingsen
Erbsen
Harste
Lenglern
Emmenhsn.
Eddigehsn.
Holtensen
Parensen
Angerstein
Reyershausen
Spanbeck
Holzerode
Krebeck
Wollbrandshausen
Rollshausen
Obernfeld
Brochthausen
Mingerode
Westerode
Esplingerode
Desingerode
Werxhausen
Mackenrode
Groß Lengden
Klein Lengden
Sattenhausen
Wöllmarshausen
Diemarden
Gelliehausen
Rittmarshausen
Kerstlingerode
Beienrode
Bischhausen
Weißenborn
Etzenborn
Niedernjesa
Stockhsn.
Ballenhausen
Obernjesa
Dramfeld
Volkerode
Sieboldshausen
Jühnde
Meensen
Barlissen
Dahlenrode
Elkershausen
Atzenhausen
Lippoldshausen
Mollenfelde
Marzhausen
Hermannrode
Varmissen
Wiershsn.
Settmarshsn.
Ellershsn.
Imbsen
Güntersen
Barterode
Knutbühren
Esebeck
Elliehausen
Ossenfeld
Heißenthal
Löwenhagen
Varlosen
Bühren
Dinkelhsn.
Volpriehsn.
Bollensen
Schlarpe
Ellierode
Hevensen
Lütgenrode
Wolbrechtshausen
Gladebeck
Asche
Hettensen
Verliehsn.
Ahlbershausen
Arenborn
Heisebeck
Fürstenhagen
Wibbecke
Eberhsn.
Sudershsn.
Bishausen
Elvese
Bühle
Behrensen
Thüdinghausen
Großenrode
Blankenhagen
Lutterhsn.
Trögen
Espol
Berwartshsn.
Schnedinghsn.
Hammenstedt
Suterode
Wachenhausen
Schwiegershausen
Elbingerode
Hörden
Lonau
Wollershsn.
Lütgenhausen
Gieboldehsn.
Bodensee
Renshausen
Germershausen
Bernshsn.
Breitenberg
Langenhagen
Fuhrbach
Zwinge
Ferna
Tastungen
Wehnde
Berlingerode
Hundeshagen
Reinholterode
Steinbach
Bodenrode
Wingerode
Neuendorf
Gerblingerode
Günterode
Streitholz
Siemerode
Lichtenhagen
Ischenrode
Ludolfshausen
Reckershausen
Rohrberg
Schachtebich
Kustenfelde
Burgwalde
Eichsfeld


GÖTTINGEN
DUDERSTADT
HEILIGENSTADT
WITZENHSN.
BAD SOODEN
ALLENDORF
ESCHWEGE
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TREFFURT
DINGELSTÄDT
Leinefelde
HESS. LICHTENAU
SPANGENBERG
WALDKAPPEL
GROSSALMERODE
Oberkaufungen
Helsa
Adelebsen
Bovenden
DRANSFELD
Friedland
Reichensachsen
Wichmannshausen
Deutsche Ferienstraße
Harz-Heide-Straße
Deutsche Dinkelsbahn
Naturpark
Eichsfeld
Ringgau
Niedergude
Berneburg
Bebra 25 km
Ulfen
Eisenach
Creuzburg
Mihla

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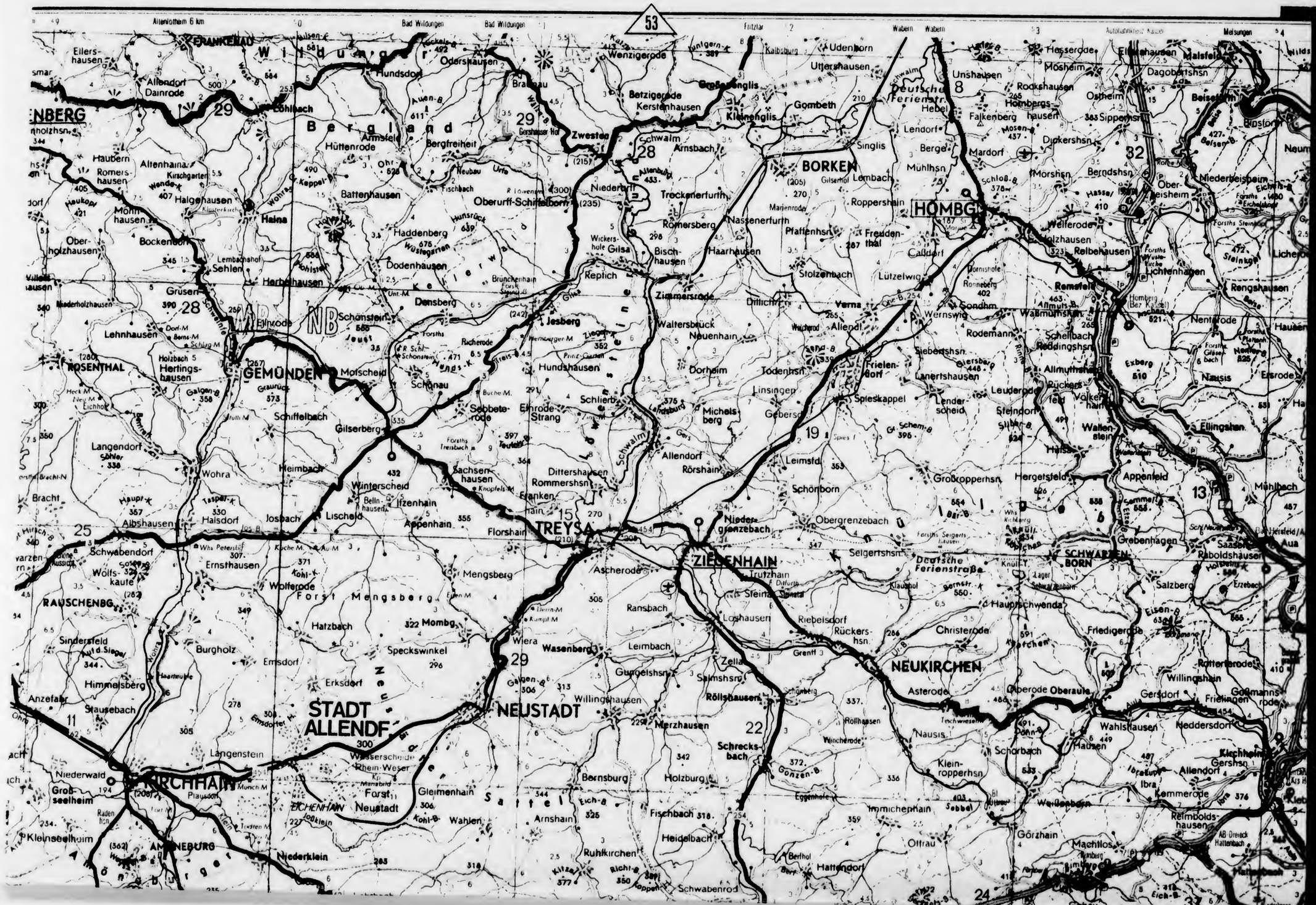
53
Bad Wildungen
Fritzlar
Wabern
Melsungen
Wildungen
Bergland
Kellerwald
Odershausen
Hundsdorf
Braunau
Wenzigerode
Udenborn
Uttershausen
Unshausen
Hesserode
Malsfeld
Dagobertshsn
Ellershausen
Allendorf
Dainrode
Löhlbach
Zwesten
Betzigerode
Kerstenhausen
Großenenglis
Kleinenglis
Gombeth
Singlis
Deutsche Ferienstr.
Hebel
Falkenberg
Rockshausen
Mosheim
Homberg-hausen
Ostheim
Sipperhsn
Beiseförth
Haubern
Altenhaina
Römershausen
Halgehausen
Haina
Armsfeld
Hüttenrode
Bergfreiheit
Battenhausen
Oberurff-Schiffelborn
Niederurff
Schwalm
Arnsbach
BORKEN
Lembach
Lendorf
Berge
Mardorf
Mühlhsn
Dickershsn
Morshsn
Berndshsn
Ober-beisheim
Niederbeisheim
Trockenerfurth
Nassenerfurth
Roppershain
HOMBG
Haddenberg
Römersberg
Pfaffenhsn
Freudenthal
Welferode
Holzhausen
Relbehausen
Lichtenhagen
Rengshausen
Bockendorf
Oberholzhausen
Sehlen
Herbelhausen
Dodenhausen
Gilsa
Bischhausen
Haarhausen
Stolzenbach
Caßdorf
Lützelwig
Remsfeld
Grüsen
Schönstein
Densberg
Jesberg
Zimmersrode
Dillich
Verna
Allendorf
Wernswig
Sondheim
Wassmuthshsn
Nentrode
Niederholzhausen
Ellnrode
Lehnhausen
ROSENTHAL
Hertingshausen
GEMÜNDEN
Motscheid
Schönau
Hundshausen
Waltersbrück
Neuenhain
Frielendorf
Siebertshsn
Rodemann
Schellbach
Reddingshsn
Exberg
Nausis
Ersrode
Dorheim
Todenhsn
Linsingen
Spieskappel
Lanertshausen
Lenderscheid
Leuderode
Allmuthshsn
Rückershsn
Völkershain
Schiffelbach
Sebbeterode
Ellnrode Strang
Schlierbach
Michelsberg
Gebersdorf
Steindorf
Wallenstein
Ellingshsn
Langendorf
Gilserberg
Heimbach
Wohra
Sachsenhausen
Dittershausen
Rommershsn
Allendorf
Rörshain
Leimsfd
Schönborn
Großropperhsn
Hergetsfeld
Appenfeld
Mühlbach
Bracht
Albshausen
Halsdorf
Josbach
Winterscheid
Lischeid
Itzenhain
Appenhain
Florshain
TREYSA
Niedergrenzebach
Obergrenzebach
Selgertshsn
Schwabendorf
Wolfskaute
Ernsthausen
Wolferode
Mengsberg
Ascherode
ZIEGENHAIN
Trutzhain
Steina
Deutsche Ferienstraße
SCHWARZENBORN
Grebenhagen
Raboldshausen
RAUSCHENBG
Forst Mengsberg
Hatzbach
Momberg
Ransbach
Loshausen
Riebelsdorf
Rückershsn
Christerode
Hauptschwenda
Salzberg
Friedigerode
Sindersfeld
Burgholz
Speckswinkel
Wiera
Wasenberg
Leimbach
Gungelshsn
Zella
Salmshsn
NEUKIRCHEN
Asterode
Oberode
Oberaula
Gersdorf
Willingshain
Friellingen
Gittmannsrode
Himmelsberg
Emsdorf
Erksdorf
Willingshausen
Röllshausen
Stausebach
STADT ALLENDF
NEUSTADT
Merzhausen
Schrecksbach
Nausis
Wahlshausen
Heddersdorf
Kirchheim
Anzefahr
Niederwald
Großseelheim
KIRCHHAIN
Langenstein
Forst Neustadt
Gleimenhain
Bernsburg
Holzburg
Kleinropperhsn
Schorbach
Hausen
Allendorf
Gershsn
Ibra
Kemmerode
Kleinseelheim
AMÖNEBURG
Niederklein
Wahlen
Arnshain
Fischbach
Heidelbach
Immichenhain
Ottrau
Weißenborn
Görzhain
Reimboldshausen
Machtlos
Ruhlkirchen
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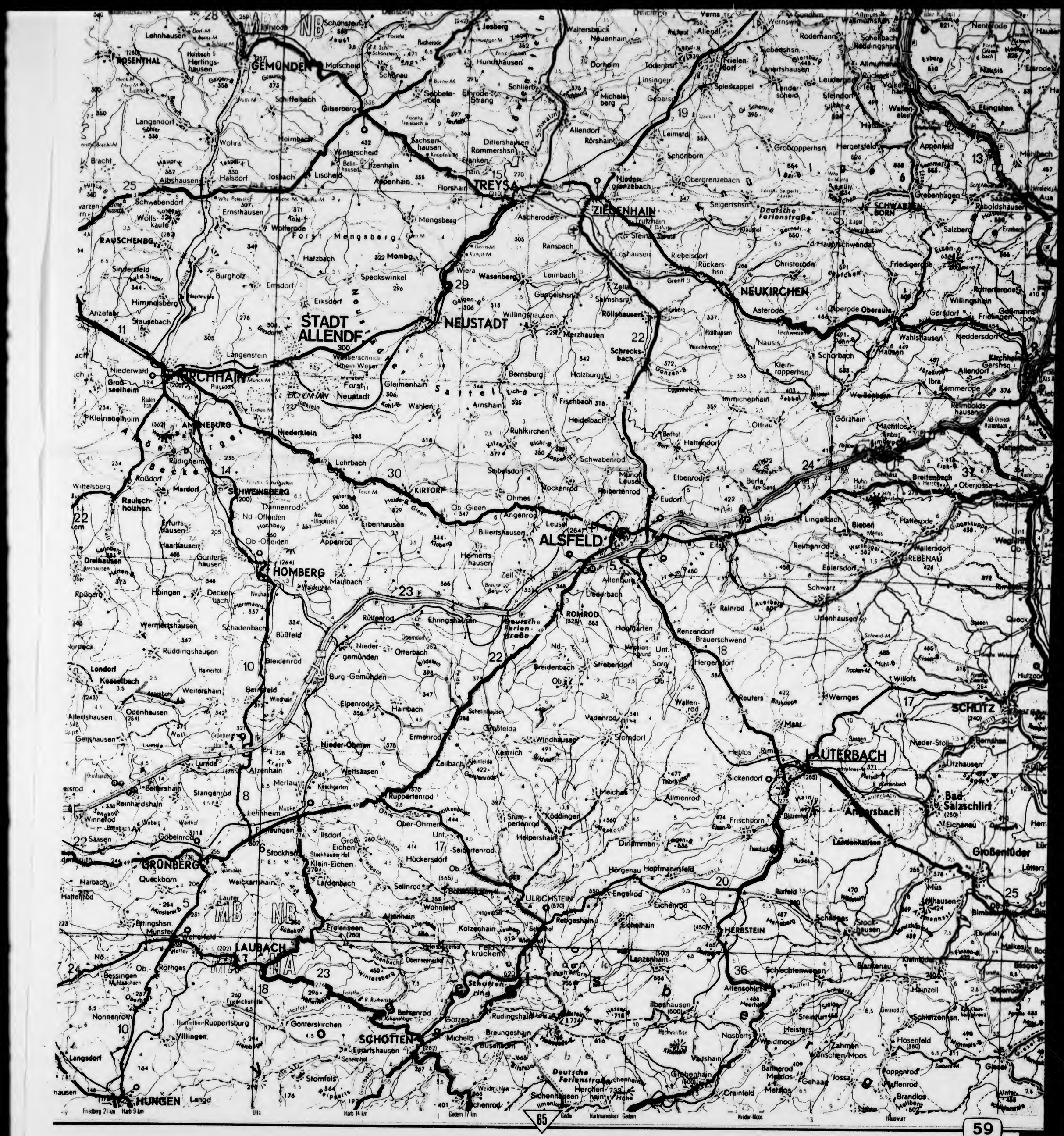
GEMÜNDEN
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AMÖNEBURG
SCHWEINSBERG
KIRTORF
ALSFELD
HOMBERG
ROMROD
SCHLITZ
LAUTERBACH
Angersbach
Bad Salzschlirf
Großenlüder
GRÜNBERG
LAUBACH
ULRICHSTEIN
HERBSTEIN
GREBENAU
SCHOTTEN
HUNGEN
Deutsche Ferienstraße
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Schotten-ring
Deutsche Ferienstraße
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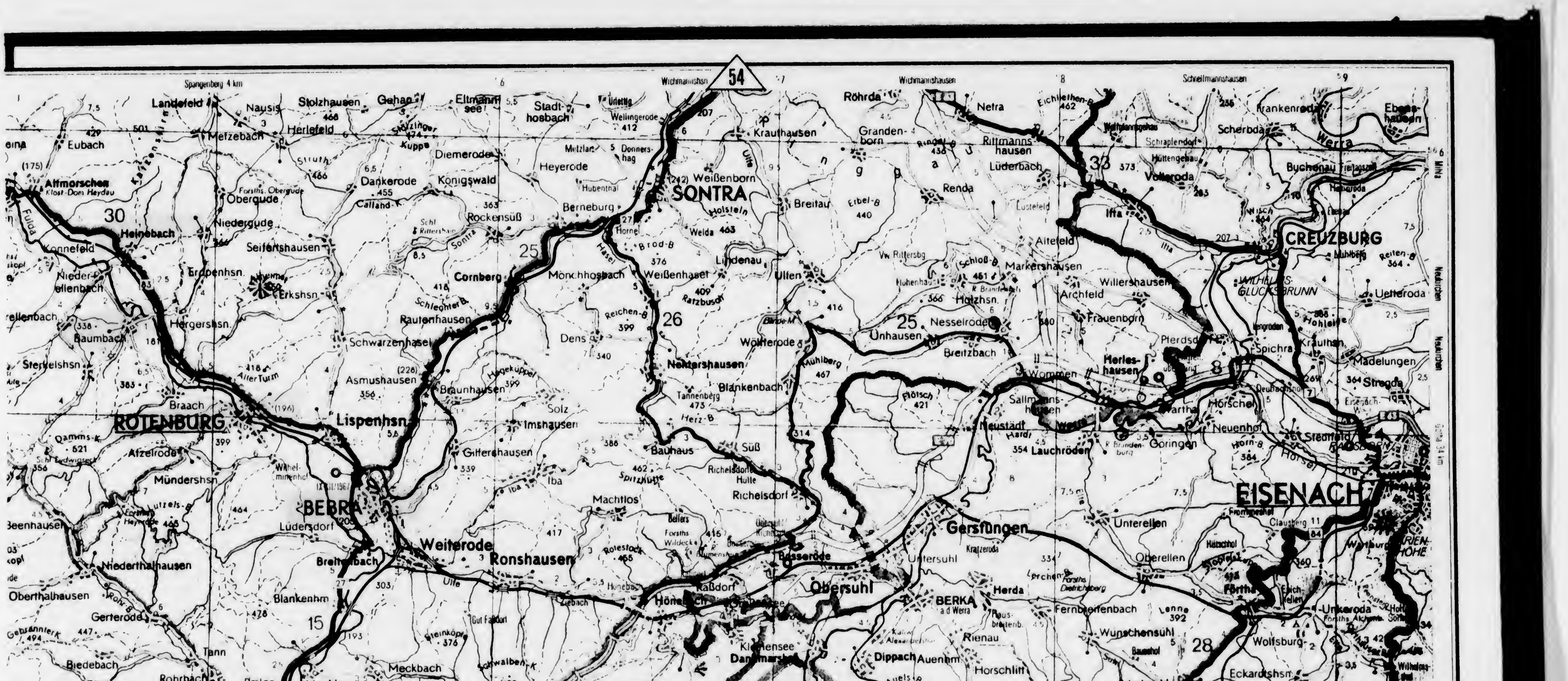
54
ROTENBURG
BEBRA
SONTRA
BAD HERSFELD
EISENACH
CREUZBURG
BAD SALZUNGEN
VACHA
Philippsthal
Heringen
Obersuhl
Gerstungen
BERKA a.d.Werra
Lispenhsn.
Weiterode
Ronshausen
Friedewald
Heinebach
Braach
Breitenbach
Cornberg
Nentershausen
Herleshausen
Lauchröden
Wommen
Frauensee
Dorndorf
Tiefenort
Kieselbach
Marksuhl
Förtha
Wolfsburg
Barchfd.
Leimbach
Sorga
Asbach
Friedlos
Mecklar
Sieuls wald
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Fulda
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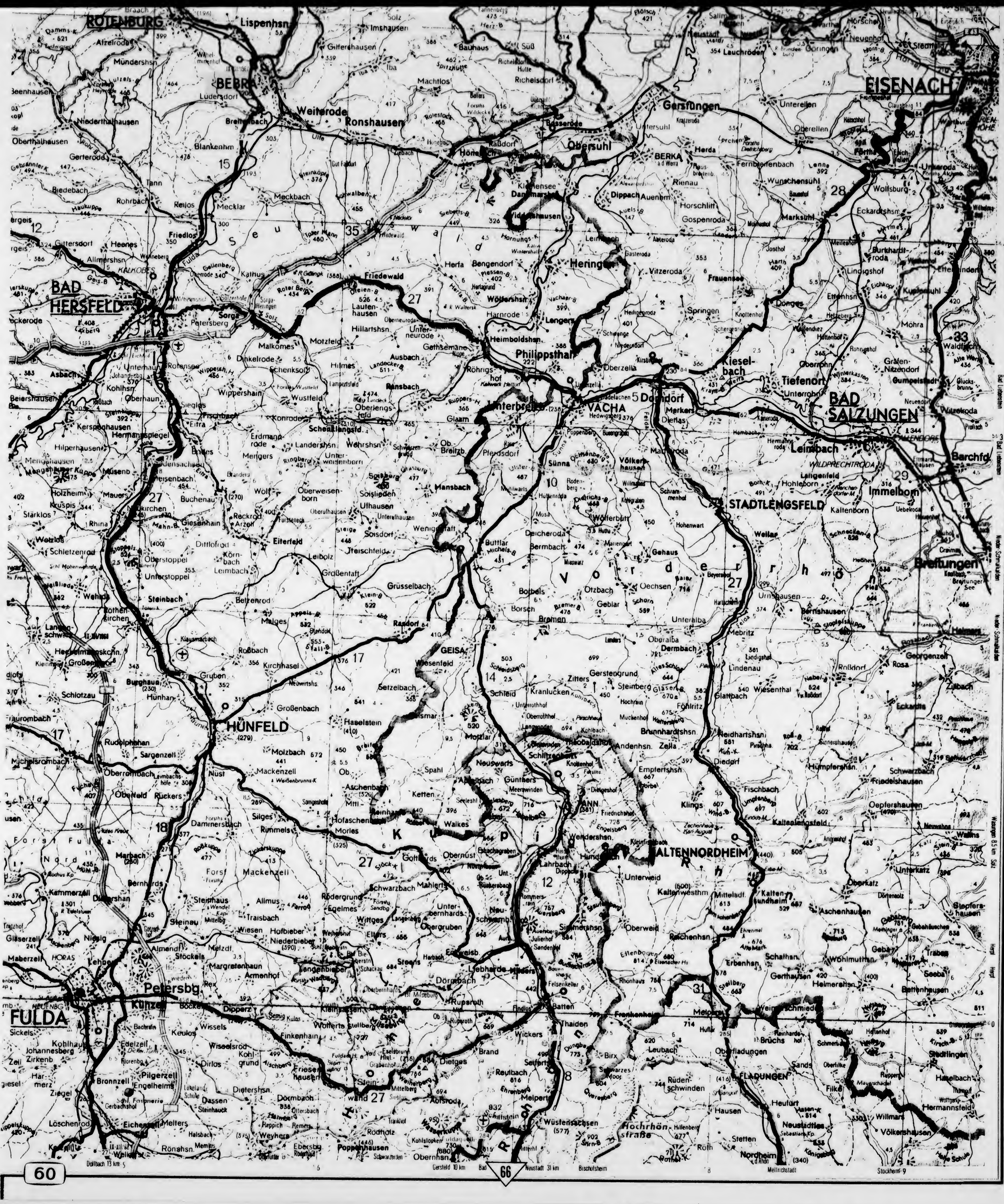
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Dorndorf
BAD SALZUNGEN
Tiefenort
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ben eingeschlagen. Anzünden konnte man sie nicht, weil man das Überschlagen des Feuers auf andere Gebäude

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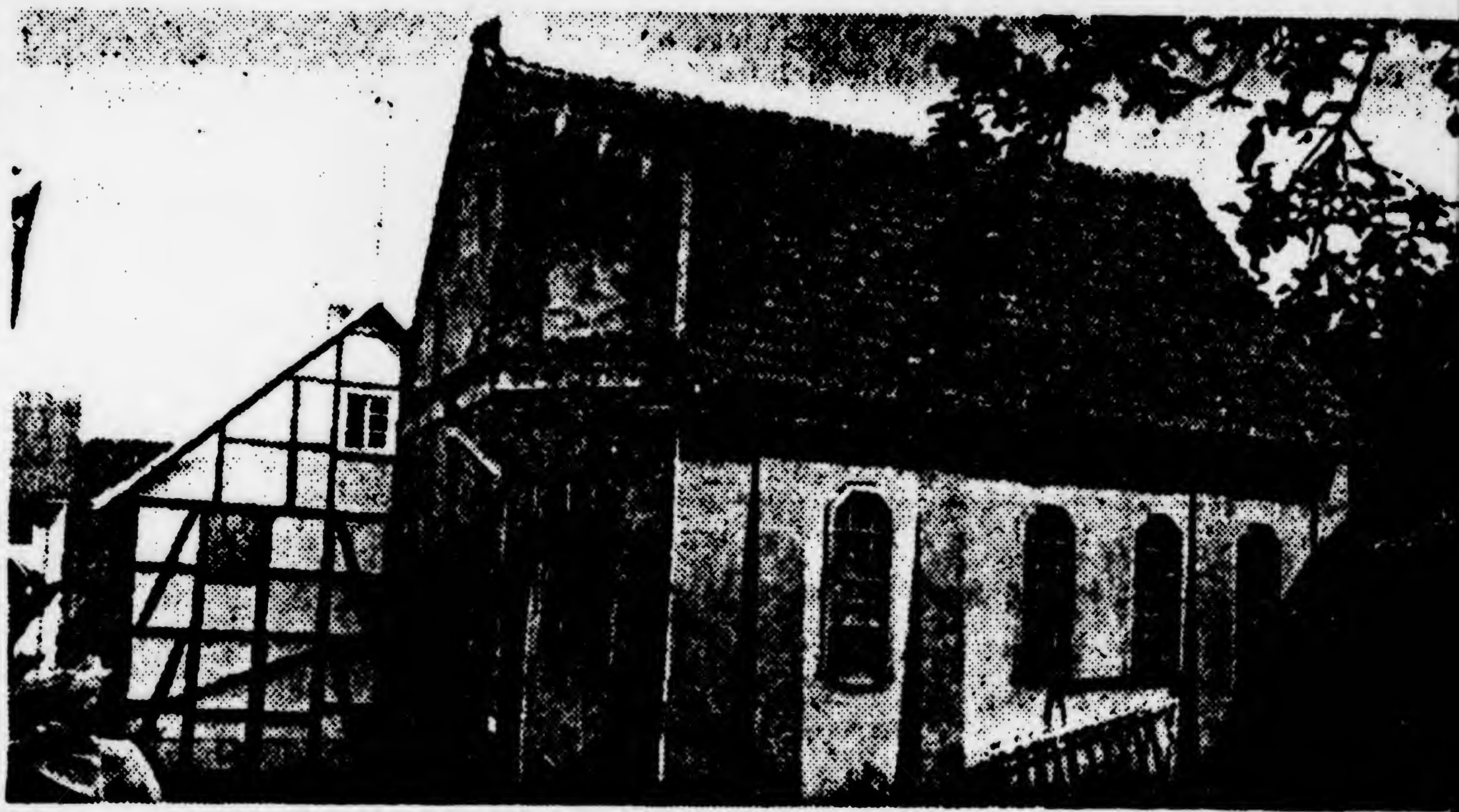
## Vor 50 Jahren: Die Pogrome gegen Juden in Bebra u

# Demütigung und sinnlose Z

Von Karl-Heinz Riemenschneider und Detlef Sieloff



**DIE BEBRAER SYNAGOGE** in der Amalienstraße. 1938 im Innern total verwüstet, wurde sie wi
Rotenburger Gotteshaus nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg wegen Baufälligkeit abgerissen. (Repro:

Juden ein, in der Nacht vom 9. auf den 10. November. Diesmal wurden von den Nazi-Gruppen Möbel aus den Wohnungen der Juden herausgeholt und öffentlich auf dem Adolf-Hitler-Platz (heute Anger) verbrannt. Die Warenbestände blieben verschont. Die Juden Hugo Oppenheim und Ludwig Levi aus Bebra sowie ein Jude aus Fulda wurden auf Veranlassung des Kreisleiters Braun in „Schutzhaft" genommen. Oppenheim, 50 Prozent kriegsbeschädigt, wurde kurz danach wieder entlassen, die beiden anderen der Staatspolizei übergeben.

Insgesamt wurden 20 Gebäu-

ten sich sogar die Schulkinder an den Aktionen. Im Laufe des 8. Novembers sperrte die Polizei die Synagoge vor weiterem Zutritt, in den Privathäusern der jüdischen Familien kam es unterdessen weiter zu Plünderungen und Zerstörungen. Auffallend war nach der Erinnerung einer Rotenburger Zeitzeugin, daß diejenigen, die bei Juden hatten anschreiben lassen, als erste in die geplünderten Geschäfte liefen, die Geschäftsbücher vernichteten und auf diese Weise ihre Schulden tilgten.

Die Pogrome zogen sich offenbar über mehrere Tage hin. In einem Urteil des Landgerichts

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ROTENBURG-BEBRAER
# ALLGEMEINE

Nr. 261 Dienstag, 8. November 1988

Amtliches Verkündungsorgan für den Landkreis Hersfeld-Rotenburg und die Städte Bebra und Rotenburg sowie die Gemeinden Alheim, Cornberg, Nentershausen, Ronshausen und Wildeck

Verlagsgeschäftsstelle Rotenburg/F., Breitenstraße 41, Postfach 12 26, Telefon 80 85 / 80 86 und Bebra, Nürnberger Str. 59, Telefon 75 44 und 29 56. Anzeigen-Annahmestelle Alheim-Heinebach: Christa Meister, Kirchstraße 1, Telefon Morschen 85 75. Cornberg: Schreibw. Renate Simon, Markt 11, Tel. 0 56 50 / 12 47. Nentershausen: Schuhwaren Georg Beck, Markt 6, Tel. 0 66 27 / 4 16. Ronshausen: Gerh. Werneburg, Kasseler Str. 18a, Tel. 34 16. Wildeck-Obersuhl: C. G. Drogerie Christel Gohmert, Eisenacher Str. 86, Tel. 16 11. Anzeigen-Vertreter für die Gebiete Bad Hersfeld-Bebra: Norbert Kretschmer, HNA-Geschäftsstelle Bebra. Für die Gebiete Rotenburg-Bebra: Lothar Göbel, HNA-Geschäftsstelle Rotenburg-Bebra.

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Die jüdische Gemeinde von Rotenburg bestand länger, sie war fast so alt wie der Ort selbst. Schon vom 13. Jahrhundert an lebten hier vereinzelte Judenfamilien. Sichere Zeugnisse stammen jedoch erst aus der Zeit des 30jährigen Krieges, 1627 lebten zwei jüdische Familien in der Fuldastadt. Gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts bestand die Gemeinde aus etwa 300 Mitgliedern (dazu ist allerdings anzumerken, daß die Zahlenangaben in den verschiedenen Quellen teilweise voneinander abweichen). In der Folgezeit ging die Zahl der Rotenburger Juden ständig zurück.

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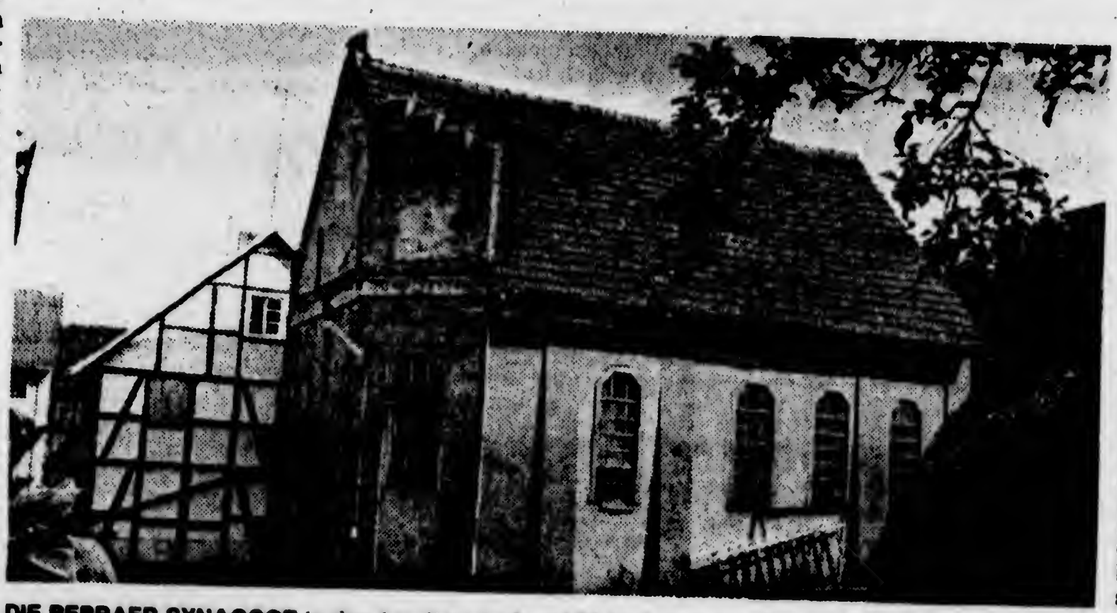
Nach den Schüssen des 17jährigen Herschel Grynszpan auf den Botschaftssekretär Ernst vom Rath in Paris bricht in Deutschland eine Welle von Pogromen gegen die jüdischen Mitbürger los. Das Ereignis, bekannt unter dem zynischen Begriff „Reichskristallnacht", wird allgemein auf die Nacht vom 9. auf den 10. November datiert. In zahlreichen kurhessischen Orten – in Kassel, aber auch in Bad Hersfeld, Bebra und Rotenburg, kam es jedoch bereits in der Nacht vom 7. auf den 8. November zu Ausschreitungen gegen Juden ein, in der Nacht vom 9. auf den 10. November. Diesmal ten sich sogar die Schulkinder an den Aktionen. Im Laufe des tet, aufs Rathaus gebracht und dort eingesperrt. Die Einrich-



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Eine Rotenburgerin sagt, mit den Juden habe man vor 1938 friedlich zusammengelebt. „Aber nach der ‚Kristallnacht' haben sich viele von den Juden zurückgezogen, Abstand genommen; sie wollten dann nichts mehr von den Juden wissen. Vielleicht haben einige die Juden noch geschützt, aber davon weiß ich nichts (...) Ich hoffe, daß die Deutschen aus ihrer Geschichte gelernt haben."

Ein damals 13jähriger schildert die Ereignisse der Nacht so: „In den jüdischen Häusern waren betrunkene SA-Männer zu-

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Warum hier die Synagogen bereits verwüstet wurden, als Reichspropagandaminister Joseph Goebbels seine Rede, in der er indirekt zu den Exzessen aufforderte, noch nicht gehalten hatte, dafür gibt es mehrere Erklärungen der Historiker. Die einen vermuten „Selbstentzündung" in einer traditionell antisemitischen Region, die anderen glauben an Weisung höherer Stellen des Nazi-Apparates.

### Judenpogrome in zwei Schüben

Die Ausschreitungen in Bebra vollzogen sich in zwei Schüben, wie aus dem Bericht des damaligen Bürgermeisters Schwichtenberg an den Landrat des Kreises Rotenburg hervorgeht. Der Brief findet sich in dem aus der Flut der Veröffentlichungen herausragenden Buch „Kristallnacht in Hessen" (Wolf-Arno Kropat, Kommission für die Geschichte der Juden in Hessen, Wiesbaden 1988). In dem Schreiben heißt es: „Als am 7. November 1938 durch den Nachrichtendienst des Deutschen Rundfunks bekanntgegeben wurde, daß von einem Juden auf den deutschen Gesandtschaftsrat vom Rath in Paris ein Attentat verübt worden sei, löste diese Nachricht überall Empörung aus. Gegen 24 Uhr zogen einzelne Gruppen durch die Straßen der Stadt und zerstörten Fenster und Türen der Wohn- und Geschäftshäuser der Juden sowie die Inneneinrichtungen. Auch das Innere der Synagoge und der Judenschule wurde vollkommen vernichtet (...) Die Zerstörungen dauerten die ganze Nacht hindurch an".

Um Plünderungen der offenliegenden Warenbestände jüdischer Geschäftsleute zu verhindern, wurde später das Betreten der „Judenhäuser" untersagt. „Am 8. November 1938 gegen 10 Uhr war der polizeiliche Zustand wiederhergestellt", schreibt der Bürgermeister. „Es sammelten sich wohl noch den ganzen Tag über Neugierige vor den Häusern an, jedoch trugen diese Ansammlungen keinen demonstrativen Charakter. Die in Bebra ansässigen Juden verließen zum großen Teil Bebra."

Als das Ableben Ernst vom Raths bekannt wurde, setzte erneut eine Kundgebung gegen die Juden ein, in der Nacht vom 9. auf den 10. November. Diesmal wurden von den Nazi-Gruppen Möbel aus den Wohnungen der Juden herausgeholt und öffentlich auf dem Adolf-Hitler-Platz (heute Anger) verbrannt. Die Warenbestände blieben verschont. Die Juden Hugo Oppenheim und Ludwig Levi aus Bebra sowie ein Jude aus Fulda wurden auf Veranlassung des Kreisleiters Braun in „Schutzhaft" genommen. Oppenheim, 50 Prozent kriegsbeschädigt, wurde kurz danach wieder entlassen, die beiden anderen der Staatspolizei übergeben.

Insgesamt wurden 20 Gebäude (einschließlich der Synagoge und der Judenschule) beschädigt. Der Schaden belief sich nach überschlägiger Schätzung des Bürgermeisters auf etwa 120 000 RM, der Wert der sichergestellten Waren betrug etwa 60 000 RM. Zu Mißhandlungen oder Körperverletzungen kam es dem Anschein nach nicht. Mehrere Familien gaben ihren Wohnsitz in Bebra auf und meldeten sich polizeilich ab.

„Mehrere Juden beabsichtigen, in Kürze auszuwandern. Die aus Bebra geflüchteten männlichen arbeitsfähigen Juden sind, soviel hier bekannt geworden ist, aufgegriffen und einem Konzentrationslager zugeführt worden", teilte der Bürgermeister dem Landratsamt mit. „Zum Teil kehren Familien nach Bebra zurück, um (..) den Verkauf an deutschblütige Volksgenossen zu tätigen." Das Schreiben endet mit einer Formulierung, die kennzeichnend für die Denkungsart jener Zeit war: „Es ist damit zu rechnen, daß sämtliche Häuser veräußert und Bebra in nicht allzulanger Zeit hundertprozentig judenfrei werden wird".

### Menge skandierte „Juda verrecke"

Auch in Rotenburg kam es bereits in der Nacht vom 7. auf den 8. November zu Kundgebungen gegen die Juden. Den erst kürzlich wiederentdeckten Aufzeichnungen des Stadtinspektors Finke zufolge zog eine „erregte Menschenmenge" durch die Stadt und skandierte „Juda verrecke! Nieder mit den Juden!"

An 15 jüdischen Häusern wurden die Fensterscheiben zertrümmert, die Einrichtung der Judensynagoge vollständig zerschlagen. Am Tage beteiligten sich sogar die Schulkinder an den Aktionen. Im Laufe des 8. Novembers sperrte die Polizei die Synagoge vor weiterem Zutritt, in den Privathäusern der jüdischen Familien kam es unterdessen weiter zu Plünderungen und Zerstörungen. Auffallend war nach der Erinnerung einer Rotenburger Zeitzeugin, daß diejenigen, die bei Juden hatten anschreiben lassen, als erste in die geplünderten Geschäfte liefen, die Geschäftsbücher vernichteten und auf diese Weise ihre Schulden tilgten.

Die Pogrome zogen sich offenbar über mehrere Tage hin. In einem Urteil des Landgerichts Kassel vom 26. Mai 1948, also zehn Jahre danach, werden die Vorgänge folgendermaßen rekonstruiert: „Um nach außen hin den Anschein zu erwecken, daß nicht die NSDAP und ihre Gliederungen die Urheber dieser Aktion seien, zogen sich die einzelnen Täter Zivilkleidung an. So drang man auch in Rotenburg a.d.F. in der Nacht vom 8. zum 9. November in mehrere Häuser und Wohnungen von jüdischen Einwohnern ein. Sämtliche Juden wurden dort verhaftet, aufs Rathaus gebracht und dort eingesperrt. Die Einrichtungsgegenstände der Wohnungen, Hausrat und Möbel wurden mit Äxten und anderen Werkzeugen zerschlagen und durch die Fenster auf die Straße geworfen. Die Fensterscheiben der Geschäfte wurden zertrümmert und die Waren geplündert. Auch die Synagoge wurde z.T. beschädigt und die Gerätschaften auf die Straße geworfen (...) Die auf den Straßen liegenden Trümmer wurden dann zusammengetragen, an die Fulda geschafft und dort öffentlich verbrannt."

Zu Mißhandlungen der Juden in Rotenburg gibt es keine Hinweise. Aber die jüdischen Häuser und Wohnungen der Familien Speyer, Döllefeld, Gans, Neuhaus, Sommer, Brandes, Katzenstein, Rotschild, Plaut und Falkenstein wurden zerstört und geplündert.

### Kultgegenstände der Lächerlichkeit preisgegeben

Auch die jüdischen Kultgegenstände aus der Synagoge wurden der Lächerlichkeit preisgegeben, wie der Chronik von Dekan Hammann zu entnehmen ist. „Angezündet konnte sie (die Synagoge) nicht werden, da sie Wand an Wand mit den Nachbarhäusern stand.

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Viele Juden verließen Rotenburg, sie ließen ihre Häuser ohne Aufsicht zurück. Sieben Männer wurden in Haft behalten und zunächst im Obdachlosenasyl untergebracht, bevor man sie am 11. November nach Kassel brachte.

Die Judenpogrome des Jahres 1938 waren der Auftakt für die „Endlösung", den Massenmord am jüdischen Volk. Im Bundesarchiv Koblenz findet sich eine Vielzahl von Namen Rotenburger Juden, die später deportiert wurden – nach Sobibor, Majdanek, Auschwitz und Buchenwald. Hinter einigen steht ein genaues Todesdatum, andere gelten als verschollen.

Der Schlosser Willi Gans zum Beispiel, als Feuerwehrmann in Rotenburg mehrfach ausgezeichnet, kam mit seiner Frau 1943 in Auschwitz um. Seine Kinder dagegen kamen davon: Die Tochter Ruth, die ebenfalls nach Auschwitz verschleppt worden war, und der Sohn Ernst, der nach Buchenwald gebracht wurde, überlebten die Vernichtungslager und gingen nach dem Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs nach Amerika.

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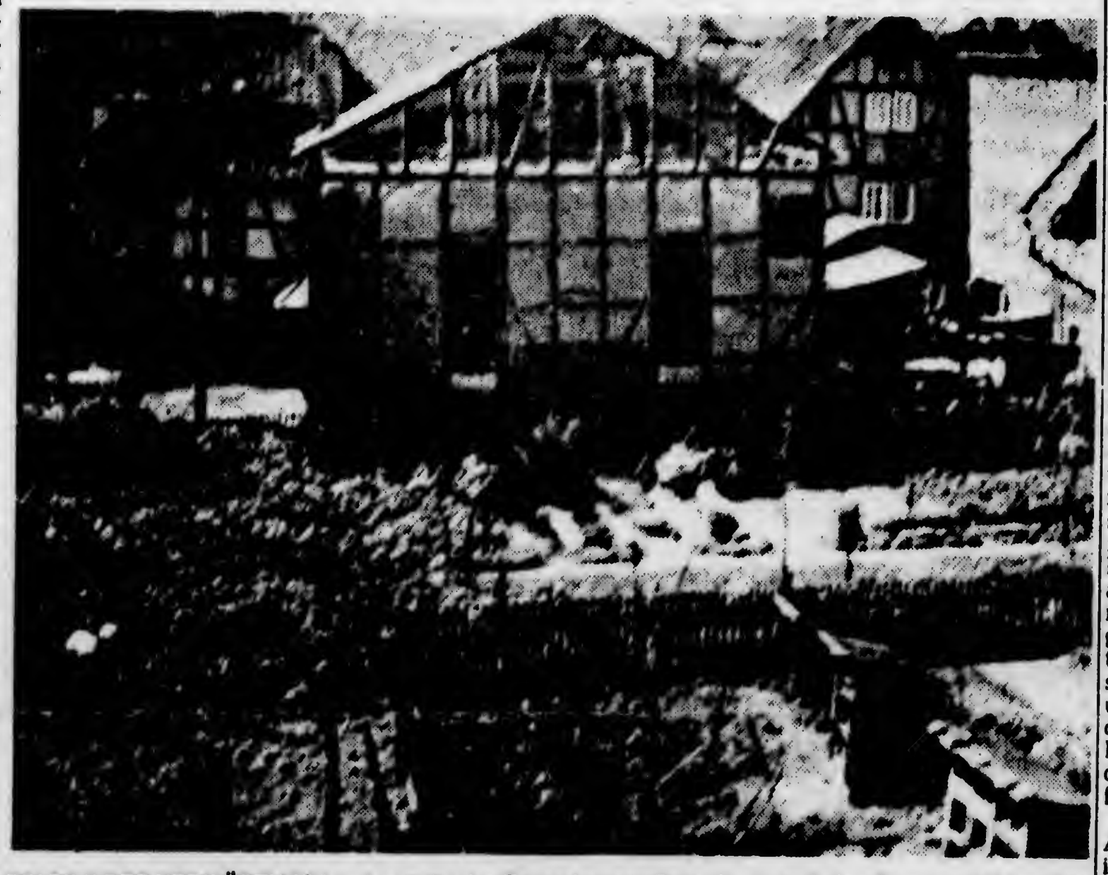

**EIN BILD DER VERWÜSTUNG** bot das jüdische Gotteshaus in Rotenburg nach den Pogromnächten des Jahres 1938. Die Synagoge stand auf einem Hinterhof an der Brotgasse. (Foto: nh)

## Zeitzeugen

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Ein Rotenburger erinnert sich: „Als ich konfirmiert wurde (1924), konnten mir meine Eltern keinen Konfirmationsanzug kaufen; wir hatten ja kein Geld. Da hat sich mein Vater einen Anzug bei dem jüdischen Schneider geholt und ihn mit 50 Pfennig in der Woche abbezahlt. Das konnte er aber nur bei dem Juden. Der andere, ein Christ, der hätte ihn rausgeschmissen, da konnten nur die Besseren hin, die das Geld hatten. Die Juden waren auch die einzigen, bei denen man sich Geld leihen konnte. Mit denen konnte man immer zurechtkommen!"

Eine Rotenburgerin sagt, mit den Juden habe man vor 1938 friedlich zusammengelebt. „Aber nach der ‚Kristallnacht' haben sich viele von den Juden zurückgezogen, ‚Abstand genommen; sie wollten dann nichts mehr von den Juden wissen. Vielleicht haben einige die Juden noch geschützt, aber davon weiß ich nichts (...) Ich hoffe, daß die Deutschen aus ihrer Geschichte gelernt haben."

Ein damals 13jähriger schildert die Ereignisse der Nacht so: „In den jüdischen Häusern waren betrunkene SA-Männer zugange und warfen alles, was nicht niet- und nagelfest war, zum Fenster raus. Die Nacht vom 8. zum 9. November war eine große Gedenkstunde der Nazis; am 9. November war dieser berühmte Marsch auf die Feldherrnhalle, und so wurde am 8. November von den entsprechenden Organisationen getagt. Dieser Abend war eine Gedenkveranstaltung, die aber sofort in ein großes Besäufnis ausartete. Und während sie tagten, kam der Befehl von oben... Und da ist man dann mit der versammelten SA-Truppe in die Stadt gezogen (...) Das „erste Fuhrgeschäft am Platze" hat den ganzen Kram, der in der Stadt rumlag, aufgeladen und auf den Wittich gefahren, und dort ist alles verbrannt worden. Ein paar Tage danach erhielt der Vorsitzende der jüdischen Gemeinde eine Rechnung für den Abtransport der Sachen. Die Juden mußten also diese Schweinerei auch noch selber bezahlen."



Vor acht Jahren gab ein inzwischen verstorbener Rotenburger diese Schilderung zu Protokoll: „Es hat auch die sogenannten Leichenfledderer gegeben. Die haben sich alte Brocken angezogen und „Dabbchen", wie man in Rotenburg sagt, und sind in die Wohnungen der Juden gegangen und haben sich dort neu eingekleidet (...) Für die Juden wurde es dann immer schlimmer hier, die sind dann nach und nach weggeschafft worden. Einige Juden sind damals noch abgehauen. Rothschilds kamen zum Beispiel noch nach Amerika rüber. Döllefelds hatten ein Grundstück auf der Hochmahle. Sie sind damals von Haus zu Haus gegangen, zu den Leuten, die sie kannten, von denen sie wußten, daß sie keine Judenhasser waren, und haben sie gebeten, ihnen das Grundstück abzukaufen (...) Manche Käufer wollten den Juden mit ihrem Kauf wirklich helfen."

Soweit die Schilderung der Augenzeugen. Die Ausstellung im Rotenburger Rathaus wird am 9. November um 15 Uhr eröffnet.

**SYNAGOGE** in der Amalienstraße. 1938 im Innern total verwüstet, wurde sie wie das Gotteshaus nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg wegen Baufälligkeit abgerissen. (Repro: yey)

der Nacht vom 9. November. Diesmal den Nazi-Gruppen n Wohnungen der sgeholt und öffent- Adolf-Hitler-Platz r) verbrannt. Die nde blieben ver- uden Hugo Oppen- lwig Levi aus Bebra de aus Fulda wur- nlassung des Kreis- in „Schutzhaft" ge- ppenheim, 50 Pro- eschädigt, wurde wieder entlassen, nderen der Staats- eben.

wurden 20 Gebäu- lich der Synagoge enschule) beschä- haden belief sich lägiger Schätzung eisters auf etwa der Wert der si- Waren betrug RM. Zu Mißhand- Körperverletzun- em Anschein nach re Familien gaben tz in Bebra auf und polizeilich ab.

Juden beabsichti- e auszuwandern. bra geflüchteten rbeitsfähigen Ju- l hier bekannt ge- ifgegriffen und ei- rationslager zuge- teilte der Bürger- Landratsamt mit. ren Familien nach um (..) den Ver- hblütige Volksge- gen." Das Schrei- einer Formulie- zeichnend für die ner Zeit war: „Es hnen, daß sämtli- äußert und Bebra anger Zeit hun- udenfrei werden

ierte e"

nburg kam es be- ht vom 7. auf den u Kundgebungen n. Den erst kürz- ntdeckten Auf- les Stadtinspek- lge zog eine „er- emnenge" durch skandierte „Juda er mit den Ju-

schen Häusern Fensterscheiben die Einrichtung goge vollständig m Tage beteilig- ten sich sogar die Schulkinder an den Aktionen. Im Laufe des 8. Novembers sperrte die Polizei die Synagoge vor weiterem Zutritt, in den Privathäusern der jüdischen Familien kam es unterdessen weiter zu Plünderungen und Zerstörungen. Auffallend war nach der Erinnerung einer Rotenburger Zeitzeugin, daß diejenigen, die bei Juden hatten anschreiben lassen, als erste in die geplünderten Geschäfte liefen, die Geschäftsbücher vernichteten und auf diese Weise ihre Schulden tilgten.

Die Pogrome zogen sich offenbar über mehrere Tage hin. In einem Urteil des Landgerichts Kassel vom 26. Mai 1948, also zehn Jahre danach, werden die Vorgänge folgendermaßen rekonstruiert: „Um nach außen hin den Anschein zu erwecken, daß nicht die NSDAP und ihre Gliederungen die Urheber dieser Aktion seien, zogen sich die einzelnen Täter Zivilkleidung an. So drang man auch in Rotenburg a.d.F. in der Nacht vom 8. zum 9. November in mehrere Häuser und Wohnungen von jüdischen Einwohnern ein. Sämtliche Juden wurden dort verhaftet, aufs Rathaus gebracht und dort eingesperrt. Die Einrichtungsgegenstände der Wohnungen, Hausrat und Möbel wurden mit Äxten und anderen Werkzeugen zerschlagen und durch die Fenster auf die Straße geworfen. Die Fensterscheiben der Geschäfte wurden zertrümmert und die Waren geplündert. Auch die Synagoge wurde z.T. beschädigt und die Gerätschaften auf die Straße geworfen (...) Die auf den Straßen liegenden Trümmer wurden dann zusammengetragen, an die Fulda geschafft und dort öffentlich verbrannt."

Zu Mißhandlungen der Juden in Rotenburg gibt es keine Hinweise. Aber die jüdischen Häuser und Wohnungen der Familien Speyer, Döllefeld, Gans, Neuhaus, Sommer, Brandes, Katzenstein, Rotschild, Plaut und Falkenstein wurden zerstört und geplündert.

## Kultgegenstände der Lächerlichkeit preisgegeben

Auch die jüdischen Kultgegenstände aus der Synagoge

lassen zu: „Kommt her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid'".

Viele Juden verließen Rotenburg, sie ließen ihre Häuser ohne Aufsicht zurück. Sieben Männer wurden in Haft behalten und zunächst im Obdachlosenasyl untergebracht, bevor man sie am 11. November nach Kassel brachte.

Die Judenpogrome des Jahres 1938 waren der Auftakt für die „Endlösung", den Massenmord am jüdischen Volk. Im Bundesarchiv Koblenz findet sich eine Vielzahl von Namen Rotenburger Juden, die später deportiert wurden – nach Sobibor, Majdanek, Auschwitz und Buchenwald. Hinter einigen steht ein genaues Todesdatum, andere gelten als verschollen.

Der Schlosser Willi Gans zum Beispiel, als Feuerwehrmann in Rotenburg mehrfach ausgezeichnet, kam mit seiner Frau 1943 in Auschwitz um. Seine Kinder dagegen kamen davon: Die Tochter Ruth, die ebenfalls nach Auschwitz verschleppt worden war, und der Sohn Ernst, der nach Buchenwald gebracht wurde, überlebten die Vernichtungslager und gingen nach dem Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs nach Amerika.

**EIN BILD DER VERWÜSTUNG** bot das jüdische Gotteshaus in Rotenburg nach den Pogromnächten des Jahres 1938. Die Synagoge stand auf einem Hinterhof an der Brotgasse. (Foto: nh)

Juden noch geschützt, aber da von weiß ich nichts (...) Ich ho fe, daß die Deutschen aus ihre Geschichte gelernt haben."

Ein damals 13jähriger schil dert die Ereignisse der Nacht so „In den jüdischen Häusern wa ren betrunkene SA-Männer zu gange und warfen alles, wa nicht niet- und nagelfest wa zum Fenster raus. Die Nach vom 8. zum 9. November wa eine große Gedenkstunde de Nazis; am 9. November war die ser berühmte Marsch auf di Feldherrnhalle, und so wurd am 8. November von den ent sprechenden Organisationen getagt. Dieser Abend war ein Gedenkveranstaltung, die abe sofort in ein großes Besäufni ausartete. Und während sie tag ten, kam der Befehl von oben. Und da ist man dann mit de versammelten SA-Truppe in di Stadt gezogen (...) Das „erst Fuhrgeschäft am Platze" hat de ganzen Kram, der in der Stad rumlag, aufgeladen und auf de Wittich gefahren, und dort is alles verbrannt worden. Ein paar Tage danach erhielt de Vorsitzende der jüdischen Gemeinde eine Rechnung für den Abtransport der Sachen. Die Juden mußten also diese Schweinerei auch noch selber bezahlen."

Anselg



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Soweit die Schilderung der Augenzeugen. Die Ausstellung im Rotenburger Rathaus wird am 9. November um 15 Uhr eröffnet.

16 September 1988

Dear John:

I tried to call you last weekend, but the lady who answered the phone said you were out of town, she didn't know when you'd be back, and seemed generally annoyed by my call. I'm sorry if I bothered her, but since you weren't there, I just wanted to leave a message.

First of all, I'm sorry to have missed you on my return from Trinidad, or perhaps you never made it here after all? I had a perfectly wonderful day in that charming town. I had no idea it was part of the Nat'l. Hist. Register. The people were warm, helpful, and hospitable. I took lots of pictures, but didn't really learn too much that's new...still it was fun to see Temple Aaron, Jaffa Opera House, the Jewish cemetery, and to read some of the old newspapers on microfilm at the library (a wonderful turn of the century Carnegie!). I really hope to go back one day. I spoke by phone from there with Kathryn Rubin in Raton, NM (15 miles away) who grew up there and appears to know of the names and whereabouts of many of the girls in the family. I asked if she'd write it all down for me, and she said she'd get more from her sister and do that, so I'm anxiously waiting (FLORSHEIM & WHITEHEAD are among the names).

Meanwhile, I wrote to the Wertheims (see enclosures) who had been there the week before asking about JAFFA genealogy, and got the enclosed info back. VERY INTERESTING! The 1880 Census listing of Nathan as nephew now makes sense. So they were brothers and a set of nephews! Now too we know more about Benj. in Fl, his sister and brothers, and what happened to Aaron's son Benj. who stayed in Germany (I wonder why there were no records of him? I asked Marty Wertheim where they lived). Also, we're now told that Abraham Nathan, Aaron's son who stayed in Germany, became a rabbi in Weisbaden.(it would be great to find out more about his 9 children). Maybe that's something that can be checked out and if true, like other rabbis he may have written up his own genealogy. I wrote Marty Wertheim and sent a bit of the info you had sent me, but also asked him a lot of questions about other relatives.

Wiesbaden

What do you think about the Spain/Portugal comment by B. Jaffa? Just family gossip, or tracable info? Sara was 2 years older than Benj The First...unusual in those days.

Now that we know Heilbrunn gave the family material to Yeshiva Univ. Museum in NYC rather than Leo Baeck, perhaps some new light will be shed when one of us visits there.

I'm anxious to get this off to you so will keep it short. Looking forward to your comments.

Dorothy
(Nesbitt)

18 August 1988

Dear John:

As always, it was a pleasure to visit with you by phone the other day, and I do hope you will make the trip to Chicago and we will be able to coordinate a visit.

The material you sent is of course most interesting...particularly the translation of the material from Germany. The editors of SEARCH would very much appreciate an article from you on the subject of this source of information (i.e., other Jewish records for the town may be helpful to those who search). I of course feel tremendously fortunate to have you as an ally as your knowledge, experience, and language expertise speed the process for me! I shall share some of this with Alan Spencer and Scott Meyer.

It's terrific to have pushed back a few more years and a generation....kind of like being Sherlock Holmes, hmmm? Sorry to learn that Aron (why only one "a"?) JAFFA wasn't a rabbi after all...that would have made his genealogy so much more apparent. Ah well.... Maybe the musicality runs in the family....my grandmother, Julia LEVY LEVINSON was a voice and piano teacher until her death at 85, two of my children are musical, and one of my cousins on that side of the family is as well. -also her daw Naomi

One discrepancy arises....if ABRAHAM NATHAN was Aron's son and taught school there in 1866, who was Aron's son Nathan (b. 1863) who appears on the census at age 16 (1880) and later came to such prominence in NM? Could there have been an Ab. Nathan AND a Nathan who was the father of ELLA and G-father of Nathan STRAUSS?

Hopefully the records kept by Jas. HEILBRUNN will surface at LBI and shed some light on some of this. But if I ever get to Germany, we at least have the name of the cemetery where many are buried and might that way trace some of the early group.

I wrote at your suggestion to Mr. JAFFA in Berkeley, and received a reply by return mail. He is most interested and affable, but has not yet found a connection. This is what he told me:

ROBERT EDWARD JAFFA
b 11 Nov 1935 @ San Francisco
single
address: 510-B Pine Garden Lane
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916)925-4933
father:

EDWARD MOSS JAFFA
b.13 May 1896 @ San Francisco
d.13 Sept. 1965 @ Berkeley
m. 31 March 1931, SYLVIA JOYCE ROBERTS (b. 20 Jan.1899 @ San Francisco)
occ: lawyer
father:
MYER EDWARD JAFFA
b.6 Oct, 1857 @ Australia
d.1931 @ Berkeley
m. ADELE SOLOMONS
father:
HENRY JAFFA

Edward M.'s sister AILEEN R.(b. 1900,divorced and resumed maiden name)JAFFA is alive and living at:
1105 Wellesley Ave.
Modesto, CA
(209)522-7710.

Bob says she and her two deceased children (LARRY JAFFA 1923-85 & JOAN JAFFA 1925-59) had kept some records, but Bob doesn't recall any matches. He says he will show her my material and see what she says. Larry has a son, TOM (b.'52).

There is a JAFFEE who is a JGSI member living in New Zealand if Australian research ever comes onto the scene...after all, as we have both noted, name spellings changed with the wind, and though there are thousands of JAFFEEs, may be some are related?

However, all of this is wild speculation...and my purpose was just to thank you for what you've done. I have just heard again from IVAN WOLFF in Phila. who is searching for the GOLDSCHMIDT/GOLDSMITH connection with BEBRA and possibly my CONNELLSVILLE GOLDSMITHS. Another researcher, Bob Weinberg in BALTIMORE is checking for info on the GOLDSMITHS there (that's where the parents of SARA & Henry lived before PA.) You see, the concentric circles keep tightening so I don't dismiss seemingly remote connections right off-hand!

On Sunday I leave for my long drive to Colorado with Susan. I shall leave her at U Denver to play soccer, chat with an old classmate of mine from Smith College, check out the Rocky Mt. J. Hist. collection at the Univ. library, check the Denver NAR for possible Declarations of Intent (doubt they'll tell us much more even if they are there though), then head south for TRINIDAD (weather and strength permitting). George SACKHEIM (a fellow JGSI member) has one of his millions of cousins there, a lady in her 80s whom I have written and will contact in hopes she may have known some of the JAFFAs. Then I'll photograph what there is of note, check in at the local library, and head for home

(slowly) in order to take Susan's twin Amy to Cornell (in Iowa) on the 31st.. In between, I hope you and I shall meet!

Perhaps there are microfilms or other records from:
FRANKERSHAUSEN
RHINA
*BRAUNBACH
BINSFORTH

I wonder if the OPPENHEIM might have been a brother of Benj. who married ROSA JAFFA??? That would make sense and tie the two lines together... Genealogists are such speculators! I wonder too about all of these newly revealed SOMMERs....

Enough...I'll hope to hear from you when I get back (Friday or Saturday a week from now).

Incidentally, LUCILLE OLLENDORF was the founder and gen'l manager of Music of the Baroque which started on a shoe string in the U Chicago community and has grown to national prominence. She was tragically killed in an auto accident on her way home from the last concert of the season ca. May 30 1987 (we heard the radio on the way to the airport for Nick's college graduation...that's how I can date it!).

Sincerely,

Dorothy

P.S.
Where do you find 18 children for Henry + Sara Goldsmith?
I only see 8 on the census —

Benjamin
Milton
Samuel
Edison
Walter
Florence
Oliver
and
Helen

---

did old Henry have a secret life??

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

June 10, 1988

Dear Mrs. Nesbitt:

I regret the long delay since my last letter to you, but time is flying by and I can hardly catch up. I wanted to answer your letter of May 18 much earlier, but now that I have all the enclosures in one place (I have afat file of "to be mailed" files, and one has your name on it. As I try desperately to respond to the too many letters I keep getting (and keep complaining when I don't get them) I made up my little mind to respond to all outstanding mail this week since next week I will by off on another research junket. I will no doubt find something on the Jaffa family in Pennsylvania, because I will have a chance to see the 1880-1910 census records (in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where it is easier to do it than at the National Archives). Since I will pass through Pittsburgh, I might stop there, either on the way to Washington or else on the way back - because if I can nail down the Eberhard records there might be a record on naturalization of the Jaffas before they went off to Colorado. Those records will indicate where they lived before leaving Germany, which is likely to be the city of birth.

KASSEL is not the city of birth of the Jaffa. But the few Kassel entries on the GSU microfilm revealed that the MANSBACH who did live in Kassel were there only since the 1840s or so: they came from little towns SW of Kassel, like MADEN. I will pursue that line once I have the book on the Jews of Kassel, which includes a copy of the entire 19th century record of BMDs of Jews in Kassel. By the way, there was in fact an IDA MANSBACH, a little girl who died as an infant, and for a second I thought she may have been an older sister of IDA MANSBACH - but then I quickly realized that Ida Mansbach was of course born Ida Jaffa. Too bad, or rather, fortunately.

I believe all the Mansbachs, which I guess don't interest you tpo much, are siblings of the same parents (who are apparently not in the filmed records). The Jaffa of interest to my relatives would be the ancestors of Ida Jaffa only, since she was the wife of the Mansbach who is Mrs. Neisser's grandfather. I did not give you her address since I know she does not like writing letters and has no knowledge at all of her own about her grandparents, so it would nothelp you to asked her about them. She was but a little girl when the Mansbachs moved from Detroit to California, where I believe both died, an I did not even get a reply from her when I asked when and where Meyer and Ida died. It is no loss to the universe, but I would have liked to have those dates because I am supplementing the genealogical table showing her ancestry. I was more successful with DRESDEN records, where her Heller ancestors lived for a while before coming to the U.S. But that is a different story altogether.

AMELIA JAFFA . It seems I goofed here: I do NOT have the maidenname of her. BUT I have the excerpt from the Trinidad cemetery record which gives her dates of birth and death. Not the family name under which she was born. Sorry.

The JAFFA brothers were born in HEINEBACH, in the Kassel area. I shall now write to that place (German offices are very polite and helpful!) because if there are copies of the BMD registers around, I can have them send me copies of them. I am not familiar with the Kassel area, but that's no problem because we have here a beautiful West German atlas with every liitle tiny town on it (PLUS their ZIP code!). I am sure I will get something from there. It is my guess that the Jaffas took off from Heinebach when they came to the US, not from Kassel.

GOOD NEWS: HEINEBACH records from 1809 to 1810 only are the GSU. It would be doubtful but still possible that somebody was born or died in those two years, who is a Jaffa, so I will order the film. It will come to Ann Arbor at about the time I am back from my junket (July 15 or so).

I am delighted to hear that you knew Lucille Halperin Ollendorff. I never met her, and I am not close enough to Klaus to have ever asked him why there was a divorce. I met the younger of her sons (who is interested in genealogy) and hinted at the possibility that the Halperin (the name derives from Heilbronn, which had a very ancient Jewish community) may have interesting ancestry, but I do not know whether any research was done by him. I am sorry she passed away (what happened? Accident?) but I like to have the date of her death, since she is on my family tables. I know the second wife well (Rosenthal), and I will see them later in July or early August if I can get away from here, and when I come to Chicago I hope to have a chance to get together with you, too. Seems that everybody in the Chicago area knows all my relatives (The second Mrs. Ollendorff lived next door to the Neissers when they lived in Highland Park. Edward Neisser lives about 10 minutes walk from Klaus Ollendorffs apartment house... (I don't think they know each other).

You mentioned Lucille as an active supporter of Baroq music, which interests me very much. Half of all my 1000 records carry music composed before 1750, so the Baroq era is not unknown to me. When it was small and still musically outstanding our Ars Musica (now internationally known and praised) had my support. They are still excellent musicians but have had considerable management problems and changes in the ensemble personnel. Ann Arbor is just the town for such high-quality classical music performers (there is another group doing slightly different programs on modern instrumen (Ars Musica uses only period instruments). Well, we have to discuss that, too.

The Kassel book: I have ordered a copy, despite the high price, because I will donat it to our University Library once I copied all I need. You will of course receive copies if I find anything relevant material. Kassel was the city in which Franz Rosenzweig was born, whose few close friends included the painter Ludwig Jonas, a cousin of my mother. So I have two good reasons for interest in matters relating to Kassel (Rosenzweig's ancestry is on record). Yes, I will have a look at the book if LC has its copy on the shelf already.

More when I get back from my trip (after July 15).

Sincerely, Fritz Henry Rolbe

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

Dear Relative,

I am very interested in gathering our family history and would be most appreciative if you would kindly fill in as many of the blanks below as possible. Do not worry about research - **just send me what you know.** I do not expect every blank to be filled in, but each item filled in will be of great value and help to me. I have some information on the family and would be glad to exchange with you if you should desire it. The **addresses** of your **married children, brothers** and **sisters,** and **others** of your living relatives which you might have would also be of great value to me. Thank you for your interest and help.

Sincerely,

(Your name in full)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married

(Your wife or husband)
Birth date
Birth place

William Werthein
(Your father's full name)
Birth date June 23, 1909
Birth place Germany
Marriage date Apr 7, 1935
Where married Germany
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

Helen Jaffa
(Your mother's maiden name)
Birth date Jan 10, 1918
Birth place Germany
Death date
Where died
Burial date
Where buried

Isaac Werthein
(Your father's father)
Birth date 1867
Birth place Germany
Marriage date
Where married
Death date 1944 (approx.)
Where died Auschwitz (?)
Burial date
Where buried

Frieda
(Your father's mother)
Birth date 1877
Birth place Germany
Death date 1944 (?)
Where died Auschwitz (?)
Burial date
Where buried

Moritz Jaffa
(Your mother's father)
Birth date 1872
Birth place Germany
Marriage date ?
Where married ?
Death date 1942
Where died Rochester, NY
Burial date
Where buried Rochester NY

Flora Wallach
(Your mother's mother)
Birth date 1882
Birth place Germany
Death date 1960
Where died Rochester NY
Burial date 1960
Where buried Rochester NY

(Your grandfather's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandfather's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

Benjamin Jaffa
(Your grandfather's father)
Birth date Germany
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died 1875

Lea
(Your grandfather's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's father)
Birth date
Birth place
Marriage date
Where married
Death date
Where died

(Your grandmother's mother)
Birth date
Birth place
Death date
Where died

Please check the sources for the information given:
Marriage certificate ☐
Birth certificates ☐
Church records ☐
Written family records ☐
Memory only ☐ Other sources (please list).

JAFFA

7338 Dominique Drive
Dallas TX 75214
September 6, 1988

Dear Dorothy,

Being a newcomer at the geneaology game, I found it interesting to receive your letter.

My mother's maiden name was Helen Jaffa (Helene in German). Her brother was Benjamin Jaffa who lived in Lake Worth, FL until he passed away in 1983. Ben had an interest in Jaffa family history and wrote "The Jaffa Story" (copy enclosed) around 1980.

Helen, Ben, and another brother, Herbert (now Eli Yoffe of Holon, Israel) were the children of Moritz and Flora Jaffa. Moritz was the youngest son of Benjamin and Lea Jaffa. Benjamin and Lea had four sons: Harry, Nathan, Joe, and Moritz; and one daughter, Julia. Nathan, Harry, and Joe emigrated to the U.S, while Moritz remained in Germany.

Your chart shows Nathan and Harry as sons of Aaron Jaffa. They should be shown as sons of Benjamin, grandsons of Aaron. This gets confusing because Aaron did have a son named Nathan who was a Rabbi and remained in Germany.

Other than these minor differences, your chart is remarkably consistent with "The Jaffa Story." But where does Rosa Jaffa fit in with all this? Was she a sister of Aaron?

I look forward to receiving any additional information you might have.

Sincerely,

Marty

Marty Wertheim

# A Guide to the Jewish Rockies

COLORADO • MONTANA • WYOMING

by Amy Shapiro

*illustrated by Margaret Johnson*

The Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society
Center for Judaic Studies
University of Denver
1979 • 5740

# A Guide to the Jewish Rockies

COLORADO • MONTANA • WYOMING

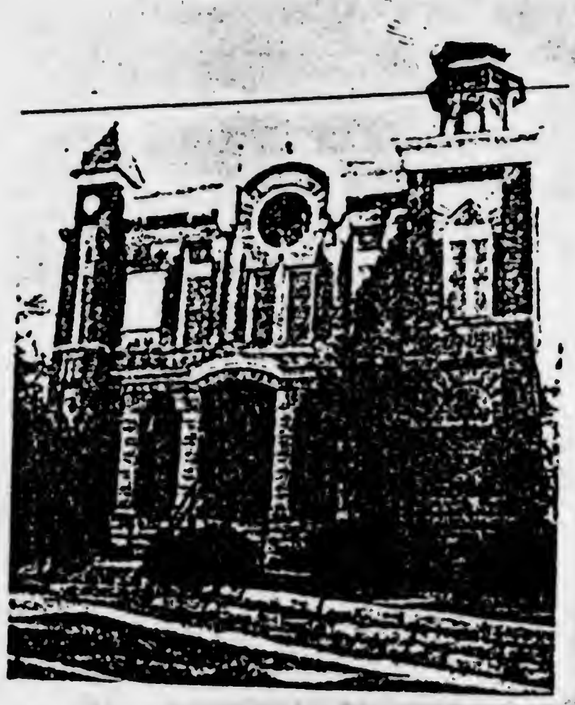
**by Amy Shapiro**

Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society

see Chabad-Lubavitch of Colorado
Hachnasas Orchim of Agudath Israel
Talmudic Research Institute

see also HIGH HOLIDAYS
ISRAEL STUDY TOUR
KOSHER MEALS
PROJECT OUTREACH

TRINIDAD, Colorado, has an extraordinarily tiny, tenacious—and wealthy—Jewish community. The first settlers came before 1870, in sufficient numbers to form a High Holiday minyan by 1871. In 1878, B'nai B'rith Lodge 293 was chartered with 29 members. About 25 families, mostly from Germany, organized the reform Congregation Aaron in 1883 and soon established a cemetery. In 1887, the members contributed heavily to bring in a rabbi and buy land for a building. Two years later, the congregation dedicated Temple Aaron and welcomed Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal, holder of a doctorate from the University of Heidelberg. The temple is still in use. Rabbi Freudenthal served the congregation until his death in 1916.



*Temple Aaron, Trinidad, Colorado*

With the coal boom of the 1920s, the Jewish population reached some 250, but soon dwindled. The temple, however, was maintained, thanks to the rabbi's son, Alfred. A much-loved physician, he willed his entire fortune—$400,000—to the congregation, making it one of the richest in the country. Freudenthal Foundation funds have gone to service clubs, needy children, community centers and churches of 24 denominations. Although their numbers have shrunk considerably, Trinidad's Jews participate actively in the temple, Hadassah and B'nai B'rith. In 1979, the town's five Jewish families (and six from Raton, New Mexico) still worshipped every Friday "weather permitting" at Temple Aaron, making it the oldest Colorado congregation outside Denver.

see also B'NAI B'RITH
CONGREGATION AARON
CONGREGATION AARON CEMETERY
HADASSAH

Speakers and films on the Middle
nist posters, buttons and stickers.

TER

**VISH AFFAIRS** began in 1978 as
· Anti-Defamation League to aid
the U.S.S.R. and the Arab coun-
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ɔN COUNCIL OF DENVER

**EWISH LIFE** works primarily to
:rs ($5 lifetime fee) sign a state-
ittee will help the family arrange

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. Classes meet Monday evenings
igh School, 7125 Cherry Creek

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see also CENTRAL AGENCY FOR JEWISH EDUCATION
EDUCATION

**COMMUNITY KOSHER SERVICE** sells fresh kosher meat and frozen kosher poultry at wholesale cost plus 5 percent. Orders must be placed in advance. Deliveries are made free to westside Denver and elsewhere by arrangement. Otherwise, orders may be picked up in the Congregation Rodef Shalom parking lot every third Wednesday.

3234 W. Alameda Ave.
Denver 80219
935-0706
Max Lerner, owner

see also BUTCHERS
KOSHER

**CONGREGATION**

see Congregations

**CONGREGATION AARON**

Reform, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 11 families, services Fridays, Sisterhood. President Bea Sanders (315 Spruce St., Trinidad, Colorado 81082, 846-3193).

304 Maple St.
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
846-2781

see also CONGREGATION AARON CEMETERY
CONGREGATIONS
TRINIDAD

**CONGREGATION AARON CEMETERY**, containing about 150 Jewish graves, is part of the Masonic Cemetery west of Trinidad, Colorado. Since the 1880s, it has belonged to Congregation Aaron. For information:

Bea Sanders, congregation president
315 Spruce St.
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
846-3193

Masonic Cemetery Association
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
846-2723

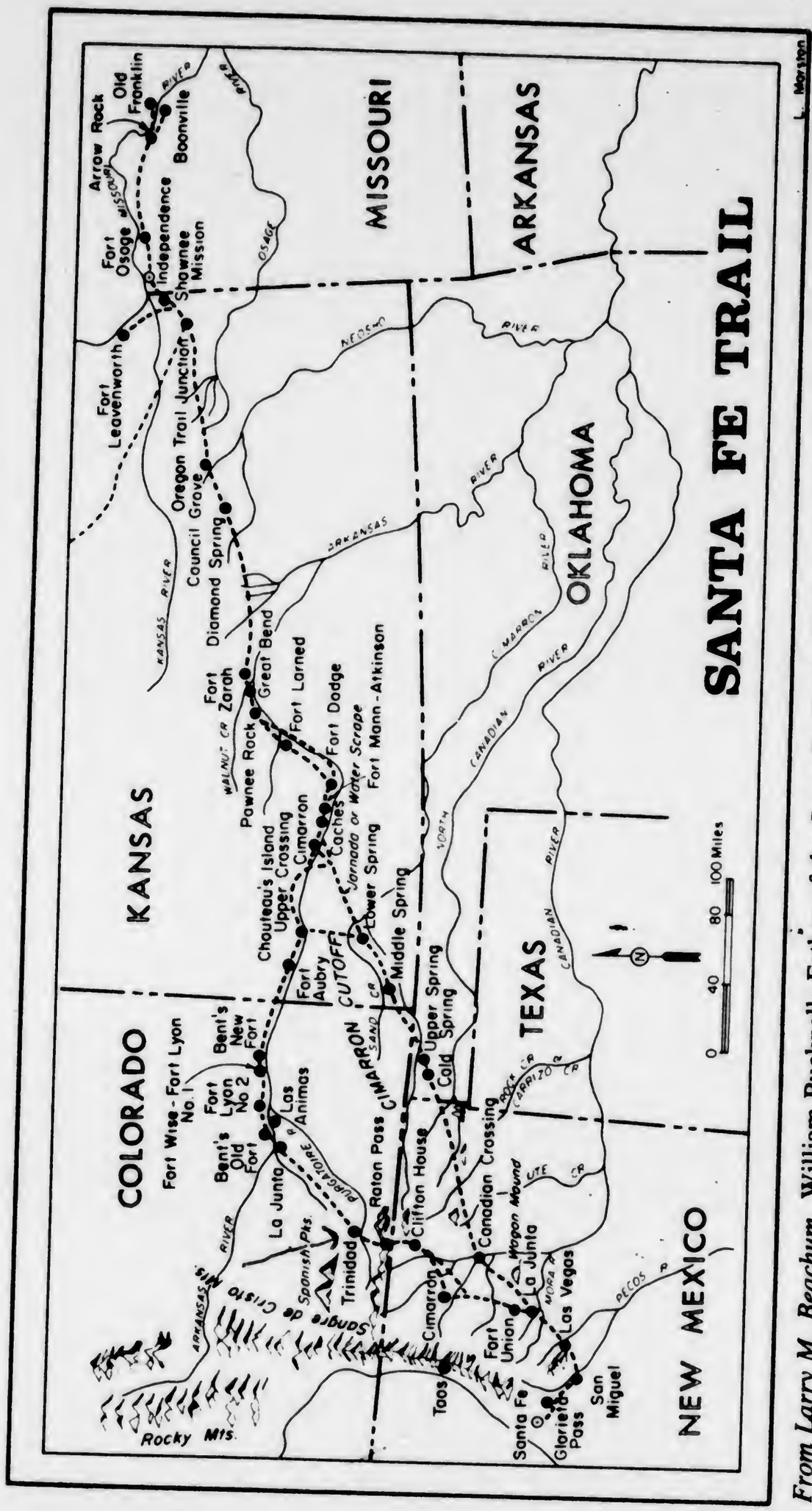
see also CEMETERIES
TRINIDAD

# On the Santa Fe Trail

edited and with
an introduction by

**Marc Simmons**

University Press of Kansas




*From Larry M. Beachum, William Bucknell: Father of the Santa Fe Trade (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982). Used with permission.*

JAFFA
in
TRINIDAD

# Introductio

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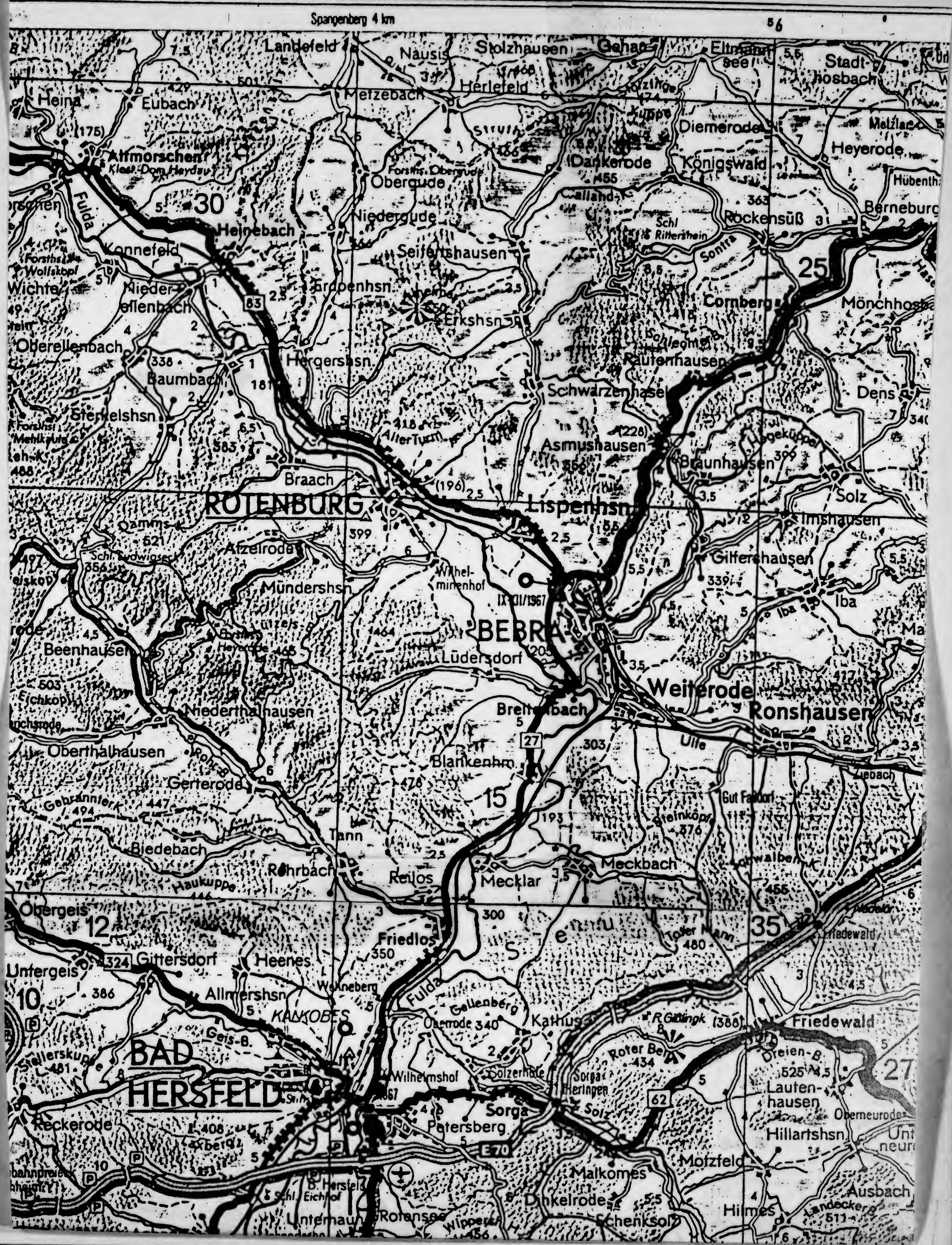
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Dankerode
Königswald
Obergude
Niedergude
Hübenth
Berneburg
Fulda
Heinebach
Lonnefeld
Seifertshausen
Rockensüß
Wichte
Niederellenbach
Erkshsn
Cornberg
Mönchhosba
Oberellenbach
Hergersbsn
Rautenhausen
Baumbach
Schwarzenhase
Dens
Sterkelshsn
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Braunhausen
Braach
ROTENBURG
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Solz
Imshausen
Afzelroda
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Mündershsn
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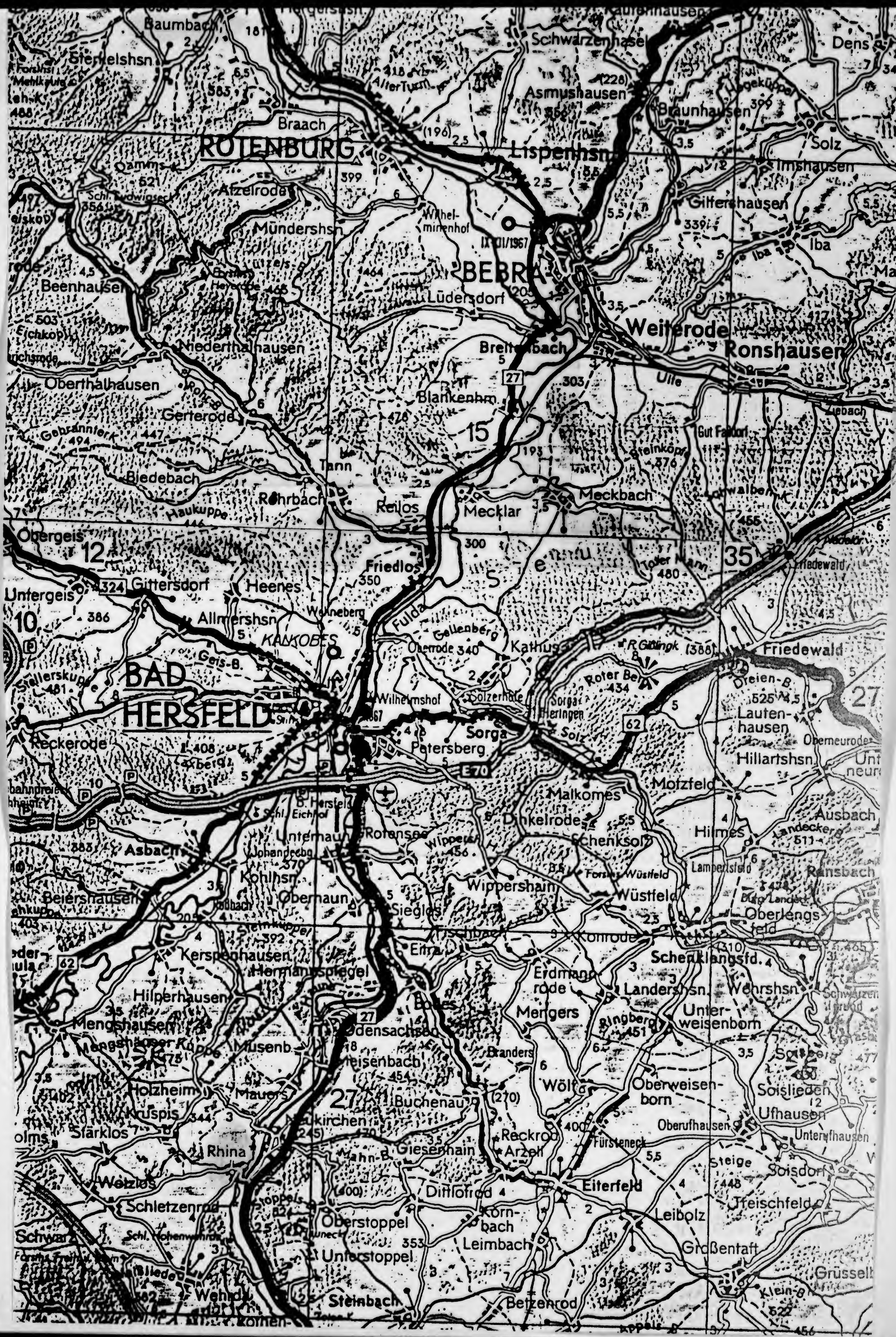
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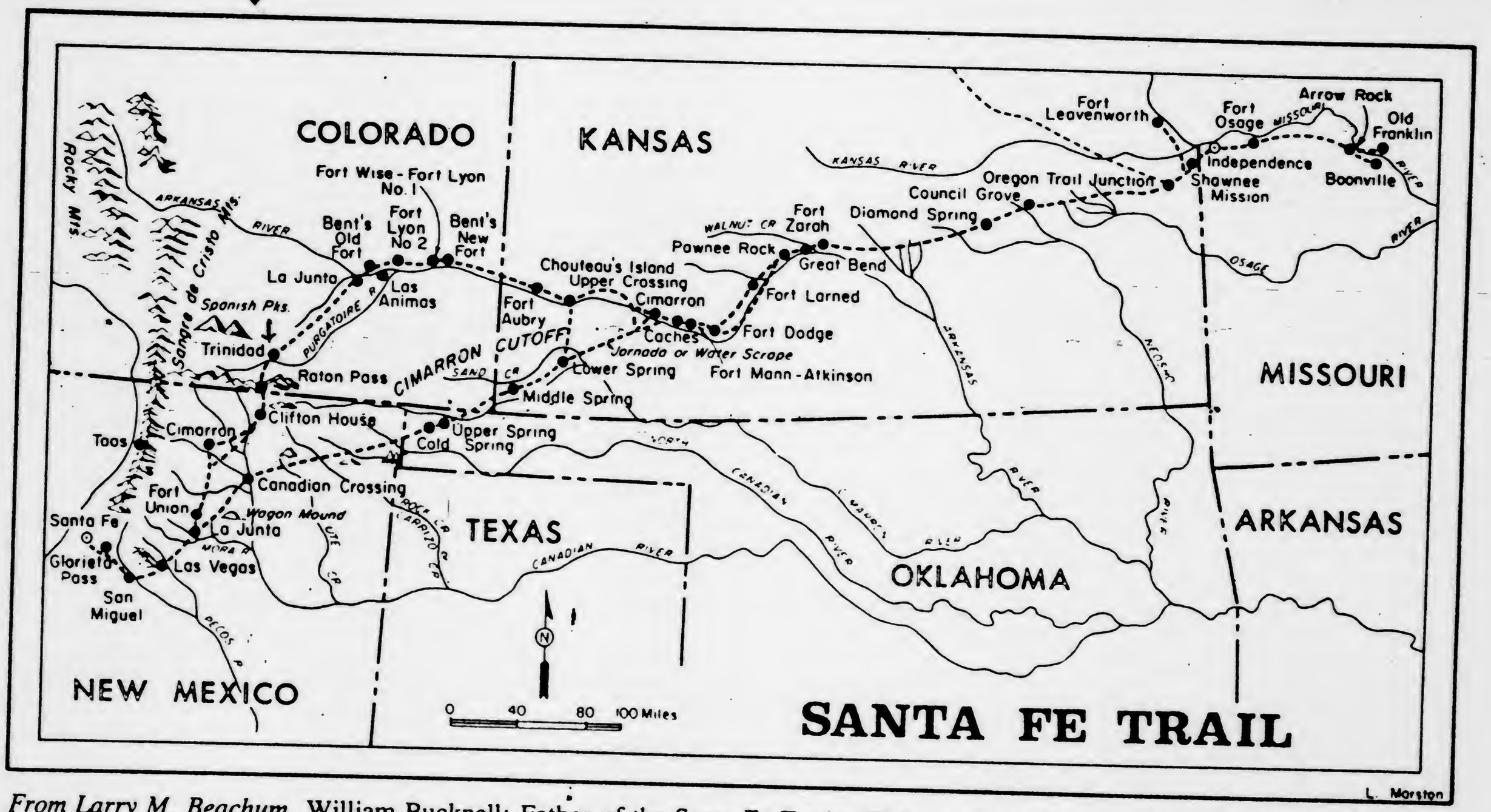


*From Larry M. Beachum,* William Bucknell: Father of the Santa Fe Trade *(El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982). Used with permission.*

Nesbitt

March 11, 1988

Dear Dorothy:

my thanks for your letter, the printout and the photographs, which, unfortunately, show none of the Jaffas of interest to my end of the research, since I have neither reason nor time to get involved in the descendence of all the many Jaffas, interesting as some of their stories may be. My time is limited and my interest must stay with the Mansbach part of the history, their ancestors, mostly.

While also engaged in an interesting type of research on families who lived in my old hometown (Berlin, Germany (we have communal records from 1812-74!) I discovered a Mansbach who married someone in Berlin: his hometown was: Kassel. Since I had already ordered the records of Kassel (until around 1860 it was spelled Cassel), in order to get data on the Jaffas, I will of course now also look for evidence of the Mansbachs. If they both knew the families in Kassel, it would explain why Meyer and his brothers came to Trinidad. As I scanned various sources, I wondered why anyone would want to settle so many miles from nowhere. Why Trinidad, since there were many other places where pioneer merchants could have done well. It turns out that the little town of Trinidad was the end of the stage coach line from St. Louis, Mo. The Santa Fe trail went on further South, but apparently the Jaffas who got there first decided to stay in Trinidad, and sort of invited the Mansbach brothers to come and settle there, too. I know that Meyer came from Pennsylvania (as did the Jaffas) and one of his brothers married a lady from Philadelphia named Weil. Possibly the Mansbachs moved from Philadelphia at the recommendation of the Jaffas. The Kassel records may tell more.

To your letter: Well, discrepancies are allover, especially when it comes to census records - inspite of the fact that some residents actually had birth certificates and many (surely by 1900) had naturalization certificates, which would have given the right data, few people seems to have checked their documents (after all, all immigrants came yto America with a passport which ought to have given the right dates of birth and marriage, etc.). Your guess is as good as mine, anytime.

NEISSER: Well, Ed is my cousin via my greatgrandmother Clara Neisser Richter, who was a niece of Edwards greatgrandfather Bernhard Neisser of Watertown. The families did not know each other and I have no reason to think they even corresponded, but I traced all the descendants of Bernhard which turned out to be another chapter in the history of Jewish pioneer merchants from Germany (in this case, Silesia.

Edward is a good friend of mine and an enthusiastic supporter of my research (still not finished, and I hope to do some research for his wife's ancestry,too. I see Ed every time I pass through Chicago (next time possibly in late May). Richard Neisser, the Jaffa-Mansbach descendant, is Edward's nephew, the oldest son of his brother Carl in California. I was reluctant to give you Rick's address since I know he would be unable to contribute information about his mother (Patricia Mansbach Neisser) and her ancestors, since there was initially little interest in my various discoveries, but Rick is definitely interested in what I dig up - it's all news to him, but welcome news. If I can manage to get to California again later this year (fall,perhaps) I will visit them

again. The parents live in Newport News, Richard in Costa Mesa (Richard C. Neisser, 2231 Pomona Avenue, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92627. They, in turn, live just a few dozen miles from the home of my rich son (Mission Veijo), so I hope he can spare a few minutes of his valuable time to take me over to meet his very distant cousins while I am in the neighborhood.

Solomon Elchanan Jaffa is a relative of the immigrant generation, but how I do not know. He will be hard to find: the census indexes list only the heads of households, on the same index cards are of course the family members, including those who have a different name (like in-laws) or are relatives living with them. Although those may have the same family name, they do not have index cards of their own. However, there can't be thousands of Jaffas in any index. My guess is that he is an uncle or so who was known to the immigrant Jaffas but who lived and remained in Germany. Maybe he will show up in the Kassel records. I will copy ALL data on ANY Jaffa I encounter, and we can figure out who's who later.

I know I only made notes on the early arrivals, since my focus was on Ida Jaffa and her ancestors, primarily. It is good to know you wrote to all those current Jaffas, the chances are always that one of them may catch fire and respond positively.

I will try to see The Jewish experience in Western Pennsylvania when I am in Pittsburgh, early in May, since their public library probably has a copy. You also mentioned a book about the History of the Jews in Western Colorado (not Breck's work which I have h seen and used), but I can't locate a copy unless I know the author's name. At LC, where I will again spend some time in June, I would not need his/her name, since LC has its huge dictionary catalog which includes listings by subject. The National Union Catalog (of works published through 1956) is strictly by author entries only.

I am afraid I won't go into the Goldschmidt and other in-law families, just don't have the time. I will ask Rick whether he would like to have the photos you sent me, and if not, I will return them to you, as I do not need them. I do appreciate very much your willingness to share them with me, but I can't do anything with them, as you see.

I am sure some if not all of the Jaffas in public life are mentioned in my late friend Bernard Postal's compilation on Jews in the U.S. (3 volumes), but we only have vol. 3 so I have to wait till I go east again. Never hurts to check anything one can lay one's paws on.

I think Marschutz is Edith's second marriage's name. She gave all the fotos to AJA. I do not have copies of the Meyer and Ida Mansbach fotos, nor that of Amelia with her daughter and granddaughter, but the negatives which I purchased are with the positives in the AJA folders on the Jaffa family, and they will be happy to make your prints. They are not expensive now since they already have the negatives.

I will gladly make you copies of the three photographs of the Jaffa mayors, like I did for Richard (who has not seen them yet). We have a machine here that can enlarge tiny photos to any wanted size, so a reasonably good 5x7 for each mayor is easily produced (and cheap, too. Don't worry about "expenses.").

The Printout: One discovery which needs elaboration: You have SAMUEL JAFFA and his wife, who is listed as AMELIA JAFFA: do you know that her maiden name was also JAFFA? which would mean she was a cousin (first or second) of her husband. Again, the Kassel records might tell. If they married only after 1878, they must have married in this country.

I will soon write to Patricia Mansbach Neisser, who after all is your cousin, too, mine only by marriage, to find out the missing data about her aunt, etc. I am not sure she knows, apparently there was little connection with the Mansbach family by the time Pat was born (and raised) in Detroit.

In these printouts, the married woman should always show up under her maiden-name. I also noticed that there are no data for the spouses. I do hope that the Jaffas stayed in Eberhard, Pennsylvania until 1871, so they would be found in the 1870 Census. We shall see.

the Celebration of Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur, which came in September. Two members of this congregation had made the trip from Elizabethtown, New Mexico, about 60 miles southwest of Trinidad. Others included Isaac and Alexander Levy, Henry and Sol Jaffa, Abe Mansbach, Henry Biernbaum and Maurice Wise. Two brothers, Henry and Sol Jaffa, took turns reading the first Services. Together with their brother Samuel, they had been born in Heinbach, Hesse-Kassel, the sons of Aaron Jaffa, in the late Eighteen-forties.

Henry and Samuel moved in 1862 to Keokuk, Iowa, and were joined by Sol in 1865. Henry Jaffa moved west after the Civil War, entering the firm of Henry and Marcus Biernbaum, a general merchandise firm in Mora, New Mexico. When Henry Jaffa took charge of H. Biernbaum and Company in Trinidad, Sol followed him and set up a small store which he rented from Fr. Munnecum, pastor of the local Roman Catholic Church.[90]

Business was good for stores supplying travelers on the Trail and provisioning the wagon trains and migrants who were slowly trickling into the vast watershed of the Arkansas as farmers and ranchers. In September, 1871, Henry and Sol Jaffa opened the general store of "Jaffa Brothers" at the corner of Main and Commercial, catering to a population of 1500, of whom 1000 were Spanish-Americans, the rest Yankee easterners.

By 1872, the town of Trinidad was very much alive, filled on week-ends and holidays with cowboys attracted by the opportunities for gambling and drinking which a wide-open frontier town afforded. During that year Samuel Jaffa joined his brothers in business, in the first of a number of stores which the family owned in southern Colorado and New Mexico, including the "White House Commercial Company." Samuel represented the Jaffa family in political matters, and in 1875, when the Masonic Order was established in Trinidad, he became a charter member.[91] The first meeting room for the Order was supplied by H. Biernbaum and Company in the 200 Block on West Main Street. By 1876, Trinidad had become a busy residential and commercial center, and on February 10th the Territorial Legislature incorporated the town. As president of the first Board of Trustees, Samuel Jaffa served as Mayor, and Isaac Levy and Abe Mansbach became trustees.

Between 1871, the date of the first *Minyan,* and the founding of

JAFFA
HENRY N.

# Albuquerque

*A Narrative History by*

Marc Simmons

University of New Mexico Press / ALBUQUERQUE

1982

removal bill amounted to thousands of dollars. Yet, in the long run their money was well spent. In the final years of the century, Albuquerqueans abandoned the campaign as hopeless.[32]

The protracted scrimmaging with Santa Fe over the capital question, and with Old Town over the issues of the courthouse and location of the post office, reflected New Albuquerque's acute yearning to add luster to the town name. Unabashedly, civic leaders sang hymns of praise to the community's future, while lending their influence and pocketbooks to any movement dedicated to bringing in new business, whether government or private. The boosterism, crass in tone and self-serving in purpose, was aimed largely at eastern investors and prospective eastern emigrants. If the pitch was often shrill and the slogans, extolling Albuquerque's charms, often exaggerated, the reason could be found in the competition the town fathers faced. It came not only from Santa Fe and Las Vegas, but from outside the Territory. El Paso, Tucson, and the nascent cities of southern California were all booming, thanks to new railroad service, and all were elbowing forward in a race to become a key center of business in the Southwest. The spirit of the age seemed to be expressed by Los Angeles ministers who left their Sunday pulpits after the sermon to mingle with the congregtion and sell real estate.[33]

During the first five years of its infancy, from 1880 to 1885, New Albuquerque's promoters labored under a severe handicap, owing to the fact that the town remained unincorporated. The Townsite Company, as an auxiliary arm of the AT&SF, was concerned wholly with land speculation, and it provided citizens with no legal governing body. The United States marshal and county officers, including the sheriff, had jurisdiction over the townsite, but they could scarcely give their undivided attention to New Albuquerque's needs. Citizens themselves partially filled the gap by forming a county precinct and electing on February 1, 1881, a constable and justice of the peace.[34] One year later, local business men moved to take up more of the slack by creating the Board of Trade. Ostensibly a "chamber of commerce" composed of practically all leading merchants and professional men, this body in effect became the town government. Among other things, it established a Merchants' Police Force to maintain order, and assessed members for funds to pay for municipal projects. Conspicuous on the Board were the names of Huning, Hazeldine, and Stover.[35]

This situation was tolerated until 1884, when, coinciding with the push to gain the county seat from Bernalillo, Santiago Baca and William Hazeldine, along with a young lawyer newly arrived in town, Harvey B. Fergusson, spearheaded a drive for incorporation. On July 28 of that year, Grant's Opera House hosted a public meeting, which led to the securing of a town charter and the issuance of a call for an election to incorporate. In the balloting, held June 4, 1885, New Towners approved the action almost four to one. At a follow-up election, July 4, merchant Henry N. Jaffa became Albuquerque's first mayor.[36]

Jaffa had served as president of the Board of Trade, so he was as qualified for the job as anyone. Moreover, he was hand in glove with the

tight coterie of men who occupied the town's topmost rung on the economic and social ladder. Like many Jewish merchants, Henry Jaffa, a native of Germany, had come to the Southwest in prerailroad days and shared in the general prosperity that followed. Before moving to Albuquerque, he and his brother Samuel had developed a prestigious mercantile firm in Trinidad, Colorado.[37]

With Jaffa, four trustees were elected to constitute a municipal governing board. All were small business men; none had held positions of prominence before. Indications are that they had come to office with the approval of persons like Hazeldine and Stover, who preferred to stay in the political background and attend to their commercial empires. The Board of Trustees abandoned the old policy, employed by the former Board of Trade, of raising revenues by assessing merchants for "voluntary" contributions. Instead, it obtained municipal funds through the lucrative sale of business licenses. Saloon keepers paid the largest fee for a license and bond, $450, but that charged hotel managers, shop owners, and professional men, though smaller, was commensurately stiff.[38]

The Board of Trustees was empowered to pass municipal ordinances—the first ones were concerned with regulation of dance halls, gambling dens, and saloons—and to grant franchises to utility companies.[39] The Albuquerque Electric Light Company, founded in 1883 by Angus Grant, asked for and received a forty-eight year contract to furnish the town with arc light.[40] Grant also owned the Water Works Company, which received a franchise to develop a municipal water system, consisting of a reservoir (built in 1886 in the East Heights at a cost of $110,000), pumping station, underground mains, and hydrants. Other franchises went to the Street Railway Company and the Gas Company. The Board of Trustees by floating bond issues, assumed reponsibility for development of sewers, a fire department, and street maintenance. By 1890 most of the streets in the business district were graded, guttered, and lined with boardwalks.

In 1890 the territorial legislature passed a new law allowing larger towns to reincorporate as a city, governed by a mayor and aldermen. New Albuquerque, ever vigilant for advantage, seized the opportunity and scheduled an election on the first Tuesday in April 1891. By a thumping majority, the populace declared in favor of city status. As a result, New Town (now with a population of 3,785) was divided into four wards, each ward having the right to elect two aldermen to the city council.[41]

At about the same time, Albuquerque was drawn into legal proceedings involving the municipality's original Spanish grant. In 1891, the United States House of Representatives established a Court of Private Land Claims to settle the validity of land grants in New Mexico and Colorado. Members of the traveling court reached Albuquerque on December 8 of that year and began examining evidence that would support the city's claim to a legal grant, believed conceded to it under Spanish law. The plaza would have been at the center of the grant, but New Town fell well inside its supposed boundaries. Confirmation of the claim

Henry Jaffa, elected Albuquerque's first mayor, July 4, 1885. (Museum of Albuquerque)

Mayor Harry Kinney assumed office in December 1981. Both Jaffa and Kinney spent formative periods of their lives in Trinidad, Colorado.

Episcopal Church. Two years later, the congregation acquired its own building in New Town, and thereafter, under the ministry of the Reverend Henry Forrester, became one of the most solid religious denominations in the community.[7]

Other Protestant sects soon made their presence felt in Albuquerque. The Reverend Sheldon Jackson, a celebrated missionary, formed the first Presbyterian congregation in 1880 by assembling five members who met regularly in a private home in Old Town. Shortly, the Reverend James A. Menaul arrived and led a drive for construction of the first Presbyterian Church in New Albuquerque on lots given by the Town Company at Silver and Fifth. The Baptists chartered a church in 1887, and were followed by the Lutherans, who established St. Paul's Church in 1891. The Lutheran congregation was spearheaded by two residents of German ancestry, Herman Blueher, famed for his bountiful truck gardens near the plaza, and Jacob Korber, a blacksmith and carriage maker, who later developed one of Albuquerque's most prestigious mercantile firms.[8] Blacks, though few in number at the beginning, managed in 1882 to form an African Methodist Episcopal Church with the Reverend Spotwood Rice as pastor. The congregation floated about, using temporary quarters, until a permanent church could be built in 1892.[9]

Albuquerque's Jewish community went without a place of worship until 1897, when fifty families organized a congregation and laid plans for erecting a synagogue. Three years later (September 14, 1900), the new Temple Albert, at Seventh and Gold, was dedicated in solemn services presided over by Rabbi Pizer Jacobs. The ceremony included handing of the temple key to the president of the congregation, Henry N. Jaffa, first mayor of Albuquerque.[10]

The Catholic Church, given new life by Bishop Lamy in the 1860s, and enspirited by the tireless ministry of the foreign Jesuits during the 1870s, continued to dominate religious life in Old Town where the population remained predominantly Hispano. But in 1882, it followed the lead of the Protestants, and opened the Immaculate Conception Church in the fast-growing town beside the tracks. The new parish attracted members from all levels of the business community, from the families of railroad workers, and from the few Hispanos who took up residence in New Town.

The proliferation of churches was mirrored by a corresponding growth in schools sponsored by the various religious denominations. Free public education came late to the Territory of New Mexico, leaving private schools, most of them church-sponsored, to fill the vacuum. The Catholics had the edge, not only because they enjoyed a long head start and possessed numerical superiority, but because their prelate, Bishop Lamy, channeled much of his surplus energy into fostering a parochial educational system.

Beginning in 1851, Lamy enticed several religious orders—the Sisters of Loretto, the Christian Brothers, and the Sisters of Charity—to send him teachers to staff the English schools he was busily setting up. In 1866, he went to Europe to enlist Jesuit priests for the same

of the cloth, it seems, could not resist the temptation to cash in on the boom in land sales. Other additions progressively filled in the empty spaces that lay between the Old and New Towns and between Huning Highlands and the university on the East Mesa. As that occurred, New Albuquerque became less of the tight-knit community that it had been in the years 1880–1900, and more of a cluster of neighborhoods, each with its own character and loyalties.

In the course of municipal expansion, Railroad Avenue emerged to become, what urban historians call, the primary corridor avenue, that is, a linear thoroughfare that handles the bulk of through traffic and serves as a focus for commercial establishments and shoppers.[44] Indicative of that, Railroad Avenue was renamed Central in 1912. As intercity travel by motor car increased in the following years, Central sprouted rows of service stations and roadside hostelries, first termed auto camps, then tourist courts, and finally motels. It would remain the chief east-west artery through the city, on U.S. 66, until completion of Interstate 40 in the 1960s.

In the early part of the century, Broadway was looked upon as the principal north-south thoroughfare. At its intersection with Central was a large iron watering trough for horses, a community landmark. Chester French, a mortician with a penchant for gardening, set out thousands of flowers at his own expense, making Broadway sparkle with color. A parkway down the center of the street was planted in cottonwoods and the cool shade attracted strollers on blistering summer afternoons.

Albuquerque's favorite recreation spot, however, was Robinson Park. At the time New Albuquerque was platted, Railroad Avenue had also been laid out. To reach Old Town, it had been necessary to bend Railroad, between Eighth and Tenth Streets, with the result that it cut across the rectangular grid of the townsite and created several triangular blocks. Since the irregular shape of the land made it unsuitable for residential lots, the Townsite Company set aside part of the space as a park. For several years, it remained neglected, empty, and nameless.

In the middle of the 1880s, civic-minded matrons of some of Albuquerque's first families took a hand. They sponsored a contest to select a name and at the same time raise funds to develop the park. Young ladies were asked to stand as contestants, and the public was encouraged to select a favorite by purchasing votes. Albert Alonzo Robinson, general superintendent and chief engineer of the Santa Fe Railway, bought the largest block of votes for his daughter, Lena. Therefore, in her honor Robinson Park was named.[45]

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JAFFA
NATHAN

# Albuquerque

*A Narrative History by*

Marc Simmons

University of New Mexico Press / ALBUQUERQUE

1982

removal bill amounted to thousands of dollars. Yet, in the long run their money was well spent. In the final years of the century, Albuquerqueans abandoned the campaign as hopeless.[32]

The protracted scrimmaging with Santa Fe over the capital question, and with Old Town over the issues of the courthouse and location of the post office, reflected New Albuquerque's acute yearning to add luster to the town name. Unabashedly, civic leaders sang hymns of praise to the community's future, while lending their influence and pocketbooks to any movement dedicated to bringing in new business, whether government or private. The boosterism, crass in tone and self-serving in purpose, was aimed largely at eastern investors and prospective eastern emigrants. If the pitch was often shrill and the slogans, extolling Albuquerque's charms, often exaggerated, the reason could be found in the competition the town fathers faced. It came not only from Santa Fe and Las Vegas, but from outside the Territory. El Paso, Tucson, and the nascent cities of southern California were all booming, thanks to new railroad service, and all were elbowing forward in a race to become a key center of business in the Southwest. The spirit of the age seemed to be expressed by Los Angeles ministers who left their Sunday pulpits after the sermon to mingle with the congregtion and sell real estate.[33]

During the first five years of its infancy, from 1880 to 1885, New Albuquerque's promoters labored under a severe handicap, owing to the fact that the town remained unincorporated. The Townsite Company, as an auxiliary arm of the AT&SF, was concerned wholly with land speculation, and it provided citizens with no legal governing body. The United States marshal and county officers, including the sheriff, had jurisdiction over the townsite, but they could scarcely give their undivided attention to New Albuquerque's needs. Citizens themselves partially filled the gap by forming a county precinct and electing on February 1, 1881, a constable and justice of the peace.[34] One year later, local business men moved to take up more of the slack by creating the Board of Trade. Ostensibly a "chamber of commerce" composed of practically all leading merchants and professional men, this body in effect became the town government. Among other things, it established a Merchants' Police Force to maintain order, and assessed members for funds to pay for municipal projects. Conspicuous on the Board were the names of Huning, Hazeldine, and Stover.[35]

This situation was tolerated until 1884, when, coinciding with the push to gain the county seat from Bernalillo, Santiago Baca and William Hazeldine, along with a young lawyer newly arrived in town, Harvey B. Fergusson, spearheaded a drive for incorporation. On July 28 of that year, Grant's Opera House hosted a public meeting, which led to the securing of a town charter and the issuance of a call for an election to incorporate. In the balloting, held June 4, 1885, New Towners approved the action almost four to one. At a follow-up election, July 4, merchant Henry N. Jaffa became Albuquerque's first mayor.[36]

Jaffa had served as president of the Board of Trade, so he was as qualified for the job as anyone. Moreover, he was hand in glove with the

tight coterie of men who occupied the town's topmost rung on the economic and social ladder. Like many Jewish merchants, Henry Jaffa, a native of Germany, had come to the Southwest in prerailroad days and shared in the general prosperity that followed. Before moving to Albuquerque, he and his brother Samuel had developed a prestigious mercantile firm in Trinidad, Colorado.[37]

With Jaffa, four trustees were elected to constitute a municipal governing board. All were small business men; none had held positions of prominence before. Indications are that they had come to office with the approval of persons like Hazeldine and Stover, who preferred to stay in the political background and attend to their commercial empires. The Board of Trustees abandoned the old policy, employed by the former Board of Trade, of raising revenues by assessing merchants for "voluntary" contributions. Instead, it obtained municipal funds through the lucrative sale of business licenses. Saloon keepers paid the largest fee for a license and bond, $450, but that charged hotel managers, shop owners, and professional men, though smaller, was commensurately stiff.[38]

The Board of Trustees was empowered to pass municipal ordinances—the first ones were concerned with regulation of dance halls, gambling dens, and saloons—and to grant franchises to utility companies.[39] The Albuquerque Electric Light Company, founded in 1883 by Angus Grant, asked for and received a forty-eight year contract to furnish the town with arc light.[40] Grant also owned the Water Works Company, which received a franchise to develop a municipal water system, consisting of a reservoir (built in 1886 in the East Heights at a cost of $110,000), pumping station, underground mains, and hydrants. Other franchises went to the Street Railway Company and the Gas Company. The Board of Trustees by floating bond issues, assumed reponsibility for development of sewers, a fire department, and street maintenance. By 1890 most of the streets in the business district were graded, guttered, and lined with boardwalks.

In 1890 the territorial legislature passed a new law allowing larger towns to reincorporate as a city, governed by a mayor and aldermen. New Albuquerque, ever vigilant for advantage, seized the opportunity and scheduled an election on the first Tuesday in April 1891. By a thumping majority, the populace declared in favor of city status. As a result, New Town (now with a population of 3,785) was divided into four wards, each ward having the right to elect two aldermen to the city council.[41]

At about the same time, Albuquerque was drawn into legal proceedings involving the municipality's original Spanish grant. In 1891, the United States House of Representatives established a Court of Private Land Claims to settle the validity of land grants in New Mexico and Colorado. Members of the traveling court reached Albuquerque on December 8 of that year and began examining evidence that would support the city's claim to a legal grant, believed conceded to it under Spanish law. The plaza would have been at the center of the grant, but New Town fell well inside its supposed boundaries. Confirmation of the claim

Henry Jaffa, elected Albuquerque's first mayor, July 4, 1885. (Museum of Albuquerque)

Mayor Harry Kinney assumed office in December 1981. Both Jaffa and Kinney spent formative periods of their lives in Trinidad, Colorado.

Episcopal Church. Two years later, the congregation acquired its own building in New Town, and thereafter, under the ministry of the Reverend Henry Forrester, became one of the most solid religious denominations in the community.[7]

Other Protestant sects soon made their presence felt in Albuquerque. The Reverend Sheldon Jackson, a celebrated missionary, formed the first Presbyterian congregation in 1880 by assembling five members who met regularly in a private home in Old Town. Shortly, the Reverend James A. Menaul arrived and led a drive for construction of the first Presbyterian Church in New Albuquerque on lots given by the Town Company at Silver and Fifth. The Baptists chartered a church in 1887, and were followed by the Lutherans, who established St. Paul's Church in 1891. The Lutheran congregation was spearheaded by two residents of German ancestry, Herman Blueher, famed for his bountiful truck gardens near the plaza, and Jacob Korber, a blacksmith and carriage maker, who later developed one of Albuquerque's most prestigious mercantile firms.[8] Blacks, though few in number at the beginning, managed in 1882 to form an African Methodist Episcopal Church with the Reverend Spotwood Rice as pastor. The congregation floated about, using temporary quarters, until a permanent church could be built in 1892.[9]

Albuquerque's Jewish community went without a place of worship until 1897, when fifty families organized a congregation and laid plans for erecting a synagogue. Three years later (September 14, 1900), the new Temple Albert, at Seventh and Gold, was dedicated in solemn services presided over by Rabbi Pizer Jacobs. The ceremony included handing of the temple key to the president of the congregation, Henry N. Jaffa, first mayor of Albuquerque.[10]

The Catholic Church, given new life by Bishop Lamy in the 1860s, and enspirited by the tireless ministry of the foreign Jesuits during the 1870s, continued to dominate religious life in Old Town where the population remained predominantly Hispano. But in 1882, it followed the lead of the Protestants, and opened the Immaculate Conception Church in the fast-growing town beside the tracks. The new parish attracted members from all levels of the business community, from the families of railroad workers, and from the few Hispanos who took up residence in New Town.

The proliferation of churches was mirrored by a corresponding growth in schools sponsored by the various religious denominations. Free public education came late to the Territory of New Mexico, leaving private schools, most of them church-sponsored, to fill the vacuum. The Catholics had the edge, not only because they enjoyed a long head start and possessed numerical superiority, but because their prelate, Bishop Lamy, channeled much of his surplus energy into fostering a parochial educational system.

Beginning in 1851, Lamy enticed several religious orders—the Sisters of Loretto, the Christian Brothers, and the Sisters of Charity—to send him teachers to staff the English schools he was busily setting up. In 1866, he went to Europe to enlist Jesuit priests for the same

of the cloth, it seems, could not resist the temptation to cash in on the boom in land sales. Other additions progressively filled in the empty spaces that lay between the Old and New Towns and between Huning Highlands and the university on the East Mesa. As that occurred, New Albuquerque became less of the tight-knit community that it had been in the years 1880–1900, and more of a cluster of neighborhoods, each with its own character and loyalties.

In the course of municipal expansion, Railroad Avenue emerged to become, what urban historians call, the primary corridor avenue, that is, a linear thoroughfare that handles the bulk of through traffic and serves as a focus for commercial establishments and shoppers.[44] Indicative of that, Railroad Avenue was renamed Central in 1912. As intercity travel by motor car increased in the following years, Central sprouted rows of service stations and roadside hostelries, first termed auto camps, then tourist courts, and finally motels. It would remain the chief east-west artery through the city, on U.S. 66, until completion of Interstate 40 in the 1960s.

In the early part of the century, Broadway was looked upon as the principal north-south thoroughfare. At its intersection with Central was a large iron watering trough for horses, a community landmark. Chester French, a mortician with a penchant for gardening, set out thousands of flowers at his own expense, making Broadway sparkle with color. A parkway down the center of the street was planted in cottonwoods and the cool shade attracted strollers on blistering summer afternoons.

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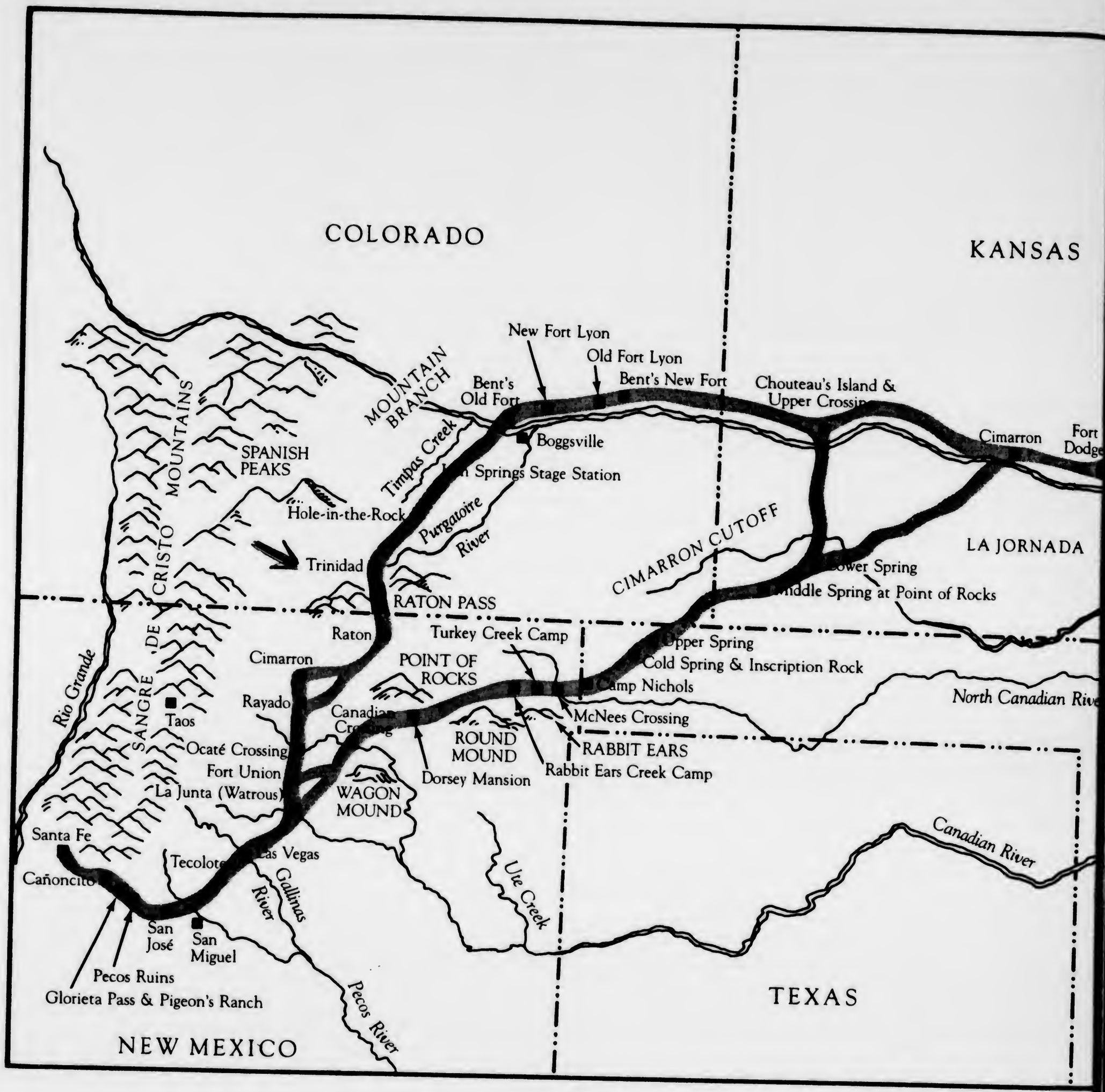
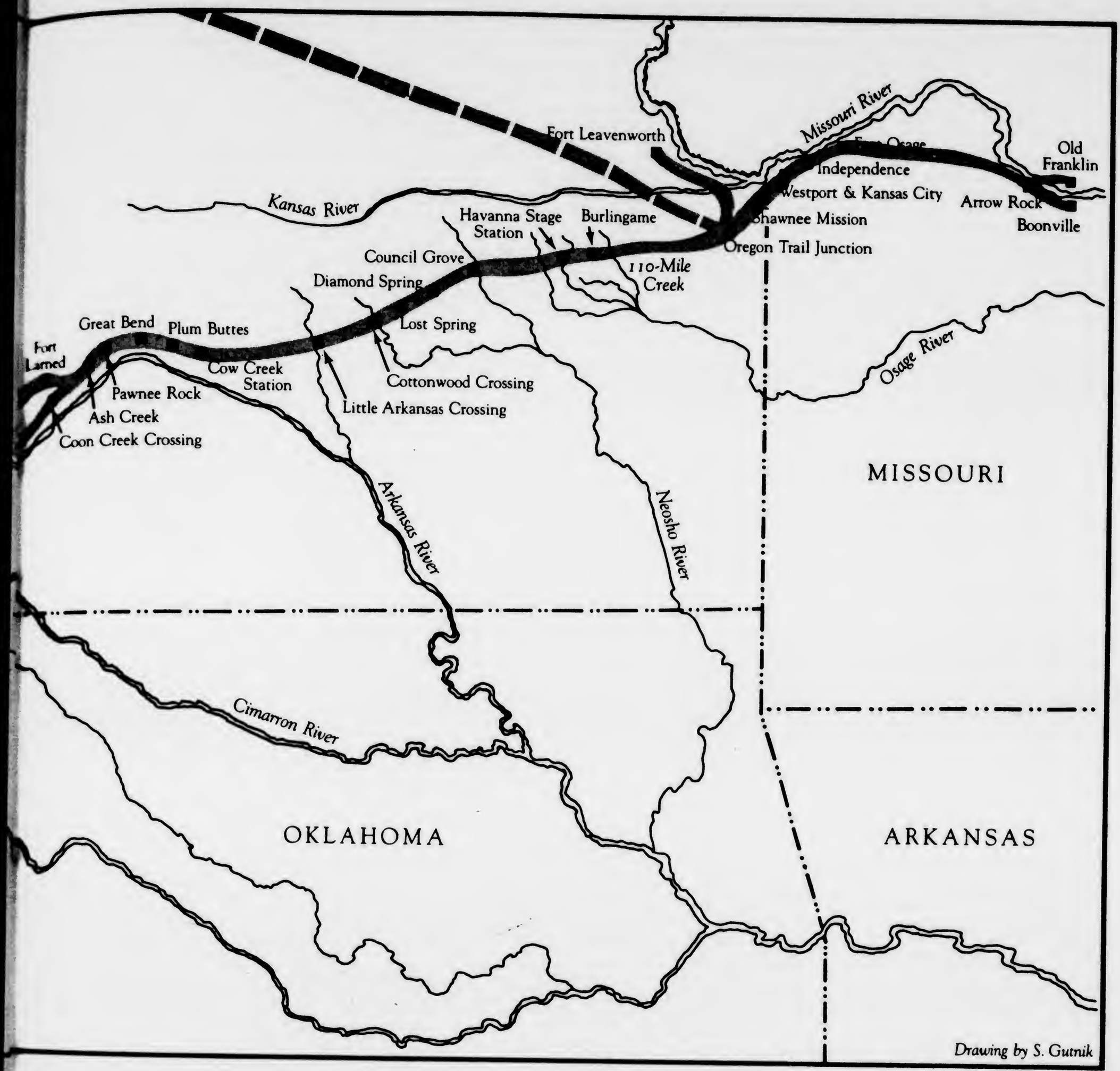

COLORADO
KANSAS
New Fort Lyon
Old Fort Lyon
Bent's New Fort
Chouteau's Island &
Bent's Old Fort
MOUNTAIN BRANCH
Boggsville
Timpas Creek
Cimarron
Fort Dodge
SPANISH PEAKS
Hole-in-the-Rock
Purgatoire River
CIMARRON CUTOFF
LA JORNADA
Trinidad
RATON PASS
Middle Spring at Point of Rocks
Raton
Turkey Creek Camp
Cimarron
POINT OF ROCKS
Cold Spring & Inscription Rock
Rio Grande
Rayado
Taos
North Canadian River
McNees Crossing
Ocaté Crossing
ROUND MOUND
RABBIT EARS
Fort Union
Dorsey Mansion
Rabbit Ears Creek Camp
La Junta (Watrous)
WAGON MOUND
Santa Fe
Canadian River
Tecolote
Las Vegas
Cañoncito
Gallinas River
Ute Creek
San José
San Miguel
Pecos Ruins
Glorieta Pass & Pigeon's Ranch
Pecos River
TEXAS
NEW MEXICO




Drawing by S. Gutnik

JAFFA

# PIONEERS, PEDDLERS, AND *TSADIKIM*

## The Story of the Jews in Colorado

IDA LIBERT UCHILL

Quality Line Printing Co. Boulder . Colorado

nday School. As they grew up and the town's
decline to forty inhabitants, the Friedheims
places to make a living. Alfred Friedheim
ride. When he lived in that mining camp,
w there. The town boasted one church and
ough it seems that there were never more
luride at any one time, the number of Jews
rious periods in the 80's and 90's numbers

, the rich farm and orchard country, one of
was Morris Strouse, a young German Jew.
en, he came to the United States and, after
outhern Florida, New Orleans, and Chicago
several years for a fur company, traveling
owa and Nebraska), he tried Colorado. In
sister of S. L. Holzman, an early Colorado
h him became a kinsman to the large Sands
He was in Colorado when he heard of the
rn edge of the state. With two friends he
west from Canon City. While his compan-
n. Strouse slept under it in a tarpaulin to
he snow. He opened a clothing store in
uilt a large fur trade, buying deer and bear
l from the Indians. After a time he added

t terms with the Indians and was a good
and his family. Scores of Indians, who
ant "my friend heap big little man" and
him for more than forty-five years, attended
h at the age of ninety-three, the local news-
miliar ring:

ovable figure passes from the life of the
slope . . . not many of his race have ever
n to come into the raw new west . . . and
here leave behind them the record of as

occurred to the pioneers that the total
orado was so small that if more than one
and camp in the state at the same time,
gh Jews to go around.



## TRINIDAD

### 8

The oldest congregation outside Denver in continuous existence is the Congregation Aaron in Trinidad. The history of this Jewish community, which built its temple on the old Santa Fe Trail, is an interesting example of the adaptability of the Jews to their environment, while retaining their Jewish identity, especially since all around it intermarriage was eradicating Judaism.

Where ornate and lavish Spanish cathedrals prevail, the simplicity of Colorado's oldest Jewish house of worship still in use is a sharp contrast to the culture of the southwest. Yet the romantic region influenced the Jewish life of the town, which goes back to the earliest years of settlement. There were very few white settlers in the area in the 60's when the first known Jew, a man named M. Wise, arrived in the early part of the decade. At least another six Jews arrived before 1870, and the first Jewish family was established in 1870 with the marriage of Isaac Levy. That year and the following, two young men (apparently miners) from Elizabethtown, New Mexico, helped complete a *minyan* for Yom Kippur. Four more Jews came into the region in 1872.[39] Between 1877 and 1880 the Jewish community numbered about fifteen Jewish families,[40] almost all of whom had come before the railroad.

When the first board of trustees of the newly incorporated town of Trinidad met in 1876, Sam Jaffa, who had been there for four years, was elected the chairman of the group. At the same time Isaac Levy was elected to the board. In the records filled with names of diverse origin, such as Jesus Maria, and Delos, Jewish names appear with frequency and regularity. When the Jewish community was large, the city council always had one or two Jews serving. They still took an active part in every phase of city life even when there was only a handful of them left. In 1952, at the time of his death, Gilbert Sanders, the leader of the Jewish community, was a county judge.

When the coal mining industry began its greatest activity, a B'nai B'rith lodge was chartered in 1878 with twenty-nine members. At the birth of Arthur G. Jaffa, in 1883, the Congregation Aaron with eighteen members was organized, and when the charter was signed, there were fifty-five names on the document. That fall the first services of the temple were held in the Opera House at two dollars a seat. That same year the first cemetery meeting

was held. The Jews, who were prominent in the Masonic organizations in the city, bought two and a half acres of land adjoining the Masonic cemetery.

In 1887, Temple Aaron was begun. A Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, which became the Temple Sisterhood, was formed in 1889, opening its fund-raising activities with a strawberry festival. In 1894 a cultural group, the Montifiore Literary Society, was founded.[41]

Jewish life flourished in the small city on the Purgatoire River. One of the reasons was the strong leadership it had from the first. Distinguished service to the state, to Judaism, and Trinidad was given, among others, by the Freudenthal family. Invited by the directors of the Congregation, Rabbi Leopold Freudenthal, a graduate of Heidelberg, accepted the rabbinate and served the congregation from 1889 until the date of his death in 1916. His record of ritual circumcisions is at the Hebrew Union Archives.

His sons' activities in Trinidad were many and varied. Sam, an attorney and state legislator, brought books into the city for its libraries, helped establish junior colleges throughout the state, and brought to Trinidad Colorado's first junior college in 1927. Alfred, a physician, gave liberally to his city during his life as well as after his death. The popular doctor, who accepted no fees from the poverty-stricken of the area and frequently gave them money instead, left half a million dollars in an unusual will.

To his attorney, Gilbert Sanders, he gave a nine-word will: "All of my estate I give to Temple Aaron." The money was used to establish the Alfred Freudenthal Memorial Trust Fund and Foundation, which assists the churches of twenty-four different denominations, service clubs, and goodwill efforts. Milk, glasses, books, and scholarships are given to needy children. The impressive list of beneficiaries of the Foundation has been helped by the interest alone—the principal of the foundation has never been touched.

From Trinidad came Joseph Jaffa, an outstanding lawyer. He served on the board of trustees of the Colorado School of Mines at the time Senator Guggenheim made his gift of $75,000 to the school. Leo Gottlieb, president of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind in Colorado Springs, for whom a building was named, was also identified with politics.

Unlike the population of the mountain camps, the Trinidad population appeared to be stable. During the years when gold and

cob Marcus, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, and its
Martin Weitz, few of them respond. The
to Pueblo where there is an Orthodox-Con-
. The others simply are not interested.

*ntennial History of Colorado*

'Robert E. Levy," Reprinted from the Annals of
ryngology. Sept., 1945, Vol. 54, No. 3, p. 615.
n the long list of names of "Men of Means," and
was taxed, the following appears:

| | |
|---|---|
| | $7,100 |
| | 5,980 |
| | 7,630 |
| | 6,750 |
| | 7,300 |
| | 6,750 |
| | 15,680 |
| | 5,780 |
| | 7,000 |
| | 10,650 |
| | 21,000 |
| | 5,100 |
| | 9,050" |

4.
5.
yers.
*American Society.*
Mr. William Guggenheim of New York married
opole Hotel.



[26]BB minutes, July 10, 1881.
[27]David Marks Hyman, "The Romance of a Mining Venture," courtesy of the American Jewish Archives.
[28]DPL clipping file, no source, Dec. 20, 1892.
[29]*Israelite*, No date, 1892. Wm. S. F. Scrapbook.
[30]*Israelite*, Dec. 4, 1894.
[31]*Republican*, Nov. 7, 1892.
[32]Hyman, *op. cit.*
[33]Wolle, *op. cit.*
[34]Caroline Bancroft, *Famous Aspen*, p. 39.
[35]Wolle, *op. cit.*, p. 184.
[36]William L. White, *Bernard Baruch, Portrait of a Citizen.*
[37]*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1881. The Meyer referred to may have been Ferdinand Meyer, a Jewish pre-territorial trader from New Mexico.
[38]*Grand Junction Sentinel*, Nov. 1, 1928.
[39]*JO*, Nov. 11, 1905, "Jews in the Country Towns of Colorado." Also Sol Jaffa on the Jews of Trinidad, David Gottlieb interview, State Historical Society, CWA, 1933, 1934.
[40]U. S. Census, 1880 lists at least 20 Jewish men in Trinidad.
[41]Temple Aaron Biblette, Nov. 11, 1949.

for work. Those without money perish"[5]
perate. Every train brought more and more
the downtown streets, and it became a com
one sit down suddenly on the street curb,
into the street. The newspapers which had
subject earlier, and then praised the Jews
ed with its first patient, a Swedish girl, con-
ws, especially for the fact that in tables and
religious denomination was made by the
ebrews do not predominate in the list of
time they described the cases where Jews
tarved to death.[6]

ommunity, which had established the hos-
the *Jewish Outlook* rose to the defense of
ich newspaper story was not in accord with
l pointed out that

> case of wrongdoing by those who send
> s to Colorado. The Jewish Relief Society
> gather enough money to maintain the
> ng number of consumptives *with their de-*
> who daily come to Denver of their own
> e mistaken motivations of their unjust

spital begged the eastern cities to look after
d not to make of Denver, which numbered
dumping ground.
collections were made and "the red ban-
mbol of old-fashioned Jewish charity was
."[6] Half of Denver, and half of the Jews,
x-tuberculars" or had to care for sick mem-
ly. Now they found what seemed to them
the land on their doorstep.
ed to take the matter into their own hands.
ber 31, 1903, a group of men met together
West Colfax "to organize a Society for help-
ives in this town who are badly in need of
, most of them who were recovered or on
th, was repeated in the history of the in-
:

> mond, a tinner, and fair Hebrew scholar,
> ry juice" presided; Henry Cohen, a clerk,



> who was elected secretary, an intelligent well-read young fellow with a cheerful disposition . . . Louis Shapiro, cigar-maker; Jacob Cooper, tailor; David Bernhardt, furrier; M. Levinger, musician; L. Wolf, tailor; J. Millstine, photographer; E. Aidelman, wagonmaker; Louis Bornstein, a silk weaver; David Kaufman, actor; Benjamin Wittenstein, a furrier; H. Heublum, a painter.

In addition, the names at the first meeting included Morris Yasness, Max Siegle, Jacob Fischer, Herman Katz, Harry Elbroch, Louis Levin, and M. Hyman.[7] Years later, it became customary for almost every prominent Jew to claim, if he was interested in the institution, that he was a founder of it. In a sense this was true of every resident of West Colfax, but the early minutes do not reveal the names of most of these claimants to the honor.

This first group chose for itself the name of Denver Charity for Consumptives, with Louis Shapiro as treasurer. A hat was passed that evening, and $1.10 was contributed. It was suggested that "we should appeal to the Rich people for aid, for all those poor consumptives who are badly in need of help." At the next meeting, a week later, the word "charity" was removed and the name changed to The Denver Appeal Society for Consumptives. A collection brought in $2.35.[8] Two more meetings were held. With dues set at five cents a week, $1.85[9] and $1.70[10] were collected.

A mass meeting was called for December 12, 1903, at the Tiphereth Israel synagogue in West Colfax, with Joe Washer presiding. The hall was so jammed that there was no standing room left

> and for once the orthodox custom of dividing the sexes did not prevail, nor did the rabbis protest. The addresses were so appealing, that the audience broke into a lament as poignant as that as in olden days on Tisha b'Av at the recital of Kinoth.[11]

A committe was appointed and the name Jewish Consumptives Relief Society adopted. At the first committee meetings were present Washer, A. Goodstein, Joseph Jaffa, and Doctors Zederbaum and Spivak. Jaffa was elected chairman and Spivak secretary.

To the next board meeting were invited the leaders of the Jewish community, particularly those connected with the National Jewish Hospital, including Rabbi Friedman. The guests made it clear that they were against soliciting aid from the outside, "since such action may bring a great number of consumptives to Denver." Dr. Spivak disagreed. It was his opinion that "increas-

a result of an influx of consumptives, would
es of income."[12] Only Jaffa, of the Temple
vith the new organization, and was elected

ng was called in January, and the total col-
neeting was brought to $369.15. It had been
to wait until there was $2000 in the treasury
eal out of the city This was changed by an
*Outlook*, edited by Rabbi Friedman, saying
f Society was in straits, that the town was
osis, and asking that a "national society for
be formed at once."[13] The board sent a
*utlook* stating that an organization, as out-
was already in existence. An appeal to the
wish press was ordered to be sent out im-
he approval of President Jaffa. Jaffa, who
shment of a hospital and wanted the work
ted, resigned.[14] Dr. Philip Hillkowitz was

paganda committee, to which Dr. Spivak
hoash, began to function immediately. In
ver the plea was the Pride of Denver Lodge,
ith Abraham, which enlisted the aid of the
which assessed a two and a half cent per
men's Circle followed. With the help of
its pleas from editors Abraham Cahan,
olotkoff, and the poet, Morris Rosenfeld,
tributary societies sprang up almost over-
untry. The English press followed closely
ation became nationally-known even before

res of land for a sanitarium was purchased
fteen-minute walk from the end of the car-
Dr. Zederbaum donated the funds for the
memory of his father, Alexander Zeder-
e Hebrew journal in Russia, the *Hamelitz*
ere named for the I. O. B. A., Workmen's
, the names of two to be auctioned off at
ned proper."[15] A frame building was put
d the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society
n, September 4, 1904.



The almost instant success of the new institution was due to the idealists it attracted. The National Jewish Hospital had as its supporters the wealthy Jews of America—in the Temple Emanuel alone, there were several millionaires. The J. C. R. S. was founded with the nickels and dimes that the hard-pressed Jews of West Colfax sacrificed, and the roll for breakfast that an Eastern shop-worker gave up for a sick person in Colorado.

Among the many ardent workers for the institution was the son of Rabbi Hillkowitz who suggested the Hospital's motto from the Talmud, "He who saves one life is considered as if he had preserved the whole world." Dr. Philip Hillkowitz served the sanitarium as its president until his death in 1948. He was one of the leading pathologists and bacteriologists in the American Medical Association. Locally he held chairs at the medical colleges and served on the staffs as pathologist of four hospitals, and captain of the medical corps during World War I. Despite his vast knowledge of many subjects and his linguistic ability in fourteen languages he was an extremely modest and quiet man. He was appreciated by the non-Jewish community which changed local and state medical conventions so that he would not have to appear on High Holidays or at places where Jews were not normally permitted. With his passing —he suffered a stroke while presiding at a meeting where he was having difficulty with some of the members of the board of the J.C.R.S.—the last of the young selfless idealists, whose love for mankind had built the J.C.R.S., was gone.

During the years when the J.C.R.S. was new and was meeting violent opposition from the National Jewish Hospital, his sister Anna, who was a librarian at the Denver Public Library, took a leave of absence to travel for the institution as its first field secretary.

It was a thrilling day for these workers and for all of West Colfax when, close to the front range of the Rockies, the first six tents were opened to the first seven patients four days after dedication. The "tents" as the J.C.R.S. was called, became one of the most welcome sights in the West. Many a Jew, healthy or sick, exclaimed as he did on entering his synagogue, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy dwelling places, O Israel."[16]

2

The supporters of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, remembering the prolonged labor in giving birth to the

sis hospital, looked with fear and anger at
ed by the East European Jews. The *Jewish*
organ, sharpened its comments against the
One barb was directed at a Jewish physic
, "who says only a few Denver Jews are
s frantic attempt to leap into prominence
on the J.C.R.S., having proved abortive, he
s accustomed obscurity."[17] Since the three
itution were held by outstanding physicians
of the three may have been meant.
its reasons for opposition: "What if Denver
ore tuberculars and closes its doors and
atoria, and what if people want no more
e sick are mainly Jews?" Aside from the
d be over-run with sick Jews, an editorial
out that the ninety-bed hospital cost $40,000
er hospital would duplicate its work. The
arded the whole thing as a calamity, and
am S. Friedman.[18]
community agreed. Ten prominent Jews
eir opinions were: "The Centennial state
a Lazaretto"; "as visionary as draining the
onment and return of money already col-
d the opinion that physicians cannot attend
emuneration for too long; another believed
uld be in New York. Only Dr. Spivak, who
hat "It supports a definite demand and
encroaches on existing organizations." He
sheltering and feeding the destitute con-
work would be a prophylactic measure,
charged as cured from other hospitals; that
rlapping, since the emergency cases to be
vould not be admitted anywhere else; and
idents of Denver who become incurable.[19]
d not only in Denver, but also in the
ion. The *Outlook* claimed that the seven
tions in America disapproved of the idea

ny charges against the new institution, Dr.
ional magazine: "We exist, we are here to
titutions here for the rich sick and for the



poor well, but what are the poor sick to do?" Low mortality records, he said, were not the ambition of the institution, but to realize the "pure sentiments of humanity," so that for every case that dies, and some must, the last days on earth would have been made comfortable.[21]

The officers of the J.C.R.S. were not bashful. They went directly into the strongholds of the "National's" supporters in the United States. Dr. Kate Levy of Chicago in *Jewish Comment* in Baltimore, particularly angered the National Hospital's supporters when she said that the National Jewish Hospital had originated with a "Jewess of Denver" [Frances Jacobs]. Writing in the *Outlook* Dr. Moses M. Collins said that the hospital was founded by Rabbi Friedman. Also he said that the statement that no Russian Jews would be admitted to the National was untrue and that ninety per cent of the patients were Russian Jews. He added that "Tuberculars need milk and meat. It is not true that Russian Jews view with loathing 'unkosher foods'."[22] The J.C.R.S. denied that it made any such charges,[23] but went right ahead seeking aid from the National's supporters. In Cincinnati Dr. William Hillkowitz approached the *American Israelite*, Mrs. C. D. Spivak spoke at the Chicago Council of Jewish Women where the national president, Hannah Solomon, promised to work for a per capita tax,[24] and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch wrote an article for the Chicago *Reform Advocate*, commenting favorably on the work of the society.[25]

Turned down repeatedly by the local B'nai B'rith lodge in its requests for aid, the J.C.R.S. turned directly to Samuel Grabfelder, the national president of the National Jewish Hospital, who wrote to the J.C.R.S. that the institution was doing a good and noble work, and that he was "anxious to become a contributor to the J.C.R.S., and furthermore that he is perfectly willing to join any movement toward the formation of a Central organization that would help stamp out the dreadful plague."[26]

FOOTNOTES

[1]Maurice Fishberg, *JO*, Nov. 4, 1904. The residents of West Colfax did not refer to this section as a "ghetto" and it is doubtful if any of them ever thought of it as one.

[2]Fishberg, "Life of Consumptives in Denver Boarding Houses," *JO*, Aug. 12, 1904.

[3]*Times*, May 16, 1902.

[4]*JO*, Jan. 1, 1904.

[5]*Ibid.*

[6]*DJN*, Oct. 22, 1915. Dr. Spivak gives the origin of the Yiddish word as the Italian *fazzoletto*. He makes this statement many times. Others do not recall the bandana.

[7]JCRS minutes, Oct. 31, 1903.

[8]*Ibid.*, Nov. 14, 1903.

[9]*Ibid.*, Nov. 21, 1903.

[10]*Ibid.*, Dec. 6, 1903.

[11]*DJN*, July 5, 1922. The article appears to be written by Spivak.

[12]JCRS minutes, Dec. 23, 1903.

[13]*JO*, Feb. 12, 1904.

[14]JCRS minutes, Apr. 7, 1904.

[15]*Ibid.*, Aug. 8, 1904. The fifth tent was named "B. M. H. Sunday School" before dedication.

[16]*Thirty Years of Saving Lives*, 1904-1934, JCRS Brochure.

[17]*JO*, June 10, 1904.

[18]*JO*, Apr. 15, 1904.

[19]*JO*, Apr. 22, 1904.

[20]*JO*, May 6, 1904.

[21]WmSF Scrapbook. Reprint from *New Era Illustrated* Magazine, Oct. 1904; JCRS minutes, Sept. 29, 1904, ordered 1000 reprints.

[22]*JO*, Oct. 7, 1904.

[23]JCRS minutes, June 11, 1904. Secretary sent letter to find out origin of "malicious rumor that the JCRS had officially denounced the NJH for making its inmates eat the flesh of swine."

[24]*Ibid.*, Oct. 11, 1904.

[25]*Ibid*, Apr. 1, 1905.

[26]*Ibid.*, Nov. 25, 1905.

tecting Jewish interests. There had even been a suggestion as early as 1904 that the nine Jewish charities should be federated. Mrs. Pisko, who proposed the idea, pointed out that the Jews of Denver had been pioneers in city wide charity organization.

But the Central Committee and federation suggestion were submerged in the deep community rift which had resulted from the vague plans of the small group of men in a store building in West Colfax, materializing into the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society.

The German Jews forgot their refinement and began to attack not only the J.C.R.S. and its leaders, but also many of the East European or Orthodox ideals. On the side of the German-Reform group was a handsome and popular lawyer, Alfred Muller, who achieved prominence in all of his activities. He served not only as president of the local B'nai B'rith lodge but also as president of the District Grand Lodge. In communal affairs he served on the city's Associated Charities, and on the Juvenile Improvement Association. Most significantly, he was the secretary of the newly-opened National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, and for his work on behalf of the hospital he was not only honored locally, but also was a delegate to the National Conference of Jewish Charities. To what he had to say, the older community listened carefully and proudly. When he reported the conditions in the Atwood Colony to the B'nai B'rith lodge, a committee was promptly appointed to investigate. As a member of the Central Relief Committee he brought to the attention of the B'nai B'rith lodge the treatment of Jewish peddlers and gave his time and efforts to protect them. [1]

Neither before nor after, was the Jewish community so shocked as when it learned, mostly through newspaper headlines, that the charming lawyer had died suddenly, leaving behind a deficit of $75,000 in the coffers of the National Jewish Hospital.

How Muller died—one legend has it that he placed a wax dummy in the coffin in his stead and escaped to South America—or what he did with the embezzled funds, are still mysteries. Ernest Morris and Joseph Jaffa, two of the leading Jewish lawyers in Denver, were assigned the task of unraveling the facts, which Morris set down in his autobiography.[2]

It had been the duty of the secretary, Muller, to deposit all of the hospital funds with the institution's treasurer in New York. Not all contributions which he received personally ever left his hands. This was petty pilfering compared to his other actions.

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n charities should be federated. Mrs.
a, pointed out that the Jews of Den-
y wide charity organization.
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nity rift which had resulted from the
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e Jewish Consumptives Relief Society.
their refinement and began to attack
s leaders, but also many of the East
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popular lawyer, Alfred Muller, who
of his activities. He served not only
i B'rith lodge but also as president of
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The hospital had borrowed a large sum of money from a Denver bank, giving in return a note signed by Muller and Samuel Grabfelder, the institution's national president. When the hospital was ready to pay the note, the money was sent to Muller, who kept the money and signed renewal notes payable to the bank over his own signature and the forged signature of Grabfelder.

Checks he received to pay Denver merchants for food and supplies he handled similarly, forging the endorsements and keeping the funds for himself. He told the local merchants that the funds for payment were tied up in the East, and that they would have to wait for their money. In addition, he purchased land for the hospital and reported that the purchase price was greater than the amount he had actually paid, keeping the difference for himself. He embezzled even the funds set aside for the patients to cover their return trip transportation from the hospital on their discharge.

When the discovery was first made, there were some suggestions to hush the whole matter, as it might be harmful to the hospital if the story were publicized. Grabfelder disagreed: "I am determined that no guilty man shall escape." Jaffa and Morris had Muller's assistant arrested. The expert penman made a partial confession, admitting that he had disguised his handwriting and falsified the books on Muller's order. Feelings did not run as high against him as they had against his deceased employer. Philip Hornbein offered to defend him. With twenty-seven charges brought against him by the District Attorney, the wretched man took a fatal dose of poison on the eve of the trial, "thus taking a change of venue to a court invisible."

The hospital was able to recover a little more than half the amount stolen. The leading officers of the institution made contributions to restore to the hospital the entire balance. Both of the investigating lawyers, Morris and Jaffa, became members of the hospital's board of trustees, and Morris' sister-in-law, Mrs. Seraphine Pisko, was elected secretary of the hospital.

## 2

Unpleasant as the story was, nevertheless it appears that it contributed toward the unification of the Jewish community in Denver. Apparently unrelated events, viewed in retrospect, led to the forming of the first Central Jewish Council in Denver. The minutes of the B'nai B'rith lodge record almost all of the events of

major significance in the communal life. From them the story can be pieced together.

When Dr. Spivak came to Denver, he was already a member of the order in Philadelphia. He came to the Denver lodge as a visitor soon after his arrival, but did not present his petition for several years. Between the time of his arrival in Denver and his petition, the J.C.R.S. had come upon the scene. On March 13, 1904, Joseph Jaffa, who had been asked to serve as president of the infant J.C.R.S., introduced a resolution at the lodge:

> That Denver Lodge No. 171 IOBB appropriate the sum of $100 to the society, with the conditions that the sum of $1900 be subscribed and paid into the treasury of the society from other sources first; that the society accept members selected by the BB to the board of trustees, with the same power as any of the other members of the board.[3]

A committee was appointed by the lodge to investigate and report to the lodge. At a following meeting the committee reported:

> We attended a meeting of the Directors of said society and are of the opinion that the promoters have no definite plan outlined for the work of the society, nor does there seem to be an unanimity of opinion among its directors. We are led to believe they intend to organize for the purpose of caring for incurable consumptives and to make its scope a national one, as they have sent appeals broadcast over the country. Such an organization can do a great deal of good to suffering humanity and a great deal of harm to Denver, to its citizens and its Jews. We are of the opinion that it will not be possible for this society to get sufficient money to do effectual work, and that it will ultimately fail. We do not favor a donation at this time by the lodge.[4]

Within the lodge were members of the board of the J.C.R.S. Although the minutes do not describe the temper of the discussion, the hour became so late that consideration was postponed and a special meeting was scheduled. When the report came up for approval on April 24, the approving votes, representing the supporters of the National Hospital, were more than twice those whom they opposed at the new institution—fifty to twenty-one.

Dr. Spivak had not yet petitioned the lodge. Early the following year, 1905, his friend, Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, asked for information on how Dr. Spivak could obtain a withdrawal card from his Philadelphia lodge.[5] In April the petition was submitted and rejected. Until the death of Muller and the ensuing scandal, the

needed another Jewish hospital in addition to the Beth Israel in West Colfax. The Jewish doctors were particularly anxious to establish such a hospital, and were successful in creating enough of both community and nation-wide interest to build the General Rose Memorial Hospital.[28]

In 1950 the first general assembly of organizations was called by the Allied Jewish Community Council.

FOOTNOTES

[1]BB minutes, June 27, 1909, p. 59.
[2]Ernest Morris, "Gathering Much, An Historical Narrative."
[3]BB minutes, Mar. 13, 1904, p. 28 and 29.
[4]*Ibid.*, Apr. 10, 1904, p. 35.
[5]*Ibid.*, Feb. 12, 1905, p. 103.
[6]*Ibid.*, Apr. 26, 1908, p. 361.
[7]*Ibid.*, June 28, 1908, p. 374.
[8]*Ibid.*, Dec. 10, 1911.
[9]*Ibid.*, Apr. 14, 1912.
[10]*Ibid.*, Apr. 28, 1912.
[11]*Ibid.*, Dec. 25, 1910, p. 184.
[12]*Ibid.*, Feb. 11, 1911, p. 199.
[13]*Ibid.*, Feb. 11, 1912, p. 295.
[14]J. M. Morris papers. Constitution Central Jewish Council, Nov. 7, 1912.
[15]*DJN*, Nov. 12, 1915, protest against Gary School system of released time for religious instruction; *DJN*, Apr. 2, 1925.
[16]J. M. Morris papers, Mar. 26, 1939.
[17]*Ibid.*, Charles I. Cooper report, Oct. 8, 1941.
[18]BB minutes, Apr. 14, 1912. Federation incorporated Mar. 17, 1913.
[19]*Ibid.*, Mar 9, 1913.
[20]*The Story of the Opposition.* Courtesy American Jewish Archives.

[21]*DJN*, Dec. 1, 1915, dissolved.
[22]*DJN*, Dec. 12, 1916.
[23]J. M. Morris papers. Minutes of the meeting of the Special Committee of the Conference of National Institutions in Denver. First meeting Mar. 16, no year given.
[24]Constitution, as published in the Council's *Blue Book*, 1943.
[25]J. M. Morris papers, Aug. 22, 1945.
[26]*Ibid.*, Cooper report.
[27]J. M. Morris papers, Special meeting, "The Dissolution of the Central Jewish Council and the Disposition of the *Intermountain Jewish News*," May 29, 1949.
[28]*Ibid.*, papers, correspondence, Feb. 7, 1945.

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at Santa Fe. Larson, *New Mexico's Quest for Statehood*, p. 193.

33. Carey McWilliams, *Southern California Country, An Island on the Land* (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1946), p. 19.

34. Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," p. 15.

35. Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 157.

36. Gladys Neel, "History of Albuquerque" (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1928), p. 11. Albuquerque's incorporation followed upon passage of two territorial laws in 1884 spelling out powers of new town governments. Charles D. Biebel, "Cultural Change on the Southwest Frontier: Albuquerque Schooling, 1870–1895," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 55 (1980): 219.

37. Morris Taylor, *Trinidad, Colorado Territory* (Trinidad: Trinidad State Junior College, 1966), pp. 106, 114. After his term as mayor, Henry Jaffa left Albuquerque for a number of years. Returning in 1899, he established the Jaffa Grocery Company, according to Dreesen ("Early Settlers of Albuquerque," pt. 3), on Railroad Avenue between First and Second, later the site of the Albuquerque National Bank. A receipt from the firm dated November 1, 1901 (ten months after Jaffa's death, January 9), however, gives the location as 115 South Second. Misc. Letterhead and Cover File, Albuquerque, NMSRCA.

38. Municipal Records, City Clerk's Office, Albuquerque, Book I, passim.

39. Judge W. C. Heacock drew up the first ordinances. For many years, town council meetings were held in the office of the municipal clerk, Jesse Wheelock, located in the Cromwell Block, on Second and Gold. *Albuquerque Herald*, August 13, 1923.

40. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 12; and Haines, *History of New Mexico*, p. 294.

41. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 20.

42. As noted in Chapter 2, serious doubt exists that a legal Spanish grant was ever made to the villa of Albuquerque. A summary of the secondary documentation can be seen in *Albuquerque Town Grant, Its Character and History* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Moore, Printer, 1881).

43. Metzgar, "The Atrisco Land Grant," pp. 276–80. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," pp. 23–25.

44. Amy Passmore Hurt, "Albuquerque—Old and New," *New Mexico Magazine*, 12 (March 1935):

39. F. A. Ehmann, "The Effect of the Railroad on New Mexico," *Password*, El Paso County Historical Society, 8 (1962): 56–57.

45. Roy A. Stamm, "Boardwalk Town," *New Mexico Magazine*, 34 (March 1956): 17.

46. *Albuquerque Review*, December 31, 1879.

47. Quoted in Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 144.

48. *Albuquerque Review*, April 5, 1879.

49. Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 139.

50. *Albuquerque Journal*, April 30, 1940.

51. Janet Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," typescript (March 1, 1938), WPA Files, Bernalillo County, NMSRCA, p. 3.

52. Quoted in the *Albuquerque Journal*, April 30, 1930.

53. Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," p. 7.

54. Stratton, *The Territorial Press of New Mexico*, p. 212.

55. Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," p. 8.

56. Westphall, *Thomas Benton Catron*, pp. 246, 254.

57. William Keleher, *Memoirs*, p. 29.

58. Westphall, *Thomas Benton Catron*, p. 269; and Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," p. 8.

59. Quoted in the *Albuquerque Journal*, April 30, 1940. For contemporary accounts of the Conklin murder, see, *Santa Fe New Mexican*, December 27, 1880; and *Albuquerque Journal*, December 30, 1880. Also see Julia Keleher, "Old Days in Old Albuquerque," p. 55.

60. William J. Parish, *The Charles Ilfeld Company* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1961), p. 241. Daniel T. Kelly, *The Buffalo Head, A Century of Mercantile Pioneering in the Southwest* (Santa Fe: Vergara Publishing Co., 1972), pp. 58–59. See also Beatrice Ilfeld Meyer, *Don Luis Ilfeld* (Albuquerque: The Albuquerque Historical Society, 1973).

61. *Albuquerque Review*, January 4, 1880. Also, Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 146–47.

62. *Albuquerque Review*, January 7, 1880.

63. *Albuquerque Daily Journal*, February 8, 1881; and Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," pp. 77–78.

64. Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," pp. 46, 54.



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25. *Albuquerque Journal*. February 1, 1881.

26. Santa Fe *New Mexican*. February 4, 1881.

27. In relating the Potter episode, I have generally followed the accounts given in the *Albuquerque Journal*. April 30, 1940; and Steve Peters, *Incident on the Red River and Other True Stories of New Mexico* (Santa Fe: privately printed, 1971), pp. 29–39. Unfortunately, these and other sources vary widely in some of the details. For example, Hoyt, *A Frontier Doctor*, p. 150, claims that Pantaleón Miera, not Marino Leyba, was the gang leader.

28. Harvey Fergusson, *Home in the West*, p. 40.

29. Quoted in Howard Bryan, "Off the Beaten Path," *Albuquerque Tribune*, December 14, 1972.

30. Snyder, "Give Us the Good Old Times," p. 6.

31. Wilson, *New Mexico 100 Years Ago*, p. 31.

32. *Daily New Mexican*, April 6, 1881.

33. *Albuquerque Journal*. July 28, 1881.

34. Rebord, "A Social History of Albuquerque," p. 38.

35. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 16.

36. *Albuquerque Tribune*. July 1, 1935.

37. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 28.

38. Roy A. Stamm, "The Albuquerque Story—Silk Hat Days," *New Mexico Magazine*, 34 (April 1956): 19.

39. *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, March 6, 1882.

40. Meyer, *Don Luis Ilfeld*, p. 10.

41. William Keleher, *Memoirs*, p. 21.

42. Quoted in William Keleher, *Memoirs*, p. 33. In 1900, the city introduced a hose wagon pulled by horses and also created a salaried fire department, thus doing away with the old volunteer companies.

43. Lange and Riley, *The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier*, 2: 331.

44. Wilson, *New Mexico 100 Years Ago*. p. 26.

45. *Santa Fe New Mexican*. May 13, 1884.

46. *Albuquerque Daily Democrat*. May 28 and June 8, 1883.

47. Rufus H. Carter, Jr., "A Historical Study of Floods Prior to 1892 in the Rio Grande Watershed, New Mexico," (M.S. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1953), p. 16.

48. *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, May 27, 1884.

49. *Albuquerque Morning Journal*. May 22, 1884.

50. Carter, "A Historical Study of Floods," pp. 19–20.

51. *Albuquerque Morning Journal*. May 31, 1884.

52. Quoted in *Albuquerque Morning Journal*. June 3, 1884.

53. Lange and Riley, *The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier*. 2: 332; and Carter, "A Historical Study of Floods," p. 19.

54. *Albuquerque Evening Democrat*. July 20, 1885.

55. *Albuquerque Morning Journal*. July 21, 1885.

56. *Albuquerque Evening Democrat*, June 10, 1884.

57. *Daily Citizen*. April 15, 1891.

58. Fitzpatrick, "Those Old Time Tales," p. 120; and Balcomb, *A Boy's Albuquerque*. p. 54.

59. Clark, "Albuquerque," p. 7.

CHAPTER 11

## *The Finer Things*

1. *Albuquerque Tribune*. July 1, 1935.

2. *Albuquerque Herald*. February 26, 1923.

3. Frank D. Reeve, ed., "Notes and Documents," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 24 (1949): 68. See also, Margaret Connell Szasz, "Albuquerque Congregationalists and Southwestern Social Reform: 1900–1917," *New Mexico Historical Review*. 55 (1980): 231–32.

4. Reeve, "Notes and Documents," p. 68.

5. John W. Hood, "Methodism in Albuquerque, 1879–1939," (M.A. thesis: University of New Mexico, 1947), pp. 2–5. Hood asserts that the Methodist Church was the first built in New Albuquerque. But this contradicts statements in the *Albuquerque Herald*. February 26, 1923, and in Snyder, "Give Us the Good Old Times," p. 1, which confirm that the the Congregationalists were first. Snyder's sister was one of the three original members of Ashley's congregation.

6. William Keleher, *Memoirs*. p. 30.

7. Twitchell, *Leading Facts*. 2: 351–52; and James M. Stoney, *Lighting the Candle. The Episcopal Church on the Upper Rio Grande* (Santa Fe: Rydal Press, 1961), p. 38.

8. Korber's story is told by Royce Jane Balch. "Jacob Korber, Early Businessman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1881–1921," (M.B.A. thesis: University of New Mexico, 1955).

9. Hood, "Methodism in Albuquerque," p. 19.

10. Stanley, *The Duke City*. p. 143; and Norton B. Stern, ed., "First Synagogue at Albuquerque, 1900," *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly*. 11 (October 1978): 46. According to investigation by Byron Johnson, history curator, Museum of



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11. Horgan, *Lamy*

12. Gasparri served
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New Mexico," *New*
(1952): 296–99.

13. Lehman, "San
80; and Boyle, "The
querque," p. 19.

14. Bohme, *A H*
*Mexico*. p. 53.

15. Browne, *Trac*
120.

16. Segale, *At th*
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17. Ibid.

18. Announcemen
*Journal*, September 3

19. Bohme, *A H*
*Mexico*. p. 118; and
"A History of Admin
Public Schools," (M.
Mexico, 1950), p. 9

20. Segale, *At th*
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21. Ibid., p. 239

22. French, Siste
cent's Academy," (M
Mexico, 1942), pas
History of Catholic
(M.A. thesis, Unive
p. 63.

23. Quoted in C
*Mexico*. p. 82.

24. Howard Bry
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*Southwestern Journals*
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*nal*. July 21, 1885.
*Democrat*, June 10,

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*buquerque*. p. 54.
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uquerque," p. 19.
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Albuquerque, the Temple Albert's name was selected in a lottery in which members of the congregation participated. Albert Grunsfeld won the lottery and so his given name went on the temple.

11. Horgan, *Lamy of Santa Fe*. p. 343.

12. Gasparri served briefly in 1872 as Bernalillo County superintendent of schools. Bohme, *A History of the Italians in New Mexico*, p. 54. In that year the legislature at Santa Fe passed a law placing public instruction in the hands of a territorial superintendent and county school suerintendents. Not until 1884 did it enact a measure providing for the formation of local school districts. See, Benjamín M. Read, *A History of Education in New Mexico* (Santa Fe: New Mexican Printing Co., 1911), p. 18. Also, B. W. Kenney, "Early Education in New Mexico," typescript (January 19, 1938), Museum of New Mexico Library, Santa Fe. Also, consult, E. R. Vollmar, S. J., "First Jesuit School in New Mexico," *New Mexico Historical Review*. 27 (1952): 296–99.

13. Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 80; and Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," p. 19.

14. Bohme, *A History of the Italians in New Mexico*. p. 53.

15. Browne, *Trader on the Santa Fe Trail*. p. 120.

16. Segale, *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail*. p. 188.

17. Ibid.

18. Announcement in the *Albuquerque Morning Journal*. September 3, 1882.

19. Bohme, *A History of the Italians in New Mexico*. p. 118; and, Helen Stanisfer Kavanaugh, "A History of Administration in the Albuquerque Public Schools," (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1950), p. 9.

20. Segale, *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail*. p. 234.

21. Ibid., p. 239.

22. French, Sister Florita, "History of St. Vincent's Academy," (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1942), passim. And, Louis Avant, "A History of Catholic Education in New Mexico," (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1940), p. 63.

23. Quoted in Owens, *Jesuit Beginnings in New Mexico*. p. 82.

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26. Shamberger, "A Thirty Year Educational History," p. 6.

27. Lillie G. McKinney, "History of the Albuquerque Indian School," *New Mexico Historical Review*. 20 (1945): 111–12.

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31. Balcomb, *A Boy's Albuquerque*. p. 59. Kavanaugh, "A History of Administration," pp. 14–16.

32. Harrington, "History of the Albuquerque High School," pp. 11–13.

33. Kavanaugh, "A History of Administration," pp. 35–36. Albuquerque's best-known superintendent was John Milne, a native of Scotland who headed the school system for almost half a century, beginning about 1910. Milne Stadium was named in his honor. In 1893, the school board lost $18,000 when the First National Bank of Albuquerque closed. For a time, it could not pay local teachers. See, Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," p. 19.

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38. Harvey Fergusson, *Rio Grande*, p. 282.

39. Gilberto Espinosa, "New Albuquerque," *El Independiente*, October 18, 1968.

40. Advertisement in the *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, August 3, 1905, quoted in Ellis, "Trolley Tracts," p. 17. See also, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *Streetcar Suburbs. The Process of Growth in Boston, 1870–1900* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1978), p. 14.

41. Ellis, "Trolley Tracts," pp. 8–9.

42. Ibid., pp. 15–17. The area surrounding Luna Place is now termed the Fourth Ward Historic District.

43. T. M. Pearce, *Mary Hunter Austin* (New Haven: College and University Press, 1965), pp. 56–57.

44. Lewis Mumford, *The City in History*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961), p. 429.

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51. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 51.

52. *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, August 21, 1883.

53. Erna Fergusson, *Albuquerque*, p. 5.

54. James, *New Mexico*, p. 453.

55. Max Frost, *New Mexico* (official publication of the Bureau of Immigration; Santa Fe: New Mexican Printing Co., 1894), p. 279.

56. W. A. Gekler, "Climate and Tuberculosis," *New Mexico Magazine*, 15 (January 1937): 22–23.

57. R. W. Wiley, "The Heart of the Well Country," *Santa Fe Magazine*, 10 (March 1916): 54.

56. Wiley, "The Heart of the Well Country," pp. 53–54.

59. *Sunshine and Health in Albuquerque* (Albuquerque: Civic Council, 1932), p. 4.

60. Interview with John Ellis, January 3, 1979.

61. Death Certificates, 1911–17, vol. II, Bernalillo County Records, Albuquerque.

62. Schmedding, *Cowboy and Indian Trader*, p. 62.

63. Erna Fergusson, *Our Southwest*, p. 233.

64. Rebord, "A Social History of Albuquerque," p. 42; and *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, April 26 and May 18, 1882.

65. Stuart W. Adler, "Health Care," in *Bicentennial '76—Albuquerque Remembers* (Albuquerque: Modern Press, 1977), p. 67.

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CHAPTER 13:

### *Politics and Prejudice Intrude*

1. Sister Lucretia Pittman, S.C., "Solomon Luna, Sheepmaster and Politician of New Mexico," (M.A. thesis, St. Louis University, n.d.), p. 111.

2. *Santa Fe New Mexican*, August 30, 1912.



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3. Undated clippin
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4. Callary, "A Polit
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5. Interview with J
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6. Callary, "A Polit
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7. Curt Moyer, "T
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*view*, 54 (1979): 72.
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8. Kromer, "Histo
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9. Howard Bryan,
*buquerque Tribune*, Ma

10. Quoted in *All*
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Robert A. Taft, was i
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11. Dorothy I. Cl
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12. William Kele

13. Cline, *Albuqu*
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14. Hughes, *Pueb*
39. *Albuquerque Journ*

15. *Santa Fe New*

16. Lyle W. Dors
*of Denver* (Boulder, C
1977), pp. 180–81.

17. Paul Horgan,
York: Farrar, Straus

18. *Albuquerque J*

19. William Kele

20. Oppenheimer
*Albuquerque*, p. 42.

21. William Kele

22. Robert Hoath
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23. Ralph H. Vi
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at Santa Fe. Larson, *New Mexico's Quest for Statehood*, p. 193.

33. Carey McWilliams, *Southern California Country, An Island on the Land* (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1946), p. 19.

34. Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," p. 15.

35. Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 157.

36. Gladys Neel, "History of Albuquerque" (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1928), p. 11. Albuquerque's incorporation followed upon passage of two territorial laws in 1884 spelling out powers of new town governments. Charles D. Biebel,"Cultural Change on the Southwest Frontier: Albuquerque Schooling, 1870–1895," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 55 (1980): 219.

37. Morris Taylor, *Trinidad, Colorado Territory* (Trinidad: Trinidad State Junior College, 1966), pp. 106, 114. After his term as mayor, Henry Jaffa left Albuquerque for a number of years. Returning in 1899, he established the Jaffa Grocery Company, according to Dreesen ("Early Settlers of Albuquerque," pt. 3), on Railroad Avenue between First and Second, later the site of the Albuquerque National Bank. A receipt from the firm dated November 1, 1901 (ten months after Jaffa's death, January 9), however, gives the location as 115 South Second. Misc. Letterhead and Cover File, Albuquerque, NMSRCA.

38. Municipal Records, City Clerk's Office, Albuquerque, Book I, passim.

39. Judge W. C. Heacock drew up the first ordinances. For many years, town council meetings were held in the office of the municipal clerk, Jesse Wheelock, located in the Cromwell Block, on Second and Gold. *Albuquerque Herald*, August 13, 1923.

40. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 12; and Haines, *History of New Mexico*, p. 294.

41. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," p. 20.

42. As noted in Chapter 2, serious doubt exists that a legal Spanish grant was ever made to the villa of Albuquerque. A summary of the secondary documentation can be seen in *Albuquerque Town Grant, Its Character and History* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Moore, Printer, 1881).

43. Metzgar, "The Atrisco Land Grant," pp. 276–80. Neel, "History of Albuquerque," pp. 23–25.

44. Amy Passmore Hurt, "Albuquerque—Old and New," *New Mexico Magazine*, 12 (March 1935): 39. F. A. Ehmann, "The Effect of the Railroad on New Mexico," *Password*, El Paso County Historical Society, 8 (1962): 56–57.

45. Roy A. Stamm, "Boardwalk Town," *New Mexico Magazine*, 34 (March 1956): 17.

46. *Albuquerque Review*, December 31, 1879.

47. Quoted in Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 144.

48. *Albuquerque Review*, April 5, 1879.

49. Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 139.

50. *Albuquerque Journal*, April 30, 1940.

51. Janet Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," typescript (March 1, 1938), WPA Files, Bernalillo County, NMSRCA, p. 3.

52. Quoted in the *Albuquerque Journal*, April 30, 1930.

53. Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," p. 7.

54. Stratton, *The Territorial Press of New Mexico*, p. 212.

55. Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," p. 8.

56. Westphall, *Thomas Benton Catron*, pp. 246, 254.

57. William Keleher, *Memoirs*, p. 29.

58. Westphall, *Thomas Benton Catron*, p. 269; and Kromer, "History of Newspapers in Albuquerque," p. 8.

59. Quoted in the *Albuquerque Journal*, April 30, 1940. For contemporary accounts of the Conklin murder, see, *Santa Fe New Mexican*, December 27, 1880; and *Albuquerque Journal*, December 30, 1880. Also see Julia Keleher, "Old Days in Old Albuquerque," p. 55.

60. William J. Parish, *The Charles Ilfeld Company* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1961), p. 241. Daniel T. Kelly, *The Buffalo Head, A Century of Mercantile Pioneering in the Southwest* (Santa Fe: Vergara Publishing Co., 1972), pp. 58–59. See also Beatrice Ilfeld Meyer, *Don Luis Ilfeld* (Albuquerque: The Albuquerque Historical Society, 1973).

61. *Albuquerque Review*, January 4, 1880. Also, Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 146–47.

62. *Albuquerque Review*, January 7, 1880.

63. *Albuquerque Daily Journal*, February 8, 1881; and Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," pp. 77–78.

64. Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," pp. 46, 54.

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Albuquerque, the Temple Albert's name was selected in a lottery in which members of the congregation participated. Albert Grunsfeld won the lottery and so his given name went on the temple.

11. Horgan, *Lamy of Santa Fe*, p. 343.

12. Gasparri served briefly in 1872 as Bernalillo County superintendent of schools. Bohme, *A History of the Italians in New Mexico*, p. 54. In that year the legislature at Santa Fe passed a law placing public instruction in the hands of a territorial superintendent and county school suerintendents. Not until 1884 did it enact a measure providing for the formation of local school districts. See, Benjamín M. Read, *A History of Education in New Mexico* (Santa Fe: New Mexican Printing Co., 1911), p. 18. Also, B. W. Kenney, "Early Education in New Mexico," typescript (January 19, 1938), Museum of New Mexico Library, Santa Fe. Also, consult, E. R. Vollmar, S. J., "First Jesuit School in New Mexico," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 27 (1952): 296–99.

13. Lehman, "Santa Fe and Albuquerque," p. 80; and Boyle, "The Economic History of Albuquerque," p. 19.

14. Bohme, *A History of the Italians in New Mexico*, p. 53.

15. Browne, *Trader on the Santa Fe Trail*, p. 120.

16. Segale, *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail*, p. 188.

17. Ibid.

18. Announcement in the *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, September 3, 1882.

19. Bohme, *A History of the Italians in New Mexico*, p. 118; and, Helen Stanisfer Kavanaugh, "A History of Administration in the Albuquerque Public Schools," (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1950), p. 9.

20. Segale, *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail*, p. 234.

21. Ibid., p. 239.

22. French, Sister Florita, "History of St. Vincent's Academy," (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1942), passim. And, Louis Avant, "A History of Catholic Education in New Mexico," (M.A. thesis, University of New Mexico, 1940), p. 63.

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6 March 1988

Dear John:

Many thanks for your full and interesting package of 22 February. I was most interested to read all the data you have collected on the Western JAFFAs. I still find quite a lot of descrepancies in our joint information, and many mysteries remain.

I wonder if your NEISSER family is related to Ed and Judy who live here in Chicago and are known to me?

As yet, I am unable to answer the 4 questions you asked me, but am fascinated to know who SALOMON ELCHANAN JAFFA was! I also haven't been able to figure out where my greatgrandmother, Rosa JAFFA fits in (see her picture with her husband and one son enclosed )... I suspect she was a first cousin of AARON & ELLA.

You have left out the younger brothers who came over later, Henry JAFFA of Roswell who married Rose BARR of Chicago and lived in Roswell (he is mentioned as a brother in Nathan's obit). He and Nathan were much closer in age than the early arrivals, Sol, Sam, and Henry (that is probably why I first thought Nathan was Sam's nephew).

I sent off letters to Ben JAFFA (Lake Worth), Dalila G. JAFFA in Santa Fe, Wm. JAFFA (Mesa, AZ), and Michael JAFFA in Albuquerque. No answers as yet, but only Mike's was returned as "no longer forwardable."

I trust you have by now made the connection between the early PA census data on the GOLDSMITHs and the Western JAFFAs. Some day I may trace Jacob G's roots in MD, but in The Jewish Experience in Western PA several interesting items are mentioned:

-by the 1860s there were 250+ German Jews in 15K miles of W. PA....80% ran dry goods or clothing stores

-Jacob GOLDSMITH was living in Washington, PA in 1855, but moved later (where?)

-Dr. Luba M. ROBIN married Milton GOLDSMITH, M.D., and they lived & practiced in Pittsburgh at 1323 5th. Ave. in 1905.

-3rd Lt Samuel G. GOLDSMITH of Baltimore fought in the 5th Reg. in the 1846 Mexican War (an ancestor probably of the cousin my grandmother knew in 1901)

From A Jewish Tourist's Guide to the West

-Benj LOWENSTEIN (another relative) was a NM pioneer in the 1850s and 60s

-Henry N. JAFFA moved to Alb. in 1869
mayor in 1885 (5yrs pre incorporation)

-Nathan data re politics plus interesting part about creating a water supply for the area on p. 334

-David KLINE (another probable relative via LOWENSTEINs of Denver), and Abr. GOLDSMITH came via stage of the Pike's Peak Express to Denver in 1859. (I wonder if this was another of the MD/PA GOLDSMITHs?)

As the collection at U. of Denver houses all of the Rocky Mt. Jewish Hist. records, it includes NM as well as CO.

I am still trying to resolve multiple descrepancies in dates from all the data we both have collected. For instance:

Perry Jaffa was 11 yrs older than Ella per 1880 Census, but in the 1900 Census, he was only 8 yrs older. His obit says he was born in 1869 which is closer to the 1880 census. However, all this info was given by OTHER people, not by Perry himself.

Joseph's middle initial is given variously as "J," or "S."

Is Edith's middle name Marshutz or is that from a first marriage? It is given as Edith A. on the 1910 Census.

Is Edith still alive? Could I write her regarding possible recollections of CONNELLSVILLE?

Could I have current addresses for your cousins the NEISSERs? Or at least for Richard?

I am enclosing some copies of studio photographs which my husband made for you. I know you said you wanted those of Sam, but thought you might like to see the GOLDSMITHs ca 1901 with their cousin, my grandmother. If Richard or Patricia would like any others, have them get in touch with me.

If you could send me copies of the pictures of Meyer, Amelia, and Ida, I would appreciate it. Also of the portraits of the Jewish mayors page (Sam, Henry, & Nathan).

I am enclosing a printout of the current status of my JAFFA file for you to see and comment on if you choose. You can see that this is only material "in the works," but is useful to see in this form. It now appears that SAM was the eldest brother, not Sol, but re-doing the numbering system in the computer is something I'll put off til a later date.

So, enough rambling! I do get excited when these connections are made, and as I've been doing research only for a very short time, it's thrilling to see how much has already been found. I look forward to hearing from you again when you've digested all of this and have further comments.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Nesbitt

DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN JAFFA 1986

| PERSON | CHILDREN | GRAND CHILDREN | GREAT GRAND CHILDREN | GREAT GREAT GRAND CHILDREN | GREAT GREAT GREAT GRAND CHILDREN | GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GRAND CHILDREN | GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GRAND CHILDREN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

```
BENJAMIN JAFFA
    SEX: M
    B: 1769 @ HEINEBACH, GER
    M:  TO
    1 Child
        |
        |AARON JAFFA
        |    SEX: M
        |    B:  @ HEINEBACH, GER
        |    M: 1836 TO ELLA
        |    8 Children
        |        |
        |        |SOLOMON H. JAFFA
        |        |    SEX: M
        |        |    B: 1850 @ HEINEBACH, GER
        |        |    M: 14 Mar 1880 TO ELEONORA  GOLDSMITH @ PA
        |        |    D: 01 Dec 1941 @ LAS VEGAS, NM
        |        |    2 Children
        |        |    BUR: TRINIDAD
        |        |    OCC: DRY GOODS MERCHANT/1ST TREAS. OF TRINIDAD
        |        |    MOTHER: ELLA
        |        |        |
        |        |        |HELEN F. JAFFA
        |        |        |    SEX: F
        |        |        |    B: 04 Apr 1881 @ TRINIDAD, CO
        |        |        |    M:  TO MINTON
        |        |        |    D: 15 May 1915
        |        |        |    BUR: TRINIDAD
        |        |        |    MOTHER: ELEONORA  GOLDSMITH
        |        |        |
        |        |        |ARTHUR G. JAFFA
        |        |        |    SEX: M
        |        |        |    B: 1884 @ CO
        |        |        |    OCC: CIVIL ENG
        |        |        |    MOTHER: ELEONORA  GOLDSMITH
        |        |
        |        |SAMUEL JAFFA
        |        |    SEX: M
        |        |    B: 25 Apr 1842 @ HEINEBACH, GER
        |        |    M: AFTER 1878 TO AMELIA JAFFA @ PA
        |        |    D: 04 May 1909 @ TRINIDAD, CO
        |        |    6 Children
        |        |    BUR: TRINIDAD
        |        |    OCC: MERCHANT
        |        |    MOTHER: ELLA
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```
    |         |         |     D: 04 May 1909 @ TRINIDAD, CO
    |         |         |     6 Children
    |         |         |     BUR: TRINIDAD
    |         |         |     OCC: MERCHANT
    |         |         |     MOTHER: ELLA
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |PERRY JAFFA DR.
    |         |         |         |     SEX: M
    |         |         |         |     B: 1868 @ EBERHARD, PA
    |         |         |         |     Single
    |         |         |         |     D: 02 Nov 1915 @ DENVER (gallstone surg
ery)
    |         |         |         |     No Children
    |         |         |         |     BUR: Trinidad, CO
    |         |         |         |     EDU: Columbia U; Gross Med. Coll/Denver
 1900
    |         |         |         |     OCC: cty m.d./Las Animas Cty, CO
    |         |         |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |JOSEPH J. JAFFA
    |         |         |         |     SEX: M
    |         |         |         |     B: 1869 @ EBERHARD, PA
    |         |         |         |     M: 1897 TO MILLIE JAFFA
    |         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1911 @ DENVER/HEART ATTACK
    |         |         |         |     1 Child
    |         |         |         |     EDU: COLUMBIA U
    |         |         |         |     OCC: BANK CASHIER/ATTY
    |         |         |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
    |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
    |         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
    |         |         |         |         |     B: 1898 @ ROSWELL, NM
    |         |         |         |         |     Single
    |         |         |         |         |     D: 1918 @ CHI
    |         |         |         |         |     No Children
    |         |         |         |         |     (1: SUICIDE/CHI)
    |         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: MILLIE JAFFA
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |HATTIE JAFFA
    |         |         |         |     SEX: F
    |         |         |         |     B: 1873
    |         |         |         |     (1: )
    |         |         |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |IDA J. JAFFA
    |         |         |         |     SEX: F
    |         |         |         |     B: 1875 @ TRINIDAD, CO
    |         |         |         |     M: 21 Jan 1896 TO MEYER MANSBACH @ TRIN
IDAD, CO
    |         |         |         |     2 Children
    |         |         |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
    |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |ARTHUR J. MANSBACH
    |         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
    |         |         |         |         |     B: 1897 @ TRINIDAD, CO
    |         |         |         |         |     FATHER: MEYER MANSBACH
    |         |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |         |EDITH A. MANSBACH
    |         |         |         |         |     SEX: F
    |         |         |         |         |     B: 1902 @ TRINIDAD, CO
    |         |         |         |         |     FATHER: MEYER MANSBACH
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |ELLA JAFFA
    |         |         |         |     SEX: F
    |         |         |         |     B: 1878 @ TRINIDAD, CO
    |         |         |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |
    |         |         |         |     MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA
    |         |         |
    |         |         |HENRY NAPHTALI JAFFA
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MOTHER: AMELIA JAFFA

HENRY NAPHTALI JAFFA
SEX: M
B: SEPT 1845 @ HEINEBACH, CASSEL, GER
M: TO BESSIE @ PA
D: @ ALBUQUERQUE, NM
4 Children
OCC: GROCER; 1ST MAYOR OF ALBUQUERQUE
(1: COUSIN/LENA LEVY)
MOTHER: ELLA

BENJAMIN JAFFA
SEX: M
B: AUG 1878 @ TRINIDAD, CO
OCC: SALESMAN
MOTHER: BESSIE

WALTER JAFFA
SEX: M
B: FEB 1880 @ ROSWELL, NM
MOTHER: BESSIE

EDGAR JAFFA
SEX: M
B: SEPT 1892 @ ALBUQUERQUE, NM
MOTHER: BESSIE

SARAH JAFFA
SEX: F
B: OCT 1851 @ GERMANY
M: TO HENRY GOLDSMITH
D: @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
8 Children

MILTON GOLDSMITH
SEX: M
B: APR 1877 @ GERMANY
FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH

SAMUEL GOLDSMITH
SEX: M
B: JAN 1879 @ GERMANY
M: TO RAE T. GOLDSMITH
1 Child
FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH

JACK T. GOLDSMITH
SEX: M
B: 1902 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
MOTHER: RAE T. GOLDSMITH

BENJAMIN GOLDSMITH
SEX: M
B: JAN 1873 @ GERMANY
FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH

EDISON GOLDSMITH
SEX: M
B: MAY 1880 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH

WALTER GOLDSMITH
SEX: M
B: DEC 1882 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH

FLORENCE E. GOLDSMITH
SEX: F

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|           |           |           |     B: DEC 1882 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|           |           |           |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|           |           |           |
|           |           |           |FLORENCE E. GOLDSMITH
|           |           |           |     SEX: F
|           |           |           |     B: MAY 1883 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|           |           |           |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|           |           |           |
|           |           |           |OLIVER GOLDSMITH
|           |           |           |     SEX: M
|           |           |           |     B: APRIL 1887 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|           |           |           |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|           |           |           |
|           |           |           |HELEN R. GOLDSMITH
|           |           |           |     SEX: F
|           |           |           |     B: DEC 1890 @ CONNELLSVILLE/PA
|           |           |           |     FATHER: HENRY GOLDSMITH
|           |           |
|           |           |NATHAN JAFFA
|           |           |     SEX: M
|           |           |     B: DEC 1863 @ HEINEBACH, GER
|           |           |     M: 1892 TO ESTHER STRAUSS
|           |           |     D: 12 Sep 1945 @ ROSWELL, NM
|           |           |     3 Children
|           |           |     OCC: BANKER/POLITICS
|           |           |     (1: EMIG 1880)
|           |           |     (2: SECTY-TER OF NM)
|           |           |     (3: )
|           |           |     MOTHER: ELLA
|           |           |         |
|           |           |         |JULIA JAFFA
|           |           |         |     SEX: F
|           |           |         |     B: APRIL 1892
|           |           |         |     M:  TO
|           |           |         |     D:  @ LAS VEGAS(AFTER 1945)
|           |           |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|           |           |         |
|           |           |         |ELEANOR JAFFA
|           |           |         |     SEX: F
|           |           |         |     B: OCT 1893
|           |           |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|           |           |         |
|           |           |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|           |           |         |     SEX: M
|           |           |         |     B: AFTER 1900
|           |           |         |     D: AFTER 1945 @ SANTA FE, NM
|           |           |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|           |           |
|           |           |HARRY JAFFA
|           |           |     SEX: M
|           |           |     B: 1866 @ HEINEBACH, CASSEL, GER
|           |           |     M: 1895 TO ROSE BARR @ CHI
|           |           |     D: AFTER 1945 @ ROSWELL, NM
|           |           |     1 Child
|           |           |     OCC: GROCER
|           |           |     MOTHER: ELLA
|           |           |         |
|           |           |         |BERTRAM JAFFA
|           |           |         |     SEX: M
|           |           |         |     B: JAN 1896 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|           |           |         |     Single
|           |           |         |     D: AFTER 1942 @ DENVER, CO
|           |           |         |     No Children
|           |           |         |     OCC: PHYSICIAN
|           |           |         |     MOTHER: ROSE BARR
|           |           |
|           |           |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|           |           |     SEX: M
|           |           |     B:  @ HEINEBACH, GER
|           |           |     M:  TO
|           |           |     1 Child
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|         |         |         |         |     M:  TO
|         |         |         |         |     D:  @ LAS VEGAS(AFTER 1945)
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |ELEANOR JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |         |     B: OCT 1893
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |     B: AFTER 1900
|         |         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1945 @ SANTA FE, NM
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ESTHER STRAUSS
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |HARRY JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B: 1866 @ HEINEBACH, CASSEL, GER
|         |         |         |     M: 1895 TO ROSE BARR @ CHI
|         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1945 @ ROSWELL, NM
|         |         |         |     1 Child
|         |         |         |     OCC: GROCER
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: ELLA
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |BERTRAM JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |     B: JAN 1896 @ TRINIDAD, CO
|         |         |         |         |     Single
|         |         |         |         |     D: AFTER 1942 @ DENVER, CO
|         |         |         |         |     No Children
|         |         |         |         |     OCC: PHYSICIAN
|         |         |         |         |     MOTHER: ROSE BARR
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |     B:  @ HEINEBACH, GER
|         |         |         |     M:  TO
|         |         |         |     1 Child
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: ELLA
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |BOY JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |     M:  TO
|         |         |         |         |     1 Child
|         |         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |         |BENJAMIN JAFFA
|         |         |         |         |         |     SEX: M
|         |         |         |         |         |     Living @ 2769 S. GARDEN DR.,
APT. 203
|         |         |         |
|         |         |         |MINNIE JAFFA
|         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |     B:  @ HEINEBACH, GER
|         |         |         |     M:  TO SOMMER
|         |         |         |     1 Child
|         |         |         |     MOTHER: ELLA
|         |         |         |         |
|         |         |         |         |JULIA SOMMER
|         |         |         |         |     SEX: F
|         |         |         |         |     M:  TO JAMES HEILBRUNN
|         |         |         |         |     D: 1974 @ NYC
|         |         |         |         |     FATHER: SOMMER
```

1901

Julia LEVY LEVINSON
with
cousin, Milton GOLDSMITH
Connellsville, PA

Julia Levinson (3rd from right)
with GOLDSMITH cousins
Milton + Samuel

Connellsville, PA  Summer 1901

Sarah Jaffa Goldsmith
and son
Connellsville, PA

Samuel Jaffa with
grandchild

Des Moines, IA

Rosa JAFFA OPPENHEIM
Benjamin Oppenheim
son (Albert?)

Rose BARR JAFFA - Chicago
(Mrs. Harry) of Roswell, NM

LEONORE GOLDSMITH JAFFA
(Mrs. Sol)

Trinidad, CO

cousin of Julia Levy Levinson

Oliver Goldsmith
(son of Sarah JAFFA Goldsmith
Connellsville, PA.


EXTRA
FINISH
815 PITTSBURG
CONNELLSVILLE

Walter GOLDSMITH
(age 10)
son of Sarah Jaffa Goldsmith,

Connellsville, PA

Year of publication

for Larson, Robert W.

NM's Quest for Statehood.

1968

JAFFA

November 9, 1988

Director,
Yeshiva University Museum Library
2520 Amsterdam Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10033

Dear Sir:

I have recently learned that the papers of the late Mr. James Heilbrunn of New York City, concerning the history and families of the town of Heinebach (Hessen-Kassel, Germany) were deposited with the Yeshiva University Museum after Mr. Heilbrunn passed away. I understand that he was the last president of the Jewish community of Heinebach before his emigration before World War II.

I am interested to know whether the papers could be consulted by me during a visit to the Museum early next year. Through Mrs. James Heilbrunn, her husband became interested in tracing the ancestry of several families of Heinebach, among the JAFFA family, a descendant of which is a cousin of mine by marriage, and for whom I have undertaken the interesting research about the earlier JAFFA family. Apparently Mr. Heilbrunn had collected a great deal of information concerning the families of the Heinebach community, and I would be most obliged to you for information concerning the availability of access to the notes and other papers in the Heilbrunn collection.

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

JS JAKOB

RF 378

1,194,592 (continued) SCHWETZ CITY

JAKOB
ERNESTINE (Segall)
JS 1131+1132 T20

Heiratsnebenregister 1880

3 5 Jan 1880 The merchant JACOB JACOB, recognized by the witness Lublinski, b. 23 Aug 1852 in Nakel, a resident of Nakel, son of the tailor master MARCUS JACOB, and PAULINE (CAMNITZER), residents of Nakel, and
ERNSTEINE SEGALL, no occupation, born 14 Dec 1848 in Dryczmin, district Schwetz, residing in Schwetz, dau of the Krüger ?)
ITZIG SEGALL and PAULINE (VANDSBURGER), residents of Bukowitz, district of Schwetz.
witnesses DAVID LUBLINSKI, 36, res. of Schwetz, and SAMUEL LEWIN 35, resident of Schwetz.
(David Lublinski was a nephew of Itzig Segall.)

handwiritten note in left margin: DIVORCED, as of 22 Feb 1882, by act of the Royal ~~XXXX~~ Court (Landgericht) Schneidemuehl and confirmed by the Oberlandesgericht in Posen (City) on 18 Sept 1882. Recorded in Schwetz 18 November 1882.

30 on 18 Oct 1880 the merchant CASPAR FREYMANN, recognized by the witnesss Bukofzer, born 21 Oct 1854 Gross Kommorsk, district of Schwetz, son of the merchant LEWIN CASPAR FREYMANN and ROSALIE (SCHOEPS) in Gross Kommorsk
and
ERNESTINE BENNHEIM, born 13 Oct 1860 Lianno, district of Schwtez, residing in Schwetz, dau of BERNHARD BENNHEIM and CAECILIE (BOAS FEIBUSCH)
witnesses: SAMUEL LEWIN BUKOFZER, 56, residing in Schwe
and BERNHARD BENNHEIM, 47 years old, resident of Schwetz

(exccellent for copy. clear signature of B. Bennheim.

Sterbenebenregister 1879 DEATHS

28 ADOLPH BERNSTEIN, 7 days old on 26 Feb 1879, son of HERMANN BERNSTEIN and BERTHA (BLUHM)

35 on 5 March 1879 the master tanner MOSES PERLSTEIN, 71 years old, widower of RAHEL (JACHMANN) and son of the tanner PHILIPP PERLSTEIN (mother's name unknown), reported by the tailor JAKOB LITTHAUER (=his signature).
JL is the son-in-law of M. P.

Sterbenebenregister 1878

9 on 1 Feb 1878 ROSA LUBLINSKI, 8 yrs, 3mos, born in Lubsee, district Schwetz, dau of merchant PHILIPP LUBLINSKI and EVA (BLUHM)

SN JAPHA

RF379

Fraustadt

JAPHA

# THE NATURALIZED JEWS OF THE GRANDY DUCHY OF POSEN IN 1834 and 1835

An Alphabetical List of Jews Naturalized in the Grand Duchy of Posen
in 1834 and 1835
as Published in
Verzeichniss sämmtlicher naturalisierten Israeliten
im Grossherzogthum Posen
by Isidor Hirschberg
in Bromberg
in 1836

Compiled by
Edward David Luft

with a Foreword by

Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern, D.H.L., D.D.
of the American Jewish Archives

1987

| Seite | Wohnort | Familien- und Vornamen | Character | Datum des Patents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | Nakel | Jacobsohn, Kallmann | Getr.- u. Wollhl. | 11-8-1835 |
| 1 | Raszkow | Jacobsohn, Lazarus | Tabackspinner | 25-6-1834 |
| 114 | Nakel | Jacobsohn, Lewin | Lederhändler | 2-9-1834 |
| 121 | Samoczyn | Jacobsohn, Lewy | Bäcker | 9-10-1834 |
| 116 | Schubin | Jacobsohn, Moses | Kaufmann | 28-8-1834 |
| 122 | Schneidemühl | Jacobsohn, Peter | Schänker | 10-3-1835 |
| 42 | Rawicz | Jacobsohn, Salomon | Privatlehrer | 11-9-1834 |
| 118 | Labischin | Jacobsohn, Samuel | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| 97 | Wronke | Jacobsohn, Seelig | Kürschner | 18-8-1834 |
| 106 | Fordon | Jacobsohn, Wolff | Kaufmann | 25-10-1835 |
| 116 | Lobsenz | Jacobssohn, Wolff Jacob | Handelsmann | 6-10-1834 |
| 108 | Wongrowiec | Jacobstamm, Jacob | Handelsmann | 3-11-1834 |
| 16 | Unruhstadt | Jacoby, Abraham | Handelsmann | 18-7-1834 |
| 111 | Gembic [I] | Jacoby, Ephraim | Bäcker | 25-8-1835 |
| 7 | Schwerin | Jacoby, Isaac Michael | Handelsmann | 10-6-1834 |
| 38 | Schmiegel | Jacoby, Lewy Hirsch | Kaufmann | 27-6-1834 |
| 53 | Bentschen | Jacoby, Marcus Lewin | Schneider | 12-7-1834 |
| 18 | Bomst | Jacoby, Salomon | Pferdehändler | 12-6-1835 |
| 3 | Ostrowo | Jacubowicz, Benasch | Schnkr. u. Flschr. | 9-7-1834 |
| 85 | Schildberg | Jacubowicz, Joachim | Flsch. u. Schnkr. | 29-8-1834 |
| 5 | Adelnau | Jacubowicz, Salomon | Schänker | 26-7-1834 |
| 40 | Sandberg | Jacubowski, Hirsch | Schneider | 10-9-1834 |
| 128 | Powitz | Jacubowski, Hirsch | Tuch- u. Mathd. | 13-4-1835 |
| 40 | Sandberg | Jacubowski, Hirsch Haim | Fleischer | 10-9-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jacussiel, Moses Lewin | Kfm. u. Schäkr. | 2-11-1834 |
| 118 | Labischin | Jadownik, Samuel | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | Jaffe, Abraham | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jaffe, Abraham Jacob | Kaufmann | 15-8-1834 |
| 56 | Tirschtiegel | Jaffe, Bär Aron | Rab. u. Kantor | 16-7-1834 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | Jaffe, David | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 76 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Elias | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 89 | Schrimm | Jaffe, Hirsch | Handelsmann | 23-8-1834 |
| 102 | Wreschen | Jaffe, Leyser | Kaufmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Ludwig | Dr. med. et chir. | 13-9-1834 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Marcus | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 38 | Schmiegel | Jaffe, Marcus Michel | Rabiner | 27-6-1834 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | *Jaffe, Mendel | Kaufmann | 1-8-1834 |
| 114 | Nakel | Jaffe, Moritz | Lehrer | 6-2-1835 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jaffe, Raphael | Handelsmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jaffe, Samuel | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jaffe, Schie | Holzhändler | 3-8-1834 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jaffe, Schue Lewin | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jakier, Ephraim | Materialhändler | 31-7-1834 |
| 54 | Meseritz | Jakier, Hirsch Aron | Handelsmann | 7-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jakob, Robert | Galanteriehändler | 8-9-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jakubinski, Heinrich | Tuchhändler | 23-5-1835 |
| 39 | Czempin | Jakubowski, Ichel | Fleischer | 9-7-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Jakubowski, Robert | Handelsmann | 2-7-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jalenkiewicz, Hirsch | Lieferant | 7-4-1835 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jalowicz, Hirsch | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 95 | Obrzycko | Jalowicz, Joel | Kaufmann | 25-7-1834 |
| 92 | Santomyśl | Jalowicz, Paul | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Janower, Löbel Jonas | Handelsmann | 21-8-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Israel Samuel | Kaufmann | 2-7-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Jacob | Nadler | 2-7-1834 |

| | Character | Datum des Patents |
|---|---|---|
| | Getr.= u. Wollhl. | 11-8-1835 |
| | Tabackspinner | 25-6-1834 |
| | Lederhändler | 2-9-1834 |
| | Bäcker | 9-10-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 28-8-1834 |
| | Schänker | 10-3-1835 |
| | Privatlehrer | 11-9-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| | Kürschner | 18-8-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 25-10-1835 |
| cob | Handelsmann | 6-10-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 3-11-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 18-7-1834 |
| | Bäcker | 25-8-1835 |
| 1 | Handelsmann | 10-6-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 27-6-1834 |
| | Schneider | 12-7-1834 |
| | Pferdehändler | 12-6-1835 |
| | Schnkr. u. Flschr. | 9-7-1834 |
| | Flsch. u. Schnkr. | 29-8-1834 |
| | Schänker | 26-7-1834 |
| | Schneider | 10-9-1834 |
| | Tuch= u. Mathd. | 13-4-1835 |
| aim | Fleischer | 10-9-1834 |
| in | Kfm. u. Schäkr. | 2-11-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 21-4-1835 |
| | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 15-8-1834 |
| | Rab. u. Kantor | 16-7-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 23-8-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 11-7-1834 |
| | Dr. med. et chir. | 13-9-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 13-9-1834 |
| | Rabiner | 27-6-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 1-8-1834 |
| | Lehrer | 6-2-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 13-9-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| | Holzhändler | 3-8-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| | Materialhändler | 31-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 7-7-1834 |
| | Galanteriehändler | 8-9-1834 |
| | Tuchhändler | 23-5-1835 |
| | Fleischer | 9-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 2-7-1834 |
| | Lieferant | 7-4-1835 |
| | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 25-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 11-7-1834 |
| | Handelsmann | 21-8-1834 |
| | Kaufmann | 2-7-1834 |
| | Nadler | 2-7-1834 |

| Seite | Wohnort | Familien= und Vornamen | Character | Datum des Patents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Moritz Samuel | Kaufmann | 2-7-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Raphael | Seifensieder | 2-7-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Japha, Salomon Isaac | Handelsmann | 2-7-1834 |
| 44 | Bojanowo | Japha, Wolff | Handelsmann | 10-9-1834 |
| 47 | Borek | Jaraczewski, Meyer | Handelsmann | 22-9-1834 |
| 40 | Sandberg | Jaraczewski, Michael | Ackerbesitzer | 10-9-1834 |
| 27 | Lissa | *Jarecki, Hirsch | Kantor | 17-7-1834 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | Jarecki, Hirsch | Handelsmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 77 | Schwersenz | Jarecki, Marcus | Schneider | 13-9-1834 |
| 27 | Lissa | Jaretski, Gabriel | Handl. u. Fhrm. | 17-7-1834 |
| 27 | Lissa | Jaretski, Hirsch Joachim | Handelsmann | 17-7-1834 |
| 27 | Lissa | Jaretski, Michael Hirsch | Kantor | 17-7-1834 |
| 103 | Miloslaw | Jaroczewski, David | Kürschner | 13-9-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Jaroslaw, Alexander | Kaufmann | 21-8-1834 |
| 126 | Gnesen | Jarossynski, Schewech Mendel | Schnittwaarenhl. | 24-6-1835 |
| 81 | Kempen | Jaroslaw, Haskel Marcus | Kaufmann | 21-8-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Jaroslaw, Michael Haskel | Kaufmann | 21-8-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Jaroslaw, Nathan Haskel | Kaufmann | 21-8-1834 |
| 81 | Kempen | Jaroslawski, Jacob Aron | Propinator | 21-8-1834 |
| 35 | Fraustadt | Jaroslawski, Salomon | Kürschner | 2-7-1834 |
| 3 | Ostrowo | Jasklewicz, Hirsch | Brauer | 9-7-1834 |
| 90 | Xiąs | Jaskulka, Baruch Moses | Unter=Rabiner | 25-7-1834 |
| 57 | Rogasen | Jastrow, Abraham | Handelsmann | 13-9-1834 |
| 109 | Schocken | Jastrow, Lewin | Kaufmann | 23-10-1834 |
| 59 | Ryczywol | Jastrow, Samuel | Fleischer | 11-8-1834 |
| 40 | Sandberg | Jatroszinski, Michael | Schneider | 10-9-1834 |
| 27 | Lissa | Jellin, Löbel Mendel | Handelsmann | 17-7-1834 |
| 27 | Lissa | Jellin, Seelig Mendel | Handelsmann | 17-7-1834 |
| 123 | Inowraclaw | Jelonek, Gabriel David | Kaufmann | 31-10-1834 |
| 123 | Inowraclaw | Jelonok, David | Lehrer | 18-9-1834 |
| 59 | Ryczywol | Jeremias, Moses | Handelsmann | 11-8-1834 |
| 97 | Wronke | Jeremias, Vigdor | Handelsmann | 18-8-1834 |
| 28 | Lissa | Jeroslaw, Gedalje | Kaufmann | 17-7-1834 |
| 28 | Lissa | Jeroslaw, Moses Kaskel | Privatmann | 17-7-1834 |
| 66 | Posen | Jessel, Lewin Moses | Schneider | 8-9-1834 |
| 87 | Kurnik | Joachim, Aron | Schneider | 7-8-1834 |
| 102 | Wreschen | Joachim, Kasper | Handelsmann | 18-8-1834 |
| 99 | Samter | Joachimsohn, Heymann | Handelsmann | 27-7-1834 |
| 7 | Schwerin | *Joachimsthal, Kasper Joachim | Handelsmann | 21-3-1835 |
| 3 | Ostrowo | Jodmann, Kassriel | Schneider | 9-7-1834 |
| 7 | Schwerin | Joel, Heymann | Rabiner | 10-6-1834 |
| 67 | Posen | Joel, Israel Lewy | Glaser | 8-9-1834 |
| 67 | Posen | Joel, Leyser | Begl. d. Syn. | 30-7-1834 |
| 118 | Labischin | Joel, Salomon | Kaufmann | 12-10-1834 |
| 46 | Koźemin | Joffe, Hirsch | Hdlm. u. Schän. | 15-8-1834 |
| 42 | Rawicz | Joffe, Louis | Handelsmann | 30-9-1834 |
| 16 | Unruhstadt | Johnson, Salomon | Handelsmann | 16-6-1835 |
| 81 | Kempen | Joklass, Simon Wolff | Rentier | 3-9-1834 |
| 50 | Krotoschin | Jonas, Abraham | Bierbrauer | 22-9-1834 |
| 37 | Storchnest | Jonas, Hirsch | Handelsmann | 9-9-1835 |
| 61 | Pleschen | Jonas, Hirsch | Gerber | 23-8-1834 |
| 1 | Raszkow | Josefowicz, Elias | Handelsmann | 25-6-1834 |
| 116 | Schubin | Joseph, Abraham | Händler | 28-8-1834 |
| 16 | Unruhstadt | Joseph, Alexander | Handelsmann | 18-7-1834 |
| 61 | Pleschen | Joseph, Aron | Handelsmann | 23-8-1834 |

JONAS (aLL)
x Ludwig J, Rudolf J.

RF 380

Cohn + Conitzer


JONAS
59

Jonas; um 1948. Pastell

Seite 85: Papa Jonas; 1959. Öl

Seite 86: Der junge Dürrenmatt; 1944. Öl
Seite 87: Ferdinand Lion; um 1957. Öl

JONAS
WM

# UNIVERSITY DEGREES

(Please record all degrees received (BA, BS, Masters, and Doctorates not already shown)

| NAME | DEGREE | YEAR | UNIVERSITY | LOCATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JONAS, WILLIAM | B.S. (Geology) | 1951 | C.C.N.Y. (City College) | New York City |
| | M.A. (Education | 1954 | C.C.N.Y. (City College) | New York City |
| (SONIA) NISONOFF<br>JONAS, SONIA (NISONOFF) | B.A. (Education) | 1949 | Brooklyn College | New York City |
| | M.S. (Education) | 1953 | City College | New York City |
| Margaret F.<br>(TAGLIERI) MARGARET F. (JONAS) | BS. (Ed.) | 1977 | | |
| | M. A. (Ed.) | 1981 | U OF NEW ORLEANS | New Orleans |
| TAGLIERI, RICHARD JOSEPH | B.A. (History) | 1973 | Loyola Univ. | Chicago |
| JONAS, LAURA ANN | B. A. (Political science) | 1980 | SIENA COLLEGE | Loudonville |
| ------ | J. D. | 1983 | CASE-WESTERN<br>Reserve Univ | Cleveld |

22

May ~~20~~, 1990

Dear Bill: Jonas

thank you so much for your kind letter of the 15th. To us, visits from "old" relatives are so rare that they constitute historical events, and, as I indicated earlier, they are a very special thing for our little grandsons, disadvantaged already by the fact that they haveeonly two grandparents (us) who themselves grew up with hosts of relatives around, which at least for me was an important aspect of my younger years.

I now found a fine glossy copy of the foto of the eight siblings who were the children of Moses Michael Cohn, including our greatgrandmother and your grandmother Henriette Jonas= Enclosed.

I looking over my collection of reproductions of Ludwig's works, I find I have taken pictures of the portrait of who is probably your grandmother Grete. I showed it to you and tried to get a xerox copy of it, but I can't get it out of the frame, so I will try to enlarge a picture I took of it years ago. I hope it will come out clearly enough. I also have a like foto of the boy on the chair (me), and will send copies of the two probably in July (I will be in California most of June).

I had a bright idea. At least two or three of my reproductions are in fact "originals": cut out from pages of the Arts section of the Berliner Tageblatt. Being new at the business of documentation, I never wrote down where I found them. But lucky for us now, our university library has the Berliner Tageblatt issues from about 1920 to 1934. On the hunch that those reproductions were published in the latter part of the 1920s or in 1930-32, I will get our set (which is in a storage building a few blocks from our house) and look through the volumes. It may just be that some text came with them, which might tell us more about Ludwig's standing at the time.

My letter to the current owner of the Mora Gallery has had no answer yet.

JONAS
HERBERT

July 4, 1989

Dear John Henry:

Thank you for your letter of June 8. I suppose I ought to apologize for not having written sooner but with my job and the house and the travel connected with my job it always got put off. As you know I am with the IRS - and have been for over 22 years. I started with the agency in 1967 in the Manhattan District office. In July of 1969 I transferred to the Los Angeles district and moved the whole family to L.A.'s San Fernando Valley. California did not live up to our expectations of it and so I transferred back East - to Washington D.C. - in early 1972. I have been with the International Division of theIRS since that time.

We now live in Northern Virginia - actually we have lived there since our return from California. In 1976 we bought a townhouse in the city of Fairfax. My wife Esther graduated from Northern Virginia Community College in 1978 and my older son Paul is a graduate from James Madison University which is located in the western area of Virginia about 120 miles southwest of Fairfax. My younger son Stuart attends Northern Va. Community Coll. and is presently employed at a bank in Virginia.

My job entails a lot of travel, as my office has jurisdiction over foreign corporations operating in the U.S., Americans living abroad, and non-resident aliens who receive earned income on temporary stays in this country such as actors, athletes etc. I travelled quite a bit to Canada, jto Atlanta, Miami, Calif. and especially to New York City where most of the foreign banks have their main branches. I even got to Frankfurt, Germany in 1980. They appeared to have recovered from WWII quite well - in fact there was almost no trace of any destruction. It could be that Frankfurt not being an industrial center did not get the same attention from our air force as some other cities and it could also be due to our great generosity in rebuilding the country and reviving their economy. I fact, when I was there, you could get only 1.8 Marks for one U.S. $.

Frank and his wife Blanche still live in the Bronx only about four blocks from my mother. Their oldest son Sheldon is a sophomore at Yeshiva Univ. and their second son Larry will be attending NYU in the fall. My mother is well and still going strong at her age.

Well that's about it for now. I'm presently preparing for a two week audit trip to Toronto later this month.

I hope you and yours are well. Keep in touch.

Regards,

Herb

3864 Wilcoxson Drive
Fairfax, Va. 22031

## UNIVERSITY DEGREES

(Please record all degrees received (BA, BS, Masters, and Doctorates not already shown)

| NAME | DEGREE | YEAR | UNIVERSITY | LOCATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JONAS, HERBERT | [redacted] BS | 1952 | RIDER COLLEGE | LAWRENCEVILLE NJ |
| JONAS (ESTHER (LASSOF) | AA | 1978 | NORTHERN VA COMMUNITY COLL | ANNANDALE VA |
| JONAS, PAUL | BBA | 1983 | JAMES MADISON | HARRISONBURG VA |
| JONAS, STUART | | | NORTHERN VA COMMUNITY (STILL ATTENDING) | ANNANDALE VA |

JONAS
HERBERT

October 13, 1990

Dear John Henry:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter but so much has been happening that there never seemed to be time. Stuart has gotten married. His wife is the former Marcia Santoya who was born February 14, 1962 and is a graduate of George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. Her parents are Carlos and Elsa M Santoya who came from Cuba in 1960 among the first wave of refugees from Castro's Cuba.

The other information is as follows: my wife Esther Jonas was born in New York City March 24, 1932 and has an Associate of Arts Degree from Northern Virginia Community College. Paul Jonas was born in New York City December 14, 1961 and has a Bachelor of Business Administration from James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA (received in 1984). Stuart Jonas was born in New York City June 16, 1964 was married October 6, 1990 to Marcia Santoya in Arlington, VA. Paul is employed as a bank auditor and Stuart works in Data Processing.

I believe I left Germany with my parents in June 1933. We went first to Copenhagen, Denmark where we stayed for about one year - until we received visas for the U.S. which we entered in May 1934.

There isn't really much more to report. I am still an agent with the International Div. of the Internal Revenue Service. My mother, who will be 91 in November, is still going strong.

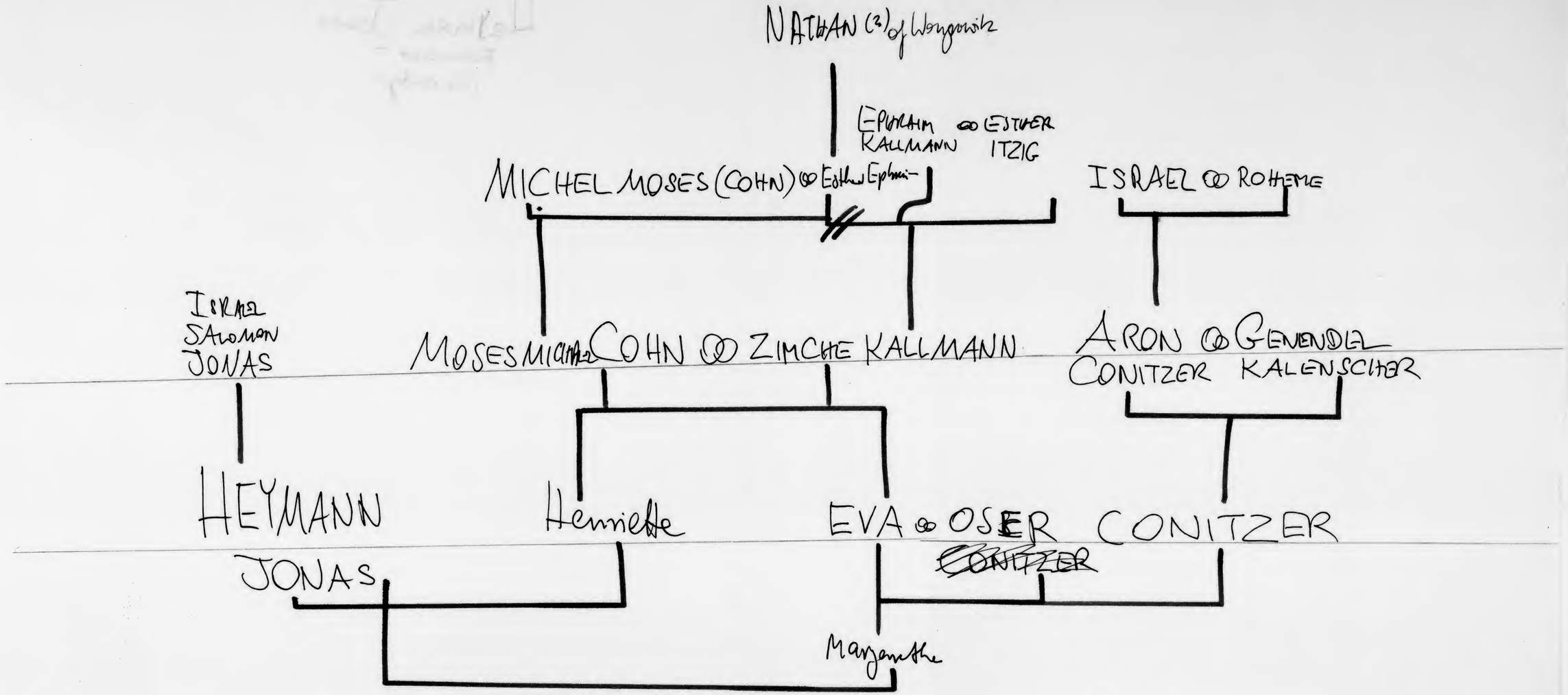
Hope everything is going OK for you. If you are ever in this area give me a call at 703-323-7723.

Regards,
Herb Jonas

P.S. I graduated from Rider College in Lawrenceville, NJ in February 1952 with a Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

3864 Wilcoxson Drive
Fairfax, VA 22031

Heymann Jonas
Families -
Ancestry


NATHAN (?) of Wongowitz
EPHRAIM KALLMANN
∞ ESTHER ITZIG
MICHEL MOSES (COHN) ∞ Esther Ephraim
ISRAEL ∞ ROHEME
ISRAEL SALOMON JONAS
MOSES MICHAEL COHN ∞ ZIMCHE KALLMANN
ARON ∞ GENENDEL
CONITZER KALENSCHER
HEYMANN JONAS
Henriette
EVA ∞ OSER CONITZER
CONITZER
Margarethe

orient themselves and to reconstruct their religious and communal life in the American environment, is the subject of this thesis. (A)

677. Jonas, Franklin L. The Early Life and Career of B. Charney Vladeck, 1886-1921: The Emergence of an Immigrant Spokesman. New York, 1972. 246p. (DA 33:698-A)
The early life and career of B. Charney Vladeck, newspaperman, socialist activist, and civic leader, constitutes a case history in the development of immigrant leadership. Born in 1886 in Dukor, Lithuania, a tiny, predominantly Jewish town, he migrated in 1908 to the United States, where after World War I he emerged as a spokesman for the Jewish labor movement of New York City. (A)

678. Joseph, Samuel. Jewish Immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910. Columbia, 1914. 209p.
Investigates the "causes of Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe, the course of Jewish immigration in the United States, and the most important social qualities of the Jewish immigrants."

679. Kabakoff, Jacob. The History of Hebrew Literature in America. Jewish Theological Seminary, 1958. 163p.

680. Kachuck, Rhoda S. The Portrayal of the Jew in American Drama Since 1920. Southern California, 1970. 387p. (DA 31:4774-A)
The examination of 65 well-known plays yielded a definite pattern for the portrayal of Jews, a pattern along chronological lines--not by decades, but by the critical economic, social, and political events of the last 50 years: the great waves of immigration up to 1921, the Depression in 1929, the rise of Hitler in 1933, the end of World War II in 1946, and the rise of black nationalism in the fifties and sixties. The portrayal of the Jew is seen to develop along three major lines: the Jew as representative of the immigrant population and its descendants, as paradigm of the middle-class and its fluctuations of fortune and character, and as symbol of Everyman and his struggles, crises, and destiny. The emphasis on ethnic qualities, social stratum, historical heritage, or common humanity has varied according to the era in which the play was written. (A)

681. Kaganoff, Nathan M. The Traditional Jewish Sermon in the United States from Its Beginning to the First World War. American, 1961. 224p. (DA 22:1141)
Existing scholarship on the history of the American Jewish community is limited almost entirely to the Colonial and Civil War periods and to select aspects of Jewish life in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The impact of the American environment on Jewish religious life and thought have been largely ignored. As a contribution to this somewhat neglected field, this study attempts to trace the development of the traditional Jewish sermon in the United States from its beginnings to the outbreak of the First World War. (A)

JONAS
FRANKLIN



682. Kahn, Robert I. Liberalism As Reflected in Jewish Preaching in the English Language in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: An Examination of Jewish Life and Faith (Particularly in the United States) Between 1830 to 1870, As Revealed in the Sermons of the Period. Hebrew Union College, 1950. 203p.

683. Kaplan, Benjamin. Selected Jewish Communities in Louisiana. Louisiana State, 1952. 275p.
Published under the title The Eternal Stranger: A Study of Jewish Life in the Small Community (New York: Bookman Associates, 1957).

684. Katz, Susan G. Jewish Socio-Political Problems in the American Drama: 1920-1962. New York, 1969. 568p. (DA 30:63-A)
The purpose of this research paper is to identify and analyze the sociopolitical issues confronting American Jews during the years 1920-1962, as this phenomenon is depicted by the literature of the American drama. This investigation determined that there exists a correlation between the sociopolitical problems confronting the Jewish people as depicted in the American drama between 1920 and 1962 and those actually experienced by the Jewish group. (A)

685. Kitay, Phillip M. Radicalism and Conservatism Toward Conventional Religion: A Psychological Study Based on a Group of Jewish College Students. Columbia (Teachers College), 1944. 183p.
Published under the same title (New York: Teachers College Press, Columbia University, 1947).

686. Klaperman, Gilbert. The Beginnings of Yeshiva University, the First Jewish University in America. Yeshiva, 1955. 397p. (DA 18:1774)
Published under the title The Story of Yeshiva University: The First Jewish University in America (New York: Yeshiva University Press, 1969). This is a detailed account of the first score of years from the founding of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary through its development under the leadership of Dr. Bernard Revel, its first President of the Faculty, into a complete system of Jewish education from elementary school through ordination. The Seminary, which was incorporated early in 1897 by East European immigrants, later absorbed the Yeshiva Etz Chaim, an elementary school founded in 1885, and was the mother institution from which have sprung the 15 schools that make up the University today. (A)

687. Korn, Bertram W. American Jewry and the Civil War. Hebrew Union College, 1948. 276p.
Published under the same title (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1951).

688. Koslowe, Irving. The Jewish Community of Mamaroneck. Yeshiva, 1962. 372p. (DA 24:716)

JONAS
WILLIAM

(Albany)

WILHELM HERMANN GABRIEL JONAS
B.S. (Geology) CCNY, ~~A~~ MA CCNY
Bureau of Continuing Ed, NY State.

oo SONJA NISSINOFF 8 May 1928
Teacher, (Retarded children)
M.Ed.CCNY (BA Brooklyn Coll.)

1 MARGARET FRANCES
B.Ed. SUNY Buffalo
M.A.Ed. U New Orleans
teaches, CP Center

in NYC -1957
Long Island 57-67
Albany 1967---

m. 1 Aug 1982
RICHARD JOSEPH TAGLIERI = 374(7-A) (594-14)
2 July 1951 Hoboken, NJ

Col Comtro

2 LAURA ANN
BA Siena College, Albany
2 May 1959 Patchogue, NY

JD 1983 Case-Western U, Cleveland

3 ROBERT PAUL JONAS (after Paula Ninnisnoff, his grandmother)
12 May 1970 ALBANY

→ Hacomy 375 (Ptrol 595)

March 25, 1982

Dear Bill: Jonas (Albany)

what a most pleasant and altogether unexpected surprise to have your good letter of March 12, written in Flint. Too bad you could not catch me via the telephone: I am not listed in the phone book . But my former wife and still cousin, who lives here, too (we share only the house) is, under R.W. Richter, which you could not know. Well, if you ever come close again, or at any time want to talk to me, call 313-769-2972. During the day (10-3) it is 313-768-3424.

Well, I must confess that I had given up all hope of hearing from any of the three of you, and I was, for once, quite unhappy. Our parents' generation grew up together, and were my closest relatives when I was a kid. I remember you when your mother nursed you way back in Frankfurt, so my description of those memories had a reason. By the way, by one of those incidents or accidents, I had somehow forgotten to make a copy of that letter. It was written not merely to remind you and Herbert and Franklin that you still have a close cousin alive, but as part of my memoires which I will shortly begin to tape-record for my grandchildren (also to be transcribed later as part of the family histories of Cohn and Conitzer, for which I have a large collection of documents,etc.). I wonder whether I could ask you to xerox that letter, if you still have it, and send me the copy. Usually I am a nut about making copies of everything, but carbon is no good at all, so I xerox the original, but promptly failed to make a copy for myself. Herbert and Franklin have not replied.

I have meanwhile decided that there is no hope of getting a decent catalog of Ludwig's paintings. The two people who have the largest number of paintings (both in Israel) simply do not reply, and I will have to wait tuntil I get to Israel, hopefully next year, and see what is going on. And I guess I will have to stop off somehow in Albany to see what you have. Problem is that usually one has to supply one's own captions. Your aunt Doris has a very nice if small selfportrait of Ludwig from his younger years, also some others (I did not see them all), and had no chance of taking pictures. It is allthemore sad because WALTER JONAS, Ludwig's"half-nephew" (son of Julius, your father's halfbrother) was also a very gifted (and better-known) painter who now has a beautiful memorial volume with plenty of excellent color fotos of his work (very colorful indeed, and less expressionistic than much of Ludwig's last works. So I guess we will have to put the project to sleep, as neither I nor my collaborator in England (Lotte Jonas' last husband) cannot afford much time in tracing - and all leads seem to be dead-ends.

Good to hear about your family. It seems I got a few descendents wrong. Don't understand why I was told your daughter was married with 3 children. Of course, I only knew of Margret. Now I have to redraw the page again, and find room for the others. Would you find a few minutes to give me all the names and birthdates and-birth places for the children and grandchildren? Also the same for the in-laws. We just added another Conitzer descendent , as my daughter had a second boy on December 24,1982. His name is Eric Nathan Pressel, and he is a very cute little blue-eyed kid, already three months old and smiling. Now that I am a grandfather twice already Ibegin to understand the meaning of "generations": I remember very well your grandmother Jonas, (also your grandparents Nussbaum), and it is more than 50 years since I saw Grandmother Margarethe in Frankfurt. If you have any fotos at all of her generation (Ihappen to have fotos of nearly all the brothers and si

let me know. But especially if you don't, for I can have reproductions made of mine. They include your greatgrandfather Oser Conitzer and his wife and her parents and Oser's father, too. Also Heymann Jonas and his first wife (the sister of Eva Conitzer), and other assorted relatives. My main interest has been to find and to copy fotos of (our mutual) ancestors and I have been wuite lucky. Because your parents left Germany early enough, I think they may have brought out family fotos I do not know about. In the days when I visited your parents and uncle Oscar and Doris, I never thought of asking them. Even more important (because rarer than snake hairs) are fotos of the old homes (in Schwetz, Frankfurt and Bromberg. Do you have any at all? If so, would you trust me with them for a couple of weeks or so while I have negatives made? Please let me know. )(f writing is a pain, just call me collect. (between 8 and 10 I am home and awake almost every night)).

I will be in Washington DC in July, and this time will try to see Herbert (la st time I had only time to call him). Who knows, he may have some. I will once more write to Franklin, especially since Doris lives in NYC, too, and ask him, too. You are separately and together my only hope, because most of the other Conitzers have the same fotos I have, and absolutely none of the houses in which their ancestors lived.

As to my plans: What I wanted to do originally was to obtain color fotos of the works of Ludwig's (I gathered quite a few but relatively they represent but a handful - mostly what I could find in journals, etc. And many of those were black-and-whites which don't do much when you need to see colors.) I had some very interesting exchanges of letters with (among others) relatives of Franz Rosenzweig, and everybody seems to have a few paintings or drawings (I have but one original drawing and some copies of engravings). However, none of this is enough to make a representative volume such as we had hoped to come up with. I think I mentioned the biography which Lotte wrote, apparently on the basis of what Ludwig told her about his young years (up to 1920). It contains a rather harsh portrait of life with Heymann Jonas and his children of his first wife, who hated those of his second, and vice versa. That all five sons of my aunt Grethe turned out to be remarkably successful in their chosen professions is almost a miracle, since they surely got little help from their fear-inspiring father. Julius and his sisters don't come out too well in this story, which is written in German and whi I had intended to translate and make part of the book. Alas, it won't be done. But if you remember enough German, I would be glad to send you a copy of the typescript which I have here. It is a bit of long but as a family document, it is invaluable. Too bad my own son and daughter don't know the language of our youth, their loss indeed, for most documents naturally are in German, too. I will write my part of the story in English, otherwise it is hopeless, and it is too important a story not to be told. What we experienced must not be forgotten, so I will record it. I hope I can retire soon because it will take five years or so to do it all.

Please give my bestr regards to your mother, whom I remember most fondly, and answer soon. (P.S.: it would be nice to have a short description or the titles of the paintings your mother and you own, to be added to the (alltooshort) list of Ludwig's works. Paul Anthony inherited a large collection from Lotte, and alas, he has no children. So I wonder what will happen to those paintings, as Paul is around 75 already and ill. If I get to England next year, as I plan to, I shall surely visit him. I hate to think that all that is left to remind us of a highly talented and underevaluated cousin and uncle of ours should be "threwn to the winds." Also PS: some works are now owned by the adopted sons of Rudi, whose address I would dearly love to have. They are also in Isra

HYATT REGENCY FLINT
ON RIVERBANK PARK
ONE RIVERFRONT CENTER WEST
FLINT, MICHIGAN 48502 USA

313 239 1234

March 12, 1982

Dear John,

I tried to reach you directly during my visit to Flint to apologize for neglecting to answer your letters sooner. I really have no excuse other than the continual pressure from many other things which seemed to intervene and a terrible penchant for procrastination.

I must tell you that in relation to my portion of the Jones family there is a need to correct the chart you provided. Margaret is not yet married, although she will marry a young man named Richard Alteri this summer. Our daughter Laura was born on May 2, 1959 is in her 2nd year of law school, not yet contemplating marriage.

We also have a son, Robert, who was born on May 12, 1970.

I own 3 of Uncle Ludwig's paintings (2 oils and a water color). My mother has approximately 12 paintings (at least 9 of which are oils). We would be very interested in your plans.

Please let me know if your travels will take you near Albany.

Best wishes,

Your "young" cousin

Bill

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

March 25, 1982

Dear Bill: Jonas

what a most pleasant and altogether unexpected surprise to have your good letter of March 12, written in Flint. Too bad you could not catch me via the telephone: I am not listed in the phone book . But my former wife and still cousin, who lives here, too (we share only the house) is, under R.W. Richter, which you could not know. Well, if you ever come close again, or at any time want to talk to me, call 313-769-2972. During the day (10-3) it is 313-763-3424.

Well, I must confess that I had given up all hope of hearing from any of the three of you, and I was, for once, quite unhappy. Our parents' generation gre up together, and were my closest relatives when I was a kid. I remember you when your mother nursed you way back in Frankfurt, so my description of those memories had a reason. By the way, by one of those incidents or accidents, I had somehow forgotten to make a copy of that letter. It was written not merely to remind you and Herbert and Franklin that you still have a close cousin alive, but as part of my memoires which I will shortly begin to tape-record for my grandchildren (also to be transcribed later as part of the family histories of Cohn and Conitzer, for which I have a large collection of documents,etc.). I wonder whether I could ask you to xerox that letter, if you still have it, and send me the copy. Usually I am a nut about making copies of everything, but carbon is no good at all, so I xerox the original, but promptly failed to make a copy for myself. Herbert and Franklin have not replied.

I have meanwhile decided that there is no hope of getting a decent catalog of Ludwig's paintings. The two people who have the largest number of paintings (both in Israel) simply do not reply, and I will have to wait tuntil I get to Israel, hopefully next year, and see what is going on. And I guess I will have to stop off somehow in Albany to see what you have. Problem is that usually one has to supply one's own captions. Your aunt Doris has a very nice if small selfportrait of Ludwig from his younger years, also some others (I did not see them all), and had no chance of taking pictures. It is allthemore sad because WALTER JONAS, Ludwig's "half-nephew" (son of Julius, your father's halfbrother) was also a very gifted (and better-known) painter who now has a beautiful memorial volume with plenty of excellent color fotos of his work (very colorful indeed, and less expressionistic than much of Ludwig's last works. So I guess we will have to put the project to sleep, as neither I nor my collaborator in England (Lotte Jonas' last husband) cannot afford much time in tracing - and all leads seem to be dead-ends.

Good to hear about your family. It seems I got a few descendents wrong. Don't understand why I was told your daughter was married with 3 children. Of course, I only knew of Margret. Now I have to redraw the page again, and find room for the others. Would you find a few minutes to give me all the names and birthdates and-birth places for the children and grandchildren? Also the same for the in-laws. We just added another Conitzer descendent , as my daughter had a second boy on December 24,1982. His name is Eric Nathan Pressel, and he is a very cute little blue-eyed kid, already three months old and smiling. Now that I am a grandfather twice already Ibegin to understand the meaning of "generations": I remember very well your grandmother Jonas, (also your grandparents Nussbaum), and it is more than 50 years since I saw Grandmother Margarethe in Frankfurt. If you have any fotos at all of her generation (Ihappen to have fotos of nearly all the brothers and sisters)

let me know. But especially if you don't, for I can have reproductions made of mine. They include your greatgrandfather Oser Conitzer and his wife and her parents and Oser's father, too. Also Heymann Jonas and his first wife (the sister of Eva Conitzer), and other assorted relatives. My main interest has been to find and to copy fotos of (our mutual) ancestors and I have been wuite lucky. Because your parents left Germany early enough, I think they may have brought out family fotos I do not know about. In the days when I visited your parents and uncle Oscar and Doris, I never thought of asking them. Even more important (because rarer than snake hairs) are fotos of the old homes (in Schwetz, Frankfurt and Bromberg. Do you have any at all? If so, would you trust me with them for a couple of weeks or so while I have negatives made? Please let me know. ((If writing is a pain, just call me collect. (between 8 and 10 I am home and awake almost every night)).

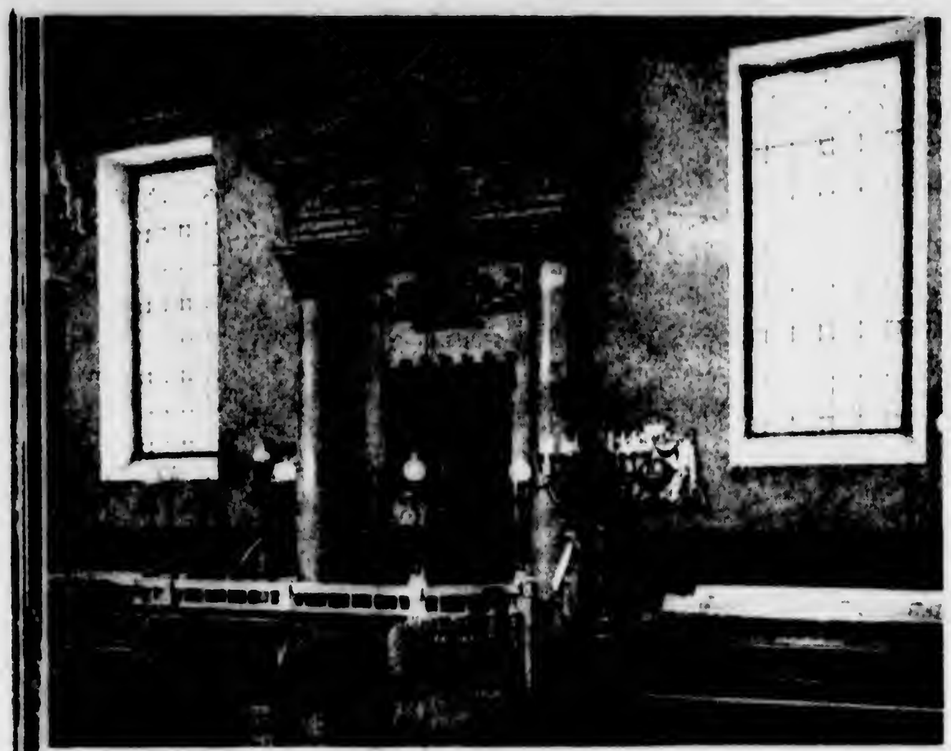
I will be in Washington DC in July, and this time will try to see Herbert (la st time I had only time to call him). Who knows, he may have some. I will once more write to Franklin, especially since Doris lives in NYC, too, and ask him, too. You are separately and together my only hope, because most of the other Conitzers have the same fotos I have, and absolutely none of the houses in which their ancestors lived.

As to my plans: What I wanted to do originally was to obtain color fotos of the works of Ludwig's (I gathered quite a few but relatively they represent but a handful - mostly what I could find in journals, etc. And many of those were black-and-whites which don't do much when you need to see colors.) I had some very interesting exchanges of letters with (among others) relatives of Franz Rosenzweig, and everybod seems to have a few paintings or drawings (I have but one original drawing and some copies of engravings). However, none of this is enough to make a representative volume such as we had hoped to come up with. I think I mentioned the biography which Lotte wrote, apparently on the basis of what Ludwig told her about his young years (up to 1920). It contains a rather harsh portrait of life with Heymann Jonas and his children of his first wife, who hated those of his second, and vice versa. That all five sons of my aunt Grethe turned out to be remarkably successful in their chosen professions is almost a miracle, since they surely got little help from their fear-inspiring father. Julius and his sisters don't come out too well in this story, which is written in German and whi I had intended to translate and make part of the book. Alas, it won't be done. But if you remember enough German, I would be glad to send you a copy of the typescript which I have here. It is a bit of long but as a family document, it is invaluable. Too ba my own son and daughter don't know the language of our youth, their loss indeed, for most documents naturally are in German, too. I will write my part of the story in English, otherwise it is hopeless, and it is too important a story not to be told. What we experienced must not be forgotten, so I will record it. I hope I can retire soon because it will take five years or so to do it all.

Please give my best regards to your mother, whom I remember most fondly and answer soon. (P.S.: it would be nice to have a short description or the titles of the paintings your mother and you own, to be added to the (alltooshort) list of Ludwig's works. Paul Anthony inherited a large collection from Lotte, and alas, he has no childre So I wonder what will happen to those paintings, as Paul is around 75 already and ill. If I get to England next year, as I plan to, I shall surely visit him. I hate to think that all that is left to remind us of a highly talented and underevaluated cousin and uncle of ours should be "threwn to the winds." Also PS: some works are now owned by the adopte sons of Rudi, whose address I would dearly love to have. They are also in Israel.

P.S.: Is your future son-in-law (Altri) Italian? like to know. (mine is French-Canadian and 1848-type German)

Schicksale deutscher Baudenkmäler im zweiten Weltkrieg.
(v.1) Muenchen, Beck, 1978. p.180

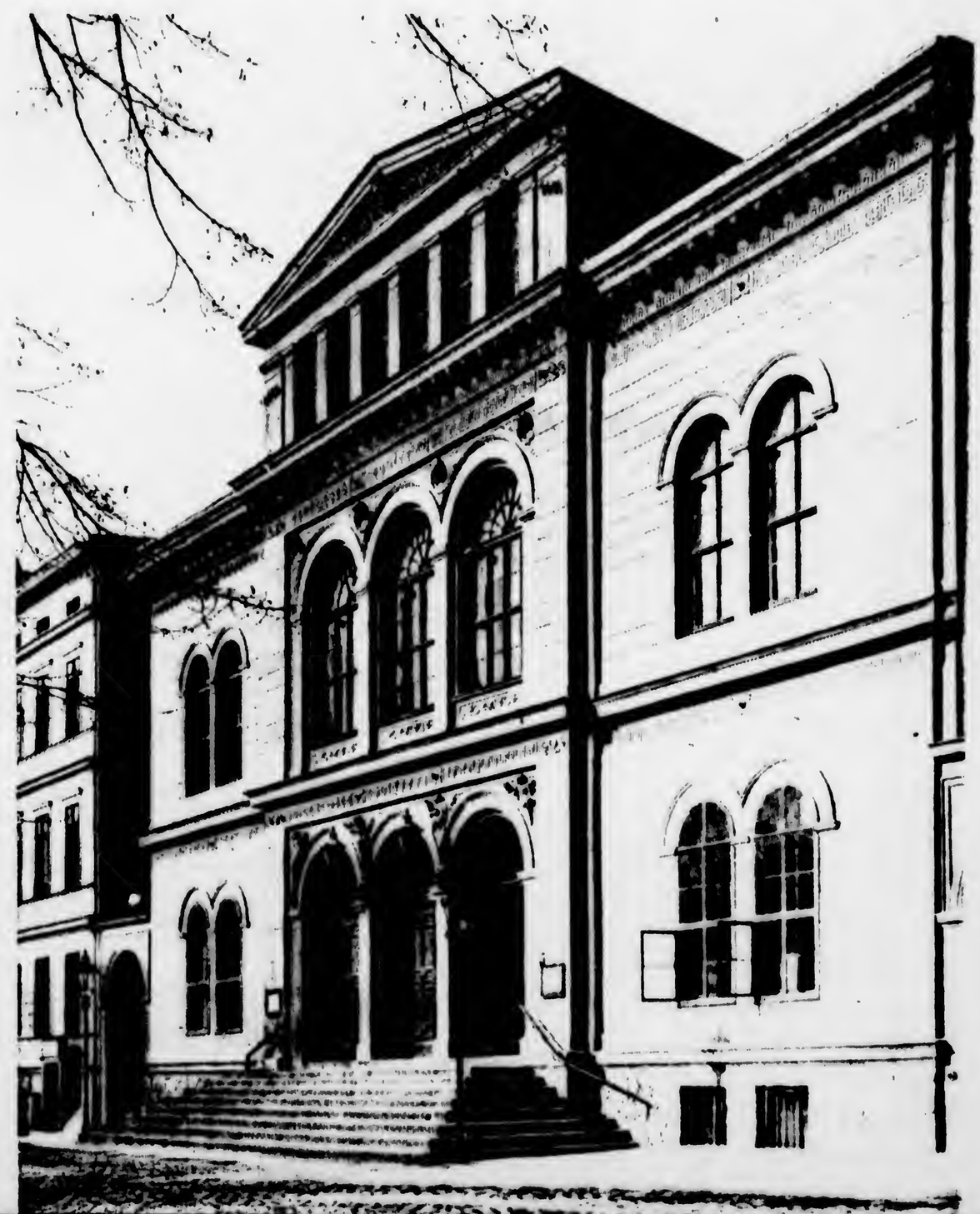


ner endgültigen Gestalt. Die zur Oderstraße gelegene frühklassizistische Hauptfassade von elf Achsen mit Putzgliederungen; der risalitartig vorgezogene Mittelteil mit vergiebeltem Hauptportal.
Im April 1945 zerstört, die Ruine im Zuge der allgemeinen Enttrümmerung während der ersten Nachkriegsjahre beseitigt.
Kunstdenkmäler/Stadt Frankfurt, S. 99 f., Abb. 73

**Kruzifixhäuschen** (am Ge
Magdalenen-Hospital vor
Kleine rechteckige Kapelle
men von 1798. Im Innere
bogenöffnung barockes K
den Figuren der Maria und
1945 beschädigt, um 1960
aufbau an anderer Stelle b
Kunstdenkmäler Stadt Frankf

**Synagoge** (Tuchmacherstraße 6). Schlichter klassizistischer Rechteckbau von 1822. Im Inneren giebelverdachter Säulenaufbau über dem Thoraschrein sowie Emporen.
In der »Kristallnacht« am 9. November 1938 ausgebrannt, die Ruine später beseitigt.
Kunstdenkmäler/Stadt Frankfurt, S. 93, Abb. 69

**Jakobihospital** (Oderstraße). 1454 in unmittelbarer Nähe des Franziskanerklosters für die von Osten über die Oderbrücke Ankommenden gestiftet, die Anlage Mitte des 16. Jh. erweitert und 1804 durchgreifend umgestaltet; aus dieser Zeit der dreigeschossige Rechteckbau in sei-



December 17, 1980

Dear Cousin Bill: Jonas, Albany

it must be near fifteen years ago - if not more,- since we saw each other last. It was in New York and I visited your mother during one of my rare visits to New York. In the years since, lots has happened and one of them was a break in the contactwith your aunt Doris and her sons, who are my cousins,o¢oo. This summer at last, I had a chance to come to New York again and to see Doris and Frank and his growing family,v ery cute kids. It was news to me that your mother had moved to Albany,too, and I finally got your address, as I do like to renew our contact and tell you whay specifically caused my resolve not to lose touch entirely with the last remaining Jonas family members who were among my closest relatives almost half a century ago. After all, I remember you as a baby, being nursed by your mother in 1928, on what I think was my first visit to Frankfurt am der Oder to the huge Jonas residence. In fact, I still remember equally well the big round table in the living room (may have been the dining room) which was round and somehow could be enlarged by turning a crank - although I would think it was more by the way of convential insertable plates. That table was painted by younr uncle Ludwig as part of the interior shown on a painting which I am almost certain hung in your parents' home in New York, and probably is with you now.

I also remember (when you get to be sixty, your childhood memories come back at you as if they happened yesterday...) being sick (cold) and in bed in Frankfurt, with uncle Ludwig coming to my bedside and teaching me chess. I have played it ever since, losing graciously and consistently. When my computer programming son visits me (he lives near Los Angeles) we play the game as I tought him, but he always beats me).--

Anhow. One of my reasons for writing is that I would like to know that your mother is well and still remembers the little boy who 54 yeats ago thre rose petals in the way of the newly-wed brothers and sisters Jonas and Nussbaum in the Fasanenstrasse Temple. I visited what is now the Jewish Community House on the site of that great event, the double-wedding, in 1978, and it gave me many sad moments. It is not essy to return to places where on was happy once too long ago...

In the last four years, I have corresponded extensively with C. Paul Anthony, whom Lotte Jonas married after Ludwig's death. Paul is a painter and restorer of paintings, and also the legal heir of Lotte who had a fair portion of Ludwig's work. That is now with him. There are at least two other smaller collections in Israel, and of course many paintings in museums, and others in private collections. It is Paul's desire, and my own, to make Ludwig's work better known to the people who never knew him (he died nearly 40 years ago) and who may not have much of chance to see works of his in Israel (he was not a "contemporary" or specifically Jewish painter, so the art crowd neglected him - and he was too self-effacing to make himself better known). Paul and I are hoping to compile a catalog raisonnee of Ludwig's works, see how many we could reproduce (hopefully in color) and altogether come up with a kind of memorial book which would in-

some of which supplied in Lotte's biograpphy which I am now translating since she wrote it in German.

We are a good ways off the goal yet, of course. I know that a number of Ludwig's Frankfurter work was brought to America by your parents and uncle Oscar, each having some. In aunt Doris' apartment hangs a nice little selfportrait, probably from the early 1920ies. She has others, and probably Franklin and Herbert have a few. I wonder whether you would be willing to send me a note describing the paintings (and etchings,etc.) which you have in Albany. The catalog I mentioned would not give the names of the owners, and it is of course not intended to give information on location (except for works in public museums). The dating of the works would be important, although I recall that few of Ludwig's works seem to have been dated. One of his finest late works (one of his Mamillah Road views) hangs behind the desk of the Israeli Ambassador in Washington,D.C., where I saw it years ago and of which I have a foto. The problem Paul and I have is not just finding people who own Jonas paintings but to get fotos of the more important ones. But first things first, of course.

Meanwhile I am trying to get Frank to do the same for me, and if I can visit Herbert next February, when I am in Washington,DC, I will see what he might be able to do. We have made one notable contribution thus far: I located a marvellous painting of a very old woman who turned out to be a closerelative of Franz Rosenzweig, a work mentioned in the biography and one I have known about ever since it was reproduced in the Berliner Tageblatt in 1929 or so. By luck and Sherlock Holmes-type deduction, I found the work which, fortunately, was in London. Paul Anthony lives not farr from London, and he met with the current owner and restored it. It is a very fine work, but of course quite different from the brilliantly colorful landscapes of Ludwig's later works. I myself have no paintings, his unfinished portrait of the young Hans-Gerhart got lost during one of my many moves while in California. But I had a veryfine charcoal drawing of myself at the age of 11 -which I discovered five years ago in some never-opened package. It now hangs in my bedroom, the only original I have (I have otherwise only a few of his etchings in black and white).--

To me, uncle Ludwig was my first friend among adults. As a lover of art, I came to appreciate his works and am glad to see that in Israel, one has not forgotten him: there were notable exhibits in 1942 and 1967, and appropriate expressions of appreciation. Early this year, a beautiful memorial volume with brilliant colorreproductions of his works was published in Zuerich for Walter Jonas, son of Julius, who as you know was a halfbrother of your father's. I met Walter just six months before he died in 1979, and we had a (much too brief) talk about things which happened aeons ago. Paul and I are thinking of such a book, once we have a reasonable list of Ludwig's works.

Please do write and tell me what you think of it all, and whether you would be willing to send me a list with some notes on what paintings you have. Most of them would be of interest today if onyl because they are from Ludwig's earlier years.

Meanwhile, my best regards to your mother and to you and your family. Frank says that Margaret is long married and has children. I am a grandfather two for 2 years now already (my daughter's son, Daniel, was born in 1978). Since I need the relevant data for the William Jonas family, I enclose a copy of the Conitzer Femily Tables which shows you the latest stand. Please return it with dates on your daughter's family and I will send you a copy of the updated table later.

With best wishes,

Your ... Helmut

July 21, 1980

Dear Franklin: Jonas

It was a real pleasure to meet you and most of your family, one being absent, as well as your good mother. Although we are now being hit by 95% humidity, I wanted to drop a line to say that I found William's address in Albany, but not Herbert;s in Annandale, Va. He may have an unlisted phone.

Could you be good enough to get me his address from your mother- I guess you have it, too. I want to run off a few copies of the genealogical table that has all the Jonasses, so you can meet those other relatives. The family in Switzerland has grown too. Visited them in 1978. Sorry we did not have time enough to talk about all that.

The biography of Ludwig Jonas is in German, and I forgot to ask you whether, as a pure-blooded native American, you can read it. It is not like ordinary biographies, but rather a series of vignettes, in fiction form (with no names changed). Lotte would have done better to write it straight. Anyhow, it runs through about 1920. I guess I will send a copy to you since at any rate your mother could read it and I think she would enjoy it.

When you have a chance, ask her whether by any chance she happens to have a foto of Heimann Jonas. I think I have one in my collection of family photos, which now must be the largest of any.

So long, and thanks again.

Dick

Dear Cousin,

My mother is Iva Doris is all right. She is slightly hard of hearing and she has arthritis in her left leg. Frank and I are fine. We just had a new baby, our third son, whom we named Oscar Mortis, after ~~the~~ Frank's father. The baby was born Aug. 1, 1979. He was 8 lb. 5½ oz. and perfect in every way.

We hope all is well with you and wish you a happy new-year. Blanche Jonas

P.S. Could we have a copy of the family tree. B.

May the new year
be filled with joy
And deep contentment too —
May <u>every</u> day
hold happiness
Especially for you.

Mr. & Mrs. Jonas,
Shelly & Larry & Oscar
Jonas

RUST CRAFT

30N0003-2

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September 25, 1979

My dear Blanche and Franklin:

I am so happy to receive your good wishes and all the news I can't begin to tell you how muhh I appreciate renwing our contacts - lost for so many months since my good uncle Oscar's death. I am particularly happy to hear that your mother/mother-in-law is still with you, and indeed she is still with me, as I recall the day of her wedding in 1926 (53 years ago!) when I was the little flower boy for the two happy couples in the Fasanenstrasse synagogue (I have a copy of that memorable foto too). Last year I was in Berlin, for the first time in 33 years, and stood where that huge temple used to be - and which I remember of course from my victorious entry into Berlin in August of 1945, when I visited there and all the other places I used to live in and knew so many of our mutual relatives.

I will not review fifty years of my life (I am preparing that for an autobiography) just now, but I do want to tell you that I return your good wishes three-fold - for those three boys of yours, our next generation. As you know, we are scond cousins, and those sons of yours third cousions, of our two "children", by now 28 and 24 years old, both married, and my daughter the happy mother of a little boy, already 1 year old. I know it dates me, facing my 60th birthday, but I try not to think of it.

Nor will I go into details of the genealogy, since I shall send you all your relatives, known or not, since the genealogical tables have been done (I just have to add the latest addition, Oscar Martin, to both the COHN and the CONITZER tables, since we are all on both tables (these are the families of our greatgrandparents through our grandmothers who were sisters).

There is a lot to tell aside from ancient family history. I have been in touch for some years with the widower of Lotte Jonas, the widow of our uncle Ludwig. We are trying to prepare for future publication a biography plus a list of Ludwig's known paintings, most of which are of course in private hands. I have copies of but a few, but Paul Anthony, who lives in England, owns a fairly large numbers, being the legal heir of Ludwig's widow, whom she married some years after uncle Ludwig died.

One of the matters dear to my heart is to come to New York next year (in June) and see you, and your good mother, and hopefully, uncle Willy's widow, too. Naturally I want to see Herbert, and your cousin William too. We must get together and renew what has been a close relationship between our parents for some forty years and more. I live in Ann Arbor now, since 1956, and now I am too old to move, working toward "retirement" (assuming I can afford to retire. Inflation might kill me yet). However, I am active in my professional associatinns, one of which will hold its annuaa convention in New York in June of 1980, and I hope to add a week to the official leave and spend some time with the Jonases. Afteraall, it will be (on June 21,1980) the 39th anniversary of my landing in Staten Island - with your good father waiting patiently to welcome me to your home. As I remember, he had to hang around the docks for seven hours, since the lowly third-class passengers were debarked last. And all that at 104° in the shade...

Paul also send me a priceless manuscript: Lotte Jonas' story of Ludwig's life in Bromberg as a child, and of his career as a young painter (through about 1912). She tells a lot about Heimann Jonas, your greatgrandfather. and about the suffering your grandmother Grethe, his second wife, had to endure. But also about the fine, reticent young man who gave up

his medical studies to become a painter, and we should all be grateful for his decision. I remember some ofthe paintings in your parents' home, and sspecially the one of the living room in the house in Frankfurt/Oder, with that curious round table that (so I remember it) could be enlagged by turning a crank -without inserting any extra table leaves. It was huge and impressed me terribly. So did the magnificent Dore Bible your parents had. Imagine, when I visited Frankfurt in 1927 or 1928, Ludwig taught me how to play chess - while being sick in bed with a cold. I also remember your aunt Doris nursing William, then just a few months old(that was another visit). All this will be recalled in my own memoirs, which I have to write because I have more documents, correspondence, fotographs and what not than anyhone else, and it should not disappear and be forgotten. My daughter shares my interest inthe family history (a remarkable social history quite aside from being the record of a number of middle-class Jewish families over a period of over 200 years and (in some cases) eight generations.

So I won't tell all now. I will send you a foto of Aron Conitzer (the grandfather of Grethe Conitzer Jonas) if I did not send one some years ago, which your mother may have. And copies of the genealogical tables which incidentally show some information missing right around the Jonas families, so you can study the data and add to them, or correct any errors you may find. For the rest, do give my very best to your mother, I am delighted to think that I will have a chance to see her next year.

The (belated) New Year's card comes to you via the British Museum, where I spent some incredible hours looking at the wealth of illuminated manuscripts, one of which has the King ~~Salomonxxxxxxxx~~ David enclosed.

I do not spend all my days ancestor hunting or tracing missing relatives (that's all done now), and with my life-long interest in history I have some-thing in common with you, Frank, knowing you are professionally interested in history, and, I am sure, in my own field, libraries.

Stay well and we will all meet next Summer.

Cordially

Jack.

August 5, 1979

Prof. Franklin L. Jonas
Dept. of Social Science
New York Institute of Technology
888 7th Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

Dear Prof. Jonas:

I writing in the hope that you are the son of the late Mr. Oscar Jonas of New York, a cousin of my mother, whom I have known for many years and inwhose home I visited several times in the 1940ies and 1950ies.

I am very much interested in contacting Mrs. Doris Jonas, from whom I have not heard since the passing of her husband. I am also interested in contacting her sister, the widow of the late Fred Jonas.

If you could assist me in this matter, I would be most obliged indeed.

Most sincerely yours,

JONAS
(Bromberg)

Heyman Jonas

FLORA
∞ Kantorovitz

REBEKKA
∞ GREEN

JOHANNA
∞ WOLF

Saul (Solly)
(1904: in Bromberg)
∞ Ray Green

Rosi
∞ JACK
MARCUS
fought in Boer War
d. 1905/6 (bloodclot)

Ray

PHILIPP
MARCUS
∞
Capetown

Gert:
∞ T

These families not mentioned
in South African Jewry 1965 —
(Who's Who part)

O

O

11-2-46 422

N/T/E

# RED CROSS ENQUIRY/MESSAGE

Stamp of issuing Red Cross :

FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT,
BRITISH RED CROSS & ORDER OF ST. JOHN,
CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W.1.

XXXXXXXX
VM/UKSB/ONa

## ENQUIRER
## DEMANDEUR

Name/Nom RICHTER
First Names/Prénoms John Henry
Date of Birth/Date de Naissance 25.11.19 Place of Birth/Lieu de Naissance Vienna
Nationality/Nationalité American
Address/Adresse R.C.M.B. 201, Clarence House, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
Original Home Address (in the case of a Displaced Person)/Domicile dans son propre pays :

Via.

RECORD BUREAU
DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION
SUB-COMMISSION A.C.C.M.P.

Relationship of Enquirer to Addressee/Degré de parenté du demandeur avec la personne recherchée
Cousin

The enquirer desires news of the Addressee and asks that the following message should be transmitted to him :
Le demandeur voudrait des nouvelles de la personne recherchée et désirerait lui transmettre le message suivant :

Date February 7th. 1945.

## ADDRESSEE
## DESTINATAIRE

Name/Nom JONAS
First Names/Prénoms Gertrude & Elsa
Date of Birth/Date de Naissance 1883 & 1885 Place of Birth/Lieu de Naissance Bromberg
Nationality/Nationalité German
Single — married — widow(er) — divorced (Delete all irrelevant matter).
Célibataire — ~~marié(e)~~ — ~~veuf(ve)~~ — ~~divorcé(e)~~ (Barrez les mots qui ne servent pas).
Profession/Profession

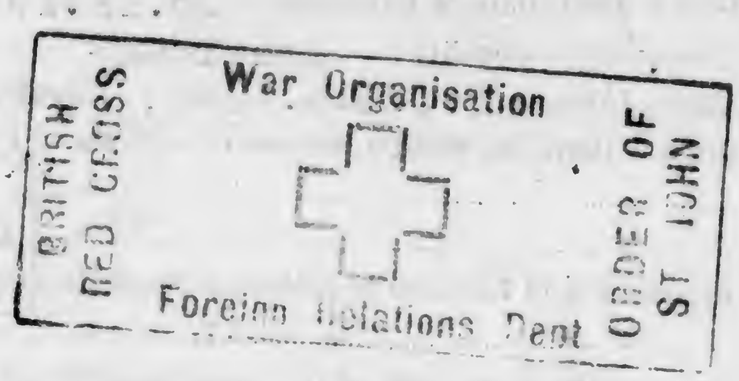
Last known address/Dernière adresse connue :
Corso Vittorio Emanuele 204, Abazzia, Italy. (Fiume Prov)

The Addressee's reply to be written overleaf (not more than 25 words).
La réponse du destinataire (25 mots au maximum) peutêtre écrite au verso.

S & D Ltd.—21817

F.R.59/1937

Left for an unknown destination.



YAD-VASHEM
P.O.B. 84 Jerusalem, Israel

Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority
**DAF-ED**
For the registration of the victims of the disaster.

רשות הזכרון לשואה ולגבורה
**דף־עד**
לרישום חללי השואה

יד ושם

Registr. No. ..... מס. הרישום

תמונה
Photo

חוק זכרון השואה והגבורה — יד ושם תשי"ג 1953
קובע בסעיף מס' 2

תפקידו של "יד ושם" הוא לאסוף אל המולדת את זכרם של כל אלה מבני העם היהודי, שנפלו ומסרו את נפשם, נלחמו ומרדו באויב הנאצי ובעוזריו, ולהציב שם וזכר להם, לקהילות, לארגונים ולמוסדות שנחרבו בגלל השתייכותם לעם היהודי.

(ספר החוקים מס' 132 י"ז אלול תשי"ג (28.8.1953)

The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance (Yad Vashem) Law, 5713-1953

determines in Art. No. 2 that

The task of *Yad Va-Shem* is to gather in to the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surname<br>JONAS | שם המשפחה .1 |
| First name<br>ELSA | השם הפרטי .2 |
| Name of Father<br>Heimann Jonas (1832-1915) | שם האב .3 |
| Name of Mother<br>Margarethe (Conitzer) 1860-1939) | שם האם .4 |
| Date of birth<br>12 March 1885 | תאריך הלידה .5 |
| Place and country of birth<br>Bromberg, Prov. West Prussia, then Germany | מקום וארץ הלידה .6 |
| Permanent residence<br>Bromberg, Frankfurt/Oder, Berlin, Paris | מקום המגורים הקבוע .7 |
| Occupation<br>milliner | המקצוע .8 |
| Nationality before German occupation<br>German Corna Vib. Em. 204 | הנתינות לפני הכבוש הנאצי .9 |
| Places of residence during the war<br>Abazzia, Italy, until dep. to Poland(?) May/June 1944 | מקומות המגורים במלחמה .10 |
| Place, date and circumstances of death<br>unknown, 1944... | מקום המות, הזמן והנסיבות .11 |
| Family status: Bachelor/Married/Number of children<br>single | מצב משפחתי רוק / נשוי / מספר הילדים .12 |
| Name of wife and maiden name/Age<br>--- | שם האשה ושם משפחתה לפני הנשואין / גילה .13 |
| Name of Husband/Age<br>--- | שם הבעל / גילו |

| המקום והזמן שניספו<br>Place and date of death | הגיל<br>Age | שמות הילדים עד גיל 18 שנספו (מעל לגיל זה רושמים „דף־עד" מיוחד)<br>Names of deceased children up to the age of 18 (over the age of 18 fill out another form) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Note: Children must be registered on the form of one of the parents only.

הערה: את הילדים יש לרשום ב„דף־העד" של אחד ההורים אך לא יותר מפעם אחת.

I, the undersigned John Henry Richter אני

Resident at (full address) 1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA הגר ב (כתובת מלאה)

Relative/Acquaintance of ~~xxxxxx~~ Elsa Jonas, first cousin of my mother. קרוב/ה מכר/ה של

I hereby declare that the details of my testimony are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

מצהיר/ה בזה כי העדות שמסרתי כאן על פרטיה היא נכונה ואמיתית, לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי.

Signature John Henry Richter חתימה

Place and date Ann Arbor, Mich., 7-29-70 מקום ותאריך

Signature of Office Clerk ..... חתימת הפוקד

August 28, 1977

Dear Cousin Franklin: Jonas

So many years have passed since I last visited your parents and, at that time, saw you, too, that I am almost tempted to introduce myself allover again. It has been several years now since my not-too-frequent exchange of letters and news ended with the passing of your good father, and I am sorry to say that I have not heard from your mother for many months.

Recently, I sent her a copy of the Conitzer family set of genealogical charts - the one on which the Jonas family is shown. It is my intention to request the current members of the family to add to the names and dates shown those which are missing - and since the chart shows the family, for the most part, as it was 10-15 years ago, I think there may well be new members to be added. I know of your mother's interest in the family and am worried lest she either did not receive my letter and the chart, or else she may not be well and therefore did not reply. I have just sent off a New Year's card, hoping she will receive it and perhaps be able to respond. If not, I should value news about her and your own and your brother's family. I have not been able to come oNew York long enough to call you so we could get together again, but perhaps next year it might be easier to arrange it, if I stop in your big city.

My own family is quite well and busy, my married daughter lives here in AA, and my son Mark, now 22 years old, is the first real sailor in the mass of families I am related to, he is a navigator on a destroyer of the US Navy, hanging out in San Francisco, my first hometown here in the States and still my favorite city.

I trust you and your family are well, and if you would respond with a note about your mother and brother, I should be most obliged to you indeed.

With kindest regards,

John Henry Richter*

* grandson of Martha Conitzer Segall,
a sister of your grandmother Margarethe Jonas.

No reply

JONAS
FRANKLIN

Mrs. Bette Fessler
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Jonas
request the honour of your presence
at the marriage of their children
Blanche
to
Franklin Leonard
Thursday, the twenty-fifth of November
Thanksgiving Day
Nineteen hundred and sixty-five
at twelve-thirty in the afternoon
Burnside Manor
85 West Burnside Avenue
The Bronx, New York

Ceremony at one o'clock

JONAS FRANKLIN L.

JOLLIFF, JAMES LOWELL
THE ENHANCEMENT OF SELF RATINGS BY INSTITUTIONALIZED EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED (PH D 1970 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY) 91p 31/09-B, p 5627 71-07491
JOLLIFF, JAMES VINCENT
EFFECT OF HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE ON CORROSION FATIGUE AT HIGH FREQUENCY (D ENG 1972 THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA) 165p 33/06-B, p 2622 72-26251
JOLLIFFE, CHARLES BYRON
A STUDY OF POLARIZATION CAPACITY AND RESISTANCE AT RADIO FREQUENCIES (PH D 1922 CORNELL UNIVERSITY) 10p L1924, p 11
JOLLIFFE, FRED T.
PITCHBLENDE IN A GIANT QUARTZ VEIN, BEAVERLODGE LAKE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (PH D 1935 PRINCETON UNIVERSITY) W1935, p 32
JOLLIFFE, HAROLD R.
THE CRITICAL METHODS AND INFLUENCE OF BENTLEY'S HORACE (PH D 1936 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO) W1936, p 81
JOLLIFFE, PETER ALFRED
PHOTOSYNTHESIS, PHOTORESPIRATION AND RELATED ASPECTS OF CARBON-DIOXIDE EXCHANGE BY WHEAT, CORN AND AMARANTHUS EDULIS (PH D 1970 THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA)) 31/12-B, p 7138
JOLLIFFE, RICHARD ORLANDO
PHASES OF CORRUPTION IN ROMAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE LAST HALF-CENTURY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC (PH D 1916 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO) 109p L1919, p 40
JOLLIVET, DALMATIUS F.
THE ARTHURIAN CULT (PH D 1939 FORDHAM UNIVERSITY) W1939, p 99
JOLLS, KENNETH ROBERT
FLOW PATTERNS IN A PACKED BED (PH D 1966 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN) 252p 27/03-B, p 801 66-07760
JOLLY, ARTHUR RICHARD
PLANNING EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE MANPOWER ISSUES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO AFRICA. (PH.D. 1966 YALE UNIVERSITY) 294p 27/09-A, p 2667 66-14268
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NYISI POETIC DEVICES. (PH D 1970 THE HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION) 212p. 31/11-A, p 6035 71-11446
JOLLY, DAVID CHRISTOPHER
PHYSICAL PROCESSES IN THE FLASHOVER OF INSULATORS WITH CONTAMINATED SURFACES. (PH D 1971 MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY) X1971, p 170
JOLLY, EUGENE R.
THE SITE AND NATURE OF ACTION OF CERTAIN DRUGS WHICH STIMULATE THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (PH D 1954 THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN) W1954, p. 132
JOLLY, FRANK HENRY
AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH TO CLASS LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATION TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING INDUSTRIAL ARTS. (PH.D 1970 IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY) 164p 31/09-A, p 4509 71-07287
JOLLY, HENRY PAUL, JR.
INELASTIC ELECTRON SCATTERING FORM FACTORS FOR OXYGEN-16 AND CALCIUM-40 (PH.D. 1964 HARVARD UNIVERSITY) X1964, p 156
JOLLY, HOWARD DELCOUR
POPULAR MUSIC. A STUDY IN COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR (PH D. 1967 STANFORD UNIVERSITY) 234p 28/03-A, p. 1134 67-11041
JOLLY, J. MARVIN, SR.
A STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP AMONG NORTHERN COLORADO EDUCATORS. (ED D. 1960 UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO) 101p UNC22, p 96 60-06262
JOLLY, JAMES ALVIN
AN INVESTIGATION OF SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHING TRAITS OF THE BUYING BEHAVIOR OF SELECTED CONSUMER GROUPS (PH D 1970 THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA) 1085p 32/09-A, p 4780 72-08873
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AMPLIFICATION CRITERION OF GRADUALLY VARIED, SINGLE PEAKED WAVES (PH D 1971 COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY) 91p 32/05-B, p. 2690 71-30026
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EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN AND THE GOLDMAN BAND (PH D 1971 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY) 206p 32/05-A, p 2579 71-28540
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ECONOMICS OF THE RADIO INDUSTRY (PH D 1925 THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN) 332p L1925, p 88
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CONSIDERATION OF THE USE OF SUBSTRATE-SPECIFIC FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY FOR LOCALIZING BACTERIAL PROTEINASES. (PH D 1967 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND) 80p 28/11-B, p 4676 68-06530
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THE IMPACT OF CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT UPON THE ATTITUDE STRUCTURE OF A PRISONER (PH D. 1972 INDIANA UNIVERSITY) 172p. 33/06-A, p 3037 72-30417
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THE GREEN'S MATRIX AND EXPANSION PROBLEM FOR SYSTEMS OF INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS (PH D 1930 BROWN UNIVERSITY) S0024,
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CONGRUENCES CONNECTED WITH THE SOLUTION OF A CERTAIN DIOPHANTINE EQUATION. (PH.D 1941 PURDUE UNIVERSITY) 60p W1941, p 34
JONAH, JAMES OMOTAYO CHRISTIAN
REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING AND PEACE-MAKING-THE AFRICAN MODEL (PH D 1967 MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY) X1967, p 224
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THE LIPIDS OF MEMBRANOUS CELL ORGANELLES OF THE CILIATE, TETRAHYMENA PYRIFORMIS (PH.D. 1971 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) 135p 32/03-B, p. 1415 71-23600
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JEAN MAUCLERE AND LITHUANIA (PH D 1958 THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN) 252p 19/06, p 1383 58-07735
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ALKYLATION OF SOME 2-SUBSTITUTED-4-HYDROXYPYRIMIDINES (PH D 1968 STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO) 114p. 29/02-B, p. 504 68-11524
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PHYSICOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE TERTIARY STRUCTURE OF BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN . (PH D. 1970 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN) 123p. 31/09-B, p 5160 71-05140
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THE GEOLOGY OF THE AVONDALE DISTRICT, A KEY TO THE RELATIONS OF THE WISSAHICKON MICA-GNEISS AND THE SHENANDOAH LIMESTONE OF THE PIEDMONT OF PENNSYLVANIA (PH D. 1912 BRYN MAWR COLLEGE) S0025,
JONAS, ARTHUR EDWARD
PHOTOELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY OF THE TETRAFLUORO AND TETRAMETHYL COMPOUNDS OF THE GROUP IV ELEMENTS. (PH D 1971 THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE) 129p 32/11-B, p 6275 72-15532
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A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF CERTAIN BEHAVIORS OF CHILDREN TO EMOTIONAL NEEDS, VALUES, AND THINKING (ED D 1960 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY) 285p. 21/10, p 3018 61-00371
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SOME EFFECTS OF VERY HIGH RADIO FREQUENCY IRRADIATIONS ON THE GERMINATION AND METABOLISM OF CERTAIN SMALL SEEDS (PH.D. 1950 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY) 165p W1950, p. 95
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THOMAS MANN AND ITALY (PH D. 1967 UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH) 357p 28/12-A, p 5057 68-07844
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THE DIVINE SCIENCE, THE AESTHETIC OF SOME REPRESENTATIVE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH POETS (PH D 1941 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) 292p W1941, p 117
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GAS ADSORPTION KINETICS (PH D 1970 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND) 190p 31/11-B, p 6537 71-13178
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THE ISOLATIONIST VIEWPOINT 1935-1941 AN ANALYSIS (PH D 1959 HARVARD UNIVERSITY) X1959, p 100
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A STUDY OF PROPELLER TURBINE BLADING (PH D. 1942 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY) W1942, p 25
JONASSEN, HANS B.
THE STEREOCHEMISTRY OF COMPLEX COMPOUNDS CONTAINING ORGANIC MOLECULES (PH.D. 1946 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN) 34p W1946, p 9
JONASSON, JONAS A.
THE RIEL REBELLIONS. (PH D 1934 STANFORD UNIVERSITY) W1934, p. 73
JONASSON, OLOF
AGRICULTURAL REGIONS OF EUROPE. (PH D 1926 CLARK UNIVERSITY) 50p L1926, p 67
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INELASTIC ANALYSIS OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL STIFFENED AND UNSTIFFENED SUSPENSION STRUCTURES (PH.D. 1970 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY) X1970, p. 157
JONCICH, GERALDINE M.
SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY, AND EDUCATION· AN INTERPRETIVE STUDY OF EDWARD L. THORNDIKE'S PLACE IN THE SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENT IN AMERICAN EDUCATION (PH.D. 1961 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) X1961, p. 71
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THE REACTION OF HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN ON SUBMERGED PLATINUM ELECTRODE CATALYSTS. (PH D. 1953 THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN) W1953, p 40
JONDAHL, THOR PRESTON
SYNTHESIS AND THERMAL RING CLOSURE OF 1-AND 3-ALKYL-1,3,5-HEXATRIENES (PH D 1971 NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY) 152p 33/02-B, p 633 72-22790
JONES, A.
A PLAN FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF RURAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION IN MISSOURI. (PH D 1916 UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA) S0133, p 131
JONES, A.E. NYEMA
ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTS IN LATERITES AND LATERITIC SOILS. (PH D 1963 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO) X1963, p 106
JONES, AARON E.
THE CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS IN UNIVERSITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (PH D 1939 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY) W1939, p 69
JONES, ADALAIDE REBECCA
RELATION OF THE MANUSCRIPTS B P R OF PETRONIUS. (PH D 1927 UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH) S0178,
JONES, ADALINE DOROTHY SEITZ
A SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE KNOWLEDGES AND SKILLS NEEDED BY CLERICAL WORKERS IN FIRST-LEVEL ENTRY OCCUPATIONS IN DIGITAL COMPUTER INSTALLATIONS (VOLUMES I AND II). (PH D 1964 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY) 733p 25/09, p 4989 65-03871
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YAD-VASHEM
P.O.B. 81 Jerusalem, Israel

Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority
**DAF-ED**
For the registration of the victims of the disaster.

רשות הזכרון לשואה ולגבורה
**דף־עד**
לרישום חללי השואה

יד ושם

Registr. No. ..... מס. הרישום

תמונה
Photo

חוק זכרון השואה והגבורה — יד ושם תשי"ג 1953
קובע בסעיף מס' 2

תפקידו של "יד ושם" הוא לאסוף אל המולדת את זכרם של כל אלה מבני העם היהודי, שנפלו ומסרו את נפשם, נלחמו ומרדו באויב הנאצי ובעוזריו, ולהציב שם וזכר להם, לקהילות, לארגונים ולמוסדות שנחרבו בגלל השתייכותם לעם היהודי.

(ספר החוקים מס' 132 י"ז אלול תשי"ג (28.8.1953)

The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance (Yad Vashem) Law, 5713-1953

determines in Art. No. 2 that

The task of *Yad Va-Shem* is to gather in to the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their memory and that of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish.

1. שם המשפחה — Surname: JONAS
2. השם הפרטי — First name: GERTRUD (Trude)
3. שם האב — Name of Father: Heimann Jonas (1832-1915)
4. שם האם — Name of Mother: Margarethe (Conitzer) Jonas (1860-1939)
5. תאריך הלידה — Date of birth: 22 October 1883
6. מקום וארץ הלידה — Place and country of birth: West Bromberg, Prov. Prussia, then Germany
7. מקום המגורים הקבוע — Permanent residence: Bromberg, Frankfurt/Oder, Berlin, Paris
8. המקצוע — Occupation: millinery
9. הנתינות לפני הכבוש הנאצי — Nationality before German occupation: German
10. מקומות המגורים במלחמה — Places of residence during the war: Abazzia, Italy, until dep. to Poland(?) May/June 1944
11. מקום המות, הזמן והנסיבות — Place, date and circumstances of death: unknown, 1944...
12. מצב משפחתי רוק / נשוי / מספר הילדים — Family status: Bachelor/Married/Number of children: single
13. שם האשה ושם משפחתה לפני הנשואין / גילה — Name of wife and maiden name/Age: ---
שם הבעל / גילו — Name of Husband/Age: ---

Conso Vib. Em. 204

14. שמות הילדים עד גיל 18 שנספו (מעל לגיל זה רושמים „דף־עד" מיוחד)
Names of deceased children up to the age of 18 (over the age of 18 fill out another form)

| המקום והזמן שניספו Place and date of death | הגיל Age | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Note: Children must be registered on the form of one of the parents only.
הערה: את הילדים יש לרשום ב„דף־העד" של אחד ההורים אך לא יותר ממקום אחד.

I, the undersigned John Henry Richter — אני
Resident at (full address) 1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA — הגר ב (כתובת מלאה)
Relative/~~Acquaintance~~ of Gertrud Jonas, first cousin of my mother. — קרוב/ה מכר/ה של
Hereby declare that the details of my testimony are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. — מצהיר/ה בזה כי העדות שמסרתי כאן על פרטיה היא נכונה ואמיתית, לפי מיטב ידיעתי והכרתי.

Signature: John Henry Richter — חתימה
Place and date: Ann Arbor, Mich., 7-29-70 — מקום ותאריך

Signature of Office Clerk ..... חתימת הפוקד

Obering. Julius JONAS
Stampfenbachstr. 151
ü r i c h (Schweiz)

Zürich, 20. Oktober 1943

19-11-43 293

Herrn John Henry Richter
c/o Lubinski
Heathview, Flat 5
Gordon House Road
London NW 5
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Lieber Neffe Hans,

Dein Brief vom 28. August hat nach englischer und deutscher Kontrolle erst kürzlich den Bestimmungsort Zürich erreicht. Deine Sorgen und Fragen sind sehr begreiflich, aber ich bin schon seit langem ohne jegliche Nachricht aus Berlin und kann leider nicht sagen, wie es Deinen lb. Eltern geht. Ich habe vor einigen Tagen erneut nach Berlin geschrieben und werde Dir, sobald ich Antwort erhalte, umgehend Nachricht zugehen lassen. Ich hoffe, dass Deine lb. Eltern wohlauf sind und dass Ihr Euch nach dem Kriege wohlbehalten wiederfinden werdet. Mir und den Meinen geht es den Umständen nach gut und wir können von Glück sagen, dass uns s.Zeit das Schicksal in die Schweiz verschlagen hat, die uns zur zweiten Heimat geworden ist.

In der Hoffnung, Dich später persönlich kennen zu lernen, wünschen wir Dir und den Deinen alles Gute.

Sei herzlich gegrüsst von Deinem

Onkel Julius

Margot Jonas
Seefeldstrasse 32
8008 Zürich

Zürich, den 15. August 1971.

Mein lieber, guter, geduldiger Cousin John Henry,

Seit ein paar Wochen liegt Dein so lieber, hochinteressanter und überaus fleissiger Brief vom 26. Juli, für den ich Dir allerherzlichst danken möchte, als WICHTIGSTE PENDENZ neben meinem Schreibklavier. Ich hatte sehr grosse Freude darüber und wollte Dir auch unverzüglich darauf antworten. Aber wie es einem so geht: In Gedanken sendet man Dutzende von Briefen ab, aber es braucht immer eine Ueberwindung (bei mir nur immer aus Gründen der Zeitnot!), bis man sich dann endlich so weit diszipliniert hat, dass man sein Vorhaben IN DIE TAT UMSETZT.

Was mich an Deinen Zeilen so unendlich gefreut und auch erleichtert hat, ist, dass ich bei Dir sehe, dass Du mir in vielem nachfühlen kannst und ja eben über unsere Familie doch relativ gut im Bilde bist. Es beglückt mich, dass Du zu den Menschen gehörst, von denen man sagen kann, dass sie "Herz und Verstand auf dem richtigen Fleck haben". Dazu hast Du eine ganz ausgezeichnete Einfühlungsgabe, was ich aus allen Deinen lieben und teilnehmenden Zeilen ersah. Natürlich wäre es ganz ideal gewesen, wir beide hätten uns einmal zusammen setzen und während Stunden alles in Ruhe besprechen und diskutieren können, denn tatsächlich ist eine Korrespondenz über teils "heikle" Probleme sehr schwierig, und um sie wirklich gründlich zu besprechen bezw. schriftlich darzulegen, müsste man Broschüren, wenn nicht ganze Bücher schreiben. Wie schöne wäre es deshalb einmal gewesen, wenn wir uns persönlich getroffen und dann eben gründlich ausgesprochen hätten. Du würdest staunen, wie schwer das ganze Familienschicksal und ganz ganz ganz im besondern das meinige war. - Ich war in sämtlichen Schulen und an sämtlichen beruflichen Stellen immer bei den Höchstqualifizierten oder Erstprämierten mit allerbesten Schul- und Berufszeugnissen - aber trotzdem schlug ein unfasslich grausames Schicksal in mehrfacher Hinsicht ununterbrochen auf mich ein. In den berüchtigten Weltwirtschaftskrisenzeiten (dreissiger Jahre) wurde ich - wie alle andern Menschen auch - bis aufs Blut mit meiner Tüchtigkeit für Hundelöhne ausgenützt. Beim Stellenwechsel kam ich vom Regen in die Traufe - und Auswahl gab es ja nicht, weil KEINE STELLEN VORHANDEN (viel zu viele Stellensuchende!). Im Jahre 1938 trat ich in die Dachorganisation der hiesigen HOCHFINANZ ein, die durch und durch bereits "NAZI" war und bereits hier in der Schweiz den "Arierparagraphen" eingeführt hatte. Hätte hier der Hitler Einzug gehalten, diese Schweine wären mit fliegenden Fahnen dem Schwerverbrecher entgegengeeilt, denn er hatte ja der skrupellosen Hochfinanz, für s i e den Kommunismus kaputt zu schlagen, also waren dieser Verbrecher-Hochfinanz sämtliche Morde in Hitlerdeutschland total wurscht, ja sie wurden hier von den hiesigen Finanz-Fascisten als "Greuelmärchen" (GENAU WIE IN DEUTSCHLAND) unter den Tisch gewischt. ----- Ich hätte in diese Stelle niemals eintreten sollen und war ja noch von einem 1938 gerade dort austretenden Nationalökonomen so etwas wie gewarnt worden, denn er hatte ja

noch den peinlichen Auftrag gehabt, mich zu fragen, ob ich REIN ARISCH SEI!!!!!, wobei er sich aber deswegen entschuldigte. Ich antwortete, ich sei protestantischer Konfession, und wenn ein "Arierausweis" verlangt würde, würde ich auf den Posten verzichten.... Man akzeptierte mich also, und ich war von sieben Sekretärinnen mit Abstand die Erstqualifizierte und einem damals noch dort tätigen BUNDESRAT, der mich mit nach Bern ins Bundeshaus nehmen wollte, zugeteilt. Er war noch sehr nett zu mir gewesen. Als er aber wegging, fing für mich die Katastrophe an: Man hatte herausgefunden, dass ich - auch schon, weil ich gegen die damaligen Feldzüge des Schwerverbrechers Hitler polemisierte -"nicht rein arisch" war, und nun begann die perfideste, gemeinste sukzessive "Herausekelung" meiner Person - trotz meiner allerbesten, schnellsten und gewissenhaftesten Leistungen. Man gab mir zynisch KEINE GEHALTSZUHLATEN (während schwachqualifizierte Leute solche bekamen) etc.etc. Kurz, ich suchte mir einen andern Posten und wäre so gerne zu einem Chefarzt als Sekretärin gegangen, weil mich Medizin (die ich soooooo gerne studiert hätte) immer interessiert hatte. Ein Chefarzt suchte tatsächlich eine Sekretärin. Ich wurde von der Stellenvermittlung der Töchterschule (in der ich sehr berühmt gewesen war) MIT SPEZIELLER EMPFEHLUNG HINGESCHICKT und bestand die Prüfung dieses Professors (die sonst niemand in dieser anspruchsvollen Art bestand!) so hervorragend, dass er GANZ ERSTAUNT WAR. Dann aber wollte er plötzlich - es war im Frühjahr 1941, als Hitler seine Siegeszüge in Europa machte und hier der Nazismus auch bedenklich im Anwachsen begriffen war - von mir wissen, WOHER DER NAME "JONAS" STAMME, OB ICH REIN ARISCH SEI, WIESO ICH IN MELLINGEN/AARGAU/SCHWEIZ BEHEIMATET SEI etc.etc. Diesem Kaffer gab ich nun naiver Weise offene Auskunft ---- und da sah ich, wie sich sein Gesicht verzog, er spitzig wurde und sagte: er müsse noch weitere Bewerberinnen prüfen..... Die Stellenvermittlung sagte mir, ich sei MIT ABSTAND DIE BESTQUALIFIZIERTE KRAFT GEWESEN, zumal ich von der medizinischen Terminologie sehr viel verstand und medizinisch sonst auch sehr belesen war. Trotzdem bekam ich die Stelle nicht....., doch erfuhr ich ein Jahr später rein zufällig, dass ihm die engagierte Sekretärin davongelaufen war, weil er als Chef einfach ein hässlicher Kerl sei. - Und so kam ich dann 1941 zur grossen hiesigen Zeitung. Eigentlich hatte ich bei deren Zusage gänzlich abgesagt, ABER ES WAR MEIN BRUDER, DER DAS DUMM FAND UND MICH DRAENGTE, DER ZEITUNG DOCH UNTER ALLEN UMSTAENDEN ZUZUSAGEN. Dummerweise tat ich es, denn jetzt erst begann das fürchterlichste Martyrium meines Lebens, über das ich ein dickes, entsetzliches Buch schreiben müsste. Meine Vorgängerin, sehr tüchtig und sehr intelligent, war nach 16 Jahren Tätigkeit in diesem "morastischen" Milieu verrückt gewürden und musste zwei Jahre lang interniert werden - alles aus BEGREIFLICHEM KUMMER UEBER DAS UNBESCHREIBLICH FURCHTBAR ERLEBTE - ein Schicksal, das nun meines werden sollte. Ein alter, lieber Kollege hatte mich noch sehr vor diesem Milieu (in dem er 3o Jahre tätig gewesen war) DRINGEND GEWARNT UND MIR EMPFOHLEN, WIEDER WEGZUGEHEN: ICH SEI ALS MENSCH UND ARBEITSKRAFT VIEL ZU SCHADE FUER DEN SCHMUTZ, DER MIR BEVORSTEHEN WUERDE. Ich glaubte es einfach nicht; ich war hochbegeistert und höchst leistungsfähig, denn es wurden die irrsinnigsten Leistungen der Welt (nachweislich) verlangt, die nur die europäischenSpitzenkräfte erbringen konnten. Ich war immer hinsichtlich Schnelligkeiten eine "Goldmedaillen-Gewinnerin" (wie bei den Olympiaspielen!!!!) gewesen, aber was an dieser Stelle Menschenunmögliches verlangt wurde, geht auf keine Kuhhaut. Ich hatte nur noch unter anderen eine Kollegin (auslandschweizerin), die abnormal hohe Schnelligkeiten leistete, deren Allgemeinbildung aber im Grunde ungenügend war (auch keine Sprachenkenntnisse). Aber mit Intelligenz konnte sie die fehlende Schulbildung einigermassen wettmachen.

Sehr schlimm aber war, dass sie eine in Bösartigkeit psychopathisch veranlagte Person war, die am laufenden Band die irrsinnigsten Lügen täglich fabrizierte, um mir mein hohes Ansehen, dass ich als Mensch und Arbeitskraft (Chef-Sekretärin), in den Dreck zu ziehen. Keine loo prozentige Lüge war ihr perfid und infam genug, um mein Ansehen täglich in den Dreck zu ziehen. Sie wusste genau - und das sollte das Allerschlimmste in diesem grässlichen Millieu werden - , dass es EINFACH KEINE RECHTSINSTANZ in dieser Abteilung gab, am allerwenigsten der Hauptchef, der es bekanntlich sadistisch-zynisch lustig fand, wenn in seiner Abteilung "gestritten" wurde, wobei das Schlimmste war, dass eben auf der einen Seite die niederträchtigen A N G R E I F E R und eben die unschuldigen O P F E R waren. Solches wurde auch die unbeschreibliche Tragödie der charakterlich integren und tüchtigen Herren bezw. Redaktoren, sofern sie das entsetzliche Pech hatten, von Neidern lügenhaft in den Schmutz gezogen zu werden.

Lieber Cousin John-Henry, ich müsste Dir alles mündlich schildern, denn sonst müsste ich jetzt bereits eine Broschüre bezw. ein Buch schreiben mit einem Inhalt, dass Dir die Haare zu Berge stehen würden und nie mehr herunterkämen..... Die oben erwähnte Verleumderin war dazu eine eingeschworene Nazi und wurde in der Zeitung durch einen - deshalb bekannten - Redaktor-Nazi unterstützt, der in Hitlerdeutschland PERSONA GRATA war, während die tüchtigsten andern Korrespondenten, die kritisch und mit Recht kritisch schrieben, aus Deutschland ausgewiesen wurden. --- Mit diesem Nazi hielt nun die Nazi-Hyäne fest zusammen. Ohne jeglichen Grund boykottierte mich der Nazi-Kerl OSTENTATIV, und das Nazi-Weib (grundhässlich, ungepflegt, hochgradig hysterisch) beschimpfte mich täglich in den Gängen der Abteilung "Dreckete Saujidin" - ohne dass sie überhaupt von meiner persönlichen Situation etwas wissenkonnte. Aber sie hatte durch eine "Auskunftei" Informationen über meine Familie, deren Herkunft, Konfession etc.etc. eingezogen und wusste somit über Papas "nichtarische" Herkunft Bescheid.....

Nun kamen aber noch die "Bordell"-Angelegenheiten hinzu, weswegen ja meine Vorgängerin - mit viel viel Grund und Ursache - verrückt geworden war. Es ging im Betrieb nicht um die Spitzenleistungen der weiblichen Angestellten, sondern um deren "sexuelle Bereitschaft bezw. Tauglichkeit" bei niederträchtigsten Ansinnen. Wer sich charakterlos missbrauchen liess, kam gut weg - wehe aber, wenn jemand Haltung und Charakter hatte und die Schweinereien durchschaute. Der bezw. die weibliche Angestellte musste dann dafür b i t t e r b ü s s e n , und die Racheakte von abgewiesenen "Herren" waren derart ungeheuerlich, dass einem die Worte fehlen, das Abscheuliche zu beschreiben.

Und noch soooooo viel zusätzliche Scheusslichkeiten. ES GAB KEINE RECHTSINSTANZ, auch für mich nicht - aus sehr plausiblem Grund, weil ich der "Hauptinstanz" zu "distanziert" war und auf deren Ansinnen nicht einging bezw. NICHT HEUCHELN UND SCHMUS BRINGEN KONNTE, WIE ES DIE ANDERN BERECHNENDEN BIESTER TATEN.

Ich kann hier nur alles knapp antönen, aber mein Martyrium war dermassen entsetzlich, dass ich mein Leben lang nie darüber hinweggkommen werde. Es passierten Hunderteoder gar Tausende von ordinärsten, vulgärsten, kriminellsten Dinge - UND ICH KONNTE MICH NICHT WEHREN, trotz aller intensiven Anstrengungen und trotz vorliegender Beweise - oft schwarz auf weiss. Ich habe hier eine Art Konzentrationslager erlebt, wie niemand sonst in der Welt in einem angeblich "geordneten Staat". Aber ausser mir hatten noch andre integre Menschen ZUSAMMENBRUECHE, worüber sich aber die notorischen Teufels sich nur freuten. ------

Und wiederum aus "Rache", "Neid", "Missgunst", "UEBELSTE VERLEUMDUNGEN UND UNTERSTELLUNGEN" wurde ich als mit Abstand

Höchst- und Erstqualifizierte Kraft, die sogar in der ganzen Schweiz berühmt war,

absichtlich im Monatsgehalt unterbezahlt - eine Art bewusster Sadismus. Ich wurde x-mal gedemütigt, wie auf der ganzen Erde unter den drei Milliarden Menschen niemals eine höchst wohlerzogene, anständige und weit überdurchschnittlich begabte und tüchtige Kraft gedemütigt wurde.

Aber ich konnte den Posten nicht mehr verlassen - alles aus Geldgründen. Ich musste, um existieren zu können, an sämtlichen Sonn- und Feiertagen oder sehr viel zu Mitternachtszeiten zusätzlich arbeiten, um wenigstens das Geld zu verdienen, das verhinderte, dass ich Schulden machen musste. Stell Dir vor: Ich hatte 14 Jahre lang die nervenaufreibendste Arbeit der Welt (alles NACHWEISLICH = Meldungsaufnahme unter den schlimmsten Bedingungen bei irrsinnigsten Schnelligkeiten und zumeist schlechten Linien mit viel Geräuschen)

OHNE AUSSPANNTAGE, OHNE SONN- UND OHNE FEIERTAGE und OFT IN DER MITTERNACHT

machen müssen, um existieren und meine Zahnarzt- und andern unumgänglichen Verpflichtungen zahlen zu können - sonst wäre ich heute unter dem Boden bezw. hätte ich 40 000 Fr. SCHULDEN. - Ich wollte auch die Pensionsberechtigung nicht verlieren, welches Problem damals noch sehr schlimm war bei einem Stellenwechsel (jetzt wird ja alles staatlich neugeregelt). Und meine Eltern waren damals in grosser Geldnot etc.etc.

Du darfst mir glauben, dass ich diesen Augiasstall unbedingt verlassen hätte, wenn nicht meine Gesamtsituation ( vor allem die finanzielle und die Tatsache, dass ich kräftemässig total abgehundet war) EINE GRENZENLOS MAXIMAL FURCHTBARE GEWESEN WAERE. - Dazu kam ganz logisch, dass ich sehr vereinsamte, denn ich verlor doch sämtliche Bekannten, WENN ICH FAST UNUNTERBROCHEN AN DER ARBEITSSTAETTE IM DIENST WAR. - Wie begriff ich meine ARME VORGAENGERIN, die den Verstand verloren hatte und später nur noch dahinsiechte. - Meine drei Aerzte - im Jahre 1947 bereits! - fluchten über eine polizeiwidrige Ausnützung meiner Person und wollten mir die Zusatzdienste verbieten. Alle drei prophezeiten mir ein ganz ganz böses Alter ----- und hatten später soooooo recht. Ich konnte es kaum glauben, dass alles so trostlos kommen würde.

Und meine herzlose Schwester triumphierte ob meinem Unglück. Sie lebte damals über die Verhältnisse in Spass und Luxus (teures Skifahren der ganzen Familie, ebenso teures Tennisspielen im Sommer) und machte fortwährend SCHULDEN, für die ich,meine Schwägerin oder dann zum Schluss MEIN ARMER VATER EINSPRINGEN MUSSTE. Meiner Schwägerin und mir gab sie nach Monaten mit Ach und Krach das Geld zurück, aber meinem Vater hat sie niemals das Geld zurückgegeben, ihn und Mutter dafür gelegentlich bei sich in Baden in der oberen Wohnung aufgenommen.... Und wenn ich meiner Schwester die entsetzlichen Uebelstände in der Firma (Schürzenjägerei mit moralischer Erpressung, Berufsschikane, Verleumdung, Unterstellungen etc.etc.)

mit gequältestem Herzen mitteilen oder sie um Rat fragen wollte, gab sie mir derart gemeine, brutale, zynische ,beleidigende Antworten, dass ich verzweifelte und meinen Eltern im Tessin mein Herz ausschüttete, die über alle meine Nöte mit meinen egoistischen Geschwistern

bestens Bescheid wussten. Meinen Geschwistern war mein Martyrium total wurscht, meine Schwester freute sich - weil sie mir mein Leben lang als "Mädchen" immer neidisch gewesen war weil sie weniger Chancen in der Liebe gehabt hatte - und meine Schwägerin (Frau von Walter) freute sich seinerzeit ebenso schadenfroh über mein unsagbares Leid. Die Folgen waren fortwährend seelische Zusammenbrüche, weil ich mir in diesen Missständen effektiv nicht zu helfen wusste - ES GAB EINFACH KEINE RECHTSINSTANZ, genau wie in der Hitlerei (oder im Stalinstaat). Da mussten ja auch Millionen total unschuldige Menschen zugrunde gehen, aber es waren dort KOLLEKTIVSCHICKSALE, während ich doch an meinem Posten allein stand, auch wenn es noch andere Menschen gab, denen unbeschreibliches Unrecht zugefügt wurde. - Hätte ich Kapital im Rücken gehabt, hätte ich den Augiasstall in kürzesterZeit verlassen - aber ich konnte das ja nicht tun:

Mein Vater hatte Edith eine komplette Aussteuer geschenkt
Mein Vater hatte Walter ein riesiges Kunststudium ermöglicht
Mein Vater hatte mir als drittes Kind erklärt, er habe seine Hauptersparnisse durch falsche Geldanlagen verloren und könne mir keinen Rappen auf die Bank geben!!!!!!

Das war mein entsetzlich grausames Schicksal, und meine egoistischen Geschwister schauten hochmütig auf mich herunter. Natürlich hatten beide in den schweren Wirtschaftskrisenjahren auch zu kämpfen - aber niemals dermassen schlimm und demütigend wie ich. Mein Hauptunglück war KEIN GELD IM RUECKEN - sonst hätte ich mich von sämtlichen Demütigungen loskaufen können, wie andere Menschen das tun konnten. Ich war auch viel zu sehr gesundheitlich A B G E H U N D E T , um in diesem Zustand einen neuen Posten mit neuen Anforderungen antreten zu können. In meiner irrsinnigen Tätigkeit war ich eben hochvirtuos, weil ich darauf eingefuchst war.

Im Grunde hätte ich ja studieren sollen, Naturwissenschaften und Medizin, wofür ich ein Rieseninteresse hatte - neben Musik, eine Hauptbegabung von mir.

Und dann kamen die gesundheitlichen Zusammenbrüche, vor allem die sehr schwere Brustkrebsoperation im Juli 1963 mit 46 Bestrahlungen und anschliessend alle halben Jahre die TÖDLICHEN TOTALBLUTVERGIFTUNGEN, DIE MIT DER KRANKHEIT ZUSAMMENHINGEN. Achtmal hatte ich diese Totalsepsis, die dann schlussendlich das Herz- und den Kreislauf böse schädigten und die plötzlich schwer kranke Wirbelsäule mit irrsinnigen Schmerzen. Aber selbst in diesen äusserst schweren Krankheitszeiten wurde ich an der Arbeitsstätte KRIMINELL UND 100 prozentig LUEGENHAFT VERLEUMDET, wurden mir gemeinste und total erfundene Unterstellungen gemacht, um die Teilnahme der Geschäftsleitung an meinem Unglück zu vereiteln..... Es gelang zunächst, doch dann fing ich als Totkranke noch an zu kämpfen und drohte mit dem obersten Landesgericht, sofern diese infamen Lügen nicht untersucht würden..... Schlussendlich siegte ich, aber totkrank und vollinvalid geworden. Die Firma war dann äusserst nett und gerecht zu mir. Ich bekam ein aussergewöhnlich schönes Zeugnis, bekam einen "Nachruf" in der Zeitung etc.etc. Einiges wurde wieder gutgemacht.

Aber all das entsetzlich Erlebte - während 26 Jahren in der Zeitung - "hat sich nicht in die Kleider gesetzt", wie man so sagt, und jetzt habe ich oft sehr schwere Depressionen und Verzweiflungszustände, weil man ja als kranker und armer Mensch nichts mehr in der hiesigen Gesellschaft zu suchen hat.

Und eben, lieber Cousin John-Henry, wie ich Dir schon schrieb, habe ich an meinen Geschwistern NICHTS. Edith und Familie schwelgen in ihrer Millionenerbschaft, konnten sich alles leisten, vor allem die Kinder Frank, Roy und Joan (die einen kleinen Seidenbandvertreter - sehr primitiv - aber mit Millionen heiratete....). Frank und Roy ist das viele Geld - nachdem sie vorher zu den armen Bürgern gehört hatten - in den Kopf gestiegen, und sie leben wirklich wie die reichsten Leute des Landes. Roy konnte sich nachträglich ein irrsinnig teures Studium leisten (vorher NUR PRIMARLEHRER!!!!), Frank hatte bereits Zahnarzt studieren können und ist seit 4 Jahren in Boston für Extra-Biologiestudium - WAS DAS ALLES KOSTET, WENN MAN ALLES BEDENKT!!!! Und auf mich wird verächtlich geschaut, denn ich habe ja finanziell nichts erreicht, trotz allerhöchster Begabungen, die alle Lehrer in allen Schulen und alle Arbeitgeber genau kannten und wussten. Wäre ich heute noch jung, ich hätte heute mit meinen Fähigkeiten ein RIESENEINKOMMEN - aber eben: alles zu spät jetzt.

Aber ich hatte noch viele andere schwerste Schicksalsprüfungen, eine wahre Unsumme, die dann vom ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG herrührten (Heiratsprobleme, weil alle Männer im Krieg oder Dienst...) und eben: ich war Tag und Nacht sozusagen an der Arbeitsstätte für Hundelöhne.

Entschuldige bitte bitte, wenn ich jetzt so viel von mir geschrieben habe, aber ich fühlte, dass ich es tun musste, damit Du mich verstehst.

Mit grösstem Interesse las ich Deine Ausführungen über unsere Verwandten in verschiedener Richtung. Ja, da hat sich vieles abgespielt, Tragisches und Sonderbares. Tatsächlich war bei den JONASSEN einiges komisch und nicht nach der Norm. Wie mir meine Mutter oft sagte, war der Vater meines Vaters ein harter, herrischer, egoistischer Mensch, und da haben sich eventuelle Züge vererbt, die bei meinen Geschwistern - neben den Brüdern meines Vaters - auch wieder zum Vorschein kamen. Edith und Walter sind an sich HOCHINTELLIGENT und HOCHBEGABT - beide wirklich hoch bewundernswürdig. Ich liebte beide Geschwister herzlich und verehrte sie - aber die Liebe war nie erwidert worden, weil beide E G O Z E N T R I S C H E Menschen sind, nur auf ihr eigenes Wohl bedacht. Leider war mein sonst von mir hochverehrter und geliebter Vater auch nicht immer so, wie er zu mir und vor allem zu meiner Mutter hätte sein sollen, denn meine Mutter litt unsagbar an der oft unverständlich harten und vor allem eigensinnigen Wesensart meines Vaters. Mir hatte mein Vater übelgenommen, dass ich nicht einfach den Nächstbesten - mit Geld - heiratete..... Also war ich eine "Blindgängerin". Aber ich war eben anspruchsvoll hinsichtlich Menschlichkeit eines Mannes, ich schaute nicht aufs Geld. Und meine liebsten Freunde waren Ausländer, die durch den zweiten Weltkrieg in alle Winde getragen wurden....

Meine Mutter verehrte und liebte meinen Vater, oft aber war sie zutode über ihn und seine Teilnahmolsigkeit betrübt. Er war ein "Autarkist" = Selbstversorger in seinem ganzen Habitus. Er träumte immer den schönen Jugendbildnissen meiner Mutter nach, aber auf die wirklich kranke und sehr leidende Mutter nahm er in den letzten Jahren vor ihrem Tode keineswegs die angebrachte Rücksicht. --- Sonst wäre er, hätte er noch Geld gehabt, zweifellos gütig und freigebig gewesen, denn er war niemals geizig. Aber die letzten Jahre meiner Eltern waren voll von allergrösster finanzieller Not, wie kaum ein Arbeiter in Not sein könnte - alles ein grausames Schicksal summa summarum.

Hochinteressant, was Du mir alles noch von unseren vielverzweigten Verwandten schriebst, manchmal wird mir im Kopf ganz schwindelig, so kompliziert sind alle die Zusammenhänge. Frau Käte Cohnberg habe ich eigentlich durch einen jungen Bekannten (mein "Pflegesohn" - eine Angelegenheit für sich, längere Geschichte, jetzt ist er 1 1/2 Jahre sehr glücklich in Südamerika, Bolivien und jetzt Chile als Journalist, vorher Lehrer, 29 Jahre alt) kennen gelernt. Mario hatte ihm Zuge nach Basel die "Connie" (Tochter von Connitzer in La Paz, Bolivien) kennen gelernt, die ja wiederum mit den Basler Verwandten verkehrte). So nahm er mich dann einmal - vor seiner Reise nach La Paz - mit zu diesen Leuten, die an der Pilgerstrasse 31 in 4000 Basel wohnen. Die Tochter von Käte Connitzer hat einen Biologen, einen Prof. Berger, geheiratet; alle wohnen zusammen. Sie scheinen noch viele Verwandte überall zu haben, denn die 87 jährige, noch sehr rüstige Greisin (die mir gerade wieder eine Ansichtskarte aus Engelberg schrieb) schreibt mir fortwährend von Einladungen und Besuchen - ein Wunder. Halt, ich muss sagen FRAU KAETE C O H N B E R G (geborene Conitzer).

Was nun die Familie Britz anbetrifft, so schien meine Schwester sehr gut informiert zu sein, und tatsächlich hatte mir Edith im Jahre 1958 oder 1959 gesagt, ALLE SEIEN IN BADEN GEWESEN (hatten Edith sogar eine Krokodiltasche mitgebracht), hätten aber eben so "jüdisch" mit langen Nasen ausgesehen, dass man sich fast hätte schämen müssen..... Noch vor zwei Jahren fragte ich Edith einmal nach den "Britz", und sie wusste Bescheid: mit Schlauheit habe er sein Geld nach Mexico RETTEN können (war Kistenfabrikant oder so ähnlich) und lebe nun in Mexico und es gehe ihnen dort gut. Es seien zwar primitive Leute. Ich sah nur, dass Edith eine richtige Korrespondenzmappe mit unseren Verwandten in Amerika führte, auch Farbphotographien etc.etc. - aber sie liess mich nicht in die Mappe gucken, was mich sehr nachdenklich stimmte. Nun, ich lasse alles ruhen und unternehme nichts mehr in diesen Fragen. Traurig ist nur, dass ich eine Schwester habe, die fuchsschlau, verschlagen, egoistisch, egozentrisch und zu mir als kranker Schwester sehr lieblos ist - auch wenn sie mich im Jahr einmal zu einem tollen Essen einlädt und dann die liebe, gute, goldige Schwester spielt. Diese Liebe ist nicht echt. Und während sie mir früher alle zwei Wochen einmal tel. anrief, höre ich jetzt viele Monate lang nichts mehr von ihr. Nur sollte ich sterben, wäre sie wohldie erste, die dann in meinen Dingen graben und grübeln würde..... Welch unerträglich trostloses Gefühl. Deshalb muss ich meine Sachen jetzt alle in Ordnung bringen lassen. Viel wäre beileibe nicht zu holen.

Mein Bruder Walter hat beruflich - vor allem mit dem Intrahaus in Deutschland - grossen Erfolg. Die ganze Welt spricht von dieser seiner urbanistischen Erfindung. - Mit Roy zerstritt er sich, wobei zu sagen ist, dass wohl BEIDE grosse Fehler machten. Aber Roy ist leider treulos und berechnend wie meine Schwester. Anderseits war Walter herrisch und egozentrisch, aber Roy konnte viel von Walter lernen. Nur nützte Walter Roy auch wiederum aus.

Was Papas Kriegsdienst betrifft, so war meine Mutter wirklich in allergrösste Not geraten. Wir wären im Elsass BEINAHE VERHUNGERT, wenn nicht 1918 der Krieg zu Ende gegangen wäre. Die andern Badener deutschen Ingenieure litten keine Not. Mein Vater war der einzigste

- unbeschreibliches Unglück für meine Mutter u. Kinder. Ich deutsche Badener Ingenieur, der in den Krieg zog - neiner MITTELLOSEN Mutter (KEIN GELD IM [illegible]CKEN!!!!!!!!!!!!) und erinnere [illegible]ch noch an die Hungersnot und die Aengst [illegible] die die Deutschen wie Gift hassten und verfluchten. später die Demütigungen nach Kriegsende durch die Schweizer, Für heute hier allerherzlichste Grüsse u. beste Wünsche von Deiner Margot

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Meine liebe Cousine Margot: Jonas

Deinen sehr langen und sehr ausfuerhlich-einsichtigen Brief habe ich erhalten, und fandnatuerlich, dass er sich leichter lesen als beantworten laesst. Lange Briefepersoenlicher Natur bin ich nicht mehr so gewoehnt wie vor dreissig Jahren, als mir die Lust zur intiemen Aussprache via Briefen angenehmer war als das Dialog-Gespraech, und daran liegt natuerlich auch meine etwas verzoegerte Antwort. Ich muss eben im Geiste bei Dir sein, und von den tausend kleinen und kleinlichen Alltagsdingen hinweg- und dann laesst sich vielleicht etwas vernuenftiges sagen.

Was Du mir ueber Deine Schwester schreibst, ist natuerlich vertraulich und (ebenso) bedauerlich, aber so ganz unmoeglich erschien mir das garnicht. Einen oder der andere der Jonasse scheinen alle geistig ueberspannt zu sein, oder gewesen zu sein, sodass die so Gezeichneten ueberdurchschnittlich begabt waren, aber des oefteren als Menschn ungeniessbar. Das hat sich an Rudi Jonas und seinem hochbegabten Bruder Ludwig (der Maler) gezeigt, ebenso wie bei Wilhelm Jonas, der fuenfte der Soehne von meiner Grosstante Margarethe, der Theatertalent hatte und im ersten Kriege fuer den geliebten Kaiser starb. Das zeigt sich auch an Ernst (Ernesto)Britz, der ein glaenzender Geschaeftsmann ist (in Guatemala, nicht in Mexiko), aber auch nur sehr vorsichtig zu behandeln ist denn ueber den Verlust seiner Schwestern und seines (hoechstwahrscheinkich euthanasich ermordeten)Bruder ist er nie hinweggekommen, wasman verstehen kann. Es ist eben wahr, dass es viel schwerer ist, Hitler ueberlebt zu haben als sein Opfer gewesen zu sein.

Ernesto's Addresse habe ich nicht (nur eine alte) und ich wuerde auch nicht raten ihm zu schreiben. Lass mich mal an seine sehr viel vernuenftigere Frau Hanna schreiben, mit der verstehe ich mich glaenzend. Sein Sohn, der auch ganz eigentuemlich ist, lebt in Chicago und willvon der Familie nichts wissen, aber die T chter ist in New York, auch verheiratet, ein reizendes Maedel die mir sehr liebe Briefe schreibt. Uebrigens waren die Jonas Schwestern auch etwas "komisch" von den Toechtern des Heimann haben die meisten nicht geheiratet, scheinbar weil der Alte ein Diktator war. Dein Vater hat sich klugerweise verzogen, gind nach Baden, und soviel ich weiss (und ich weiss alles), ist er so ein stolzer Deutscher gewesen dass er sich freiwillig nach Deutschland meldete um zu dienen (er war ja auch Feldwebel oder Vizefeldwebel, was fuer einen ungetauften Juden schon recht selten war (Offizierspatente liessen sich kaufen, aber Unteroffiziersraenge nicht) Mir wurde immer erzaehlt, er kam mit groesster Begeisterung.

Es mag aber auch anders gewesen sein: Wenn er 1914 nicht schon Schweizer Buerger war, dann haette er ja seine Staatsbuergerschaft (Deutschland) verloren, und Staatenlos wollte er gewiss nicht werden. Fragt sich also: War der 1914 schon Schweizer Buerger? Als Schweizer konnte er nicht zum Dienst in Deutschland gezwungen werden.

Du wirst es gewiss verstehen, wenn ich zu den Einzelheiten, die Du mir lieberweise ueber die Haltung Deiner Schwester schriebst, nicht Stellung nehme; dass sie sich offensichtlich schaebig benommen hat (auch heute noch) steht ohne Frage fest, doch wuerde Dir meine Sympatie ja auch nicht viel helfen. Ich bin mit Edith nicht grade intim befreundet, wir schreiben uns zur Jahreswende, und dabei ist es eben geblieben. Das laesst sich ja auch verstehen, denn unsere Verwandtschaft ist fast mehr Legende als Tatsache, obwohl natuerlich die Jonasse mir hoechst bekannt sind (meine Mutter wuchs mit den Kindern von Heimann und Margarete in Bromberg auf-d.h., waehrend sie dort zur Schule ging. In Bromberg wohnte auch Grete Jonas' Mutter (meine Urgrossmutter) Eva Conitzer, deren Schwester Henriette Deine Grossmutter war. Sie war die huebscheste der Cohn Schwestern (die aelteren waren haesslich wie die Suende) und starb sehr jung.

Ich sagte dass die Jonasse scheinbar alle ueberempfindliche Nerven haben. Gerhard Britz, der Bruder von Ernst und zweite Sohn Deiner Tante Rosa Britz, war scheinbar auch ein sehr "feinfuehliger" Mensch, der nach dem Tode seiner Mutter (1933 - ich traf sie in Berlin kurz vorher) einen Nervenzusammenbruch hatte, vondem er sichscheinbar nie erholte. Fritz Jonas (in New York) ist auch ein komischer Kauz. Also verrueckt ist keiner, aber ueberspannung der Nerven scheint mehr als sonst wo vorgekommen zu sein. Was uebrigens oft zum Genie fuehrt und daher durchaus annehmbar ist. Man muss blos wissen, wie diese guten Leutchen auf ploetzliche Nachrichten (besonders auf schlechte) reagieren. --

Egoismus ist "das Band das die Familie trennt", und das hat man uebrigens besonders von Deinem Vater in Berlin behauptet - was wohl auch etwas auf Neid hinweist, denn er hat zumindest seinen Schwestern mehrmals geholfen (Clara hatte sich ungluecklich verheiratet) - es hiess aber immer, Julius wollte von seinen Verwandten nichts wissen. Da weisst Du jan nun besser Bescheid, und ich uebrigens auch, denn er hat sich verschiedentlich meinen Eltern gegenueber hoechst hilfreich erwiesen (es handelte sich nicht um Unterstuetzung, sondern Auswanderungshilfe: er war der auslaendische Briefkasten den wir dringend brauchten). Die Sache ist naemlich so, dass die Bromberger Jonasse sich immer dachten, "Onkel Julius" schwimmt im Reichtum, wollte aber nicht herausruecken. So entstehen also dumme Vorurteile die die Familiengschichte und die Verwandtschaft versauern: meine Mutter hatte zwei Tanten von ihres Vaters Seite, die in Berlin keine zehn Strassenecken von uns wohnten. In Dreissig Jahren hat meine Mutter sie auch nicht einmal angerufen, geschweige denn besucht. Warum? S e war ueberzeugt, dass die alten Damen 50 Jahre vorher meinem Grossvater's Erbteil seiner Tochter vorenthielten (er starb 4 Monate nach meiner Mutter Geburt). War es wahr? Natuerlich nicht, denn als die ihnen gemeinsame Mutter starb, hatten die (damals noch lebenden)Kinder)nichts zu erwarten: die alte Frau Segall war zwar ein Drache und ein wider iches Frauenzimmer, aber Geld hatte sie keins. Aber meine gute Mama liess sich nicht ueberzeugen. Sehr schade, ich haette da viel ueber die Familie lernen koennen, denn die alten Damen waren lebende Lexika, und kannten alle Verwandte die sein 1850 gelebt haben. 22- Sic transit gloria familiae.

Was Du ueber Deine wirklich tragische Lage schreibst, bedauere ich sehr. Da ist nunmal eine Aussicht, dass ich (von der Familie ganz zu schweigen) in absehbar r Zeit mal nach Zuerich kommen kann, mangels Masse (und Zeit). Unser Vetter Martin Levy, derjetzt auch 80 ist, besuchte Kathe Cohnberg, der ich morgen schreiben werde (aber nichts ueber diesen Zweig der Cohn Familie), hat wohl auch Edith und Familie besucht. Er weiss von Deiner Existenz, denn er hat ja auch eine Kopie des Familienstammbaums, hat wohl aber damals keine Zeit gehabt, Dich zu treffen. Er sprach grade davon, nochmals nach Europe zu segeln (ich habe ihn im Juni besucht). Dann will ich ihm jedenfalls Deine Addresse geben, und ihm raten, diesmals dort "vorbei"zu kommen. Er ist ein hochanstaendiger und sehr praktischer Mensch (blos reisen moechte ich schon garnicht mit ihm), der ganz klein anfing und sich als einer der Direktoren einer grossen Holzfabrikantengesellschaft zur Ruhe setzte. Seine Frau ist seid Jahren Antiken-Spezialistin.

Heute schreibe ich in meiner Bibliothek, weil die Maschine besser ist und ich mehr Zeit habe. Zuhause gibt es immer was "zu tun", besonders wenndas Haus 50 Jahre alt ist und im Begriff ist, einzufallen. Einfaelle habe ich auch, da passen wir also zusammen.

Deine Stellung (jetzt oder frueher) bei der NZZ interessiert mich "beruflich", denn Journalisten sind ja nur einige Schritte von uns Bibliothekaren, und werden im allgemein ebenso schlecht bezahlt. Hier redet mann sich den Kopf wirr ueber Kommunismus und "lieber tot als rot", was man aber nicht zugeben will ist dass die Revolution zum Teil schon seid Jahren hier ist: unsere gewerkschaftlich "betreuten" Strassenkehrer und Muellwagenfahrer, ebenso wie die "Reinmacher" in den oeffentlichen Gebaeuden, werden besser bezahlt als die "Arbeiter des Geistes". --

Mir ist nicht ganz klar, warum Du in Deiner Arbeitsstelle soviel hast leiden muessen, da Du zwar dies erwaehntest, aber nicht den Grund. --Wie hast Du denn Kaethe Cohnberg kennengelernt? Kaethe ist mit mir ja zweimal verwandt, und ich habe es immer sehr bedauert, nicht sie oefters besucht zu haben, als sie noch in Berlin wohnte (ich traf sie 1932, als grade ihr Vater starb). Kaethe, die in Bromberg lebte, kannte auch alle und jeden, und durch ihren Vater ist sie mit meiner Mutter etwas naeher verwandt als durch ihren Ehemann Cohnberg (von dem die Verwandtschaft mit den Cohns herkommt). Sie sind alle auf den Tafeln die ich Dir sandte, aber natuerlich nicht die Conitzers (Kaethe's Vater war ein Vetter meiner Grossmutter Martha Segall geb. Conitzer. Rudolf war der aelteste der fuenf Soehne, von denen vier ausgezeichnete Grosskaufleute wurden und einen Warenhauskonzern leiteten, der zuletzt (1937) 32 Haeuser in Kleinstaedten hatte. Alles verkauft, heute aber blueht wieder einer (in Gotha).

Deinen lieben Vater kannte ich nur schriftlich, und es tut mir heute(etwas zu spaet) sehr leid, das ich damals (1944) von Strasbourg aus nicht meine mir zustehenden Ferien in der Schweiz nahm (ich habe sie nie genommen). Damals haette ich Euch alle kennen lernen koennen. Ich bedauere auch, zu hoeren, dass beide Deiner Eltern so lange krank waren, was ich natuerlich auch nicht wusste. Das sie aber in keiner Krankversicherung waren verstehe ich nicht: heute kann man es sich nicht leisten, ohne Versicherung zu leben, und vor zwanzig Jahren war das auch nicht viel weniger noetig. Dass die vaeterliche Rente nicht ausreichte, wundert mich nicht, wohl aber dass sich scheinbar Braun, Boveri sich nicht darueber Sorgen mahhte: die haetten sich es schon leisten koennen.

Dass Ernesto Britz (wann denn?) nach 1958 in Zuerich (Baden) war, ist mir nicht bekannt. Nun brauchte er es mir ja nicht mitzuteilen, doch war es meines Wissens von Buenos Aires nach Amerika (besuchsweise) gekommen, um sich mal die Wirtschaftslage anzusehen (ihm gefiel es hier nicht). Aber das er in Europa war, ist mir neu. Ernst sieht durchaus nicht "jüdisch" aus, und wenn dies der guten Edith nicht passt, dann laesst sich mir ihr sowieso nicht reden. Ernst ist ja nunmal ihr rechter Vetter, der eben wegen seines Jude-seins genug gelitten hat. Solche Haltung ist mir zuwider, besonders von jemandem dessen Nachname Oppenheim ist. Juedischer Selbsthass? Ich weiss dass Onkel Julius kein "bewusster Jude" war, auch nicht "jüdisch" aussah (keiner der Jonasse sieht wie ein "typischer" Jude aus, da es solch einen Typus nicht gibt), und dass Deine gute Mutter katholisch war (was man in Bromberg und Berlin nicht schaetzte). Aber von diesem Standpunkte bis zur Ablehnung seiner naechsten Verwandten, unter den uns bekannten Umstaenden, laesst sich durch nichts entschuldigen. Vernunft hat da also nichts damit zu tun

Ich halte es fuer ganz unsinnig, anzunehmen, dass die Britz Familie "reich" ist, denn Ernst hat unter der Argentinischen Inflation auch sehr gelitten. Es ging ihm gut, wie man so sagte, und er ist sehr teuchtig und arbeitet sich halb zu Tode. Aber "reich"? Unsinn. Sollte es aber dabei sein wie es wolle, man kann und darf sich da nicht auf "Moeglichkeiten" verlassen. "Vielleicht" oder "moeglicherweise" ist kein Beweis.

An Ernesto zu schreiben, in dieser heiklen Sache, liegt mir garnicht, und ich wuerde Dir sehr raten, davon Abstand zu nehmen. Es kann nur ihm peinlich sein (herzkrank ist Ernst auch), und abgesehen davon, wuerde weder Du noch Dein Bruder daraus etwas gewinnen. Deine Schwester kennst Du besser als ich, und"moeglicherweise"

schrieb an Ernst im Sinne "Zurueckzahlung." Es mag fragwuerdig sein, ob sie damals das Geld brauchte, ob es wirklich ein Geschenk oder eine Anleihe war, und ob Ernst wirklich in "himmlichen" Umstaenden lebte. Moeglich, aber wenns sogar wahr waere, aendert sich deshalb nichts an der traurigen Lage in der Edith ihren Geschwistern den Ruecken zukehrt, eben aus dem von Dir wohlbeschriebenen Egoismus.

Im Uebrigen scheint mir auch dass vielleihht die Familie eine andere ist also die von Ernsto: mit Holz hat der nie gehandelt, soweit ich es weiss. Was mir nicht einleuchtet, ist ein Grund warum sie die "Verwandten-Addressen" verschweigen will. Ich werde ihr demnaechst nochmal schreiben, aber nicht erwaehnen, dass Du und ich in Verbindung sind. Wollen wir mal sehen, was sie von sich aus sagen wird. Manchmal steigt der Reichtum (besonders der geerbte, nicht so der erarbeitete) den Leuten in den Kopf: sie verkehren mit ihren armen Verwandten nicht mehr.

Wenn es Dir moeglich waere, mir mal die nazi-aehnliche Situation beschreiben koenntest, unter der Du so offenbar jahrelang hast leiden muessen, waere ich Dir dankbar. War es eine persoenliche Vendetta eines Mitangestellten? Man kann es sich nicht denken, dass der Grund Antisemitismus war, obwohl es dessen auch in der "urdemokratischen"Schweiz gibt und gab.

Dein Bruder ist wirklich schwerkrank, ob er es zugibt oder nicht. Wie kann er da nur leben - solange es ueberhaupt eine Moeglichkeit gibt, operativ einzugreifen und ihm wesentlich zu helfen? Die Aerzte hier sind ebenso "wissenschaftlich" wie Eure, dass verdanken wir dem wissenschaftlichen Fortschritt. Aber zwei oder drei Wochen in einem Krankenhaus, auch wenn es recht wenig "humanitas" dort gibt, waere ewigen Schmerzen vorzuziehen.

Roy Oppenheim war eine Enttaeuschung. Wieso? Interessiert mich. Die junge Generation (Roy ist nicht viel aelter als meine eigene Tochter) ist uns schon frueher entkommen als wir unseren Eltern. Und natuerlich machen sie alles falsch: die Kritik ist schon sehr angebracht, aber ihre Vorschlaege zur Verbesserung taugen meistens nichts. Aber wir koennen auch den ersten Stein nicht werfen: habenwir ihnen nicht diese tolle Wirtschaft vermacht, die sozial und wirtschaftliche Holle fuer Millionen bedeuted (ich bin weiss Gott kein Verteidiger der hoeheren Mittelklassenmoral)? Im uebrigen habe ich heute noch viel weniger fuer Christen uebrig als noch vor zwanzig Jahren, als ich noch mehr optimistisch war als heute. Das kommt davon, dass alle meine Freunde und Verwandte aelter werden...

Ich lese nochmals Seite 7: ueber die traurige Geschichte der Kriegsfreiwilligkeit(?) Deines Vaters. Ich sagte oben, dass er Voluntaer war. Moeglicherweise aber doch nicht? Ich glaube, die Antwort kommt vom Datum seiner Staatsbuergerschaft in der Schweiz. Wann? Was Du ueber Deine Mutter und ihre damals einbrechende Herzkrankheit schreibst, scheint weiterer Beweis, dass die sehr feinfuehligen Nerven eben recht duenn waren, und nicht nur bei den Jonas Verwandten: schliesslich teilte Deine Mutter das Los von Millionen, und wo sie nur hinsah, fand sie Frauen von Soldaten die wohl eben nicht zurueckkommen moegen--

Daher moechte ich Dir diesen Gendanken mitteilen: warum wurde sie boese, wenn Du sie ueber den Kriegsdienst des Vaters fragtest? Eben weil er freiwillig nach Deutschland zurueck kehrte, was sie ihm nie verziehen hat (bravo. Durch seinen verfehlten Patriotismus musste sie und seine Kinder jahrelang leiden). Sie liebte ihn, natuerlich, und wollte ihn zurueck, undwar hoechst bitter, weil er eben das heilige Vaterland hoeher einschaetzte als seine Familie - obwohl er (scheinbar) legalerweise nie haette "eingezogen" werden koennen. Passt das in Deine Erinnerungen?

Aber wer war denn ein Auslaender? Von Schwaben waret Ihr doch auch nicht. Sehr ueberrascht hat mich Deine Mitteilung dass Dein Vater von Brown, Boverie schaebig behandelt wurde und ausgenutzt wurde (mehr als man es von "Kapitalisten" erwarten muss).

So schliesse ich heute, um nicht moch mehr unbewantwortbare Fragen zu stellen. Schreibe aber bitte bald wieder, denn wir haben eben nur die oberste Schicht angetastet.

Margot Jonas
Seefeldstrasse 32
8008 Zürich

Zürich, den 21. Juni 1971.

Lieber, guter, geduldiger, fleissiger - nur leider viel zu weit entfernter Cousin John Henry Richter,

Was wirst Du von mir denken, dass ich Dir soooooooooooo lange nicht mehr berichtet habe, wo Du mir doch zwei so liebe Briefe - am 2o. Mai und am 21. April - geschrieben hast! Aber Du weisst ja, dass ich zwischenzeitlich eine höllische Grippe mit sehr hohem Fieber hatte, die hier überall herumgrassierte mit den gleichen heftigen Erscheinungen (Bronchitis-Husten und Kieferhöhlenkatarrh. Sogar die Königin Elisabeth II., der berühmte Dirigent Karajan und der österreichische Aussenminister Kreisky lagen mit genau dieser typischen Grippe im Bett, wie es in den Zeitungen stand! Daneben lief hier aber noch eine ganz ganz üble Magen-Darm-Grippe herum, die mehrere Leute hatten und die Erscheinungen wie die Cholera hatte. Mein Bruder Walter war ein Opfer dieser ganz scheusslichen Darm-Grippe, die wirklich sehr ähnlich der in denZeitungen geschilderten Cholera war. Nun ist aber alles überstanden, nur fühlt man sich noch müde und angeschlagen. Dazu hat sich bei mir eine ganz wüste Zahnwurzelhautentzündung bezw. -eiterung herausgestellt, so - dass ich in den nächsten Tagen dringend zum Zahnarzt muss, der mir wahrscheinlich zwei kostbare Zähne (letzte Stützen einer grossen und teuren technischen Arbeit vor 6 Jahren!) ziehen muss, womit das schreckliche Damoklesschwert, das schon immer über mir schwebte (vor allem mit den Zähnen) aufs Haupt fällt und den Zahnarzt und mich vor riesige Probleme stellen wird. So hört das Schicksal NIE AUF, AUF EINEN EINZUSCHLAGEN. Und meine innigstgeliebte Mama, die leider viel zu früh im Herbst 1953 an Herz- und Kreislaufversagen starb, schrieb mir in ihrem letzten Brief, 24 Stunden vor ihrem Tode - unter anderem - "Immer, wenn man glaubt, über dem Berg zu sein, da hecken die Geister und Kobolde wieder etwas Neues aus, S O DASS MAN AUF DIESER ERDE NIE ZUR RUHE KOMMT". Und tatsächlich ergeht es mir so ununterbrochen mein ganzes Leben lang. Ich hatte unzählige Zahnkatastrophen und habe bis heute Fr. 28'000.-- für Zahnarzthonorarrechnungen bezahlt. Endlich glaubte ich, "über dem Berg zu sein", und schon geht die Schweinerei wieder los. Dabei bin ich doch Vollinvaliden-Rentnerin, und mit diesen Renten hier springt man angesichts der unmenschlichen Teuerung bezw. INFLATION nicht mehr weit. In unserem Staat hier, ein typischer KAPITALISTENSTAAT, werden die Reichen immer REICHER und die Armen immer AERMER. Darüber ist x-mal in den Zeitungen geschrieben worden, aber die Menschen und deren Egoismus ist dermassen gross, dass die kleinen Menschen einfach zertrampelt werden. - Wenn meine Schwester durch ihren Schwiegervater bezw. deren Gatten nicht ein RIESENERBE gemacht hätte, wäre sie heute, trotz Malerei, eine arme Maus. Leider sind den Badenern die grossen Erbschaftsbeträge IN DEN KOPF GESTIEGEN und spielen sie jetzt die KAPITALISTEN, während sie vor dem Erbe fortwährend über Geldknappheit klagten, ja zeitweise sogar Schulden machten. Obwohl die Badener zu mir äusserlich nett und freundlich sind, so schauen sie doch auf mich

in materieller Hinsicht sehr herunter, je länger je mehr. Kaum war das Erbschaftsgeld eingetroffen, leisteten sie sich alle fünf JEDER EIN EIGENES AUTO (ein Sohn, Roy, sogar zwei!). Sie kauften schnell ein Haus in Ennetbaden und erneuerten es inwendig für ca. Fr. 180 000.-- total neu. Auch die Wohnungseinrichtungen wurden total neu angeschafft - ca. Fr. 20'000.- Als aber mein Vater gestorben war 1958 und man mir - WEIL ICH WEDER JE EINE AUSSTEUER NOCH EIN STUDIUM BEZAHLT BEKOMMEN HATTE - im Gegensatz zu Schwester und Bruder, die seinerzeit eine totale Aussteuer und ein teures Studium bezahlt bekamen - , hatte mir mein Vater Mamas schönes Zimmer zugesprochen (sonst war nichts zum erben übrig geblieben.....), welches Zimmer mir meine Schwester wegnahm und mir schäbige Fr. 500.-- dafür bezahlte - ABGESTOTTERT WAEHREND VOLLEN VIER JAHREN!!!!!!!!! Das Zimmer wäre aber selbst im Verkauf noch sicher Fr. 2000.-- wert gewesen. Damals klönten die Badener, kein Geld, sondern Schulden zu haben. Aber dann brach der Wohlstand mit dem Geld von Erics Vater (immer sehr reich gewesen in England) aus, und die Badener setzten sich aufs hohe Ross und demütigten mich fortwährend. Meine Schwester hätte mir, da ich ja in jenem Zeitpunkt SCHWER KRANK WURDE UND ZWEI SCHWERE OPERATIONEN HATTE (im Jahre 1961 und sehr schlimm im Jahre 1963), zumindest die Gelddifferenz für das mir abgeklaute Zimmer nachzahlen können. Aber leider leider leider war meine Schwester immer ein RIESENEGOIST, nur an sich und ihre Leute denkend. Mich betrachtete sie immer - obwohl ich meine Schwester innigst liebte und verehrte - als AUSSENSTEHENDE, als FREMDE, und sie hatte sich mehrmals so hässliche Dinge mir gegenüber erlaubt, so dass noch mein alter Vater im Jahre 1957 mit einem heftigen Machtwort gegen meine Schwester (die mir halt immer neidisch als "Frau" war, weil sie wenig Chancen, oder keine Chancen bei Männern gehabt hatte) auftrat und ihr alle Schande sagte. Das will was heissen, denn sonst war meine Schwester doch das Lieblingskind - wegen ihren Talenten! - meines Vaters.

Entschuldige, lieber John Henry, wenn ich Dir diesmal etwas von meiner seelischen Not (ein Teil meiner Not) verlauten liess, aber es wäre noch viel viel viel mehr dazu zu sagen, am besten Mündlich. Ich hoffe innigst, Dich und Deine Familie einmal hier sehen und sprechen zu können. Dann könnte ich Dir meine gesamte sehr schwere Schicksalslage klar darlegen. Schon meine Eltern sorgten sich sehr um mich, weil sie wussten, dass ich einerseits durch die Eltern materiell viel zu kurz gekommen war, wofür sie sich immer entschuldigten. Anderseits wussten meine Eltern auch um mein ausserordentlich schweres Schicksal summa summarum, was ich Euch nur einmal mündlich darlegen könnte, weil es sonst eine Broschüre würde. Aber objektiv habe ich ganz ganz Furchtbares mitgemacht, in mehrerer Hinsicht und objektiv NACHWEISBAR. Ich war als Mensch immer loo prozentig anständig und korrekt gewesen, hatte in allen Schulen und im Beruf besondere Auszeichnungen (Ehrendiplom) für aussergewöhnliche Tüchtigkeit - aber alles nützte nichts: Das Schicksal schlug furchtbar auf mich ein, was meine Eltern alles mitansehen mussten, auch sonst liebe Menschen hatten Mitleid mit mir. An meiner Stelle erlebte ich ein wahres Nazitum an Verbrechen dufch bösartigste Menschen. Ich kämpfte für die Wahrheit, bis ich in Fransen ging, und schlussendlich siegte ich loo prozentig, aber der Sieg war dann mit Zusammenbrüchen und Krankheit erkauft.

Meine EIGENE Schwester, die mir ihr Leben lang tief neidisch und missgünstig war - nur als "Frau", weil ich viel besser aussah und mehr Chancen hatte - mochte mir alle Prüfungen schadenfroh von Herzen gönnen, und sie war nie bereit, mir zu helfen, beizustehen und zu raten. Im Gegenteil, wenn ich ihr mit übervollem Herzen mein Herz ausschütten wollte, SCHLUG SIE ERST RECHT NOCH MIT HAESSLICHEN WORTEN AUF MICH EIN, was alles meine Eltern noch miterlebten. - Wohl verstanden, ich habe mit Edith KEINEN KRACH, gar nicht, nach aussen scheint alles "in Butter". Aber die Freundlichkeit im Verkehr ist Heuchelei, nicht ehrlich, nicht aufrichtig. Meine Schwester kümmert sich auch nur höchst selten um mich, obwohl sie weiss, dass ich Vollinvalidin bin und mit einer knappen Rente auskommen und somit sehr sparen muss. ALLES IST IHR HUNDEWURSCHT. Dafür geht es den Badenern eben durch die Riesenerbschaft sehr gut, und Edith verdient zusätzlich mit Malerei. Den Kindern von Edith ist das Riesenerbe auch in den Kopf gestiegen, und sie leben seither wie die Millionäre: sie leisten sich alles, alles, alles. Geld spielt keine Rolle mehr.

Nach dem Tode meines Vaters hatte Edith den ganzen Schreibtisch ALLEINE AUSGEGRABEN und meinen Bruder und mich viel zu wenig über den Inhalt des Pultes orientiert. So fand sie auch die Adressen der amerikanischen Verwandten, WELCHE ADRESSEN SIE MEINEM BRUDER UND MIR NICHT GAB..... Durch Zufall sah ich, dass sie mit Amerika einen regen Briefwechsel führte, gar noch mit Austausch von Photographien..... Auch besass sie den Stammbaum von Papa - alles sah ich zufällig. Als ich sie bat, mir die Adressen und eine Kopie des Stammbaums zu geben, war ihr das peinlich - und sie übergab mir NICHTS. Zufällig kannte ich in Basel die alte Frau Cohnberg-Conitzer, 87 Jahre alt, die noch meinen Vater ganz jung gesehen hatte in Bromberg, und diese liebenwwürdige alte Dame gab mir DANN EURE ADRESSE!!!!!!!!!!!!! Aber noch etwas: wir haben noch Verwandte namens Brix, deren Eltern mein Vater damals in den dreissiger Jahren Fr. 12'000.-- nach Deutschland in grosser Not geschickt hatte. Die Schwester Rosa meines Vaters starb dann aber doch an Leberkrebs, und die Nachkommen wanderten aus. Für meinen Vater war damals dieser Geldbetrag ein RIESENBETRAG gewesen, hatten wir ja selber fast kein Geld durch das furchtbare Schicksal durch 1. Weltkrieg, in dem mein Vater vier Jahre lang auf deutscher Seite gedient hatte. Dieser Betrag von Fr. 12 000.-- für heute einem Betrag von fast Fr. 40 000.-- entsprechen. Meine Mutter verzweifelte damals über diese Geldsendung, weil sie selber nicht versichert war durch meinen Vater, überhaupt KEINE VERSICHERUNG, nicht einmal Kranken- oder Unfallversicherung - was sich dann im Alter meiner Eltern entsetzlich rächte, denn sie starben in grösster Armut und konnten uns KEIN GELD ZURUECKLASSEN. Meine Mutter war ob dieses Kummers, der ihr aufs Herz geschlagen hatte, VORZEITIG GESTORBEN. Ich sah immer ihre hellen Verzweiflungen, weil Papas Rente (durch die verdammten Hochkapitalisten bezw. Kolonialisten BBC) nicht aufgebessert worden war entsprechend der Inflation, so dass die Rente nicht einmal für eine einzige Person ausreichte. Und beide Eltern waren schwer krank, IN KEINER KRANKENVERSICHERUNG, so dass die letzten Tausenden fortwährend an die Aerzte gingen. Die Eltern standen vor dem Nullpunkt, und Mama sagte immer: Es ist höchste Zeit, dass ich gehe, die Rente

reicht ja nicht einmal für Papa allein aus, was stimmte. Meine Eltern sahen immer den finanziellen tiefen Abgrund, auf den sie von Monat zu Monat, Jahr zu Jahr zusteuerten. Wohl arbeitete Papa noch höchst fleissig in seinem hohen Alter an Expertisen, die ihm dann gelegentlich einmal 1oo, 2oo, 3oo Fr. einbrachten - aber nur ein Tropfen auf einen heissen Stein. Aber Edith hatte damals noch Schulden und scheute sich nicht, den armen Papa noch mit Geld anzupumpen. Als dann Papa 1958 im Februar starb, hatte Edith keine Pumpquelle mehr.

Da vermuten wir, mein Bruder und ich, dass sie sich an die Familie Brix wandte, deren Eltern Papa damals Fr. 12 000.-- geschenkt hatte. Tatsächlich schrieb Edith diesen Leuten, und sie kamen auch nach Baden, Edith besuchen. Doch unterschlug sie uns dies bezw. tönte es einmal oberflächlich an und meinte, die Leute würden dermassen "jüdisch" (!!!!!!!!!!) aussehen, dass man sich mit ihnen nicht zeigen könne.

> Damit wollte uns bezw. mir Edith das Interesse an diesen Menschen AUSREDEN, möglicherweise aus Angst, ich könnte etwas Genaueres erfahren, denn die Möglichkeit war nicht ausgeschlossen, dass Edith diese Leute anbettelte, indem sie auf Papas Geldgeschenk von ca. 1934 anspielte.

Walter und ich können das NICHT BEWEISEN, nur vermuten. Warum hat Edith ein solches Geheimnis um unsere Verwandten in Amerika gemacht? Warum unterschlug sie uns als Geschwister deren Adressen??????????????? Man soll nicht zu Unrecht Mitmenschen verdächtigen, aber Edith war immer eine irrsinnige Egoistin - obwohl sie für kleine Dinge SEHR GEFAELLIG UND EINSATZBEREIT SEIN KONNTE!!! - und weil sie damals noch Schulden hatte,

> WEIL SIE IMMER UEBER DIE VERHAELTNISSE LEBTE UND BLUFFTE UND ES MIT DEN MILLIONAEREN IN BADEN GLEICH HALTEN WOLLTE:
> Teures Tennisspielen im Sommer - teures Skifahren im Winter der ganzen Familie,
> KEIN VERZICHT AUF DIESE TEUREN SPORTE!!!!!,

Ja einmal sogar wegen nichtbezahlten Steuern betrieben werden sollte, wobei dann Papa seinerzeit diese Steuern für Edith bezahlte, lag einfach die V E R M U T U N G nahe, dass sie die heute sehr reichen Leute in Mexiko (?) um Geld anging, sagen wir um eine Art Rückzahlung (wenn auch nur eines Teiles) von Papas damaligem Geldgeschenk, das ein Riesenopfer für uns in Baden war.

Deshalb hätte ich Dich, lieber Cousin John Henry, gerne einmal nach dieser Adresse Brix gefragt - KEINESWEGS ETWA, UM DORT ZU BETTELN, nur einmal grundsätzlich, um ev. mit ihnen in Kontakt zu treten. Selbstverständlich wäre es auch schriftlich unmöglich, darnach zu fragen, ob Edith von ihnen dort Geld bekommen hat, denn 1) wird oder würde Edith genau mit diesen Leuten vereinbart haben, dass sie uns andern Geschwistern NICHTS SAGEN und 2) kann man solche Dinge nicht schriftlich abklären, weil zu peinlich. Wenn ich Brix schreiben würde, so ganz allgemein einmal. Ich würde fragen, wie es ihnen geht und ob sie einmal nach Zürich kommen. Edith hatte nur einmal angetönt, es ginge ihnen finanziell himmlisch gut,

sie hätten mit Holzhandel oder Holzkisten ein Riesengeld gemacht etc.etc. Mehr weiss ich nicht. ------ Aber mein Bruder und ich kommen aus der Vermutung nicht heraus, dass Edith von diesen Leuten irgendwie Geld bekommen hat, WAS DER GRUND IST, WESHALB UNS SIE ALLE DIESE VERWANDTEN-ADRESSEN VERSCHWEIGT. Auch hatte Edith sämtliche privaten Akten von Papa aus seinem Schreibtisch genommen und bei sich zu Hause verschwinden lassen. Ich besitze kein Dokument von Papa betr. berufliche Akten, persönliche Akten, Briefkorrespondenzen, Tagebücher etc.etc. Weder Bruder Walter noch ich bekamen auch nur ein Dokument. Papa hatte ja noch eine Erfindung pendent, die in München hätte verkauft werdensollen.

Nie hat Edith oder Eric meinem Bruder oder mir etwas über diese pendente Erfindung gesagt. Ueberhaupt betrachteten sie uns als "FREMDE", die nichts etwas angeht.

Meine Schwester, sonst freundlich und gefällig, aber im Herzen total schlau, verschlagen und abgeschlagen, berechnend, herzlos hat mir mein Leben lang sehr sehr viel Kummer gemacht. In ihrem Herzen war immer eine Feindschaft zu mir - nur aus Neid, weil sie ein relativ hässlichen Mädchen und noch heute eine unschöne Frau ist - , und sie spottete mich aus, wo immer sie konnte. Ueber jede männliche Bekanntschaft, die ich hatte, schnödete sie und zog alles in den Dreck. Als sie mich einmal in ihrer krankhaften Neidhaftigkeit ein "Luder" nannte, fuhr mein damals 82 jähriger Vater mit einem Donnerwetter dazwischen und sagte meiner wirklich extrem hässlichen Schwester Edith ALLE SCHANDE. Mein Vater war empört, denn er,wie auch damals meine liebe Mutter, wussten, welch unsagbar schweres Schicksal ich durch die Weltkriege, durch Krisenzeiten und vor allem an meiner letzten Stelle in der Zeitung hatte, worüber ich Euch mündlich erzählen müsste. Ich erlebte hier die infamsten Hitler-Gemeinheiten, kriminelle Dinge am laufenden Band, gegen die ich ankämpfen musste, bis ich in Fransen ging. Nach beharrlichem Kampf für die Wahrheit bekam ich dann immer schlussendlich Recht - denn die Wahrheit war loo prozentig auf meiner Seite. Aber durch Ueberarbeitungen (ich war die Spitzenkraft von je gewesen) und noch mehr durch furchtbare Schikanen und Kummer wurde ich schliesslich schwer krank. Aerzte hatte mir das alles prophezeit, nämlich die Aerzte, die wussten, wie ich durch Gemeinheiten (auch alles Neid, weil ich beruflich überragend war und sonst viel Sympathien genoss) entsetzlich litt. Schriftlich kann man das ja alles gar nicht darlegen. Es gäbe ein dickes Buch, mein schweres Schicksal.

Und mein Schicksal wäre niemals so gewesen, wenn ich von jeher FINANZIELLEN RUECKHALT gehabt hätte, denn mit Geld hätte ich mich von allen Demütigungen und kriminellen Gemeinheiten loskaufen können. Einzig und allein die Geldlosigkeit war schuld, dass ich aus den demütigenden, nazi-ähnlichen Situationen nicht fliehen konnte. In allen Schulen und Berufen waren ich die Spitzenkraft mit besondern Qualitäten gewesen, und auch als Mensch beliebt. Aber unter Verbrechern und teuflischen Neidern nützt alles nichts, wenn man nicht mit einem Donnerwetter (mit Geld im Rücken) AUFTRETEN KANN'

Mein lieber, guter geduldiger Cousin, John Henry, entschuldige bitte, wenn ich jetzt so lange von mir,meinen Sorgen und meiner Schicksalssituation berichtet habe - total aufrichtig - , aber es drängte mich einfach, wahrhaftig zu sein und die Dinge zu schildern, wie sie waren und sind.

Eigentlich wollte ich ja auf Dich und Deine Familie eingehen, weil ich so riesig erfreut war, von Dir einen so langen und interessanten und fleissigen Brief erhalten zu haben, für den ich - wie auch noch für den nachfolgenden Brief vom 2o. Mai - Dir nochmals herzlichst danken möchte. Ich war ganz gerührt. UND NOCHMALS INNIGSTEN DANK FUER DEN PHANTASTISCH INTERESSANTEN STAMMBAUM, DEN ICH HEUTE MEINEM BRUDER BRINGEN WERDE, DER SICH AUCH SEHR DAFUER INTERESSIERT. Mein Bruder Walter ist an sich kein leichter Mensch, typischer Künstler, stark egozentrisch, aber ich kann mit ihm viel viel menschlichere, tiefgeistige Dinge diskutieren, was mit Edith kaum möglich ist. Walter ist ein hochgeistiger, vielseitig interessierter Mensch mit umfassender "Weltbildung". Wir können oft zwei Stunden miteinander diskutieren und verstehen uns weltanschaulich 100 PROZENTIG, eine wahre Wohltat in dieser grausamen Welt. Die Menschheit ist ja auf dem Niedergang, und die nächsten dreissig Jahre werden böse böse Zeiten - in jeder Hinsicht - werden. Walter ist leider sehr sehr darmkrank, verdauungskrank und sollte längstens operiert werden. Aber er sträubt sich mit Händen und Füssen gegen einen Spitalaufenthalt und hat - wie ich - kein Vertrauen in die heutigen Massen-Aerzte, die nicht mehr so sind wie früher die Aerzte waren. Man erlebt mit Aerzten furchtbare Dinge. Es sind keine Humanisten mehr, sondern Bürokraten, herzlos, beziehungslos, nur aufs Geld aus. Der Mensch ist nicht mehr wert als ein Kaninchen.... Um Walter habe ich grosse Sorge gesundheitlich. Er leidet unter grässlichen Schmerzen inwendig. Dazu Leberstauung, etwas Wassersucht. Dann raucht er zu viel und nimmt in rauhen Mengen Schlafmittel und Drogen - wegen der Schmerzen. Es gibt nur Operation. Aber Walter hat irrsinnig viele Aufträge nach allen Ländern und kommt mit Arbeit nicht nach. Er sollte eigentlich 3o oder 4o Jahre alt sein und nicht schon 61. Walter hat auch viele Haare gelassen in seinem Existenzkampf. Bei uns allen, auch bei Walter, war immer die Hauptsorge: KEINEN FINANZIELLEN RUECKHALT, weil die Eltern ein entsetzlich schweres Schicksal hatten - eine grosse Tragödie, weil doch alle wirklich überdurchschnittlich begabt waren. Walters Intra-Haus bezw. Intra-Polis sollte doch in Deutschland ~~relai~~ realisiert werden - was weltumwälzend in der Architektur wäre. Alles ist noch im Verhandlungsstadium (Milliardenprojekte), weil alles irrsinnig durchdacht werden muss, weil wirklich in jeder Hinsicht weltumwälzend. Walter brauchte einen Riesenstab von Mitarbeitern, ist aber leider wirklich sehr krank und arbeitet nur noch mit grösster Willensanstrengung. Er tut mir sehr leid. Auf die Badener ist er schlecht zu sprechen, weil ihn der Neffe Roy sehr enttäuscht hat. Meine Schwester und deren Kinder können eben leider sehr falsch und VOR ALLEM OPPORTUNISTISCH SEIN und dazu undankbar. Ich müsste Dir alles mündlich erzählen.

Walter hat die Badener testamentarisch vollkommen ausgeklammert!!!! Gleiches werde ich auch tun, obwohl bei mir nicht viel zu vermachen ist, aber sie sind nicht einmal eine Winzigkeit von Geld wert, nach allem, was mir meine Schwester im Laufe der Jahrzehnte an HERZLOSIGKEIT angetan hat - auch wenn sie sonst immer freundlich (aber unaufrichtig) ins Gesicht war. Hatte ich je Bekanntschaft mit Menschen, hat sie alle meine Bekannte als Mistfinken verschimpft, weil sie mir keine Menschen gönnte. Sie wünschte mir EINSAMKEIT, LEDIG-BLEIBEN, KUMMER und sie rührte nie den Finger, etwas Gutes für mich zu tun. Ich kann alles mündlich genau beweisen und schildern. Ihre grösste Angst war von jeher, ich könnte mit Heiraten eine gute Partie machen. Ihre grösste Genugtuung ist, dass ich ledig blieb und keine Familie habe, obwohl sie wusste, wie irrsinnig ich mir Kinder wünschte. Ich hatte beste Heiratskandidaten, aber der zweite Weltkrieg hat mir alles vernichtet. Und nur einen x-beliebigen Mann heiraten, das wollte ich nicht, obwohl ich noch ordentlich gute Anträge hatte. Ich war und blieb eine Idealistin. Aber meine Schwester hätte viel für mich tun können, weil sie viele nette LEDIGE MAENNER kannte und sogar eine Schulkameradin (ein Miststück) agg- absichtlich "verkuppelte", nur um mich zu ärgern, denn für mich suchte sie keinen Ledigen zum verkuppeln, obwohl ich sie vor 4o bezw. vor 3o Jahren herzlichst darum bat. Nein, Edith wollte NICHT, dass ich gut heirate, deshalb hatte ich sie schon früher als Schwester und Freundin ABSCHREIBEN MUESSEN. Meine Eltern wussten das alles genau.

Ich bewundere Dich, lieber Cousin, wie Du den Stammbaum zusammengebracht hast - eine irrsinnige Arbeit. Auch danke ich Dir für alle Einzelheiten in Deinem lieben Brief vom 21. April. Bruder Walter wird sich sehr dafür interessieren, denn ich orientiere ihn wenn möglich heute noch. Ich war immer in grösster Zeitnot aus sehr vielen Gründen, so dass ich zurzeit total auf dem Hund und erledigt bin. Habe Herzkrisen und seelische Panik, weil eben mit allem allein, wo ich doch eigentlich eine Pflegefrau benötigte. Ich bin eben doch sehr angeschlagen nach schwersten Erkrankungen und Operationen.

Was mich besonders interessiert, ist die Frage, OB MEIN VATER EFFEKTIV FREIWILLIG IN DEN ERSTEN WELTKRIEG GING oder aus Versehen oder aus Zwang. In unserer Familie war das nie abgeklärt worden - nie nie nie. Meine Mutter bekam von Papa keine genaue Auskunft oder wurde böse, wenn man daran rührte. Tatsache war, dass die andern deutschen Ingenieure in Baden blieben und nicht in die entsetzliche Kriegsnot gerieten wie meine Mutter mit ihren drei Kindern. Im Elsass waren wir dem HUNGERTODE NAHE - eine Zeit, die uns drei Kindern (und erst der Mutter) unauslöschlich blieb, so, wie wenn es gestern gewesen wäre. Diese Zeiten in St. Louis bei Basel bleibt in der Seele wie eingebrannt, so deutlichd, weil so entsetzlich schwer und dramatisch. Man könnte ein Buch darüber schreiben. Meine Mutter hatte damals ihre schwere Herzkrankheit vor lauter Aengsten und Aufregungen geholt - wir waren doch bettelarm, ohne Geld, am verhungern - ich weiss alles noch. In ihrem Brief vor ihrem plötzlichen Tode schrieb mir meine Mutter 24 Stunden vor dem Tod - dass der Weltkrieg ihr Herz ruiniert habe durch die entsetzlichen Aufregungen und Ungewissheiten, ob Papa aus dem Krieg zurückkäme. Mama hätte sich und uns umbringen müssen - total der Not ausgeliefert, ohne Beistand.

Diese Zeit hat unsere Seele geprägt, denn dann kam die Rückkehr nach Baden in grösster finanzieller Not, wo wir als Ausländer, als verdammte Sauschwaben (sales boches) wie Aussätzige behandelt wurden - genau so, wie die Juden im Hitlerreich misshandelt wurden und rechtlos waren. Wir bekamen keine Wohnung und wurden unbeschreiblich gedemütigt. Und hatten ja KEIN GELD. Obwohl Papa von höchster Genialität und Tüchtigkeit war, wurde er von der Kolonialisten-Kapitalisten-Firma schlimmster Sorte fortwährend unterbezahlt und wie ein Arbeiter gedemütigt - oh, was haben wir alles erlebt. Und alles das hat meine an sich so glückliche, frohmütige, geniale, hochbegabte Mama seelisch ruiniert - was ich ihr heute so gut nachfühlen kann. Ihr Schicksal war ein Martyrium schlimmster Art. Und diese Not übertrug sich auch aufunsere Kinderseele. Edith hatte noch mit einer Bürostelle grosses Glück. Zudem war sie immer eine grosse Egoistin, die nur für sich schaute. Sie war mir nie eine gütige Schwester, auch wenn sie mir zu Weihnachten oder Geburtstag schöne Geschenke machte. Damit konnte sie ihre Herzlosigkeit nicht verstecken. Ich schaue bei den Menschen aufs Herz, nicht auf Geschenke.

Wie gesagt, die Frage, ob Papa FREIWILLIG IN DEN KRIEG GING, müsste heute noch abgeklärt werden. Wäre Papa in Baden geblieben, hätte sich das Familienschicksal total anders gestaltet und hätten wir vielen Kummer nicht gehabt - vor allem finanziell nicht. Mama schrieb mir das noch auf einen zusätzlichen Zettel 24 Stunden vor ihrem tödlichen Zusammenbruch. Sie war schwer schwer herzkrank und arthritiskrank - alles nur aus Kummer geworden. - Ich liebte meine Eltern über alles, sie waren meine seelische Heimat, meine Glückseligkeit in Ascona, auch wenn ich die grosse Not im Alter mitansah. Ich hatte ja noch meine eigene Not im Beruf.

Bitte bitte, lieber Cousin John Henry, komme doch bitte einmal nach Zürich mit Familie, damit wir alles besprechen können!!!!!! Schriftlich kann man ja alles nur antönen, und schnell ist ein Brief ein Bandwurm.

Deine lieben Zeilen habe ich aufgehoben und Walter wird sich darüber freuen. Wenn die Zeit reicht, gehe ich noch heute zu ihm. Für heute muss ich hier schliessen, werde aber gerne wieder einmal schreiben. Zurzeit bin ich unvorhergesehenen Besuchen aus dem Ausland knapp in der Zeit, weshalb ich Sekunden spalte. Es tut mir leid, denn ich wollte noch mehr auf Deine lieben Zeilen eingehen, weil ich alles brennend interessiert - auch Deine genauere Tätigkeit und wie es Deinen lieben Angehörigen geht. Und vielleicht kannst Du mir einmal die Brix-Adresse in Mexiko mitteilen. Es eilt aber nicht.

Empfange für heute meine innigsten, herzlichsten Grüsse und allerbesten Wünsche - für alle der Familie -

von Deiner dankbaren, viel an Euch denkenden,
schwergeprüften, manchmal verzweifelten

Margot

Margot Jonas
Seefeldstrasse 32
8008 Zürich

In Eile

Zürich, den 15. Mai 1971.

Lieber, guter, fleissiger und tüchtiger Cousin John Henry,

Ganz schnell möchte ich Dir heute den Empfang Deiner so lieben Sendung mit Brief vom 2o/21 April bestätigen und Dir für alle Deine gehabte Mühe herzlichst danken. Ich hatte riesige Freude darüber und werde Dir später noch eingehender berichten. "Ganz schnell" muss ich heute sagen, weil ich sehr hohes Fieber durch eine ganz scheussliche Grippe habe, die mich fast zur Verzweiflung bringt. Bestimmt wurde sie mir im Geschäft meiner Coiffeuse (Hairdresser) "angehängt", wo immer viel Leute ein- und ausgehen; ich habe mich nämlich nirgendswo erkältet und war sonst auch nicht unter Leuten. So liege ich im Augenblick sehr auf der Nase, weil ich niemanden habe, der mir da in der Verlegenheit im Haushalt aushilft: das sind schlimme Probleme hier, ein Kapitel für sich.

Wie gesagt, ich werde auf Deinen so lieben und interessanten und ebenso ausführlichen Brief noch zurückkommen, und ich wünschte von ganzem Herzen, Dich einmal persönlich kennen zu lernen, damit wir soooooo vieles nachholen können, denn wir alle könnten ja ganze Bücher schreiben. - Heute wollte ich Dir nur zunächst mitteilen, dass in Deinem Kuvert eine Photokopie und ein an "Editor - AUFBAU - New York etc." adressierter Brief lag - wohl aus IRRTUM in das für mich bestimmte Kuvert hineingerutscht. In der Annahme, dass Du die Sache verzweifelt in Deinen Akten suchst, sandte ich Dir heute morgen sofort die Photokopie als PRINTED MATTER zurück. Den Brief lege ich hier bei (weil nicht als "Drucksache" gehend). Hoffentlich ist da für Dich nicht wertvolle Zeit verloren gegangen!

Ich hatte noch schnell ein Telephongespräch mit meinem Bruder Walter, der zurzeit einen Riesenerfolg mit seiner INTRA-STADT (bezw. Intra-Haus) hat, weil Deutschland als erstes Land das Riesenprojekt realisieren will, zusammen mit einer riesigen (ich glaube amerikanischen) Finanzierungsgemeinschaft. Walter freute sich sehr über den Kontakt mit Dir und will ev. dann auch noch mit Dir korrespondieren. Im Moment ist er unter irrsinnigem Druck und muss wieder nach Deutschland. Das Bundesministerium war mehrmals an ihn gelangt (!), und nun muss er gleich wieder hinreisen. Walter erstickt jetzt an Arbeit, aber alles ist eine ganz grosse Ehre für ihn.

Entschuldige bitte, lieber John Henry, dass ich hier schon schliessen muss, aber ich werde alles noch nachholen. Ich bin im Moment wirklich sterbenselend. Empfang meinen innigsten Dank für ALLES und sei für heute herzlichst gegrüsst von

Deiner Cousine

Margot Jonas

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104,USA

April 20-21, 1971

Liebe Cousine Margot: Jonas

diese freundschaftlich-verwandtschaftliche Anrede sei wohl einem etwas juengerem aber doch Vetter von Deines Vater's Seite erlaubt, nachdem Du ihn mit Deinem reizenden und interessanten Brief ueberrascht hast. Natuerlich sind wir verwandt, was Dir ja auch Deine gute Schwester wie auch meine "Grosscousine" Kaethe Cohnberg (die ebenso freundlich wie unzerstoerbar ist, und uns noch alleueberleben wird) bestaetigt haetten - steht ja auch im Stammbaum drin. Da Du Kaethe's Kopie meines Stammbaums derer von Cohn gesehen hast, haettest Du sogar erfahren koennen, dass ich mit ihr zweimal verwandt bin (durch ihren Vater und durch ihren Schwiegervater, welch letzterer zu den Cohns gehoert).

Natuerlich sende ich Dir gerne zwei Kopien der Cohn Tafeln die sich besonders auf die Jonas Familien beziehen. Von Kosten nicht zu reden. Ich werde da mal ein in derSchweiz veroeffentliches Buchfinden, was Du mir gelegentlich senden koenntest, aber damit hat es keine Eile. Von Deinem beruflichen Tun weiss ich nur dass Du lange Jahre bei der Neuen Zuerchen Zeitung gearbeitest hast, aber in welcher Stellung? Auch vom Kuenstlerleben DeinesBruders weiss ja, hier und da kommt schon mal sein Name im Art Index vor, und dann besehe ich mir die Abbildungen. Allerdings haette ich sehr gern mal eines seiner von ihm illustrierten Baecher gesehen, denn Talent hat hat, ebenso wie sein Halbvetter(?) mein Lieblingsonkel Ludwig Jonas.

Wie ich also verwandt bin? Heimann Jonas, Dein Grossvater, heiratete in erster Ehe Henriette Cohn, Deine Grossmutter. Sie war ein sehr huebsches Maedel und starb in jungen Jahren. Sie war dasjuengste von 9 Kindern ihres Vaters Moses Michael Cohn. Ihre naechst-aelteste Schwester war Eva Conitzer, meine Urgrossmutter und Kaethe Conitzer Cohnberg's Grosscousine. Heimann hat dann in zweiter Ehe Eva Conitzer's aelste Tochter Margarethe geheiratet. Sie war also eine Nichte seiner ersten Frau und eine Schwester meiner Grossmutter Martha Segall. Das laesst sich auch der genealogischen Tafel viel besser besehen.--

Mit Deinem guten Vater korrespondie ten meine Eltern noch bis 1940 oder so, und ich schrieb ihm noch nach dem Kriege. Ich habe sogar ein Bild von ihm, wo er mit echtem Feldwebelschnurrbart ganz wie ein stolder Preusse aussieht - patriotisch war er ja, wie man mir erzaehlte, denn er kehrte 1914 aus der Schweiz zurueck, um zu dienen. Das waren ja auch andere Zeiten.-- Mit der zweiten Jonas Familie bin ich beinahe zusammenaufgew chsen, da meine Mutter und Grossmutter in Bromberg, und spaeter in Berlin, mit Grete Jonas und ihren Kindern sehr nahe und eng befreundet waren. Heute sindnun noch drei Brueder uebrig, darunter Onkel Oskar der fast 90 ist, und sein Bruder Fred (Fritz), mit dem er seit 20 oder mehr Jahren nicht gesprochen hat. Beide sind Grossvater. In Haifa oder Jerusalem lebt noch Rudolf Jonas, einst sehr aktiver Zionist, Kunstsammler, Archaeologe und Photograph, jetzt wohl auch im Ruhestand. Der "wichtigste" der Brueder, fuer mich, war Ludwig, der Maler, der 1942 in Jerusalem starb. Als ich 4 oder 5 Jahr alt war, besuchte ihn ihn in Berlin, spaeter oftmals, er zeichnete undmalte mich (die Bilder sind verschwunden), und ihm verdanke ich meine Kenntnis des Schachspiels, allerdings besiegt mich mein eigener Sohn regelmaessig, seit Jahren. Auch er lernte Schach von mir als er so alt war wie ich, als Ludwig mir esbeibrachte. Das war um 1928 herum.

Ueber die alten Generationen weiss ich nicht sehr viel, aber doch mehr als alle anderen Verwandten. Was da auch der ersten Tafel steht, dem ist nichtshinzuzufuegen, da die Akten fuer Nakel uns wohl fuer immer verschlosen sind (einige sindin Danzig), was sehr schade ist denn ich haette gerne weitergegraben.

Was es die Geschichte anbelangt, so haben wir uns leider die falschen Ahnen ausgesucht! haetten sie in Westdeutschland oderin Brandenburg gelebt, so wuerden wir viel mehr wissen. Der Verlust Posens und Westpreussens im Jahre 1919 hat damit auch zutun, und natuerlich haben die Nazis fast alle Friedhoefe und Synagogen Mit den Gemeindeurkunden,etc.) zerstoert. So laesst sich nicht mehr feststellen, wer die Eltern des Vaters von Moses Michael Cohn war (er hiess wohl Michel), und ob die Cohnberg Verwandten und die MosesFamilie nicht doch irgendwie mit der Familie Beer (oder der Familie Moses/spaeter Mosson) verwandt war. Jedenfalls kennen alle aelteren Nac kommen der Cohn Familie das Maerchen ueber die Verwandtschaft mit Meyerbeer, doch bin ich mit dessen Ahnenschaft voellig bekannt, und kann niemanden finden, der in Posen im 18. Jahrhundert beheimatet war, auser eben der Moses Familie die aber auch im besten Falle nicht direkt Verwandte sind, d.h. Blutsverwandte desKomponisten.

Mit dieser Sage hat es wohl mehr Romantik als Tatsachen, ich bin der Sache sehr nachgegangen, fand aber keine Anhaltspunkte. Scheinbar ist die Verbindun auch nicht mit der Cohn Familie sondern mit der angeheirateten Moses Familie, und nach 100 Jahren ist es zu spaet, die Wahrheit fu finden. Wenn ich 1931, als ich meine ersten Familiengeschichtlichen Notizen machte, scharf genug gedacht haette, haette ich noch mit den Enkeln des grossen MosesMichel reden koennen: die Haelfte derer von Cohn lebten damals noch,in Berlin. Aber ich war erst 10 Jahre alt, und hatte damals von der Sage nichts gehoert. In Schweden (Stocksund) lebt Henny Bucht, Enkelin von Michael Cohn (eines nach seinem Grossvater genannten Enkels), und auch sie, die beinahe 80 Jahrealt ist, erinnerte sich an die Geschichte. Ihre Tante, Polly Lewin, in San Francisco, mit derich verschiedentlich darueber sprach, wusste es auch. Rudolf Jonas erzaehlte mich davon, ebenso wie andere Cohn Nachkommen die von Jonas und Richter und Conitzer nie gehoert haben (bis ich auftauchte).

Was ist daran wahr? Gabriel Cohn, ein Bruder von Henriette Jonas und Eva Conitzer, der 1857 mit seinem Bruder Michael nach San Francisco kam, wusste es auch. Er wusste z.B/, dass es in Berlin eine Stiftung "fuer arme Braute" gab, an die sich alle wenden konnten, (so scheint es) die mit dem Stifter verwandt waren. Wer war der Stifter: Liebmann Meyer Wulff, der Kroesus von Berlin, der 1784 diese Stiftung anlegte. Er war Meyerbeer's Grossvater und Amalie Beer's Vater.

Ganz stimmt das auch nicht, aber so besagt es eine Variation desThemas. Denn Wulff hatte nicht bestimmt, dass die Bittsteller verwandt sein muessen. Da gab esauch andere Stiftungen, aber keine war so wohlbestattet wie diese. Gabriel wollte naehmlich gerne die Stiftung fuer seine in Berlin lebenden Nichten beanspruchen (so heisst es) - obwohl es denen ganz gut ging und er selbst durchaus keine Mithilfe brauchte. Der von ihm um 1900 aufgezeichnete Stammbaum ist wohl in der Absicht gemacht worden, die sagenhafte Verwandtschaft zu bezeugen - fehlte aber. Diesen Stammbaum habe ich heute hier. Er zeigt eine Reihe Verwandte die sonst niemand kannte, aber das macht nichts: ihre Namen kommen in der Beer Familie leider nicht vor. Und da bleibt es eben bei der Sage, die sich wehrt, entdeckt zu werden.

Dabei ist das nicht die einzigste Sage: Polly Lewin's Grossvater war ein junger Mann als er nach Amsterdam(?) fuhr, um an einer Hochzeit von Verwandten teilzunehmen. Aus interessantem Grundescheint er alle Familienpapiere mitgenommen zu haben. Auf der Rueckreise starb er ploetzlich - und alle Papiere verschwanden. Was wollte er mit ihnen beweisen? Rechte zu einer Erbschaft? Es moechte schon passen, wenn wir nicht von erstmaligen sondern von Goldenen Hochzeiten sprechen, denn zwei solche Feiern sind tatsaechlich in Holland gefeiert worden: von Verwandten Meyerbeers. Georg Ebers' Grosseltern in Rotterdam, und jemand anders in Amsterdam. War Polly's Grossvater als "Vetter" eingeladen? Ebers war ein Vetter ersten Grades von Meyerbeer. Also wieder eine sagenhaft verschleierte Verbindung. Nach einer anderen Version war es nicht Polly's Grossvater Hirschfeld, sondern ihr Onkel Michael Moses (der uebrigens auchein Vetter seiner Frau Fromet Cohn gewesen sein mag).--- Fuer heute genug. Nachdem Du den Stammbaum studiert hast, sende mir alle Fragen, ich bin da der einzig Zustaendige. Mit herzlichsten Gruessen

Margot Jonas
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8008 Zürich

Zürich, den 12. April 1971.

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter,

Sie werden erstaunt sein, von mir ein paar Zeilen zu erhalten. Tatsächlich wollte ich Ihnen aber schon vor zwei Jahren schreiben, und ich hatte damals schon dieses Kuvert an Sie vorbereitet. - Die liebe, gute, alte Frau Kaete Cohnberg-Conitzer in Basel, die dort mit ihrer Tochter und ihrem Schwiegersohn, Herrn Prof. Berger, zusammenlebt, hatte mir freundlicherweise Ihre Adresse gegeben. Ich hatte nämlich Gelegenheit gehabt, in Ihr bewundernswertes Werk, den komplizierten Stammbaum unserer Familie väterlicherseits, Einblick zu nehmen, und war wirklich über dieses begeistert. Dafür müssen Sie viel viel Geduld und Zeit geopfert haben! Wie oft hatte ich seinerzeit meinen Vater (auch immer meine Mutter) über seine Verwandtschaft und Abstammung gefragt, aber er wusste nicht viel darüber, weil, wie mir meine Eltern oft sagten, es früher garnicht üblich war, dass man nach seinen Vorfahren nachfragte und forschte. Ich weiss, dass sich mein Vater, der im Grunde bestimmt gerne mehr gewusst hätte, über dieses Werk von Ihnen riesig gefreut hätte. Leider ist er im Jahre 1958 gestorben. Seit 1944 hatte er zusammen mit meiner Mutter im Tessin, in Ascona gewohnt, wo ich meine Eltern jeweils an den Feiertagen besuchte und wo ich mich überglücklich fühlte, wenn auch meine Eltern sehr leidend waren. Aber geistig waren sie hundertprozentig auf der Höhe, ein Genuss immer, mit ihnen diskutieren zu können.

Nun hätte ich Sie gerne angefragt, ob es nicht nachträglich noch möglich wäre, mir eine Kopie - eventuell zwei Kopien - von diesem schriftlichen Stammbaum zukommen zu lassen, wobei ich Ihnen selbstverständlich die Ihnen entstehenden Unkosten vergüten würde.

Mich kennen Sie nicht. Ich bin das dritte Kind der Eltern Jonas-Schaupp, heute 59 Jahre alt. Ich lege hier zwei Zufallsphotos bei. - Ich weiss nun auch nicht recht, ob und wie wir, Sie und ich, miteinander verwandt sind???? Kommen Sie eventuell einmal nach Zürich??? Das wäre wunderbar gewesen, und ich hätte mich riesig gefreut. Dann hätten wir uns über viele viele viele Dinge unterhalten können. - Meine Bitte eilt nicht, und könnte sie nicht erfüllt werden, hätte ich Verständnis dafür. Vielleicht höre ich aber einmal etwas von Ihnen.

Inzwischen sende ich Ihnen recht freundliche Grüsse und beste Wünsche aus dem leider sooooo weit entfernten Abendland.

Margot Jonas

N. Y. C. den 28/2/73

Mein lieber Hans & Alle! –

Es fällt mir schwer diesen Brief zu schreiben, da ich Euch eine traurige Nachricht bringen muss. Mein über alles geliebter Oscar ist von uns auf immer gegangen. Er ist an "Cancer of the bell-bladder & Cancer of the liver gestorben. Wir haben ihn am 14. Februar beerdigt. Lieber Hans, Du weisst was für ein wunderbarer, gütiger Mensch er war & tut es mir nur leid, dass Du alle ihn nicht kannten. Meine Kinder sind sehr gut zu mir -- Frank & Blanche möchten am liebsten mich immer bei ihnen haben. Auch Nebril & Esther haben mich nach Washington eingeladen -- vorerst geht es nicht, da ich noch viel zu erledigen habe. Er hat sehr gelitten -- aber die Ärzte haben ihm Codein verordnet & war er zuletzt fast immer betäubt. Das Haus erscheint jetzt so leer. Es würde mich freuen & trösten

Euch hier zu sehen. Vielleicht kommt
Ihr es diesen Sommer machen.
Ich habe hier ein Bild von Dir
lb. Juliette & auch eins von
Mark & meine beiden Söhne haben
die Bilder sehr bewundert. Meine
vier Enkel sind „wonderful" & waren
der Sonnenschein von ihrem geliebten
Opa während seiner Krankheit.
Bleibt gesund -- das ist wichtiger
wie alles andere & schreibt bald dann
erfreut Ihr Eure
Tante Dorchen

JOHN HENRY RICHTER

8. Maerz 1973

1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Liebe Tante Dorchen:

Deinen lieben Brief mit der traurigen Nachricht habe ich erhalten, und vom Ableben meines letzten lieben Onkels der Jonas und Conitzer Familie mit grossem Betrueben Kenntnis genommen. Nach noch sovielen Monaten schwerer Krankheiten (von der ltetzten wusste ich zwar nicht) musste ich wohl schon das Eintreffen einer solchen Nachricht annehmen - aber man denkt doch nie daran und wartet nur auf gute Nachrichten.

Auch ich trauere mit Dir um einen wundervollen, immer freundlichen Mann der vielleicht ein zu grosses Herz fuer diese oft engstirnige und selbstsuechtige Welt hatte. Fuer mich war Onkel Oscar und seine mir bekannten Brueder die ersten Verwandten die ich gern besuchte, denn die Verwandtschaftlichkeit der Elterngeneration hatte sich auf die Kinder fortgeplanzt (leider nicht auf meine Mutter, die nie gerne ihre Verwandten traf). Durch unsere unvergessliche Tante Wally wurde ich natuerlich jedem und allen bekannt, und daher sind ja auch die Namen sovieler Verwandter mir eben mehr als nur Namen von entfernt-Verwandten. Jonas bedeutete Frankfurt an der Oder, und jetzt, wo ich meine eigenen Kinder aufwachsen sah, bedrueckt es mich besonders, dass diese nie Gelegenheit hatten, die Blutsverwandten ihrer Eltern so besuchen zu koennen wie ich es tat. Onkel Oscar und Fritz, aber noch mehr Ludwig, der Kuenstler, und Rudi, der nie genug Zeit fuer mich finden konnte, und Kinder wirklich liebte - die Generation selbst ist ebenso dahingegangen wie ihr Lebenstil, der uns heute doch noch viel besinnlicher und ruhiger erscheint als unsere eigene Lebensweise, ueber die wir weniger und weniger etwas zu sagen haben.

Meine Familie ist auch nicht mehr so beisammen, denn die "Kinder" sind schon laengst daran gewohnt, nur noch zum Essen und Schlafen nach Haus zukommen. Juliet ist ja schon seit 3 Jahren "selbststaendig", d.h. sie wohnt nicht mehr zu Hause, was immmerhin aus guten Gruenden und (oder wenigstens meiner Frau) ganz Recht war. Jetzt ist sie 22 Jahre alt, ausgezeichnete Studentin und wird schon mal was - wohl mehr als ihr alter Vater. Der Herr Sohn hat soeben eine National Merit Scholarship gewonnen, Du weisst dies gewiss ebenso zu schaetzen wie wir, es wird nur an ganz Ausgelesenen High school Studenten vergeben, d.h. Mark ist also auch ungewohnlich "begabt". Wir lassen uns ja nun nicht voellig dahin- der Kopf schwellt ihm wohl sonst noch mehr. Aber freuen tun wird uns doch schon. Er wird (wahrscheinlich) Drama studieren, denn er hat es mit dem Theater. Juliet studiert biblisches Hebraeisch und Aramaeisch und befasst sich mit den Zivilisationen des Nahen Ostens. Also wenigstens was besseres als "Englisch", was hier sonst fast jeder studiert, weil er an nichts anders denken kann. Dabei koennen sie weder Englisch lesen noch richtig schreiben...

Es freute mich, zu hoeren, dass Deine Soehne und Schwiegertoechter sammt Nachwuchs Dir behilflich sind und Dir Freude machen. Nach Washington mag es sich schon zum umziehen zu lohnen (kommt drauf an, wo Herbert wohnt), doch im Sommer ist es ebenso unangenehm heiss und feucht wie NYC. Aber zum Besuch wuerde ich schon mal dahingehen, es wird Dir wohltun.

Meine beiden Riesen (beide ueber 1.80 gross) kann ich wohl kaum ueberreden, mit mir nach NYC zu kommen, diesen Sommer oder gar naechsten. Man mag es nicht glauben, aber zum Reisen reicht es nicht. Mark moechte schon ganz gern mal New York sehen, im vergangenen Jahr war er in Israel (Stipendium), das hat ihm sehr gefallen, und er hat auch ein oder zwei Stunden in NYC (downtown) verbracht. Da moecht er schon gern etwas mehr davon. In NYC wohnen ja auch die Vettern seiner Mutter, die ihn auch gern mal kennenlernen moechten. Bisher haben wir uns (als Familie) die Reise nicht leisten koennen. Ruth hat zwar auch Ferien, nach den vielen Reisen zum Hospital moecht sie nun mal gern woanders hin, z.B. California, wo grade gute Freunde von uns sie einlud. Also so schnell sehen wir uns nicht wieder (beruflich komme ich wenig herum, da ich nicht mehr eine eigene Bibliothek habe und geschaeftliche Reisen in meiner jetztigen Stellung nicht notwenig sind.

Wie geht es Deiner Schwester? Kannst Du mir noch irgendetwas ueber Rudi's letzte Monate erzaehlen? Was fuer Einzelheiten brachte denn der junge Mann von dem ich (vor zwanzig Jahren!) von Rudi hoerte, er wollte ihn und seinen Bruder adoptieren? Hast Du seine Addresse? Wenn ja, sende sie doch bitte.

So werden wir langsam zu "Ueberlebenden". Ich habe mich immer gewehrt, 50 zu wrden, und jetzt fange ich an, es als "notwendig" anzusehen. Ich renne nicht mehr, gehen bringt mich schon auch dorthin, we ich hingehen will. Ich lasse die "rush hour" den Kindern, denn auch dreissig Jahre im angeblichen Amerikanischen Paradies haben mich nicht ueberzeugt, dass es sich wirklich lohnt, von einem Platz zum naechsten zu rennen. Wer braucht schon einen Herzanfall zu seinem 40. Gebxurtstag? Ich nich.

Was macht denn eigentlich Deine Neffe William und seine Tochter? Von dieser Familie hoere ich nie, doch denke ich schon, dass die Isolation frueherer Jahre wohl jetzt endlich zum Ende kam. Es hatte doch Onkel Oscar immer recht bedrueckt, und verstaendlich war es wenigstens mir schon garnicht.--

Dabei faellt mir ein, zu fragen, ob Du ueberhaupt mal etwas von Ludwig's Wittwe gehoerrt hast. Vor einigen Jahren korrespondierte ich mit ihr recht lebhaft, denn wir wollten versuchen, Gemaelde Ludwigs, die sich im Privatbesitz befinden, aufzufinden, sodass xx vielleicht ein illustrierter Katalog oder ein Buch ueber ihn zustande kommen koennte. In Israel gab man ihm eine Gedaechtnisausstellung, die recht eindrucksvoll war, doch zaehlt man den deutschen Juden (dereen Kunst zu "assimiliert"war) nicht zu den fuehrenden oder einflussreichen Malern des Landes. Das verstehe ich schon. In Washington haengt eine sehr schoene Darstellung von Jerusalem ueber dem Schreibtisch des Botschafters (Ich habe eine Kopie des Bildes).Es ist eins der zwei Bilder die 1939 in der Weltausstellung im Palaestinapavillon hingen. Das andere Bild soll im Besitz der Zionistischen Organization Amerikas sein, oder irgendwo sonst. Rudi und ich versuchten noch, genaues zu erfahren, aber nach 25-30 Jahren ist das nicht so einfach. Aussderm hatte so einbar niemand records.

Liebes Dorchen, schreib mir nun doch mal wieder. Jetzt hast Du ja (leider) mehr Zeit fuer Dich selbst, so moechte ich schon gerne x weiter (und enger) mit Dir in Verbindung bleiben. Ein grosser Schreiber ist keiner der Conitzers gewesen, also auch ich nicht, aber ab und zu sollten wir doch "Briefe austauschen".

Meine innigsten Gruesse und besten Wuensche

Dein

JONAS

New York City
den 10. Juli, 1967

Lieber Hans + Alle! –

Erst heute komme ich dazu Euch für die schönen, interessanten Bilder zu danken. Ich brauche Euch nicht zu sagen, wie sehr wir alle uns damit gefreut haben. Ich weiss lb. Hans dass Du wissen willst wie es mir geht -- ls. s. D. jetzt ganz gut. Ich muss jeden andern Tag Cordizone nehmen. Das Wetter hier lässt auch sehr zu wünschen übrig. Onkel Oscar hat jetzt seine ganzen Zähne gezogen bekommen. Wenn Du wieder hier bist (ich lade Dich jetzt schon zum Dinner bei uns ein) dann wirst Du einen Mann sehen, der 20 Jahre jünger aussieht (mit seinem neuen Gebiss) Uns tut es so leid dass wir Dir nicht aufmerksam sein konnten -- Auch man kann es nachholen. Den Kindern geht es ls. s. D. gut + machen uns die beiden Enkel viel Freude. Ich habe Rosita vor einigen Wochen am Telephon gesprochen + hoffe sie alle bald zu sehen. Hannah ist (. glaube ich) immer noch in Guatemala + Ernst in B. A. Ich würde mich sehr freuen wenn sie wieder bei einander wären. Hoffentlich kommt der Frieden in Israel bald + auch in Vietnam. Habt nochmals recht vielen Dank für die schönen Bilder

In herzlicher Liebe Euer Tante Dorchen

Die Adressen, die Du gewollt hast sind wie folgt:-

Herbert Jonas, geb. 19. Juli, 1928
Esther Jonas " 24. April 1932
Paul Jonas " 14 Dezember 1961
Stuart Jonas " 6. Juni, 1963
} gemeldet 28. August 1960 67-67 224th St. Queens, N.Y.

Franklin Jonas, geb. 14. Dezember 1937
Blanche Jonas " 6. Juni 1938
} geb. 25. November 1965 2929 Briggs Ave. Bronx, N.Y.C.

Lieber Hans,

Vielen Dank für die wundervollen Aufnahmen vom lieben Ludwig als Bildern.

Wir haben uns alle sehr darüber gefreut.

Entschuldige bitte die verspätete Danksagung.

Wir hatten mit der lieben Doris sehr viel durchgemacht., die Emergency squad musste sie ins Hospital bringen zu einer Sauerstoffbehandlung.

Gottsedank ist es nun viel besser und ich konnte mir meine letzten Überbleibsel von meinen Zähnen ziehen lassen. Im September bekomme ich mein neues Gebiss. Jetzt bin ich wieder zum Baby geworden. Von Radi hatte wir gute Nachricht.

Alles andere hat Dorchen geschrieben

und bin in Liebe mit vielen Grüßen an Dich & Deine Familie Dein Dankbar Oscar.

JONAS

H. Y. C
den 6/8/69

Dear Hans.

Wir haben schon lange nichts mehr von Dir gehört.

Du kannst Deinen Stammbaum von unseren Familien etwas erweitern.

Am 27. April diesen Jahres ist Dorchen und mir ein anderer Enkel geboren, die glücklichen Eltern Franklin & Blanche lassen Dir auch die besten Grüße senden.

Sie gaben ihm den Namen S. Haldane.

Ich hatte mich sehr mit dem Briefe von Deinem Sohne Mark gefreut, doch habe ich mich sehr gewundert, daß Du garnicht angeschrieben hattest. Wie geht es Euch allen u. hoffe mal wieder von Dir und Deinen lieben zu hören.

Herzlichst
Dein Onkel
Oscar

Lieber Hans & Alle:—

Hoffentlich geht es Euch allen gut, was auch bei uns b.s.D. der Fall ist. Hier ist alles noch beim alten. Herbert ist mit Familie nach California übergesiedelt & vermissen wir sie sehr. Tarzana ist ein Vorort von Los Angeles. Hier ist es z. Zt sehr gefährliches Wetter — mal heiss & dann plötzlich kalt & die Feuchtigkeit ist gräßlich. Frank & Blanche sind sehr glücklich mit dem kleinen Sheldon & uns macht das Kind auch viel Freude.

Vielleicht kommt Ihr wieder mal hierher. Wir wohnen jetzt Parterre (1-A) im selben Hause — vorerst. Jedenfalls wir würden uns sehr freuen Euch zu sehen.

Sonst nichts Neues. Viele herzliche Grüße

von Tante Daichen.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER

1436 East Park Place, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

August 18, 1972

Meine liebe Tante Doris, lieber Onkel Oscar:

Eure lieben Briefe habe ich soeben erhalten, mit den traurigen und den guten Nachrichten; das ist nun mal des Menschen Schicksal, und ich fuehle mich da auch wieder etwas mehr allein und als "Überlebender", besonders weilddoch Rudi -mehr zugaenglich und öfters ein Besucher bei uns als Onkel Ludwig - fuer mich eben ein Teil der "Familie" war, in der ich aufwuchs. Wie ich wieder mal vor kurzem einem dieser hier Eingeborenen erlaerte, ist das Schwerste am "Exil" nicht die Abwesenheit von einer Heimat -die bei Jahre 1945 schon nicht mehr existierte- sondern viel mehr die grossen Entfernungen zwischen den uns Gebliebenen Verwandten und Freunden. Ich kann mir vorlaeufig nicht mal den Gedanken leisten, mit der Familie nach New York zu kommen, um schon nichts anderen wegens als dass die Kinder doch wenigstens einige der "alten" Verwandten kennenlernen sollten bevor sie selbst Familien gruenden und dann auch wieder keine Zeit haben. Also bleibt bitte recht gesund und wartet noch xx ein wenig, es wird schon noch eine Gelegenheit kommen (hoffen kostet ja nicht viel und macht einen froh).

Mittlerweise seid Ihr selbst Patriarchen geworden und ich kann mir schon denken dass die "Pensionierung" dem sein Leben lang rührigen Onkel nicht ganz passt. Verdient hast Du den Lebensabend gewiss, aber ich kann mir nicht ganz vorstellen, dass Ihr beide den ganz Tag herumsitzt und auf den Abend wartet (wahrscheinlich grade jetzt doch, der Hitze wegen).-- Habt Ihr genug interessante Bücher zum Lesen, oder passt das den Augen nicht? Am TV habt Ihr ja wenig verloren, aber ab und zu gibt es schon was Sehenswuerdiges, sogar in New York.

Ich wusste natuerlich nicht, dass Rudi in Nahariya war. Da ist man schon da khar, wenn er von langem Leiden erloest wurde. Geschrieben hat er mir seid Jahren nicht mehr. Meine Tochter, jetzt 22, erinnert sich noch (wirklich) wie er mit ihr in Washington spielte. Das ist jetzt 20 Jahre her...Unser Herr Sohn kommt naechsten Donnerstag aus Israel zurueck, wo er 3 Wochen eine schoene Rundreise und dann 4 Wochen im Kibbuz gearbeitet hat (ein Paradies, so hoeren wir). Verwandte zu besuchen hatte er keine Zeit, er kennt ja auch niemanden. Dagegen irrt Ihr auch ein wenig: Ruth war nirgends, bis auf einen kurzen Besuch zu Freunden moechte jetzt aber doch gern mal Israel besuchen (sie kann sich's leisten, ich noch nicht) Vielleicht mal 1974 oder so. Wenn es Mark wirklich so gut gefaellt, mag er sich dort ansiedeln, was mir sehr recht ist.

Was mit unsern Vattern Britz los ist, verstehe ich nicht ganz, ist ja allerdings nicht meine Verantwortung. Als Rose schrieb, sie ziehen nach B.A, zurueck, fragte ich an, warum. Keine Antwort. Die Wirtschaftslage Argentiniens ist etwas wie ewige Katastrophe. Peron moechte doch gern zrueuck, und diese Idioten wollen ihn tatsaechlich wiederwaehlen. Das schadet zwar den Juden nicht (Peron, muss man schon sagen, war einer der wenigen Diktatoren die nicht Antisemitisch waren) aber es bedeudet den geistigen Tod des Landes. Eine Tragoedie sondergleichen.

Ich nehme ja nun an, dass Rose und John in NYC keine rechte Arbeit finden konnten, oder vielleicht gefiel ihnen die Nachbarschaft nicht mehr - aber das scheint mir kein guter Grund, in ein Land zurueckzuziehen, dass vor dem voelligen politischen und wirtschaftlichen ~~xxxxxx~~Zusammenbruch steht. Aber, wie ueberall auch, Kinder hoeren nicht auf die Eltern, ganz wie umgekehrt.

Sehr interessierte mich, dass Du, lieber Onkel, die Nachricht ueber Deinen lieben Bruder von Ephraim persoenlich empfangen hast. War er in New York? Was erzaehlte er? Von den beiden Jungens die Rudi adoptiert hatte wusste ich, aber wass aus ihnen wurde, wusste ich nicht. Das wuerde mich doch interessieren. Schreib mir mal darueber.

Also den Kindern und Onkel geht es danke? Hier das gleiche, ohne Onkel. Juliet hat ihr erstes Studienjahr hintersich, erstklassige Studentin, will "Near Eastern Studies" als ihr Hauptfeld waehlen. Da brauchst ~~sich~~ sie nicht nur Hebraeisch (immer "A"), sondern auch Arabisch und vielleicht auch Turkish. Talent hat sie, was sie damit machen will, hat sie noch nicht entschieden. Das gleiche gilt fuer den Herrn Sohn, der schrecklich guter Student ist (im letzten Jahr seiner High School). Dem scheint die Wissenschaft zu liegen, wie Mathematik und Biologie. Der ist einer von denen die alles gut machen koennen, wenn sie sich erst mal in die Sache "hineinknien". Aber seine grosse Liebe ist das Theater, und er mag noch am Ende "Theater"d.h. Drama studieren. Habe ist er mehr an der Bühne und der Schauspieltechnik interessiert (als Director und stage manager) als am Schauspieler-sein. Soll mir auch recht sein. Gottseidank sind die Zeiten vorbei, wo die Eltern den Kindern vorschrieb, welchen Beruf sie zu waehlen hatten. Koeg icherweise hat ihm der Besuch in Israel noch anderen Ideen gegeben (hoffentlich

Ich bin kuerzlich in unserem Tempel Chief Usher geworden (big deal of work, but it keeps me in touch with most members of the Congregation). Tonight, as we recite the Kaddish, I shall remember our good cousin. Ich erinnere mich noch als er Tante Wally in Berlin besuchte - dass war noch vor Eurer Hochzeit, also ueber 45 Jahre her.

Bleibt gesund und schreibt ab und zu - damit Euch die Zeit besser vergeht.

Lieber Hans,

Ich wollte Dir schon lange wieder schreiben.

Ich kann es nur schwer über mich bringen Dir mitzuteilen daß mein lieber Bruder Rudi nicht mehr unter den Lebenden ist.

Mir wurde die Nachricht persönlich von einem seiner Pflegesöhne Ephraim überbracht und zwar erst im vorigen Monat.

Rudi starb am 20. April des Js. 1972

Von allen meinen Geschwistern die so tragisch ums Leben gekommen sind, bin ich der einzige noch übrig.

Wenn ich an all das Herzeleid denke, das über unsere Familie hereingebrochen ist, muss man innerlich stark sein, es zu überleben.

Nachdem ich mich zu Ruhe gesetzt habe, habe ich viel zu viel Zeit über alles Vergangene nachzudenken, und kommen mir so viel Erinnerungen, selbst von meiner frühesten Kindheit und der alten Heimat.

Dorchen, meine Söhne und Schwiegertöchter und nicht zu vergessen meine lieben Enkelkinder umgeben mich mit so viel Liebe und bringen mich über manche schwere Stunde hinüber. Sie bringen Sonnenschein in mein Leben hinein.

Wie geht es Dir und Deiner lieben Familie, was macht Mare Elida und Deine liebe Gattin.

Mit herzliche Grüßen zu Dir und Deiner Familie.

Herzlichst Dein
Onkel Oscar

Lieber Hans:-

Sei nicht böse, wenn wir Dir heut heute Deinen schönen Brief beantworten. Mein lb. Oscar fühlt sich als Privatier noch nicht heimisch -- er war immer fleissig & seinen Beruf liebt er immer noch. Nun ist auch der l. Rudy von uns gegangen -- er war sehr krank & starb in einem Nursing-home in Kohanah. Ds-lt hat ihn von seinen Leiden erlöst.

Wie geht's Euch Allen? Hoffentlich hast Du Dich nicht zu einsam gefühlt, nachdem Ruth nach Europa ging & Deine beiden Kinder auch verreist waren. Ernst & Hannah sind nicht gekommen. Rosita & Familie sind jetzt in Buenos Aires wieder; sie haben dort ein Haus gemietet & gefällt es denen sehr gut -- „lucky people" was aus der U.S.A. nach werden wird ist sehr ungewiss -- jedenfalls hoffen wir das Beste. Wenn blos der furchtbare Krieg in Vietnam aufhören würde. Frank gibt Vorträge diesen Sommer. Ende der Woche erwarten wir Hubert & Familie -- sie ~~wol~~ nahmen jetzt in einem Vorort von Washington, D.C. -- Annandale. An dem Heranwachsen der Kinder & Enkel merkt man dass man so nach & nach alt wird. Diesen Sommer sind Oscar & ich zu Hause geblieben. Unser Apartment ist vom heraus & man braucht nur über die Strasse zu gehen, ist man schon im schattigen Park, so haben wir uns auch hier erholt.

Bleibe gesund & schreibe uns bald. Dein Onkel Oscar & Tante Darchen freuen sich immer von Dir zu hören. Viele herzliche Grüsse an Deine lb. Familie & Dir selbst von Deiner Tante Darchen

2558 Custon Ave

Bronx
New York City 10468
den 3. Maerz, 1972.

Mein lieber John:

Vielen Dank fuer Deinen lieben Brief. Dorchen und ich haben uns bemueht die Zeitung vom Aufbau zu bekommen, welche das Inserat brachte und daraus ersehen, dass die Kinder von meinem Vetter Oscar Conitzer und seiner Frau Jlse, geb. Herz nicht die Verwandten suchen, wie Du der Meinung warst, sondern gesucht werden, wie Du ja selbst aus dem anliegenden Zeitungsausschnitt ersehen wirst. Eine Frau Licie Bergen, 90 Weizmanstr., Tel Aviv, Israel, ist auf der Suche nach den Kindern. Die Wunden die das Hitlerregime den Juden gebracht hat, wollen nicht heilen, und hat uns die Nachricht, dass die Kinder verschollen sind, diese Ungewissheit ueber ihr Schicksal auch Dorchen und mich tief erschuettert.

Die Zeiten und politischen Verhaeltnisse in diesem Lande lassen auch vier zu wuenschen uebrig; wir koennen nur hoffen und beten dass das Land sich wieder auf sich selbst besinnt.

Es tat mir leid dass Deine liebe Frau gesundheitlich so schwer zu leiden hatte und muss ich ihre Energie bewundern.

In Deinem Schreiben fragst Du nach dem Beruf von Herbert und Franklin. Herbert hat einen Government Job (Treasury Department), und ist von Los Angeles nach Washington, D.C., versetzt worden. Er hat zwei schoene Boys --

Paul ist zehn Jahre alt und Stuart acht Jahre. Franklin ist Assistant Professor, Dr. Phil. an der Long Island University. Er liesst English, Urban and American History. Er moechte gern aus New York heraus. Vielleicht waere es moeglich dass er in Ann Arbor etwas finden koennte.

Schreibe uns bald. Mit vielen Gruessen und besten Wuenschen,

Dein Onkel

Oscar

New Yorkcity
den 3. Februar, 1972.

Lieber Hans und Alle:

Der lb. Oscar hat mir alle Neuigkeiten weggeschnappt und bleibt nicht viel uebrig was ich noch berichten kann. Wir haben uns wie immer ueber Deinen ausfuehrlichen Brief sehr gefreut. Nur tut es mie so leid dass Du, lb. Ruth nicht wohl fuehlst. In Europa gibt es soviele wunderbare Badeorte und wird es Dir dort sehr gut tun, sodass Du nach hier "as good as new" zurueckkommst.

Es ist so traurig dass man die Kinder von Oscar Conitzer nicht locaten kann. Hast Du an Harry Conitzer geschrieben?

Vom Guatemala (Hannahrund Ernst) hatten Brief -- sie wollen diesen Sommer hierher kommen. Es waere sehr schoen, wenn Du dann auch hier sein koenntest. Was machen Euere beiden lb. Kinder? Frank hat zwei suesse, liebe Boys und machen sie uns viel Freude. Ostern wollen Herbert und Familie kommen. Die beiden Boys Paul und Stuart sind "handsome und smart" und sind wir sehr stolz auf sie. Ich glaube Dir schon geschrieben zu haben, dass Rosita und Hans und vier Kinder wieder zurueck nach Buenos Aires sind. Hoffentlich geht es ihnen gut dort.

Das Wetter ist jetzt sehr unbestaendig hier; wir hatten einige Tage richtiges Fruehlingswetter und jetzt haben wir Gewitter und Regen. Es ist eben doch noch Winter aber "es muss doch Fruehling werden."

Nun habe aber eine ganze Megillah doch
geschrieben, so nehmt alles Gute
herzlichst,

Tante Dorchen

Dec. 1971

Lieber John,

Du musst entschuldigen, dass ich heute erst dazu komme Dir zu schreiben.

Wir waren d. h. Dorothea und ich mit vieler Arbeit überhäuft, erst mit dem Umzug der Wohnung dann einige Zeit später mit der Auflösung des Geschäftes; und kamen nicht zur Besinnung.

Ich danke Dir herzlich dass Du uns nicht vergessen hast und uns mit einem lieben Brief u. vor allen Dingen, mit den schönen Photos Deiner Familie beehrt hast, (die sich man in Familien-Album befinden).

Ich muss leider mitteilen dass mein Bruder Fritz Ende April des Jahres am 27. April 1971 an seinem langen Leiden gestorben ist. Wir waren zu seiner Beerdigung; und waren sehr erschüttert zumal wir ihn nicht mehr lebend angetroffen hatten.

Ich gebe Dir die Adresse von Tante Meta, falls dass Du schreiben willst.

62 Marocc Lane, East Islip
Long Island
N.Y.

Dann kann ich Dir von diesem Jahre ein anderes Familien-Ereignis das uns grosse Freude machte.

Die Geburt eines anderen Enkel, in Blanche & Franklin als Eltern. Sie gaben ihm den Namen Lawrence nach jemanden in ihrer Familie.

Sheldon sein Bruder ist jetzt 2½ Jahr alt und ein schönes kluges Kind, Lawrence ist 5 months old. he is born on June 29. 1971

Jetzt noch ich Dir von Herbert u. seiner Familie erzählen.

Nach 2½ Jahren in Los Angeles ist er versetzt mit höherem Rang nach Washington D.C.!

Er zieht Ende Februar nach Washington, er ~~wird~~ beabsichtigt in einem Vorort zu wohnen.

Paul ist jetzt 10 Jahre, Stuart 7½

Mein Bruder Rudi, hatte wieder eine Operation durchgemacht, und was er schrieb war er sehr schwach., seit November ds. Js. ich habe nichts gehört; hoffentlich erholt er sich bald.

Ich bin inzwischen 82 Jahre alt, und ~~bin~~ es geht mir ab u zu gesundheitlich nicht zum besten, was man bei dem hohen Alter noch anderes erwarten kann.

Wir sind seit dem 1 October 1971 retired, und wohnen jetzt:

our new adress → 2558 Creston Ave Apt 3c
New York, N.Y
Telefon: 212 298 5851

Franklins Adresse ist:
2929 Briggs-Ave
New York N.Y
Telefon 212 298 5587

Er wohnt nicht weit von uns.

Ich hoffe bald wieder von Dir zu hören, und bin in alter Feundschaft mit vielen Grüßen

herzlichst
Dein Onkel Oscar

Viele Grüße
Deiner lieben
Gattin und Deinen
lieben Töchtern und
Sohn -

Lieber Hans & Alle:—

Mein l. Oscar hat mir alle Freudigkeit
ten weggeschnappt & bleibt fast nichts für s
mich zu berichten.

Rosita & John Ringer sind zurückgewandert
nach Argentinien, d.h. Rosita ging mit ihren
4 Kindern nach Guatemala zu ihren Eltern.
John ist nach hier, fährt aber mitte
Januar nach Buenos Aires & fangen sie wieder
dort von vorne an. Die Zeiten sind so
schlecht hier, dass man es ihnen nicht
verdenken kann. Wir feiern uns schon
lose Herbert & Familie nach der ~~Oct~~ Osthüste
wieder kommen. Paulchen war am 14 Dezember
10 Jahre alt & Stuart am 16. Juni 7 Jahre alt. Beide
sind ganz begeistert mit Baseball & spielen
sehr gut.

Was machen Eure l. Kinder? Vielleicht bummelt
Du sie mal hierher. Unser Apt. ist viel
kleiner als das andere aber wir sind sehr froh
es zu haben. Das Wohnzimmer ist vorne heraus &
haben ~~wir~~ wir die Aussicht auf St. James
Park. Sehr hübsch, feine Leute wohnen hier. Durch
den spanischen Influx war es ~~uns~~ nicht mehr
möglich dort zu bleiben; weitere Besuche zu
machen.

Schreibt bald! Ich umarme Euch herzlichst

Tante Lorchen

JOHN HENRY RICHTER * 1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Liebe Tante Dorchen, lieber Onkel Oscar:

Welch eine Freude, so schnell - nach dem Versprechen eines ausfuehrlichen Briefes- denselben zu erhalten, und mit sovielen neuen Nachrichten, wenngleich auch nicht alle erfreulich.

Dass Onkel Fritz schon im vorigen April starb, wusste ich nicht, und Tante Meta schrieb mir auch nicht, denn nach all diesen Jahren ohne Verbindung hat sie gewiss nicht mehr meine Addresse (die seit 1959 dieselbe ist).-- Ich wusste auch nicht dass er lange krank war, sodass wohl das Ende eine Erlösung fuer ihm war. An Tante Meta werde ich aber doch bald schreiben, wenn auch verspaeteterweise, ohne es verschuldet zu haben.--

Zur Geburt des vierten Enkelsohnes unsere besten Wuensche. Lawrence ist No. 493 auf der Familientafel der Conitzers, und No. 362 auf der der Cohns. Was sich kaum mit den Riesenfamilien meines Vaters (Beisser, fast 1200) und meines muetterlichen Grossvaters (Segall, ebenfalls fast 1200) vergleichen laesst, aber natuerlich fuer die Lebenden ganz gleichgueltig sein kann. Deren Urgrosseltern-Generation hatten eben mehr Geschwister als die anderen, und alle dieser Geschwister waren sehr grosse Kinderfreunde. Ausserdem lebten sie meist auf dem Lande und liebten grosse Familien - dessen Abwesenheit wir heute mit Recht sehr vermissen.

Hier in Michigan sind wir vier auch ganz allein, und in einigen Jahren sind auch die "aelteren"Verwandten, eben die die ich von meiner Jugend her kannte, verstorben oder voellig verschwunden - mit den meisten haben ich auch jetzt schon keine Verbindung. Die "Kinder" kennen kaum jemanden, doch unsere Tochter, Juliet, die naechste Woche 21 Jahre alt wird, erinnert sich des Besuches von Rudi (1952), in Washington, also fast 20 Jahre vorher. Blo was sie vorgestern gemacht hat kann sie sich nicht mehr genau erinnern. Ganz wie alle jungen Dinger.

Sie ist ein sher guter Student an der hiesigen Universitaet und hat ihre besten Leistungen im Hebraeischen - was sie frueher nicht antasten wollte. Da sieht man wieder, was die Zeiten uns antun. Mark, 16 1/2, ist erstklassig in seinen Studien (wie ja auch seine muetterliche Grossmutter war, Elschen war immer No. 1) und ganz anders als sein Vater, der fuer seine guten A und B Grade sehr arbeiten musste. Der Herr Sohn sieht fast kein Buch an und kommt aus allen Examenschlacht als Sieger hervor. Wo ers her hat? Natuerlich von seiner Mutter, die auch einen besseren Kopf als ihr Mann hat. Was macht man da, wenn man, wie ich, mit soviel Begabung und so wenig Geld umgeben ist?

Wenn es wirklich sich machen laesst, wird Mark im Sommer sieben Wochen in Israel "studieren". Eine dieser Studien-und Touristen Reisen die besonders fuer Hochschüler arrangieet werden, mit einigen Wochen richtiger Arbeit in einem Kibbuz. Das wird dem Herrn Sohn nichts schaden, denn Israel ist das einzige Land, fuer das es sich lohnt, sein Leben einzusetzen. Das scheint ihm mehr undmehr einzuleuchten, besonders da er ueberzeugter Pazifist ist, der entschlossen ist, keinen Wehrdienst abzulegen. Da hat er meine Zusage, doch muss er sich der Folgen bewusst sein. Dies hat uebrigens nicht so viel mit der Krieg in Viet Name zu tun wie mit seiner religioesen Ueberzeugung dass jede Art, Menschen zu toeten, Mord ist, und deshalb verboten, etc. Ich bin da nicht ganz so dogmatisch, um nur an Eichmann zu denken, es gibt Verbrechen, fuer die das Todesurteil die einzige Gerechtigkeit ist. In bestimmter Hinsicht scheinen mir die Pazifisten eben zu weit zu gehen, ebenso wie die Leute, die alle Todesstrafen abschaffen wollen.--

Ich kann mir denken, dass es Euch beiden sehr lieb ist, dass Herbert wieder etwas näher kommt, denn Los Angeles ist nunmal reichlich weit von NYC, und nach allem, was ich dort gesehen habe, nicht grade meine Idee des Paradies (Carmel, suedlich von San Francisco, ist eher des Paradies wo man gern leben moechte, aber es sich nicht leisten kann).

Es freute mich auch, zu hoeren, dass Euch Eure neue Wohnung gefaellt, Aussicht und Nachbarn. Ich hatte mir schon frueher gedacht, dass Du, lieber Onkel, ja doch mal den Laden zu machen wolltest, aber nicht, dass Du es tatsächlich über das biblische Alter hinaus das Geschäft aufrechterhalten wuerdest.

Dassich nach 30 Jahren "endlich" an meine Jonas-Verwandten an einer anderen Addresse als Jerome Avenue schreiben wuerde hatte ich eigentlich erwarten sollen, aber nie ganz "planmässig." Es ist ja nicht nur die Nachbarschaft. Schliesslich werden die jetzt armen Purto-Ricans auch mal Mitglieder derselben Mittelklasse der Eure Kunden bisher angehoerten, und dann auch nicht nur Pelze brauchen, sondern sie sich auch leisten koennen. All rdings kann ich einsehen, dass Ihr nicht darauf wareten koennt. Das Traurige an der "Rassensituation" in New York ist doch dass heute die "Neueinwanderer" dieselben Vorurteile und Gehaessigkeit erleiden muessen wie die Ostjuden Anfang des Jahrhunderts, als sie zu Tausenden in die Bronx zogen, oder die gut-katholische Iren im 19. Jahrhundert. Natuerlich verstehen die "Braunen" die Entwicklung der Juden ebensowenig wie es die Schwarzen verstehen, was man ja in Brownsville zur Genuege studieren kann. Man moechte ja nur wuenschen, dass die "assimilierten"Juden, die von der Bronx nach Westchester und anderen schoenen Wohnorten zogen, etwas mehr Verstaendnis fuer die Not der sogenannten "Unterprivilegierten" zeigen wuerden. Der Protest der (juedischen) Hausbesitzer gegen die Errichtung von sher notwenidigen Wohnhaeusern durch den Staat New York ist besonder traurig, denn es begruendet sich auf demselben Rassenhass dem die Juden selbst ausgesetzt waren - und des oefteren wieder ausgesetzt sind. Was eben nur bezeugt, dass man dem Rassenproblem (ebensowenig wie dem Religionsproblem) nicht entkommen kann, indem man in die Vororte fluechtet. Das lernt man auch hier, in Detroit, und das Lehrgeld kommt sehr hoch. All die schoenen Predigten und all die schoenen Vorsaetze der Regierung helfen da nicht, bis das Gesetz wirklich kraeftig enforciert wird. Und daran hapert es auch noch. Amerika ist also noch immer nicht das Land wo alle gleich und gleichberechtigt sind, und ein wirklicher Schmelztiegel ist es eben nur fuer die Angehoerigen der "weissen Rasse" gewesen - und wenn sie Juden waren, hat man da auch verschiedentlich Bedenken gehabt.----

Ich hoffe aber, dass es wenigstens Euch moeglich seind wird, Euren wohlverdienten Lebensabend und Ruhestand in Frieden geniessen zu koennen. Leider kann ich mich davon nicht in diesem Jahr ueberzeuge, wie ich es vorerst wollte, da ich soeben meine langjaehrige Stellung als Bibliothekar einer Bibliothek aufgab, und jetzt an der Universitaetsbibliothek direkt (in einer anderen Position) arbeiten werde - welche mir wahrscheinlich wenig Gelegenheit zum Reisen geben wird. Der Wechsel war aus finanziellen Gruenden noetig, da meine "Brotgeber" eine selbstaendige Bibliothek sich nicht mehr leisten konnten. Die Einzelheiten sind zu ausgedehnt um sie zu erzaehlen, aber das Ende ist eben dass ich den Wechsel nicht ganz unerwuenscht finde (man hat sich bemueht, mir eine gute Position zu geben, obwohl die Bibliothek selbst wenig Vakanzen hat) und ich nun Zeit habe, Pläne für die Zukunft zu machen. Doch ein Besuch in New York ist da vorlaeufig noch nicht eingeschlossen.

I noticed, in reading your good letters, that you did not say anything about WHAT Herbert and Franklin are doing (professionally), and also you did not mention Willie Jonas, who was a teacher, the last time I heard about him. Where does he live? Well, I can hear something about him from



Ihr schreibt mir nichts ueber die berufliche Taetigkeit Eurer Herren Soehne, was mich doch auch interessiert. Ist Franklin (oder war es Herbert) noch im Zeitungswesen (so ein bloedes Wort, im Englischen ist es auch nicht viel sinnvoller)? Schreibt mal darueber, wenn Ihr Zeit habt. Jetzt laesst es sich ja eher mal machen.

Meine Frau arbeitet, wenn sie mich nicht ausschimpft, was sie beides sehr gut tun kann. Die Arme war ja nochmals (im Oktober) im Krankenhaus, um ihr Diverticulum ,d.h. ihren Darm verkuerzen zu lassen, um die Stelle, die durch die vorjaehrige Entzuendung angegriffen wurde, herausnehmen zu lassen. Das ging ja dann auch recht munter und einfach. Aber sieh hatte weiterhin alle paar Wochen Schmerzen, eben in der Gegend der alten Bruchoperationsnarbe, und die Gelehrten Herrn Doktoren konnten sich nicht vorstellen, was es denn blos sein koennte. Dann hat man aber doch Ende Dezember mal "nachgesehen", d.h. die Narbe wurde etwas aufgeweitert, und die innere Gegend haeher beleuchtet. Man fand, was man eigentlich haette erwarten sollen, zwei Sutures, die eben nicht sich planmaessig aufgeloest hatten (nach der 1967 Bruchoperation). Sowas kann natuerlich "ewig" die alte Bruchgegend inflammieren, was es auch hier und da tat, und man ist dann von der Brillianz der Herrn Chirurgen etwas weniger begeistert -- denn daran haetten sie schon viel eher denken sollen. Mit Antibiotica laesst sich diese Sorte Stoerung eben nicht bereinigen (wie es sich der eine Herr Dr. dachte - ohne den wirklichen Stoerungsgrund genau zu kennen).

Jetzt hat Ruth also die hoffendlich letzte Operation hinter sich, ist wieder an der Arbeit, hatx grosse Zukunftspläne (weiteres Studium, um medical research assistant zu werden), u.a. auch eine Europareise, die ich ihr herzlich goenne. Wir haben seid Jahren keine richtigen Ferien gehabt, und wie es xso ist, wird sie eine Reise (allein) viel mehr begruessen als eine solche zu zweien - ausserdem muss ich jetzt eine Weile hier sitzen, bis ich in meiner neuen Stellun Grund und Boden gefasst habe. Sollte es sich nicht als haltbar herausstellen, habe ich wenigstens Zeit, mich an etwas passenderem umzusehen, wohl aber noch nic in diesem Jahr, denn die Nixon Depression hat xx meinem Beruf besonders schlimm zugerichtet; es gibt fast keine Vakanzen, Bibliothekare ohne Stellungen gibt es genuegend.

Eine ganz eigenartige Geschichte kommt nun noch von Israel, der ich eben nach gehe, obwohl ich keine grosse Hoffnung habe. Im November 1971 erschien im AUFBAU (den ich nach wie vor seit 1941 stetig lese) eine Suchanzeige, nach Verwandten von Paul und Hannelore Conitzer (die Kinder von Deinem Vetter Oscar in Duisburg). Natuerlich schrieb ich an die gegebene Addresse, scheinbar eine Dame die (oder deren Mutter) Oscar in Duisburg kannte. Es heisst, dass die Kinder, die offiziell 1942 deportiert wurden, in Polen leben sollen. Und zwar wurden "Verwandte" schon vor mehreren Jahren vom HICEM in Buenos Aires gesucht, aber natuerlich nicht gefunden.

Was mich veranlasste, sofort an Harry zu schreiben, derja in London im Ruhestand lebt. Wie ueblich, antwortete er nicht. Aber die ganze Sache scheint mir komisch. Die Kinder, wenigstens, Paul, wuerden sich vielleicht erinnern, dass ihr Vater's Bruder in England lebt, und durch die juedischen Hilfsvereine in Polen und England haette man gewiss schon vor Jahren eine Verbindung herstellen koennen. Solche Verbindunge wurde zu hunderten durch die Aufbauanzeigen zwischen 1945 und 1955 (wenn sie langsam abnahmen) hergestellt. Alle Conitzers (ausgenommen Harry) lasen den AUFBAU, was ich daher weiss, da ich mit ihnen in Verbindung stehe. Auch in Israel ist noch eine Deiner Cousinen (Margot Lange lebt noch) Hilde C., ihre Schwester, starb vor einige Jahren. Margot schreibt auch nicht.

So versuche ich jetzt, herauszufinden, wann und wo die Nachricht von Oscar's Kindern herkam. Es waere ein wahres Wunder. Paul waere ja jetzt 45 Jahre alt. Dass ganze oert sich etwas unwahrscheinlich an, aber Wunder geschehen ja auch heute noch ~~jxxxx~~ jeden Tag: Eine entfertne Cousine meiner Mutter wurde (ueber 80 Jahre alt) nach Teresienstadt deportiert, ueberlebte fast alle ihre Kinder, siedelte 1945 nach Santiago um, wo sie im frischen Alter von 95 oder so verstarb. Es kommt also doch vor.

Von den anderen Conitzers hoere ich wenig. Sie werden ja auch nicht grade juenger, und die Enkelkinder werden langsam Vater und Muetter. Daran muss ich mich nun auch gewoehnen: Juliet ist 21, und Mark 16 1/2, wie ich schon sagte, und Mark ist fast 2 Meter gross, also riesig fuer unsere Groesse (seine Mutter ist ein paar Zentimeter groesser als ich, und ich bin nunmal "mittelgross").

Nach NYC moechte ich gern mal beide bringen. Bios geht jetzt nicht. Ihr muesst also noch viele Jahre weiter leben, sodass ihr noch Gelegenheit haben werdet, die Enkel von "Elschen" zu bewundern. Bis dahin kann ich nur mal Bilder schicken. Sollte Mark wirklich nach Israel fliegen, so koennte er moeglicherweis auf der Rueckreise bei Euch vorsprechen, jedenfalls denke ich daran, und ich werd ihm Eure Addresse geben. Ihr, und die Vettern seiner Mutter, die in Manhattan wohnen, sind ja doch weiternin unsere "allernaechsten" Verwandten in Amerika.

P.S. Vielleicht ein Bild der Elsa aus Oscar Jahr?

Herzliche Grüsse
Euer Jo

New York City
den 12/11/65

Lieber Hans & Alle:-

Hab' vielen Dank für Deinen schönen Brief. Du hast recht, es ist schon lange her seit wir correspondiert haben & müssen wir viel nachholen. Es ist wirklich schade dass Du nicht zur Hochzeit kommen konnt, zumal Rosita & Hans Dinger (die Kinder von Ernst Bätz) hier sein werden & wäre es sehr schön gewesen, wenn Du Euch kennen gelernt hättest. Frank's Braut ist ein sehr feines, liebes Mädel & sind wir alle sehr glücklich darüber. Herbert ist jetzt fünf Jahre verheiratet -- hat eine sehr liebe, feine Frau & 2 entzückende kluge Kinder (Paul & Stewart) die uns viel Freude & Spass machen. Onkel Oscar & ich arbeiten noch in unserem Geschäft.

Rosita hat auch zwei Jungs & ist natürlich sehr beschäftigt; ihr Mann ist Uhrmacher von Beruf -- seine Familie stammt aus Österreich. Es freut mich zu hören dass Euer Kinder so fein & klug sind -- das macht allen Ellern Freude.

Zu Deinem Geburtstage die besten Wünsche für Gesundheit (Paranoso) & dass Du diesen Tag noch sehr oft im Kreise Deiner Lieben begehen kannst. Der lb. Oscar will auch noch schreiben so will ich Schluss machen für heute. Viele, viele Küsse & gute Wünsche von allen zu allen Euch

Tante Dorchen

Meine Lieben!

Vielen Dank für Deinen lieben Brief. Wir haben uns sehr gefreut von Euch zu hören und so viel Gutes, dass deine liebe Frau mit so grossem Erfolge das Studium betrieben hat und solches wunderbares Ergebnis Bachelor of Arts with Distinction, das muss Dich doch mit großer Freude u. Stolz erfüllen.

Da ist es keine Wunder, das von so begabten Ellern auch die Kinder ~~Bibb~~ große Fortschritte in der Wissenschaft machen. Von mir selbst

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP
MOISTEN FLAP WELL AND APPLY PRESSURE TO SEAL

zu schreiben, so hatte drei grosse Operationen zu bestehen, und zwar Appendix, Rupture und 2 Operation an Prostate Glands, so ist es ein Wunder Gottes, daß ich sie überstanden habe (trotz meines hohen Alters) und daß ich trotz alledem meiner Kurzsichtigkeit weiter machte. Wenn Franklin am Thanksgivingstage verheiratet ist, ist unsere Wohnung leer, doch wir haben 2 sehr liebe Enkelkinder, Paul-Ken & Stewart, und Franklin lebt nicht allzuweit von uns.

USE TAPE OR STIC TO SEAL

UNESS PERMITTED

Liebe Leute.

Hut ganzen Beerdigungs Liebe
Ich für Denen Angehörigen Kondolenz
gelesen -- Die Hoffnung "Auferstehung" Jesus
Auf Wiedersehen Jesus sagt
Franz Blanche Esther, Paulchen
Herbert Lucie Vinzenz Gordon

SECOND FOLD

U.S. POSTAGE AIR MAIL 11¢

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

10 x 5¾

Franz Gordon Jones, 2120 Vancouver, Ann Arbor, Mich.

John Henry Ritter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor
Michigan
48104

FIRST FOLD

Blanche ist unsere neue Schwiegertochter, Esther ist Herbert Wife, und unser andere Schwiegertochter. Wir hätten Euch sehr gern bei der Hochzeit hier gehabt, da hättet Ihr die Meisten Verwandten kennen gelernt. Ich denke sehr oft an Euch und hätte sehr gern Euch wiedergesehen und Deine liebe Familie kennen gelernt. Ich denke auch sehr oft, an Deine liebe Mutter und Vater und den ein so grausames Geschick getroffen hat.

Ich hoffe bald wieder Bald zu hören.
Viele Grüße Uncle Oscar

JONAS WILHELM

# PROVINZ POSEN

| Name | Geburtsdatum Geburtsort | Todestag | Truppenteil und Dienstgrad | Verlustmeldung |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argenau** | | | | |
| Alschwang, Leo | 2. 6. 85 Argenau | 30. 8. 17 | 4/I. R. 425 | 1898 |
| Chaskel, Cäsar | 30. 8. 97 Argenau | 11. 11. 16 | 5/I. R. 54 | 708 |
| Hirschberg, Gustav | 5. 10. 92 Königsberg | 10. 8. 18 | 3/R. Felda. R. 17 | 1249 |
| Schwedenberg, Sam. | 8. 8. 79 Gr. Strehlitz | 4. 8. 16 | 7/R. I. R. 216 | 642 |
| **Bentschen** | | | | |
| Brandes, Leo | 14. 11. 82 Oberaula | 24. 11. 14 | 4/R. I. R. 226 | 178 |
| Lewy, Georg | 8. 5. 98 Bentschen | 1. 12. 17 | 2. M. G./I. R. 50 | 1034 |
| **Bromberg** | | | | |
| Brilles, Herb. | 7. 8. 93 Bromberg | 22. 9. 17 | 5/Felda. R. 241 Utffz. | 1001 |
| Crohn, Hermann | 20. 6. 96 Bromberg | 8. 6. 17 | 2/Felda. R. 600 | 871 |
| Erb, Max | 16. 8. 99 Fordon | 8. 8. 18 | Arm. Btl. 161 | 1234 |
| Freimann, Georg | 5. 10. 91 Schwetz | 2. 11. 14 | 2/I. R. 14 | 91 |
| Heimann, Isidor | 16. 1. 92 Schwedenhöhe | 6. 1. 15 | 7/I. R. 149 | 134 |
| Hirsch, Ernst | 18. 9. 90 Labischin | 5. 6. 15 | 10/R. I. R. 223 | 270 |
| Hirschberg, Erich | 11. 11. 93 Bromberg | 21. 7. 18 | San. Kp. 607 Feldhilfsarzt | 1268 |
| Israel, Hermann | 22. 5. 90 Fordon | 2. 5. 17 | 9/Felda. R. 30 | 860 |
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| Joelsohn, Hugo | 11. 4. 90 Stieglitz | 13. 7. 18 | 1/Felda. R. 53 | 1232 |
| Jonas, Wilhelm | 4. 2. 94 Bromberg | verm. 25. 9. 15 | 5/Felda. R. 100 Gftr. | 516 |
| Joseph, Max | 23. 9. 96 Wirsitz | 8. 3. 16 | Min. Werf. Kp. 21 | 514 |
| Levy, Richard | 30. 11. 95 Culm | G. † 10. 1. 20 | 1/I. R. 449 Gftr. | 1962 |
| Lewin, Karl | 10. 5. 90 Esperance/ Landsberg | 31. 1. 15 | 12/I. R. 14 | 195 |
| London, Fritz | 28. 1. 89 Mogilno | 2. 12. 14 | 10/I. R. 14 Utffz. | 127 |
| Markus, Siegfried | 21. 4. 97 Bromberg | 2. 4. 18 | 2/M. G. Scharfsch. Abt. 38 | 1269 |
| **Budsin** | | | | |
| Hirsch, Gustav | 29. 6. 93 Kolmar | 20. 10. 14 | 8/I. R. 49 | 171 |
| **Buk** | | | | |
| Herzfeld, Hans | 20. 12. 85 Buk | 14. 10. 14 | 9/R. I. R. 227 | 112 |
| **Crone a. Br.** | | | | |
| Alexander, Siegb. | 12. 9. 92 Crone | 3. 2. 15 | 5/Felda. R. 53 | 152 |
| Joseph, Georg | 1. 9. 93 Crone | 15. 5. 17 | 3/Felda. R. 266 Utffz. | 849 |
| Joseph, Herbert | 15. 1. 92 Crone | 21. 11. 17 | 9/1. Ga. R. R. Utffz. | 1145 |
| Lazarus, Sally | 24. 12. 97 Crone | 29. 4. 18 | 3. M. G./I. R. 449 Gftr. | 1177 |
| **Czarnikau** | | | | |
| Salinger, Max | 27. 12. 99 Czarnikau | 8. 4. 18 | 7/Felda. R. 39 | 1159 |

JONAS
WILHELM

(killed in action 1915)

A post card was given to me by my aunt Wally Conitzer, which was apparently written by Trude or Else Jonas , recording the details of the death of their brother WILHELM JONAS, as copied by me (below). The pstcard itself has aged to the point of illegibility and has been discarded, being of no other than informatory value. (the original carried all abbreviations, here wirtten out in full)

WILHELM JONAS

Kriegsfreiwilliger-Einjaehrig-Gefreiter
Feld-Artillerie Regiment No. 100,
5. Batterie
(gefallen) am 25. September 1915,
vormittags 9½ Uhr
in der Champagne
350 M(eter) suedlich der Strasse
Sonain-Tahure
ungefaehr 3½ km westlich von Tahure

/First Class)
(volunteer,"One-Year", Private
Field Artillery Regt. 100
5th Battery
killed in action 25 Sep.1915
9:30 AM
in the Champagne,
350 Meters south of the road
Sonain-Tahure
about 3½ kilometers West of
Tahure.

John Henry Richter
John Henry Richter
Ann Arbor, Mich., 9-29-1960.

RJF Conitzer JONAS WILHELM

| ...nteil und ...stgrad | Verlust-meldung |
|---|---|
| ...14 | 423 |
| ...16 | 113 |
| ...R. I. R. 84 | |
| | 1154 |
| ...Utffz. | 101 |
| ...8 | 1000 |
| ...Offz. St. | 199 |
| ...9 | 587 |
| | 530 |
| ...187 | 700 |
| ...R. 60 Utffz. | 1853 |
| ...140 | 413 Bay. |
| | 620 |
| | 713 |
| ...5 | 370 |
| ...9 Utffz. | 890 |
| | 680 |
| | 1143 |
| | 1323 |
| ...6 | 282 |
| ...la. R. 45 Utffz. | 89 |
| | 887 |
| | 1310 |
| ...ftr. | 906 |
| ...150 | 1872 |
| ...168 | 508 |
| | 1132 |
| | 620 |
| ...R. 6 | 1379 |
| ...R. 77 | 1374 |
| ...Utffz. | 246 |
| ...1 | 1693 |

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| Joelsohn, Hugo | 11. 4. 90 Stieglitz | 13. 7. 18 | 1/Felda. R. 53 | 1232 |
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| Joseph, Max | 23. 9. 96 Wirsitz | 8. 3. 16 | Min. Werf. Kp. 21 | 514 |
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Conitzer JONAS, LUDWIG

RF 381

I. Bios, Documents

# LUDWIG ALFRED JONAS

Born on February 2, 1887 in Bromberg (Westprussia), Ludwig was the first son of Heimann Jonas and his second wife, Margarethe (Conitzer), a niece of his first wife, Henriette (Cohn). Originally intending to become a physician, he gave up his medical studies and took up painting in 1909. He studied graphic arts with Emil Orlik and later became a student of Lovis Corinth. In 1912, he studied in Paris, where Jules Pascin, then a fellow-student, drew a portrait of him.

After military service during the first world war, he worked mostly in Berlin, and in 1928 he had his first exhibition, at the Deutscher Kuenstlerbund in Hannover. Following the exhibition he was invited to become a member of this exclusive association of artists. He also became a friend of Erich Heckel, one of the leading German expressionists of that time.

The Hannover exhibition led to an invitation by the president of the (Prussian) Academy of Arts, the foremost Impressionist painter of Germany, Max Liebermann, to send the paintings Jonas had exhibited to the important exhibitionsof the Academy, and since then, Ludwig participated in the semi-annual display of new works.

Following a stay in Cassis, France, Ludwig Jonas emigrated to France in 1933, and to Palestine in 1935, taking up residence on Mamillah Road in Jerusalem. After travels in Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy (1937-38) he had his first exhibition in Palestine in the Tel Aviv Museum (1938).

An accidental drink of contaminated water led to his long illness which resulted in his death on February 12, 1942 in Jerusalem. Later that year, the first of a number of memorial exhibitions was held in his studio, and a large exhibition in his memory was held in 1962 at the "Nora Studio", Jerusalem, while another marked the twentieth anniversary of his death at the Municipal Museum of Modern Art in Haifa.

Ludwig Jonas was a very gifted artist who cared nothing for publicity and was indeed a very shy man, reluctant even to sell any of his many paintings, in which landscapes and stillifes grew ever more colorful and, in style, expressionistic in his years in Israel. The catalog for the memorial exhibition in Haifa stated that

> "Ludwig Jonas was like a hermit, an entirely introvert type of an artist. The wealth of nature, of the European landscape of the Mediterranean towns, and, at the end of his life, of the city of Jerusalem, inspired him to new devotion toward Creation. He considered it the duty of the painter to discover colors which could show nature in all its sublimity. His delicate sensitivity led him from step to step, from vigorous coloring of his German canvasses to the magic brightness of the Mediterranean and Oriental landscape; and when he saw himself in the mirror on his last sick-bed, he knew that Nature remains for the painter still full of mysteries.
>
> Ludwig Jonas was a true representative of the spiritual and artistic purity and nobility of the great European tradition." (Dr. F. Schniff)

One of the two paintings displayed in the Jewish pavilion at the New York World's Fair (1939-40), a view of Jerusalem from Ludwig's window, graces the wall behind the desk of the Ambassador to the United States in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Marriage to Lotte:

LOTTE ELISABETH VICTORIA SCHLIEPMANN, b. 2 Sept 1892 Berlin,
married 7 December 1933 Paris

LUDWIG ALFRED JONAS 2 February 1887 Bromberg

first husband was DAVID LOUIS ZACHARIAS

To France 1933, to Palestine 1935. Ludwig Palestinian citizen 22 May 1939.

died 12 February 1942 (not 16 January!)

Wm JONAS
1 Middlefield Drive
P.O. Box 604
Newtonville, NY 12128

July 1989

Dear John,

Let me begin by thanking you for your patient efforts to communicate with me and for the work you have been doing in assembling the family tree. Please believe me when I tell you that my failure to respond was not based on a lack of interest in the project nor appreciation of your efforts. Now that I have retired, I promise that I will be more responsive.

You will find the information you asked for elsewhere in this envelope. I am not sure whether you have the information about my second grandson, Jeremy Michael Taglieri, who was born on January 25, 1987 in Albany, New York.

The information you provided concerning Uncle Ludwig was very interesting. I don't suppose that there is anyone left in England who would know anything more about the whereabouts of his paintings over there. I was saddened to hear about Walter Jonas's death. I had hoped someday to meet him.

Currently, I am planning a trip to Europe next spring. I would like to make some contact with the family in Switzerland and possibly spend some time in England as well. Any information that you could give me would be most welcome. I would also appreciate a full set of the family tree.

I hope that this letter will find you and yours in good health. Perhaps you will be able to come for another visit or possibly we will be able to get out to Ann Arbor on a trip of our own!

Best wishes from

Your Albany Cousin

Bill

Bill Jonas

Heinz Politzer:

Zum Gedächtnis des Malers

LUDWIG JONAS

Jerusalem, Feb. 13, 1943


# Ansprache

zum Gedächtnis

des Malers Ludwig Jonas.

( 1887 - 1942 )

gehalten von

Heinz Politzer

in Jerusalem am 13. Februar 1943

Edition Dr. Peter Freund
Jerusalem

In hohem Verstand ist der Tod des Künstlers der Erlöser seines Werks: Alles Wuchernde und Atmende; Zufällige und Verbindliche; die großen Leidenschaften und die kleinen Bestechungen der Biographie, weichen zurück und werden wesenlos, in grausamer, schweigender Nacktheit steht das Geleistete da, das sich des Lebens bedient hatte, um Gestalt, um Ewigkeit zu werden.

In dem Jahr, das seit Ludwig Jonas' Hingang verstrichen ist, hat sich sein Selbstportrait aufgetan, wie es da an der Wand hängt und spricht. Langsam ist es entstanden, Schicht nach Schicht. Keine genügte der schaffenden Hand; jede Fassung wurde als die letzte begonnen; doch da sie beendet war, bestand sie nicht mehr vor dem Blick des Malers, der tief nach Innen getrieben war. Das Bild verzehrte den Mann; es schlang ihn in sich ein; es besaß ihn, es machte ihn zum Besessenen: so erhielt es sein Licht und sein Dunkel, seine Humanität und seinen Trieb, seine Ahnung und seinen Stolz. Gesicht legte sich auf der gleichen Leinwand über Gesicht, das eine löschte das andere aus und als er, Meister und Opfer zugleich, den Pinsel fortgab und bekannte, nun sei er an das Ende gelangt mit seiner Kunst, da schien das Bildnis ein Denkmal geworden, und mehr ein Monument, denn eine Confession. Dann kam die Krankheit und dann kam der Tod.

Nun hing das Bildnis da; nun wandelte es sich. All die Energien, die es aufgesogen, die unendlichen Stunden des Lebens, die daran hingegeben waren, wirkten weiter und weiter fort; sie arbeiteten sich selbst. Das Bild hing da durch dieses Jahr in der Sonne der Mittage und im fröstelnden Licht der Lampe, in der goldenen Röte der Morgen und in den kargen Minuten der Bläue, die diesem Lande die Dämmerung schenkt. Das Licht, dem es dargebracht war, kam zu ihm, befreite es, erlöste es, nahm teil an der gewaltigen endgültigen Arbeit, die sich in ihm vollbrachte. Das Bild hub an zu leben in einem anderen, gründigeren Sinne als in dem, den unser Leben inne hat, es lebte von Gnaden des Geistes allein, Kreatur des Künstlers, Geschöpf des Menschen. Bald lächelte es, sinnlich und übersinnlich zugleich; bald schauerte es vor den Schatten, die das Auge, das gemalte, des Malers nun sah; bald leuchtete es erfüllt in Selbstbesitz, bald war es vor das Jenseits als ein Spiegel gehalten, in dem sich ein Strahl, ein Hauch, ein Laut der anderen Gestade fing. Atmete die Brust nicht unter dem Hemd, das sie bedeckte? Trank nicht das Auge Welt und Ueberwelt? Sprach nicht von Geheimnis der Mund?

Nichts mehr von Denkmal, nichts von Selbstgefühl! Eine Seele spricht sich aus, zagend, ob man sie höre; selig steigend aus den eigenen Wurzeln. Durch Schicht und Schicht, so wie sie der Maler gemalt hatte, durch Gestalt und Gestalt, durch alle die chemischen Blendungen der Farbe tut schöpferischer Geist sich kund. Das Beste,

das sich herbstlich in dem Manne gesammelt hatte, lebt darin: seine Meisterschaft und seiner Meisterschaft Grenze, selbstgesteckt, damit sie sich erfülle; sein Mut und seine Demut, sein Künstlertum, das seine Sittlichkeit war.

Nicht wir haben uns gewandelt, die wir es sehen; das Bildnis selbst wuchs und wandelte sich; es wird wachsen und sich wandeln, solange es einen Menschenblick ergreifen und ihn zur Liebe bewegen kann. Denn der Künstler im Menschen ist nichts als das Instrument, das der Geist führt bis an den Punkt, an dem der Geist Gestalt,das Unfaßbare Wirklichkeit geworden ist. Doch auch diese Gestalt ist nur vorläufig, diese Wirklichkeit nur bedingt, und es bedarf der ungeteilten Gegenwart des Geistes, diesen Punkt zu erkennen, an dem das Werk sich entscheidet und der Künstler dahinter zurücktritt. Doch vermag der Künstler dies, vermag er den schmerzlichsten Verzicht zu leisten, den Verzicht auf das Werk unter seinen Händen, dann erfüllt sich das Werk aus sich selbst. Erst dann vollendet es sich aus der eigenen Befugnis seiner Macht, dann gerät es aus eigenen Stücken in die Vollkommenheit. Vor dem Geiste ist alle Kunst, wie die Philosophie, Hebammen-Kunst.

Der Mann auf diesem Bildnis war Meister. Er hatte sein Werk als Handwerk gelernt, er übte es und er liebte, es zu lehren. Er war Meister, indem er die überkommenen Formen der Kunst sich aufs Neue gewann und sie sodann erfüllte mit den Abenteuern seines Auges. Er war Meister in dem Rang, den er einnahm und wie eine Festung verteidigte gegen den Anspruch des gemeinen Allgemeinen,des Halben, des Leicht-Fertigen. Aus einem Guß, wie sein Bildnis,steht er da; wie sein Bildnis Schicht um Schicht seines Wesens zur Einheit bündelnd und bändigend.

Gerade war er und er liebte die Gerade; sie kehrt in seinen Gemälden immer wieder, als der First eines Daches, als der Rand eines Tisches, als der Damm eines Ufers, als der Pfeil seines Augs in die Ewigkeit. Dieses Gerade seines Wesens, diese Gerade in seinem Werk war dem Ornament abhold, der bürgerlichen Lüge,der Schminke, mit der sich die Leere das eigene Nichts vertuscht. Er sah die Dinge der Welt; er sah sie an, die Gesichter und Landschaften; unbemäntelt boten sie sich ihm dar und gingen willig ein in sein wahrhaftiges Werk. Wahrhaftigkeit aber ist immer Revolution; ist Umsturz und Bewahren in einem; so prägte denn dieser konservative Revolutionär die Welt aufs neue, indem er sie der Lüge entkleidete und das Wesen der Wesen darstellte wie am ersten Tag; weise und mächtig wie ein Kind.

Weil Ludwig Jonas wahrhaftig war, hielt er die Treue. Aber nur eine Treue ist es, der der Künstler anhangen darf, anhangen muß, will er sich selbst bewahren: Er hielt der eigenen Kindheit

die Treue. Jener Zeit, da die Welt der natürlichen Zauber voll, da jedes Ding selbstverständlich und magisch, die Erde das Paradies ist und die Hölle zugleich; da die Tage riesengroß vor Licht und die Nächte unendlich vor Schrecken einhergehen und die stummen Dinge warten, daß Einer ihrer Weise lausche und sie im Verstehen erlöse.

Ludwig Jonas ist in Bromberg, im Osten Deutschlands geboren; die Landschaft ist da in seinen Bildern aus aller Welt. Die große Freiheit der Horizonte, geheimnisvoll Mittag wie Dämmerung; endlose Alleen, endlose Kanäle und endlos der Reichtum des Lichts an Zwischentönen und Brechungen in an sich bemessener Skala. Eine Landschaft, die den Menschen weder in ihren Arm nimmt noch begräbt unter stürzenden Hintergründen, sondern vor die er gestellt ist, aufrecht wie ihr Gewächs, ihr Herr und ihr Knecht zugleich. Diese Landschaft ist mit dem Maler gegangen, sie hat seine Hand gezeichnet, wenn sie zeichnete, - bis diese Hand schwer wurde wie ein reifendes Geschöpf.

Wohin er dann kam, hat Ludwig Jonas das Licht gegeben; er hat Venedig gesehen als eine Wasserkunst von Strahl und Schatten; den Süden Frankreichs und Italiens: den Süden überhaupt; die Akropolis, die nüchtern gleißenden Mittage, die Gewitter des Lichts über diesem Land Palästina. Aber gerade dort, wo seine Hand zu schweben scheint, um die Tänze des Lichts und seinen Zauber wiederzugeben, gerade dort ist die erste Landschaft zu ahnen, das Kinderland, das er mit sich getragen, verwandelt und das er überwunden hat, ohne es je zu verlassen.

Denn welche Lüge, welche Anmaßung des Pöbels über den Geist offenbart sich in der Meinung, es könnte der Künstler Kultur wechseln nach dem Gebot der Stunde ; könnte seinen Ursprüngen abschwören und sich einem Anderen verbünden, wenn es nur lockt und drängt? Geschlechter haben gewirkt, ihn hervorzutreiben als ihren letzten und zartesten Sproß; sie senden ihren Saft und ihr Salz hinauf in ihn als die Krone, - nun aber soll er sich selbst fällen und dennoch fruchtbar bleiben für das Andere? Kultur hat stets den Atem der Jahrhunderte: sie hat die Geduld des Wartens; sie fordert nicht, sondern sieht zu, daß sie sich erfülle. Aus dem Geschrei des Marktes, aus gängiger Ware hat sie sich noch nie und noch nirgends gebildet; und besser ist es, der Künstler lege die Einsamkeit kristallisch um sich, als er verrate, was das gerüstete und gemeine Außen ihm abzufordern nicht müde wird.

Ludwig Jonas ist ein treuer, ein schwerer, ein titanischer Künstler gewesen; ihm wurde nichts geschenkt; sein Feuer strömte aus der Tiefe, tellurische Glut. Darin brannte sich rein, was der Maler erfaßte, bis es da stand, abgetrotzt und erzwungen und, wuch-

tigen Maaßes, dennoch Musik und ein Spiel. In der Kunst gilt nicht der Flügelschuh allein; sondern erst, wie gewichtig der Leib war, den jener in die Lüfte erhob.

So war die Einsamkeit um ihn, noch ehe er begann, als er im Hörsaal der Berliner Anatomie saß, um den Leib des Menschen zu lernen, den er aufs Neue bilden wollte. Ein Liebender war er und zum Liebenden wurde er, als er zu schaffen begann; aber im gleichen Maaße wurde er zum Bewahrer seiner selbst. Der letzte große Maler der europäischen Bürgerlichkeit grüßte ihn, Max Liebermann; er aber fügte sich nicht und fügte sich nicht ein, zu schwer und zu leicht und durchaus von eigenem Karat. Allein ist er in seinem Werk, das den Menschen als Landschaft sah und die Landschaft als den Akt Gottes.

Wie Vincent van Gogh die Menschen der Borinage malte als ein soziales Evangelium seiner Tage, so malte Ludwig Jonas die großen Industrien, die Krane, die Schleusen, die Gleise; aber er gab sie entvölkert, in der fast vorweltlichen Schönheit ihrer Einsamkeit, Kreatur auch sie. Er malte die Kähne auf Strömen, nicht die leichten Boote der Spazierfahrten, sondern schwere Flöße, die das Dunkel der Wälder noch atmen, aus denen sie herabgeschwemmt worden waren zur Tiefe der Täler. Flöße und Kähne, Deiche und Schleusen waren ihm Kindheit und Gegenstand und Zauber der Kunst. Einsam liegen sie da, verwendete Geschöpfe, an den Grenzen der Städte, die einsam liegen im Wind.

Einsam wie einer der Sklaven Michelangelos ragte dieser Mensch auf, jeden Augenblick bereit, die Fessel um seine Schulter zu sprengen. Doch diese Fessel war das Werk, dessen er war, das ihn nicht freiließ, ihn knechtete und erhob. Durch eine Welt, die des Teufels war und immer mehr wurde, ging er, besessen von heller Magie.

Er liebte; er liebte das Geschöpf, die Blume, die er gepflanzt, das Tier, das er gezogen hatte, den Menschen. Er legte in seinen Bildern tausendfach Zeugnis dieser Liebe ab, eines ganz und gar demütigen, sich selbst speisenden, aus sich selbst strömenden Gefühls. Auch er liebte "without the help of anything on earth."

Er schenkte den Menschen auf seinen Bildern viel von der Würde, die er selbst besaß. Er decouvrierte nicht; doch er verhüllte auch nicht; er gab die Gestalt, am liebsten vom Scheitel bis zur Sohle und angetan mit der holden und gewaltigen Majestät der Menschlichkeit. Sie wandten ihm ihr Bestes zu, wenn sie sich seinem Blicke freigaben und sich vor ihm darstellten, ihren Adel und ihre Freigeborenheit; und mit der demokratischen Gebärde des Künstlers löste Ludwig Jonas die Matrone aus einer arabischen Landfrau und der Epheben aus dem Jungen, der aus dem Alltag getreten war. Er

gab nicht ihre Klage, er gab sie als Anklage nicht, sondern er maß te ihren aufrechten Gang, des Gebäude der Stirne, den Menschen als ein Gestirn. Und wenn er den Menschen gar in der Landschaft sah, nackten Leibes dargeboten der großen Mutter, dem Licht, da beging sein sehendes Auge, seine schöpferische Hand die Feier der Gottesfurcht.

Es ist das Merkmal jeder großen Kunst, daß ihre Strenge nach Innen als Freiheit nach Außen wirkt; daß sie vom Aristokratischen die Selbstzucht und Eigengesetzlichkeit lerne, um, außerhalb der sozialen Welt, in zweiter, sublimer Einfalt des Volkes zu sein. Solcher Art ist die Kunst des Malers Ludwig Jonas beschaffen; das Volk freilich, nach dem sie geht, war selten so undeutlich und verloren, wie in den Tagen seines Lebens. Ohne Grenzen ist dieses Volk des Malers, auch ohne die Brückenschranke der Sprache; ein unkriegerisches, feierliches, männliches Volk, verschwiegen sich beugend über seine Quellen und die Hände hebend in das Licht, dem der Künstler sein Werk als Erstling dargebracht hatte. Dieses Volk ist nicht; kaum jemals ist es gewesen; doch daß es sein wird, verbürgt die stille Gemeinde, die verborgene Republik der Geister, die "Morgenlandfahrt" all Jener, die über die Erde gingen, suchend, was in ihnen verborgen lag und darum so fruchtlos wie fruchtbar in Zeit und Ewigkeit.

Den Meister Ludwig Jonas packte die Krankheit und warf ihn hin. Da sie ihn antrat, stürzte sie ihn mit einem Schlag in die Tiefe des Todes, so, als brauchte sie die Gesamtheit ihrer Kraft, um seiner Stärke und seines Willens Herr zu werden. Er stürzte hinab; er schaute, was drunten war; und kehrte doch wieder zurück an das Licht. Ludwig Jonas ist nicht einen, er ist unzählige Tode gestorben, zwei Jahre lang. Begabt mit Phantasie, geschult in der Medizin, die nur lindern und hinzögern, nicht heilen konnte, erlebte er den Abgrund, dem er immer wieder um Haaresbreite entrann, sich selbst beobachtend und als ein Künstler das Beobachtete steigernd bis über die Zuständigkeit jeglicher Mitteilung hinaus. Die Kranheit des Malers war ein mittelalterliches Martyrium, erlebt in den Nerven einer modernen Seele.

Jene, die dabeistanden mit Händen, die nicht zu helfen vermochten, mit Seelen, die das Grauen der Abstürze, die Erleuchtungen der Widerkunft nicht zu fassen vermochten - denn nur, wer je unten war, vermag den Abgrund zu künden und gerade dieser schweigt- wir alle fragten nach dem Sinn dieses Leidens. War es gerecht, sich zu widersetzen, wo keine Rettung mehr schien? War dies noch Leben, das schon des Todes war? War dies nicht Vermessenheit und Aufstand gegen den Ablauf? Ein starker Mann, ein Ritter, der mit dem Tod und dem Teufel rang, hochherzig Kräfte vergeudend, wo Alles verloren war. Ein tragisches Schauspiel; doch wem diente es; wem diente der

Kranke, der Maler nun, der sein Leben lang ein Herrscher war in seinem Dienst? Tragödien spielen nur auf erhöhter Bühne; das Leben, das sich dort gerne kristallisiert sieht, erträgt die Tragödie nicht in seiner brütenden Mitte. Es wendet sich ab; es fragt sein "Warum?" und es meint, es sei klüger,weil sein der wärmere Atem ist.

Da erhob sich die Hand, die der Schmerz schon verkrampft hatte, einmal noch zum Werk. Das Auge, des Lichtes Geschwisterkind und nun von den Schatten umrungen, tat sich einmal noch auf und sah in das Diesseits der Welt. Ludwig Jonas schuf, was er im Angesichte des Todes gesehen hatte.

Darum war es geschehen. Darum die Pein, darum die Rückkehr ins Leben. Darum die Kraft, darum die Bande, die ihn herbeizwangen, der doch des Zwangs fast enthoben war. Denn was nun aus ihm trat, war einer Weisheit voll, die nicht mehr die Weisheit des Lebens ist. Es war jenes Abbild der Wirklichkeit, das sich Dem nur erschließt, der uns von Drüben besucht, ein über alle Kunst, ein über alle Erfahrung erhöhtes Abbild. Ein Zimmer, eine Lampe, ein Bett; Blumen im Fenster und davor der Schnee; eine Frau,seine Frau, und ein Windspiel; und alles verwandelt, getränkt mit Verzicht und Vergessenheit; mit Mohnsaft und Lethe getränkt.

Ein Spiegel war vor sein Bett gestellt, damit er sein eigenes Bildnis male; er malte das Zimmer, die Menschen, den Spiegel und drin sein Gesicht, so sah er von Drüben herein, von hier und schon nicht mehr von hier. Wie alle Symbole, sind auch diese letzten Spiegelzeichnungen des Malers Jonas nichts als Wirklichkeiten, die sich selbst im Rücken gelassen haben. Er malte sein eignes Gesicht als einen Scheiterhaufen der Leidenschaften, der Schönheitstrunkenheit, der Lebensgier, der Gläubigkeit, schlackenlos lodernd und in der eigenen heiligen Flamme verzehrt.

Ludwig Jonas ging dahin, nachdem er sich erfüllt hatte. Hätte er sein Lebenswerk allein gegeben, wie arm diese verwüstete Erde, um ihm zu danken! Er aber hat, was nur den Erlesenen unter den Meistern der Menschen gewährt ist, noch seinen Tod als sein Werk dargestellt. Er nahm die Hölle auf sich, um in ihren Gluten ins Licht zu fahren. Keinen Augenblick früher schied er ab, als es ihm verstattet war, als ihn sein Werk beurlaubt hatte. Ludwig Jonas steht unter den Helden.

Wie er es vollbrachte? Was bei ihm stand, als er das übermenschliche trug? Was ihn verband, und immer wieder band, der doch schon gelöst und frei war dieser Erde?

Er liebte ein Gedicht in seinen letzten Tagen; und wir, die

wir's nicht erlebten, nur nacherlebten aus unserer erschreckten Ferne, wir dürfen glauben, er liebte es, weil es die Antwort dieser Frage war:

Wenn Seele treuer Seele sich verbündet,
Sprich nicht von Hemmnis! Liebe ist nicht Liebe,
Die sich verändert, wenn sie Aendrung findet,
Entfernt,bei dem,der sie entfernte,bliebe.

Oh nein, sie ist ein immerfestes Mal,
Auf Stürme schauend, ewig unverletzt,
Sie ist der Wander-Barke Stern und Strahl,
Nach Höh' und Stand,und nicht nach Wert geschätzt.

Ist nicht der Narr der Zeit,wenn roter Mund
Und Wang sich auch der Sichel beugen mag.
Die Liebe wechselt nicht in kurzer Stund,
Sie trägt sich aus bis an den Jüngsten Tag

:Ist Irrtum dies;an mir je dargetan,
Dann schuf ich nie;noch liebte je ein Mann.

FR p. 1333

JONAS
LUDWIG

FR: Amyotrophic Lateral Sklerose. Jan 1922. R. 10.12.1929
Herbst 1906 – Herbst 1907 Freiburg Med. Physikum.
Winter 1907/8 in Berlin. Übungen in Gesch. + Philosophy.
Sommer 1908 Berlin.
Herbst 1908 – 1910 Herbst Freiburg (Meinecke)
Herbst 1910 – Herbst 1911 Berlin
Winter 1911-12 + Sommer 1912 Freiburg. Dr. Ex.
Winter 1912/13 Leipzig
Sommer 1913 – Herbst 1914 Berlin (Hermann Cohen!)
Sept 1914 Vokunteers. Krankenpflege b. Rote Kreuz.

in Freiburg: Fall 1906/07 Fall
Fall 1908 – 1910 + Fall
Winter 1911/12 + Summer

in Berlin Winter 1907/08 – Summer 1908
Fall 1910 – Fall 1911
Summer 1913 – Fall 1917

Corresp. portrait Julie Ehrenberg

JONAS

December 26, 1979

Prof. Lewis Elton
107 Farnham Road
Guilford, Surrey
England

Dear Prof. Elton:

I have just received your address from Mr. Rafael Rosenzweig, with whom I have been in touch regarding paintings of Ludwig Jonas, the artist who died in Jerusalem in 1942, and who was, before World War I, a good friend of Franz Rosenzweig. He also was a cousin of my mother and a good friend to me when I was a boy in Berlin. In the past few months, I have tried to prepare a list of the works of Ludwig's in private hands, as part of an effort to write a biography of this good man who was a shy as he was talented.

One of the finest works was his portrait of Miss Julie Ehrenberg, with which I am sure you are familiar. Years ago, Mrs. Edith Rosenzweig-Scheinman wrote to me that it was in home of the widow of Mr. Hans Ehrenberg, who received it from his cousin Franz. In enquiring about the present location of the portrait, I mentioned this to Mr. Rosenzweig, who responded that Mrs. Else Ehrenberg died in 1970, and that he does not know where the painting is today - but that possibly you might be able to tell me. There is a stillvague plan to attempt obtaining color fotographs of Ludwig's best works, and his portrait of Miss Ehrenberg would surely be among them.

IIshould be most grateful for any information or names and addresses you might be able to give me which would help me locate the present owner of this portrait. Some 40 years ago, it appeared, I believe, in a supplement to the Berliner Tageblatt, and I have a copy of that reproduction. Not particularly welldone, and somewhat darkly-greenish in color, surely not that of the original.

My thanks for any assistance you might be able to give me.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor
Michigan 48107

107 Farnham Road
Guildford, Surrey
GU2 5PF

6. January 1980

Dear Mr Richter,

Thank you for your enquiry about Ludwig Jonas. I contacted my cousin, Professor A S C Ehrenberg, Else Ehrenberg's son, and he has indeed got a picture of Julie Ehrenberg (Mrs, not Miss), which is almost certainly the one in question, although it is not signed. She is painted in profile to the left, in old age (she died in 1922, aged 95), sitting on a chair with hands folded in front. The picture is about 4½' x 2½' with frame and is in need of restauration. Professor Ehrenberg's address is 27 Alleyn Park, London S.E.21, if you wish to get in touch with him.

You may also like to know that I have a still life of flowers by Jonas, which I inherited from my father. I would doubt, however, that this is one of his best works.

I should be interested to hear how your project progresses.

Yours sincerely

Lewis Elton

Lewis Elton

c.c. Professor Andrew Ehrenberg
Mr Raphael Rosenzweig

First fold here

First fold here

Sender's name and address

Professor Lewis Elton
107 Farnham Road
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5PF
England

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1980
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John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor
Michigan 48107
USA

Andrew C.S.

January 18, 1980

Dear Professor Ehrenberg:

I have just received the very kind letter Professor Elton sent to me regarding the portrait of Mrs. Julie Ehrenberg, and of which he was kind enough to send you a copy. I am a cousin of Ludwig Jonas, the painter of the portrait, and have had a fairly poor photograph of the portrait for some 45 years now - ever since it appeared in an issue of a supplement to the BERLINER TAGEBLATT (possibly you know where and when, I did not make a note of it at the time).

My letter to Prof. Elton was generated after a kind letter from Mr. Raphael Rosenzweig, with whose mother I had corresponded many years ago, and whose father was Ludwig's friend in the years when the portrait was done. (The exact year seems to be unknown, and I am surprised to hear that Ludwig did not sign it. I am, however, quite sure this is the one portrait he did.)

I have been interested in Ludwig's life and work ever since he was my best "uncle" and visited my family in Berlin as we visited his in Frankfurt an der Oder. (Ludwig is, strictly speaking ,my mother's cousin). In the last few years , in the course of genealogical studies and the preparation of a family history, I came to think of the possibility of compiling a list of Ludwig's paintings in private collections,etc.,especially since he is nearly forgotten in israel, where he did some of his finest work (he died in Jerusalem in 1942). I have a good friend and partner in this enterprise, Mr. C. Paul Anthony, a painter himself and the widower of Mrs. Lotte Jonas, who married him after Ludwig's death. Mr. Anthony lives not far from London, and I have taken the liberty of sending him a copy of Prof. Elton's and this letter, in the hope that he might be able to contact you and perhaps receive permission to view the painting (he,too, has a copy of the foto I refered to above). Whether our attempt to assemble a list of Ludwig's works will of course depend on the assistance we can elicit from those who own works of his, a difficult task at best.--I would be most obliged indeed if you would permit Mr. Anthony to visit you. I have ask him to contact you, but perhaps I can give you his address at this time, anyhow.

I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

cc:
C.Paul Anthony,
18, Castle View Gardens
WESTHAM, PEVENSEY
East Sussex BN24 5HP

4 WOODSYRE, SYDENHAM HILL,
LONDON SE26 6SS

Telephone: 01-670 7059

Mr. C. Paul Anthony,
18, Castle View Gardens,
Westham,
Pevensey,
East Sussex SN24 5HP.

5th February, 1980.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I have heard from Mr. John Richter of Ann Arbor that you might wish to look at a painting of my great grandmother Julie which is probably by Ludwig Jonas.

If you would like to do so, please do not hesitate to get in touch. We could then arrange a suitable time over the phone - the picture is readily accessible. (Please note that we now live at a different address from the one Mr. Richter gave you - it is on the edge of Dulwich, near Crystal Palace.)

Yours sincerely,

A.S.C. Ehrenberg

cc. Mr. J.H. Richter ✓
Prof. L.R.B. Elton

From a lithograph.



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# LEOPOLD AND ADELHEID ZUNZ

## AN ACCOUNT IN LETTERS 1815—1885

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
NAHUM N. GLATZER

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Kuratorium] ersuchen mich, in der
en, ferner bei der Eröffnung 6. Mai
.

mber 6, 1833.
ethes Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde

f Booths.

neration of our German language"

iefe; Zunz corrected the error by

ann, took charge of Zunz's home.
chriften, which the Zunzstiftung
birthday. Zunz worked on the

biblical problems in ZDMG, vol.
I.
which appeared in 1830.

Die gottesdienstlichen Vorträge

Rosenzweig.

erg: »Er wird den 26. August



3. Refers to the Scriptural portion of that Sabbath.
4. This would have been the year 1934; Victor Ehrenberg died in 1929.
5. In her last novel, *Daniel Deronda* (1874—1876), George Eliot quoted Zunz's famous words on Jewish suffering from his *Die Synagogale Poesie des Mittelalters*, p. 8.
6. George Henry Lewes, friend of George Eliot (Marian Evans).
7. David Kaufmann (1852—1899), since 1877 professor at the *Landesrabbinerschule* in Budapest; friend of Zunz in his later years. His correspondence with Zunz (1874—1886) was published in JJGL, 1902 and 1903.
8. *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums*, edited by Z. Frankel.

## 1879

1. Helene, daughter of Professor Rudolf von Ihering.
2. Groom.
3. Commemorating the day the Babylonians made the first break in the wall of Jerusalem, in 586 BCE.

## 1882

1. Zunz's birthday and wedding anniversary of Philipp and Julie Ehrenberg.

## 1883

1. Philipp Ehrenberg died in 1882.
2. Emmi Fischel, born 1859.
3. Hans Ehrenberg, born June 4, 1883.

## 1885

1. Zunz died March 18, 1886; Julie Ehrenberg died in 1922, ninety-five years old. A painting of the old lady hung in Franz Rosenzweig's study in Frankfort.

Strauss, Heinrich: Is an Israel style in art possible?
in ARIEL, A quarterly review of the arts and
sciences in Israel. No. 19, Summer 1967, 5-12. Jerusalem.

JONAS
LUDWIG



abroad. There is no undesirable trespassing in this picture, as frequently happens when Jewish artists, some of the highest importance, have recourse to Christian symbols, such as the Crucifixion.

Anna Ticho settled in Jerusalem at an early age and thoroughly absorbed the city's character, atmosphere and environs, which she has rendered in a free play of her artistic imagination. She is more delicate in her work, richer in fine nuances, than the late Leopold Krakauer, who was the first to conquer this landscape for Israel art. In her many portrait sketches—mainly of immigrants—Mrs. Ticho has sought to penetrate to the inner human being. Her art, firmly rooted in the soul of this country, is being increasingly lauded and appreciated outside Israel, perhaps because of this indigenous quality. After a series of successful one-woman shows in European and American museums, the French Government placed a studio at her disposal in Paris, where she made a protracted stay.

Twenty years ago, the painter Ludwig Jonas, a pupil of Corinth and Orlik, died in Jerusalem. The self-portrait reproduced here was painted just before his death and is the last of a series. In addition to its importance as a masterpiece it bears witness to a heroic personality, a man with the courage to depict the deterioration of his own physical frame, and thereby to transcend it as an artist. (Among Jewish artists it brings to mind the last self-portraits of Lesser Ury and is important for similar reasons; the best of these is in a private collection in Jerusalem.) Jonas painted this picture in a state of exaltation; he locked his door and until the work was finished—only a matter of hours before his death—took no food or drink. Earlier self-portraits are in discreet colours and painted in an atmosphere of cool self-appraisal; this last, done in the certainty of imminent dissolution, carried the artist away in a pathetic and glowing expressionist colour scheme. It is a deeply exciting testament of a Jewish artist trained in Europe. Illness and untimely death only a few years after immigration prevented Jonas from fully absorbing the new environment of his art.

Fima (Roytenberg) must also be classified as an immigrant artist, though he came much later than the others discussed here—he settled in Israel in 1949—and from an entirely different environment—Harbin in Northern China. In the delicate inflexions of his colours the influence of Chinese calligraphy and ink drawings can be discerned, but combined in artistic synthesis with the experience of the Negev wasteland and the gaunt Judaean Hills. Fima's work, shown in many one-man and group shows in Europe and America, is internationally recognized. For several

**Museum of Modern Art**
**Haifa Municipality**

מוזיאון לאמנות חדשה
עיריית חיפה

לודוויג יונס
1887 - 1942
LUDWIG JONAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Born in Bromberg | 1887 | נולד בברומברג |
| Studied graphic arts with Emil Orlik | | למד גרפיקה אצל אמיל אורליק |
| and painting with Lovis Corinth | | וציור אצל לוביס קורינט |
| Trip to France | 1913 | נסיעה לצרפת |
| Exhibition in Hannover | 1928 | תערוכה בהנובר |
| On invitation of Max Liebermann yearly at the "Akademie der Künste" Berlin | | על פי הזמנתו של מקס ליברמן הציג כל שנה בתערוכה של " האקדמיה " בברלין |
| Emigrated to France | 1933 | עובר לצרפת |
| Immigrated to Israel | 1935 | עולה ארצה |
| Trips to Greece and Italy | 1937/8 | נסיעות ליוון ולאיטליה |
| Exhibition in the Museum Tel-Aviv | 1938 | תערוכה במוזיאון תל-אביב |
| Died | 1942 | נפטר |
| Memorial exhibition in his studio | 1942 | תערוכת זכרון בסטודיו שלו |
| Exhibition in the Touring Club, Jerusalem | 1954 | תערוכה במועדון לתיירות ירושלים |
| Memorial exhibition at the "Hora Studio", Jerusalem | 1962 | תערוכת זכרון בסטודיו "הורה" ירושלים |

" כל הבעיות נובעות מאמצעי האמן , המאפשרים לו לגלות את נפשו ואת נסיונותיו האישיים לפני פלא היקום "
( מתוך יומן האמן 6.5.41 )

לודוויג יונס היה כעין נזיר מתון ולבשר בלבד. השפע במראות הטבע, הנוף האירופי של הערים הים-תיכוניים, נוף ירושלים מילא אותו השתוממות מתחדשת לפני הבריאה. פשע לחכניס לתוכה מה שלא נראה לעין, חובתו של הציור למצוא את הצבעוניות העלולה להרים את הטבע למלא הודו. רגישותו העדינה הובילה אותו משלב לשלב, מתמונותיו המצוירות עוד בגרמניה בצבעים מוחלשים עד העסם הבהיר שמעל הנוף הים-תיכוני.

בשכבו כבר על מיטת הדווי , גילה את עולמו בראי וידע שאין סוף לטודות הטבע לפני האמן.

לפניה אצילות אמן שגדל בטוהר ובאצילות הרוחנית והאמנותית של המסורת האירופית הגדולה.

ת. שיף

" All problems of painting consist only in the medium, which enables the artist to disclose his own soul and his personal [redacted] of the wonder of Creation"

(from his diary, 6th May 1941).

Ludwig Jonas was like an hermit, an entirely introvert type of an artist. The wealth of nature, of the Europaean landscape, of the mediterranean towns and at the end of his life of the city of Jerusalem, inspired him always to new devotion towards Creation. How to paint nature in colours which are not those of its own. Jonas considered it the duty of the painter to discover colours which could show Nature in all its sublimity.

His delicate sensitivity led him from step to step, from the vigorous colouring of his canvasses, painted in Germany, to the magic brightness of the Mediterranean and Oriental landscape; and when he saw himself from his last sickbed in the mirror he knew that Nature remains for the painter still full of mysteries.

Jonas was a true representative of the spiritual and artistic purity and nobility of the great Europaean tradition.

Dr. F. Schiff

| Drawings | | Oils | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | רישומים | | | | שמן |
| Two Figures | שתי דמויות .16 | Maskaiva-Tel-Aviv | | | |
| Cafe-House | בבית קפה .17 | Canal in the North | | תעלה בצפון | .2 |
| Sea-Shore | על שפת הים .18 | Boats | | | .3 |
| Sea-Shore | על שפת הים .19 | Cassis, Harbour | | | |
| ~~Blind Magicians~~ | מכשפים עורים .20 | Cassis Harbour | | | |
| ~~Mamilah Street~~ | רחוב ממילה .21 | Marseille Harbour | | | |
| ~~Self-Portrait~~ | [redacted] .22 | Boys Bathing | | נערים מתרחצים | .7 |
| Graphics Work | | Boys Bathing | | נערים מתרחצים | .8 |
| | גרפיקה | | | | |
| Artists Mother | רדיקן אמו .23 | Suburb | | פרבר | .9 |
| Sea-Shore | על שפת הים .24 | View of Jerusalem | | מראה ירושלים | .10 |
| City at night | עיר בלילה .25 | Ein Karem | | עין כרם | .11 |
| Cafe-House | בבית קפה .26 | View of a City | | מראה עיר | .12 |
| Before a Cafe | לפני בית קפה .27 | Water-colours | | | צבעי מים |
| Goose Shepherdess | רועת אווזים .28 | Canale Grande | | תעלה גדולה | .13 |
| Nude | עירום .29 | Self-Portrait | | דיוקן עצמי | .14 |
| | | Boys Bathing | | נערים מתרחצים | .15 |

אנו מביעים בזה את תודתנו לבעלי התמונות, אשר בחסדם אדיבותם השאילו אותן לתערוכתנו: ד"ר חרטה קוחנובסקי, חיפה; מר רודולף יונס, חיפה; "סטודיו נורה", גלריה לאמנות, ירושלים; מוזיאון תל-אביב.

We express herewith our thanks to the owners of the pictures, who lent them to the Museum; Dr. Herta Kochanowski, Haifa; Mr. Rudolf Jonas, Haifa; "Nora Studio", Art Gallery, Jerusalem; Tel-Aviv Museum.

JONAS
LUDWIG

CURT GLASER: JUNGE KÜNSTLER, IN KUNST UND KUENSTLER 29 (6) 1931, p.248-49
(article: 245-49)

HANS MEYBODEN, DIE TREPPE
AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN

FELIX NUSSBAUM, PAAR AUF DER TREPPE
AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN

merkbar, die bis zum Reliefauftrag der Farbe führen. Schließt man noch Felix Nußbaum dieser Gruppe an, der allerdings schon vielfache Einflüsse erfahren und verarbeitet, nur für sein tüchtiges Können noch keinen sicher überzeugenden Ausdruck gefunden hat, so mag die Reihe genügen, die Reichweite des Einflusses einer Lehrerpersönlichkeit zu charakterisieren, der sich noch in manche andere Ateliers erstreckt. Die Einflüsse überkreuzen sich, wenn Erwin Graumann von Hofer den Weg zu Kirchner findet, dessen farbige Skala in seinen Landschaften wiederkehrt, wie übrigens Meyboden von Ulrich Hübner kam, in dessen Nähe die stärkste Wahlfreiheit zu herrschen scheint. Walter Bergmann, dem im Hause der Juryfreien mit zwei Mitarbeiterinnen aus der Weiß-Klasse ein ganzer Saal zur Dekoration anvertraut wurde, hat von seinem Lehrer den Geschmack übernommen, den er an vielen Vorbildern von Baumeister bis zu Picasso und Chirico geschult zu haben scheint. Auf Heckels Anschauung und Darstellungsform gründet Johann Sass eine Malerei, die in den rauhen und zuweilen überhellen Farben wie in den Motiven und der besonderen Typik ihrer Menschen dem Vorbilde sich engstens anschließt. Ludwig Alfred Jonas hat von dem freien farbigen Vortrag der letzten Werke Munchs profitiert, und etwas von dem Abglanz der Kunst des Norwegers wird auch in den Arbeiten Martin Christs noch sichtbar, der in dem Bilde eines ruhenden Jungen eine tüchtige Talentprobe gegeben hat. Der Kasseler Karl Döbel, dem man schon auf manchen Ausstellungen begegnete, und den man unter den Bewerbern um den Staatspreis wiederfand, hat sich allmählich immer mehr in die Abhängigkeit von Kokoschka verstrickt, dessen Einfluß auch in den Bildern des Frankfurters Hans Feibusch fühlbar wird. Ihm hat die Jury der Akademie den Preis zuerkannt, vermutlich nicht ohne manche Bedenken, da unter vielen guten Begabungen, die in der Ausstellung der Bewerber sichtbar wurden, die beste sich keineswegs mit deutlicher Überlegenheit heraushob.

Auffällig allerdings sind die Bilder Feibuschs. Sie sind es durch zuweilen etwas gewaltsame Effekte und durch grelle Farben, die schrill wirken, wenn sie in dem Bildorganismus, dem es an der Sicherheit der Ordnung gebricht, nicht vollkommen aufgehen. Einer der stärksten Anwärter auf den Preis hätte neben Feibusch der Kasseler Arnold Bode sein dürfen, den man in der Secession, der Akademie und im Künstlerhause ausgiebig kennen zu lernen Gelegenheit fand. Er geht von Beckmann aus, dem er in einzelnen Bildern nicht nur die eigenartige Behandlung der Farbe, sondern auch die charakteristischen Motive der Stilleben abgesehen hat. Aber im Rahmen der übernommenen Form macht sich eine sichere Gestaltungskraft und darüber hinaus in anderen Bildern eine sehr eigenartige Art der Anschauung und Entschiedenheit der Gestaltung bemerkbar. Hier scheint eine der tüchtigsten und selbständigsten Begabungen der jüngeren Generation sich zu melden.

Als ein Außenseiter in diesem Kreise, der allmählich sich zu festigen beginnt, auch wenn es ihm an äußerer Bindung fehlt, erschien im Hause der Juryfreien der junge Königsberger Heinz Liers, dessen Porträts durch die frische Unbekümmertheit der Auffassung ebenso überraschten wie durch die lebendige farbige Charakterisierung. In dem noch unverbildeten Talent dieses sehr jungen Malers schienen mehr Entfaltungsmöglichkeiten zu liegen als in der etwas starren durch van Gogh bestimmten Form der Bildnisse Josef Scharl-

LUDW. ALFRED JONAS, DER MALER WAKITA

AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN

HERMANN BLUMENTHAL, BILDNISBÜSTE

AUSGESTELLT IN DER AKADEMIE, BERLIN. STAATSPREIS

von dem an dieser Stelle kürzlich ausführlich berichtet wurde. Einen dritten Menschendarsteller lernte man im Jürgen Kallmann kennen. Liebt er es, das Format seiner Porträtzeichnungen, denen durch die Berühmtheit der Dargestellten ein zusätzliches Interesse gewonnen wird, ins Übergroße zu steigern, so zeigt sich schon hierin ein peinlicher Mangel an Selbstzucht, die das Talent des Autodidakten auf sein natürliches Maß zurückführen sollte. Aus dem bunten Vielerlei, das im Reckendorf-Hause geboten wurde, sei nur ein Bild des Dresdener Bernhard Kretschmar hervorgehoben, das über das gut gesehene Motiv hinaus durch die feine malerische Auswertung seines koloristischen Gehaltes angenehm auffiel.

Unter den Bildhauern, die in den Ausstellungen vertreten waren, stand der Träger des Staatspreises Hermann Blumenthal an erster Stelle. Er besitzt ein starkes Formgefühl und ein selbständiges Gestaltungsvermögen, das die Erinnerung an seine Lehrer Gerstel und Scharff zurückdrängt. Er ist auch dem Staatspreisträger des vergangenen Jahres, Paul Merling, dem man bei den Juryfreien wiederbegegnet, entschieden überlegen. Im Künstlerhause trat Heinrich Drake hervor, dessen Art an Kolbes Kunst erinnern mag. Ein liegender weiblicher Akt darf als gute Talentprobe genommen werden. Es gibt auch unter den jungen Bildhauern einige, die der individuell zugespitzten Form eines Lehrers erliegen, wie Kurt Schumacher etwa sich eng an Gies anschließt. Im ganzen aber läßt sich in der stärker handwerklich gebundenen Kunst der Bildhauer eher eine über den persönlichen Ausdruck hinausreichende, der Zeit gemeinsame Stilform erkennen, die den Jüngeren ein sicheres Fundament bietet, als in der Malerei, deren extreme Möglichkeiten von der Jugend, soweit sie in den Berliner Ausstellungen des Winters zu sehen war, allerdings nur in Ausnahmefällen genutzt wurden.

Wird die Frage gestellt, ob denn einer und welcher von den Wegen, die in den letzten Jahren von den Führern der mit Unrecht noch so genannten „Jugend" gezeigt wurden, von der heutigen Jugend gangbar befunden worden ist, so blieben gerade die Berliner Ausstellungen hierauf die Antwort schuldig. Man sah in Rudolf Ausleger einen intelligenten Nutznießer der Kunstform Picassos und Braques, die heute gleich vielen anderen bereits auf den Schulen gelehrt wird. Man sah Otto Nebels abstrakte Kompositionen, die sich gern in kathedrale Feierlichkeit retten, und Hans Jänischs bescheidenere Illustrationen, die ihre Anregung von Kandinsky und Klee beziehen, im ganzen aber schienen die Ausstellungen denen unrecht zu geben, die meinten, durch den Weg in die abstrakte Form sei die Zukunft der Kunst eindeutig bestimmt. Wie allerdings diese Zukunft beschaffen sein wird, darüber nach den Ausstellungen der Jugend in Berlin eine Meinung zu äußern, schiene vermessen, zumal wir nicht sicher sind, weniger blind zu sein, als Zeitgenossen sich schon manchmal erwiesen haben. Wir glauben nicht daran, daß es unbedingt zum Wesen des Genies gehört, von seiner Zeit verkannt zu werden. Aber die Lage der Kunst in ihrer Gesamtheit deutet darauf hin, daß möglicherweise eine tiefere Wandlung sich vorbereitet, als sie in den individuellen Sonderformen einzelner junger Talente bemerkbar wird.

LUDW. ALFRED JONAS, DER MALER WAKITA

AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN

HERMANN BLUMENTHAL, BILDNISBÜSTE

AUSGESTELLT IN DER AKADEMIE, BERLIN. STAATSPREIS

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Unter den Bildhauern, die in den Ausstellungen vertreten waren, stand der Träger des Staatspreises Hermann Blumenthal an erster Stelle. Er besitzt ein starkes Formgefühl und ein selbständiges Gestaltungsvermögen, das die Erinnerung an seine Lehrer Gerstel und Scharff zurückdrängt. Er ist auch dem Staatspreisträger des vergangenen Jahres, Paul Merling, dem man bei den Juryfreien wiederbegegnet, entschieden überlegen. Im Künstlerhause trat Heinrich Drake hervor, dessen Art an Kolbes Kunst erinnern mag. Ein liegender weiblicher Akt darf als gute Talentprobe genommen werden. Es gibt auch unter den jungen Bildhauern einige, die der individuell zugespitzten Form eines Lehrers erliegen, wie Kurt Schumacher etwa sich eng an Gies anschließt. Im ganzen aber läßt sich in der stärker handwerklich gebundenen Kunst der Bildhauer eher eine über den persönlichen Ausdruck hinausreichende, der Zeit gemeinsame Stilform erkennen, die den Jüngeren ein sicheres Fundament bietet, als in der Malerei, deren extreme Möglichkeiten von der Jugend, soweit sie in den Berliner Ausstellungen des Winters zu sehen war, allerdings nur in Ausnahmefällen genutzt wurden.

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EHRENBERG
JULIE

# Juden in Kassel

## 1808 – 1933

## Eine Dokumentation anläßlich des 100. Geburtstages von Franz Rosenzweig

not no portrait of
Julie Ehrenberg

Ausstellung des
Kulturamts der Stadt Kassel
23. November 1986–31. Januar 1987

Thiele & Schwarz · Kassel

bbatfeier, 1922

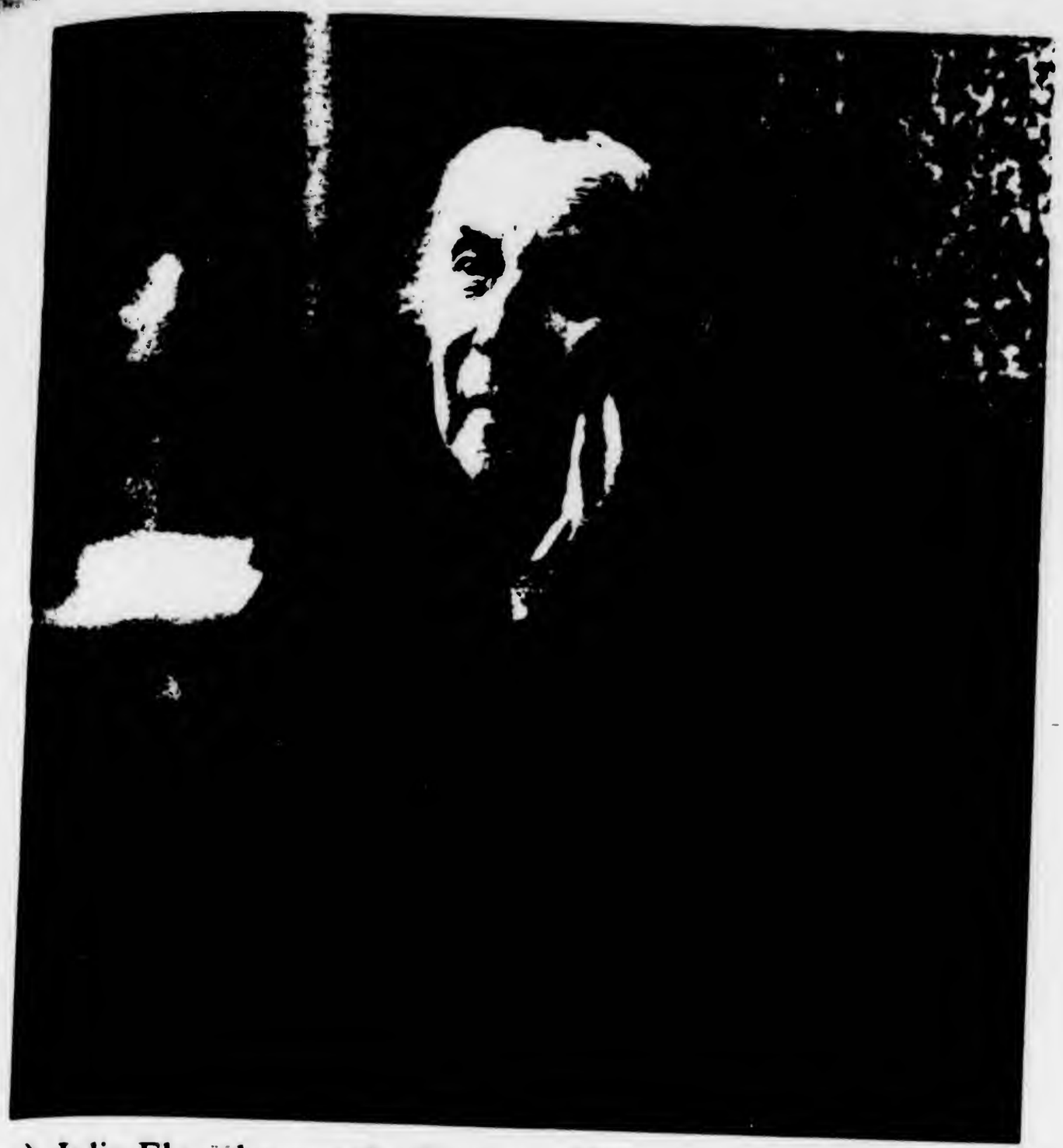
e) Julie Ehrenberg, geb. Fischel, 1921
Foto
Original, Heinz Ehrenberg, Langenhain

f) Polizeipräsident Hohenstein und Vizepräsident Schöny am Verfassungstag 1932
Foto
Foto Eberth, Kassel


a) „Soll diese Schmach noch länger dauern? Weg
herrschaft, Zinsknechtschaft und Schieberwirtschaft!
Flugblatt des Deutsch-Sozialen Blocks
Foto
Bundesarchiv Koblenz


b) „Der Drahtzieher"
Antisemitisches Flugblatt des Völkischen Blocks
in: 1933 – Wege zur Diktatur. Ausstellung der St
Kunsthalle Berlin 1983, S. 341
Foto

1922



e) Julie Ehrenberg, geb. Fischel, 1921
Foto
Original, Heinz Ehrenberg, Langenhain

Weg mit Judenherrs
Wählt nur
Deutsch-Sozia

a) „Soll diese Sc
herrschaft, Zinskn
Flugblatt des Deut
Foto
Bundesarchiv Kob

ZWEIG

D SEIN WERK

HRIFTEN

EBÜCHER

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG

JONAS LUDWIG

# BRIEFE UND TAGEBÜCHER

Herausgegeben von

RACHEL ROSENZWEIG

und

EDITH ROSENZWEIG - SCHEINMANN

unter Mitwirkung von

BERNHARD CASPER

2. BAND

1918–1929


HAAG
MARTINUS NIJHOFF
1979

unterwerfen wollen (θέλειν
st haben]). Aus dieser klei-
oxen Eigentümlichkeit des
Beren, nämlich ob ich die
an) bei euch wohnen kann.
an Trudchen, weil ich von
au und von der Rücksichts-
färbte Antwort erhoffe, ob
mverhältnissen und Trud-
Gebühr zur Last falle. . . .
Abwesenheit meiner Näch-
icht tätig zwar, doch sicher
ieser Nächsten wird zum
dazu wahre!) Argument,
e auch in Kassel sein wird,
n habe, wozu ich hier in
Londoner Aufenthalts (!),
ist) unwiderleglich. Also –
ße Weib und Kind. Dein

ntwort auf eine Postkarte
n Meinecke vom 19.7.11.]

en Sie bitte, daß ich Ihre
abe. Ich glaubte sie durch
h beantworten zu können.
ls ich damals dachte; ich
gehe, bis zur Phänomeno-
er die Datierung der nicht
enenser Zeit lange aufge-
nicht bis zur Darstellung
November hoffe ich nun
n. Vor Ende des Winters

Kolleg gehört; da ich nun
rde ich solange noch die

Fortsetzung hören, zumal sie grade die Zeit meiner Arbeit behandelt. Das Rankeseminar von Geheimrat Lenz habe ich im Sommer besucht; von Hintzes Übungen habe ich durch eigene Schuld nicht viel gehabt, weil ich nicht ordentlich mitarbeitete, was ich freilich, ohne mich zu zersplittern, auch nicht hätte tun können – es wurden nämlich fast nur mittelalterliche Urkunden behandelt. Und Mittelalter ist das Schlaraffenland, in das ich erst kommen kann, wenn ich mich durch den – mir freilich immer noch sehr gut mundenden – Hirsebrei der neuzeitlichen Promotion durchgegessen habe.
Gestatten Sie noch, daß ich Ihrer hochverehrten Frau Gemahlin und Ihnen selbst meinen herzlichsten Glückwunsch zu ihrer Genesung ausspreche. In verehrungsvoller Ergebenheit Ihr Franz Rosenzweig.

189 An Gertrud Oppenheim

Berlin, 28.9.11.

. . . . . .
Also, im April war ich in Kassel, dann kam eine Zeit gedrängtester Inspiration – eine oder zwei Wochen lang –, wie ich sie vorher und nachher kaum erlebt hatte. Gegenstand: das Tragische. Das Buch wird heißen:

DER HELD
Eine Geschichte der tragischen
Individualität in Deutsch-
land seit Lessing.

In dieser Zeit also, und in dünnerem Strom auch noch die folgenden Wochen, empfing ich die Samenkörner für fast alle Kapitel. Vom Arbeiten an der Dissertation war nun keine Rede mehr, obwohl ich von Tag zu Tag „morgen aber sicher" wieder anfangen wollte. So arbeitete ich zunächst das Einleitungskapitel – „über einige dramatisch-technische Differenzen zwischen der attischen und der shakespeareschen Tragödie" – aus. Bis Pfingsten war ich damit fertig, war dann mit Hans und Rudi zusammen und nahm mir fest vor, dann alles liegen zu lassen, – die Vorarbeit für das Lessingkapitel war nämlich auch schon ziemlich weit gediehen –; das tat ich also auch, anfangs noch nach der Methode des Herrn

Dick aus David Copperfield; bald aber, wohl Ende Juni, hatte ich schon ziemlich Ruhe vor dem Kopf König Karls I. und muß ihn nun noch auf lange hin, sicher bis nächstes Frühjahr, verleugnen; dann kommt er aber wieder dran, und dann werde ich mit langer Fronarbeit des Aufpäppelns und Erziehens die Seligkeit der Empfängnis zu bezahlen haben, denn die Arbeit wird viel viel umständlicher als ich anfangs glaubte. Aber ich freue mich doch darauf, denn das Kind wird mir sicher noch viel Überraschungen machen, die ich nicht ahne. Diese Freude also liegt im Hintergrund meiner Existenz an der Kette und bellt manchmal. Im Vordergrund aber scharren die philologischen Hühner und unter ihnen ein stolzer psychologischer Hahn, der von Zeit zu Zeit laut kräht, und dies wird die Dissertation. Im Juli und bis in die ersten Tage des Augusts schrieb ich das Hauptkapitel – namens „Frankfurt" 1797–1800 –; auf das ich mich schon lange gespitzt hatte und das in der Ausführung sich noch als viel interessanter herausgestellt hatte, als ich selbst vorher wußte. Ich habe es seitdem noch nicht wieder gelesen und glaube, daß ich literarisch noch ziemlich viel daran zu tun haben werde, aber fertig ist es doch. Es ist der Teil des Buches, den du einmal lesen mußt. („Das müssen Sie unbedingt lesen!") Leben und Idee noch ineinandergeknäuelt, oder eine „zweite Wandlung", die Geschichte des Fertigwerdens eines Menschen. Ich habe es nicht aus subjektiver Erfahrung schreiben können, denn ich glaube noch nicht so weit zu sein; wenn es gut ist, so ist es „Antizipation" in dem Sinne wie in Dichtung und Wahrheit davon die Rede ist.

Danach war ich zweieinhalb Wochen mit Hans und Rudi in Dänemark und Norwegen, habe vom Land nicht viel gesehen und die zweite Hälfte der Zeit auch gut gearbeitet. Seitdem bin ich wieder hier und bleibe so lange bis ich mit dem laufenden Kapitel – „Jena" 1801-1806 – zu Ende bin, was sicher noch den ganzen Oktober dauern wird. Vorläufig bin ich aus der Verzettelung noch nicht heraus. Dann Freiburg. Weihnachts- und Osterferien wieder hier und dann ist es möglich (weil die drei Schlußkapitel verhältnismäßig kurz sein werden), daß ich fertig bin, ganz fertig, und kopfvoran in den „Held" stürze. Von welch letzterem nun niemand weiß als du, Jonas, Hans und Rudi, und auch niemand mehr wissen darf, weil ich fürchte, ich würde ihn nicht machen, wenn jemand davon weiß.

. . . . . .

Kassel, 1919.
Skizze von Ludwig Jonas.

Jonas.

unterrichtet man sich am schönsten aus Treitschkes Deutscher Geschichte (so alles über Kurhessen, über die Juden, über Herwegh, über Braunschweig usw.).
Über Prag wird wohl in der Einleitung zu den Prager Judenbriefen[4], die voriges Jahr erschienen, allerlei stehen, mindestens andre Literatur durch die man weiter kommt. Literaturangaben wird auch Philippsohn in der „Neueren Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes" haben. Über den Vorsänger wird Elbogen in der „Geschichte des jüdischen Gottesdienstes" Literatur angeben. Philippsohn und Elbogen kannst du kaufen (als Mitglied der „Gesellschaft für die Wissenschaft des Judentums" direkt durch diese mit starker Preisermäßigung), da ich sie beide nicht habe und nachher gern übernehme. Herzlichen Gruß Franz.

[1] Vgl. Nr. 30.
[2] L. I. Rosenzweig, Drogen- und Lackfabrik, Stammhaus der späteren Farbenfabrik „Rosenzweig und Baumann".
[3] Ludwig Horwitz, Die Israeliten unter dem Königreich Westfalen, Kassel 1900.
[4] Alfred Landau und Bernhard Wachstein, Jüdische Privatbriefe aus dem Jahre 1619, Wien und Leipzig 1911 (Quellen und Abhandlungen zur Geschichte in Deutsch-Österreich, Bd. III).

## 253 An die Eltern

Berlin, 31.3.15.

. . . . . .

Daß Jonas diese seine dienstfreien Tage für mein Portrait benutzen will und ich schon deshalb nicht fort kann (sowie ich auch hier den ganzen Tag dadurch mit Beschlag belegt bin) sagte ich schon am Telefon. Wenn es, wie anzunehmen, ein gutes Portrait gibt, so lohnt es sich ja. Es ist eine alte Erfahrung, daß künstlerisch wertvolle Portraits von den Angehörigen zunächst nicht goutiert werden; später pflegen sie sich aber meist damit zu versöhnen. Selbstverständlich ist Euch nicht der mindeste Vorwurf zu machen, daß Ihr die Zeichnungen für schlecht haltet. Zur Beurteilung einer Zeichnung ist genau wie zu der eines anderen Kunstwerks nur der fähig, der sich ernsthaft mit Kunst befaßt; der Laie achtet hier wie überall auf Nebendinge. Von Frauen insbesondere kann kein Mensch verlangen, daß sie etwas von Kunst verstehen sollten (trotz oder vielmehr *wegen* des „Verwandten Naturells") ...

:e Riesin". – Auch Siegfrieds
h motiviert geblieben wie im
gfried war wirklich Brünhilds
nicht), wieder viel besser. Bei
er Esel auch den Gürtel fallen
nnte sich Wagner schon als

ze denkt, ist kostbar; sie sind
imene auch. Was geht mich
ien, den „Hebel der Preisbil-
. Dies Deutschland kenne ich
ann nichts dafür. – Michaelis
Bülow. Auszusehen scheint er
. . Ob ich das Schellingianum
lich wollte ich erst das Hegel-
T. ja interessieren muß; das
kurze „Überreicht vom Ver-
müßte schon die „unbegrenzte
eder nicht. – . . . Kriegsende?
cht die Welt oder wenigstens
sein. Hoffen wir das Beste.
t die Nichtdeutschen draußen.
alle Nichtdeutschen drinnen.
m übrig bleibt und an seinem

F.

27.7.1917.

tte keine erziehlichen Absich-
ter, Berlin 1917], wenigstens
dasselbe in dem Buch gefun-
vismus" ein achtbarer Gegner
kte mich (den „Verfasser von
ation von Positivismus und
Grenzen unsrer Welt hinaus-

gehen, daß er über sie reisen muß, um seinen antiökumenischen Standpunkt einnehmen zu können. Daß er das Verhältnis Europa-Tropen aus der Welt*eroberung*, die es ist, umdreht in ein Verhältnis der Sehnsucht, wo also nicht Europa die Tropen in sich hineinfrißt (wie es ja wortwörtlich seit Vasco da Gama geschieht, in Kaffee, Tabak, Zucker usw. usw.), sondern Europa sich in die Tropen zu verlieren scheint. Wie es am zusammengefaßtesten in der Stelle erscheint, wo er die gotische Kathedrale, in der tropischer Weihrauch von Europäern dargebracht wird, umkehrt zu einem Schiff, das den Europäer im Geiste in die Weihrauchländer versetzt; also der Weihrauch nicht Vertreter der geopferten Welt, sondern des Gottes dem geopfert wird. Ich habe noch nie den Versuch, das christliche Europa zu verleugnen, so sinndeutlich gesehn wie hier. Den Parallelversuch, die Auswanderung in der Zeit, hat er schon vorher gemacht, in seinen prähistorischen Romanen. Es wurde mir daran klar, weshalb Goethe sein prätendiertes Großes Heidentum nie recht geglückt ist: weil er nicht den Mut zur absoluten Auswanderung gehabt hat, sondern auf Viertelsweg – in „Hellas" – steckenblieb. Die Griechen aber sind geschichtlich durch Paulus und geographisch durch die Renaissance ein Bestandteil Europas, – also kein Asyl für Europaflüchtlinge. Jensen erst ist wirklich praktisch konsequent. Sogar Indien „hat ihn nie interessiert" (dort europäelts eben, und wenn auch erst seit hundert Jahren). . . .

419 An Gertrud Oppenheim

2.8.1917.

L. T., aber hat man denn das Faktum? [vgl. Nr. 408] vertraut man? Ich kann dir versichern: Zweifel und Unglauben kennt man überhaupt erst, wenn man schon den Glauben erfahren hat. Nicht etwa in einer Rückschau auf überwundene Stadien, sondern ganz wirklich: man kann das große Nein erst dann erleben, wenn man schon einmal Ja gesagt hat. Alles was einem vorher wie Nein vorgekommen war, das verblaßt dann zu einem skeptischen Achselzucken oder zu einer schläfrigen Gleichgültigkeit. Man erlebt dann nämlich zwei Gefühle, die dir beide gleich sonderbar vorkommen werden: 1. den heftigen Wunsch zu zweifeln (den

ein ruhiges Weitergehen „von Buch zu Buch, von Blatt zu Blatt", mein Antworten wie ein Abstauben meiner Möbel und Nippsachen.

. . . . . .

Daß Franz [G.O's Sohn] auch schon mein Charakteristikum, die Frisur, heraus hat, ist komisch. Dabei stand ich zu diesem Geschenk meiner Mutter bis in Jonasens Porträt genauso kühl (ich dachte früher mir immer eine Frisur à la Onkel Adam, oben glatt zurück, hinten fallend) wie noch heut zu dem andern „Mutterfluch" meines Lebens, mein – Vornamen. Die Jonasrolle, mich damit zu versöhnen, wird wohl mal meine Frau übernehmen. – Grüß die Kinder und vor allen Ilse und Eva [Töchter von Walter Löb] sehr. Eva ist nun schon in einem Alter, wo sie reist! Ich muß wohl alle erst einmal wiedergesehen haben, ehe ich es richtig mir glaublich mache, daß Walter nicht mehr da ist. Ich ertappe mich ständig wieder dabei, es vergessen zu haben und dann ist es jedesmal wieder als erführe ich es grade eben. – Du bist mir noch schuldig mir zu sagen, weshalb du bei der Güntherschen „Heiligen" nicht über das bischen Kitsch wegkommst. Ich habe noch immer die Erinnerung „einer ganzen Welt" an das Buch, trotzdem es ein Jahr her ist, daß ich es las. . . . – Noch etwas: mit dem Schellingianum quäl dich nicht etwa, es zu lesen; du würdest nicht genug davon haben. Es ist zwar sehr gut geschrieben (ich hatte den Ehrgeiz, Ritschls Lob des jungen Nietzsche zu verdienen: N. mache seine philologischen Arbeiten so amüsant, daß man glaube einen französichen Roman zu lesen. – In meinem Fall sogar ein Kriminalroman „Wer ist der Verfasser"), aber eben doch für ein Gelehrtenpublikum. Wenn du das Hegelbuch lesen wirst, davon wirst du wirklich was haben, und das ist auch nicht nur Fachliteratur sondern für „allgemein Gebildete" formuliert, es setzt kein Spezialinteresse voraus, sondern schafft es erst. – Gestern vor 3 Jahren hatte ich noch zuletzt daran gearbeitet (im Sommer 15 wieder nur die auch damals schon skizzierten Schlußseiten ausgeführt) und heut kriege ich den Druck! Und bei dem Hegel wirds noch länger dauern. Dein Franz

[1] Nicht Mörike, sondern C. F. Meyer in seinem Gedicht „In Harmes Nächten".

555 An Gertrud Oppenheim

18.8.1918.

Liebes Trudchen, ich bin wieder hier, genieße das schöne Wetter und die fast völlige Dienstfreiheit, um so mehr als es – horribile dictu – wahrscheinlich die letzten Wochen sind. Denn Ende August werden hier auch aus den Flakzügen Infantrietaugliche herausgeholt und da ich unter denen die in Frage kommen der einzige bin der aus Standes- und Anstandsgründen ostentativ so tun muß, als ob es ihm egal wäre, so werde ich wohl sicher dabeisein. Und dann Ade freie Zeit, anums, Korrespondenzen, Bücher! (vom Heldentode ganz zu schweigen). Und vor allem, da man beim Militär immer auf das Nächste sehen muß, vor allem ade Urlaub, der mir sonst im Oktober sicher wäre. Im Oktober werde ich wohl schon in B. sein. Mutter schreibe ich von diesen Aussichten noch nicht, ehe es sicher ist. Wozu soll sie sich vielleicht doch unnütz ängstigen.

Überhaupt Mutter – es ist so maßlos traurig mit ihr. Du hast ihr mit den beiden Briefen nach Leipzig sehr gut getan. Sie braucht in ihrer Bodenlosigkeit jetzt Worte, Erklärungen, Äußerlichkeiten, viel mehr als früher. Ich sehe mit Trauer, wie rasch sie von der Witwenerbitterung und dem Witwenmißtrauen und dem Witwenkultus ergriffen wird; ich hatte sie durch ihre Klarheit und ihr Voraussehen davor geschützt gemeint, aber es ist nicht so. Andrerseits ist das ja beinahe gut, denn es gibt einem Gelegenheit ihr zu helfen, auch wieder mehr als ich anfangs dachte. Wenn ich Talent dazu hätte und wäre nicht draußen, so müßte ich sie jetzt mit Äußerlichkeiten verwöhnen; sie würde die Absicht merken und doch nicht verstimmt werden. Auf jeden Fall muß ich ihr zum Geburtstag so lächerlich das eigentlich ist, etwas schenken und zwar keine Kleinigkeit, sondern etwas Üppiges, aber freilich auch gut Ausgedachtes. ... So bleiben nur irgendwelche Gesammelten Werke. ... Der Fehler bei Dostojewski ist, daß sie das Gefühl hat: aha, er wollte Dostojewskis Werke haben und schlägt zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe (Das ist aber gar nicht wahr; ich habe eine Abneigung gegen Gesamtausgaben und kaufe am liebsten jedes Werk allein und möglichst jedes auch schon von außen verschieden ausgestattet; bei Gesamtausgaben wird mir immer so teils bibliotheks- teils barmizwohhaft zu mute). ...

18.8.1918.

', genieße das schöne Wetter
m so mehr als es – horribile
'ochen sind. Denn Ende Au-
ügen Infantrietaugliche her-
e in Frage kommen der ein-
ıdsgründen ostentativ so tun
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Korrespondenzen, Bücher!
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ıit Trauer, wie rasch sie von
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ɔpe (Das ist aber gar nicht
Gesamtausgaben und kaufe
möglichst jedes auch schon
; bei Gesamtausgaben wird
armizwohhaft zu mute). . . .

Denk, ich habe in Warschau doch bestanden; militärisch ist das ja nun gleichgültig. Um so besser nun, daß ich dort keine Zeit auf Büffelei verwandt habe, sondern alle auf die „ergibige Polackei"[1]. Sie war wirklich ergiebig, trotz der Flüchtigkeit. Ich habe jetzt in einer ganzen Reihe von Fragen „Ansichten" bzw. „Standpunkte". Bei meinem Besuch bei Birnbaum in Wien habe ich es gemerkt.
Manchmal denke ich, die Leipziger Wochen, besonders die ersten Tage müßten für Mutter so etwas wie eine Krise geworden sein und der Weg nun wieder bergauf gehen. Der Schreck war ihr gewaltig in die Glieder gefahren. Allerdings war sie auch gerade in Leipzig, an dem Tag wo Jonas mich besuchte und zufälligerweise am gleichen Tag auch Bradt – so furchtbar zu mir ... Bradt, Akademie etc. haben sich ja zu fixen Ideen von Tod Unglück usw. verdichtet. Ich glaube sie bedauert jetzt wie seinerzeit Vater, daß ich mich nicht habe taufen lassen. Nach Dresden mitzufahren habe ich sie gradezu gezwungen, weil ich spürte, daß sie sehen wollte, ob ich sie „brauchte" und deshalb gezwungen sein wollte.
. . . . . .

[1] G. Oppenheim hatte ihm für seinen Warschauer Aufenthalt „ergibige Polackei" (nach einem Ausdruck von Heinrich Heine) gewünscht, d.h. das Kennenlernen von polnischen (aschkenasischen) Juden, nachdem er in Mazedonien sephardische kennengelernt hatte.

556 An die Mutter

19.8.18.

. . . . . .
Ich bin *sehr* mißmutig, weil sich jetzt die Folgen von Warschau über mir zusammenziehn. In ein paar Tagen muß ich Skat spielen, d. h. mit fünf Stunden Nachtschlaf auskommen. Ich befürchte, es gesundheitlich nicht aushalten zu können, da meine Nerven viel Schlaf verlangen. Ganz abgesehen von der nervösen Aufregung, die einem dies „gesellschaftliche" Zusammensein mit Dienstmännern sowieso bringt. Du hast ja keinen Begriff wie furchtbar das alles ist, weil du nie etwas derartiges erlebt hast. Außerdem leg jetzt von Zeit zu Zeit Zehnmarkscheine ein, denn ein Hauptzweck der Sache ist das Geldnehmen. Wie froh wäre ich, wenn es genügte, einfach das Geld zu zahlen und dafür

## LEBENSDATEN

| | |
|---|---|
| 25.12.1886 | in Kassel geboren. |
| Frühjahr 1905 | Abiturientenexamen am (humanistischen) Friedrichsgymnasium in Kassel. |
| Sommer 1905 | Medizinstudium. 1. Semester in Göttingen. |
| Herbst 1905 bis Herbst 1906: | 2. und 3. Semester in München. |
| Herbst 1906 bis Herbst 1907: | 4. und 5. Semester in Freiburg i. Br. Physikum. |
| Winter 1907/08 | in Berlin. Am Schluß des Semesters endgültiger Wechsel des Studiums: Geschichte und Philosophie. |
| Sommer 1908 | in Berlin. |
| Herbst 1908 bis Herbst 1910 | in Freiburg i. Br. (Meinecke). |
| Herbst 1910 bis Herbst 1911 | in Berlin. |
| Winter 1911/12 | in Freiburg i.B. |
| Sommer 1912 | in Freiburg und Militärdienst in Darmstadt. Doktorexamen mit einem Teil von „Hegel und der Staat". |
| Winter 1912/13 | in Leipzig (juristische Vorlesungen) und Berlin. |
| Sommer 1913 bis Herbst 1914 | in Berlin (Hermann Cohen). |
| Anfang September 1914: | Eintritt als freiwilliger Krankenpfleger beim Roten Kreuz. |
| 19.9.1914 bis Ende Januar 1915 | in Belgien, dann wieder Berlin. |
| 24.4.1915 | Eintritt als Kriegsfreiwilliger bei der Feldartillerie in Kassel. |
| 1.1.1916 | Entfernungsmeßschule La Fère in Frankreich. |
| 19.2.1916 | zum Flug-Abwehr-Kanonen-(Flak) Zug 165. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.3.1916 bis zum Ende des Kriegs auf dem Balkan; dazwischen verschiedene Urlaube, Tod des Vaters am 19.3.1918. Offiziersaspirantenkurs in Warschau. | |
| 22.8.1918 bis 16.2.1919: | Arbeit am „Stern der Erlösung". |
| Ende September 1918 | Rückzug der Balkantruppen, als Malariakranker im Lazarett in Belgrad. |
| 29.10.1918 bis 30.11.1918 | bei der Ersatzabteilung in Freiburg i.B. Nach der Entlassung Fertigstellung des „Stern der Erlösung" und „Hegel und der Staat" in Freiburg, Berlin, Kassel. |
| 6.1.1920 | Verlobung. |
| 28.3.1920 | Heirat. |
| Sommer 1920 | Jüdische Kurse in Kassel. |
| Ende Juli 1920 | Übersiedelung nach Frankfurt a.M. Gründung des Freien Jüdischen Lehrhauses. |
| Mitte Dezember 1920 | Einzug in die Mansardenwohnung Schumannstr. 10. |
| Mitte Januar 1922 | Ausbruch der Krankheit: Amyotrophe Lateralsklerose. |
| Mitte Juni bis Anfang Juli 1922: | Erholungsaufenthalt in Königstein i.T.; von da an das Haus nicht mehr verlassen. |
| Anfang Oktober 1922 | Übergabe der Lehrhausleitung an Dr. Rudolf Hallo. |
| Mitte Dezember 1922 | Versagen der Schreibfähigkeit. Zunächst wurden Briefe und Arbeiten diktiert, von Ende Mai 1923 an, als auch die Sprache fast ganz versagte, auf einer eigens konstruierten Maschine zunächst selbst geschrieben, sehr bald, bei schwächer werdender Muskulatur, nur angedeutet, von seiner Frau abgelesen und übertragen. |
| Dezember 1922 | Beginn der Übersetzung von Gedichten des Jehuda Halevi. |
| Mai 1924 | Beginn der Übersetzung der „Schrift" mit Martin Buber. |
| 10.12.1929 | Tod. |

AMERICAN COMMITTE FOR JEWISH PALESTINE PARTICIPATION
AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Meyer W. Weisgal
Director

November 27, 1940

Mr. A. Evserov,
Mischar w'Taasia,
P.O. Box 6021,
Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Dear Evserov:

As you no doubt know, we have a number of works of art -- paintings, sculpture, etc. -- which are the property of Palestine artists. A list of the owners and their respective property is enclosed herewith. The paintings, sculpture, etc. are now being properly packed away and will be kept in storage for eventual return to Mischar w'Taasia for distribution to the proper owners.

In view of the difficulties of transportation these days on accont of the war, and the enormous expenses involved, not to speak of the risk, we feel that it would be advisable to retain this material in the United States for the duration of the war, subject to whatever instructions the artists may desire to give us. It has occured to us that the artists may desire to designate certain individuals or organizations in the United States in whose custody they would want their property placed.

May I ask you therefore to please communicate with these artists and ask them to send the necessary authorization and designation. Since time is of the essence, may I ask you to please send your reply by airmail without delay.

With many thanks, I am,

Cordially yours,
(signature )

Meyer W. Weisgal
Director.

Henry Montor, Esq.,
United Palestine Appeal,
New York.

March 3rd, 1941

Dear Montor,

I should like to request your assistance with regard to the following matter: Mr. Ludwig Jonas, a Jerusalem artist, brother of one of our delegates, had exhibited two paintings in the Palestine Pavillion of the New York World's Fair. In view of the present great difficulties of transportation, the pictures (two views of Jerusalem, one an oil-painting and the other a drawing) will have to remain in New York for the duration of the war. You would oblige me by having these two pictures hung in a suitable place in the offices of the UPA, or if preferable, in the offices of the Keren Hayesod or some other Zionist institution. Should somebody show an interest in these works, Mr. Jonas is also prepared to sell them.

The pictures are now in charge of the American Committee for Jewish Palestine Participation at the New York World's Fair. Please get in touch with Mr. M. Weisgal who will hand them over to you. I should appreciate a few lines indicating where you have decided to place these pictures.

With best thanks and greetings

Yours sincerely

L. Herrmann

Copy

Date of this letter: March 4, 1941

LUDWIG JONAS
HOUSE MORCOS,
Mamillah Street,
JERUSALEM.

Meyer W. Weisgal, Director,
American Committee for Jewish Palestine Participation,
at the New York World's Fair,
New York.

Dear Sir,

I have requested Mr. Henry Montor of the United Palestine Appeal, New York, to take charge of the two pictures I had exhibited at the Palestine Pavillion of the New York World's Fair. Please hand over these pictures to him on his request.

Yours faithfully,

Ludwig Jonas

L. Jonas

«מסחר ותעשיה» חברה להוצאה ולתערוכות בע"מ
„MISCHAR w'TAASIA" (TRADE & INDUSTRY) Publishing & Exhibition Co., Ltd.

בתשובה נא להזכיר
In reply please quote
No. 9011/7 י.ב.

Tel-Aviv, the 19 בפברואר 1941 תל־אביב, יום
P. O. B. 21 Tel. 257 ת. ד. 21 טל. 257

כב' בשבט תש"א

לכבוד
מר ל. יונס,
רח' ממילה, בית מורקוס,
ירושלים.

א.נ.

הננו מתכבדים להודיע בזה לכב' שקבלנו מאת מנהל הביתן הארצישראלי בתערוכת ניו - יורק, מר מ.ו. ויסגל, מכתב, שאת העתקתו אנו מצרפים בזה לתשומת לבו. נא להודיענו בהקדם האפשרי ביותר על החלטתו בשאלה הנדונה.

בכבוד רב,
מסחר ותעשיה חברת הוצאה ותערוכות בע"מ
MISCHAR w'TAASIA (TRADE & INDUSTRY) Publishing & Exhibition Co., Ltd.

Correspondence relating to the painting and drawing exhibited in the Plaestine Pavillion, New York World's Fair, 1939

(from Rudolf Jonas, received 1952)

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In view of the difficulties of transportation these days on accont of the war, and the enormous expenses involved, not to speak of the risk, we feel that it would be advisable to retain this material in the United States for the duration of the war, subject to whatever instructions the artists may desire to give us. It has occured to us that the artists may desire to designate certain individuals or organizations in the United States in whose custody they would want their property placed.

May I ask you therefore to please communicate with these artists and ask them to send the necessary authorization and designation. Since time is of the essence, may I ask you to please send your reply by airmail without delay.

With many thanks, I am,

Cordially yours,
(signature )

Meyer W. Weisgal
Director.

[illegible]

for K. Jonas

Henry Montor, Esq.,
United Palestine Appeal,
New York,

March 3rd, 1941

Dear Montor,

I should like to request your assistance with regard to the following matter: Mr. Ludwig Jonas, a Jerusalem artist, brother of one of our delegates, had exhibited two paintings in the Palestine Pavillion of the New York World's Fair. In view of the present great difficulties of transportation, the pictures (two views of Jerusalem, one an oil-painting and the other a drawing) will have to remain in New York for the duration of the war. You would oblige me by having these two pictures hung in a suitable place in the offices of the UPA, or if preferable, in the offices of the Keren Hayesod or some other Zionist institution. Should somebody show an interest in these works, Mr. Jonas is also prepared to sell them.

The pictures are now in charge of the American Committee for Jewish Palestine Participation at the New York World's Fair. Please get in touch with Mr. M. Weisgal who will hand them over to you. I should appreciate a few lines indicating where you have decided to place these pictures.

With best thanks and greetings

Yours sincerely

L. Herrmann

Copy

Date of this letter: March 4, 1941

LUDWIG JONAS
HOUSE MORCOS,
Mamillah Street,
JERUSALEM.

Meyer W. Weisgal, Director,
American Committee for Jewish Palestine Participation,
at the New York World's Fair,
New York.

Dear Sir,

I have requested Mr. Henry Montor of the United Palestine Appeal, New York, to take charge of the two pictures I had exhibited at the Palestine Pavillion of the New York World's Fair. Please hand over these pictures to him on his request.

Yours faithfully,

Ludwig Jonas

L. Jonas

«מסחר ותעשיה» חברה להוצאה ולתערוכות בע"מ
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Tel-Aviv, the 19 בפברואר 1941
P. O. B. 21 Tel. 257 כב' בשבט תש"א
תל-אביב, יום
ת. ד. 21 טל. 257

לכבוד
מר ל. יונס,
רח' מטילה, בית מורקוס,
ירושלים.

א.נ.

הננו מתכבדים להודיע בזה לכב' שקבלנו מאת מנהל הבית הארצישראלי בתערוכת ניו - יורק, מר מ.ו. ויסגל, מכתב, שאת העתקתו אנו מצרפים בזה לתשומת לבו. נא להודיענו בהקדם האפשרי ביותר על החלטתו בשאלה הנדונה.

בכבוד רב,
מסחר ותעשיה חברת הוצאה לתערוכות ופרסום
MISCHAR & TAASIA PUBLISHING & EXHIBITION CO. LTD.

Posiver: Berlin auf dem Weg zu einer neuen Architektur. München 1979.

SCHLIEPMANN HANS



SCHINKEL, KARL FRIEDRICH

*geb. 1781 in Neuruppin; gest. 1841 in Berlin*

Architektenausbildung bei David und Friedrich Gilly in Berlin und an der Kgl. Bauakademie in Berlin; zunächst als Maler tätig; Verfasser von Lehrbüchern

1810-1840 als Architekt in der staatlichen preußischen Bauverwaltung in Berlin tätig
seit 1810 Mitglied der Kgl. Oberbaudeputation, der obersten preußischen Baubehörde; zunächst für »Prachtbau, Hochbau und die Bauten bei Hofe« zuständig
1819-1840 ›Sammlung Architektonischer Entwürfe ...‹
seit 1820 Professor an der Kgl. Bauakademie, vor allem Prüfungstätigkeit
1821-1837 ›Vorbilder für Fabrikanten und Handwerker ...‹
seit 1830 als Oberbaudirektor der Kgl. Baudeputation Leiter dieser Behörde; zahlreiche Repräsentationsbauten für Staat und Kirche, Königshaus, Adel und Bürgertum in Preußen, vor allem in Berlin; Grundsätze für eine staatliche Denkmalpflege in Preußen; zahlreiche Gutachten und Entwürfe für den Theaterbau
1840-1842 ›Werke der höheren Baukunst ...‹

SCHLIEPMANN, HANS

*geb. 1855 in Straußberg; gest. 1929 in Berlin*

Architekt und Schriftsteller in Berlin; Mitherausgeber der Zeitschrift ›Berliner Architekturwelt‹; zahlreiche Aufsätze zur zeitgenössischen Architektur in Berlin

SCHMALZ, OTTO

*geb. 1861 in Carthaus (Westpreußen); gest. 1906 in Berlin*

Architekturstudium an der Technischen Hochschule in Berlin-Charlottenburg; Mitarbeiter des Architekten Ludwig Hofmann am Reichsgerichtsbau in Leipzig und des Architekten Paul Wallot am Reichstagsgebäude in Berlin

1894-1906 Lehrtätigkeit an der Technischen Hochschule in Berlin-Charlottenburg
1895-1905 in der Bauabteilung des Preußischen Ministeriums für öffentliche Arbeiten in Berlin tätig; Land- und Amtsgericht I in Berlin-Mitte
1906 Leiter der städtischen Hochbauverwaltung in Berlin-Charlottenburg

SCHMIDT, KARL

*geb. 1873; gest. 1948*

Fabrikbesitzer

1907 Gründer und Direktor der Deutschen Werkstätten für Handwerkskunst Dresden(-Hellerau)
Mitglied des Deutschen Werkbundes
Mitglied der Deutschen Gartenstadtgesellschaft

SCHMITTHENNER, PAUL

*geb. 1884 in Lauterburg (Elsaß); gest. 1972 in München*

Architekturstudium an den Technischen Hochschulen in Karlsruhe und München; zunächst als Mitarbeiter des Architekten Richard Riemerschmid in München tätig

1912-1914 Villenkolonie in Breslau
1912-1917 Architekt im Reichsamt des Innern in Berlin
1914-1917 Gartenstadt Staaken in Berlin
1916 Wohnsiedlung Plaue bei Brandenburg (Havel)
1918-1949 Lehrtätigkeit an der Technischen Hochschule in Stuttgart; zahlreiche Bauten in Süddeutschland, vor allem in Stuttgart
1920-1925 Wohnsiedlung ›Goswinkel‹ in Baden-Baden
1921 u.a. Wohnsiedlung für Bergarbeiter in Moers
1922 Fabrik der Fa. Werner und Pfleiderer in Stuttgart
1924/25 Haus des Deutschtums in Stuttgart
1928 Mitbegründer der gegen die ›Ring‹-Architekten (um Gropius, Häring und Mies van der Rohe) gerichteten Architektenvereinigung ›Der Block‹
1929/30 Schule in Zuffenhausen
seit 1933 Repräsentant nationalsozialistischer Kulturpolitik in Standesorganisationen der Architekten

SCHMITZ, BRUNO

*geb. 1858 in Düsseldorf; gest. 1916 in Berlin*

Studium der Malerei und Architektur an der Kunstakademie in Düsseldorf; zunächst als Mitarbeiter des Architekten Hermann Riffart in Düsseldorf tätig

1883 Viktor-Emanuel-Denkmal in Rom (preisgekrönter Wettbewerbsentwurf)
1883/84 Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum in Linz
1884/85 als Architekt in Leipzig tätig
1885 Hotel Imperial in Dresden
Übersiedlung nach Berlin
1888-1893 Nationaldenkmal in Indianapolis (USA)
1890-1896 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal auf dem Kyffhäuser
1892-1895 Tonhalle in Zürich
1894/95 Wettersäule auf dem Schloßplatz in Berlin
1894-1897 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal am Deutschen Eck in Koblenz
1896 Gewerbeausstellung in Berlin-Treptow: Hauptausstellungsgebäude und Restaurant mit Festsaal
1896-1901 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal in Halle
1896-1913 Völkerschlacht-Denkmal in Leipzig
1899/1900 Palais Stollwerk in Köln
1899-1903 Städtische Festsäle ›Rosengarten‹ in Mannheim
1902/03 Villa Stollwerk in Köln
1904 Weltausstellung in St. Louis (USA): Deutsches Haus; Wohnhaus Schmitz, Sophienstraße in Berlin-Charlottenburg
1904-1906 Oranienbrücke in Berlin-Kreuzberg
1905 Geschäftshaus Automat, Friedrichstraße in Berlin
1905/06 Gildehaus des Papier- und Druckgewerbes in Berlin
1907 Weinhaus Rheingold, Potsdamerstraße in Berlin

from GABRIEL TALPHIR: 100 Artists in Israel, who passed away in the years 1907-1970. Tel Aviv, Gazith Art Publishing, 1971.
גבריאל טלפיר



ב־1927 ערך תערוכת־יחיד בבית־ספר לבנים. הברון ג׳מס דה־רוטשילד רכש ממנו תמונה, שהוצגה בתערוכה הנ״ל. הרבה לצייר דיוקנאות של אישים מפורסמים: ז׳יסטון גודאר, מיניסטר הבריאות בצרפת (1930) ועוד. בשנים 1928־1932 חי בפריס וכשחזר לארץ נתמנה למורה לציור בבית־המדרש למורים מטעם המזרחי. הציג בפריס בסאלון דאָס־אָנדאָפאנדאן ובסאלון הסתיו (1928). ב־1931 השתתף בתערוכת אמנים יהודים בגלריה אנרי בראנדלאָ. המבוא לקטלוג כתב ואלדמאר ג׳ורג׳. בשנים 1929, 1930 ו־1931 השתתף בסאלון של האמנים הצרפתים. ערך תערוכת־יחיד בגלריה באָרנהיים ז׳אָן (1929). המבוא לקטלוג כתבו נחום אהרונסון וגוסטאב כהן. לאמיתו של דבר, היה ש. ברנשטיין איש אנין־טעם, בעל תרבות אמנותית רחבה וכן בעל השכלה רחבה, נעים הליכות, אך יחד עם זאת אדם בודד, שחי עשרות שנים מן הצד בלי להתערב בין קהל האמנים בארץ. רישומיו מגלים יכולת רבה ומעניינת. אף־על־פי שהיה אדם דתי, הרבה לרשום דמויות גברים ונשים, המעידים על כושר רישומי רב והמצטיינים בהולכת־קווים קלה ורהוטה. בציוריו המלבבים, נופים וטבע־דומם, מראותִ ירושלים וסביבות תל־אביב, ניכרת נימה אימפרסיוניסטית נעימה, המגלה את תחושתו לצבע ולעי־בודו על פני המישטח. בעבודות אלה בולטים תחושה ציורית וטמפרמנט אמנותי כן; יש בהן נימה לירית, העולה מעיבוד מיגווני רוגע, העשוי על הרוב בגוונים חמים, אך מאופקים. בשנים האחרונות חי בבדידות, וביחוד אחר מות אשתו, לא בא בין קהל האמנים ואף לא השתתף בתערוכותיהם. הלך לעולמו שבע־רוגז ומלא מרירות ולא זכה אחר מותו לא לאזכרה ואף לא לרשימת הערכה באחד העתונים. איש לא טרח לאסוף את ציוריו, ולערוך, ולו גם תערוכת־זכרון צנועה.

## לודביג יונאס (1887־1942) L. Jonas

נולד בברומברג (גרמניה); למד בברלין, גראפיקה אצל אמיל אורליק, יליד פראג שחי את רוב שנות חייו בברלין, וציור אצל לוביס קורינת. ב־1911 נסע לפריס להשתלמות. עם עלית היטלר עלה ב־1935 לארץ וקבע את מקום מגוריו בירושלים. תערוכת־יחיד ערך ב־1928 בהנובר. בהזמנת מכס ליברמן הציג בכל שנה בתערוכה של „האקדמיה״ בברלין. ב־1933 נמלט לצרפת ומשם עלה לארץ. בשנת 1937/38 ביקר ביוון ובאיטליה. ציוריו, על הרוב נופי ירושלים ומראות־ים עם סירות, עשויים במישטחים רחבים, המעובדים בצבעים בהירים. הרבה מציוריו הוקדשו לנופי אירופה, וביחוד לנופים ים־תיכוניים. במעט השנים שחי בירושלים מילא אותו הנוף הירושלמי פליאה למראה גדלות הבריאה. היה צייר אנין־נפש ורגיש לגילויי הטבע ולאיכויות הצבעים. בכל מקרה השתדל למצוא את המיגוון התואם, כדי לשוות לטבע את הילת־ההוד של הרי ירושלים. חי בבדידות זוהרת כעין נזיר, שכל חייו מרוכזים בנפשו, בעולם הפנימי, ששאף לגלות אותו במיחברים הציוריים המעודנים. הנושאים שהיו חלק מחוויתו הפנימית: מסכות, סירות, נמלים, דמויות נערים, דמויות נשים, חיי בתי־קפה, על שפת הים, רחובות ירושלים, עירום, ובעיקר דיוקן־עצמו, שצייר על ערש־דווי. בכוח רגישותו המעודנת הצליח להתגבר על העיצוב הצבעי הנוקשה שבנופיו הצפוניים ולהגיע למיגוון נרחב וזוהר בבדיו הים־תיכוניים ובעיקר בנופי ירושלים, שראה בהם מיסתורין של בריאה, ושהפליא אותו בשפעת מראות. הוא יצג ביצירתו את טוהר הרוח האנושית ואת אצילות החוויה האמנותית, כפי שקיבל מהמסורת האמנותית הגדולה בעולם. [illegible]מי חייו שאף לפתור את הבעיות האמנותיות שלו באמצעים צ[illegible]ים, שרק הם עשויים למסור את חווית האמן למראה הפליאה הגדולה של הבריאה.

## אריה אורלנד (1887־1954) A. Orland

עשרות שנים חי הצייר ב„בדידות זוהרת״, מכיוון שלא השתלב בתנועה האמנותית הכוללת בארץ, שמאז אמצע שנות העשרים דבקה בזרמים המודרניים השונים. הוא עלה לארץ כצייר, בעל דיפלומה מטעם האקדמיה לאמנות בפטרוגראד (לנינגראד), שזכה ב־פרסום רב במרכזי אמנות ברוסיה. אמנם, הגושפנקה של האקדמיה שבראשה עמד ראָפין, החשידה אותו בעיני חוגי הציירים הצעירים בארץ, שנהו אחר הסערה האמנותית באירופה המערבית. אולם, הוא היה צייר, שקיבל השכלה צ[illegible]רית יסו[illegible]ית ואף הוכיח את יכלתו הציורית בשורת עבודות שהבי[illegible] עמו ובעיקר במחזורי ציורים שהתקין בארץ. אף־על־פי שהוא ה[illegible]תייג מן המודרניזם, בכל זאת הושפע מהאוירה הכללית בארץ ובדי[illegible] נעשו ציוריים, רכים יותר, חפשיים בעיבודם המיגווני ובעיצובם ה[illegible]ורני.

נולד בלידא (פלך ווילנה); אביו היה מלמד ב„חדר״. בהיותו נער עברה המשפחה לווילנה. קיבל חינוך מסורתי. למד בגימנסיה, אך מכיוון שמאז ילדותו נמשך לרישום ולציור, החליט להיות אמן. המשפחה, כמובן, התנגדה. לבסוף עזב את הבית ונסע ללמוד אמנות באודיסה בבית־ספר לאמנות. בגלל גילו הצעיר נתקבל לבית־הספר כתלמיד שלא מן המנין, אף־על־פי־כן גמר את בית־הספר בה[illegible]ות וקיבל מדליה. אז נסע לפטרוגראד, קיבל גימלה חדשית מהברון גינזבורג ולמד באקדמיה המלכותית בבירה. התידד עם הצייר י. ברודסקי, שגם הוא למד באותו זמן באקדמיה. הוא גמר את לימודיו באקדמיה ב־1913 בהצטיינות. באקדמיה [illegible]ייר תמונת „דוד מנגן לפני שאול״, שזיכתה אותו בתואר צייר אקדמי. בשנות המהפכה הראשונות ערך מסעות על פני רוסיה, מכיוון ש[illegible]יה מקובל כצייר. ב־1921 עלה לארץ וב־1923 פתח יחד עם הארדיכל ב[illegible]לין בית־ספר לאמנות בתל־אביב, שלא האריך ימים. בבית־ספר זה למ[illegible] צילה ניימן, איזה הרשקוביץ ועוד. באין ברירה קיבל משרת הוראה בבית־המדרש למורות ולגננות ע״ש לוינסקי בתל־אביב וכן בבית־ספר העממי תל־נורדאו. היה חבר אגודת האמנים מאז יסודה ואף חבר הועד. לרגל ריב שפרץ ב־1948 בין חברי האגודה, התפטר מ[illegible] הועד. ב־1942 זכה בפרס דיזנגוף. בבתי־הספר לימד כיור ופיסו[illegible] הוא עבד בשמן ובצבעי־מים. היה אדם משכיל ובעל תרבות רח[illegible]ה, נוח לבריות, נתחבב על חוגים רחבים בחברה התל־אביבית, ו[illegible]כל זאת היה נחבא אל הכלים ולא הרבה להתערב בוויכוחים ובסע[illegible]ות, שפקדו את חוגי האמנים הצעי־רים בארץ. היה צייר בעל שע[illegible]־קומה, שידע את ערכו ואת היש־גיו הציוריים, שאמנם הם כבוד לצייר, שרוב שנות חייו התבודד עם בדיו ועם צבעיו, בלי לחרוג [illegible]ן המסגרת האמנותית האישית ש[illegible]ו ובלי לפגום בדמותו האנושית הנלבבת.

היה בימי המהפכה הבול[illegible]ביסטית צייר מוכר על־ידי השלטונות ואף ניתנה לו רשות לנוע באו[illegible]ן חפשי על פני המדינה; פר[illegible]כן היה מורה בפוליטכניקום בבאק[illegible]. באותו זמן הרבה לצייר דיו[illegible]ות של קומיסארים ומנהיגי המהפכה. בעלותו לארץ־ישראל, היה כבר

ZUM GEDÄCHTNIS

DES MALERS

*Ludwig Jonas*

VON

HEINZ POLITZER

13. Febr. 1943

# A n s p r a c h e

zum Gedächtnis

des Malers L u d w i g  J o n a s.

( 1887 - 1942 )

gehalten von

Heinz Politzer

in Jerusalem am 13. Februar 1943

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Edition Dr. Peter Freund
Jerusalem

In hohem Verstand ist der Tod des Künstlers der Erlöser seines Werks: Alles Wuchernde und Atmende; Zufällige und Verbindliche; die großen Leidenschaften und die kleinen Bestechungen der Biographie, weichen zurück und werden wesenlos, in grausamer, schweigender Nacktheit steht das Geleistete da, das sich des Lebens bedient hatte, um Gestalt, um Ewigkeit zu werden.

In dem Jahr, das seit Ludwig Jonas' Hingang verstrichen ist, hat sich sein Selbstportrait aufgetan, wie es da an der Wand hängt und spricht. Langsam ist es entstanden, Schicht nach Schicht. Keine genügte der schaffenden Hand; jede Fassung wurde als die letzte begonnen; doch da sie beendet war, bestand sie nicht mehr vor dem Blick des Malers, der tief nach Innen getrieben war. Das Bild verzehrte den Mann; es schlang ihn in sich ein; es besaß ihn, es machte ihn zum Besessenen; so erhielt es sein Licht und sein Dunkel, seine Humanität und seinen Trieb, seine Ahnung und seinen Stolz. Gesicht legte sich auf der gleichen Leinwand über Gesicht, das eine löschte das andere aus und als er, Meister und Opfer zugleich, den Pinsel fortgab und bekannte, nun sei er an das Ende gelangt mit seiner Kunst, da schien das Bildnis ein Denkmal geworden, und mehr ein Monument, denn eine Confession. Dann kam die Krankheit und dann kam der Tod.

Nun hing das Bildnis da; nun wandelte es sich. All die Energien, die es aufgesogen, die unendlicher Stunden des Lebens, die daran hingegeben waren, wirkten weiter und weiter fort; sie arbeiteten sich selbst. Das Bild hing da durch dieses Jahr in der Sonne der Mittage und im fröstelnden Licht der Lampe, in der goldenen Röte der Morgen und in den kargen Minuten der Bläue, die diesem Lande die Dämmerung schenkt. Das Licht, dem es dargebracht war, kam zu ihm, befreite es, erlöste es, nahm teil an der gewaltigen endgültigen Arbeit, die sich in ihm vollbrachte. Das Bild hub an zu leben in einem anderen, gründigeren Sinne als in dem, den unser Leben inne hat, es lebte von Gnaden des Geistes allein, Kreatur des Künstlers, Geschöpf des Menschen. Bald lächelte es, sinnlich und übersinnlich zugleich; bald schauerte es vor den Schatten, die das Auge, das gemalte, des Malers nun sah; bald leuchtete es erfüllt in Selbstbesitz, bald war es vor das Jenseits als ein Spiegel gehalten, in dem sich ein Strahl, ein Hauch, ein Laut der anderen Gestade fing. Atmete die Brust nicht unter dem Hemd, das sie bedeckte? Trank nicht das Auge Welt und Ueberwelt? Sprach nicht von Geheimnis der Mund?

Nichts mehr von Denkmal, nichts von Selbstgefühl! Eine Seele spricht sich aus, zagend, ob man sie höre; selig steigend aus den eigenen Wurzeln. Durch Schicht und Schicht, so wie sie der Maler gemalt hatte, durch Gestalt und Gestalt, durch alle die chemischen Blendungen der Farbe tut schöpferischer Geist sich kund. Das Beste,

das sich herbstlich in dem Manne gesammelt hatte, lebt darin: seine Meisterschaft und seiner Meisterschaft Grenze, selbstgesteckt, damit sie sich erfülle; sein Mut und seine Demut, sein Künstlertum, das seine Sittlichkeit war.

Nicht wir haben uns gewandelt, die wir es sehen; das Bildnis selbst wuchs und wandelte sich; es wird wachsen und sich wandeln, solange es einen Menschenblick ergreifen und ihn zur Liebe bewegen kann. Denn der Künstler im Menschen ist nichts als das Instrument, das der Geist führt bis an den Punkt, an dem der Geist Gestalt, das Unfaßbare Wirklichkeit geworden ist. Doch auch diese Gestalt ist nur vorläufig, diese Wirklichkeit nur bedingt, und es bedarf der ungeteilten Gegenwart des Geistes, diesen Punkt zu erkennen, an dem das Werk sich entscheidet und der Künstler dahinter zurücktritt. Doch vermag der Künstler dies, vermag er den schmerzlichsten Verzicht zu leisten, den Verzicht auf das Werk unter seinen Händen, dann erfüllt sich das Werk aus sich selbst. Erst dann vollendet es sich aus der eigenen Befugnis seiner Macht, dann gerät es aus eigenen Stücken in die Vollkommenheit. Vor dem Geiste ist alle Kunst, wie die Philosophie, Hebammen-Kunst.

Der Mann auf diesem Bildnis war Meister. Er hatte sein Werk als Handwerk gelernt, er übte es und er liebte, es zu lehren. Er war Meister, indem er die überkommenen Formen der Kunst sich aufs Neue gewann und sie sodann erfüllte mit den Abenteuern seines Auges. Er war Meister in dem Rang, den er einnahm und wie eine Festung verteidigte gegen den Anspruch des gemeinen Allgemeinen, des Halben, des Leicht-Fertigen. Aus einem Guß, wie sein Bildnis, steht er da; wie sein Bildnis Schicht um Schicht seines Wesens zur Einheit bündelnd und bändigend.

Gerade war er und er liebte die Gerade; sie kehrt in seinen Gemälden immer wieder, als der First eines Daches, als der Rand eines Tisches, als der Damm eines Ufers, als der Pfeil seines Augs in die Ewigkeit. Dieses Gerade seines Wesens, diese Gerade in seinem Werk war dem Ornament abhold, der bürgerlichen Lüge, der Schminke, mit der sich die Leere das eigene Nichts vertuscht. Er sah die Dinge der Welt; er sah sie an, die Gesichter und Landschaften; unbemäntelt boten sie sich ihm dar und gingen willig ein in sein wahrhaftiges Werk. Wahrhaftigkeit aber ist immer Revolution; ist Umsturz und Bewahren in einem; so prägte denn dieser konservative Revolutionär die Welt aufs neue, indem er sie der Lüge entkleidete und das Wesen der Wesen darstellte wie am ersten Tag; weise und mächtig wie ein Kind.

Weil Ludwig Jonas wahrhaftig war, hielt er die Treue. Aber nur eine Treue ist es, der der Künstler anhangen darf, anhangen muß, will er sich selbst bewahren: Er hielt der eigenen Kindheit

die Treue. Jener Zeit, da die Welt der natürlichen Zauber voll, da jedes Ding selbstverständlich und magisch, die Erde das Paradies ist und die Hölle zugleich; da die Tage riesengroß vor Licht und die Nächte unendlich vor Schrecken einherstehen und die stummen Dinge warten, daß Einer ihrer Weise lausche und sie im Verstehen erlöse.

Ludwig Jonas ist in Bromberg, im Osten Deutschlands geboren; die Landschaft ist da in seinen Bildern aus aller Welt. Die große Freiheit der Horizonte, geheimnisvoll Mittag wie Dämmerung; endlose Alleen, endlose Kanäle und endlos der Reichtum des Lichts an Zwischentönen und Brechungen in an sich bemessener Skala. Eine Landschaft, die den Menschen weder in ihren Arm nimmt noch begräbt unter stürzenden Hintergründen, sondern vor die er gestellt ist, aufrecht wie ihr Gewächs, ihr Herr und ihr Knecht zugleich. Diese Landschaft ist mit dem Maler gegangen, sie hat seine Hand gezeichnet, wenn sie zeichnete, - bis diese Hand schwer wurde wie ein reifendes Geschöpf.

Wohin er dann kam, hat Ludwig Jonas das Licht gegeben; er hat Venedig gesehen als eine Wasserkunst von Strahl und Schatten; den Süden Frankreichs und Italiens; den Süden überhaupt; die Akropolis; die nüchtern gleißenden Mittage, die Gewitter des Lichts über diesem Land Palästina. Aber gerade dort, wo seine Hand zu schweben scheint, um die Tänze des Lichts und seinen Zauber wiederzugeben, gerade dort ist die erste Landschaft zu ahnen, das Kinderland, das er mit sich getragen, verwandelt und das er überwunden hat, ohne es je zu verlassen.

Denn welche Lüge, welche Anmaßung des Pöbels über den Geist offenbart sich in der Meinung, es könnte der Künstler Kultur wechseln nach dem Gebot der Stunde ; könnte seinen Ursprüngen abschwören und sich einem Anderen verbünden, wenn es nur lockt und drängt? Geschlechter haben gewirkt, ihn hervorzutreiben als ihren letzten und zartesten Sproß; sie senden ihren Saft und ihr Salz hinauf in ihn als die Krone, - nun aber soll er sich selbst fällen und dennoch fruchtbar bleiben für das Andere? Kultur hat stets den Atem der Jahrhunderte; sie hat die Geduld des Wartens; sie fordert nicht, sondern sieht zu, daß sie sich erfülle. Aus dem Geschrei des Marktes, aus gängiger Ware hat sie sich noch nie und noch nirgends gebildet; und besser ist es, der Künstler lege die Einsamkeit kristallisch um sich, als er verrate, was das gerüstete und gemeine Außen ihm abzufordern nicht müde wird.

Ludwig Jonas ist ein treuer, ein schwerer, ein titanischer Künstler gewesen; ihm wurde nichts geschenkt; sein Feuer strömte aus der Tiefe, tellurische Glut. Darin brannte sich rein, was der Maler erfaßte, bis es da stand, abgetrotzt und erzwungen und, wuch-

tigen Maaßes, dennoch Musik und ein Spiel. In der Kunst gilt nicht der Flügelschuh allein; sondern erst, wie gewichtig der Leib war, den jener in die Lüfte erhob.

So war die Einsamkeit um ihn, noch ehe er begann, als er im Hörsaal der Berliner Anatomie saß, um den Leib des Menschen zu lernen, den er aufs Neue bilden wollte. Ein Liebender war er und zum Liebenden wurde er, als er zu schaffen begann; aber im gleichen Maaße wurde er zum Bewahrer seiner selbst. Der letzte große Maler der europäischen Bürgerlichkeit grüßte ihn, Max Liebermann; er aber fügte sich nicht und fügte sich nicht ein, zu schwer und zu leicht und durchaus von eigenem Karat. Allein ist er in seinem Werk, das den Menschen als Landschaft sah und die Landschaft als den Akt Gottes.

Wie Vincent van Gogh die Menschen der Borinage malte als ein soziales Evangelium seiner Tage, so malte Ludwig Jonas die großen Industrien, die Krane, die Schleusen, die Gleise; aber er gab sie entvölkert, in der fast vorweltlichen Schönheit ihrer Einsamkeit, Kreatur auch sie. Er malte die Kähne auf Strömen, nicht die leichten Boote der Spazierfahrten, sondern schwere Flöße, die das Dunkel der Wälder noch atmen, aus denen sie herabgeschwemmt worden waren zur Tiefe der Täler. Flöße und Kähne, Deiche und Schleusen waren ihm Kindheit und Gegenstand und Zauber der Kunst. Einsam liegen sie da, verwendete Geschöpfe, an den Grenzen der Städte, die einsam liegen im Wind.

Einsam wie einer der Sklaven Michelangelos ragte dieser Mensch auf, jeden Augenblick bereit, die Fessel um seine Schulter zu sprengen. Doch diese Fessel war das Werk, dessen er war, das ihn nicht freiließ, ihn knechtete und erhob. Durch eine Welt, die des Teufels war und immer mehr wurde, ging er, besessen von heller Magie.

Er liebte; er liebte das Geschöpf, die Blume, die er gepflanzt, das Tier, das er gezogen hatte, den Menschen. Er legte in seinen Bildern tausendfach Zeugnis dieser Liebe ab, eines ganz und gar demütigen, sich selbst speisenden, aus sich selbst strömenden Gefühls. Auch er liebte "without the help of anything on earth."

Er schenkte den Menschen auf seinen Bildern viel von der Würde, die er selbst besaß. Er decouvrierte nicht; doch er verhüllte auch nicht; er gab die Gestalt, am liebsten vom Scheitel bis zur Sohle und angetan mit der holden und gewaltigen Majestät der Menschlichkeit. Sie wandten ihm ihr Bestes zu, wenn sie sich seinem Blicke freigaben und sich vor ihm darstellten, ihren Adel und ihre Freigeborenheit; und mit der demokratischen Gebärde des Künstlers löste Ludwig Jonas die Matrone aus einer arabischen Landfrau und der Epheben aus dem Jungen, der aus dem Alltag getreten war. Er

gab nicht ihre Klage, er gab sie als Anklage nicht, sondern er malte ihren aufrechten Gang, das Gebäude der Stirne, den Menschen als ein Gestirn. Und wenn er den Menschen gar in der Landschaft sah, nackten Leibes dargeboten der großen Mutter, dem Licht, da beging sein sehendes Auge, seine schöpferische Hand die Feier der Gottesfurcht.

Es ist das Merkmal jeder großen Kunst, daß ihre Strenge nach Innen als Freiheit nach Außen wirkt; daß sie vom Aristokratischen die Selbstzucht und Eigengesetzlichkeit lerne, um, außerhalb der sozialen Welt, in zweiter, sublimer Einfalt des Volkes zu sein. Solcher Art ist die Kunst des Malers Ludwig Jonas beschaffen; das Volk freilich, nach dem sie geht, war selten so undeutlich und verloren, wie in den Tagen seines Lebens. Ohne Grenzen ist dieses Volk des Malers, auch ohne die Brückenschranke der Sprache; ein unkriegerisches, feierliches, männliches Volk, verschwiegen sich beugend über seine Quellen und die Hände hebend in das Licht, dem der Künstler sein Werk als Erstling dargebracht hatte. Dieses Volk ist nicht; kaum jemals ist es gewesen; doch daß es sein wird, verbürgt die stille Gemeinde, die verborgene Republik der Geister, die "Morgenlandfahrt" all Jener, die über die Erde gingen, suchend, was in ihnen verborgen lag und darum so fruchtlos wie fruchtbar in Zeit und Ewigkeit.

Den Meister Ludwig Jonas packte die Krankheit und warf ihn hin. Da sie ihn antrat, stürzte sie ihn mit einem Schlag in die Tiefe des Todes, so, als brauchte sie die Gesamtheit ihrer Kraft, um seiner Stärke und seines Willens Herr zu werden. Er stürzte hinab; er schaute, was drunten war; und kehrte doch wieder zurück an das Licht. Ludwig Jonas ist nicht einen, er ist unzählige Tode gestorben, zwei Jahre lang. Begabt mit Phantasie, geschult in der Medizin, die nur lindern und hinzögern, nicht heilen konnte, erlebte er den Abgrund, dem er immer wieder um Haaresbreite entrann, sich selbst beobachtend und als ein Künstler das Beobachtete steigernd bis über die Zuständigkeit jeglicher Mitteilung hinaus. Die Kranheit des Malers war ein mittelalterliches Martyrium, erlebt in den Nerven einer modernen Seele.

Jene, die dabeistanden mit Händen, die nicht zu helfen vermochten, mit Seelen, die das Graven der Abstürze, die Erleuchtungen der Widerkunft nicht zu fassen vermochten - denn nur, wer je unten war, vermag den Abgrund zu künden und gerade dieser schweigt- wir alle fragten nach dem Sinn dieses Leidens. War es gerecht, sich zu widersetzen, wo keine Rettung mehr schien? War dies noch Leben, das schon des Todes war? War dies nicht Vermessenheit und Aufstand gegen den Ablauf? Ein starker Mann, ein Ritter, der mit dem Tod und dem Teufel rang, hochherzig Kräfte vergeudend, wo Alles verloren war. Ein tragisches Schauspiel; doch wem diente es; wem diente der

Kranke, der Maler nun, der sein Leben lang ein Herrscher war in seinem Dienst? Tragödien spielen nur auf erhöhter Bühne; das Leben, das sich dort gerne kristallisiert sieht, erträgt die Tragödie nicht in seiner brütenden Mitte. Es wendet sich ab; es fragt sein "Warum?" und es meint, es sei klüger,weil sein der wärmere Atem ist.

Da erhob sich die Hand, die der Schmerz schon verkrampft hatte, einmal noch zum Werk. Das Auge, des Lichtes Geschwisterkind und nun von den Schatten umrungen, tat sich einmal noch auf und sah in das Diesseits der Welt. Ludwig Jonas schuf, was er im Angesichte des Todes gesehen hatte.

Darum war es geschehen. Darum die Pein, darum die Rückkehr ins Leben. Darum die Kraft, darum die Bande, die ihn herbeizwangen, der doch des Zwangs fast enthoben war. Denn was nun aus ihm trat, war einer Weisheit voll, die nicht mehr die Weisheit des Lebens ist. Es war jenes Abbild der Wirklichkeit, das sich Dem nur erschließt, der uns von Drüben besucht, ein über alle Kunst, ein über alle Erfahrung erhöhtes Abbild. Ein Zimmer, eine Lampe, ein Bett; Blumen im Fenster und davor der Schnee; eine Frau,seine Frau, und ein Windspiel; und alles verwandelt, getränkt mit Verzicht und Vergessenheit; mit Mohnsaft und Lethe getränkt.

Ein Spiegel war vor sein Bett gestellt, damit er sein eigenes Bildnis male; er malte das Zimmer, die Menschen, den Spiegel und drin sein Gesicht, so sah er von Drüben herein, von hier und schon nicht mehr von hier. Wie alle Symbole, sind auch diese letzten Spiegelzeichnungen des Malers Jonas nichts als Wirklichkeiten, die sich selbst im Rücken gelassen haben. Er malte sein eignes Gesicht als einen Scheiterhaufen der Leidenschaften, der Schönheitstrunkenheit, der Lebensgier, der Gläubigkeit, schlackenlos lodernd und in der eigenen heiligen Flamme verzehrt.

Ludwig Jonas ging dahin, nachdem er sich erfüllt hatte. Hätte er sein Lebenswerk allein gegeben, wie arm diese verwüstete Erde, um ihm zu danken! Er aber hat, was nur den Erlesenen unter den Meistern der Menschen gewährt ist, noch seinen Tod als sein Werk dargestellt. Er nahm die Hölle auf sich, um in ihren Gluten ins Licht zu fahren. Keinen Augenblick früher schied er ab, als es ihm verstattet war, als ihn sein Werk beurlaubt hatte. Ludwig Jonas steht unter den Helden.

Wie er es vollbrachte? Was bei ihm stand, als er das übermenschliche trug? Was ihn verband, und immer wieder band, der doch schon gelöst und frei war dieser Erde?

Er liebte ein Gedicht in seinen letzten Tagen; und wir, die

wir's nicht erlebten, nur nacherlebten aus unserer erschreckten Ferne, wir dürfen glauben, er liebte es, weil es die Antwort dieser Frage war:

Wenn Seele treuer Seele sich verbündet,
Sprich nicht von Hemmnis! Liebe ist nicht Liebe,
Die sich verändert, wenn sie Aendrung findet,
Entfernt,bei dem,der sie entfernte,bliebe.

Oh nein, sie ist ein immerfestes Mal,
Auf Stürme schauend, ewig unverletzt,
Sie ist der Wander-Barke Stern und Strahl,
Nach Höh' und Stand,und nicht nach Wert geschätzt.

Ist nicht der Narr der Zeit,wenn roter Mund
Und Wang sich auch der Sichel beugen mag.
Die Liebe wechselt nicht in kurzer Stund,
Sie trägt sich aus bis an den Jüngsten Tag

:Ist Irrtum dies;an mir je dargetan,
Dann schuf ich nie;noch liebte je ein Mann.

JONAS
LUDWIG

biogr.data from the Exhibition catalog
10-24 Apr 1943 (Memorial ex).

2 Feb 1887 Bromberg, stud.medicine München & Freiburg. induced to take up painting by FRANZ ROSENZWEIG and Prof. JONAS-COHN. Wecame Meisterschüler in the "Unterrichtsanstalt des Berliner Kunstgewerbemuseums" under ~~LOVIS CORINTH~~ EMIL ORLIK, attended lectures by LOVIS CORINTH. Drawings only until 1912, when he went to Paris, until 1913. started with color. (Van Gogh influence,French impressionists-) Painted by himself and exhibited first in 1928 (Deutscher Künstlerbund). MAX LIEBERMANN invited him to exhibit at the Preussche Akademie der Künste Spring exhibit, and the Bund offered him membership. Trip to Southern France 1930. Exhibited regularly since 1928. 1933 illness started. 1933-35 in Paris, then to Palestine. died 12 Feb1942 Jerusalem.

Excellent memorial exhibit, opened by Heinz Politzer "Zum Gedächtnis des Malers Ludwig Jonas.

JONAS

1621-22nd St. N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.
April 16, 1963

Mr. John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor , Michigan

Dear Mr. Richter,

Enclosed you will find 3 slides of the picture (the house shown is on the right side of the picture and the signature is on the lower left corner).

As I did not ask for permission when I photographed the picture, I will have to ask you not to use the picture in any way without getting permission from the Embassy.

After reading your paper, and while looking for some material in the Library Literature I came across an article by H. Gebauer, "August Bebel; arbeiterfuhrer und bibliothekar," Der Bibliothekar, v. 12, Aug. 1958, pp. 886-887. I dont know whether this article is known to you, but since Bebel is not included in your article, and there is a German stamp of 1955, I thought I will mention it to you.

Sincerely yours,
David Shavit
David Shavit

11-13-53
5863

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

EH/1557

November 11, 1953

Dear Mr. Richter:

In the absence of Miss Herlitz I am writing you in reference to your letter of November 7 seeking information to the painting - "Birkat Mamillah" - by the late Mr. Ludwig Jonas. I am glad to inform you that this painting now hangs over the fireplace in the Ambassador's office at the Embassy.

We would be very happy to have you, and Mr. Rudolph Jonas, visit the Embassy at 1621 Twenty-second Street, NW, at any time and view the painting.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Gertrude Bachman

Gertrude Bachman
Secretary to Esther Herlitz

Mr. John Henry Richter
103 Kennedy Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Strauss, Heinrich: Is an Israel style in art possible?
in ARIEL, A quarterly review of the arts and
sciences in Israel. No. 19, Summer 1967, 5-12. Jerusalem.

JONAS
Ludwig



abroad. There is no undesirable trespassing in this picture, as frequently happens when Jewish artists, some of the highest importance, have recourse to Christian symbols, such as the Crucifixion.

Anna Ticho settled in Jerusalem at an early age and thoroughly absorbed the city's character, atmosphere and environs, which she has rendered in a free play of her artistic imagination. She is more delicate in her work, richer in fine nuances, than the late Leopold Krakauer, who was the first to conquer this landscape for Israel art. In her many portrait sketches—mainly of immigrants—Mrs. Ticho has sought to penetrate to the inner human being. Her art, firmly rooted in the soul of this country, is being increasingly lauded and appreciated outside Israel, perhaps because of this indigenous quality. After a series of successful one-woman shows in European and American museums, the French Government placed a studio at her disposal in Paris, where she made a protracted stay.

Twenty years ago, the painter Ludwig Jonas, a pupil of Corinth and Orlik, died in Jerusalem. The self-portrait reproduced here was painted just before his death and is the last of a series. In addition to its importance as a masterpiece it bears witness to a heroic personality, a man with the courage to depict the deterioration of his own physical frame, and thereby to transcend it as an artist. (Among Jewish artists it brings to mind the last self-portraits of Lesser Ury and is important for similar reasons; the best of these is in a private collection in Jerusalem.) Jonas painted this picture in a state of exaltation; he locked his door and until the work was finished—only a matter of hours before his death—took no food or drink. Earlier self-portraits are in discreet colours and painted in an atmosphere of cool self-appraisal; this last, done in the certainty of imminent dissolution, carried the artist away in a pathetic and glowing expressionist colour scheme. It is a deeply exciting testament of a Jewish artist trained in Europe. Illness and untimely death only a few years after immigration prevented Jonas from fully absorbing the new environment of his art.

Fima (Roytenberg) must also be classified as an immigrant artist, though he came much later than the others discussed here—he settled in Israel in 1949—and from an entirely different environment—Harbin in Northern China. In the delicate inflexions of his colours the influence of Chinese calligraphy and ink drawings can be discerned, but combined in artistic synthesis with the experience of the Negev wasteland and the gaunt Judaean Hills. Fima's work, shown in many one-man and group shows in Europe and America, is internationally recognized. For several

Dios tiene piedad de Nínive (4,2) es una sátira de las esperanzas sanguinarias e intolerantes de la época, aunque no en estilo polemizante. El pensamiento de que la misericordia divina abarca al mundo entero se expresa como cosa evidente.

**Fecha de redacción.** La referencia a Nínive aparece como cosa del pasado. Efectivamente la ciudad fué destruída en 612 a. de la E. C. Las referencias al ayuno y al arrepentimiento como medios de salvación son referencias a *Joel*, lo que indica como fecha de redacción el s. IV, probablemente la segunda mitad. Las características lingüísticas favorecen la tesis que indica la época del segundo Templo y que coloca ese libro entre los últimos de la Biblia. La explicación de Schmidt, según la cual se trataría de una enseñanza alegórica anterior a 586 a. de la E. C., para indicar la posibilidad de evitar la destrucción de Jerusalén, no ha tenido aceptación, como tampoco la tuvieron las teorías de Kleinert y Cheyne, que ven en el pez el símbolo del imperio babilonio y en Jonás el pueblo de Judá.

**Características y fuentes.** En *Jonás* encontramos varios motivos mitológicos y folklóricos. De acuerdo con Bin Gorion, el cuento de Jonás es una combinación de dos leyendas: una que se refiere a un judío arrojado al mar para calmar la tempestad, y otra posterior que cuenta cómo un judío logra hacer prosélitos entre los marinos de un barco después de que cada uno de ellos invocó infructuosamente a sus dioses. También se ha hecho uso de leyendas de Elías y Eliseo (compárense 4,3 con *1 R.* 19,4b y 4,5 con *1 R.* 19,4a-5a). Mientras que las prescripciones religiosas están tomadas de *Joel* (2,13-14), la extraña idea de que también los animales deben ayunar y vestirse de saco tiene su paralelo en *Judit* (4,10) y es posiblemente una costumbre persa (cf. *Herodoto* 9,24) según la cual, no solamente los soldados, sino también los caballos se afeitaron en señal de duelo.

El salmo de Jonás (2,2-10) está intercalado y no tiene ninguna relación con el resto del cuento. No es una oración, como dice la superscripción (2,1), sino un salmo de agradecimiento de un hombre salvado del peligro de ahogarse o de una grave enfermedad, que no se refiere al vientre del pez (2,2), sino al vientre del sepulcro (2,3). Fuera de ese salmo, el libro parece haberse conservado correctamente. K. Marti considera "por qué nos ha venido este mal" (1,8), "porque se lo había declarado" (1,10), "y le defendiese de su mal" (4,6) y 4,4 como glosas.

*Bibl.:* Döller: *Das Buch Jonah* (1912); Schmidt: Jona (1907); Stollberg: *Jona* (1927); Winckler: *Altorientalische Forschungen*, II, 260 (1900); C. H. Wright: *Biblical Studies*, p. 34; R. Pfeiffer: *Introduction to the Old Testament*, p. 586 (1941); y comentarios a los Profetas Menores por Smith-Ward-Bewer *(International Critical Commentary)*, G. W. Wade (1925), E. Sellin (1930), T. E. Bird (1938), y diccionarios de la Biblia.

**JONAS, ABRAHAM,** funcionario, n. en Exeter, Inglaterra, en 1801; m. en Quincy, Ill., en 1864. Llegó a Cincinnati en 1819, pero abandonó esa ciudad y se distinguió en varios lugares como dirigente comunal. Fué elegido repetidamente diputado en el Estado de Kentucky. En 1834 trabó amistad con Abraham Lincoln, que fué su compañero como diputado en el Estado de Illinois en 1842. Lincoln confirmó su previo nombramiento de director de Correos en Quincy.

**JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,** político y soldado, n. en Williamstown, Ky., en 1834; m. en Nueva Orleans en 1911. Luchó en el ejército confederado durante la Guerra Civil. De 1879 a 1885 fué senador de los Estados Unidos en representación de Louisiana.

**JONAS, EMILE,** compositor, n. en París en 1827; m. en St. Germain-en-Laye en 1905. Fué profesor en el Conservatorio de París. Compuso una serie de operetas que tuvieron gran boga en su tiempo como *Le roi boit* (1857), *Jarotte* (1875), etc. También publicó un tomo de melodías sinagogales con el título: *Schiroth Israél, Recueil des chants hébraïques anciens et modernes exécutés au Temple du rit portuguais de Paris* (1854).

Ludwig Jonas

*Birkat Mamillah.*

**JONAS, LUDWIG,** pintor, n. en Bromberg, Alemania, en 1887. Fué discípulo de Emil Orlik, en Berlín, y estudió desde 1911 en París, Italia y en Grecia. Volvió a Berlín, donde permaneció hasta 1935 en que emigró a Eretz Israel. Ha hecho buenos paisajes.

JONAS
LUDWIG

Portraits by LJ listed in

H.W. SINGER: Neuer Bildnis Katalog Leipzig, 1937 republ.1967.

no.4750 GASTON BUSSIERE, Painter, engraver, 1862-1911 (2606) crayon drawing (Identifikation unsicher) Valenciennes

no. 6021 ALPHONESE CHIGOT, painter, 1824-1917 half-figure, portrait. (3200) Valenciennes

no. 20052 FORTUNE JOSEPH SERAPHIN LAYRAUD professional painter in (#9978) 1834-1902. undated Valenciennes

no. 26358 THE FLYER NUGESSER ab.1918 (#12749) Valenciennes

all four are in the Muse de Valenciennes.

was LJ in Valenciennes before WW I? when?

JONAS LUDWIG

botany. Mem: Sigma Xi; Am. Soc. of Plant Physiologists; Botanical Soc. of Am; Am. Assn. Advancement of Sci; Soc. for Econ. Botany; L.B.I; others.

*Biblio:* Contrib. more than 50 arts. to *Econ. Botany, Zft. für Pflanzenphysiologie, Proc. Am. Assn. for Cancer Res. Experientia, Journ. Interdisciplinary Cycle Res;* others. *Sources:* Biblio, Hand, Qu. — R.F.J.I.

**Jonas, Ludwig,** painter; b. Bromberg, Posen, Ger. (Bydgoszcz, Pol.) 1887, d. Jerusalem 16 Jan. 1942. *E:* 1933 Fr, 1933 Switz, 1935 Pal. *S:* Rudolf, d. 1973, emigr. to Pal. photographer; 3 sisters, probably d. in Holocaust. ∞ 1934 Lotte Schliffmann (?), later married to Zacharias and to Anthony, b. Ger, a: Surrey, U.K.

Studied med, Univs. Munich and Berlin; left after 3 yrs. Became full time painter after studying with Emil Orlik and Lovis Corinth. Exhibitions 1927 at Deut. Künstlerbund, Berlin; later at invitation of Max Liebermann at Pruss. Acad. 1933 emigr. to Fr. and Switz; lived in Paris and Zurich. 1935 emigr. to Pal. to join brother. Many of oils and lithographs in Isr. Mus, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv Mus. Self portrait (painted 3 days before his death) at Nora Gall, Jerusalem; also mml. coll. there (1977).

*Sources:* Pers. — R.F.J.I.

**Jonas, Manfred,** prof. of history; b. Mannheim, Baden, Ger. 4 Sept. 1927. *R:* Jewish (nominal). *E:* 1937 U.S. *Cit:* 1944 U.S. *F:* Walter J, b. Bad Dürkheim, Palatinate, Bavaria, Ger. 1895, d. U.S. 1965, Jewish, att. Realsch, merchant, traffic mgr, 1937 to U.S. with wife and son. *M:* Antonie Dannheisser, b. Thaleischweiler, near Landau, Palatinate 1900, d, U.S. 1975, Jewish, sec. educ. *S:* (none). ∞ 1952 Nancy Jane Greene, b. New York 1930, grad. educ, soc. worker, elem. sch. teacher. *C:* Andrew, b. 1958; Kathryn Leslie, b. 1959; Emily Susan, b. 1961; Matthew Greene, b. 1963.

Schooling interrupted. 1937 emigr. to U.S. Mother supported family for five mos. as sewing machine operator. 1945–46 serv, U.S. Navy; 1945–50 with U.S. Naval Reserve. 1946–49 att. City Coll, New York (C.U.N.Y.); 1949 B.S, Phi Beta Kappa. 1949–51 att. Harvard Univ; 1950 M.A. 1951–54 intell. analyst, Dept. of Air Force in Salzburg, Aus. 1954–59 att. Harvard Univ, teaching fel; 1959 Ph.D. Concurr. vis. lect: 1950 City Coll, New York; 1954 Univ. Maryland extension; 1958 Northeastern Univ, Boston. 1959–62 vis. assist. prof. of Am. hist, Free Univ. Berlin. Concurr. 1960–62 radio commentator and lect. on Am. topics, Fed. Repub. Ger. 1962–63 assoc. prof. of hist, Pennsylvania Military Colls, Chester, Penn. (now Widener Coll.). From 1963 mem. fac, dept. of hist, Union Coll, Schenectady, N.Y: 1963 assist. prof, 1964 assoc. prof, 1967 prof, 1970–81 chmn, dept. of hist, 1971–74 chmn, div. of soc. scis, 1981 Washington Irving prof. of mod. lit. and hist. studies, 1965–76 mem. bd. of dirs, Freedom Forum Inc; 1969–70, 1975–76 chmn, Concurr. 1965 conducted radio discussion prog. on pub. issues, Schenectady. 1966 consult, U.S. Off. of Educ. 1966–68 dir, Nat. Defense Educ. Act Inst. for Advanced Study in Hist. 1970– mem, N.Y. State coll. proficiency exam. comm. in Am. hist. 1973 Fulbright lect, Univ. Saarland, Fed. Repub. Ger. 1977–78 Charles Warren fel, Harvard Univ. Res. primarily in American foreign relations and diplomatic history, especially in the twentieth century. Mem: Am. Hist. Assn. (1959–); Org. Am. Historians (1963–); Ger. Assn. for Am. Studies; Soc. for Historians of Am. Fgn. Rels; others. Recd: Am. Philos. Soc. grant (1965); Ford Found. fac. dev. grant (1969, 1981). A: (1981) Schenectady, N.Y.

*Biblio: Die Unabhängigkeitserklärung der Vereinigten Staaten* (Hannover, Ger, 1964, 1965); *Isolationism in America, 1935–41* (Ithaca, N.Y, 1966, 1969); ed, *American Foreign Relations in the Twentieth Century* (New York, 1967); co-auth, ed, *Roosevelt and Churchill: Their Secret Wartime Correspondence* (New York and London, 1976; It. trans. Milan, 1977); ed. of nine volume series, *The Politics and Strategy of World War II* (New York, 1976–77); contrib. chaps. to books; arts. and revs. to prof. journs. and publs. incl. *Proc. of the Conf. on War and Diplomacy* (1976), *Encycl. of Am. Fgn. Policy* (vol. 2, 1978). *Am. Hist. Rev, Am.-Ger. Rev.* and other hist. journs: list of publs. in R.F.J.I. arch. *Sources:* Hand, Qu. — R.F.J.I.

**Jonas, Oswald,** prof. of music, musicologist; b. Vienna 10 Jan. 1897, d. Riverside, Calif. 19 Mar. 1978. *E:* 1938 U.S.

Studied music with Heinrich Schenker, M. Violin and Hans Weisse. Studied law, Univ. Vienna; 1921 Dr. jur. 1930–34 teacher at Stern Cons, Berlin; contrib. to *Allg. Musikalische Ztg.* and *Zft. für Musikwissenschaft.* 1935–38 co-fdr. and teacher, Schenker Inst. at the New Vienna Cons. Num. lects. for teachers' assn. in Ger. and Aus, which were also broadcast. 1937–38 co-fdr. and co-ed. of music period. *Der Dreiklang.* Dec. 1938 emigr. to U.S. 1940–65 fac. mem, Roosevelt Coll, Chicago. 1966 adj. prof. of music, Univ. California, Riverside. Lect: Indiana Univ, Bloomington; Univ. Chicago; Longy Sch. of Music, Cambridge, Mass; Musicol. Soc; other assns. and groups. Has written mainly on Schenker's theory; revised Schenker's *Harmonielehre* as *Harmony* (Chicago, 1954); prepared from private papers "Kunst des Vortrags" for publ.

*Biblio: Das Wesen des musikalischen Kunstwerks: Eine Einführung in die Lehre Heinrich Schenkers* (Vienna, 1934; republ. in 1972 as *Eine Einführung in die Lehre Heinrich Schenkers: Das Wesen* . . .); ed, Heinrich Schenker's *Der freie Satz* and *Neue musikalische Theorien und Phantasien* (2nd ed, Vienna, 1956); contrib. num. arts. to music journs; see biblio: in *M.G.G.* (vol. 7). *Sources:* Hand, Print. — R.F.J.I.

**Jonas, Walter Hermann,** painter, graphic artist, architect; b. Oberursel, Hessen-Nassau, Ger. 27 Mar. 1910. *R:* None. *E:* 1933 Fr, 1936 Switz. *Cit:* 1934 Switz, fmly. Ger. *F:* Julius J, b. Bromberg, Posen, Ger. (Bydgoszcz, Pol.), d. Ascona, Switz, 1958, atheist, Jewish descent, chief engr. *M:* Agnes Schaupp, b. Cologne, Rhineland, Ger, d. Ascona, Switz. 1954, Roman Catholic. ∞ 1942 Rosa Maria Kemmler, b. Sindelfingen, Württemberg, Ger. 1908, Protestant.

Matura, Zurich. Until 1932 studied at Reimann Sch, Berlin under Moritz Melzer; first expressionist paintings. 1931 and 1932 study trips to Corsica and Sp; stay in Paris. 1933 emigr. to Fr. Freelance painter, Paris; summer stays in Provence. Figurative paintings, interieurs, landscapes and still lifes. Contacts with → Otto Freundlich, Otto Friesz, Viktor Brauner and the author → Manès Sperber. Adopted cubism and surrealism; style influenced by Rouault and Gremaire. 1936 journeys to Venice and Dalmatia. 1937–39 summer stays on the isle of Korčula, Yugo. 1936(?) emigr. to Switz. Left works in Paris, which were all lost subsequently. 1941, 1946 partic, Swiss Nat. Art Exhib. Zurich; 1943 collective exhib, Gall. Aktuarius, Zurich. 1941– mem. and co-fdr. of circle of painters and men of letters called "Club Bel Etage," incl. Friedrich Dürrenmatt and Max Frisch. 1943 publ. portfolio, "Gilgamesch" (20 aquatinta sheets with texts), co-auth. with Dürrenmatt, *Buch einer Nacht,* and with Frisch, *Studien zu Don Giovanni.* Illustrations to Horace, Cervantes, Gotthelf, Bollinger and others. 1944–46 Gym. teacher, Zurich. 1948 partic. in Biennale Venice. 1949 exhib. "Junge Zürcher Künstler," Kunsthaus, Zurich. Period of abstract and surrealistic painting. 1951 trip to India. 1953–62 art commentator on Swiss T.V. Returned to figurative painting. 1958 trip to Brasilia; pictures of towns and landscapes. 1950s var. individual exhibs. incl. Gall. Chichio Haller, Zurich. Contrib. essays and arts. to *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* and *Die Tat,* both Zurich, and *Bauen und Wohnen.* 1962 publ. *Das Intra-Haus,* Zurich, first of a no. of publs. dealing with questions of the future town ("Intrapolis"). 1962–75 many lects. on "Urbanism," as guest prof. at univs. in Brussels, Paris, Rome, Lund, Utrecht, Osaka and Leningrad. Pres. Jury of Züricher Kunstausstellung. Mem: Groupe Intl. de l'architecture prospective (v. pres.); Club Bel Etage, Zurich; Züricher Kunstgesellschaft; Ges. Schweizer Maler, Bildhauer und Architekten; City of Zürich Expos. Comm. Recd: Fed. grant. A: Zurich.

*Biblio: Narziss* (1939); *Wie betrachtet man ein modernes Kunstwerk* (Amriswil, Switz, 1950). *Lit:* W.Y. Müller, "Walter Jonas," *Galerie und Sammler* (vol. 8, Zurich, 1940); Mus. St. Gallen cat. (1955); Helmhaus cat. (Zurich, 1959); *Intellectual*

# Government of Palestine.

## PALESTINIAN CITIZENSHIP ORDER, 1925.

### CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

**Whereas** Ludwig JONAS (hereinafter called the "applicant") has applied for a Certificate of Naturalization, alleging with respect to himself (herself) the particulars set out below, and has satisfied me that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Order for the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization are fulfilled in his (her) case:

**Now, therefore,** in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the said Order,

**I grant** to the said applicant this Certificate of Naturalization and declare that he (she) shall, subject to the provisions of the said Order, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born Palestinian citizen is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born Palestinian citizen.

**In witness whereof** I have hereto subscribed my name this twenty-second day of May, 1939.

שנת התרצ"ט סיון מן חדש ד' ביום בהיום

JERUSALEM ירושלים القدس

Serial Number of Application 52656

**No 40197 A**

# ממשלת פלשתינה (א"י)

## דבר המלך בנוגע לנתינות הפלשתינאית (האי"ת), 1925.

### תעודת התאזרחות

בהיות ו לודויג יונס (הנקרא להלן „המבקש(ת)") בקש(ה) תעודת התאזרחות במסרו(ה) בנוגע אליו (אליה) את הפרטים המפורטים דלקמן והוא (והיא) הוכיח(ה) לי שהתנאים המפורטים בדבר המלך הנזכר לעיל למתן תעודת התאזרחות נתמלאו בנדון לו (לה):

על כן בתקף הכח המסור לי בדבר המלך הנ"ל,

הנני נותן למבקש(ת) הנ"ל את תעודת ההתאזרחות הזאת ומצהיר שהוא (שהיא), בהתחשב עם הוראות דבר המלך הנזכר לעיל, יהנה (תהנה) מכל הזכויות המדיניות והזכויות האחרות, הכח וההנחות, ויהא (ותהא) חייב(ת) בכל החובות והאחריות, ממש כנתין(ה) פלשתינאי(ת) (א"י) מלדה ויחשב (ותחשב) לנתין(נה) פלשתינאי(ת) (א"י) מלדה בכל המובנים.

ולראיה חתמתי את שמי היום הזה

# حكومة فلسطين

## قانون الجنسية الفلسطينية لسنة ١٩٢٥

### شهادة التجنس

بما ان

(المدعو فيما بعد «الطالب/الطالبة») قد طلب/طلبت/شهادة تجنس مسنداً لنفسه/ مسندة لنفسها/الاوصاف المبينة ادناه وقد اثبت لى بأنه قام/اثبتت لى بأنها قامت/ بالشروط الموضوعة في القانون المذكور اعلاه بشأن منح شهادة التجنس

قد منحت الطالب المذكور/الطالبة المذكورة/بمقتضى السلطات المخولة لى بالقانون المنوه عنه شهادة التجنس واصرح بأنه يحق له/لها/التمتع بجميع الحقوق السياسية وغيرها وبالسلطات والمزايا التى يتمتع بها كل فلسطينى مولداً وعليه/وعليها/ القيام بجميع التعهدات والواجبات والمسؤليات التى تفرض عليه/عليها/مع مراعاة نصوص القانون المشار اليه ويكون له/لها/صفة الرعوية الفلسطينية مولداً تنفيذاً لجميع الاغراض والمقاصد

وللبيان اعطيت هذه الشهادة تحريرا

High Commissioner نציב עליון المندوب السامي

(TURN OVER)
(انظر الصفحة الثانية)
(להסוך)

M'46.
GPP. 1446 - 19600 10.8.36 - 200/9.

Województwo Pomorskie

# Dokument urodzenia.

Nr 124

Bromberg, am 8 Februar 1887.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt, der Kürschnermeister Heymann Jonas wohnhaft zu Bromberg, Friedrichstrasse 17 mosaischer Religion und zeigte an, dass von der Margarethe Jonas, geborenen Conitzer seiner Ehefrau evangelischer Religion, wohnhaft bei dem Anzeigenden zu Bromberg in obiger Wohnung am zweiten Februar des Jahres tausendachthundert achtzig und sieben vormittags um drei ein halb Uhr ein Kind männlichen Geschlechts geboren worden sei, welches die Vornamen Alfred, Ludwig erhalten habe.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

Heymann Jonas

Der Standesbeamte
In Vertretung
Hirschfeld

Zgodność powyższego wyciągu z księgą główną urodzeń Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego w Bydgoszczy powiat niniejszym poświadcza się.

Bydgoszcz, dnia 23 maja 1939 r.

Urzędnik stanu cywilnego

No 124

Bromberg, am 10 Mai 1887.

Die Ehefrau des Anzeigenden und Mutter des geborenen Kindes heißt Margarethe. Das ist nicht evangelischer sondern mosaischer Religion. Eingetragen zufolge Verfügung des Königlichen Landesgerichtes Bromberg vom 5 Mai 1887 J.No I 708 a

Standesbeamte
Geppert

KM 80902

ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL ET EXPÉDITIONS
PAPIER SPÉCIAL
5F40

COMPLÉMENT PAYÉ AU TARIF DE 1933

Préfecture du Département de la Seine

EXTRAIT [illegible] Actes de Mariage
du 20 [illegible] ment de Paris

Le sept Décembre mil neuf cent trente trois, dix heu quarante cinq minutes, Devant Nous Auguste Jeanso Adjoint au Maire du vingtième arrondissement a Paris ont comparu publiquement en la Maison Commune : Alfred Louis Jonas, artiste peintre, ne à Bromberg (Allemagne) le deux Février mil heu cent quatre vingt sept, domicilié à Paris, 72 Boule Mortier, fils de Heymann Jonas, décédé, et de Marguerite Conitzer, sa veuve, sans profession domiciliée à Paris 72 Boulevard Mortier, d'une part. - Et Lotte Elisabeth Victoria Schliepma sans profession, née à Berlin (Allemagne) le deu Septembre mil huit cent quatre vingt douze, do ciliée à Paris 72 Boulevard Mortier, fille de Jean Charles Johannes Karl Gottfried Schliepmann et de Elise Wilhelmine Auguste Jaenke, époux décédés, veuve de David Louis Zacharias, d'autre part. - Sans contrat de mariage. Alfred Loui Jonas et Lotte Elisabeth Victoria Schliepman ont déclaré l'un après l'autre vouloir se prendr pour époux et Nous avons prononcé au nom de la Loi qu'ils sont unis par le mariage. En prése de : Suivent les noms et qualités des témoins et le signatures. Pour copie conforme. Paris le dix se Mars mil neuf cent trente quatre.

Le Maire

Mairie du XX Arrt
PARIS

**PARTICULARS RELATING TO APPLICANT.**

اوصاف الطالب او الطالبة

פרטים בנוגע למבקש(ת)

Place and date of birth Bromberg, Poland; 2.2.1887 ברומברג, פולגיה; مكان وتاريخ الولادة
מקום הולדתו(ה) ויום הולדתו(ה)

Nationality German الجنسية גרמנית
נתינותו(ה)

Trade or occupation Artist Painter المهنة او الصنعة צייר, אמן
משלח ידו(ה)

Unmarried, married, widowed or divorced Married נשוי غير متزوج او غير متزوجة . متزوج او متزوجة . ارمل او ارملة . مطلق او مطلقة
בלתי נשוי(אה), נשוי(ה), אלמן(נה) או גרוש(ה)

Name of wife Lotte, maiden name SCHLIEPMANN לוטה לבית שליפמן اسم الزوجة
שם אשתו

Sworn ~~or affirm~~ed and subscribed this Sixth day of June, 193?

(Signature) (Title)

J. J. Tarsche.

Signature of holder Ludwig Jonas

A.

Nr. 2433

**Berlin**, am 6ten September 1892

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach [illegible] bekannt,

der Königliche Regierungsbaumeister Johannes Carl Gottfried Schliepmann,

wohnhaft zu Berlin Lützowstraße 7

evangelischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Frau Wilhelmine Auguste Schliepmann geborenen Jacoby seiner Ehefrau

evangelischer Religion,

wohnhaft bei ihm

zu Berlin in seiner Wohnung

am zweiten September des Jahres

tausend acht hundert neunzig und zwei Vormittags

um acht Uhr ein Kind weiblichen

Geschlechts geboren worden sei, welches die Vornamen

Lotte Elisabeth Viktoria

erhalten habe

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und

unterschrieben

Johannes Schliepmann

Der Standesbeamte.

In Vertretung

[illegible]

Beglaubigte Abschrift aus dem Geburtsregister des Standesamts Berlin-Kreuzberg, früher Berlin 4b

Die Übereinstimmung des ~~auszugsweisen~~ Bildabzuges mit den Eintragungen im Geburtsregister – ~~Heiratsregister~~ – ~~Sterberegister~~ wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Berlin, den 16. Mai 1939

**Der Standesbeamte**
In Vertretung

Standesamt Berlin-Kreuzberg

~ 60 RM Gebühren bezahlt

JONAS

1621-22nd St. N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.
April 16, 1963

Mr. John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor , Michigan

Dear Mr. Richter,

Enclosed you will find 3 slides of the picture (the house shown is on the right side of the picture and the signature is on the lower left corner).

As I did not ask for permission when I photographed the picture, I will have to ask you not to use the picture in any way without getting permission from the Embassy.

After reading your paper, and while looking for some material in the Library Literature I came across an article by H. Gebauer, "August Bebel; arbeiterfuhrer und bibliothekar," Der Bibliothekar, v. 12, Aug. 1958, pp. 886-887. I dont know whether this article is known to you, but since Bebel is not included in your article, and there is a German stamp of 1955, I thought I will mention it to you.

Sincerely yours,
David Shavit
David Shavit

RF 382

→ Ludwig Jonas: ~~Julie Ehrenberg~~ II 1970

Reproductions (to be mounted)

→ JONAS LUDWIG

EHRENBERG JULIE (FISCHEL)

Leo Baeck Institute New York

# Catalog of the Archival Collections

edited by

FRED GRUBEL

in cooperation with

ALAN S. DIVACK
FRANK MECKLENBURG
MICHAEL A. RIFF
NUSI SZNAIDER

J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen

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## 65 TILLY EDINGER

1832–1964 2.5 inches

Born in Berlin in 1897, Tilly Edinger was a zoologist and paleontologist who emigrated to the United States via Great Britain and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1967.

Correspondence, clippings, offprints, manuscripts, vital documents, and genealogical material concerning Tilly Edinger and the Edinger family.

The memoirs of her father, the physician Ludwig Edinger, are catalogued separately in the memoir collection.

Languages: German, English.
Donors: Tilly Edinger, 1959; Gerhard M. Lidly, 1965, 1967.
Finding Aid: 6-page inventory.
Accession Number: AR 2718.

## 66 JULIE FISCHEL EHRENBERG

1844–1912 1.5 inches

Born in Prague on June 16, 1827, Julie Fischel married into the Ehrenbergs, a prominent family of Jewish educators. She died in Kassel on July 9, 1922.

Letters from Julie Fischel Ehrenberg to Adelheid Zunz and Leopold Zunz, some containing addenda by Julie Fischel Ehrenberg's husband, Philipp Ehrenberg, and some with addenda by other family members, including Samuel Meyer Ehrenberg. Material on the Samson Freischule, Wolfenbüttel, including annual reports, invitations to festivities, regulations, and the by-laws of the S. M. Ehrenberg school fund; and eulogies for Philipp Ehrenberg.

Language: German.
Donors: Nahum Glatzer, 1975; Martin Goldner, 1977.
Finding Aids: 2 catalogue cards, 8-page inventory.
Accession Numbers: AR 9004, AR 4245, AR 7069.

## 67 SAMUEL MEYER EHRENBERG

1763–1917 15 inches

Born in Braunschweig on October 16, 1773, Ehrenberg was a teacher and then principal of the Samson Freischule, Wolfenbüttel. He died in Wolfenbüttel on October 21, 1853.

Correspondence of Samuel Meyer Ehrenberg with Philipp Ehrenberg, Seligman M. Ehrenberg, Leopold Zunz, Adelheid Zunz, and Isaak Marcus Jost.

Mrs Julia Ehrenberg.
painted by A. L. Jonas dated 1920

Property of Professor A.S.C. Ehrenberg.
4, Woodsyre, Sydenham Hill London SE26 6SS.

הרינו מתכבדים בזה להזמינך
לתערוכת זכרון של תמונות
בצבעי־שמן, בצבעי־מים ורישומים
מאת לודויג יונס ז״ל
(לציון יום השנה ה־25 לפטירתו)
הפתיחה בשבת 4.3.1967
בשעה 11.30 לפנה״צ

4.3.67 - 4.4.67

you are cordially invited
to a memorial exhibition of
oils, water colours, drawings
by LUDWIG JONAS
(25th anniversary of death)
opening saturday 4.3.1967
at 11.30 a.m.

JONAS
LUDWIG

Portraits by LJ listed in

H.W. SINGER: Neuer Bildnis Katalog Leipzig, 1937 republ.1967.

no.4750 GASTON BUSSIERE, Painter, engraver, 1862-1911 (2606) crayon drawing (Identifikation unsicher) Valenciennes

no. 6021 ALPHONESE CHIGOT, painter, 1824-1917 half-figure, portrait. (3200) Valenciennes

no. 20052 FORTUNE JOSEPH SERAPHIN LAYRAUD professional painter in (#9978) 1834-1902. undated Valenciennes

no. 26358 THE FLYER NUGESSER ab.1918 (#12749) Valenciennes

all four are in the Muse de Valenciennes.

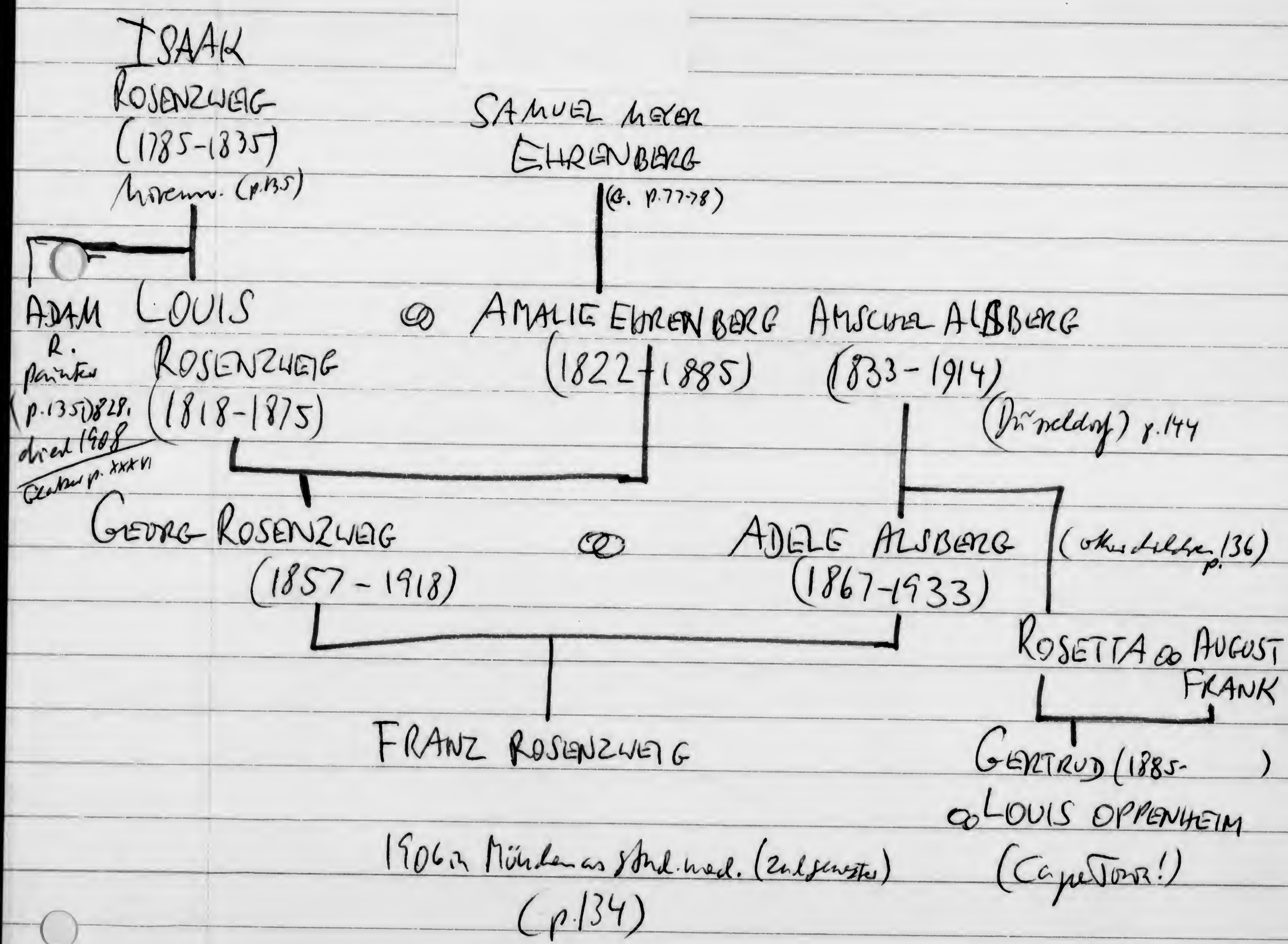
was LJ in Valenciennes before WW I? when?

**Hundertjährige.** Gemälde von Ludwig Alfred Jonas.

ROSENZWEIG

RIVKA HORWITZ: Adele Rosenzweig's Jugenderinnerungen
in LEO BAECK INSTITUT. BULLETIN. v.16/17,no.53-54,
1977/78, p.133-146

Names in Red from Glatzer, F.R.



JONAS
LUDWIG

The portrait of the Centenarian is of

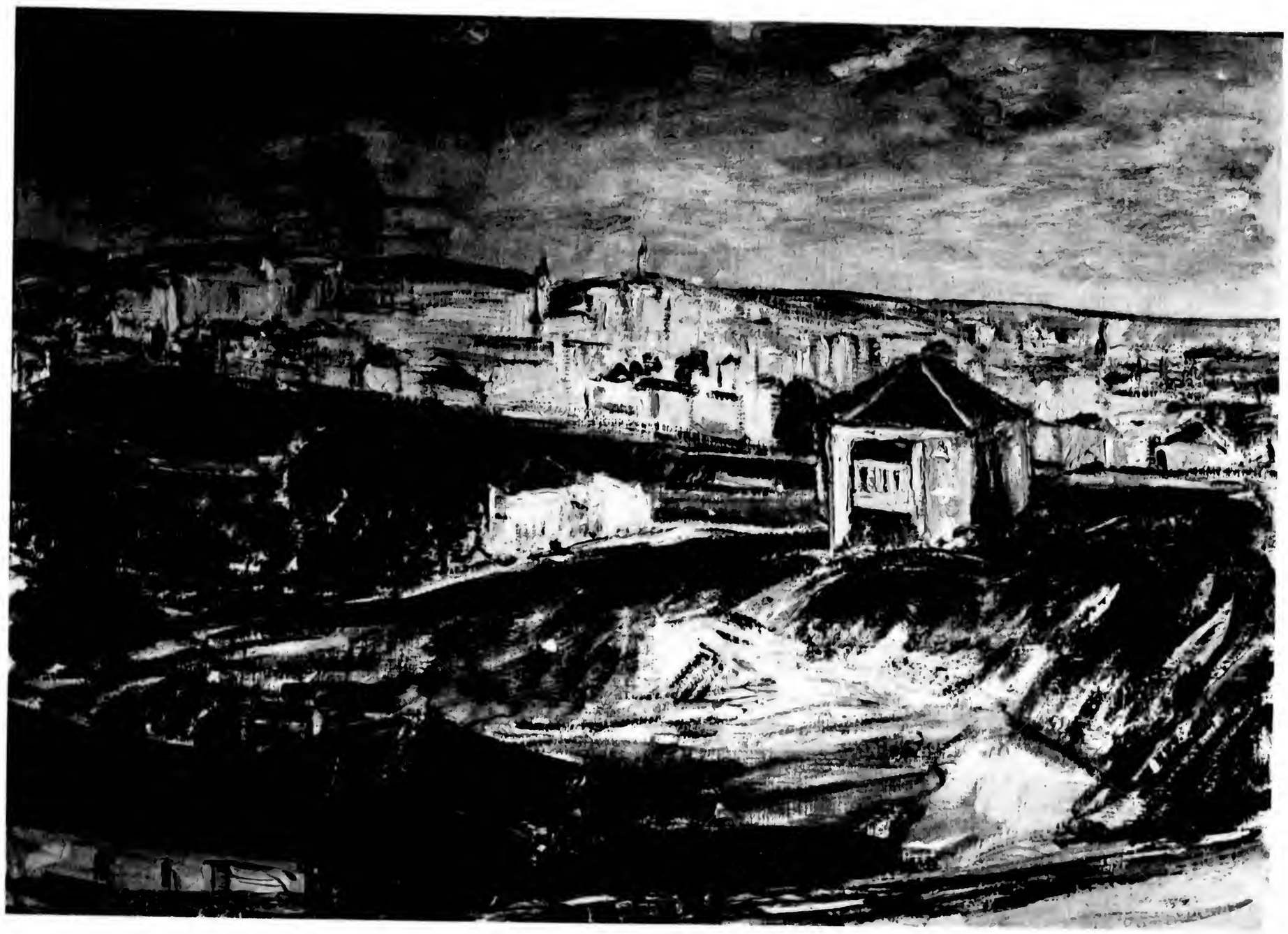
JULIE (FISCHEL) EHRENBERG 1827-1922

wife of PHILIPP EHRENBERG

the grandparents of Hans Ehrenberg.

Sold by hotel in Jerusalem to whom?—

Jerusalem from Russian Church



View of Jerusalem from King George Avenue.

Sold to someone in Jerusalem by Lottie

Clezfree!

Given to Rudi by Lottie

LUDWIG'S MUTTER

I don't know who has this or who it is
mother or Grandmother

in Rudi's home
↓

Mrs Jonas

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FRANZ ROSENZWEIG
Sketch by Ludwig Jonas

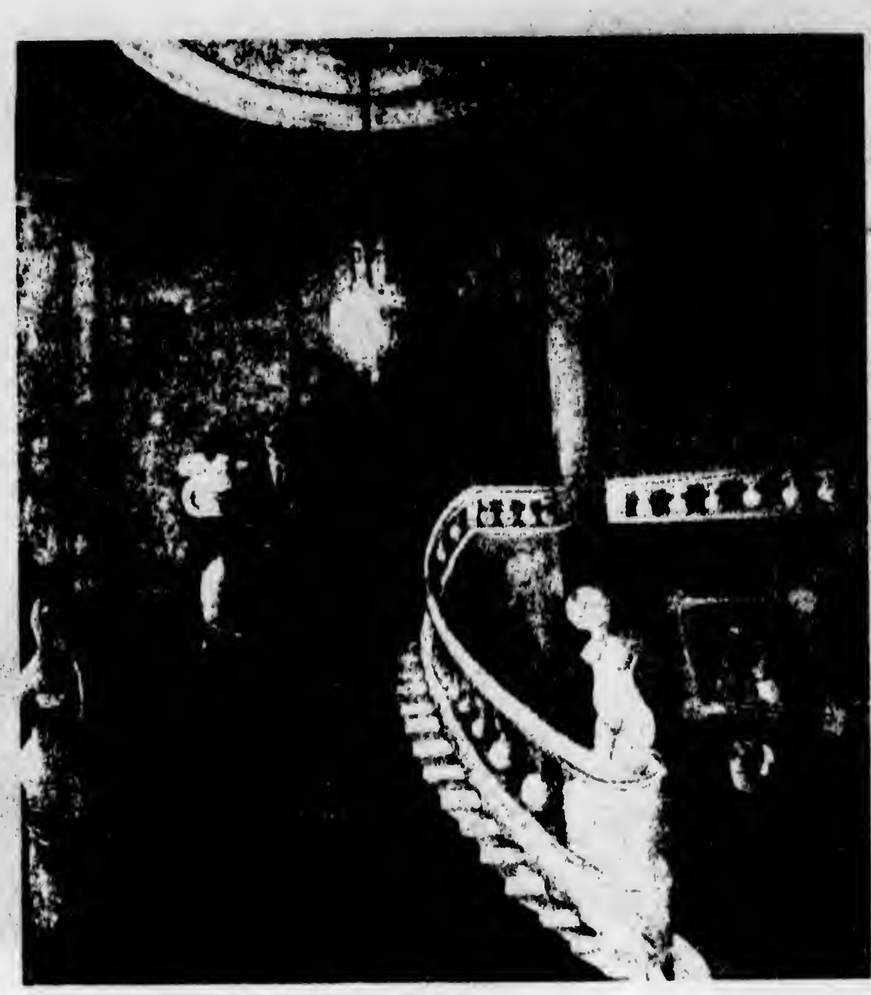
*From the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute, New York*

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG: BRIEFE UND TAGEBUECHER.
THE HAGUE, NIJHOFF, 1979. vol. 1.

Kassel, 1919.
Skizze von Ludwig Jonas.

(Do not touch ink)

HANS MEYBODEN, DIE TREPPE
AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN



FELIX NUSSBAUM, PAAR AUF DER TREPPE
AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN

merkbar, die bis zum Reliefauftrag der Farbe führen. Schließt man noch Felix Nußbaum dieser Gruppe an, der allerdings schon vielfache Einflüsse erfahren und verarbeitet, nur für sein tüchtiges Können noch keinen sicher überzeugenden Ausdruck gefunden hat, so mag die Reihe genügen, die Reichweite des Einflusses einer Lehrerpersönlichkeit zu charakterisieren, der sich noch in manche andere Ateliers erstreckt. Die Einflüsse überkreuzen sich, wenn Erwin Graumann von Hofer den Weg zu Kirchner findet, dessen farbige Skala in seinen Landschaften wiederkehrt, wie übrigens Meyboden von Ulrich Hübner kam, in dessen Nähe die stärkste Wahlfreiheit zu herrschen scheint. Walter Bergmann, dem im Hause der Juryfreien mit zwei Mitarbeiterinnen aus der Weiß-Klasse ein ganzer Saal zur Dekoration anvertraut wurde, hat von seinem Lehrer den Geschmack übernommen, den er an vielen Vorbildern von Baumeister bis zu Picasso und Chirico geschult zu haben scheint. Auf Heckels Anschauung und Darstellungsform gründet Johann Sass eine Malerei, die in den rauhen und zuweilen überhellen Farben wie in den Motiven und der besonderen Typik ihrer Menschen dem Vorbilde sich engstens anschließt. Ludwig Alfred Jonas hat von dem freien farbigen Vortrag der letzten Werke Munchs profitiert, und etwas von dem Abglanz der Kunst des Norwegers wird auch in den Arbeiten Martin Christs noch sichtbar, der in dem Bilde eines ruhenden Jungen eine tüchtige Talentprobe gegeben hat. Der Kasseler Karl Döbel, dem man schon auf manchen Ausstellungen begegnete, und den man unter den Bewerbern um den Staatspreis wiederfand, hat sich allmählich immer mehr in die Abhängigkeit von Kokoschka verstrickt, dessen Einfluß auch in den Bildern des Frankfurters Hans Feibusch fühlbar wird. Ihm hat die Jury der Akademie den Preis zuerkannt, vermutlich nicht ohne manche Bedenken, da unter vielen guten Begabungen, die in der Ausstellung der Bewerber sichtbar wurden, die beste sich keineswegs mit deutlicher Überlegenheit heraushob.

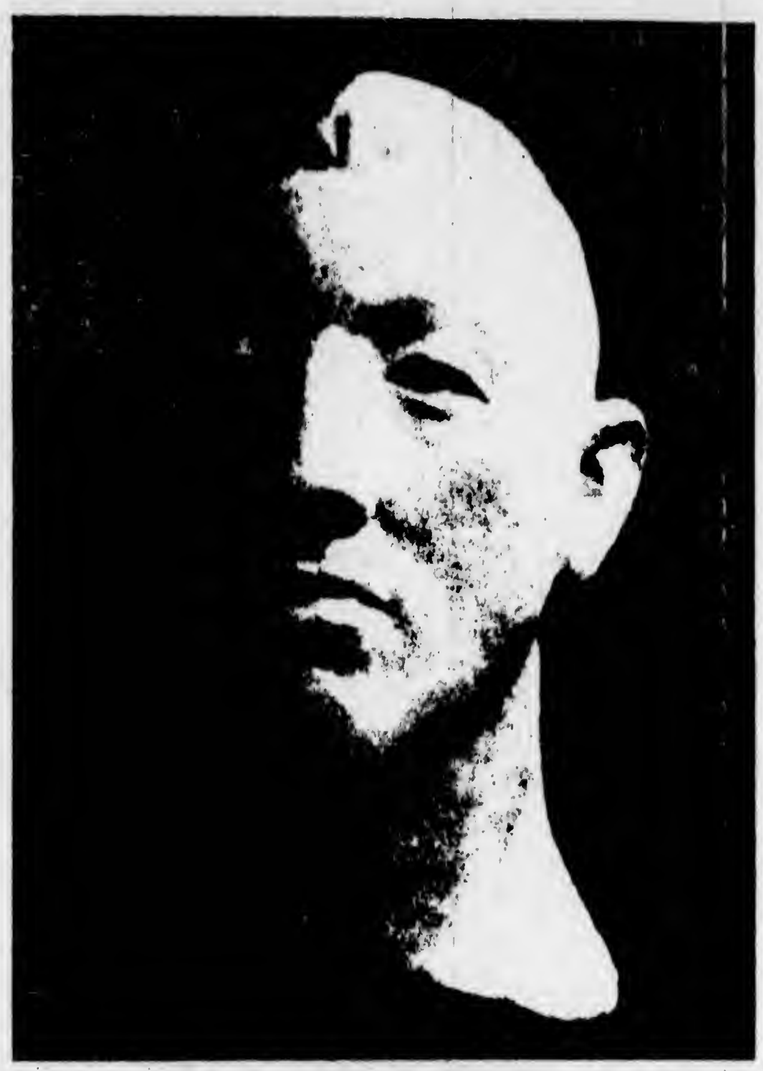
Auffällig allerdings sind die Bilder Feibuschs. Sie sind es durch zuweilen etwas gewaltsame Effekte und durch grelle Farben, die schrill wirken, wenn sie in dem Bildorganismus dem es an der Sicherheit der Ordnung gebricht, nicht vollkommen aufgehen. Einer der stärksten Anwärter auf den Preis hätte neben Feibusch der Kasseler Arnold Bode sein dürfen, den man in der Secession, der Akademie und im Künstlerhause ausgiebig kennen zu lernen Gelegenheit fand. Er geht von Beckmann aus, dem er in einzelnen Bildern nicht nur die eigenartige Behandlung der Farbe, sondern auch die charakteristischen Motive der Stilleben abgesehen hat. Aber im Rahmen der übernommenen Form macht sich eine sichere Gestaltungskraft und darüber hinaus in anderen Bildern eine sehr eigenartige Art der Anschauung und Entschiedenheit der Gestaltung bemerkbar. Hier scheint ein der tüchtigsten und selbständigsten Begabungen der jüngeren Generation sich zu melden.

Als ein Außenseiter in diesem Kreise, der allmählich sich zu festigen beginnt, auch wenn es ihm an äußerer Bindung fehlt, erschien im Hause der Juryfreien der junge Königsberger Heinz Liers, dessen Porträts durch die frische Unbekümmertheit der Auffassung ebenso überraschten wie durch die lebendige farbige Charakterisierung. In dem noch unverbildeten Talent dieses sehr jungen Malers schienen mehr Entfaltungsmöglichkeiten zu liegen als in der etwas starren durch van Gogh bestimmten Form der Bildnisse Josef Scharl-

CURT GLASER: Junge Künstler, in KUNST UND KÜNSTLER 29(6) 1931, p.248-49

LUDW. ALFRED JONAS, DER MALER WAKITA

AUSGESTELLT IM KÜNSTLERHAUS, BERLIN



HERMANN BLUMENTHAL, BILDNISBÜSTE

AUSGESTELLT IN DER AKADEMIE, BERLIN. STAATSPREIS

von dem an dieser Stelle kürzlich ausführlich berichtet wurde. Einen dritten Menschendarsteller lernte man im Jütgen Kallmann kennen. Liebt er es, das Format seiner Porträtzeichnungen, denen durch die Berühmtheit der Dargestellten ein zusätzliches Interesse gewonnen wird, ins Übergroße zu steigern, so zeigt sich schon hierin ein peinlicher Mangel an Selbstzucht, die das Talent des Autodidakten auf sein natürliches Maß zurückführen sollte. Aus dem bunten Vielerlei, das im Reckendorf-Hause geboten wurde, sei nur ein Bild des Dresdener Bernhard Kretschmar hervorgehoben, das über das gut gesehene Motiv hinaus durch die feine malerische Auswertung seines koloristischen Gehaltes angenehm auffiel.

Unter den Bildhauern, die in den Ausstellungen vertreten waren, stand der Träger des Staatspreises Hermann Blumenthal an erster Stelle. Er besitzt ein starkes Formgefühl und ein selbständiges Gestaltungsvermögen, das die Erinnerung an seine Lehrer Gerstel und Scharff zurückdrängt. Er ist auch dem Staatspreisträger des vergangenen Jahres, Paul Merling, dem man bei den Juryfreien wiederbegegnet, entschieden überlegen. Im Künstlerhause trat Heinrich Drake hervor, dessen Art an Kolbes Kunst erinnern mag. Ein liegender weiblicher Akt darf als gute Talentprobe genommen werden. Es gibt auch unter den jungen Bildhauern einige, die der individuell zugespitzten Form eines Lehrers erliegen, wie Kurt Schumacher etwa sich eng an Gies anschließt. Im ganzen aber läßt sich in der stärker handwerklich gebundenen Kunst der Bildhauer eher eine über den persönlichen Ausdruck hinausreichende, der Zeit gemeinsame Stilform erkennen, die den Jüngeren ein sicheres Fundament bietet, als in der Malerei, deren extreme Möglichkeiten von der Jugend, soweit sie in den Berliner Ausstellungen des Winters zu sehen war, allerdings nur in Ausnahmefällen genutzt wurden.

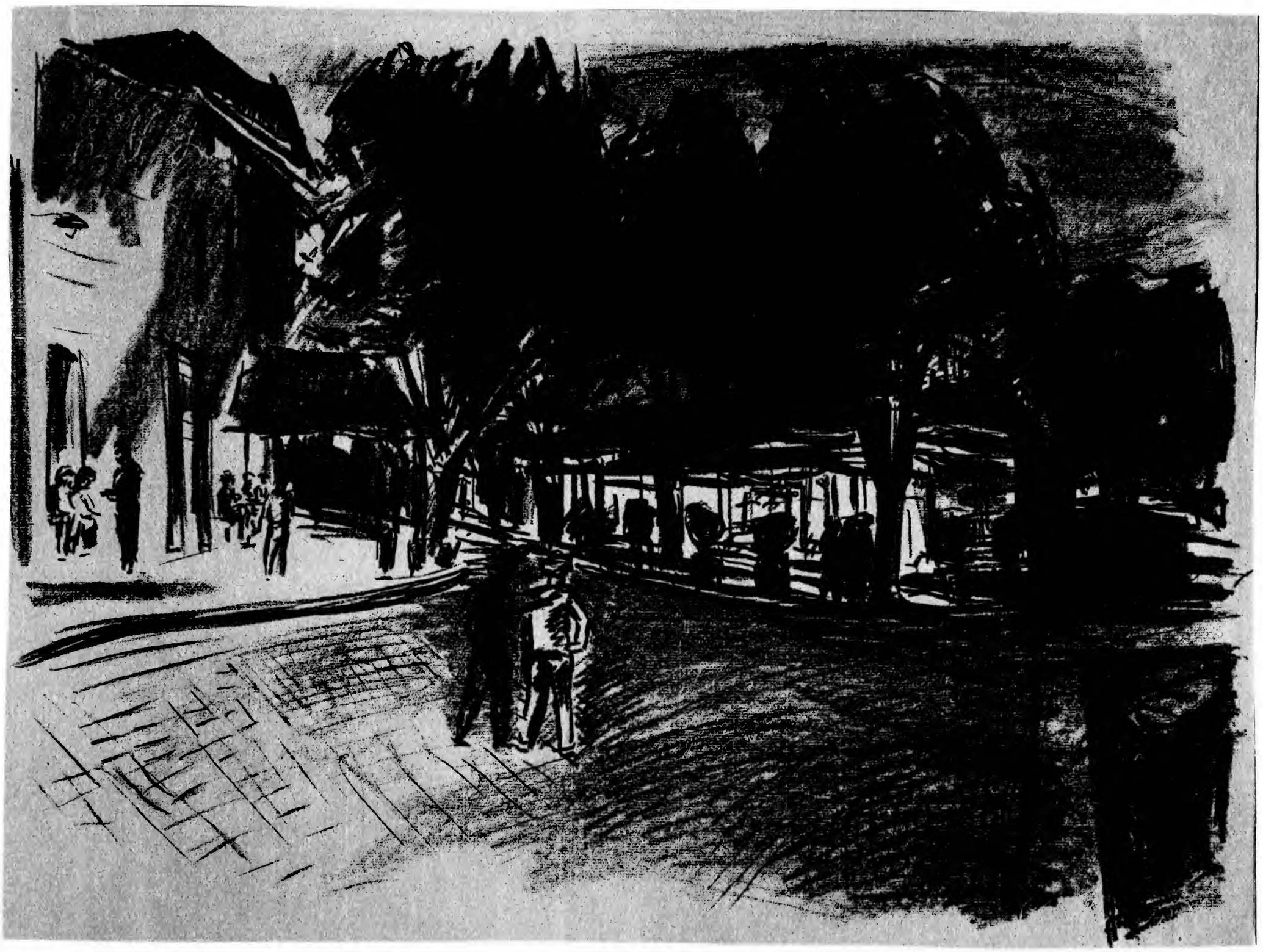
Wird die Frage gestellt, ob denn einer und welcher von den Wegen, die in den letzten Jahren von den Führern der mit Unrecht noch so genannten „Jugend" gezeigt wurden, von der heutigen Jugend gangbar befunden worden ist, so blieben gerade die Berliner Ausstellungen hierauf die Antwort schuldig. Man sah in Rudolf Ausleger einen intelligenten Nutznießer der Kunstform Picassos und Braques, die heute gleich vielen anderen bereits auf den Schulen gelehrt wird. Man sah Otto Nebels abstrakte Kompositionen, die sich gern in kathedrale Feierlichkeit retten, und Hans Jänischs bescheidenere Illustrationen, die ihre Anregung von Kandinsky und Klee beziehen, im ganzen aber schienen die Ausstellungen denen unrecht zu geben, die meinten, durch den Weg in die abstrakte Form sei die Zukunft der Kunst eindeutig bestimmt. Wie allerdings diese Zukunft beschaffen sein wird, darüber nach den Ausstellungen der Jugend in Berlin eine Meinung zu äußern, schiene vermessen, zumal wir nicht sicher sind, weniger blind zu sein, als Zeitgenossen sich schon manchmal erwiesen haben. Wir glauben nicht daran, daß es unbedingt zum Wesen des Genies gehört, von seiner Zeit verkannt zu werden. Aber die Lage der Kunst in ihrer Gesamtheit deutet darauf hin, daß möglicherweise eine tiefere Wandlung sich vorbereitet, als sie in den individuellen Sonderformen einzelner junger Talente bemerkbar wird.

Hundertjährige

(privately owned)
Unlated

Marseille
(176)

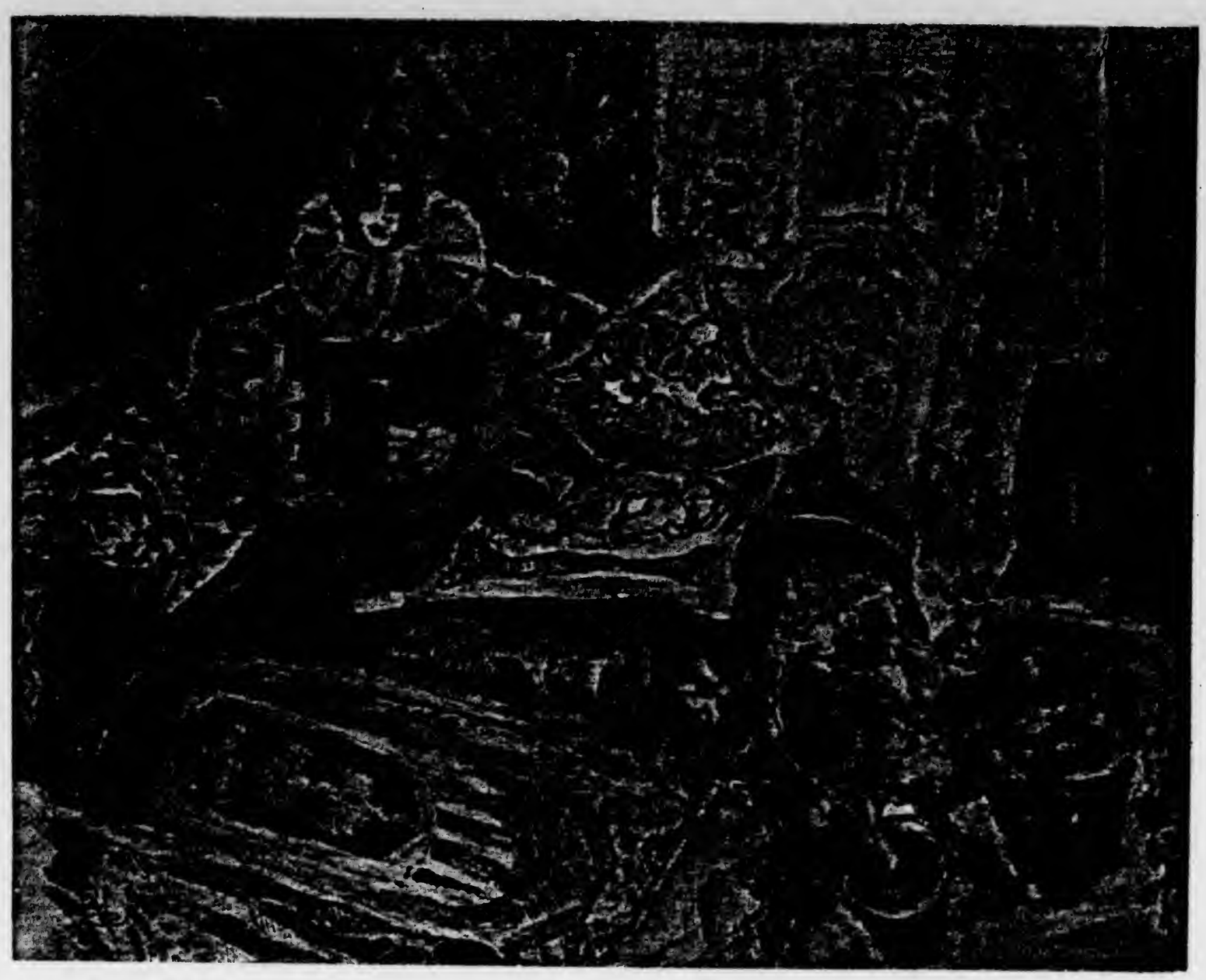
1930



Feierabend im Fischerdorf 1930/31

Landschaft mit Kähnen 1929/30
(Barges on the River)
(45)

Ostseefischer 1930/31



N. Paley: Interior with Clown.

נחום פאלי : תפנים וליצן.

L. Jonas: Jerusalem.

לודביג יונאס : ירושלים. מוזיאון ישראל, ירושלים.

Jerusalem 1935
(13)

Exhibit Tel-Aviv 1936

River Barges (No 11) 1929

Lotte Jonas (22) 1936

Barges on the River (45) 1929/30

The Lock-Gate (86) 1928

First painting to be shown in Berlin 1928

The Painter Wakita (8) 1928

River Tramp (9) 1928

Lotte Jonas 1936

Sleeping Woman (Lotte Jonas, with dog and cats) 1939
(147)

Corfu from the Citadel 1937

(14)

Jerusalem Landscape (Old Cistern) 1936

(49)

RF383

LUDWIG-JONAS III

Repros II

F 9-10

Ship at the Jannowitz Bridge
(Spree Canal, Berlin)

Doris J

F9-5

Ludvig Jonas

Drawing of Margarethe Z.

(Dorothy J.)

F9-32

L. J. Margarette Jones

(Doris Jones, N.Y.)

F9-8

F9-9

L. J. ~~Stillfe~~

Frankfurt/Oder: Pe Store

Sons J.

F9-11

C. J. Stillings

Dr. J.

F 17-12

Boats, by Lindsay Jonas



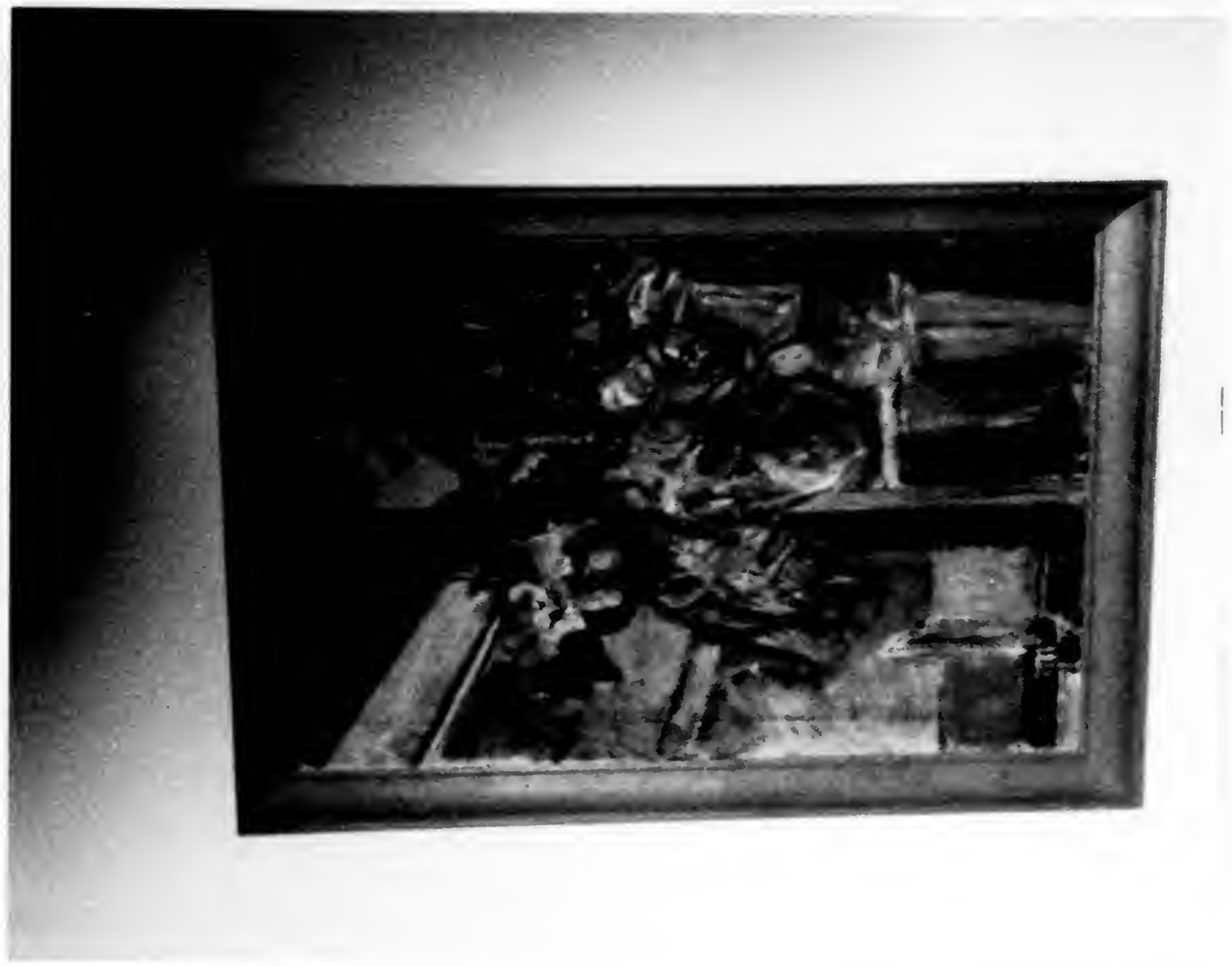
~~Arch~~ William Jonas
Albany

F17-13

Boats, by Ludwig Jonas

~~[illegible]~~ Second copy.

Keep



L. J. Stellfox (Flowers in vases)

Metropolitan Museum of Art

E17-6

L. J. Two boys.

(William Jones, Albany)

Study
by
Ludwig Jacobs.

Rhodri Jones
Published by
Ludwig Jones

F18-3

Self Portrait (?) L. J.

Leta Jonas, Albany

F17-2

L. J. Gray Room F/Oder

Nete Jones, Albany

F7-15

Wilhelm Jonas: Stillleben
with books

(Franklin Jonas NY)

F 16-15

L. J. Landscape

William Jonas, Albany

~~Photo~~

F7-13

L. J. Stillife

Franklin Jonas, N.Y.

F17-8

Boy by Ludwig Jonas

Possibly William Jonas as a boy

Meta Jonas, Albany

F 9 - 2

Margarete Jonas
by Ludwig

(Doris Jonas)

F18-1

L. J. Stillig (Flowers)

<01> 11/82

Meta Jonas, Albany

Painting of ~~Hitler~~
& French POW. ~~Jonas (?)~~
by
Ludwig Jonas.

Margarethe Jonas
by
Ludwig Jonas

F9-7

Peter Jones

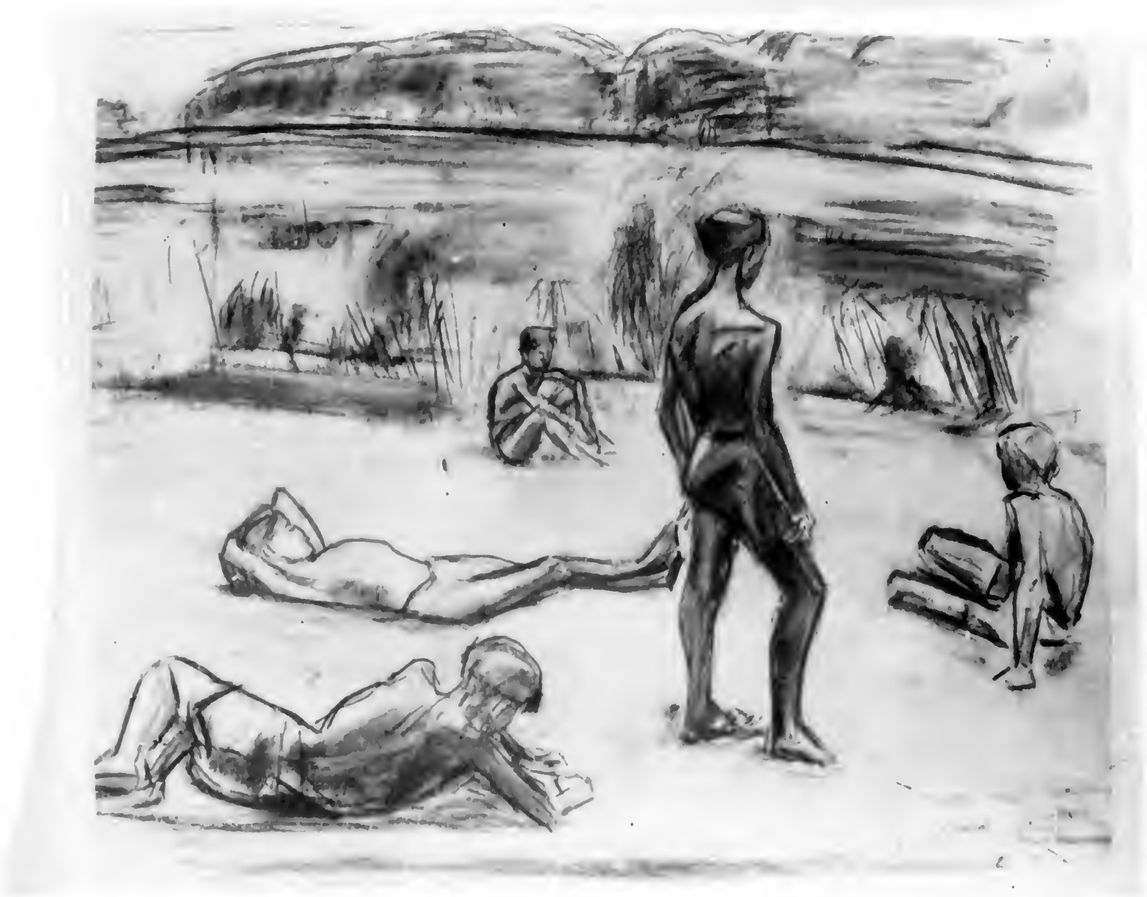
(Jones)

F9-2

Margaret Jones
by
Ludwig J.
(Doris J.)

63

636



G. L. Jones

Ludwig Jonas' painting which hangs in the Embassy of Israel in Washington, D.C.

F17-5

The Stone in F/Oaler
by Ludwig Jones

Greta Jones Albany

F17-1

Boy, by Ludwig Jonas

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

_____

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I+
Rosenzweig II by Jones

No 17

Rozenzweig III by Jonas

F9-4

L. J. Selyportrait

Doris J.

Conitzer JONAS, LUDWIG

RF 384

IV. Reviews of Exhibits

+ NORA GALLERY

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ESSELTE

MADE IN U.S.A.

NO. 752 1/3

Strauss, Heinrich: Is an Israel style in art possible?
in ARIEL, A quarterly review of the arts and
sciences in Israel. No. 19, Summer 1967, 5-12. Jerusalem.

JONAS
LUDWIG



abroad. There is no undesirable trespassing in this picture, as frequently happens when Jewish artists, some of the highest importance, have recourse to Christian symbols, such as the Crucifixion.

Anna Ticho settled in Jerusalem at an early age and thoroughly absorbed the city's character, atmosphere and environs, which she has rendered in a free play of her artistic imagination. She is more delicate in her work, richer in fine nuances, than the late Leopold Krakauer, who was the first to conquer this landscape for Israel art. In her many portrait sketches—mainly of immigrants—Mrs. Ticho has sought to penetrate to the inner human being. Her art, firmly rooted in the soul of this country, is being increasingly lauded and appreciated outside Israel, perhaps because of this indigenous quality. After a series of successful one-woman shows in European and American museums, the French Government placed a studio at her disposal in Paris, where she made a protracted stay.

Twenty years ago, the painter Ludwig Jonas, a pupil of Corinth and Orlik, died in Jerusalem. The self-portrait reproduced here was painted just before his death and is the last of a series. In addition to its importance as a masterpiece it bears witness to a heroic personality, a man with the courage to depict the deterioration of his own physical frame, and thereby to transcend it as an artist. (Among Jewish artists it brings to mind the last self-portraits of Lesser Ury and is important for similar reasons; the best of these is in a private collection in Jerusalem.) Jonas painted this picture in a state of exaltation; he locked his door and until the work was finished—only a matter of hours before his death—took no food or drink. Earlier self-portraits are in discreet colours and painted in an atmosphere of cool self-appraisal; this last, done in the certainty of imminent dissolution, carried the artist away in a pathetic and glowing expressionist colour scheme. It is a deeply exciting testament of a Jewish artist trained in Europe. Illness and untimely death only a few years after immigration prevented Jonas from fully absorbing the new environment of his art.

Fima (Roytenberg) must also be classified as an immigrant artist, though he came much later than the others discussed here—he settled in Israel in 1949—and from an entirely different environment—Harbin in Northern China. In the delicate inflexions of his colours the influence of Chinese calligraphy and ink drawings can be discerned, but combined in artistic synthesis with the experience of the Negev wasteland and the gaunt Judaean Hills. Fima's work, shown in many one-man and group shows in Europe and America, is internationally recognized. For several

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ירושלים, שדרות בן־מימון 9

טל. 32849

# LUDWIG JONAS

(1887-1942)

לודוויג יונס

Open: 10-1, 3-6 Saturday: 10-2

שעות: בימי־חול 10-1, 3-6 שבת: 10-2

# לודוויג יונס

הרינו מתכבדים בזה להזמינך
לתערוכת זכרון של תמונות
בצבעי־שמן, בצבעי־מים ורישומים
מאת לודויג יונס ז"ל
(לציון יום השנה ה־25 לפטירתו)
הפתיחה בשבת 4.3.1967
בשעה 11.30 לפנה"צ

4. 3. 67 - 4. 4. 67

you are cordially invited
to a memorial exhibition of
oils, water colours, drawings
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LUDWIG
ALFRED
JONAS

1887
1942

Palestine Post 17 Feb 1942

## LUDWIG JONAS : IN MEMORIAM

The death of the painter Ludwig Jonas in Jerusalem shortly after his 55th birthday spells a great loss to Palestinian art.

Only a few weeks ago a small exhibition of water-colours by him showed a selection of his work, while a large exhibition which was to include the whole of his life's work was planned for a long time but postponed over and over again by the ailing artist who had hoped against hope to be able again to paint out of doors. Now this exhibition, which certainly will be arranged in due time, will serve as a memorial.

For long Jonas fought the fight of an artist's lust for work agains tthe looming shadows of death. Not for a moment did he doubt his artistic vocation. Sustained by the unceasing care of his wife who was the artist's best comrade, he managed to paint on his sick-bed some self-portraits of outstanding merit.

He worked up to the very last days of his life. Only when an inflammation of his right hand made painting impossible, and there was doubt whether he would ever be able to work again, his heart, weakened by long and painful illness, broke at last.

— *Th.F.M.*

## A JERUSALEM ARTIST

[illegible] pay a debt of honour to one of the most highly gifted artists in Palestine by giving Ludvig Jonas the chance of a one-man show.

Mindful of the limited space at his disposal, Jonas this time shows only water-colours and black and white works. The small selection shows Jonas to be one of our major artists, even though illness prevents him from taking part in the active artistic life around him.

The water-colours and drawings on the walls are the records of a life spent travelling. Sketches of the [illegible] Spring day, the [illegible] and [illegible] vence. Most beautiful of [illegible] water-colours of Venice, [illegible] Canal, translucently radiant, [illegible] niscent of Turner, San Trovaso in full moonlight, stirring memories which make light of political frontiers, and the Church of St. Marc, which shows Jonas to be an architectural draughtsman of the first order. Then follow some sketches of Palestine, a wonderful view of the Haram es Sharif, the Kidron Valley, finely conceived [illegible] a landscape on the way to the Dead Sea.

In moving contrast to the [illegible] colours, rioting as they do in light and brilliance, are his latest [illegible] from the sickbed. Among them are a number of self-portraits of almost visionary force; two of them in subdued colours allow us to guess how the artist sees himself in the mirror of his vaulted room in the old house he inhabits, with his companions, the black cat and white greyhound, in the foreground. The whole tragedy of an artist's life is expressed in this change of style. *Th. F. M.*

### LIFE WORK OF LATE JERUSALEM PAINTER

## LUDWIG JONAS EXHIBITION

The Ludwig Jonas Memorial Exhibition was opened last week in the house he used to live in (in Mamillah Road between the German Settlers' Association and the Convent of the Soeurs du Rosaire). The locale is happily chosen. Much of the atmosphere, in which so many of the pictures were painted, still lingers in the domed rooms. The light may not be ideal, but the sun shining through the small windows causes the colours to flame up all the more vividly and it is worth several visits to see each picture in its proper light.

With its almost 200 oils, drawings and aquarelles, the exhibition gives a thorough view of the life-work of Ludwig Jonas, who died at the age of 55, at the height of his career. One almost hesitates to use that phrase, for a chronological study of his works discloses him to have been a master from his first exhibition several decades ago, a man who never looked back, and from the heights he gained ever beheld new vistas.

Thus we follow him from the restrained beauty of the North German river scenes, he was so fond of painting, to the glowing South. He reveals to us the glory of Greece's colours and of Palestine's sun. From the fine Rosenzweig portrait to the luminous likeness of his Arab servant his brush seems to have gathered more fullness.

Jonas' Palestinian flower pieces have, to quote Chesterton, "the transparent glow of ancient church windows rather than the brilliance of jewels." Again and again one is entranced by the sheer beauty of his Acropolis pictures The unique, almost painful perfection of his Venetian aquarelles can be properly appreciated only by those who have spent several years in that city. They are in the same class as Guardi' paintings.

The life work of a great artist is spread out in these five rooms, one of which contains drawings with clear-cut lines and well balanced black and white lithographs. But Ludwig Jonas scaled still another height. Conscious of his approaching end, he sublimated his sufferings in the self-portraits he drew and painted during his last days. The life-size aquarelle at the end of the row is comparable — I say, it deliberately—to Rembrandt's late self-portraits, not in style, but in the almost inconceivable detachment from self.

Ludwig Jonas sought public recognition very late in Germany. This Memorial Exhibition is his first in Palestine. If a wrong was done him by Palestine's art-lovers, he drew inspiration even from that.

*Th. F. M.*

*Jerusalem Art Notes*

THE PALESTINE POST
Dec. 25, 1945

# Water-Colours by Jonas

In the Jonas Art Gallery (Mamillah Road), formerly the studio of the late Ludwig Jonas (d. 1942), a collection of his aquarelles are on show. In the Memorial Exhibition two year ago we saw and admired this important Impressionist mainly through the medium of his oils. Now we see a totally different side in his water-colours. Though the artist and the majority of his friends are not likely to agree with me, I rate his aquarelles even higher than his oils.

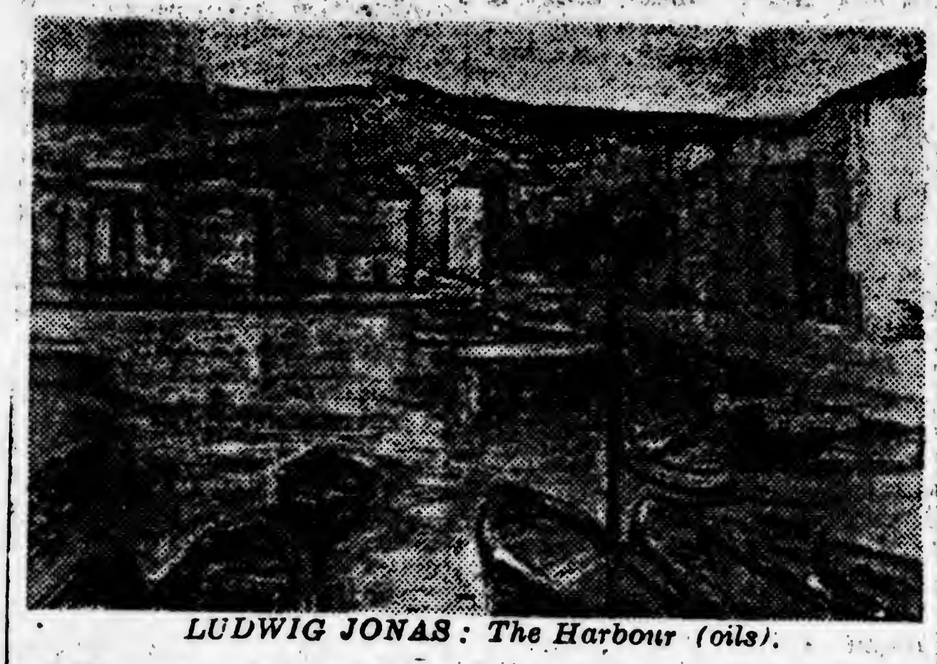
Among the 25 exhibits every single one is a work of art. Some of them are of unforgettable beauty. The colour is of sparkling lucidity, the form of a kind designed to recall familiar architecture and enable one to look at it with new and more understanding eyes. Look at the cupola of the Dome of the Rock (No. 1) above the cube of the Haram; at the Church of St. Marco (No. 3), everything extraneous pared away, closed in form and harmonious in colour. Study the perspective of the "Canale Grande" (No. 8), quite one of the loveliest of them all. With what grandeur does the Parthenon tower above the Attic landscape and what almost painful beauty distinguishes the atmosphere of the moonlit Venetian night (No. 23).

Among the views of Corfu and Dalmatia, let us single out the approaching thunderstorm (No. 4) and "Spalato from the Hill", each one of them clearly seen, free of all mannerism or sickly naturalism. It cannot be regretted too deeply that Ludwig Jonas' suffering during the last few years of his life prevented him from painting more Palestinian landscapes. This fine and honest painter could have taught much to our rising generation.

*Th. F. M.*

JONAS
LUDWIG

# Jonas' Colour Undimmed



*LUDWIG JONAS: The Harbour (oils).*

THE memorial exhibition of works by Ludwig Jonas (who died in Jerusalem in 1942) now at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem, is well worth a visit. One of Germany's promising younger artists, Jonas came to Palestine with a background of sedate impressionism that had matured into almost luscious colour under Italian and Mediterranean skies. Colour became his all and his colour is distinctively his own, characterized by an ability to infuse warmth into the traditionally colder blues and greens. The reproduction above thus gives no feeling of the painting's real intensity. His evening watercolour of the Ponte Accademia in Venice is a small masterpiece. While his compositions were usually based upon direct perspective it is worth comparing the freedom and economy of his "Italian Fields" and other watercolours with the earlier and more rigid oil, "Northern Canal."

There is a drawing of his wife and his pets that shows an astonishing ability as a draughtsman not evident in his paintings. Another unusual feature of this show are the many self-portraits the artist made from his sick bed. They are dominated by a grimly heroic and strongly coloured watercolour made by Jonas three days before he passed away. When he was certain that his time had finally arrived, he locked his door and recorded this last frank, but unpitying, look at himself. *MEIR RONNEN.*

Jerusalem Post
2 March 1962

JONAS
LUDWIG
(1962)

M. B מתוך העתון

„MITTEILUNGSBLATT"
16 MAR 1962 מיום

# Jerusalemer Kunstbericht

Das wichtigste Ereignis, über das zu berichten ist, stellt die **Ludwig Jonas-Gedächtnis-Ausstellung** in der **Nora-Galerie** anlässlich des 20. Todestages des Künstlers dar.

In der letzten Zeit haben wir zwei Ausstellungen von jüdischen Künstlern gesehen, die in der früheren preussischen Provinz Posen geboren, später als Maler in Berlin gewirkt haben: Lesser Ury und Jakob Steinhardt. Sie haben beide in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik in Berlin gelebt, künstlerisch in der Epoche des deutschen Spätimpressionismus und des beginnenden Expressionismus. Auch Ludwig Jonas ist in der Provinz Posen (in Bromberg) geboren und hat dann, wie Steinhardt, in Berlin bei Corinth, ferner auch bei Orlik, studiert. Während bei Ury u. Steinhardt Berliner Strassenbilder die Erinnerung daran festhalten, dass sich in dieser Stadt ihre Künstlerpersönlichkeit entscheidend geformt hat, sind es bei Jonas Spreekähne und Kanallandschaften, artistisch wohl die besten in dieser Ausstellung gezeigten Bilder.

Abgesehen von diesem mehr technisch-fachlichen Masstabe ist in dieser Ausstellung der allgemein-menschliche für den künstlerischen Eindruck entscheidend. Als ein vom Tode bereits Gezeichneter hat dieser von seiner Kunst Besessene eine Reihe von Selbstbildnissem geschaffen, die bleibendes Zeugnis einer heroischen Künstlerpersönlichkeit sind, die ihren eigenen körperlichen Verfall im Bilde festgehalten und sich dadurch als Künstler darüber erhoben hat. Höhepunkt dieses Kampfes ist, ähnlich wie bei Lesser Ury, das letzte Selbstbildnis (Nr. 1). Wie der Maler **Miron Sima**, der mit Jonas freundschaftlich verbunden war, in seiner Eröffnungsrede erzählte, hatte sich der Künstler für dieses Werk eingeschlossen und niemand den Eintritt erlaubt, auch keine Speise zu sich genommen, bis er das Werk — ganz kurze Zeit vor seinem Tode — beendet hatte. Während die anderen Selbstporträts mehr gedämpfte Farben und kühle Beobachtung zeigen, hat in diesem letzten Bilde die Gewissheit des nahen Todes den Künstler auch koloristisch zu expressionistischem Farbenpathos fortgerissen. Es ist das tief erregende Vermächtnis eines jüdischen Künstlers deutscher Schulung, ein wichtiges Dokument dieser Epoche.

**NACH ZWANZIG JAHREN UNVERGESSEN**

Aeltere Jerusalemer erinnern sich noch des Malers **Ludwig Jonas**, der 1942 nach langem schwerem Leiden, erst 55-jährig, gestorben ist. Zwanzig Jahre nach seinem Tode veranstaltet nun die Galerie d. NORA-STUDIO in Jerusalem-Rechavia eine Memorial-Ausstellung, die erweist, dass die leuchtenden Farben Jonas' in diesen zwanzig Jahren keineswegs verblasst sind. Seine italienischen Hafenbilder, seine Fluss-Ufer, seine Kähne und endlich die Portraits, die er geschaffen, sprechen noch heute zu uns, den ernsten, herben Künstler erweisend, der die besten Traditionen des deutschen Impressionismus mit nach Israel gebracht hat. Tief erschütternd ist die Serie seiner Selbstportraits, die den Leidensverfall des Künstlers spiegeln, der bis in die letzten Stunden seiner „Matratzen - Kruft" — Jahre hinein, sich selbst mit unerbittlicher Wahrheitsliebe konterfeit hat. Nach Jonas' Tod verwahrte seine Gattin, Lotti Jonas in ihrem Kunstkabinett an der Mamilla Strasse (heute: Rechow Agron) den Nachlass des Verewigten, der später in den Besitz des Nora-Studios überging: in dem neu erstehenden Bezalel-Museum wäre der würdige Platz für einen Jonas-Saal, zur Verewigung des Andenkens an einen der bedeutendsten Künstler.

DIVRI HAYOM
23. MARZ 1962

YEDIOTH HAYOM

Donnerstag, 12. April 1962

**GEDAECHTNIS-AUSSTELLUNG LUDWIG JONAS s. A.**

Eine Gedächtnisausstellung für den 1942 erst 55-jährig verstorbenen Jerusalemer Maler Ludwig JONAS, fand im Haifaer städtischen Museum für moderne Kunst statt. Jonas ein sehr introvertierter Künstler, der sich vor allem durch seine delikaten Farben und seine sensitiven Landschaftsdarstellungen auszeichnete, hat in seiner Jugend besonders einprägsam und stimmungsvoll die Spreegegend, Spreekähne, französische Hafenstädte, Menschen in der Landschaft festgehalten. In späteren Jahren wurde er zu einem der hervorragenden Portraitisten der Landschaft um Jerusalem. Erschütternd ist besonders sein letztes Selbstportrait, dass er auf dem Krankenbett, kurz vor seinem Tode — ähnlich, wie Lesser Ury — aufzeichnete.

Museumsdirektor Dr. F. Schiff erklärte mit Recht in einer Katalognotiz, dass Ludwig Jonas ein wahrer Repräsentant der spirituellen und artistischen Vornehmheit einer grossen europäischen Tradition war.

Jedioth Chadashoth 13.4.1967



Shalom Ben-Chorin:

# Ludwig Jonas im Nora-Studio

Vor fünfundzwanzig Jahren verstarb in Jerusalem der Maler und Graphiker **Ludwig Jonas**. Er wurde 1887 in Bromberg geboren, studierte in München und Berlin Medizin, entschied sich aber dann für eine künstlerische Laufbahn. Bei den bedeutenden Meistern des Impressionismus **Emil Orlik** un **Lovis Corinth** erfuhr er seine Ausbildung als Maler. Weitere Studienjahre führten ihn nach Paris, Italien und Griechenland. 1927 stellte er zum erstenmal im Deutschen Künstlerbund aus. **Max Liebermann** lud ihn ein, sich an der Ausstellung der Preussischen Akademie in Berlin zu beteiligen. Jonas war es nicht mehr beschieden, in Deutschland die Früchte seiner Arbeit zu ernten. 1935 wanderte er nach Erez Israel aus, wurde in Jerusalem ansässig und schuf hier bedeutende Landschaften, insbesondere vom Kinereth-See. Die gegenwärtige Ausstellung im Nora-Studio, die das Gesamtwerk des Künstlers noch einmal eindrücklich zusammenfasst, bietet 35 Oelbilder, Aquarelle und Federzeichnungen.

S. B. C.

Jerusalem Post

10.3.67

## Jerusalem

**LUDWIG JONAS — Memorial show for fine impressionist who died in Jerusalem just 25 years ago. Born 1887 in Bromberg, he studied medicine in Munich and Berlin; and painting under Corinth, showing at the Deutscher Kunstlerbund. Invited by Max Lieberman to Prussian Academy. Came here in 1935. More than half the oils, watercolours and drawings on show are outstanding and "Fishing in Cassis" (17) is an aquarelle any museum would be proud to own. JERUSALEM (Nora Gallery) till March 24. (M.R.)**

May 9, 1977

Director,
Gallery Norah
9, Maimon Street
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

Dear Sir:

I have been interested, for many years, in the work and life of the painter Ludwig Jonas, who died in Jerusalem in 1942. He was a cousin of my mother's, and when I was a boy growing up in Berlin, he would occasionally visit my family, and he became, in fact, my favorite "uncle." I have still some copies of small etchings of his and a charcoal drawing of myself, which he did when I was about eleven years old. It is hanging in my living room and reminded me frequently to find time to write to you.

Some time ago, my cousin Roy Oppenheim of Lengnau, Switzerland, who is also related to Ludwig Jonas, gave me your address and mentioned that Ludwig's widow, who remarried and lived in England, was still alive and now living in London. I would be most grateful for your sending me her address, if you can. Lotte and I corresponded for several years but then letters became fewer and other business took precedence. I was then engaged in locating paintings of Ludwig's with a thought of possibly collecting enough to publish a biography and a review of his art work. Naturally, a good many of his paintings done in Israel are probably with you, or else their location in Israel is known. I was not very successful, which didn't surprise me since I am not all that familiar with his work before 1937, other than what I remember from my visits to his studio and illustrations of his works which I found in various sources, not many, too be sure.

Some years ago I was fortunate in obtaining the memorial lecture given by Heinz Politzer, and I heard somehow of the great retrospective which was prepared for the 25th anniversary of his death. But I have no access to Israeli newspapers or art journals of that time which may have reported on the exhibition.

I would be very much obliged to you for Mrs. Anthony's address, and any other news you may have. Is there any chance of sending me references or copies of articles which have been published (in English) about Ludwig Jonas before or since his death? There is practically no literature about him in European or American periodicals.

Also: do you happen to know what happened to Ludwig's portrait of Mrs. Amalie Rosenzweig (I believe it was hers: she was Franz Rosenzweig's grandmother)? It was one of the relatively few portraits painted by LJ.

I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

Benjamin Halevi

Barnek Benjamin Segall ∞ Esther

JOSEF

Benjamin Segall ∞ Mindel Cohn 1803-53 Lessnau
1799-1866 Lessnau

Abraham

Bernhard Segall ∞ Jeanette Segall
J Nenenberg

Philipp

Kochanowski

Mimna Segall

(28) Else
Rilke
Grau

4th Cousin

∞ Bernhard Kochanowski d. 1961 Haifa

John HR

Dr. med Herta Sprio Kochanowski Haifa

4. November 1979

Sehr geehrte Frau Doktor: Kochanowsky

Ich kann wohl kaum annehmen, dass mein Name Ihnen noch, nach so vielen Jahren, in Erinnerung ist. Vor 14 Jahren schrieb ich Ihnen, als ich die Genealogie der Familie Benjamin Segall bearbeitete. Inzwischen ist viel Wasser in die Oceane gelaufen, und heute moechte ich Ihnen ueber ein ganz anderes Unternehmen berichten, zu welchem ich Ihre freundliche Mithilfe erbitten moechte.

Zwar sind wir zu einem recht entfernten Grade verwandt, haben aber einen gemeinsamen Freund gehabt, der nunmal ein Vetter meiner Mutter - und fuer mich ein liebreicher Onkel meiner Kindheit war: Ludwig Jonas. Nach seinem viel zu fruehen Tode hatte ich jahrelang mit seiner Frau und Wittwe korrespondiert, die dann auch, als Frau Paul Anthony, verstorben ist. Nun habe ich schon seit drei Jahren mit Paul korrespondiert, dem ich sehr gern mit seinem Projekt behilflich sein moechte. Es liegt ihm, und auch mir, daran, das Gedaechtnis an Ludwig, und sein Lebenswerk, aufrechtzuerhalten -und ihm dem, wie auch ich glaube, gebuehrenden Platz im Rahmen der ihm zeitgemaessen Kunst zu verschaffen. Wir denken da an eine Biographie, mit gut ausgesuchten Illustrationen einiger seiner Hauptwerke UND EINER LISTE DER WERKE, DIE SICH IN MUSEEN SOWIE AUCH IM PRIVATBESITZ befinden - soweit eben solch eine Liste aufgestellt werden kann. Von einem Ankauf,etc. ist keine Rede, doch waere es sehr erfreulich, wenn man von den (meisten) Werken farbige Reprodukionen erhaelten koennte, fuer deren Anfertigung wir wohl schon die Unkosten decken koennten.

Sie werden schon sehen, dassdieses Projekt ohne Mithilfe von in Israel lebenden und sich interessierenden Personen nicht unternommen werden kann. Daher also auch mein Brief an, dem ein gleicher an Frau Nora Wilenski folgen wird. Sie, und Frau Wilenski,wissen doch wohl am besten, wo Werke Ludwigs heute sind, oder wer solche besitzt, besonders aber wohl, welche Museen Werke von ihm haben. An einen vollstaendigen Catalogue raisonnais ist kaum zu denken, zumal ich selbst wohl Ludwig's Kunst sehr schaetz, aber nunmal kein Kunstwissenschaftler oder Sachverstaendiger bin. Ueber sein Leben (als Kind und junger Mann) und seine Familie weiss da schon mehr, aber leider nur recht wenig ueber sein Kunstschaffen und sein Leben nach 1933. Lotte ist da auch ueber das Jahr 1920 nicht herausgekommen. Und ueber den Maler Ludwig Jonas ist leider auch nur serh sehr wenig in der Kunstliteratur erschienen.

Schreiben Sie mir doch bitte, ob es Ihnen moeglich waere, unserem Projekt zu helfen, auch wenn es sich nur um Namen von Personen handeln sollte, die unter Umstaenden die notwendige Information haben- underbereit waeren, sie zusammenzustellen. Wir (Paul und ich) sind nun auch nicht mehr die Juengsten, so wollen wir mit dem Angriff der Arbeit nicht allzulange mehr warten. Ludwig hat zumindest diesen Versuch verdient, nur ein Jammer, es hat so lange gedauert, bis auch nur die Vorbereitungen beginnen konnten.

Wuerde mich sehr freuen, von Ihnen hoeren zu duerfen, und
verbleibe, mit ergebensten Gruessen,

Ihr sehr entfernter Vetter

Dr. HERTA KOCHANOWSKY
PHYSICIAN
1, Jerusalem Street, Haifa
Tel. 65327

ד"ר הרטה קוחנובסקי
רופאה
חיפה, רחוב ירושלים 1
טל. 65327

Haifa, 23.I. 80. חיפה,

Dear Sir! I got your letter and I don't forget Ludwig Jonas

Mrs Wilenski knows more than I ,where His paintings are hanging.

I have some myselfThere is painting of Jerusalem-I saw it daily when I went to hadassah Hospital-aferthe second w world war,when I learned something of the new medicines I did not go for the time before,because we had a coffe house in the meantimethe british were not so good as to giverefugees aplce to go. You know that.Well,I have pen friends now-not so many because Paul'ssister elaine is dead and her sister wrote to me -not paul.

So you see,things are never simple.I have 3 graphics of him-a small act sitting,3 boys at Wannsee-asnudes,and one boy lyingon a couch, And a dogbefore his last flat in Emilla road in Jerusalem..an oil of flowersvery and another graphic of those boys in Wannsee. that is all. What do you do in Ann Arbor?I am interested in humans,because the are seldom.Of course I read the Life and death of Jesus,by Justice Chaim Cohen who came from Lübeck.

I hope to hear from you again.

Sincerely Yours.

Herta Kahanovsk M.D.

4. November 1979

Sehr geehrte Frau Wilenski:

Wenn ich mich nicht allzusehr irre, schrieb ich Ihnen mal, vor Jahren, als ich mich mit der Idee herumtrug, eine Biographie von Ludwig Jonas, dem Vetter meiner Mutter und mein guter Frednd und "Onkel"meiner Jugendjahre, zu schreiben. Tausend andere Dinge sind dann, wie das nun immer ist, zwischen dem guten Vorhaben und dee Arbeit selbst gekommen.

Vor einigen Monaten habe ich aber doch ernstlich daran gedacht, diese Arbeit vorzubereiten, zumal wir ja alle nicht unsterblich sind, und ich ganz davon ueberzeugt bin, dass Ludwig und sein künstlerisches Schaffen es verdient, der heutigen Welt wieder in Erinnerung gebracht zu werden.

Der neuerliche Versuch entstand in meiner Korrespondenz mit Herrn Paul Anthony,dem Wittwer der Wittwe Ludwigs, Frau Lotte geb. Schliepmann, mit der ich jahrelang korrespondierte, und mit dessen Wittwer ich nun gerne zusammenarbeiten moechte. Die Idee ist, eine Biographie Ludwigs zu schreiben, die mit Farbreproduktionen seiner besten Werke illustriert sein sollte, und zu dem wir eine Liste seiner in Museen und Privatbesitz existierenden Werke hinzufuegen moechten. Eine solche Liste zu ferfertigen, laesst sich nur machen, wenn wie die freundliche Mithilfe von Ihnen und von Frau Dr. Kochankowsky zaehlen duerfen, zumal ja weder Paul noch ich "am Orte" sind, waehrend Sie natuerlich viel besser ueber Ludwig's Werk in Israel unterrichtet sind. Moeglicherweise gibt es auch eine Liste der Werke Ludwig's, zumindest deren, die sich in Museumsbesitz befinden. Hier in Amerika bin ich mit Ludwig's Neffen in Verbindung, da Ludwig's Brueder (beide nun verstorben) Ludwig's Gemaelde aus der Frankfurt/Oder Zeit besitzen (also Fruehwerke), und ueber die Jahre hin habe ich Reproduktionen einiger Gemaelde ergattert, die aber fuer eine Veroeffentlichung nicht anwendbar sind: man braucht natuerlich erstklassige Negative,etc.

Darf ich Sie nun bitten, mir mitzuteilen, was Sie von diesem Liebesprojekt halten, und ob es Ihnen moeglich waere, an der Arbeit (mit Rat und Information) teilzunehmen? Ich bin mir sehr bewusst dass man dies schon vor Jahren haette tun sollen, aber damals hatte ich weder Verbindungen noch die Zeit. Es wird nun aber doch Zeit, eben ehe die Generation der Zeitgenossen Ludwig's von der Buehne verschwinden.

Ich awere Ihnen fuer Ihre frdl.Anwort hoechst dankbar,
und verbleibe,

Mit ergebenstem Grussen

(Ich habe heute auch an Frau
Dr. Kochanowsky geschrieben)

No reply

December 13, 1980

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Zadek
1420-36 Avenue
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98122

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Zadek:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of my friend C. Paul Anthony, the widower of Lotte Zacharias Jonas. Her second husband Ludwig Jonas was, as you know, a very good and rather self-affacing, shy painter of cnnsiderable talent, who died in Jerusalem in 1942. Ludwig was also my mother's favorite cousin and, when I was a small boy, my favorite uncle. We were in touch until he moved to Jerusalem, and after I left Germany in 1941, I heard only of his death. I then corresponded with Lotte until she died, and some three years ago, wrote to Paul, asking mainly about any paintings he might know of that remained in somebody's care after both Ludwig's and Lotte's death. From our long correspondence emerged a plan to compile a catalogue raissnne, if possible, which would list at least all the works known and either in private hands or in museums. One dare not think that somehow we might even produce reproductions of the most important works. The idea came that we might contact all people whom we know have or may have works of Ludwig, and we had some unexpected success.

Recently Paul mentioned your name and address which he had found in an old addressbook of Lotte's. Paul thinks that you may have paintings of Ludwig, and if you do, you would of course help our good cause very much indeed if you could perhaps describe them briefly to me, as apparently there does not exist any chronological list of Ludwig's work. We do know that there are a fair number in public museums, and at least two collections in Israel in private hands. If and how we could publish a catalog plus a biography (for which I have at least a major part of data on his family) remains to be planned. I have been in touch with the last members of his family (who live here), but know little of his life after the family split up in the process of emigration.

I would be most obliged for your kind reply, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

no reply
ltr retd

December 13, 1980

Mr. W. Kurt Karon
Apartment 36
"Chantilly"
4660 Queen Mary Road
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Dear Mr. Karon:

Some time ago, I had a letter from my friend C. Paul Anthony, the widower of Mrs. Lotte Anthony, who mentioned your name and address. Mr. Anthony and I are trying to compile a list of the paintings of Ludwig Jonas, Lotte's husband before Mr. Anthony, and a cousin and good friend of mine of many years. I knew Ludwig when I was a boy in Berlin and he came to visit my parents. The idea of preparing a catalog raisonnee of Ludwig's work has been on Paul's mind and my own for some years now, realizing that it is difficult to find owners of his works in private hands, and to persuade them to tell us just which pictures they have. It would be wonderful if the works of major importance in the artistic career of this gifted and unfortunately rarely mentioned man could be made better known, with a book enriched by color reproductions. But noticing the sky-rocketing cost of publishing (not to mention the problem of getting negatives for the reproductions) we doubt we can do more than compile a list of works with brief descriptions and, perhaps, a note on their location. There seem to be two collections in Israel (there was an impressive memorial exhibition in 1967 in Haifa), and single works in a number of museums both in Israel and other countries. Some of the works in private possessions were made known to us by our contacting the known owners, and this letter is another effort toward the noble aim. Would you be kind enough to let me know whether you have works of Ludwig, and perhaps list them, with a bit of description, and if by chance they are dated, give the date? I fear most of his works were not dated, but Paul seems to have a fair idea of when at least some of the major paintings were completed. I have a fair amoung of biographical information about Ludwig, since I know his family well, and we do have a biography of his, written by Lotte, which tells of his life until about 1920.

I should be most obliged for your kind reply and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

ANTHONY

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

October 16, 1981

Mrs. Dina Chanoch
14 Metudela Street
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

Dear Mrs. Chanoch:

In Novembertof 1979, I wrote to your mother, Mrs. Nora Wilenski, about a project to compile a catalogue raisonne for the works of my cousin Ludwig Jonas, who died in 1942 in Jerusalem. For years after his death, I corresponded with his widoe, Mrs. Lotte Jonas, who subsequently married Mr. C. Paul Anthony. In her correspondence she mentioned that the probably largest groups of his paintings are in the Gallery Nora and in her own possession, which, after her death, came to Mr. Anthony.

In the past few years, Mr. Anthony and I tried to get in touch with those whom we know have Ludwig's work in their private posession. There are also a number of museums which own some of his works. It is not an easy task, of course, and I am sorry to say that Mrs. Wilenski did not answer my letter. I am now in touch with the three nephews of Ludwig, who also have some of his earliest works, and whom I have known for most of their lives. It just never came to us to collect data on the works we knew, but Mr. Anthony and I like to make an effort. Ludwig Jonas, never enough appreciated in Israel because, after all, he did not fit into the concept of Jewish art, was nevertheless as gifted an artist as he was shy, and his laters works remind me of none more than Kokoschka, while in his "French period" Ludwig was not far from the sensitivity and beauty of Cezanne. I know I need not go into detail when writing to a connaisseur of art, as I assume you are also involved in the work of the Gallery Nora.

Would you be kind enough to respond to my letter by letting me know what s the status of Ludwig's work nowadays. I assume some or even most are your property, others perhaps are on sale. The catalog would list his works by date (if known) and give a brief title for each, together with the medium used. The name of owners would not be given, but the name of the museums would. We surely want to guard the privacy of the owners. If such a catalog can be assembled, I would supply a biography of Ludwig's life until 1920, on the basis of the German manuscript of a biography written by Lotte, and probably add the fine tributes paid to Ludwig at the occasions of the two memorial exhibitions, in 1942 and 1967...

I myself own a precious charcoal of myself at the age of 11 (1931), which Ludwig did while he studied in Berlin. An oil portrait was irretrievably lost during emigration and later moves. I also have copies of some of his drawings and etchings. Sad to say, I lost touch with Ludwig after his emigration from Germany, and have no letters of his at all.

I should be most obliged for your kind reply.

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours

no copy

December 13, 1980

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Zadek
1420-36 Avenue
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98122

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Zadek:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of my friend C. Paul Anthony, the widower of Lotte Zacharias Jonas. Her second husband Ludwig Jonas was, as you know, a very good and rather self-affacing, shy painter of cnnsiderable talent, who died in Jerusalem in 1942. Ludwig was also my mother's favorite cousin and, when I was a small boy, my favorite uncle. We were in touch until he moved to Jerusalem, and after I left Germany in 1941, I heard only of his death. I then corresponded with Lotte until she died, and some three years ago, wrote to Paul, asking mainly about any paintings he might know of that remained in somebody's care after both Ludwig's and Lotte's death. From our long correspondence emerged a plan to compile a catalogue raissnne, if possible, which would list at least all the works known and either in private hands or in museums. One dare not think that somehow we might even produce reproductions of the most important works. The idea came that we might contact all people whom we know have or may have works of Ludwig, and we had some unexpected success.

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John Henry Richter

no reply
ltr rec'd

December 13, 1980

Mr. W. Kurt Karon
Apartment 36
"Chantilly"
4660 Queen Mary Road
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Dear Mr. Karon:

Some time ago, I had a letter from my friend C. Paul Anthony, the widower of Mrs. Lotte Anthony, who mentioned your name and address. Mr. Anthony and I are trying to compile a list of the paintings of Ludwig Jonas, Lotte's husband before Mr. Anthony, and a cousin and good friend of mine of many years. I knew Ludwig when I was a boy in Berlin and he came to visit my parents. The idea of preparing a catalog raisonnee of Ludwig's work has been on Paul's mind and my own for some years now, realizing that it is difficult to find owners of his works in private hands, and to persuade them to tell us just which pictures they have. It would be wonderful if the works of major importance in the artistic career of this gifted and unfortunately rarely mentioned man could be made better known, with a book enriched by color reproductions. But noticing the sky-rocketing cost of publishing (not to mention the problem of getting negatives for the reproductions) we doubt we can do more than compile a list of works with brief descriptions and, perhaps, a note on their location. There seem to be two collections in Israel (there was an impressive memorial exhibition in 1967 in Haifa), and single works in a number of museums both in Israel and other countries Some of the works in private possessions were made known to us by our contacting the known owners, and this letter is another effort toward the noble aim. Would you be kind enough to let me know whether you have works of Ludwig, and perhaps list them, with a bit of description, and if by chance they are dated, give the date? I fear most of his works were not dated, but Paul seems to have a fair idea of when at least some of the major paintings were completed. I have a fair amoung of biographical information about Ludwig, since I know his family well, and we do have a biography of his, written by Lotte, which tells of his life until about 1920.

I should be most obliged for your kind reply and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

JONAS LUDWIG
C Lotte Anthony

RF385

V: Lotte Anthony

Lotte Jonas Anthony 30 Jan 1954

6081

78, Briarwood Road
Ewell, Surrey

Answered 6089
2-20-54

30th January 1954.

2-12-54

Dear John,

please forgive the delay of this letter, but Christmas seems to prolong itself until late in January - I really had not the necessary quiet and concentration which I needed for this letter. First of all - I wanted to thank you from all my heart for the serious interest you are taking in the personality and the work of Ludwig and relieve me a little from the constant bad conscience I have with regard to keeping his memory alive. Here, in England, I am afraid, I can do absolutely nothing for him, not even attempt to introduce him to the public by means of an Exhibition, because it would be a failure. Modern artists in our country are enslaved by the so-called "abstract" of France and Germany of 1910 (before the first world-war) - they don't know that, of course! - or they are frightfully photographic in the sense of Court-painters. Ludwig's art was soundly based upon the tradition of the French Impressionists, but he was no follower or imitator of them, but found his own personal means of expression. In none of the Impressionists' pictures you will find those long, sweeping, horizontal brush-strokes which built up his masterly composed canvasses. "I write a picture as I would a letter" he used to say, letting his heart and soul speak from one to the next sentence and expressing his feeling for the beauty of form and colour and composition. He worked from the sub-conscious, feverishly, unaware of anything around him, nearly as being in a trance, muttering all the time to himself, as if he had to fight and to master an opponent. It was always the moment of inspiration that built his works - he never painted landscapes after sketches in his studio and never "bettered" or corrected his landscapes conceived directly before nature; his finished painting was the unfailing logic of his mind - not brains - like an architect's building, in which one altered stone would cause the whole work to crush. So much for his landscapes. In portraits he adopted quite a different technique. He never was satisfied with his efforts and really struggled as Jacob once fought with the angel. He did not alter what he had painted, but he scratched the whole painting off and painted a new one on the same ground. His self-portrait, a master-piece (the photograph is in the booklet by H. Politzer)and the best portrait he ever did, I think, hides under his surface not less than 26 self-portraits...all different in expression and well worth preservation...but he thought them not coming up to the height of his vision. With the last version he was

letter he used to say, letting his heart and soul speak from one to the next sentence and expressing his feeling for the beauty of form and colour and composition. He worked from the sub-conscious, feverishly, unaware of anything around him, nearly as being in a trance, muttering all the time to himself, as if he had to fight and to master an opponent. It was always the moment of inspiration that built his works - he never painted landscapes after sketches in his studio and never "bettered" or corrected his landscapes conceived directly before nature; his finished painting was the unfailing logic of his mind - not brains - like an architect's building, in which one altered stone would cause the whole work to crush. So much for his landscapes. In portraits he adopted quite a different technique. He never was satisfied with his efforts and really struggled as Jacob once fought with the angel. He did not alter what he had painted, but he scratched the whole painting off and painted a new one on the same ground. His self-portrait, a master-piece (the photograph is in the booklet by H. Politzer)and the best portrait he ever did, I think, hides under his surface not less than 26 self-portraits...all different in expression and well worth preservation...but he thought them not coming up to the height of his vision. With the last version he was eventually deeply satisfied; "Now I have painted myself" he said with an unearthly radiant and sad smile. He knew that there lay buried under the surface the picture of a blond, youthful artist, strong and extremely handsome, as he was still at the beginning of our matrimony. But ~~But~~ this and all the other changing faces had gone in the nine years of our life together and only the last one he thought worthy: The sufferer, who has, as a work of art, all the qualities of the previous versions, united and developed to never before achieved greatness - and as a man it looks into another generation with eyes that have seen death day after day for long, long years at an age when man is at his height and is still going on to loftier achievements. Illness and pain indescribable, disillusion and hopelessness could yet not break his spirit. He painted by day in bed and by night by a miserable electric torch - drawings, watercolours, in a fury of creation. all the room was littered with papers by his hand. All these drawings shortly before the end - he died the 12th of February 42 - I left in Rudi's hand and in Palestine. They were exhibited in the Memorial-Exhibition of his work in Jerusalem one year after his death and quite recently (1953) again in Jerusalem. My best friend, Mrs. Wilenski, was a great admirer of Ludwig's art and ardent fighter for his recognition in Israel, arranged this last Exhibition; - not one picture was sold. - Dear John, you asked for a chronological list of his paintings. For all paintings it is not possible for me to date them, especially for those of his early years. In the little catalogue(here enclosed) I have tried to put the dates in ink near the subjects. You find also a short but precice biography on top of it which gives you all the dates necessary. His first exhibited work in the "Deutsche Kuenstlerbund"(1928)(mentioned in the biography) was No. 36 "THE LOCK-

GATE." - I have still to explain the reason why I did not continue to write Ludwig's extensive biography. Rudi wrote me a long time ago that you were looking forward to reading it, and I was really very sorry to disappoint you in this respect. But there are two reasons I realized that the story of his life, a very quiet one mostly, would only interest those people who knew him as an artist. But unfortunately this circle is so small to-day that it counts in the eyes of a publisher for nothing. To make a novel of his life meets with the same difficulties. It lacks all the exciting milieus which a life of Van Gogh's or Toulouse-Lautrec's can boast of and which alone interests the average reader. I would never get a publisher for my book. Ludwig was a most unusual man - but by no means a novel-hero.
I suppose that you were too young to remember him. Best you can picture him going out in the early morning before sunrise, loaded with a heavy easel, with canvas and colourbox, his pockets bulging with a piece of dry bread and a thick slice of "Schlagwurst" (sausage) - his meal for the whole day. There he stands on a bridge over the Spree (Berlin's river) and starts his painting with a rough charcoal-drawing on the canvas. Water was always his favourite topic, originating, no doubt, in childhood-remembrances from Bromberg's channel-network, which he never forgot. The sun rose and he painted - at noon he interrupted for his frugal meal and continued to paint. At 7 the sun was setting - and still he painted the same view; he did not notice the light had gone, he saw with his inner eye. Then , awakening suddenly, he shook his dream off and rushed home. His evenings were mostly devoted to reading. He was not the type of the "nothing but a painter"- artist. Widely and thoroughly educated, he had an excellent taste and ardent love for good literature, and it always filled me with admiration that there didn't exist a book of value which he did not know. A special love he showed for the freedom and broadness o Walt Whitman, with whom he often identified himself; the "LEAVES OF GRASS" were the two volumes which he always had handy in his suitcase, leaving Germany in 1933 for Switzerland and an unknown and dark future. He and Rudi (with whom he lived together during the last years before Hitler) decided to go first to see their step-brother Julius Jonas in Baden near Zuerich. He was an inventor and engeneer with the firm Brown-Bovery, who lived with a large family and very comfortably off in a house in his own grounds. The sudden arrival of his younger brothers and the fear they might be in need of support, filled him with so much horror that he announced his and his family's approaching departure for a journey to Monte Carlo. So Rudi decided

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in the most moving way - no brother could have done more. He went with us from one hospital to the other - trials were done...but only after two months of observation (!) we eventually knew it was not cancer. It was colitis ulcerosa - the most dreadful disease of the intestines.- September 33 Ludwig's dear old mother and his two sisters came to live with us in our flat at Menilmontant , the highest point of Paris, still surmounting Montmartre, and we stayed there for two years, until we saw that Paris provided no artistic future for Ludwig. The people were hostile to the emigrants and shut their doors and hearts. Our money was dangerously reduced; no means at all to earn anything, only constantly to lose. Palestine seemed the only solution. It was a heartbreaking decision, because we had not more the money necessary to obtain for all of us the "capitalists visum" - one needed £ 1000 pro person for entrance in Palestine.Rudi suggested Abbazia in Italy as a refuge for mother and sisters; he could see them frequently there and the inhabitants spoke mostly German. Well, I can't think of it to-day without feeling the most painful remorse and yet I don't see how we could have acted otherwise. At least I saved Ludwig from the Concentration Camp...I could not save my poor Trude and Else from their destiny. I hope only to God that they went quickly; we know only that a Gestapo-Man came and led them away. Where? To Poland? We don't know. But I will never come over it. ....In 1937 we saw them for the last time during our journey from Jerusalem to Greece, Dalmatia and Italy. Palestine war at war with the Arabs and we were confined to the town; there was no possibility for Ludwig to paint landscapes and he felt frustrated. During this

point of Paris, still surmounting Montmartre, and we stayed there for two years, until we saw that Paris provided no artistic future for Ludwig. The people were hostile to the emigrants and shut their doors and hearts. Our money was dangerously reduced; no means at all to earn anything, only constantly to lose. Palestine seemed the only solution. It was a heartbreaking decision, because we had not more the money necessary to obtain for all of us the "capitalists visum" - one needed £ 1000 pro person for entrance in Palestine. Rudi suggested Abbazia in Italy as a refuge for mother and sisters; he could see them frequently there and the inhabitants spoke mostly German. Well, I can't think of it to-day without feeling the most painful remorse and yet I don't see how we could have acted otherwise. At least I saved Ludwig from the Concentration Camp...I could not save my poor Trude and Else from their destiny. I hope only to God that they went quickly; we know only that a Gestapo-Man came and led them away. Where? To Poland? We don't know. But I will never come over it. ....In 1937 we saw them for the last time during our journey from Jerusalem to Greece, Dalmatia and Italy. Palestine war at war with the Arabs and we were confined to the town; there was no possibility for Ludwig to paint landscapes and he felt frustrated. During this voyage he painted nearly without interruption - especially water-colours. It was this one year only that he was free from his suffe-rings; on our way home the disease started anew and with fresh fury. I brought him home nearly dying...the whole year 38 he stayed in bed, enduring pains with superhuman strength and patience. Four or five Doctors around him could not diminish his sufferings, but they knew only too well how to diminish our rapidly dwindling funds. They in-serted over 270 chalkinjections into his poor veins - until his heart-arteries broke. They shrugged their shoulders after the specia-list stated: Angina Pectoris. How he managed to live with this mu-tilated scarcely working heart - I don't know. But he had the will-power and strength of spirit of a giant and a creative obsession which was stronger than his ebbing life. He worked on and on until death took him the brush out of his hand...That is his sad and grand story. His young friend , the poet Politzer, has written it better, and I only wish that you might be able to appreciate his beautiful and deep language - or have you forgotten your German entirely? This young writer went in 47 to America; he felt forlorn in Palestine, and I heard that he was seen in New York - he taught German Literature in a Girls' School.

Now - last not least - I come to an important point. Rudi asked me (during his stay at New York) whether I could find a document concerning two pictures of Ludwig's, left in New York after the closing of an Exhibition. I searched everywhere but found nothing. Only yesterday the envelope with Ludwig's own handwriting on it fell into my hands with all the correspondence. Apparently the pictures are in the Keren Hajessod at New York and it would be a great thing if you could claim them. The disposition of them I would leave to Rudi, but I will suggest to him in my next letter that you should have one of them for your own home. I remember them as very beauti-ful. I hope to see Rudi personally within the next two months on his return-journey from Baltimore to Europe and we will talk much of you. You have chosen a wonderful profession and I always regretted not to have gone in for it myself. My spare leisure-hours I devote to the writing of a new type of Art History: the Italian School of Painting, which keeps me in touch with art and gives me a great satis-faction; unfortunately an English housewife has to devote most of her time to the things unavoidable. We are here rather old-fashioned in running a house and stick to coal fires and gardening. But I am happy to be still able to be of some help to my dears and hope only that I will not fail in health and become a burden to them. They are very, very good to me and make me praise the day I came to England.

Dear John, I send you my love and hope to hear from you whether you received my parcel.

Yours affectionately, Lotti Ruthony.

P.T.O.

Re-reading your letter I notice that you asked for my maiden name. It was Lotte Schliepmann. My father was Geheimer Oberbaurat Hans Schliepmann, that is a high official in the State Building Ministry and besides he was a well known writer of novels and Editor of the "Berliner Architekturwelt" and Correspondent of the "Taegliche Rundschau" for Art. He worked constantly with the famous Alexander Koch Monthly's: "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration", "Innen-Dekoration" and "Kind und Kunst". He contributed also articles and novels or short-stories to the "Kunstwart", the well known periodical edited by Ferdinand Avenarius, to the "Westdeutsche Monatshefte" etc. etc. In the whole he was a rather remarkable personality, in touch with many of the best artists and writers of his time. Only some months ago Paul (my husband) found his name in one of the above mentioned journals. - With regard to my first husband, Louis Zacharias, he, too, was a writer, especially a playwright. His family at Koenigsberg was comparable to the famous "Buddenbrocks" at Luebeck, the novel by Thomas Mann, which surely you have read. Old German-Jewish patricians, whose commercial house dated from before 1800. They owned large grounds along the river Pregel and dealt in wood, shipped from Russia down the stream. Great-merchants, who came to great wealth and social position in the town. Louis' mother was a niece of the great banker and benefactor Simon, who left after his death in the year 1876 or 77 over 28 millions of Gold Mark - a sum which would be to-day well over five or six times the value. Both were highly cultured families who supported arts and science and were, really, the leading families in the town (about 1880-90) which was known for its free spirit and thought and rejected absolutely any anti-semitism. So my husband grew up broad-minded, freedom-loving and a devotee to art and all the beauty of nature. He was materially independent and could live after his own liking. I spent 18 years of ideal companionship with him, who was 21 years my senior, mostly travelling and acquiring rare pieces for our art-collection. After his sudden death I gave the greatest part of his collection to the Museum of Koenigsberg - a unique picture by Anselm Feuerbach and about 40 gothic woodcarved groups in nearly lifesize - without knowing that the Director was a Nazi. Now, in Russian hands, I doubt that there is anything left of those wonderful works. It was a fortune which I gave away to his memory...and they accepted it gladly - inspite of its Jewish provenance. -

Once more back to the enclosed papers.
The photographs and reproductions of some of Ludwig's works are f

year rent of 11 over 2½ millions of Gold Mark - a sum which would be to-day well over five or six times the value. Both were highly cultured families who supported arts and science and were, really, the leading families in the town (about 1880-90) which was known for its free spirit and thought and rejected absolutely any anti-semitism. So my husband grew up broad-minded, freedom-loving and a devotee to art and all the beauty of nature. He was materially independent and could live after his own liking. I spent 18 years of ideal companionship with him, who was 21 years my senior, mostly travelling and acquiring rare pieces for our art-collection. After his sudden death I gave the greatest part of his collection to the Museum of Koenigsberg - a unique picture by Anselm Feuerbach and about 40 gothic woodcarved groups in nearly lifesize - without knowing that the Director was a Nazi. Now, in Russian hands, I doubt that there is anything left of those wonderful works. It was a fortune which I gave away to his memory...and they accepted it gladly - inspite of its Jewish provenance. -

Once more back to the enclosed papers.
The photographs and reproductions of some of Ludwig's works are f your collection as a gift from me. But as I have no other copies of Heinz Politzers: "Der Maler Ludwig Jonas" and "Zum Gedaechtnis de Malers Ludwig Jonas" I would be very grateful if you would send them back to me together with the little catalogue of the Exhibition, which contains the greatest part of his work. I possess only this one copy and it is very necessary for me. Thank you in advance very much for returning these three documents - I regret, indeed, having to ask them back from you.

My love once again and the best regards and greetings from Paul and my sister-in-law Lainie.

Yours Lotti

John Henry Richter March 7,1954

Dear Lotti, Anthony

I will start my letter , the real answer to your very long and most interesting letter, but I won't promiss to finish it today. These things take time, and like good wine, improve with age, or perhaps from their slow growth. I shall return also, with this letter, the catalog, the Politzer's very good speech, and the two typewritten pages as well. You are very correct in lamenting the imperfections of black and white fotos of colored matter, especially oils. I have collected throughout the years, an enormous number of reproductions of paintings, all the way from Giotto to Kandinski, but have recently discarded every single one ofthe black-and-whites. It's just no good at all. Imagine, a Tiziano or a Van Gogh without color. Well, same problem here, but I guess it will be next to impossible to get color reproductions of Ludwig's important works. By the way, since no paintings were sold, where are they now? I think it is a real tragedy, quite aside from the financial angle. Should there be in all of Israel not one person, or institution, that would enrich itself by buying ~~xxx~~ paintings o one of the very best contemporary artists? If this had happened in this country, I might understand. If the choice is between a good book, or a good painting, and a new electric appliance, be sure the appliance will win. But in Israel I hoped that there would be some more appreciation of the arts...

But to your letter. Nothing needs to be aid about British painters, present or past. The British painter that will have anything worth while to say is yet to be born. I saw one of the famous Royal Exhibitions (annual academic stuff) in London, it must have been 1944, and I was simply hofrified. With the exception of a rather inspiring scene( the Dunkirk evacuation) there was nothing but high-class conventional (meaning: boring) canvas. I rather accept the portrait perfection of Karsh and Dorothy Wilding. No wonder that you can't do anything for Ludwig there. They would never understand, just as British (for all the qualities they do have) have never understood the spirit of France. Could be that they still resent the French revolution (although their own was notexactly free from bloodshed).

Your very fine story of Ludwig's way of seing and painting things and people reminded me again of the few occasions in which I saw him at work. His selfportrait is indeed wonderful, but looses again in black-and-white. His last years of life must have been one great tragedy, the last act of which seems to me to have been the fact that nobody wanted his work, even in ~~1954~~ 1953. —The catalog, I think, gives a pretty good list of his works, I decided there is little need just now in typing it ~~xxxx~~ (copying it from the catalog), but I will arrange the copies you sent me, and I will check with other reproductions which I have here, before I sent off the letter.

It is interesting to see that Walt Whitman had yet another admirer way out in Europe. He was a great influence here, and though I know nothing of his poetry, being "disinclined to poetry", I know that Whitman was one of the best, and also one of the few first-clas poets to rise in this all-too-materialistic society of ours (in the U.S.). But I think I can understand a little of Ludwig's nature since I know his family. My mother's mother and his mother were sisters, and it so happens that the Jonasses and my mother were close to each other when they were young. My mother went to High School in Bromberg, where the mutual grandmother Eva was living(she died in 1912) and so was daily

in touch with Rudy and Ludwig and their sisters, and when I was a boy we went to Frank-

furt/Oder, to visit aunt Grethe and the furrier family. They are all still as I remembered them, awfully kind and soft-hearted, and absolutely unfit for any fight with this nasty money-minded and materialistic-inclined society. I had a renewed acquaintance with this Jonas disease (impracticality) when our good Rudy was here. As we nashed over old memories he supplied plenty of his own about his father, who was a wonderful fellow, greatly loved the arts, but was quite horrible as a businessman. I think you had examples of that inheritance later on. People who are kind and honest by themselves are likely to think that all the rest of the world is just as kind and decent as they are. Rudy, today, gives his heart away to his two boys, and I wonder sometimes whether they really appreciate the unique gift that has come to them through him. When my unmarried aunt Wally (the 3rd sister of the Conitzer gang) was stillalive, she practically was adopted by Rudy, who helped her no end, and even made it possible for her to visit Grethe and her daughters( (likethe rest, kind and impractical) in Abbazia.

All of which shows that "cousin" Julius didn't take after his father. I don't know of any kind word I could say or have heard about him, except that he was of some help to my parents in the 1930ies (after making certain that no outlay on his part would be involved). But what he has failed to do for his stepmother and his halfsisters cannever be excused. I know all about him, and little of it is good. I have written to him on and off since 1941, variously enquiring about him and his family, or the fate of Gertrud and Else, all I got was one short letter saying nothing. His son Walter is a bit more communicative, I actually had two long letters from him, which, as Rudy assures me, is quite a feat. P.S. Julius' family wasn't THAT large. He had two daughters (one long since married and Walter, who probably was dependent on Papa for most of his younger years. But Julius was for years in a leading position and could damned well have taken care of Getrud and Else, especially since, again, no money was really involved. They could havecome to Switzerland, I am quite certain of it.

How odd the so-called fate. Your meeting with Ludwig. I must confess that I found nothing genealogical-wise about the Zachariases, but I know of at least one Eastprussian family of that name, which means nothing. --Why is it that people who know nothing about Paris can start crying just when they hear "Menilmontant" or "Montmartre"? But it is quite true, they can,and do. I was in Paris not more than a total of perhaps two weeks, but from all I have seen and heard I would judge it was two years. And like any other impressionable youngster who had been raised with good books in his hands and good music in his ears, I had an idea of Paris (synonymous, of course, with the best in the arts) that made it ever harder to wait for the day when I would see the second patrie of every man. I did not really think that the first time would be 1941, on a rainy mordning and under the most trying circumstances, Paris, occupied, and practically invisible from the station in which we spent a couple of hours and which we could not leave. But the next time was quite different. I don't think I will ever forget the day, September 4, 1944. A few days after the liberation, and Paris was never like this. It didn't remain like this for long. But to one who had suffered more from the suppression of the kind of personal liberty that any living person needs it was the real day of the return of freedom. The fall and the revisit of Berlin was not merely an anticlimax, it was a nearly insufferable ordeal. But while I was in Paris, I visited just about every place I remembered from my reading aad from the conversations in school and at home. And for a lover of history and thearts, nothing, not even London, could compare with this Paris. And I say this knowing quite well that Rome represents at least as much history and possibly more art. But Rome has been a dead city for threehundred and more years. Paris ,even today, is stillalive, and that, I guess, makes all the difference. And old paintings and architectural monuments come to real life only if the contemporary people keep on living. One cannot live in the past, nor can one relive the past by visiting some old museum or castle. It may work for an hour, it even then it takes more imagination than most people can muster...

While I fully understand your feelings on the matter of Gertrud's and Else's deportation, I hope I can convey to you a small feeling of relief. Most of all, I was very

much in a like position. My parents stayedbehind when I left Berlin in May 1941. Not that I could have taken them along, their visa had beenr refused. But the idea still was, at least in ratio, that I had to get out if I as to help their emigration later on. Somehow, I never really believed that this was the real reason. It was, of course. But I never quite supressed a feeling of that I had been selfish, in a manner of speaking, that I had left them behind, that, therefore I was somewhat responsible for there not getting out on time. The actual situation is that they were ready to leave for Shanghai when, the day after my arrival in New York, the Nazis invaded Russia, and therefore cut the last escape route. My parents were taken to Riga, and ~~xxx~~ probably died soon after their arrival there in September of 1942. I have made inquiries also about Gertrud and Else, without any ~~xf~~ definite reply. They were deported, andmost likely to Poland, and if they didn't die on the way to Poland they died there, as did some five million others. This in ~~xxxxxfxxx~~ itselfis ~~xxo~~ consolation. We who survived, either by the provisions of Providence or just plain luck, can do no more than hope that we had left nothing undone to help them while they were still alive. I don't think that, with the exception of brother Julius, we need to fear. The force and the enormity of the disaster that has come over European jewry ~~xx~~ between 1933 and 1945 ~~xx~~ are such that no human being can comprehend them. Moreover, I begin to think that our own demand (that the Germans see and feel sorry for the enormous crimes committed) was, in a very literal sense of the word, unreasonable. Onecannot comprehend the enormity of murdering systematically five to six million people ,regardless the supposed reason, or motivation. Overhere, people could shed oceans of tears over a little girl caught in a deep well, and hovering between life and death for a day or even two. But to imagine, or to try a reasoned approach to mass extermination (not to speak of the cruelties and murder of the concentration camps) seems beyond the ability of man's mind. And yet, they speak quite without concern about bombs that may quite possibly wipe out ~~half~~ a continent, ~~xxxxxx~~ and the next we will hear is a plan to bomb earth fr msome satellite or even from moon. We better get to the moon before those others get there first...

No, I don't think you failed in your efforts to help them, or at least you didn't fail because you could have done something you didn't want to do. Money, as well I know, was the key to the problem, but not even then the main problem. In Berlinthere was a nice little black market in South-American visas, none of them worth adime. By 1939, the year after the great program, all who could wanted to get out, but somehow more visa were sold than issued, and of those issued, few were valid when you got to the country. Moreover, what would onelive from, or off, once got there? In America, at least, one had friends who could give an initial push. Who ever had anybody in such places as Ecuador, or Bolivia, or even ~~xxx~~ Palestine, yes. And thousands of people would have been saved but for the incredibly cruel and altogether senselyss attitudeof the British. I have a high regard for Great-Britain, and for the English. But their theories and policies are good only for the Isles. Their imperialism, both the old and the new kind, makes them quite unfit to speak for "democracy". And their record in Palestine is simple "incredible". In this case, it was both stupid and cruel, and it seems that the Labor Party vied with the Conservativ in making the saving of Jewish lives even more impssible than before(1945-48).

I read Politzer's piece and enjoyed it very much. Of course, my German is as good as new, after all, I grew up there and was 22 when I got here. I am using German constantly in my research, moreover, my better half is from "overthere",too, and we want Juliet to learn German as well as English. I found that it always helps to know languages, I only wish, my French had been better when I was overthere in France and Belgium. It was good enough to work with, but I can't say that I speak it fluentl and cnversation is quite poor. What I really need, is a year in Montreal. Perhaps, so

day I can get there. Personally, I would prefer Paris, or Marseille (I had a glimpse at Ludwig's paradiso when I travelled down the Rhone valley on my way back to the States, and spent two days in the Sailors' capital of the world. Quite dirty, isn't it?). If not Paris, or Marseille, I will take Bruxelles, one of the more sophisticated cities that is ladad with good music and good art. But if you ask me for my favored city, the one I would love to live the rest of my years, it would be almost evenly divided between San Francisco and Copenhagen. Perhaps I would be willing to give up everything else to live in Denmark, Just the way I like it, I would not know how else to explain the preference. But I do have a good many friends there, not many, rather a few, but those few are good friends. I was there nine years ago, but I still hear from them, and I write letters, much longer than this one, to one of them. Guess I like to gab.

I will pass on to Rudy the ~~xx~~ enclosures concerning the paintings, when I see him next Sunday in Baltimore. It is very kind of you to suggest that I should have one of them, but much as I would appreciate having at least one of the smaller of Ludwig's works, I must disappoint you --not with a refusal, but with the facts: the paintings have been located, one is owned by the American Embassy here, which took it over from the Jewish agency in 1948. The Agency had bought it, there is a question of what happened to the check which was to pay for it. The other one is in Haifa, in storage, because when returned to Israel, the government demanded duties on it(and on the work of other native (!) artists. It awaits a final decision...

Naturally, I talked to Rudy about this mess, and he tried to see the people who know about the check business. Unfortunately, the official nature of his stay here makes it difficult for him to purse this, private, matter, and when he comes back to fa it may make it more difficult to ~~xxxxxx~~ follow up the whole thing. The person in question claims to have sent a check to Jerusalem (~~xxxxxxxx~~after the late war) but can't produce a receipt, the cashed check. Rudy knows nothing about any payment to Ludwig on that painting, which as of some value. Actually, it is Hanmillah Road, a pretty good painting (I haven't seen it yet), but Rudy has.

If you are interestedin writing about Italian painting, I fear that you will have tough competition from that remarkable old fellow, Bernard Berenson. I cannot claim to know much about painting in general, being interested almost more in the subject than in the artist, but I have done some reading and study in Italian painting and I was quite fascinated in the life and times of the Italian renaissance--until I discovered that mysteriousand largely still-to-be-disovered Belgian painting before Breughel and contem o-ray with him. After that, it is more certain individual artists then whole schools, and perhaps my ears are more sensitive than my eyes: I have been greatly charmed by pre-Bach choral music, of which only now some gets onto phonograph records. Being by inherit-ance a"Northerner", and(although quite subconsciously) a product of Protestant Brandenburg, I lean more toard the great problem of the reformation, than toward the Southern European solution which found its best expression in the art of living. Like Luther, the jews, for reasons quite different, have been concerned with "upright living". Besides, I love Luther more for the enemies he made than for his own stubborness. If I were to analyze and addup the component parts of what formed my likes an dislikes, I would most likely count Erasmus and Jan Hus, inspite of the former's sitting on the fence and the latter's blindfaith. In our times, Jefferson and Masaryk, and then, in the great distance and yet quite close, on a different ramp, there would be the man who like no other has spoken for the lost generation of European , if not world citizens: Stefan Zweig. His suicide and the murder of Gnandi were two events, that at least for me marked real great losses. I don't think I belong to the lost generation. When you are 22 when you begin a new life, evenas a refugee, you are not lost. But Zweig wrote about the kind of world to which my parents belonged, and his ideals, in a way, where theirs. That kind of world was utterly destroyed by Hitler, and I doubt that anything quite like it will rise again. Perhaps it is better so. Each generation must build its own world and it

I don't mean to reject the valuable heritage, and as half a historian I couldn't very well call for the period destruction of entire civilizations, merely to have an excuse for having to start allover again. What seems to me necessary is a fusion of the ideas that grew inEurope (after all, America is the product of European ideas) with the technical advances that were made, primarily, in this country. What America lacks most is an understanding of its own European background, and a real appreciation of the things we still consider essential for the making of a real valuable person, in other words, a truely liberal education-and one that doesn't stop with the certificate of graduation. Most College graduates overnere have been"through a university", but have no education. And I do mean MOST of them. What Europe needs is a realization that Europe is no longer the world, nor even a continent, but a very small group of countries that ought to learn the facts of global life, in an age when Australia is a few hours away, rather than a few months' travel. What I find lacking in the "Old World" is not of the spirit but of the mind. The "Far" East is no longer far. Both America and ~~xxxEuroXxxtoxxxxx~~ Europe must understand that the Eastern world is next door. But more than that is needed. Europe is not an island, and hollowed traditions are no excuse for spiritual backwardness. Russia is not the greatest problem; Europe is, "Western" man is. If it is true that the "East" is coming up in the world, that the future may well belong t the Chinese, and Japanese, and Southeast Asia, and the Indians. It might be better not to dwell too much on the past achievements of Europe, or the one-sided technical development of American industry. The real battles are still in the minds of man. And Europe hasn't been very effective in dealing with anything but its own backyard. (It goes for the U.S. too) I fear that one reason that Ludwig's art will not have an audience is that his world no longer exists. Artists in the previous centuries could perhaps count on fifty of even a hundred years of static conditions, and their lifetime experiences would be pretty much the same as those of their fathers, and their own would be a good picture of what would be that of their children, and even grandchildren. ~~But~~ It took the industrial revolution to destroy the world my great,great,grandparents had known, one in which "social security" and "old-age-pensions" were unknown, but where the parents gave dowries and the children could count on trust funds, and expect sons-inlaw who had both money and education (very rare nowadays).

It took the first world war to eliminate that kind optimism ~~xxxxxx~~which my parents were raised. The rise of the middle class in the industrial society of the late 19th century -the clas towhich my grandparents belonged, and all of us thereafter- was simultanesous withthe rise of the Age of Wilhelm der Letzte. And William, in his way, symbolized the arrogant and unbending Prussian militarist(and anti-intellectual) as Roosevelt symbolized a new America (in fact, bu Roosevelts did it, each in his own generation). And while the 1918 "revolution" did nothing to sweep Wilhelm'slegacy away, it brought a short area of enlarged liberty. And for a brief, alltobrief span, the "other Germany"had a chance. That was the world of my father and even more so of my mother's. It was liberal without being "radical", it could permit a good degree of latitude for "modern"art in all its forms, without being immoral or"atheistic". One could live, fairly well and relatively cheaply, and one could live by his own rules. The revolt against Wilhelm seemed to have born fruit at last. Germany, having lost a war that was as unnecessary as all getout, turned to such peaceful pursuits as its own inspiration would permit--always bound, I am affraid, by militant catholicism in the West and South, and Arch-reaction in the Junkers' paradise. But also bound by threehundred years of Lutherian submission to "authority". Here I think lies the real cause of Hitler's fantastic successes. Authority, right or wrong, had to be obeyed, and everything in the German home, school and church supported that contention. The true liberal, therefore, was ~~xxxxx~~ quite likely a native of Germany in voluntary exile in Paris, or Rome, or even London. "individual freedom" (by which I do not mean licence for obvious mischief) could not grow in a police state, no matter how friendly the cop.

It is interesting to see that just as the world of Ludwig's was not within Germany (at least I think so, but he may never have admitted it openly), the world of the man who brought him to painting was no less impossible of achivement in his native land. I have been greatly interested in Franz Rosenzweig, in a way, he was the teacher in the field in which Stefan Zweig failed completely: the realm of his own Jewish ~~life~~ background. Zweig believed in the cooperation of all men of good will. Religion played no part in his life--or in the world of his ideals. To Rosenzweig, the near-convert, it was a highly specific ~~xxxxxxx~~ experience of an orthodox celebration of ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Jom Kippur that turned him back to the road of his fathers. But the importance lies in his belief that one could be a modern man, a good German, and a good Jew, all in one. He wrestled with the philosophical problems of life, and yet he would have been the perfect symbol of the new German Jew, just as Zweig would have been the symbol of the new European--had not the world of their ideals collapsed entirely.

There is a lesson inall this somewhere. Again, all historians know that people ~~xxxxx~~ learn from experiences, either their own or those of other, past, generations. But the lesson seems to have been known to Zweig, for he makes it quite plain in what I think is his best book (Castellio contra Calvin). The intellectual, the decent, the civilized, the honest, the liberal is always incapable of fighting a Calvin, a fanatic, a blind authoritarian. While Calvins can only be defeated by the force of arms, the liberal can only win through theforce of argument. In 1939, as in 1916, as in 1870, as in 1848, 1815, 1789 and allthe way back to ~~xx~~ 1648, the liberal failed to act. The liberal, thedecent, was always opposing the opposition, but he could not fight them. We ought to go back further. It is Erasmus, who gives the perfect symbol for the true liberal: his way of life, like that of Jesus', was not of this world. He could deplore the Catholic Church, but he would not join the reformation. Of all the revolutions we have had in Europe, not a single one was a real social revolution (except, perhaps, the victory of the (conservative) middle class in 1789). The 1848 series was one big flop. Nowhere more obvious than in the home of liberty itself, in France. Like that of 1789, the 1848 uprising was to be followed by an empire. And empires are poor breeding grounds for free minds.

Do not argue that twice in this century the free world fought an authoritarian Germany. They did not. They fought an economic and political menace and won. But in 1945, as in 1918, they failed to fight the cause of the disease. What can you do with Germans who dispossess their dukes and counts and then pay them for the loss of their ill-gotten lands? What can one do with a people that acts in 1945, and even in 1954, withthe same shameless arrogance that they displayed all during the war? Hitler's crime was not Auschwitz or Maidanek, so they tell us. His crime was not starting another war, but loosing it. With exception of very few people in Germany, all yearn for a restauration of Germany's "place among the nations". What they mean is a predominant place of a new armed and arrogant Germany as top dog in Europe. I have no faith in Adenauer, but unfortunately, his opposition is so cruelly lost in the fog that they can offer nothing better. Besides, I agree with A. on his foreign policy in his efforts to build a European army, rather than a nationality-collection.

Well, we shall not be able tochange the world. We can only sit back, mourn the loss of Ludwig's world, just as forty years ago people mourned the loss of the world of the symbolists, or the impressionists, or the nice, quite (and horribly boring) world of Lenbach and Co." There will always be peoplewho restore their interestin living on by remembering the past, and they are not the worst offenders. It takes a long long time to ~~xxxxx~~ forget, or does it? And if we sit by and on sidelines, and let the hotheads fight it out, are we not truly the children of of Erasmus? Or perhaps, the real sin is not in fighting, but in waiting on the side for the outcome of the battle. My own weakness tells me, that the watching is more enjoyable than thefighting. The question is whether sitting onthe fence has not become, in the atomic age, a capital offense...

6168

Ewell, den 21. April 54

4-25-57

Mein lieber Hans,

dies ist keinesfalls eine Antwort auf Ihren wirklich prachtvollen ausfuehrlichen Brief vom letzten Monat der mich ganz ungewoehnlich erfreut und geruehrt hat!

Nein, dies ist nur ein schnelles Zeichen dass ich ihn erhalten habe und dass es mir schwer auf der Seele liegt, ihn noch nicht beantworten zu koennen. Aber ich war krank und bin noch nicht ganz geheilt...ich hatte einen kleinen Nervenzusammenbruch durch Ueberarbeitung, vereint mit einer Kohlengas-Vergiftung, die auch nicht angenehm war. Dazu Spring- Cleaning, das hier ungemein ernst genommen wird, und das mir eine Menge Kraft gekostet hat. So. ..

Rudi ist nun wahrscheinlich schon wieder in Haifa; [illegible] noch keine Nachricht von ihm und weiss auch nicht, ob er [illegible] letzten Brief nach Baltimore erhalten hat. Ich war recht besorgt seinetwegen, da die Dinge in Israel sehr ernst aussehen. Ich schrieb gleich nach der schrecklichen Nachricht von der Erschiessung von 11 Menschen im Autobus und bin noch immer ueberzeugt, dass es ein boeses Nachspiel haben wird. Ich hoffte immer, dass Rudi in der Lage sein wuerde, sich in Amerika ein neues Heim aufzubauen, aber es war wohl nicht moeglich.

Ich denke, dass mit dem zunehmenden Fruehling meine alte Lebendigkeit und Arbeitskraft wiederkehren wird und dass ich Ihnen dann ausfuehrlich schreiben kann. Bitte, seien Sie mir nicht boese, lieber Hans, dass ich jetzt nicht dazu in der Lage bin, aber ich habe Ihnen ja die Gruende klargelegt.

In der Hoffnung, dass es Ihnen und Ihrer lieben Familie gut geht - das kleine Maedchen sieht sehr lieb aus - gruesse ich Sie von Herzen und bin

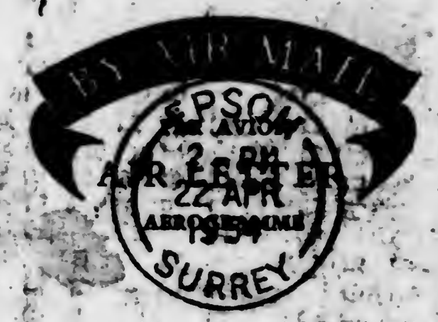
22. 4.

mit besten Wunschen und warmem Ihrer-gedenken

Ihre

Hottie A.

P.S. Ich bin offenbar in einer ungluecklichen Periode, denn gestern verbrannte ich mir beide Hände sehr schlimm, trage über dem Verband Gummihandschuh und kann nur sehr langsam arbeiten! Das Schreiben geht noch am besten! There you are....
Dazu hat mein Mann sehr wenig Arbeit!!





Mr. John Henry Richter

103, Kennedy Street Apt. 22.

WASHINGTON 17, D.C.

U.S.A.

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Sender's name and address: Mrs. L. Anthony

78, Briarwood Road

Ewell, Surrey

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Lotte

July 29, 1956:

the letter was on and in my desk for weeks, and now that I have had another communication from Mrs. Oppenheimer, I want to send it off becau the latest news will cheer you probably more:

Mrs. Oppenheimer will try to have the doll-painting photographed in Johannesburg. There is a friend of the family, just now out of town, who is a photographer and could do it. If so, she will send us ~~[illegible]~~ the negative (to me) for copying. As to the three sketches of Franz Rosenzweig, she will send me the ORIGINALS, to be copied here. Isn't that nice? I wish I could keep one, but that wouldn't be right, since she is very fond of them But I will have them copied and send copies to you, and the best of the thre I will have enlarged and hang somewhere where it will remind me of both of my friends, Ludwig and Franz, even though the latter is somehow close to me only through his thoughts and writings, some of which I will never under: Just now his three short essays on Jewish education have been translated, a F.R. has a sort of renaissance overhere.

Hope verything is in the best of shape, and I am,

with the very best wishes and regar

Yours

P.S.: In 1953 I corresponded with one Mrs. Martha Zachary (formerly Zacharias), living in Hollywood, whose husband JAMES was a lawyer in Berlin, and who d. 1950. His parents were MORITZ Z. and Ida (Ukrainczyk). Moritz was from Königsbe died 1928/in Berlin. Possibly a relative of your late husband. Moritz had a brother Max, M.D. in Hamburg, and 4 sisters.(Bertha,Lotte,Marie,Flora ( lives in Argentina). I had inquiried whether this Zacharias family is rel to the one in Nakel (a cousin of Grete Jonas, your motherinlaw, was Flore Cohnberg,married to one Zacharias of Nakel). But Mrs. Z. said she never heard of them, which is likely.—

7355

John Henry Richter
8101 University Lane, Apt 302
Silver Spring, Maryland USA

July 29, 1956
~~June 8, 1956~~

Dear Lotte:

I am sure to be glad to get this letter Jan 1d, —especially because of the very interesting copy of the letter I have just received from Mrs. Gertrud Oppenheim, of Johannesburg, U.So.Africa. She is a cousin of the late and lamented Franz Rosenzweig, who was a good friend of and to Ludwig between 1907(or some years before that) and 1920. This, at least, seems to period of direct personal contacts.

I had noticed Ludwig's name in the index to Glatzer's edition (and also in the earlier German edition) of Rosenzweig's letters, and wrote to Dr.G., who teaches in Brandeis University here. He replied that many letters were lost before he had a chance to edit the English edition, and that in those he had Ludwig appears only twice (see also Mrs. O's letter). He gave me her address, and here is the wonderful reply. I shall answer her very soon and try to give her the story as I know it, which is mostly what you have told me already, in your letters and the clippings, etc.

I also want to ask Mrs. O. whether there wouldn't be a chance of getting a copy made of at least one of the drawings she mentions. Rosenzweig was not only a remarkable thinker and human being, but very indirectly an influence upon me during my years in the youth movement, which took its lead from Buber and Rosenzweig in trying to find a solution to the problems of Judaism and Germany, and those posed by the events of the 1930ies. In those years we could hardly understand Rosenzweig's philosophy, but understood very well his search for the synthesis which seems impossible of realisation. The signs and symbols may have changed since F.R. died in 1929, but the problem still exists, and most acutely, of all places, in Israel.

Will also ask whether Mrs. Baumann would be willing to have a foto made of the nursey painting. Did you know about it? It would be wonderful if some day one could have a book containing reproduction (possibly in color) of Ludwig's works. I know already, that Oscar and Fritz would be hard put to have their small but good collection reproduced, most of what they have is not Ludwig's best, but the drawing of his grandmother Eva is wonderful, and so is his interior of the Frankfurt home, which I remember as if I were there yesterday...

To go on to something else, I have found an old Zacharias among the records of Koenigsberg, but I suppose this is not of too great an interest to you. I also found the widow of a Lawyer Zacharias, formerly in Berlin, now in Los Angeles, he died a few years ago, but he also was from Koenigsberg.

I don't think you ever gave me a) your birthdate and place, b) your maiden name. May I have it for my extensive collection of genealogica of the Cohn-Conitzer-Jonas families? --And how are things in the Anthony home? You hardly ever write, just like all the Jonasses, but in your case I am quite sure it is not laziness. With two children on my hand, plus a wife, and a job, I don't get anything done except my library work, and that is not enough to feed us all, cost of living being what it is.

Ewell, Surrey, 4th September 56.

7451 9-10-56

Mein lieber Hans,

Ihr Brief , der nun schon so lange unbeantwortet bei mir auf dem Schreibtisch liegt, hat mich ehrlich gerührt, denn ich habe ihn wirklich nicht verdient, da der ausführliche Brief, den ich Ihnen seinerzeit versprach, niemals an Sie abgegangen ist. Ich hoffe, dass Sie mir auch diesmal vergeben werden wenn Sie den Grund wissen - ich bin so überlastet mit Arbeit dass ich, wie Tess d'Auerville's Mutter in Hardy's Roman am Donnerstag immer tue was ich eigentlich am Mittwoch hätte erledigen müssen, und somit immer im Nachtrab bin. Ich habe das ganze Haus aussen gestrichen, auf zwei himmelhohen zusammengelegten Leitern gestanden und gegen den Schwindel(mit Todesverachtung) angekämpft, und bin nun dabei alle Fensterrahmen, Leisten und Türen innen zu erledigen. Es bleibt mir nun gerade eine Pause zwischen den Schlafzimmern und dem Hauptwohnzimmer die ich mir gesetzt habe eigens um Ihr Schreiben zu beantworten damit Sie mich nicht für unwürdig halten, Ludwig s Frau gewesen zu sein. - Vielen Dank für die Kopie von Frau Oppenheims Brief; ich halte es für meine Pflicht ihr persönlich zu schreiben da sie nichts von Ludwigs späteren Jahren weiss und augenscheinlich ernstlich interessiert ist. Mein Leben hier ist so unendlich fern von der Vergangenheit da nicht eine einzige Seele in ganz England existiert mit der ich von Ludwig sprechen könnte; selbst wenn mal alle hundert Jahre ein sogenannter gebildeter Mensch zu uns kommt bemerke ich mit Kummer dass er mit den Bildern absolut nichts anzufangen weiss, und ich habe es aufgegeben auf die Eigenart und Vorzüge der Werke hinzuweisen. Ein steter nagender Gram ist es mir dass nach meinem Tode dieser Schatz keinen Ort finden wird wo er lebendig bleibt; Jerusalem hat Ludwig's Bilder für das Bezalel abgelehnt, da er zu "deutsch" ist und mein grosster Schmerz war die wirklich niederträchtige Handlungsweise des Tel-Aviver Museums. Habe ich Ihnen das erzählt? Bei meiner Uebersiedelung von Jerusalem nach England hatte ich eine riesige Kiste mit etwa 20 Oelgemälden (seine besten Werke) anfertigen lassen, und der Packer war gerade dabei sie zu vernageln als urplötzlich der neue Direktor des Tel Aviver Musuems (Nachfolger von Schwarz) auftauchte und mir sozusagen die Ausfuhr verbot. Er reklamierte etwa 10 oder 12 Bilder für das Museum und sagte mir, dass er einen Gönner finden würde, der sie mir im Lauf der Jahre bezahlen würde. Ich legte keinen Wert auf das Geld, aber es war mir wichtig, dass die Bilder in Israel blieben und gesehen wurden. Was soll ich Ihnen sagen? Dieser Direktor blieb etwa nur einige Monate in seinem Amt und ging nach Amerika - vielleicht kann ich seinen Namen durch Freunde ausfindig machen. Als meine Freundin sich nach dem Verbleib der Bilder erkundigte sagte man ihr dieser Herr habe eigenmächtig gehandelt ohne jemand anderes zu befragen und sie dachten nicht daran sich an dies Versprechen mir gegenüber zu halten. Die Bilder waren alle im Keller verstaut und was aus ihnen geworden ist weiss ich nicht. Ich glaube dass meine Freundin einige zu sich genommen hat; ich muss an sie schreiben und sie bitten mir genau Auskunft darüber zu geben. Es hatte mir einen solchen seelischen shock gegeben dass ich einfach nichts mehr darüber hören konnte da ich, so fern von dort, ja ganz machtlos war etwas zu unternehmen. Ich kann nun die Bilder nicht mehr hierher schicken lassen (und ich wüsste auch nicht wo ich sie verstauen könnte da unser Haus nur klein ist)da sie zollpflichtig sind und ein kleines Vermögen kosten würden.

von Rosenzweig während der 2. Hälfte seines Lebens kam nur durch den plötzlichen Umschlung zur Orthodoxie. Ludwig hat die Schwangerschaft – sie erzählen ihm eingeprägten Wiedergeburt – die er ihm nicht den Wert



Mr. John Henry Richter
8101 University Lane, Apt 302
Silver Spring
Maryland U.S.A.

U.S.A.

To open cut here

Sender's name and address: Mrs. Lottie Anthony
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Ewell, Surry
England

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Wenn Sie einige Lithographien und Zeichnungen von L. haben möchten so sende ich Sie Ihnen mit Freude; als Drucksache kostet das nicht viel. Dass Sie so weit gehen sich bei Ihrer Genealogie für die Konigsberger Zacharias zu interessieren ist ja erstaunlich; aber all die angeführten Namen haben nichts mit den "richtigen" Zacharias zu tun. Sie waren sehr wohlhabende Kaufherren die Holz (ganze Wälder) in Russland aufkauften und in riesigen Lagerplätzen am Pregel lagerten. Prachtvolle Menschen, aber keineswegs ungewöhnlich - bis auf Louis Zacharias, der ein genialer Mensch war, ungewöhnlich begabt in jeder Beziehung. Mein Vater war Hans Schliepmann, der als Geheimer Oberbaurat 1929 in Berlin starb; er war schriftstellerisch sehr tätig, ständiger Mitarbeiter der "Täglichen Rundschau", der "Kunstwart", der "Rheinlande", veröffentliche verschiedene Romane und Gedichtbände und hat die "Berliner Architekturwelt" jahrelang redigiert. Ich bin am 2. September 1892 geboren - ja, vorgestern bin ich nun schon in mein 64. Lebensjahr (mit sauersüssem Lächeln) eingetreten. Ich habe 10 Jahre lang Gesang studiert und zwei Konzerte in Berlin gegeben, konnte aber nach meiner Ehe mit Louis Z. meine Karriere nicht fortsetzen da er ein Reiseleben führen wollte. Wir haben sehr ernst Kunst studiert und gesammelt, geschriftstellert (meist in Schweizer Blättern veröffentlicht) und in Rom von 1924-28 eine vorzügliche Kunstgallerie mit der Firma Wertheim zusammen eröffnet. Wir gaben sie auf, da sie für Rom zu hochklassig, d.h. zu teuer war und wir Verlust voraussehen mussten. - Gegen einen Satz in Frau Oppenheims Brief muss ich aber protestieren. Ludwig soll an F.R. geschrieben haben "Ich merke ich bin radikal"?? Nie im Leben. Er war ein glühender Feind jedes Radikalismus - er war voll und ganz freisinnig in jeder Beziehung, fortschrittlich und religiös freidenkend (wie ich es bin) und die Entfremdung

Gewiss! Für Freunde geistig viel reichlich gute Partie

Ewell, 17th October 1956. -9/29/56

My dear John,

7482

Your long and intelligent letters make me always feel horribly ashamed. You have such a passionate drive and enthusiasm for what you think is your moral duty which will not shrink from fighting all obstacles, that I think you are most unlucky to have a person like me to cope with, who has her fire for battles burnt out.

Since I married Ludwig (7. December 1933) my life was nothing but one continuous fight; fight against deadly diseases, one following the other, fight against continuous loss of my money, fight to get some ways of earning a livelihood (which was impossible, as well in Paris as in Jerusalem) and fight for his recognition as a painter in a country, which was from the beginning hostile to him, not only as as artist, but as a man as well. Honestly, I can not more fight now because I know it is useless; in fifty years from now some young Israelis might stumble by chance upon one of his pictures and will, I am quite sure, hunt the whole world for his paintings and drawings and honour his work and remembrance as it never could be done by those who are still too near to him.

I have written to my friend, Mrs. Nora Wilenski in Jeru-

salem-Rehavia, 9, Ben Maimon Avenue, and her reply is enclosed in my letter. I really did not know that the pictures are now all with my friend. You will read with grief how both Museums treated Ludwig - rejected or put into the cellar to decay. Do you really believe that I am able to force them to accept the paintings??? I can do nothing, in fact. Ludwig came to Jerusalem too late. Steinhardt and Bronstein had arrived years earlier. Bronstein became teacher in the Bezalel because his lady-love was the sister of the director at that time, and these two worthy gentlemen hated the sight of the newcomer, because the whole artistically inclined youth welcomed Ludwig's art with astonishing enthusiasm. It was meanest jealousy; they did, of course, resent nobody of inferior competence, but they realized that Ludwig was a danger to them because, in fact, he was the only painter in Palestine of international standard. You cannot imagine the fights which went on -- between the Bronstein-Steinhardt- pupils and the Jonas-followers! And the evil gossip of the women, especially of Mrs. Steinhardt, embittered Ludwig deeply. Of course, he was not the man to hold back with his opinions. In one thing you are entirely wrong, dear John; either you have had little occasion to see and speak to your artist-uncle, or the time gone by has altered your remembrance. He was the most fiery, passionate man I ever saw in my life; in discussions he could even become aggressive and cutting, wildly shouting and, sometimes, even throwing people out of the

house. I had sometimes a job to make things up for him. Please, don't mistake Rudi's phlegm and the rather average minds of his other brothers with Ludwig's artistic burning personality!

That Rudi has now not much interest in his brother's art has to do with their always disturbed relations; they were fire and water, and, although they loved each other, they quarreled bitterly and we saw Rudi often not for months. Rudi is running away from life and if he can not have the one thing he is craving for (I do not like to say what) he is in a sort of stupor which makes him say that even his collection is only "morphia" to him. Rudi can be, indeed, very charming and is, taken all in all, a good man, but a frightfully egocentric person and impossible to live with. It was not Ludwig's fault that they did not agree with each other, because he quarrels with everybody in the long run, and his rudeness has often wounded me deeply. He has been the spoilt baby in the family and will never grow out of this.

If you are writing to Mrs. Wilenski directly - and I think this would be the best - please write in German as she does not speak English. She is Russian born, therefore her German is at times faulty, but one can understand quite well what she want

to convey. She is a most wonderful woman who is devoted to Ludwigs ( , (Mrs. Steinhardt said once to her: "Frau ilenski hat den Jonas-Wahn") and was his nearest friend in Jerusalem. She is indeed, the only one who could, perhaps, do something, because she is on the spot, well-known and very active. She has "taken over" from me to make Exhibitions of Israeli painters and does it with understanding and taste and earns just as much as I, namely nothing. - - The last weeks were entirely devoted to the sorting out of material for Paul's lecture in the Methodist community: "Religious painting in Italy". It was really a very good and complete lecture and a joy to experience how grateful the people showed themselves, especially those who had been to Italy. We had lantern-slides to illustrate the speech, loaned from the Vic. and Albert Museum. --- Paul and I wanted to congratulate you and ypur family to the welcome change of your job. How marvellous! That you are now the head of the research library is quite amazing and shows how very able you must be (I knewthis also by your letters, which I have never the time to answer as they should be answered. Paul, who reads them always, thinks that you are quite an outstanding personality and regrets that you are so far from us. He could do badly with a friend, for he has no one but me. Day after day he is shut up in his dismal studio, looking out at a dirty neglected yard in Soho, and speaks to nobody. And the

never endi( )worry if enough work is coming in. Busin( )s is slack everywhere, but worst in all braches connected with art. We manage always to get through, but there is never an imrpovement, and all skill and knowledge and superiority over other restorers can apparently alter that. He dreams always of going abroad, away from Soho and Bondstreet, but he could do this only when he has a certain material background to help him over the difficult beginnings. He is a wonderful being, idealistic, generous, broad-minded and of a rare kindness of heart. Thelonger I live with him the more I admire and love him. He has a white soul of childlike purity.

I think I will translate for you the sentences in Nora's letter, because she writes such an abominable hadn. hand "What concerns your pictures you should keep in mind always the following: Your oil-paintings and a few water-colours have been about one year in the Museum of Tal-Aviv, so long as Mr. Gamsu has been there the Director. (Mr. Gamsu went to America and left no directions about the pictures and about my contract with him, just disappeared) The new Director asked me to take back all the pictures. As far as I know remained there only 2 pictures which you gave to the Museum and have been never

exhibited. After this summon I stored the pictures in the Bezale for a few years, with the permission of Dr. Schiff, because I had at that time no room in my own flat. But then I had to take them away also from the Bezalel, because they were stored away in the cellar and one pictures was damaged. (The Bezalel posses besides one watercolour which you gave to them one large oil-painting "Landscape in Jerusalem" which was given, already 15 u years ago, by a certain K.H.?) In 1952 I made a large Exhibition in the rooms of the Touring Club and since then all your pictures are with me. There exists a catalogue of this Exhibition (I gathered the pictures in the whole country) and if the Nephew of Ludwig's is interested in it he can have it..."

I wonder id you can ever find out where this rascal Gamsu has hidden himself. But you will know the Yiddish saying: "Der Gannef brennt auf kein Feier."

By the way - have you ever come across the poet Heinz Politzer? I know that he writes now poems in English; he was a good friend of Paul and myself and, before, of Ludwig. It was he who wrote this beautiful Memento after his death which I sent to you with all the other material. I should like to get in touch with him after so many years.

Now, dear John, this letter has been written in little bits from the 17th to the 24th and must be sent off.

7476

John Henry Richter
503 Elm Street
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Sept.26, 1956

My dear Lotte, Anthony

P.S.: DON'T call me Hans, PLEASE.

I have received your very kind - and disturbing(see below) -letter, it came just as we were packing to move from Silver Spring to Ann Arbor, where I am now the head of a research library connected with the University of Michigan (a tremendously big U., now having 25,500 students). It was a very fortunate string of accidents and incidents which brought me here, and I am not in the least sorry to have left the Library of Congress. After all, a child is supposed to grow away from Mother's apron strings.

I am writing in English, as I usually do, for I have a curious, if understandable, aversion to writing about nearly anything in German. I have always admired Goethe and still know some of the ballads of Schiller, but I like to think of German as the language of poets and novelists,(I would never read Werfel in translation) but for the common correspondence, and even for a far better kind of correspondence as I think ours is or should be, I just hate to use German, unless the other half just can't read of speak Inglesi. I hope you don't mind.

Yes, your letter was disturbing in respect to the terrible fate of Ludwig's work. It is hard to understand how he can be considered as being "too German", for unless I am very much misled, I always believed that it is the subject matter that makes a picture a Jewish picture. How "Jewish" was Israels, or Rembrandt? Yet every good Jewish home has a Rembrandt Rabbiner on some wall...

Worse than a fading reputation - it happened to the best of artists - is the fact that his paintings, such as were in Israel then - seem to be rotting away somewhere. And Rudy, while here, never mentioned a word about that. He MUST have known. He did speak of one painting that is in Haifa, that had returned from abroad and the idiots in the customs service demanded duty to be paid on it, and Rudy (correctly) refused. I must say that in the case of the other painting he did less well: It is a view from his house(Mamillah Road) which hangs in the study of the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, and I am ashamed to say that, though I located it, I was unable to find time enough to see it (by appointment only!). It is illustrated, if I am not mistaken, in the Enciclopedia Judaica Castellana, under Ludwig's entry, but they didn't know, in 1950!) that he had passed away in 1952... This painting was one of two at the World Exhibition in New York (1939-40) and was sold -via I don't know who) to the Embassy. But it has never been paid for. Rudy traced the mess down to two people in New York who were insulted that anybody would ask about it. They claimthat they had sent a check to Ludwig to Jerusalem, and that the check had been returned (~~xxxxxx~~ uncashed) but that they can't find any record of it now. It matters little ~~xx~~ as far as the money ~~xx~~ involved, but the whole attitude is disgusting indeed. Rudy didn't want to make a fuss, because he was here on a diplomatic mission (the archaeological exhibit, which was a tremendous hit here) and I was perfectly willing to take up the fight, but Rudy needed the copy of a letter he had received in Haifa while away, and now I am-still- waiting to get that letter back(it seems, Rudy doesn't care too much about it.) I am very deeply sorry about it and I can't quite understand Rudy's point of view. It is of course up to him, since he - or/and you - would be the only beneficiaries, but all the sa I hate to see certain people get away with murder.

I have no illusions about Ludwig's standing as an artist. He was no Corot or Pissaro, but I think this has nothing at all to do with the issue. The issue is that in Israel somebody was or is trying to "boycott" his works, and that Ludwig never deserved that. As his widow, you ought to be able to do someting, nevertheless. I would not hesitate to approach the embassy there, but of course I don't know, from here, how your connections are in that respect. I do feel that it is a matter of WHO you know who would take an active interest. What about the critics who have so warmly praised Ludwig's work? If the Bezalel Museum Director is a you-know-what, there must be somebody who can straighten him out. The paintings are now the estate of Ludwigs, unless he or you sold them to the government, and thus you have a legal right to them. If not, I cannot imagine that Israeli artists would permit such a condition to exist. It could happen to anyone of them. I wonder whether I don't know somebody who can help:

I want to beg you most seriously to get in touch with your friend who might have some of the paintings. I also want you to give me the name of the Director of the Museum who made the commitment to ~~my~~ find a Donor, or Maecen. I think you must try to get in touch with anyone whom you know in Israel and really raise a big stink. If they, or you, can get any action, is only via "public opinion", and that, my dear, can be well organized, if it is done right. I am quite aware of the Jecke-Pollack antipathy among the West and Eastern Jews, and I just love to get my hands on either party, for both are at fault. I have no compassion with this petty infighting, and I for one am willing to help to restore Ludwig's painting, either to the government, or the museum, or to you, and if they won't let them out of the country because they are the cultural property of Israel, then they damned well have to take care of them. If they don't want to show them permanently, they must at least see ~~to~~ to it that they are properly cared for.

So take off your gloves and burn up your typewriter. Don't be held back by their attitude, they won't like your letters, or the "pressure" from inside Israel. Sometimes we have the same situation here, and you will be amazed to see what the newspapers can do. Do you know anyone in Israel with a hand in publishing, or news reporting?-----

I know I am talking through my big hat. I don't know the situation of 1942 nor today's. Rudy told me that the Bezalal Museum is "unfriendly". So to Hell with them. It's our job to make them "friendly", and if necessary, without Rudy's help. He is too much a phlegmatic Jonas to get on the right horse. I understand that he was, or is still, concerned with his own future, and that he must stand well with a lot of people. But he must realize that more is at stake. He is one of the few good friends I have in this world, and one of the few relatives I do care for. So was Ludwig. And I feel that we owe it to him, and Rudy owes it to his brother, that something is done. Soon.

I am going to scout around (without giving any details as yet) to see whether there isn't somebody in this country who has the kind of weight that will be respected in Israel, where U.S. Dollars are often more welcome than American "advice". Now let me know what you can do and will do. And don't forget it over your pots and ~~pans~~ pans.

Ja, auch ich bin ein Goethekind when it comes to Weltanschauung. I have no use for the kind of nationalism that, even in Israel, is souring the good prospects for international understanding. I thought we had seen enough of that in Germany and some other places. But I am surprised to hear you call Rosensweig an orthodox Jew. He was not. I don't think that he had intended to go back to the Ghetto, physically or spiritually. But, unlike Ludwig, Franz R. was very much concerned with Judaism, and naturally the two spirits didn't see eye to eye. The Spiesser, in any country, is my greatest enemy, and I am very glad to hear that I had more incommon with Ludwig than some assorted ancestors. The "Radikaler" you probably misread: FR wasn't thinking of a political anarchist or totalitarian. But it is quite possible that to FR even the Freigeist was, after 1920, too unreligious for him.

The death of FR in 1929, and the succeeding destruction of German and really European Jewry were two tragedies which were too much for all of us, in the sense that FR sincerely tried to find a road somewhere uniting the Eastern religiosity and the Western spiritual and political outlook of modern German Jewry. I think a sinthesis was possible, and I mourn over the fact that the only man who could have carried on the search, Martin Buber, was denied that chance, first in Germany through Hitler, and then in Israel, through the incomprehensible stiffneckedness of the orthodoxy.

The result will be an Israel with Israeli citizens, not Jews. The result will be the kind of ghetto-mindedness we had up to the 19th century, only that the ghetto is a bit larger, say, as large as Israel now. The truth is that without the outside military pressure from the Arabs, Israel might well have lost the battle that Hitler was unable to win: the destruction of the best parts of modern Jewry.

Here in America, where they are over 5 Million Jews, and that is half of all of them, we find an amazing "return" to Religion, or at least to the social group that makes the Jewish congregation. From the time the 1848ers came over, and with them many Jews from Germany (Straus, Morgenthau, Wise, Mack, to name but a few prominent families) the Jewish organization was that of a congregation. Each temple has its own setup, but of course there are regional and national organ zations by the dozen. All in all the emphasis was on liberalism, if not reform, in religion, and social service in community life. This has developed until we have in nearly all larger cities Jewish Community Centers, always connected with a synagoge, where young and old Jews can meet socially, can take courses (evening and sunday schools), can celebrate the Jewish festivals, and can be active, though the Center, in community affairs. Whether the gentiles like it or not, the Jews are an important (and usually well-to-do) section of each community, and they are, through their religious ideas, devoted to social justice and community service. The largest Jewish-run hospitals and other institutions are all non-sectarian, open to ~~xxx~~ people of all colors (something that is a problem here) and as far as politics is concerned, the rich Jews are usually Republicans, the normal-sized ones are Democrats, like ourselves. They join, however, in this spirit of mutual endeavor for the good of all, and this is as it should be. Nearly all American Jews are sympathetic to Israel, and nomm wonder, most of them have close relatives in that country.

Now it stands to reason that if fully one-half of all world Jewry is in America, the religious development in Israel and that in the U.S. is of great import. That's why I am really worried about Israel, for I do not see it as "merely" a state like all other states. If it is to be that, I would rather stand at the sidelines. To me it is more important that Judaism survives and survive well, than that there be another chauvinist community in a world full of fanatics as it is. Civil Rights alone do not make a nation, nor does economic cooperative development, although I do favor both, and more.

Here I am going like wildfire, because it just happens to be on my mind. I ought to tell you that Ruth and our two wild children are well, that Juliet is growing like a weed, and so is Mark, now 1½years old, and very cute indeed. I shall send you a foto with this letter if I can find one in time. Otherwise, next time.

I have every respect for your abilities as house painter, but I am also convinced you could do better in the more artistic fields. Not that I begrudge you the pleasure of a house of your own (we hope to get there, someday). We have a very ppor apartment just now, but will do better after October 12, when we move to a project owned and run by the University. I shall give you my new address a bit later, I haven't got it yet.

JA,YES, OUI: please send me some of Ludwig's drawings. I have but three or four, nothing much, but at least a token. Fred and oscar have each a carload of stuff, but when I asked them for just one thing(on loan, to hang on the wall) they kept rather quiet...

Oh, well, so the "right" Zachariases are others. Too bad. and THANKS for your biographic data. I had to wait for that nearly 19 years...(p.s.: WHEN and where did you marry Ludwig?)

Oh, I see now: it was Ludwig who wrote"Ich merke, ich bin radikal". I do think that he meant it said with a smile. Little that I knew him, I remember that he was a very quite-spoken, bedaechtiger Mensch. He would not get exited easily, and I have never seen him in agitation. He had the Jonas touch alright: quiet, even to the point of phlegma. All the Conitzers spoke slowly, perhaps because it was in their slow-flowing blood. I do not remember any of them ever being exited over anything. Especially Ludwig's sisters. And Oscar in New York is still that way, Fred seems to have taken on some of the New York attitude toward life: all is exiting,all is speed (theyare running awfully fast but are g tting nowhere at all).

By the way, William (Fred's son disappoin ed me a bit. He didn't even bother to thank me for a genealogical chart I drew for him, although he expressly asked for it. Not that I care about that, but it seems that we are all grower away from each other, and Oscar, inthe 15 years that I have been in this country, has written exactly 1 time. Fred at least s ent a note when Mark was born, Oscar took no notice. Well, c'est la vie(??

I am awaiting anxiously the pictures from Mrs. Oppenheimer. You shall have copies as soon as possible. If nobody in the world would care for Ludwig, I think it will suffice if we remember him. It is just my nature, after the many disappointments I have had over the years, to tell the whole world to go - fishing, because in the last analysis, the only thing that counts is my own attitude. If I can justify before myself any action I take, and find it in unison with the moral principles I am trying to live by, then I don't care a farthing what anybody else thinks or says. I loved Ludwig as my favorite uncle, and I respected his art, and precisely because he didn't try to copy anybody or try to act like Israel's Picasso, or something like that. It is the human being behind the work he left, and I for one will not forget either.

So long, and GET BUSY. Don't give the other side the excuse that "you waited too long". There is a saying that it never too late, until one decides on one's own hook that it is. They can't say more than no....

Love

7532

OCTOBER 29, 1956

Sehr geehrte Frau Wilczski,

meine Cousine und gute Freundin (Ihre und meine) Lotte Anthony sandte mir Ihren Brief vom 22. Sept., in dem sie die fuer Lotte und auch mich so erfreuende Mitteilung machen, dass wenigstens 13 oder 14 Bilder unseres Vetters Ludwig sicher und wohlbewahrt sich bei Ihnen befinden. Sie koennten nicht in besseren Haenden sein, davon bin ich ganz sicher. Es ist unverzeihlich, und unverstaendlich, war m die beiden Museums und deren Leiter sich so feindlich gegen Ludwig stellten - was aus dem von Ihnen sehr richtig gegebenen Grunden zu stammen scheint: Eifersucht. Der Jude aus Deutsc land - noch dazu ein "unreligioeser" dessen Bilder keine juedischen Interesse zeigen (wie sie bei Budko oder Steinhard oder Hermann Struck zu finden sind), scheint den Ueberpatrioten - die selbst keine Sabras sind - unangenehm zu sei

Mir liegt ja nun wenig an deren Meinung, solange die Bilder sicher sind. Aus dem Lande wird man sie wohl kaum nehmen koennen, nicht einmal Lotte, als unmittelbare Erbin kann sie herausbekommen, und augenblicklich hat man in Israe zugegebenermassen groessere Sorgen. Ich bin ein Sohn einer Cousine von Ludwi die inn ihr Leben lang sehr geschaetzt hat, als ihr begabtester Vetter und zei weilig als Freund. Zu mir war er mein Lieblingsonkel, ich war nicht ganz 14, als ich ihn zum letzten Mal (in Berlin) sah. Er hat mich uebrigens auch ein oder zweimal gezeichnet und gemalt, aber Zeichnung und Gemaelde haben den Kri nicht ueberlebt.--

Mir wuerde an dem von Ihnen erwaehnten Katalog der Ausstellung ,die Sie zu wege gebracht haben, sehr liegen, besonders wenn die heutigen Besitzer seiner Werke genannt werden, aber auch ohne diese Daten. Zwei Brueder von Ludwig le in New York (sie sind alle meine "Onkel", wenngleich genaugenommen meine Grossvettern) und haben allerlei Gemaelde von Ludwig, nichts wirklich bedeute und beide haben von Kunst keine Ahnung, um mal der Wahrheit die Ehre zu geben. Aber dass es doch mal der Bruder war, der die Bilde gemahlt hat, wird man schon daran festhalten. (Meist Stilleben und Ansichten aus Bromberg und Frankfurt/Od wo die Familie 1880-1932 lebte).

Wenn Sie mir den Katalog senden wuerden, waere ich Ihnen sehr dankbar.

Nun habe ich leider keine Gelegenheit, selbst Ausstellungen zu veranstalten, und meine Beziehungen zu juedischen Kreisen hier sind sehr "leicht". Nur in New York oder Los Angeles waeren genegend Juden aus Deutschland die sich fuer Ludwig's Kunst interessieren wuerden, und in den gleichen Staedten leben viele die Israeli Kunst sehr schaetzen - also von beiden Seiten Interesse). Allerdin ist das Ausstellen selbst ein "Geschaeft", von dem ich nichts verstehe. Es kost Geld, und ungeheuer viel Arbeit, wofuer natuerlich laecherlich wenig bezahlt w (Ich denke da nicht an Geld fuer mich, sondern fuer die helfenden anzustellend Kraefte.) Nach London liesse es sich wohl noch eher machen, aber da weiss nur Lotte Bescheid.--

Nun denke ich allerdings auch an die ferne Zukunft. In Museen hat Ludwig keine Zukunft, solange diese Hornochsen dort vorstehen. Nun ist eine Kousine von mir (nicht Jonas-Familie) im Kibuz Hasorea (Jokneam), wo Wilfred Israel's wunderbare Kunstsammlung aufbewahrt wird, in einem eigens fuer seine Sammlung gebaut Museum. Die Gruender von Jokneam sind alle in Deutschland geboren, gebildete Menschen aus den gleichen Kreisen wie Ludwig und Lotte, aber natuerlich juenger

7532

Da wir ja nun alle am Ende dieses Tal der Traenen verlassen muessen(man m h moechte fast sagen, duerfen, habe ich daran gedacht, ob es nicht eine gute Idee waere - jedenfalls solange die Israeli Regierung Kunst erke nic fuer immer aus dem Lande lassen wird - die Bilder spaeter mal dem Kibbus anzubieten - natuerlich mit dem Einverstaendnis dass man sie nicht wie r im Keller vermodern laesst - und sie, galls alle Teile es fuer gut hal d diesem Kreise gebildeter Menschen zu ueberlassen. Um einen Ankauf koennt es sich wohl da nicht handeln, es kommt da also auf das Interesse und gegebenenfalls die Guete des Besitzers an.

Doch ist dies augenblicklich kein Grund zur Besorgnis, solange Sie die Moeglichkeit haben, einen wenigstens uns wertvollen Kunstbestand zu behueten.

Die Frage einer Ausstellung in Amerika behalte ich im Auge...

Wuerde mich aufrichtig freuen, von Ihnen hoeren zu duerfen, in jeder Sprache (hier haben wir alle Laendern beisammen, auf der Universitaet

Schreiben Sie nur wie es Ihnen am liebsten ist. Mit Deutsch, Franzoesisch, Englisch, Hebraeisch und sogar Russisch komme ich schon aus - mit der kraeftigen Hilfe meiner Nachbarn.

Verbleibe mit ergebensten Gruss

Ihr

JOHN HENRY RICHTER

7533

October 27, 1956

My dear Lotte, Anthony

I think I am a very happy fellow: I still can get mad as all get out in spite of the many events which supposedly turn people's minds and souls into hard-boiled eggs. I mean still blow up sky-high and get very bitter tears when reading what a rotten bunch of museum-directors Israel calls her own. Now believe me I know a few artists, and they are all a bit nuts, just like I am, and people who are normal are frightfully boring, anyhow. But when they are against a fellow artist, blood will flow.

I grant them their oddities and their bias. No artist can live unless he feels his mission, and most likely he will think his to be more important than anybody else's. But there ought to be enough understanding in Israel not to make an artist a museum-director. Worse things may happen, but if so, I don't know what they could be.

I have written to your friend Mrs. Salzman, as the enclosure will show you. I am sure I couldn't start an exhibit and I would love to have one. I saw Rudy's show and I admired him for his nearly incredible stamina, for the trip around the U.S. Eastern states was no holiday for him (nor did he seem to be particularly interested. He too cursed Israel museum and had few good words for "those people".

I think I know what his personal troubles are; I always thought his overly emotional involvement in his raising the two quasi-orphans somewhat more selfish than selfless. Not that I mind, and as a wonderful uncle to me and a wonderful nephew to my good old aunt Tally (his sister's mother), he was and is impossible to live with, as even I learned when he was so damned fussy about everything, like the bed which he thought Michelers, when confirmed, are simply incredibly selfish, and simply a dud and perhaps only grade the truly amazing ability to get along with little children. And perhaps some older ones. My daughter Juliet adores him, though he met his only vice. I always thought he should have married, but I know that he would not and could not. By the way he is a very accomplished photographer wasting his time, to make a living, with mere photography, which is usually poor from an artistic standpoint. I have was Italy, and that, too, I can understand. Yet, as he grows older, he will find it increasingly lonely, for nothing is more to him than beauty, and nothing more passing...

Well, at least I get you to write and give you a pleasant reply, for Mrs. W. will take care of the pictures, I am sure. But what will happen if, she would not be able to do it forever, and the government will refuse the export of the, not really your paintings, as Ludwig's widow --- ah, so you caught me after all! Ludwig and my mother's temperament! Not the quiet suffering Jesus, but the living devil at times, eh? So much the better. I am hotblooded myself and can shout with the best of them, but as being a sentimental fool who cannot hate very well, I always try to calm down, both myself and others. I have it from my father and his mother, the Mienters and the Neissers are all like that: blow their top one minute, and be down the tree the next. Nothing personal, you know, just the reaction from a tendency to high blood-pressure, diabetes and possibly a love for life.

Mu, I remember my uncle Ludwig as a pretty even-tempered man, but of course I never saw him under pressure, or in argument. Rudy was more argumentative, as I recall, but of course you know both for many more years than I, even though I did meet him earlier.

I am all for throwing people out of the house.

Rudi was the youngest of 9, and a late-born at that. No wonder...

I am indeed sorry to hear that Paul suffers, in his way, as much as any true artist.

was in Soho just once and did not have the courage to "make" myself the w is supposed to when a stranger in London. My so-called adventures all took place the two happy little countries, Belgium and Denmark, for there the people seem to fer little from the inferiority or superiority complex I found in England and Germany, and none of the too-easy-to-be-had feeling I found in Paris. I love Paris, like people do who have an urge of self in themselves, and nothing can quite replace charm, or satisfy the longing anyone has for this city once she has been found. I saw a lot of misery and plain slums, charming but still slums, and talked to nchman who never heard of Toulouse-Lautrec and the joints he hangout in, and who concerned with wages and bread and Communism and the bochese-men, and thinking or the incomprehensible charm and spirit of Notre Dame or anything like idn't see the Louvre and I didn't miss Mona Lisa one minute. There were plenty of copies oraries around and they didn't appeal to me any more than she did. I think doesn't smile; she smirks. Probably because the painter seem'd to have made her.

ondon, to my mind, has a life of her own. After Berlin, we looked with wonder ter to Berlin, where the middle class reigns as much as it does in most of London. Victoria was still just around the corner. Our fellow-countrymen never got beyond edilly, and they were too busy using the dyed-hair as their quantiez d'amour if t's what they thought it is. I went to theaters and movies (even saw some Russian ones as in London of the little Blitz early 1944) and met few Britishers, ted nearly all of my relatives, found them too German and the British too super- I can't stand their snobbishness, but yet I realize we Americans are moved, matter of fact, I found the British too damned much like the Germans to be pleas- Same attitude toward "furreigners" and toward colonials, and the most obnoxious of the German, even the Prussian, seemed to love Jews, didn't understand our problem, and didn't think Hitler would be beaten until he bombed out of their town-houses. Churchill was really an British in his insistence that er was the greatest danger to British Imperialism.

and in spite of this, felt at home in London. Loved Stratford, Oxford and Cambridge, d a wonderful morning in Canterbury (without realizing that Thomas Becket was its Archbishop. My British history class seems to have been rather poorly run; er Victoria (because of Albert) and Queen Elizabeth (because of Dickens) I did mber Henry (because of his 6 wives and numerous amours) VIII, and visited Hampton t (really "charming"). And I saw a lot more of Scotland than most Britons ever do. ow you can have for a farthing, it stinks. Edinburgh would be better. Copenhagen Paris, my ideal home, if I had to stay in England at all. There is something about Scotch and the Scottish that makes me like them. London, yuck, I guess horrid to live in.

And when you come right down to it, home is where your friends are. I lived in ington for six years and hated it, mostly because the people there are inaccessible. ade all of three friends: a Jewish colleague of mine (2nd-generation American, or d), a German-born former theater critic and over-intelligent conversationalist, tolerable, and an a native of Boston (at least by spirit, a Yankee man by degree) e father was a Greek, and is now a Greek-American, as the saying goes. Here is Arbor, known to us all of five weeks, a University town with people from all over world (many of them our neighbors, since we live in a University-owned housing ect for graduate students and faculty), and we made at least three very nice uaintances". Home is where your friends are, if you choose them well.

You see, I am NOT a nationalist at all. I could live in Buenos Aires (post- m) or in Stockholm and make friends and like it. Would have to be a flagwaver, t one even in Germany, my dear ancestors' homeland. To hell with that, anyhow.

Let me take a minute to brag about my new letter-head. Looks very impressive but is really a sham, for the "Library" is still in its near-prenatal stage. We have a lot of "stuff" but no reference service and very few books, but plenty of "reports", such as any research library collects and collects and never gets rid of!. I have 14 female assistants, enough to drive anybody mad but me, for I have settled down enough to be unbothered with so much charm. They all work like Dickens (if Dickens ever worked) and they are quite sweet. For the first time in many months I like my job and the people I work for and with. L.C. is a horribly stuffy place and everybody is just making and marking time - for retirement. They hate new ideas unless they come from above, and that's bad, because it is the young professional librarians who come with enthusiasm and ideas, and find themselves blocked at every corner, unless they can "rotate" themselves from one office to another, as I did. I got my money's worth out of the library, and I know that they got theirs out of me...

But let's get back to better things. I feel very sympathetic to Paul's trouble because what an artist died in me when I decided to organise books instead of reading them. I can't draw a nickel's worth (pardon me, I meant a farthing) but I do appreciate painting, can't get warm to sculpture - even Michelangelo leaves me somewhat cold. I remember only one statue that impressed me for the rest of my life, and this one I saw when I was about 16. I love to walk and to hike, and used to spend my Sunday mornings in Berlin walking through the parks, with or without our shepherd dog. That one day I walked about two miles, to the Mausoleum in the Charlottenburg Schlosspark. There I saw what I felt to be the most beautiful pice of sculpture: the sarcophagus of Queen Louise of Prussia, perhaps the only woman among the hardy Prussians who had anything like a soul, and had the courage which her husband never mustered. To her much more than to those damned Hohenzollern one should look for some kind of inspiration for a new-born Germany, for her patriotism was genuine, and without hate.--Well, perhaps Rodin's Kiss, but not his Thinker, impressed me a little.

Just as sculpture leaves me quite unmoved, so does most of poetry. Imagine, at 10 I knew all of Schiller's endless ballads, at 12 I fussed with Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea, the only one of his poems I liked. Heine, of course, was my first love, but not because of his romantic poems, but for his political satires. Modern poetry stinks.--- I don't care who you name, even our very own Stephen Vincent Benet, or Edna St. Vincent Millay do not come through to me. And what is written in most modern journals isn't worth the paper it is written on. This is harsh judgement but I can't help it.

Drama is better. I think you will find ,among the moderns, Arthur Miller's The Crucible quite good, even though most of the dialog is copied verbatim from the 17th century record of the witchcraft in Salem. I was also quite impressed with Tea & Sympathy, which, in movie form, of course messed up the central point - Hollywood is a center of cowardice, because they just don't seem to be able to find the courage to say what needs to be said when the problem is a social or a sexual one. Tom Lee is not what the boys think he is, and the real problem of course is Mrs. Reynolds and her latent homosexual husband. But you just CAN'T say such things on the screen--only if the movie is French, then everything goes, because the good parts are not translated for the stupid native audience... By the way, thinking of T&S, I wonder what had been the story if the problem of Tom and Mrs. Reynolds had not become a personal one for her. The end solution is not a solution for such situations, not even, really, for herself. --I was just wondering what would

have happened to me, when I was 15 or 16, and my mother had not been the domineering influence in our home. I never had a girl friend worth mentioning, and didn't "sow my wild oats" either. If the right kind of girl had come along then, I might be grandfather by now. Life seems to be a perpetual sequence of missed opportunities.

Well, so much for all that, and too much it is, I think. Don't know why I take so much pleasure in corresponding with interesting and intelligent relatives who are, mostly much older than I am. Must be the desire to replace my Mama's image (I was NOT a Mama's boy, actually the very opposite until about 1938). But three other women ,all cusins of my mother or father, keep writing to me and I to them, and these correspondences record somewhat diarylike my impressions of the moment, and don't take anything I say too literally, or too serious. I like to be cynical sometimes, perhaps too much has happened to me and to us to be perfectly naive and to be enjoying everything like a newborn babe.

I enclose copies of the three fotos of Ludwig's drawings of Franz Rosensweig. Also a (unfortunately) black&white copy of his paintings (the dolls) which is in the possession of Mrs. Oppenheimer's acquaintance or relative in Johannisburg. I shall ask her to have a color negative made. By the way, the enlargement of this foto from a 1½ x1½ inch negative, in which the picture is but ¼ of the total, is quite remarkable.

You are most welcome to keep these copies, I have others.

Enclosedalso a copy of my letter to Mrs. Wilenski, who seems to be a very interesting person. Too bad there are so few of them around...

I have to close now if this letter is ever to get to the Post Office...

Best of everything to you and--
write again, and soon.

Love

Lotte Anthony 27 Nov 1956

12/15/56 7684

Ewell, 27th November 1956.

My dear John,

a detailed reply to your last interesting letter will be written during my Christmas-holidays, because there is too much to discuss, and I want you to have my little gift of Ludwig's works as soon as possible, having it promised to you so long ago.

I will ,therefore, concentrate immediately on the descriptions. The first lino-cut (Linoleumschnitt) , showing a dark, dismal street in the East-end of Berlin near the Janowitzbrucke, lit up only by the glaring front of a cheap department store, has an especially moving atmosphere through the lonely figure on the right; one of the outcasts of the big city, who stands, his hands in his pockets, forlorn in the bitter cold of a November night.

With an incredible restriction of lines the very young artist has given this impression of his own lonely wanderings in the quarter of the poor which attracted him in the short time of his scholarship at th Berliner Kunstgewerbemuseums, under Emil Orlik.

It must have been the time immediately following his "Physicum-examination", when he had decided to change his medical profession for art. Rosenzweig and two other friends had shown Ludwig s sketches to an artists (whose name I have actually forgotten, but I think you will find it in my article about Ludwig which I sent you years ago) without Ludwig's knowledge, and the answer was: "Er soll die Medizin an den Nagel hangen, er ist zu schade dazu." zu "geschmacklerisch"

Orlik konnte ihn nichts lehren; er war als Kunstler (pardon me, I continue in English) d.h. too superficial and as a teacher only of value to the pupils who devoted themselves to book-ornamentation, embroidery-designs, wall-papers, posters, in short ~~adopted~~ applied art.

But he was intelligent enough to recognize that in Ludwig was more than in his other pupils and, instead of nailing him down in his school-room, he sent him out sketching in the open.

The sketches Ludwig brought back he never corrected.

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"Very interesting" he used to say "Make a linocut of it" or an etching." If the theme was not grim he varied his expression of appreciation to " Very amusing, very amusing."

That was invariably all.

The time must have been between 1908 and 10. Eventually it was Orlik himself who advised Ludwig to go to Lovis Corinth, for he saw that Ludwig was at the wrong place with him.

Corinth proved to be a failure as a teacher for Ludwig as well. The few months L. stayed with him were wasted; Corinth gave him during all the time not more than one single advice as follows:

The pupils had to do a charcoal-drawing after a nude. Ludwig concentrated so hard on the head that he had not done anything else when the master bent over his sketching block. "Well - he said - now I should try "das Ganze auf die gleiche Hohe zu bringen!"

It istquite strange that I am now coming into the picture. In 1908 I was a young girl of 16 and had several girl-friends in the Orlik-class who told me a lot about the other pupils. I have now to confess a weakness of my youth: I was very fond of handsome young men and my friend Elsa Nicklass used to tease me about it. I remember distinctly that she said one day to me:

"I know somebody whom you would like - he is quite striking. He with brown eyes. But unfortunately I could not approach him to invite him home - "we do all not exist for him. He is out all day sketching and speaks to nobody - he is also older than the others; he had a wife before."

The person in question could have been no other than Ludwig whom I should meet fully 22 years later.

From the same period dates the Lithograph of the workmen at wharf near the same Janowitzbrucke at the Spree-River. He was entirely self taught; a youth of about 21. It is a most beautiful work in the handling of the different shades of light and darkness. No is seen single - the whole is a feverishly set down impression of moment.

The etching of the Scout (?) with his dog is, of course, of much later date. I could not tell when it was done, but I darkly member that L. told me that it was executed at Frankfurt a.O., where

he visited the family. What I know for certain is that Ludwig etched the subject directly upon the copper, not from a sketch.

The lovely crayon-drawing of the boys with the geese is so full of life and fresh observation that I wanted you to have it for your room. It is an original sketch and I think you will never tire of it. I have taken the drawing off its cardboard-mounting, because it would have been damaged by transport. But it needs a fairly broad margin at each side of cream-coloured cardboard.

An old friend of mine died shortly ago (he was an architect and also a scholar of the Kunstgewerbe-Museum ) and his sister sent me the little snap (enclosed herewith) which she found in his belongings. She recognized me and thought I might like to have it back.

It shows Ludwig and myself in presence of Ludwig's sister-in-law Agnes, the wife of Julius Jonas, Ludwig's stepbrother from Father Jonas first marriage. You know , perhaps, that Ludwig's mother was his second wife and the sister of the first. So L. was not only Julius' stepbrothe but also his cousin.

The picture was taken in Zurich in 1933 during the time of our engagement. Agnes is the mature lady; Ludwig (already suffering but not knowing it) holding Agnes' little dog and perfectly happy, and I am the "fairy in white", who has, alas, changed her figure so deplorably. ~~since then~~!

Julius and Agnes and their three children lived at Baden near Zurich in apparently very comfortable circumstances; I remember their "Villa" in own grounds, much table-silver and heavy, expensive bourgoise furnishing. Their only son, Walter, a youth of about 19, wanted to become a painter and followed us to Paris, where we found him in the typical Bohemian garret with gas-cooker, frightful disorder in a pair of forgotten lady-slippers, an antiluvian gramophone and a wet painting on the easel, showing a ~~maniacal-depressive~~ old hag.

His uncle refrained from any comment - and we saw our artist-nephew never again.

It was at this ominous Baden where Ludwig, a strikingly healthy and strong man, was infected by these horrible germs which were to change so disastrously his whole life.

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He had always heard of the pure well-water in Switzerland, and, being thirsty one day, because it was a splendidly warm June, he rushed at a running water from a spout with a trough underneath where the cows were watered. It was no fresh well at all, but impure water and but a few days passed until he realized the fatal effect. One of his best friends, a Doctor called Preuss, who was at that time still at Berlin (later he emigrated to Shanghai) after having heard about L.'s complaints, telegraphed us to come at once by air back to Berlin for hospital treatment - he wanted to pay all the costs. But we did not dare to leave Paris and our martyrdom began.

Can you imagine what it meant to us to wait for five weeks for a reply from the hospital in Paris if the microscopic examination has proved that Ludwig had cancer?

Twice a week we stood at 7 in the morning before the hospital gate, queuing up with the poorest of the poor to be let in at 9 o'clock. Then we waited. Waited hour after hour in agony, until at last a nurse appeared to tell us casually that the result had not yet arrived, we should come next week. So it went on for 5 weeks - torture of the condemned cell. How well I recall the afternoons we spent at St. Cloud or at Meudon, overhung with the cloud of doom which changed its beauty to pain and deep depression! Eventually came the release - cancer it was not; the result was negative. But it turned out to be colitis ulcerosa, the worst disease of the intestines known to mankind, the most painful and incurable, where every spot is crowded with bleeding ulcers....

For a short time, when we emigrated to Jerusalem, he felt less tormented, but the disease came back with full fury during our journey to Italy, when we visited "Mamachen" at Abbazia in 37. Nearly dying I brought him back to Palestine, and he remained in bed the whole year 38. I have spent 400 Pounds only at the chemist's for medicines and the bills of our 3 (sometimes four) doctors devoured all my money. He got so many injections of lime (Kalk) that eventually his arteries broke

and he had only two arteries left to feed the heart with blood. Mistakes over mistakes were made in the treatment by the doctors; they deprived him of all vitamins so that his nails went blue and he looked like a corpse until a new doctor changed his diet. The cause of his death was eventually angina pectoris.

But enough of this awful theme. It is all over now!

I am sending you some snaps of the family and hope that you will give us in return one of yourself and your wife, as I have already one of your little daughter.

I remember having seen a photo of you when a boy - a healthy strong youngster with a round face - can this be? We corresponded at that time with your parents who asked us to find a French family who would like to adopt you, and so far as I remember they told us how musical you were, liking Bach. But French families were, if fact, most unhelpful and inclined to avoid German Jews as much as possible. Even the French Jewry was a nasty lot and stopped being helpful when they realized that they could not gain from them. Filthy lies were spread very soon about town concerning the immigrated Jewish girls, that were supposed to be in large parts in hospitals, suffering from certain bad diseases.

If the French would know how the English behaved at the same time they would hide their faces in shame. I could tell you facts and facts of incredible generosity which would fill a whole volume, only from the people I know personally.

I sent the roll with Ludwig's drawings etc. separately and hope that they will arrive at the same time.

This morning I received a letter from Nora Wilenski which told me about your letter to her (you kindly sent me the copy.)

She seemed very pleased with it and admired your kindness and the genuine interest you are taking in Ludwig's art. But I fear she wil be very slack in reply; her work - Exhibitions of Israeli artists as well as Beauty-treatment - takes up all her time and to write letters in German is a hard task for her. So be, please, not angry with her, her health is also not the best.

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Now I have go back to routine duty and I hope to answer your last letter in a few weeks time.

With hearty greetings and love from Paul

yours ever,

Lottie

Please send my love also to your wife.

What is her name and, please, tell me about her.

7819

John Henry Richter February 17, 1957

My dear Lotte:

thanks for your nice long letter of the 31st of Jan., which you should have addressed to my new domicile, 1915 Northwood Apartments, No. Campus, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., since I am certain I have written to you from here already, to acknowledge the drawings and copies of Ludwig's works, which you were so good to send to me. I am sure I wrote to you that I had copies of a few of these already, but I could be wrong. I do know that I wrote to you in this house of ours (a rented 2-bedroom apartment-house).

Well, anyhow, I feel very sorry for both of you for having to live with a crank. I know that kind of people that can make life miserable foranybody with an ounce of brain. Can't you tell her to -well I guess you would have to move out of the house.

Ah, restoring Van Dycks' ought to be better than sitting around at home. So many original Dutch and Spanish paintings are being discovered, one is surprised that so many of them are genuine. I thought Van de Meersch did a wonderful thing, but he ought to have been honest to tell, at least after the war, which ones were copies. I wouldn't mind a copy of a Rembrandt, if it is done well, as slong as I admit that it is not an original. But people are funny, they like to be fooled. But these are not the good old days.

Of all the Italians writers y u mention, only Pirandello left a mark on me. His"Six Persons in Search of an Author" was given in the Berliner Kulturbund in 1936 or 1937, and it was a terrific play. I still think he was poking fun at those overly sincere writers who think they must always tell the truth, or always indicate when fiction is fiction. Life is very much like the last scene in this play, when the actor really shoots, and kills, for good--just when it was to be "only a play"...

If you are 65 (I didn't ever realize it) and still young and pretty, you must have found the elixier that Faust was after. Let me know what it is. Youth is as much a mental condition as "Americanism" is a state of mind. For that matter, most concepts in politics are. But what does one do when one hires a young girl of, say, 19, as I did a month ago, and suddenly realized that I had graduated from the Gymnasium (Mittlere Reife) before she was born...?

Well, we have settled here, for the time being, more or less back in routine, for once in the midst of some very nice neighbors, all faculty members or graduate students, most of them in my own age. Oodles of children, but mostly younger than Juliet. She is going to Kindergarten and Dancing School, both of which she loves. Mark is a scream most of the time, a born comic. He doesn't have it from me, I always was a sourpuss as a kid. Now I am merely sarcastic, matching witticisms with other people who are just as sarcastic. When the wrong guys run the show in Washington, you can't do anything else but become a trained pessimist. It's so much fun screaming about Dulles, but we also know that the Democrats would be in just as big a mess, when you think of what our Senators say and do - more fossils there than in any museum...

No, we do not have TV and up to very recently didnot miss it at all. I hate commercials and believe the best thing about a radio is the knob which you turn it off. TV here is just one hell of a mess of commercials, interupted here and there by a 100 year-old movie or a show that tells 100 year old jokes. There is one very good series of shows, Omnibus, which is for highbrows and eggheads like us, but right now we don't have the money to shell out

buy a good set, which runs around $200. And like yourself, I can't get exit over who-done-its and dancing girls (ours wear more than yours, it seems) We too have top plays , once a week, with the great actors (Awhile back they had Joan of Arc with Julie Harris, with my old friend Boris Karloff as--of all things, Cauchon. M Ruth saw it and she thought he was excellent. If they could only keep him from eternally being cast as Frankenstein... Same happened for far too long to Basil Rathbone, the eternal(probably the original)Holmes...

I never heard of Lovecraft. Who he? I see that you ,too, are a Rilke fan. He has become very well known here since the War, why I don't know. But "everyb talks about him, and several books of and about him have come out recently, in translation of course. That won't do. I loved his Cornet, but know little else. The utterly romantic-mystic line never appealed to me for long. I am too much of a realist to get lost among the stars. Even Wolfskehl is mentioned here sometimes, and Stefan George, that old hound, has been retranslated lately. Don't kn why, his stuff is perhaps farther away from anything appealing to Americans than

even our very own crazy nut Ezra Pound, the devil can have him. Ezra is still in the insane asylum -where he belongs. He was perhaps the neares thing to a convinced native American Nazi that this country could produce.

Enough for now.

Best regards to Paul, and a good trip to sunny(?) Italy

My dear Lotte, Anthony

I am finally able to send you a copy, however, small, of the painting of the two children's dolls. It has a peculiar charm, even though little hair is missing on top of one of the dolls, because the foto was not quite exactly the size of the painting. But they did a fair job, and the on the face of the one dolls seems to have been on the negative, it is not painting, of course.

Mrs. Oppenheim tells me that it was bought by Dr. Ernst Kassel, most likely in 1921, and it seems to have been out of Ludwig's period. Mrs. Lili Baumann is still alive, the widow, and it hangs in her home. Dr. Ernst is a newphew of Mrs. Oppenheim. --

I have had an enlargement made (~~8x8x10~~ 8 x 10), quite because the frame had to be nice, and all that, but worth every penny of now graces our children's room, and Juliet loves it. So after 36 years, found a place also in Ludwig's own family, too bad it isn't the original.

Recently one of Ludwig's adversaries passed away, the direc the Bezalel Museum. A near it will be enlarged to become the Israel Museum and Art Gallery, or something of that size. Maybe they will cognize Ludwig to the extent of giving him room in that new museum, watch.

Your friend in Israel hasn't written me yet, but you said time, so I will just sit back and wait.

I have the negative of the painting, and if you like to self a larger copy, you will be most welcome. I will send you the tiny I mustapologize, I can't afford to have another enlargement made on my pocket money,

I am writing to you while listening to that heavenly voice of very much lamented Kathleen Ferrier. We will buy one by one all that she corded, for such a voice doesn't come along but once a century. That a pity to die so young...

Now then, I must close for today. It's late and there is sooooo much to write yet, my correspondence is getting larger the less I write, don't know how. There are always people asking for information and even advice, if not genealogical, than philatelical...This latter, or rather both, are no hobbies, they are jobs (which pay nothing).--

So long, and write soon again, please.

With very best wishes and regards

5/22/57

Ewell, 14th May 1957.

7935

My dear friend John,

I , really, do not know how to thank you for your gener-ous gift of the coloured photo which gave Paul and myself no end of joy and shows clearly how much Ludwig's paintings depend on their colour. It is a beautiful piece and I thought with grief how marvellous it would have looked in the new Encyclopedia of Painting, edited by Bernard S. Myers in New York, which I happen to read presently. No word of Ludwig - but such awful "Sauer-Kitschiers" like Jankel Adler are mentioned, whose rubbish I saw at the time in Paris, and other doubtful modernists who really are not worth at all to be kept in the memory of generations. There you are - even Isaac Frenkel, the man who paints with mud instead of colours and whose exhibition in Jerusalem during Ludwig's lifetime was a complete failure (Ludwig thought nothing of him and very nearly told him so) is preserved for the future. A shame - but also the Old Masters have to suffer. Mark the following statement:

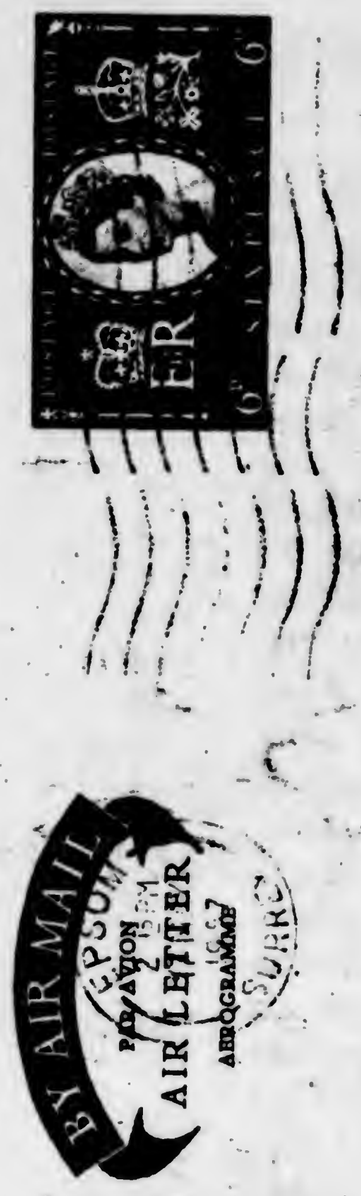
"Daddi, Bernardo, active c. 1320-50. "Documents suggest that he died in 1348, possibly of the plague."

I did not know that the corpses ~~are~~ were still able to paint! And this: Crespi, Giov. Battista..."His earliest influence is from Gaudenzio Ferrari but after studying in Venice and Rome he settled in Milan where he was director of the Academy."

Is it my lack of knowledge concerning the American language that the "BUT" seems to me nonsensical? However, what about sending to Mr. Myers one of those coloured photos of Ludwig's Dolls and tell him that there has been a real painter whose name is in danger to be forgotten? Perhaps he is contemplating another edition? One never knows.

Dear John, I am painting again, but not pictures, but the woodwork in my house and that isn't easy, neither. Today is the first evening I decided to interrupt just to let you know how much we appreciated your gift. Tomorrow another ceiling is to be done, papers to hang, and doors to paint. I don't know, things in the English suburban houses are never done and every spring it is the same gastly business which rests now alone on my own shoulders as Paul and Lainie are all day long in London.

Do you hear occasionally from Rudi? We have given up writing to each other; Rudi's letters have always been so dry and short and lazy that I was sometimes furious about my own endless writings to him. You must, I am afraid, feel like that with me, but I have the excuse of an amount of work that is, really, too much for me and rather suffocates me -and still it has to be done. When telling my (beastly) Doctor that I felt overworked he calmly replied: "Nobody has ever died from too much work". May be; but there exists such a thing like a nervous breakdown and I am not so very far away from it. Paul and I are looking forward to our holidays in Italy beginning of September. We are going by car, and the cost of petrol is diminished by the lucky chance to have two friends of ours to share the travel expenses. He is also a painter and his wife a pianist ; so we have much in common and there is no fear of disagreements. We will see everything that we pass on our way from the Swiss frontier via Venice to Florence and back on a different route.




John Henry Richter, Esq.
1915 Northwood Apartments
Ann Arbor
Michigan
U.S.A.

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Sender's name and address: Mrs. Lottie Anthony
78, Briarwood Road
Ewell, Surrey
England.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

First fold here

Dear John , please do not send me any more coloured photos, this one is quite enough. But I should like very much to have a small snap of yourself and of your family, because I cannot imagine how you are made. Funny enough, I always picture you to myself as a youngish man with rather dark hair à la brosse, a black-rimmed eyeglasses and very fair complexion, even with rosy cheeks. Is that so? I am looking horrible now, but when Ludwig was still there I think I was not bad looking at all. I had then a good figure which I have lost since I am in England, the country where all people eat too much. All my efforts to get slimmer are invain, what I loose one month I put on the next again, so I nearly have given up to look decent. But Paul and Lainie and all my dear little animals love me all the same and that is a comfort.

It is after midnight now, Paul in in bed and hopes that I am soon stopping typing because it disturbs him.

So I will finish for now.

Once again my very best thanks for your kindness, dear friend, and all the best wishes for you and your dears at home.

Ever yours with love

Lottie.

July 4, 1959

My dear Lottie:

It's a shame and disgrace, and it is all my fault. This is about my standard opening for all letters these days, because I have so much professional and official correspondence that I am deadtired at night, and don't write my own friends, which is bad indeed. I can only say that it is not loss of interest or anything like this. You see, as I am getting older (pardon this, I will be 40 in November, and then, so they tell me, life will begin) I feel more keenly the loss of friends and relatives (sometimes identical) who have passed on, naturally or not, and I am more aware of the loss, and more aware of the need to stay well with those still left to me. I have not made many friends in the past few years, partxaly of course because raising a family isolates you from single people, and from other married people, too (one gets tired talking about diapers and illnesses and later on, of those brilliant schoolkids of ours.) Of course, we have other people to talk about, actually our company is quite as good in making good conversation as we are, and we enjoy it better than any TV or Radio or baseball or whatnot. We are by background Europeans and find ourselves more at ease with other "refugees" from the flat, superficial, and often disgustingly materialistic American "common man". The truth is that if Marx were to see America today, he would speak of it as contemptously as he did, in his days, of Russia. If ever there was a people that valued money and material things, over and far above any of the good things in life that no money can buy, then it is this nation, which screams itself hoarse about the "materialistic" Communists. And for a nation which acts like killing people in accidents is its nationalsport, Americans have little ground to point at the low value Russians and other totalitarian countries place on human life. I have always been bitter about those pious sundaychristians who proove during the week how vain their religion really is. And the older I get, the more I choose my friends, and the less of them there are that are chosen. We are, in a way, the lost generation but for us this is nothing new, and we at least can carry a valuable heritage with us even if the world around us is and remains strange, and foreign. To that extent Hitler and his predecessors were very successful indeed, they robbed us of more than just a home, and a way of life.

But to the good letter of yours which bears also the date of 14 May 1957: The "but" in the sentence about Crespi is nonsense, and so is much of the American language. This is just a sample of careless writing. Such things never happened when people wrote in longhand and proofread their letters. (I do neither).

This and other letters of yours show that there simply is no way of arriving at an objective judgement about contemporary art anywhere. Jankel Adler was no great painter, but like Moritz Oppenheim before him, a genre-artist who captured "moods" and scenes of the good Jewish life - or the bad ghetto life, as the case may be. It is not "art", and much of Jewish painting is simply bad painting of Jewish themes. I don't know brother Frenkel, and if he does it with mud - why not. Doesberg did it with geometric figures that any 6 year old could do just as well. And the great Kandinsky left me rather cold, because if I can't make out what the devil is being painted, the "art" is lost on me. Call me a plebeian if you will. To me, the greatest painters all lived before 1700. Not because of their earliness, but because they are sufficiently distant in time to be judged without the prejudice of their contemporaries - and we are just as prejudiced against or for our contemporaries as were the people who cheated Rembrandt and buried Mozart in a begger's grave. Is it not really a matter of individual preferenc My generation went mad about Van Gogh, who could barely sell any of his stuff - and who

by the grace of Theo. It is really amazing to find that the true artist has always been near starvation. Rubens, who was wealthy, painted flesh, both human and animal horse flesh, and such truly gifted painters as Michelangelo or Titian were rarely appreciated in their time. I cannot name you a single American or British or French painter now living who is worth a damned. And since we are talking about Jewish artists, the same is true in Israel: there is a kind of in-fighting and jealousy in Israeli circles that makes me throw up. What Rudy told me about the Bezalel Museum is more disgusting that Hitler's crazy notion of art, and Goebbels' efforts about Entartete Kunst. Sometimes I could just knock their silly heads together, but I can't get near enough. In New York we have something like it, but it is not as bad as in the new ghetto (Israel) where they are trying to build up a cultural level from nothing - except imported (immigrant) art of second or third class quality. Of all the modern Jewish painters, I was impressed only by Arno Nadel, and most of his stuff wasn't "Jewish". My favorite painter among German moderns was and is Kokoshka, and he certainly doesn't paint Jewish matter. Now you will tell me that Kokoshka couldn't wash the brushes of Picasso. Probaly so. Picasso, like Matisse and Utrillo, had their own individual charm, and since I am not a professional art critic, and never painted myself, and don't know what "great art" is, I am just as prejudiced as anyone in favor of what I can understand, what I can absorb, and what I can evaluate, not in terms of professional standards or accepted quality, but purely in terms of what I like. No artist impressed me more (aside from painters) than Kaethe Kollwitz and Frans Masereel (I am betraying my proletarian philosophy). To me, Masereel presents a portrayal of life with the kind of problems that are so human, and therefore so close, that I think in him joined artistry of the best quality with a message that was not propaganda. Or was it? I don't think so.

For years now one of our local book shops has print sales, all the year around. For $1.- you can get a really good full-color print of almost any painting by the great French impressionists and expressionists, even Maurice Vlaminck, the only collaborator among French artists of fame. Yet I have not found a single print that I would want to hang up, other than one of Van Gogh (a picture of a Gypsy cart and some gipsies). I love color, much more than photographic reproduction of human or animal form, and I find most of Picasso's portraits just boring (except his Dora). If we ever find the means to reproduce Rembrandt's faces properly, I would love the whole set of Rabbis (real and dressed-up). Imagine, I even get tired of Karsh's portraits! too much "artiness". Menuhin was perhaps the best ever, also his Churchill. But who wants to look at Churchill every day?

Incidentally, and [illegible] a copy of the Dolls because the negative is back in Johannesburg. I am not surprised that Ludwig is being forgotten. The New Standard Jewish Encyclopedia doesn't mention him either. He never had a single mention in any American art journal. Indeed is a one-man memorial show, not in Jerusalem or Haifa, but in London or New York. How about it?

Rudy wrote to me a one or two line airletter 2 years ago and I finally answered him with a long letter last December, for his birthday. I was in New York in June and talked to the only owners of Ludwig Jonas paintings in America (his brothers)! they hear from Rudy once a year, and since they don't write "intellectual" letters, he doesn't either. I fear that he has lost his courage, for in younger years Rudy was not as lazy and satisfied as I found him when he came to Washington with that wonderful exhibit. I know he was not the marrying kind of man, but it is a pity just the same, for he has qualities far beyond the average, and it is only the Jonas-Conitzer combination in his blood that slows him down - or did when he was younger. Jonasses are slower than molasses in January, and my own family (in this case), the Conitzers, are famous for their slow speech and movement. But some have overcome it all, and there are some bright faces in my family collection. Rudy was one of them, but I wonder about him now.

July 5: I am glad to hear that you had a chance to see so much beauty in such good company (I am refering to your then forthcoming trip to Italy). Our next-door neighbor for thenext two months is a university professor from Sydney who came here via Europe, on a study tour, and he showed us some wonderful slides (an amateur photographer who does better than many professionals). Venice was really terrific, and though I have seen many pictures and am quite familiar with the beauties of Italy, I had a terrible urge to pack up and go over to Europe again. We are, as usual, short on travel money, so we won't go anywhere fast, but once Mark is 8 or 9½ I like to take us four over for a six-months stay or so. No use going from one place to the other too fast. I like to see Rom and Jerusalem, also Paris (altho gh I hate to see any place twice) - Paris ought to be visited only by people without a family. I hear that the Pigalle has become a tourist trap (for Americans, the most gullible, uneducated, illiterate and boastful people when they travel abroad). I guess I was the only American in uniform who visited Montmartre and Pere Lachaise (four weeks after the liberation), and who stopped in Rheims to see the incredible beauty of its cathedral - you couldn't very well miss it because the main highway went right around it - but my brothers did not stop except perhaps tocurse the obstruction... I am not medieval in my pholosophy, but I thinx I understand a little of the spirit which built these enourmou monuments -- It was the samefor me in Denmark, in Belgium, in Germany itself. This country, which has no history past 1600, is missing something very valuable, although I find that I know what it is, I can't explain it to these bloody natives here...

The description of mine (your imagination) is horrible, dear. I am stocky, about 5'4", "ruddy" complexion, dark brown hair and beautiful blue eyes. My glasses, which I have wornsince 1942, are light-rimmed, I hate the "intellectual" black horn frames. I shall send you a foto of myself, not the worst one, just a cheap one, I have had no portraits made since I got married (whatever that will indicate, I hate to think of). I have no good pictu e of Ruth, but I am planning to have a family shot made once the weather colls of. I never heard of British people eat ng too much. How can they, the way they "cook" vegetable, British cuisine is the worst of them all, bar none.

If I don't shut up now I never will. I have 45 more letters to answer, more or less with the same excuses, but since I rarely write to any two people about the same matters, do not fear that this letter is a copy of all the others. I have always been slow in making friends, and the fact that we are related, by marriage, as it is, means nothing in this case (I have too many relatives I can do without), for it is entirely the person, the individual, who counts with me, and I know you feel te same way. Most civilized people do, which is one reason I cannot get warm with most natives here. I hate the friendlysuperficiality, the empty ~~sm~~ talk, the lack of really good conversation. Most of our dinner company in all these years were people from other lands. Not all of them, there are Americans who are persons, not just statistics. But they are hard to find, even in a university town like this one. So we remain eternal rebels against conformity, and naturally this leads to a voluntary isolation which is not always as bearable as I would wish. The children don't have that problem, they will play with anybody, and theirs will be the kindgom tox come - if they wait long enough.

Ewell, 27th August 59

My dear John Henry;

I will not break my promise, though I can only fufill it in part!

My Palestinian - or better Israeli - guests have postponed their departure and are still here. In addition: it is our last week at home and I have urgently to prepare for our journey to Rome, where we will be staying for about three weeks. So you will realize that under these circumstances it is impossible for me to answer your dear letter as I desire to do.

Please, have patience with me - after our return my reply <u>will be written</u>. So long you can imagine my lovely self with some of our darling-dogs in the garden - an old hag, who will be in three years time

.... 70 (!!!) years of age!! (Ah!)

Poor Ludwig, he would not more recognize me; on the other hand I should, perhaps, be grateful to have not yet an entirely wrinkled face like dry prunes.

But the heart is unchanged and my energy stronger than it was when I was eighteen.

So long then –

with lots of love from all of us to you all – (I return the kisses to the dear little-ones) –

from your

friend

Lottie

My third dog, Peter, is not on these photos; those together with him are so awful of myself that I cannot send them.

John Henry Richter

August 4, 1960

My dear Lotti:

I haven't written in ages, and neither have you. The last I heard was of your accidental (?) meeting with Rudy in Italy, and what a pleasure it must have been - this time I was really envious. But then, one can't have everything. If we had no our children, we had more money,would travel and enjoy a di ferent kind of life, but after all we wanted a family, and have it, all of itand more, and thereare gedd sides to everything, so they tell me. The kids are fine and noisy and usually full of the devil, and so am I. Ruth is busy as any mother & housewife is, and life in our town doesn't bother us at all. Without the University it wouldn't be worth a minute's stop, but then if, if. We live in a big 7-room house, rented of course, and like it. Even get used to the Michigan mess of a weakher.

Well, all this is unimportant in view of the enclosed copy (excuse the paucity) of a letter I received from the widow of Franz Rosenzweig. As you will see, there was a long-time friendship between the two men, and much more than Rudy every told memabout. Sometimes I can't understand why the only other intelligent Jonas would be so tiedlipped about his oldest brother, who was by far the most gifted all of them all. I have spent some good time trying to locateanything about Ludwig, and finally found the widow of Franz, and asked her what she knows. Here is the wonderful reply, and I am glad I have it.

I shall write to her brother-in-law (do you know him? OttoStrauss,MD) and ask him what he can tell. I also will try to find the widow of Ehremberg, because I want a color-foto of the painting of Julie. Perhaps you could do this better. She lives in Heidelberg, and perhaps one of your ftiends, or SOMEBODY, could go and make a photographo f this remarkable picture. Or do you have a copy? Or is it Die Hundertjaehrige? Das habe ich, aber nur in gruen... It could be. Julie E. was over 90, and blind, when he painted her...

Let me know whatcan be done. I am starting a VERY thorough search of all art indexes and the usually throrough index to German and international periodicals which of course the Germans have published for years. (Internationales something or other I have to look for it here, can't even remember the correct title. But this is no problem. The problem is to get copies of any and all reviews or mentionings or photographs of Ludwig's work, from the year 1. I intend to put it all together and if you will write a biographical essay, we can publish it (cheaply). The real problem is the paintings, since black-white just won't do. Wemust get color negatives.

HOW ABOUT THAT?

Wrtie soon. I think the time is now. Do you know that nobody ever heard of Ludwig inthis country? Are we really the last two who care?? I am going to ask the Israeli Ebassador to have acolor nggative made of the painting in his study. Maybe he will come throughwith it, since it w n't cost him a cent, anyhow.

Love and best wishes and greetings, also to Paul.

Swell, den 31. August 60.

Lieber John Henry,

ich musste erst einige Zeit verstreichen lassen bevor ich Ihren letzten Brief beantworte, da ich hin und wieder erwägen musste was ich dazu sage. Es ist gewiss riesig lobenswert und ungewöhnlich wie stark Sie sich für Ludwig einsetzen, aber ich fürchte Ihre Ideen sind einfach nicht in kalte Praxis umzusetzen. Da ist erst mal und am Wichtigsten Ihre Idee mit der Biographie.

Eine Biographie eines total unbekannten Künstlers (heute) hat überhaupt keinen Sinn wenn sie nicht vorwiegend aus Abbildungen, und zwar farbigen, besteht. Ein, zwei oder drei farbige Reproduktionen sind meiner Meinung nach absolut ungenügend und würden kein Bild seines Lebenswerkes, das jetzt überall in Ländern zerstreut ist, geben. Das hiesse also farbige Photographien von seinen Bildern in London und in Israel in der Hauptsache. Meine Freundin Frau Wilenski in Jerusalem hat mir gerade heute geschrieben dass man zu dem Zweck der Farbenphotographie die ganzen dort befindlichen Werke nach der Schweiz schicken müsste und sie schreibt mir wörtlich: "Ich habe von Dr. Strauss erfahren dass ein Verwandter von Ludwig aus Amerika möchte seine Biographie schreiben und dazu farbige Bilder machen (eine Art Kunst-mappe?). Es wäre sehr schön und ich bin bereit die besten Bilder zu sammeln und farbige Photos zu machen (er muss farbigen Film schicken). Ich wollte sowieso im Winter wieder eine Ausstellung machen und Ludwigs Bilder sammeln. Eine Kunstmappe von Ludwigs Bildern muss hier zwischen 5 - 8 Tausend kosten, da farbige Platten müssen in der Schweiz gemacht werden und von den Originalen und nicht von Photos". - Hier in London kostet allein die Kopie eines Farbenphotos 6 sh 6d - nun habe ich keine Ahnung wieviel die farbigen Reproduktionen in dem Heft kosten würden, denn, wenn es lohnen sollte, müssten doch mindestens 100 Exemplare gedruckt werden. Glauben Sie wirklich dass ein Verleger ein teuer zu druckendes Buch riskieren würde wenn ein pekuniarer Erfolg mehr als zweifelhaft ist?! Offen gestanden ich kann meinem Mann, der sein Brot sehr, sehr schwer verdient und nicht einmal in der Lage ist uns ein Heim für uns selber zu schaffen - wir leben im Haus das zum grössten Teil meiner Schwägerin gehört und es ist ein höllisches Leben für beide von uns, da sie ein unmöglicher, streitsüchtiger, boshafter und falscher Mensch ist - soll ich ihm zumuten eine für uns unerschwingliche Summe auszugeben um - vielleicht - nicht einmal einen Verleger zu finden oder, wenn, vielleicht nichts als ein oder zwei wohlmeinende Kritiken zu erhalten?? Das wäre nicht in Ludwigs Sinne. Das Schlimmste ist, dass wir die infrage stehende Biographie ja ohne die farbigen Bildbeigaben garkeinem Verleger anbieten können, da er nicht

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Ein Freund von Rudi in Italien hat vergeblich versucht hier einen Verleger für sein Werk (mit Abbildungen) von dem Maler Pankok zu finden, das in Deutschland gedruckt wurde, also nur ein (viel billigerer) Zweitdruck. Ich habe ihm zu helfen versucht aber kein Verleger an die ich schrieb hat mir auch nur geantwortet. Ludwig gehört zu den Post-Impressionisten - eine Weiterentwickelung von Cézanne - und es wird lange Zeit vergehen bis man auf sie zurückgreift und ihren Wert erkennt. Hier ist man entweder nur in alte Meister - aus Spekulationsgründen - oder in soganannte Abstrakte Kunst interessiert, die seit 1910 oder früher sogar sich selbst kopiert und zum Übelwerden unoriginell, ungekonnt und fade wie saures Bier ist.

Ich wundere mich dass Ihnen Frau Rosenzweig (Ex) Neues über Ludwig schreiben konnte; das Material das ich Ihnen seinerzeit über Ludwigs Leben und Werk sandte hat alles, was sie schrieb, enthalten. Wenn Sie meine Aufzeichnungen, Kritiken etc. haben wollen, so sende ich Sie Ihnen gerne, aber ich müsste sie zurückerhalten, da mein Mann daran denkt eine Ausstellung von dem in unserem Besitz befindlichen Bildern in zwei Jahren zu machen. Dass Frau Rosenzweig schreibt es wäre zwischen den beiden (ihrem Mann und Ludwig) ein Verhältnis des "Maezen und Mentors" zu dem "Künstler und Geführten" gewesen ist typisch für diese Dame. Rosenzweig hat in seinem ganzen Leben kein einziges Bild von Ludwig gekauft und ihm nie - und Ludwig war sehr arm - auch nur eine Mark geschenkt. Dass Ludwig im Hause Rosenzweig in Cassel war geschah nur weil die alte Frau Rosenzweig gezwungen wurde der Wohnungsnot halber einen Menschen mehr in ihr leeres Riesenhaus zu nehmen und Ludwig einem Fremden vorzog. Wie würde Ludwig geschmunzelt haben wenn er gelesen hätte dass er dort "wie

ein Kind im Hause" gehalten worden wäre...nun, da weiss ich, als seine Frau und einzige wirkliche Vertraute, es besser. Frisch heraus gesagt, : diese klotzig-reiche Frau war so geizig, dass Ludwig immer hungrig vom Tisch aufstand. Der Diener servierte von silbernen Tellern, aber auf dem Teller war nichts drauf, oder nur so wenig und so ärmliche Nahnung dass Ludwig sich immer etwas daneben kaufen musste. Dazu musste es passieren dass er sie einmal im Hause traf als ihr gerade eine Tüte Pralinés aus der Schürzentasche fiel - sie hielt sich schadlos, aber er bekam davon nichts zu sehen. Eine Unwahrheit ist auch dass die Entfremdung der beiden nichts mit ihrer Einstellung zum Judentum zu tun gehabt hätte. Es war sehr wohl so; sie waren Freunde so lange wie Rosenzweig sich nicht der rückschrittlichen Orthodoxie verschrieben hatte; als er plötzlich orthodox fromm wurde machte Ludwig den Dreh nicht mit. Intim befreundet waren sie allerdings nie, da hat sie recht. Sie hatten wirklixh nicht viel Gemeinsames, und Rosenzweig verstand durchaus nichts von Kunst.

Was die Strauss'in Jerusalem betrifft so muss ich Sie auch enttäuschen. Dr. Strauss ist ein gewiegter Geschäftsmann, der Ludwig, als er Geld brauchte, mal ein Bild ganz billig abgekauft hat. Er hat Ludwig während seiner Krankheit anfänglich behandelt, hat ihn aber durch falsche vitaminlose Diaet dem Tode zwei Jahre früher nahe gebracht und nur durch einen zugezogenen Spezialisten wurde sein Leben verlängert. Für die Behandlung wollte er ein Bild von Ludwig anstatt des Geldes nehmen - ein Bild hatte er sich ausgesucht dass damals 50 Pfund wert war und die Behandlung setzte dieser Menschenfreund für 18 Pfund an. Ludwig war so verzweifelt, dass er mit anflehte zu Strauss zu gehen und das Bild zurückzuholen und ihm die Rechnung in Geld zu bezahlen. Als ich heimkam hat er mir mit Tränen in den Augen gedankt dass ich ihm sein Bild gerettet hatte.-Ilse Strauss, die Schwester von Frau Ex-Rosenthal, hatte sich eingeredet dass Ludwig sie heiraten würde weil er sie einmal mit Franz zusammen von der Schule abgeholt hatte. Sie hat ihm die Enttäuschung nie vergessen und hasste mich von Beginn an, erstens weil ich seine Frau geworden war, zweitens weil ich als Christin geboren war. Als wir die ersten Tage in Jerusalem eingetroffen waren und noch keine Wohnung hatten, haben uns die Strauss für drei Tage aufgenommen - um diese kolossale Gastfreundschaft bezahlt zu machen hat sie mich einen ganzen Tag ihre Kleider und Wäsche plätten lassen und mich dauernd berufen dass ich nicht "schnell genug mache," da die "Elektrizitat zu teuer wäre". Ach ja, nette Leute. Um mich zu ärgern schrie sie dem Butter-Lieferanten aus dem Fenster nach sodass die ganze Strasse es hören sollte: "Hören Sie, ist die Butter aber auch koscher genug? Ist sie auch wirklich koscher genug???" Nun, "genug" hatte ich von ihr. Ich kann nur sagen: Gutes ist für meinen Ludwig aus der ganzen Verbindung Rosenzweig-Strauss etc. nicht herausgekommen. Auf keinen Fall möchte ich dass in seine Biograhie verfalschte Tatsachen hineingeraten in denen sich die Rosenzweigs als seine Wohltäter aufspielen. Ich weiss die Wahrheit. -

Rudi ist in Rom und ich will ihm umgehend über alles schreiben. Er ist nicht gesund, hat schwere Arterienverkalkung und leidet an An-

tet hatte.-Ilse Strauss, die Schwester von Frau Ex-Rosenthal, hatte sich eingeredet dass Ludwig sie heiraten würde weil er sie einmal mit Franz zusammen von der Schule abgeholt hatte. Sie hat ihm die Enttäuschung nie vergessen und hasste mich von Beginn an, erstens weil ich seine Frau geworden war, zweitens weil ich als Christin geboren war. Als wir die ersten Tage in Jerusalem eingetroffen waren und noch keine Wohnung hatten, haben uns die Strauss für drei Tage aufgenommen - um diese kolossale Gastfreundschaft bezahlt zu machen hat sie mich einen ganzen Tag ihre Kleider und Wäsche plätten lassen und mich dauernd berufen dass ich nicht "schnell genug mache," da die "Elektrizitat zu teuer wäre". Ach ja, nette Leute. Um mich zu ärgern schrie sie dem Butter-Lieferanten aus dem Fenster nach sodass die ganze Strasse es hören sollte: "Hören Sie, ist die Butter aber auch koscher genug? Ist sie auch wirklich koscher genug???" Nun, "genug" hatte ich von ihr. Ich kann nur sagen: Gutes ist für meinen Ludwig aus der ganzen Verbindung Rosenzweig-Strauss etc. nicht herausgekommen. Auf keinen Fall möchte ich dass in seine Biograhie verfalschte Tatsachen hineingeraten in denen sich die Rosenzweigs als seine Wohltäter aufspielen. Ich weiss die Wahrheit. -

Rudi ist in Rom und ich will ihm umgehend über alles schreiben. Er ist nicht gesund, hat schwere Arterienverkalkung und leidet an Anfällen; er ist sogar auf einige Tage dort ins Amerikanische Hospital gegangen um Injektionen zu erhalten und eine Sauerstoff-kur zu machen. Ich stehe gut mit ihm; der gemeinsame Aufenthalt in Rom hat uns wieder zusammengebracht. Er arbeitet sehr ernst an seinen Archaeologischen Studien und hat Anerkennung von mehreren grossen Museen erhalten.

Wenn Sie mein Material über Ludwig haben möchten so schreiben Sie mir bitte und ich sende es. Und denkn Sie die Sache mit den Photos noch mal gründlich und praktisch durch. Wir sind alles andere als wohlhabend, und mein guter Mann arbeitet auch des Sonntags und kennt keine freie Zeit. Die einzige Erholung wird er am 10. September haben wenn wir auf 14 Tage auf die Isle of Wight fahren, denn er kann schon nichts mehr weiter.

Alles Gute Ihnen und Ihrer lieben kleinen Familie

von Ihrer

Lottie A.

Mein Gatte Paul grüsst herzlich.

2. Brief - 1. September 60

Lieber John Henry,

ich öffnete das Kuvert noch einmal weil ich heute morgen beim Frühstück eine lange Unterredung mit meinem Mann hatte, den ich sonst kaum sehe und wenn, dann hat er soviel Briefe und geschäftliche Dinge zu schreiben dass es beinahe nie zu Unterhaltungen kommt.

Die Dinge der Biographie scheinen jetzt doch weit mehr möglich als es vorher den Anschein hatte. Paul hat vorgeschlagen - und ich habe sofort an Rudi geschrieben - dass Rudi einen Farbenfilm in Italien kauft (wo er erhältlich ist)- und damit die Aufnahmen der Bilder in Jerusalem macht; den Film zu uns sendet und wir lassen dann hier die Kopien machen und schicken Ihnen die Kopien und die Negative, von denen der Drucker die Reproduktionen machen kann. Gleichzeitig natürlich würden an Sie unsere Bilder (Kopien und Negative) abgehen. Diese Kosten könnte mein Mann gerne tragen. Also die Sache sieht nun viel hoffnungsvoller aus was unseren Teil anlangt - ob wir Erfolg mit der Veröffentlichung haben werden ist eine zweite Frage, aber wir haben dann das Unsere getan. Paul denkt an eine Ausgabe der Art wie "The Pocket Library of Great Art" Published by Harry N. Abrams, with Pocket Books, Inc. New York, in denen 20 farbige Reproduktionen und 15 Zeichnungen sind (im Buch über Degas). Es ist nur ein schmales Heft, aber sehr inhaltreich. Natürlich kommt der Verlag für Ludwig kaum infrage, da er nur anerkannte Grössen nimmt. Aber ich nehme an, dass Sie als Bibliothekar viel grössere Möglichkeiten haben etwas Geeignetes auszufinden.

Hoffentlich höre ich bald von Ihnen ob ich das schriftliche Material senden soll.

Ich bat Rudi an Sie persönlich zu schreiben und hoffe dass er es tun wird.

Nochmals alles Herzliche

Sophie

September 6, 1960

My dear Lottie:

thanks for the very long and MOST informative letter. I was just a little surprised to find the formal "Sie" - after so many years of admittedly sporadic, but nevertheless cordial and personal correspondence. Let's keep it at the Du when you write German (which doesn't bother me at all. I just happen to write English most of the time, no particular reason for writing in either Inigo).

I fear that the Biography will not come off for a reason which you made quite clear: the fact that there are "personalities" involved who are still alive, and would never agree to your version of what happened in the cases of Rosensweig and Strauss. I did write to the MD and now I don't expect an answer. Obviously, he would be most reluctant to agree that his treatment was the wrong one, and while I certainly believe you before I would believe the two people involved there, I do not see how we could write the biography unless we simply give all versions and let the reader beware.

This,however, is not the only stumbling block. It is true I am a li rarian, and a good one, but that doesn't make me an expert on publishing. It is out of the question that anything on Ludwig could be published in this country, and Abrams is NOT the outlet for monographs on unknown (domestic or foreign) artists, although his books ARE extremely good. The biography would have to be sponsored, especially by an Israeli artist group or society, or museum. It would have to be published in Israel, too (cheaper than here). The production costs for the text would be very low, but not low at all for color plates, and without color there's no sense in publishing Ludwig's art.

I am inthe same boat as you are, as far as money is concerned. I will gladly give all of my time to search the available bibliographic sources for newspaper and art journal articles, and I certainly would like to get all the material you have (ON LOAN: I can have copies mades for my own collection very easily and very cheaply indeed). If you would just allow me to mount them (not paste them) on letter-size sheets, which I have, for the purpose of photo-duplication. They will NOT be damaged in any which way, and will be Returned as soon as the work is completed. When I say ALL the material, I naturally mean only the significant things, such as interpretative reviews, or reports on exhibits. NO photos, since they won't reproduce well - only drawings do). But those I do not need now.-

Inspite of all this, I would very much like to see your plan on having the paintings copied (colorphotos) as many as possible, regardless of location. DO YOU HAPPEN TO HAVE AN INDEX TO WHO OWNS WHAT? Rudy could of course photograph all that is in Israel, and EVEN IF WE NEVER PUBLISH ANYTHING, those paintings should be copied, so that we have color negativesfrom which we can make decent-sized copies, at least for our own collections.

Naturally, I am a bit worried about the costs of this undertaking. The color-film is the least (I can't imagine that they have none in Israel). If Rudy is willing to do it, God bless him. I have not had a word from him in years, and have no idea whether it is just his usual attitude toward writing (inherited, obviously) or whether he is angry with me for not writing. How can I? I have no adress of his except the old Hotel Zion- and my last long letter hasn't been answered yet.

I really ould love to know more about his archaeological work please tell him so. --

I shall write again as soon as I have checked my "sources", but if you have some news first, please write right away.

By the way, the Jonas Brothers in New York have some of Ludwig's lesser works, mostly scenes from Frankfurt/Oder (their old home, interiors, some still lifes) but it is hopeless to get them to copy anything- They just don't react to any letter of mine and frankly, I am not in any rush to contact either: Just as my mother said 30 years ago: The women broke up old friendship. Doris writes to me only if she wants something, and al gets poor Uncle Oscar to write,too - yet when I objected to making a state ment which I simply could not make (in Restitution matters), they were of course insulted and thought me ungrateful. What can one do? Nothing.

Wife and children are well, loud, and blooming. So is the weather, just ne

So long, and best regards to Paul. If you really could have color nega made, send them to me ,so that I can make enlargements (1 each for myself).

Even 5x7 inch-size pictures are very good indeed, provided the negative is good. As I said, I am as short of the right stuff as you are, but I still think this is a very good cause - Israeli critics not withstanding.

October 15, 1960

Dear Lottie:

Wonders will still happen: Dr. Otto Strauss has answered, almost a day after I sent off my letter to you, I got a nice reply, naturally more polite than cordial, in view of his view of things, but here is the essential part:

1. Ludwig's last disease was not caused by what he drank in Switzerland, but through some unfortunate occurence in Greece, where the old trouble was revived when, as Dr. Strauss says, he ate in unhygienic restaurants, - ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ butwhile Ludwig suffered fromthe effects of this revival, it was not the cause of his death, which came not via the Darminfektion, but by a heart condition. Dr.S. was nothis physician during his last illness.

(no comment).

2. Dr. Strauss owns but one painting: one of the locks of Treptow, which S. believes is one of four Ludwig painted in all (4 views of the locks). Strauss' picture is a bit of a skizze, not a complete painting, he says. A more completed version is in the hands of Mrs. ELEONORE WILENSKI (that I am sure you know anyhow). Her address is given here, too, 9 Ben Maimon Ave (she lives across the street from the Strauss( house, no. 26).

One Frau Dr. SCHMALZ, who died a few years ago in Jerusalem, bought one of Ludwig's paintings at the advice of Dr. S., the painting still hands in her home, now the home of her daughter (no address given).

Dr. S. would be willing to have colored photographs made, for which he would send us a cost estimate (payment in advance, please). This must be done because of the current payment regulations.

RAPHAEL ROSENZWEIG has paintings, and his address is HADAR AM, POST NATANIA. He is. of course, Edith's son.

Dr. Strauss also mentions that copyright law is inv lved, when a professional photographer copies paintings which are in private ownership. Just how this works is beyond me, since the photographer, I presume, gains the copyright on his production, and if the photographer is Rudy Jonas, I guess we need not worry. That's why I dislike having pictures taken by an outsider. He would be entitled to whatever royalties the final puclibation might bring, and I see no final publication as yet...

I found Ehrenberg's address: Dr. HANS EHRENBERG, Wolfram Weg 4, Heidelberg. He, of if he has recently died, his widow has the original "old lady" portrait of Ehrenberg's mother, and that I would want in color, but can we get it?

Let me know how things are going, if they aregoing at all. I have not yet checked my indexes, but will soon. There's' no great rush about all this, it is, to all of us, a labor of love, with the only profit a memory of one we loved so well.

Stoneleigh, 59, Woodstone Avenue
Surrey

28. Feb. 62.

Lieber John Henry,

Nun hat meine gute Freundin, Frau Wilenski, es doch fertig gebracht für Ludwig eine Ausstellung zu arrangieren und sie schreibt mir, dass sie sehr, sehr schön geworden ist und dass viele Leute da waren. Miron Sima soll sehr schön gesprochen haben. Anschliessend an diese Ausstellung in Jerusalem wird eine zweite in Haifa stattfinden, die Dr. Schiff übernommen hat. Sobald ich die Einladungen erhalte, werde ich Ihnen auch eine senden, da ich weiss wie interessiert Sie an Ludwig und an seinem Werk sind. Was ich bedauere ist, dass die vielen Bilder die noch hier bei mir in England sind, der zu hohen Kosten wegen nicht nach Israel gesandt werden konnten, da mein Mann grosse Verluste geschäftlich hatte und es ihm auch jetzt noch garnicht zufriedenstellend geht, da die geschäftliche Depression in unserem Land zuerst alles berifft was mit Kunst - als ein Luxus - zu tun hat und die Menschen mit "unnötigen" Ausgaben zurückhalten; es ist so still im Studio dass es kaum lohnt es offen zu halten, und doch muss der Assistent und die Miete bezahlt werden. Wir hoffen dass es uns in besseren Zeiten doch noch möglich sein wird, eine Gesamt-Ausstellung von Ludwig zu veranstalten; hier in England lohnt es nicht, da die Heutigen in moderner Kunst nur Abstraktes verkaufen können, obgleich es wirklich niemandem gefällt. Sie kaufen es nur aus Spekulation.

Meinem Schwager Rudi geht es gesundheitlich schlecht; er war im Hospital und hat jetzt auch noch mit der Lunge zu tun, sodass er nicht einmal wagt, nach Jerusalem zu fahren um die Bilder zu sehen. Er brennt nur auf Italien, wo er hofft durch das Klima gesund zu werden.

Wir haben , wie Sie sehen, eine neue Adresse und leben in unserem kleinen Häuschen nun allein ohne meine Schwägerin, die das alte in Briarwood übernommen hat, das nur 5 Minuten von uns entfernt ist. Das neue Jahr hat nicht gut für uns begonnen, da wir drei Todesfälle in einer Woche hatten - die beiden besten Freunde meines Mannes starben im besten Mannesalter. Auch unser kleinstes Hündchen, das wir sehr liebten, haben wir verloren. Dazu ist hier das fürchterlichste Wetter; sicherlich haben Sie von dem Unwetter gelesen, das in einer Stadt allein 70.000 Häuser zerstört hat und viele Menschenleben gekostet. Wir sind, zum Glück, mit einen total zerstückelten Eingangstor und abgerissenen Dachziegeln davon gekommen, aber der Sturm rast noch weiter, wenn auhh in milderer Form.

Abgesehen von meines armen Mannes bedrohlichem Nervenzustand geht es uns gut gesundheitlich; auch die Pocken haben uns verschont.

In der Hoffnung dass bei Ihnen alles in bester Ordnung ist bin ich mit herzlichen Grüssen an Sie und Ihre liebe Familie - auch von meinem Mann -

Ihre

Lottie A.

March 21, 1962

My dear Lotti:

It was a really pleasantsurprise to have your letter of 28 Feb., with the announcement of the (Jerusalem) exhibit of Ludwig's work. At last some recognition. Rudy meanwhile sent me a clipping from the Jerusalem Post, a review which was very favorable indeed.

Naturally the thought occured to me whether it would not now be the very best opportunity to have some color photographs made of at least the most significant works, including the last selfportrait. I mentioned it to Rudy in my letter (last Sunday), and want to mention it to you,too. What better chance than now when so many of his paintings are together. If there is ever a chance of publishing any kind of monograph on Ludwig, it would have to be illustrated (and in color, for his works, like those of the High Renaissance painters, lose all effect if shown only in black & white).

It looks like you didn't even know that for the past two½ years I have lived at the address shown above, in town - I almost didn't get your letter. Have I really been silent that long? I have here your letter of 27 August 59, written before your journey to Rome, in which you announced your good intention of writing as soon as you returned. Meanwhile I am sure you had your own lot of troubles, and moved,too, so all is forgiven, but please note the new address of mine - it may even change efore the year is out. But then you would get my next one, too.

I liked your picture and don't be too concerned about your birthdate - one is as old as one feels (which can be read either way). Our dear "little ones" send their regards, both are temporarily sick with a cold or whatnot, and both are giants (Juliet at 11 is as tall as her mother and will soon spit on our joint heads, Mark is as tall as a 9 year old at the pretty age of 6½. Don't know where they got it from. Both are terribly bright and at times unbearable, but then so were we to our parents at the same ages. One gets back with dividends what one dishes out.

We have had the worst winter in ten years and you can have lots of snow and mud-free of charge. We do want to try to get back to California, things here are not that enticing, it depends only on the right position in the right place and location.

P.S. I must have written to you once before (to your new address) because I find that I had already changed the old one (Briarwood). --Ah,yes,dear you are the guilty one: I wrote to you (from East Park Place) on 15 October 1960, but had no answer! So you do have my present address.--

Let me know what you hear ab ut the shows, and if there is anyway by which to get photos made, have it done, somehow. No need to do every single one, but perhaps the ten most important ones, they should be representative of his best work. Once we have the color negatives, copies could be made as needed. I am still hopeful and,with the renewed interest in Ludwig's work, it should be impossible to get this done now.

Write soon. kindest regards and best
wishes to the both of you.

LJ C PAUL ANTHONY

RF386

VI Paul Anthony

Paul Anthony 30 Aug 1977

30th August 1977

Dear John Henry,

Poor Hottie passed on in August 1974. I have been searching through her effects for your last address and correspondence. I am anxious to make contact with you, as I have to do something about the paintings and drawings of Ludwig Jonas.

You were the only person to show any interest in your uncle's work, and I could never quite understand why Hottie would not herself or let me do anything about exhibiting his work 20 years after his death in 1942, and unfortunately she was herself seriously ill in 1967 which could have been the 25th anniversary, and I have been ill myself with two infarctions since.

Firstly, I want to contact you to see

any interest in your uncle's work, and I could never quite understand why Hottie would not herself or let me do anything about exhibiting his work 20 years after his death in 1942, and unfortunately she was herself seriously ill in 1967 which could have been the 25th anniversary, and I have been ill myself with two infarctions since.

Firstly I want to contact you to see if we can do what you envisaged in your letter of 5th Aug 1960, the only one I can find, ~~it~~ compile a history of Ludwigs life and work and put him on the artistic equality with his contemporary Emil Nolde. In case this does not reach you, I will write to the University of Michigan to ask for your address as I see you were ~~are~~ or are the Librarian at Willow Run Laboratories, Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Heres hoping this does get to you, when I will write you fully.

Hope you are well Yours Paul

Widower of Lotte (Schlesinger) Zadanier Jonas Anthony

Sept.14, 1977

Dear Paul:

I am not a believer in extrasensory perception or in miracles, knowing what mischief the "believers" can create. But it must be close to a miracle that 17 years after my last letter to Lotte, you would write such a wonderful letter to the man to whom, as a boy, Ludwig was his favorite uncle, and who is now the last of the family to care about his memory and his work. Well, almost. Not only do I want to pursue the possibility of preparing a book on Ludwig (with illustrations, of course), but we may have help which in 1960 was not available. Ludwig's halfbrother Julius Jonas (who lived most of his life in Switzerland) and a remarkable man of whom you may have heard Lotte speak of, has a grandson ,now about 35 years old, who knows about Ludwig and is very interested. Roy Oppenheim may just be in a position to further the project. He is with the Swiss Federal TV and a program director, and does a great deal of traveling in his work. He was in Israel two years ago and visited the Gallery Nora, which supposedly has some 40 or even more of Ludwig's paintings. Being terribly busy with other (but hardly more important) work (including a full-time and quite demanding job at our University of Michigan Library) I didn't get to write to "Nora until May 9, when I wrote to them and got no reply. However, I am a stubborn cuss who doesn't give up that easily: Israel is full of relatives and friends and I will draft someone to do a little of Sherlock Holmes' specialty. I will also write to Roy and see what can be done. My daughter and her husband and I plan to visit parts of Europe and Israel (a people-visiting trip, not sightseeing) next year, perhaps in March, more likely later, like in September. Nothing like definite dates as yet. London will be the first stop, and I actually have a cousin in Epsom (Dr.Harry Conitzer, a retired physiatrist and first cousin of Ludwig!) so now I have 2 good reasons to come and see both of you, if at all possible. However, I like to get the ball rolling on our joint project. I think there was a memorial exhibit in 1967, I will have to dig up my files about it. There is VERY little in the press on Ludwig (unless it be in Hebrew), but curiously enough the Enciclopedia Judaica Castellana had a small paragraph mentioning him and illustrated one of his works.

What we need most is contact with Norah, and a list of people who bought his paintings (any and all). Not easy. Lotte may have something like it. I am terribly sorry she is gone because I greatly enjoyed our correspondence, and I am even more sorry I was then unable to do much. Meanwhile, I think I have better contacts and it might just work out, especially Norah is in Jerusalem. Don't want to wait till I get there.--- I never figured out why Judy Jonas didn't do anything about the euvre of his brother, but then he always was a solitary figure (he visited us in 1952 in Washington, and he died in 1973 in Israel). Meanwhile, Ludwig's brothers in New York City have also died (both owned several painting and I am sure they are still in their widows' homes. I remember one interior of their Frankfurt/Oder home where I played with Ludwig 40 years ago (I am now 58,almost). Oh yes: Heinz Pollitzer gave the memorial address for the 25th anniversary exhibit. I have a copy. Also they did SOMETHING for Ludwig. By the way, I asked Norah for Lotte's address - so at first I thought they had gotten in touch with you. Apparently not.

Your letter reached me without trouble. My former wife lives there(we still own the place together)(after an amicable divorce)

JOHN H. NICHOLS
1103 SOUTH UNIVERSITY
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
48104 USA

Mr. C. Paul Anthony
59 Woodstone Avenue
Stozeleigh,
EPSOM, SURREY KT17 2JT
UNITED KINGDOM

So let me know whether there are, in your possession, any records indicating who ownes one of Ludwig's works. Drawings and etchings ought to be included, he was good at them,too. By the way, Julius Jonas had a son Walter, who is a well-known modern Swiss painter, still living, and hissister Edith, Roy's mother, also paints and draws. They are a very gifted bunch. At least Roy's brother, if not also his sister, does some painting, and Roy himself likewise, although not as a full-time occupation.

Hope to hear from you soon. If you know about the circumstances which made Gallery Norah the ward of the paintings, it might help to know. I can send a highly reliable "elderly gentleman" to them, once they agree to see him, to discuss such things as getting fotographs (color) made of the paintings,etc. Naturally property rights and copyright is involved, but I don't even know [illegible] would have to work it

Paul Anthony 20 Sep 1977

20th September 1977.

Dear John, Unlike you I do believe in E.S.P. and feel sure that I was impelled to write to you when I did, after a long period of such pressure. When I wrote it was an act of despair that I had re-acted too late, and had lost the contact forever. So as I saw your letter, pushed through the door and your name upon the envelope my heart leapt for joy and I really gave thanks to God!! and I read its contents with great interest, as there was much I did not know about the family Jonas and your relationship with Ludwig.

Firstly I have to tell you that I own, as Father's sole heir and legatee, 34 Major oilpaintings by Ludwig, all of which are framed relined and restored, I have the residual watercolours, drawings, etchings and lithographs which are numerous and will have to be listed, framed, and restored (in some cases.). These oilpaintings used to grace our walls, but as my studio was burgled three times, the last involving a loss of upward of £30,000. I not only gaffed up the studio, but took down all Ludwig's pictures and have them in a secret storage. I have sold off my old masters and now have only my own works and another painter's pictures together with some odd items hanging

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As regards Nora Wilenski she was Lotte's best friend, and is also mine, she was given a letter of discharge by Lotte in the 1960's to dispose of the works of A.L. Jonas that she held, or to keep them, if she so wished. The last time she was in London I talked to her about Ludwig's works saying that I wanted to establish his name in equality with that of Emil Nolde, who I consider, inferior (having cleaned and restored some of his works) by holding an exhibition for Ludwig. She told me then that there were two or three with our stretchers which she would try to return to me so that I could restretch and reframe them. I have not heard from her since but I fear that she may be ailing. In any case she has pictures by Ludwig which are her property but would be important in a list of his works, and I am sure that she would be happy to assist us to establish Ludwig once and for all. When Lotte left Israel in 1947, the Tel Aviv Museum sequestered one or two works including the beautiful "Marseilles" and a nude, "Cassis Sur Mer" — my favourites, these works together with those of Ascheim, Mokady rest in the basement — unseen by anyone!!

Rudi, who has you say died in 1973, had some important works, that of Mama Jonas, Lotte Jonas, Cassis sur Mer, drawings of boys, these I suppose are in the hands of philistines i.e. his two so called sons (adopted) these would be in Haifa. So too the works belonging to Dr Herta Kochanowsky, Ludwig's friend. In America there must be quite a few pictures I know of one name ZADEK there was a lovely painting of the young daughter, I have a photograph. In Canada Mr Kroszenberger - renamed Karon, I think in Montreal has some, he was Lotte's banker.

I wrote to Rudi about Ludwig and received photographs and a sparse history but Rudi was always very kind to me. But looking through the files I have I see that Lotte has herself typed some sort of biography of Ludwig, it is however in German, also there are quite a lot of documents, cuttings, photographs which also being German you may be able read and gather material to help you. As I see the situation it would appear to be of first importance to have an historical life to support an exhibition of Ludwig's work I appear to have quite a mass of documents collected by Lotte which need sifting. Also having lived so long with Lotte there is quite a bit I can fill in relating to Jerusalem.

Have you ever met Oscar and Fritz Jonas they were elder brothers and lived in America prudhaps as furriers, or were they the ones who died?

You say you are 58, I am rising 66 so I am glad to have made contact and look forward to forming a column of mutual support together with you, as probably we are the only active first hand links to do anything about Ludwig before it becomes too late.

I am very pleased to read that you may be coming to Epsom next year my telephone no. (not in the book) is 01. 393-7984. I would be delighted to me you, and to take you to my club. I think we will have to exchange a few letters to sort out some of your problems. I have it in mind to have the pictures photographed preferably in colour.

Thank you for writing so promptly

With kindest regards

Yours cordially

Paul.

Sender's name and address (Please show your postcode)

C Paul Authorp
59, WOODSTONE AVENUE,
STONELEIGH,
EPSOM, SURREY, KT17 2JT.
UK.

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

By air mail Air letter
*Par avion Aerogramme*

EPSOM
10 30AM
21 SEP
1977

11P

MR JOHN. H. RICHTER
1103 SOUTH UNIVERSITY
ANN ARBOR
MICHIGAN
48104 U.S.A.

To open slit here

To open slit here

Sept.28, 1977

Dear Paul:

I am rushing into print at once, now that I have a pretty good idea of the situation with regard to works of Ludwig which you have, and I am very happy indeed that I will be able to help you. A few years ago I could not have, too tied up with a family (now grown out of the house) and a wife who didn't share my interest in the kind of projects I have done quite well with since our friendly divorce (we all feel better since).--

There is no problem with German: I don't know how much there is and of that, how much would be worth while or indeed essential to be translated. My German of course is perfect, since I grew up in Germany (where I spent some nice vacations in the Jonas family house in 1926 and 1928, this 50 years ago - and I remember it well). My uncles Willy and Oscar I remember,too, and Rudy was both my mother's and my own favorite uncle and cousin. But Ludwig was closer and I was his model a few times. I had a nice oil painting which he did not finish, and behind me hangs the only original I have of him: a charcoal drawing, signed, which he did in his studio around 1930/31, when I was a very pretty boy - but something happenedto a line in my face and he gave up - or else I did not hold still long enough. The oil painting, never framed, disappeared, and for the rest I have only some copies of engravings (apparently also signed by him). And a beautiful coal drawing of his grandmother, my greatgrandmother. It is either the original or a copy- I do think the New York brothers have the original.

Both Willy and Oscar came to the US in 1937, and I visited them now and then when I got to New York (1950-56), I saw Oscar last in 1967, now only their widows (sisters) are living, and I can't get a sound out of either, though they used to be quite gabby. Both own Ludwig paintings, all the walls are full (not necessarily the best, but quite a few Frankfurt scenes. I will certainly try to get to them. Gertrud Oppenheim, the cousin of Ludwig's medicine-student friend Franz Rosenzweig (before they parted company) sent me a beautiful color foto of two dolls, a painting which is in Cape Town. Also the originals of 3 drawings of Rosenzeig (portraits), which I made copies of (one set is now in the Leo-Baeck-Institute in NYC). I have been a great admirer of Rosenzweig so I appreciate the drawings doubly.--

I will make an effort here to see how many, if any, works of Ludwig are known to be in private collections (apparently none are in museums). It is difficult. But one way is via auction catalogs, and I will surely report any discoveries. The man in Montreal, if he is there, is no problem, via the telephone book.

Rudy was closer to me because he visited my greataunt Nally, quite often (sister of his mother who lived with us). I know about the two boys, too, but do not have their address. One of them came to New York and told Oscar about Rudy's passing. I saw him last in 1952, while he managed a fine exhibition in Washington and later NYC. There exist at least two beautiful portraits of his Italian friend whom he visited often after he moved to Israel. The two boys (originally Schuetz, and half-Jewish, were living with their (Jewish) mother in Israel. I saw fotos of them, but of course all this is 20 years and more ago. I would love to write to them, but Doris (Oscar's widow) may be past the letter-writing age now. I will try to call her son, who

Mr. C. Paul Anthony

59, Woodstone Avenue
STONELEIGH
EPSOM, SURREY KT17 2JT
UNITED KINGDOM

Imagine: I was visiting my uncle Oscar in Frankfurt (at whose double wedding I was the flower boy (1926), just after x Herbert Jonas was born - actually, I knew the fathers before they were married, and saw William Jonas (Fred's son) before he was born. xxx Well, his daughter Margaret is now around 16 or 17. Sic transit, etc.

Write to me as soon as you can. Oh yes: Hartha Kochanowski: if she is the Dr.med whose maidenname is Spiro, she knows my name, at least. Her husband is a cousin (3rd, no less!) of my mother, but not through the Jonas family. My mother's name was Segall, and Bernhard Kochanowski, husband of Hertha, was the son of Emma Segall Kochanowski from a very distant but related branch of the Segalls of Zempelburg. I know because I published both their and our family genealogies. Herta has a sister-in-law (Harta Kochan)in L.A. with whom I corresponded some 12 years ago.-- Yes, we need color negatives.

29-1-78

Dear John,

I hope you received my letter dated 6th Nov 1977 and that you have not been overtaken by the exceptionally arctic conditions which are apparently sweeping your part of the States.

I have had the MSS. of hotties concerning the life of Ludwig, also a short tribute by Heinz Politzer copied, and have parcelled them into a large envelope. This I have entrusted to a very good friend who may be going to USA in three weeks time, he is an important member of a famous Bell Foundry and has to travel at different times to make sure their work is properly completed. Should he have an American client to see him in the meantime he will send it via him to post in USA to you, it has been addressed to you by me.

It is a fairly heavy packet, and he tells me that it would take a long time by overland service to reach you if posted here. I would like you to have it to hand as quickly as possible, before you leave for UK as March would not be all that far away now, if however it is September when take your vacation then you will get it before you leave.

Yours sincerely

Paul.

March 10, 1978

Dear Paul: Arthur

I am finally able to return to my alltoo numerous unanswered letters and interrupted projects, having moved back into my own house and, in the process, lost 6 weeks of irreplaceable evening hours, first in packing 123456 boxes with books,etc. etc., and then unpacking same. I have a huge basement which I arranged to use as my study and office - just when the coldest winter in 22 years descended on us, making work here quite often impossible. Thus the delays.

My move should not effect forwarding of parcels for another month at least,, and I hope very much your friend stays in touch with you so you can give him my new address (above) if he has not already mailed the envelope. First Class mail will be forwarded to me without any problem. Too bad I did not know about this sooner. When your letter came, I was out of town, followed by being sick (a rare event but it did), so I am just now picking up the pieces.

I had to postpone my triptto Europe from March to, I now hope, the middle of September. If it comes off, I will certainly let you know the details, since the firststop will be London. I am aiming at arriving around September 10/15.

If you have an address for your friend while he is in this country, please send it, and I will try to call him, so he knows I have not disappeared under the 4 feet of snow which refuses to melt here. Maybe by April we can live again...

Must run now and try to pacify the other 500 letter writers who think I don't care for them - or else I quit altogether, neither being true.

Sincerely
Arthur

March 29, 1978

Dear Paul:

the fat letter came today, sent by Mrs. Sidney Teague of Birmingham, Alabama. A surprise to me of course since I had no idea the goodies would come from Alabama. I am very happy to have Lotte's work, it is fascinating because, after all, she speaks of my own ancestors as well (Heymann Jonas married, as his second wife, the niece of his first. The first wife was the sister of his (2nd) mother-in-law, my great grandmother Eva Conitzer. I will certainly translate it (no problem whatever) and can add a genealogical chart as well (I haven't checked, there might be one). I also have the exact data. I also have a very cute fotograph of Henriette Jonas, as well as of Grete, Ludwig's mother, whom I knew well since after 1933 she lived in Berlin for a while, in Ludwig's apartment.

I see it is 58 pages and then some. But that's not the probem: time is. It will take me a while, seeing what else is pressing on me (like two giant sets of family charts I have to revise by 1 May, one of which happens to be Ludwig's Conitzers).

The three motherless children of Heymann and Henriette I know, too, since Henriette was of the same (Cohn) family as my greatgrandmother. Wife 2 of course was my grandmother Martha Segall/s sister. Well, you will see later. You did not mention whether you know German, in which case you already know what the story tells. The style is interesting, too, and I will try to preserve it closely.

Henriette Jonas had a son who went to Switzerland - Julius, with whom I corresponded for some time, and for the past 35 years I have been in friendly if infrequent correspondence with his two daughters. I should mention that all of these Jonasses have genuine artistic talents (unfortunately, Ludwig and his brother Wilhelm were the only sons of Grete to share it - except that Rudy was a good photographer, albeit no artist. I am a close friend of Julius' grandson Roy Oppenheim, also a good artist, who is "in" Swiss TV in a rather responsible position. I hope to visit that family when I come next Fall.--

I can't wait to start. It is the third of the family records (somewhat fictionalized, but basically factual) I have been able to locate, and it will certainly be a valuable document of interest to others besides close relatives (not many left by now). I will once again try to get a hold of Franklin Jonas (Ludwig's newphew in New York). He is a history professor and "terribly American" which means he hates to write letters. His mother, now 90 or so, is still living, but I can't get any answers to my recent letters. She has a number of Ludwig's lesser paintings, so does her sister who married Fred Jonas (both he and Oscar have died). I will make an effort to stop in New York on my way back from Europe, and see both of them. Maybe we can get at least color fotos (I do pretty well myself in simply fotographs). You shall hear from me "presently."-- Don't move too far away from London! However, I shall find you, no matter. If you happen to read APOLLO, Christie's auction journal, you will find in the March issue, p.212, a fine article by my cousin Eva Lewin Richter Lavenowitz. She is not a Conitzer but a Richter, and our

Paul Anthony 6 Nov 1977

Dear John,

6th November 1977

Please excuse the lapse of time in answering yours of 28th Sept last, which I was pleased to receive and very interested to read.

I will begin with an answer to the last paragraph of your letter concerning Dr Herta Kochanowski, she was indeed once Herta Spiro, her address is 1, Jerusalem Street, Haifa, Israel. I find that her letters to me have degenerated into incoherencies of mixed up philosophy and politics. In fairness she has to write to me in English, and is now quite elderly, in addition has suffered for years with a thrombosic condition. She certainly knew Rudi very well, but was not informed on his death or what happened to his possessions. I find the family connections you speak of most interesting.

I wonder what you really know of Lottie? For example she was the daughter of Hans Schliepmann, Stadt Architect of Berlin. They lived together as a family, until her marriage in 1914, in the Kürfurstendam Berlin. She married Ludwig Zacharias the son of a millionaire importer of leather on the hoof from Russia. He was a German Jew and this caused a shattering break in the close relationship between father and daughter, which was

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I wonder what you really know of Lotte? For example she was the daughter of Hans Schliepmann, Staat Architect of Berlin. They lived together as a family, until her marriage in 1914, in the Kürfurstendam Berlin. She married Ludwig Zacharias the son of a millionaire importer of leather on the hoof from Russia. He was a German Jew and this caused a shattering break in the close relationship between father and daughter which was not healed until 1929 apparently one week before Schliepmann died. Meanwhile Lotte lived mainly in Italy, moving in the '30s to Switzerland where her husband committed suicide in 1933, under a Nazi persecution complex. Six months later when Lotte was preparing to take her life Ludwig Jonas knocked on her door. Apparently she and her husband had met Ludwig on the Cote d'Azur in earlier years and a friendship was kindled, will not annul contact. Anyway they married, honeymooned in Switzerland where unhappily Ludwig slaked his thirst at what he thought was a safe spring – it was not – the resulting coliture caused the the infarction that ultimately took him February 1942 in Jerusalem. I arrived in Jerusalem in 1942 August and subsequently we married. She was a Classics scholar Art historian, Musician and Singer – taught by the same teacher as her contemporary Elisabeth Schumann, master of five languages, and when Ludwig married her a wealthy woman, without the last they would never have survived and escaped from the insidious arms of Nazism and Fascism. They lived in a beautiful Arab House in the Manullah Road, Jerusalem.

I am having the manuscript of the life of Jonas written by Lotte copied, together with the valedictory appreciation by Heinie Politzer. When these are to hand I will mail them to you.

It is very sad how many of Ludwig's works have disappeared, but you are wrong in supposing there are none in Museums. The Tel Aviv Museum has at least two of his best oils "Marseilles Harbour" a glorious dream of colour and a very fine view of "Cassis sur Mer" one of my favourites, the are also some three or four views of the landscape in Jerusalem, I have black and white photographs. The Israel Government would not allow Lotte to bring them with her to UK. But as is usual these works are hidden in the Museum Vaults together with works of his contemporaries such as Steinhardt, Ascheim, Mokady and others. Herta Kochanowski has works of Ludwigs, so too has Nora Wilenski, Rudi's heirs and I suppose there are quite a number of Israeli citizens who have bought works of Ludwig, bought either from the Jonas Gallery, or with Lotte's consent from Gallery Nora. Germany remains the interesting enigma, there must be many works there, and I am sure that many surprises, when Ludwigs is publicised, will blossom!! I am pretty certain

certain that the famous Emil Nolde will fall into his proper perspective when the world awakens to the public advent of Ludwig.

I was interested also in your reference to Franz Rosenzweig as I have several books given to Ludwig from his library and subsequently by Hotte to me. I often wondered what the connection was.

Please excuse the even further delay in completing this letter due to the rise in activity of various things to which I fell prey that take me away from home.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

Paul

Sender's name and address (Please show your postcode)

C Paul Anthony
59, Woodstone Avenue
Stoneleigh, Epsom,
Surrey, KT17 2JT
UK.

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

By air mail Air letter
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EPSOM
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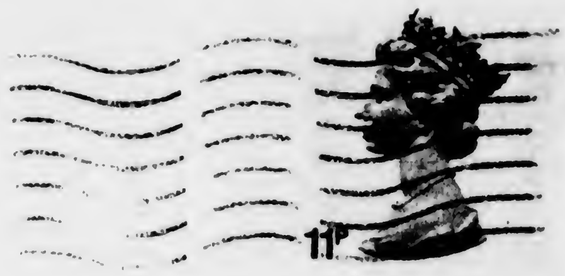


Mr John Henry Richter
1103 South University Avenue,
Ann Arbor
Michigan, 48104
U.S.A.

17th March 1978

19th March 1978

Dear John Henry,

Many thanks for your welcome letter, I was really concerned with that terrible winter weather which assailed your area of country. The television pictures we received of it were quite horrific, it made our rather severe blizzards in the west and extreme north, despite the fatalities, seem insignificant. It is very kind of you to spare the time to let me know your new address after such a homeric packing and unpacking of so many boxes.

Last Wednesday 15th March 1978, I was informed that the M.S.S. was on its way to USA in the hands of a lady who was going to post it "Book Mail". My friend Mr William Theobald has first telephoned me to say that the lady is already back and he thinks that most probably that she could send it sealed, by ordinary mail. I hope that I will receive confirmation that you have received the large envelope, containing over 60 sheets of script, safely.

Mr Theobald is going to North Carolina USA on 19th April for a few days on a tight schedule, He works for a famous Bell Foundry and is also a campanologist of note. I gave him your message and will give him your telephone numbers when I see him next month before he goes, we meet at certain functions to which we both belong. He is a batchelor in his 50's.

Your house sounds as if it must be enormous to have such a large basement. My connections in London are diminishing and I think within 18 months to two years we shall move away to the south west for my retirement in a smaller more compact house, where I can go out painting and dabbling without the rat-race, as at 67 I need to make the most of what time may be left, to be more creative.

I thought that you would leave your visit until the fall, and I am glad to have your tentative dates, and will do my best to get the photographs and to make a catalogue of the works I have. I think you will be very impressed by some of Ludwig's works they are magnificent.

I hope you keep well, and look forward to meeting you,

with kindest regards

Yours aye

Paul.

28th July 1978

Dear John Henry,

Sorry to have been silent for so long, I have been away for a short spell in Jugoslavia, and under pressure before and afterwards with my work so as keep everyone happy. Time is passing and soon you will be commencing your sabbatical Vacation and I look forward to meeting you personally

I have still to get the paintings of Jonas photographed, but will do this in due course, I have them securely stored, but access is a matter of mutually convenient arrangement. I think you will be very impressed by Ludwig's mastery and power. In my opinion he is more than equal to the so called greatness of his contemporary Emil Nolde. I have restored one or two of Nolde's paintings and know his work quite well.

Here we are having the strangest of summers and I wonder when we are going some reasonable weather. Let us hope you get some sun when you sojourn here. Autumn can be very lovely in this country.

When you have firm dates I would be very pleased to know them, so that I am around when you arrive. I hope Lotte's MSS was of interest to you, as to her style of writing I can only tell you that she was after all a classic scholar, art historian, and in speech Hoch Deutsch, being the only child and daughter of "The State Architect of Berlin" this I suppose is to be expected.

Hope you are well

with kindest regards

Yours sincerely

Paulas

P.S. I believe Mrs Herta Kochanowsky has passed on, she lived in Haifa. Also I have no news of Mrs Nora Wilenski for a long time now.

P.

Aug.23,1978

Dear Paul:

I am glad to be able, at last, to give you the details of my stay in London. I shall come in on October 3 and leave on the 13th. Since my cousin had to withdraw her invitation to stay with her in her home (it is still being redecorated and it seems to take forever), I shall be staying at one or the other of the YMCA hotels , hopefully in Hemstead. Anyhow, the best I can do is to call you as soon as I know where East and West is, sowe can set up a day to spend together profitably in every way. I am really looking forward to it. Did I tell you that Gertrud Oppenheim (Franz Rosenzweig's cousin) in South Africa sent me, years ago, three charcoal drawings of Ludwig's portrait of Rosenzweig, which I had copied before I sent them back. They are very fine indeed, if small.

One of the paintingsI would love to discover is the marvellous portrait of Mrs. Ehrenberg, Franz' grandmother, whom Ludwig painter sometime before 1910, I guess. She was over 80 then. Well, we will talk about all this when I see you.

I have not gone further in translating the biography Lotte wrote - it is very heavy going since it is quite a fine work of literature, not just a prosaci biography. So the idioms she used must be translated in the same spirit, and that takes more time than I have just now, When I get back here in November (I have to spend a week in California where my son insists on getting married) I shall continue it.

A cousin of Herta Kochanovski recently called me from New York (he wanted a copy of the family tree of their Segall family) which brought to mind that I had not heard from Nora either. I will be going to Basel and see Roy Oppenheim, who is also very interested in Ludwig's work and spoke to Nora the last time he was in Israel (he travels a great deal). He might be useful to us in getting contacts reopened.

See you after October 3.

Stay well.

THIS IS NOT LISTED IN TELEPHONE BOOK.

Telephone (01) 393-7784. 1st September 1978

Dear John,

I can offer you accomodation in my house from 3rd October until Sunday the 8th October 1978, as we have a spare twin bedded front room not in use until 9th October when my wifes son is arriving to attend a course in London for about six weeks. We have a very convenient train service to London, (Waterloo Stn) from Stoke leigh Station (23 MINUTES). I can collect you from Heathrow Airport or any other Airport by car without any trouble if you advise me of your flight details. If the YMCA is in Hampstead that is pretty convenient for London although the one in Barbican, or the one in Cotten ham Court Road, would seem to me more central. We are of course some twelve miles outside London. You would be very welcome to be my guest, free to come and go as you wish.

You did tell me about the Rozenzweig drawings and indeed sent me three photographs. I think I have an old reproduction of Mrs Ehrenburg's portrait. I seem to have lost contact with Nora Wlenski for the moment but will write to her and to her son in Sweden, just in case any thing has happened. I think Dr Herta Kochanowski has passed on.

I look forward to your arrival, and to hearing from you as to your staying with us.

Yours aye,

Paul.

Telephone No. (01)- 393 - 7784 15th September 1978

(01) use only outside London.

Dear John,

Further to my last letter to you, I can offer you accomodation and hospitality for the <u>whole</u> of your stay in England.

Just let me know if this is agreeable to you. I shall have Mary's ~~Brian~~ Son Brian staying with us, he is a naval officer with Fleet Air Arm on a special pre-retirement course in London and we can accomodate him in the small room during your stay without anyone being put out and you will be welcome

Kindest regards
Write soon,

Yours aye

Paul.

P.S
Make a note of the telephone No. as it is <u>not</u> in the book P.

October 20, 1978

Dear Paul: Anthony

What a pity that neither your letter of Sept.1 nor that of Sept.14 reached me before I left on my long trip through Central and Sothern Europe, because I was really anxious to meet you. After discovering that your telephone number was not in the book, and the Information gave me three wrong F.A.'s, it was too late to write, and since I had to cut four days from my London stay, I was terribly pressed to do anything but my official business, which was important but too time-consuming.

We shall have to meet in a couple of years then, as I fully intend to make another trip, now that I know how to do it. It will again start in London but only long enough to see you and another cousin who had to be left out of the itinerary.

I did see Roy Oppenheim in Baden (near Zürich) and mentioned Nora Wilensky, he had not been back at her place and thus didn't know what the story is. Hopefully, she is still alive and can perhaps assist us in some way.

In Berlin, I tried to locate Mrs. Scheinmann (Rosenzweig's widow who remarried) but she was not listed in the telephonebook, and possibly because is has died. The grandmother Ehrenberg of course is mentioned prominently, and somewhere I even have her year of death, which would pinpoit the painting of her by Ludwig. And I even have a memory of having seen a reproduction - but it may have been a photograph, not Ludwig's work.

Your offer to put me up is very kind indeed, but I probably would have prefered the room my cousin got me in Finchley Road, simply because it was directly near the Underground and most convenient indeed (also dirt-cheap). My problem was to be as close as possibly to the British Library, where, it turned out, I spent four full days with barely time to see much of the city. The weather was half and half, the rainy part just right for bookworms in libraries, but on the sunny days I went out and took a lot of pictures. Having Yom Kippur fall just then, it was another day"lost" to me, but I was interested anyhow in attending quite different services from ours here.-- The Y.MCA was indeed my first choice, but I discovered that they could take me only for 4 days because of the huge demand for rooms, and 4 days just wouldn't do. Next time I will know better,and besides, I may not have to spend so much time inside libraries.- My visit in Basel with the head of the Conitzer (and Cohn) families, who is a cousin of Ludwig's mother on both sides of the parents, did not know him and but knew of course the Julius Jonas family (Ludwig's halfbrother and his nasty sisters), and I will send her a copy of Lotte's marvellous story about them. I told Edith Oppenhei (Julius' daughter and Ludwig's niece) and she can hardly wait for hers. It is a light shining on some very troubled years which, I think, miraculously left Ludwig unimpaired. But of course they left some impressions, one of which surely was his relative uninterest in family members outside his immediate

Now that I am back I am trying to organize the huge mass of data and documents copies I collected, as well as answering some 60 letters which came in while I was gone.

I am most anxious to keep in close tough with you. let me know what I can do at this end toward realizing our fond wish to publish a suitable monograph on Ludwig. I will also dig into my correspondence with Audi, who left me some documents relating to the fate of the two paintings by Ludwig which were exhibited at the World's Fair in 1939, and remained in the US. One hangs in the office of the Israeli ambassador in Washington, and I have a color foto (and the negative). The other may have been sold. Meyer Meisgal, who organized the exhibit, and has

20 Nov 1978

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter 20th October last. I am so[illegible] made contact. Two years seems rather a long time to think about as obviously [illegible] different age levels, I am rising 67.

I had put together the books written in German which carry the signature L. Jonas. as I feel these books should go to a member of the family; the closest being yourself, and as you read German, ~~the~~ and directly connected with both Ludwig and Rudolf, the most appropiate person to have them. I was also sorry that you had denied yourself a visual feast of Ludwig's works, as you still have no idea what remains extant in one place.

The delay in my reply to your last is not, as may be excused should you think so, due to sour grapes on my part. So much has happened in the last six ~~months~~ weeks that a great deal has changed in my life. My eldest sister died in early October with distressing suddenness. I had to clear up that mess, and have a lot to suffer from her bitterness towards poor Lotte, and now to myself, and the rest of the family acting like cultures, although what is in the house and the house itself I have largely paid for. Apparently she has been writing around to Lotte's friends including Herta Kochanowsky and Nora Wilenski poisoning or maligning my character.!!

I have also bought a new house on the coast near Eastbourne and have sold this house. The change over or move will take place at the end of January or the beginning of February 1979. When it happens my new address will be as follows

18, CASTLEVIEW GARDENS, WEST HAM, NEAR PEVENSEY, EAST SUSSEX UK. TELEPHONE 0323 - 761829. But until I write you that we have moved please ~~to~~ use the 59, Woodstone Avenue Stoneleigh address.

This house change is now a major preoccupation and I will be travelling down and making the necessary preparations for a new garage and Conservatory, and getting all the wiring, decor, curtains and carpeting done, before we move in.

I was interested in your reactions to Lotte's MSS. and think you are probably right about Ludwig's reactions towards his family generally. I regret very much that Rudi's collection of Ludwig's paintings now have passed into the somewhat Philistine hands of his so-called "Sons" in Haifa. He had the fine portrait of Mama Jonas, one of the two portraits of Lotte, some good nudes, and landscapes. I will try to have my (I think) photograph of old Mrs Rosenzweig's portrait by Ludwig copied and send it to you. I think that between us we could really overcome the inertia and put Ludwig into his proper slot in German Expressionism. Herta Kochanowsky in Haifa and Nora Wilenski in Jerusalem have small collections of his works, and there are numerous works in Israel in private homes and in the National Museums - mostly in their cellars - and Germany

I don't envy you your collation of paper work and letter work, but hope it was all successful for you.

Keep well

December 24, 1978

Dear Paul: Arthur

my thanks for your long letter of Nov.28, and regret as much as you do that I could not gaze upon the wealth you have in the works of Ludwig. However, at 59 I refuse to quit (or start worrying about retirement or a cemetery plot. So I am at it again and I do plan to come to Europe again in 1981, with a stop in merry old England just long enough to see you. So hang on.

However, we ought not postpone what can possibly be done by letter. Possibly you have the information already, but I would like to find out which museums, in Europe or Israel, have works of his. Since few of them publish(ed) complete catalogs of their holdings, what would you think of a nicely-worded (form)letter, well produced, which would ask them to give information on the works of LJ if they have any. Or would this be a hopeless effort?

If you think a letter from me to Nora and/or Herta K.(who may remember me) would also help, I will be glad to correspond. Don't want to wait until I get to Israel (also planned for '81.)

I should be very grateful for the address of his foster-sons (Schuetz). I know all about them since Rudy talked a good deal about them when he visited me in Washington, DC in 1952 (!) and I know he adopted them. It was more like a love affair and very platonic at that. He knew the boys' mother, too (she lived in Germany then, I think). If they are now his legal heirs, it would be of interest to know what happened to his collections, and especially the magnificent little head of Emperor Julian (which he brought with him for the exhibit on The Hand of the Bible (opened by no less a Washington figure than Vice-President Nixon).

In Zuerich I had a chance, at long last, to see Walter Jonas, physically not well (bad back) mentally very bright and a fine painter, too. His recollection of Rudy and Ludwig are not pleasant, as they apparently accused his father (Julius, their half-brother) of having done too little for their mother, etc. during the Nazi years. Walter of course knows it was not lack of willingness to help, but the brothers were unkind to Walter, who never cared for either. Not my business but a sidelight. Just what happened is hard to say, from the biography (Lotte's) we know that Julius and his sisters were not the kindest stepsiblings to have - all fault of the father common to all of them - an ill-tempered man who apparently suffered from hypertension.

Good to hear you have moved so the next letter I will probably be able to send to the new address. PS: One problem I like to solve is whether the fine drawing of an old lady is Ludwig's mother or grandmother (his grandmother was my greatgrandmother). Possibly the picture in Haifa might tell. I was told it is the grandmother Eva Conitzer, and for my sake, I hope so. Uncle Oscar in NYC also had a copy, but now it is with his widow (over 90) and she doesn't answer her mail. Neither do her sons- who don't care.

Let me now as soon as you have moved. And best wishes for 1979, too.

Henry

ANTHONY
PAUL -1-

25th June 1979.

18, Castle View Gardens,
Westham, Pevensey. East Sussex
U.K. BN 24 5HP

Dear John,

My last letter to you was dated Nov. 28 to which you have replied with several ideas, good ideas in respect of Ludwig. I have not really been able to reply earlier, as the move still occupies my mind. I have only now managed to get the new garage on the way to completion, it is by English Standards a large one, very well constructed. The next move will be to get my Lebanonum by having a pseudo conservatory erected, wherein I hope to house the paintings of Ludwig under my own lock and key and availability. So that the disarray associated with builders will continue for a while. We have settled in remarkably well considering a most unusual winter spring and early summer bringing with it very strange unhealthy symptoms in both of us. However we do not regret the move, as we have made very good friends and the move was most financially advantageous and the bungalow is easily manageable. My intention to put Ludwig on the centre of the artistic stage - with your assistance - remains

As regards Nora and Herta, I fear my late sister, a bitter spinster who, contrary to English law, interfered in poor Lottie's last illness and endeavoured to gain control of her from me, unsuccessfully, has been writing libellous letters concerning my character. When I had to clear up the mess of her sudden death I found outrageous letters had been flowing to me, and as the correspondence from that area had ceased to me the cause was not merely obvious, but there in black and white. We have to be single-minded of purpose, and whereas I have neither the intention or the need to justify my integrity where Lottie's life and death are concerned to anyone as I discharged my duty to her faithfully and loyally at the cost of infarctions (2) and financial impoverishment, and I would do it again! Nevertheless it would be a pity and a stupidity to lose contact in Israel, where Ludwig is concerned, on this account so both Nora and Herta have paintings of Ludwig and Nora knew all the people there who had his pictures, so we must get some sense there in spite of the great harm my sister Elaine may have done in spite.

Rudi's foster sons appear on the face of things to be cold fish so I only heard of his death from Herta's letter to Hottie, they, too, however have some important works of Ludwig's, so we must seek the best will from all sources & eventually form a fairly complete exhibition of his works.

The fine old drawing of an old lady, if the same one I have in newsprint cuttings is most certainly not the Mother, most probably your great mother. The one I have in mind is a splendid drawing. When I get a moment of calm will sort it out and get a copy for you. Great pity you did not come to me when you were in London, you don't realise what you missed!!

I would like very much that you had Ludwig's books, but agree the cost of sending would be prohibitive. Possibly time will resolve this problem. I am going to South America for a short period at the end of August and thought it best to let you know that I am still around and have not forgotten you.

Kindest regards Yours sincerely Paul

Answered 8/3/79 (w/o copy)

Send 4 paintings:

Mamillah Road (Israeli Embassy)
Self portrait (Ariel)
Two dolls (Oppenheim)
JHR 1931/32 (Ing portrait at home) (D4-3)

Paul Anthony 12 Aug 1979

12th August 1979.

Dear John Henry,

Thank you very much indeed for those splendid photographs. It was very nice to see the landscape of Jerusalem again - a pity it is not quite in focus, as it shows Hottie's house in the Mamillah Road. I wondered where it went, as it was not with those she brought to UK in 1947.

I am interested in what you tell me of Eva Cohn Conitzer and Bromberg as I have an oil of Bromberg under snow, and a black & white street scene, and a beautiful etching of it was stolen from my studio in London. Looking through my photographs which I must copy for you I have the oil portrait (in a photograph) of Mrs Jonas, the mother, Hottie gave it quite correctly to Rudi who sent me photographs of his collection of Ludwig's works, but I see I have another photograph of a very stout lady without any particulars not unlike the mother but somehow different, I will have it copied and send it. Ludwig was not very good with ladies in his portraits, being like myself, too strong. The drawing I am going to send you (I am sure it is [illegible]) is [illegible] old lady 100 years, probably not your Eva.

I think that it would be good if you wrote to Herta who knew Ludwig as a young doctor student and Nora - Hottie's best friend. Regardless of what my late wretched sister may have said about me, she is [illegible]

with those she brought to UK in 1947.

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I think that it would be good if you wrote to Herta who knew Ludwig as a young doctor student and Nora - Hottie's best friend. regardless of what my late wretched sister may have said about me, she is too tiny to deter us from our purpose to put Ludwig on the artistic map. I also agree with you that no one owning a Jonas painting should imagine for one moment that we are trying to get possession of their pictures. Our object is to put his name where it should be so thereby everyone owning his works will benefit. I personally as probably the largest private owner have no need to covert what the others have, especially at the age of 68.

I am very touched by the fact that you have only one original Jonas. It is indeed a very typical one and I admire it, and hope one day to see it. But I would like you to have an oil at least, whilst I do not promise you a choice of what I have also, I have to remember that my relatives have not the slightest feeling of the greatness German Expressionism and of Ludwig Jonas in particular. So I hope to earn your respect by consolidating with you as a joint bastion to put Ludwig on the map. In my next letter I will try to put an inventory of the paintings I have here. It is going to cost me more than three thousand pounds to put up an extension to accomodate the paintings of Ludwig I have because they are stored elsewhere hence the difficulty in getting photographs.

When you next come here please contact me early and I will try to make all easy - I don't live in a slum!! and may I say that even if I did you would be welcome.

What a beautiful painting the "Dolls" must be, I have only ever seen it black and white.

Take care, write soon,
kindest regards
Paul.

addresses overleaf

DR. HERTA KOCHANOWSKY
1, JERUSALEM STREET,
HAIFA, ISRAEL.

Ps. When she writes in English she seems "meshugger" asks her to write in Deutsch.
P.

MRS NORA WILENSKI
9, ~~[illegible]~~ MAIMON AVENUE
REHAVIA
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

TEL JERUSALEM
32849

PS.
Sprecht NUR (AWFUL) DEUTSCH
ODER FRANZOSICH.
P

FIRST FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS (PLEASE SHOW YOUR POSTCODE)

Paul Anthony
18, Castle View Gardens,
Westham, Pevensey
East Sussex BN24 5HP
England

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD
NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE;
IF IT DOES IT MAY BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

SECOND FOLD HERE

BY AIR MAIL
AIR LETTER
PAR AVION AEROGRAMME

LONDON S.W.1
2.45PM
13 AUG
1979
D

THE WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS
10½P

Mr John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor
Michigan 48107
USA.

Reproductions sent to Paul Anthony 11-5-79:

1. Foto of Eva Conitzer drawing
2. Birkat Mamillah (Enc.Judaica Castellana)
3. Hundertjährige
4. copy of portrait (sitting) JHR
5. "The Harbour" (Jerusalem Post 2 Mar.1962)
6. Talphir's repro of "Jerusalem" (Tel Aviv, 1971) and list of Jonas portraits at Valenciennes.

September 28, 1979

Dear Paul: Anthony

Lots of GOOD news today, even if you will read them some weeks from now after return from your trip to South America:

1. Ihave just received a very nice New Year's greeting from Franklin Jonas, whom I almost gave up as lost for good. Franklin is the younger son of Oscar Jonas, my old"uncle" who was Ludwig's younger brother, and who was in the furrier business with their brother Fritz (Fred) for ages. Oscar's widow is still alive and well, at 85, and is the owner of a handful of Jonas portraits and prints. So is her sister, the widow of Fred Jonas, apparently also still alive at about 83. I hope to see both next June when I am in New York for a professional meeting. Can;t do it earlier. Franklin is interested in the family past, so I hope to awaken a spirit of cooperation in getting a list of the worksthat the two Jonas families own in New York.

2, I just received the copies of the paintings which you said you would send. So I discovered that the"Hundred year old" foto is the same which I preserved for some 40 years here, having cut it out of the same issue of a weekly supplement of the BERLINER TAGEBLATT where it originally appeared. Dumb as I was, I did not write down which issue it was. But the back of the foto shows the name of the author and the title of one of those novels which weeklies used to publish in instalments, and possibly I can trace this through the huge national index of German periodicals,etc. which we have here. In fact, even Ludwig's name should show up, too. Those Germans were always very throrough, and invariably accurate...

3. I know now who the Centenarian is. She is actually 96 years old, at the time of the painting, and is NOT the grandmother of Franz Rosenzweig but his greataunt, and I found it by finishing my reading of Lotte's biography, where it is clearly stated. What is missing is her name. If she was 96 in 1910/12, when the portrait was done (I think), she was born around 1820/30, and I hope to find Hans Ehrenberg, Franz cousin and likewise a greatnephew of the lady - or else HIS children. Hans Ehrenberg also owns the picture of ~~Franz Rosenzweig which he (Franz gave to Hans Ehrenberg in his Last Will~~ this great-aunt, which hung in Rosenzweig's bedroom until he died, and which he gave to Hans Ehrenberg in his Last Will. If Ehrenberg(who was ½Jewish or even ¼Jewish) got out of Germany, it should still exist. Edith Scheinmann, Franz Rosenzweig's widow, was one of the persons I wanted to visit in Berlin, but she was not listed in the telephonebook-maybe she had died by the time I visited last September. However, there are others people around who might know: Nahum Glatzer, the biographer of Rosenzweig, lives in Boston or New York, and I corresponded with him previously. I shall ask him about Ehrenberg,etc.

4. Thank you so much for the fotos of the paintings of Ludwig's mother Grethe, my grandmother's eldest sister. BOTH are the same person, as can easily be seen by the big nose and the heavy jawl. She looks almost exactly as I remember her from my last visits to her, when she lived with Ludwig in a small apartment in Halensee (part of Berlin). That was before she and her spinster daughters moved on to

Paris and from there to Abazzia, near Trieste, where Grethe died in 1939. The sisters were both deported in 1943....

Rudy NEVER mentioned what paintings he had of his brother's, and I wasn't smart enough to ask him when I last saw him in Washington D.C. in 1952, or by letter later on. He was a bit of a loner, as in fact was Ludwig, both very shy and reticent about themselves. I recall my impressions of both of them when I was a boy (Rudy often came to visit his aunt (my greataunt) Wally, who lived with my parents and me 1933-39. and supported her financially, making it possible for her to visit her sister in Italy a couple of times).

5. I enclose a (bad) picture of the drawing of an old woman who I am now convinced is not Grethe Jonas but her mother, my greatgrandmother Eva Cohn Conitzer. Since she died in 1912 in Bromberg, that is the latest the very fine drawing was done. All the frelatives got copies, and there are copies of coursein the homes of both Jonas families in New York. No idea who had the original, now certainly lostfor good.

6. Also lost for good is the painting Ludwig made of me. I didn't even remember that I had a foto of it. Something went wrong while he painted me (it was in his atelier, 1931 or 1932), and he refused to finish it. As I recall it, he refused to sign it, but gave me the canvas which I was able to rescue from oblivion, it came with my household goods to San Francisco in 1946, but it disappeared permanently while my wife and I moved, as young couples do, a few times around apartments on the East Bay of the San Francisco Bay area. I found the charcoal sketch by the merest of wonderful accidents sometime in 1973, and had it framed, and it now graces my bedroom. But the oil is lost.

7. My professional obligations keep me busy 48 hours a day, so I have not yet written to Nora and Mrs. Kochanowsky. However, I shall do so next week, I can hardly wait. I am now even more determined than ever to get a list of Ludwig's paintings, and I am thinking of the right wording for a letter to send to people who own works of his.

8. I think I mentioned that in 1940 (or 1939,rather) two of Ludwig's paintings were exhibited at the New York World's Fair. One is now in the ambassador's office in Washington D.C. (Mamillah Road, I think). The other is "lost"-Rudy tried to trace it and the last we know is that it was in the hands of Meyer Weisgall, the organizers of the "Palestine" Pavillon and one ofthe great Zionist organizers of good causes,etc. Weisgall died 2 or 3 years ago, but his papers are in Israel, so it may be possible to trace the other work. Because of the war having broken out, he was asked to keep both paintings in the U.S. But only one is in the Israeli embassy. God only knows what happened to the other. Weisgall was authorized to sell it if a buyer would show up, maybe one did.... I have the papers on the matter, which Rudy left with me in 1952. I did write to Weisgall at the time, but received no reply.

More soon, I hope. As for you, all you have to do is stay in perfect health until you are 90, because it might take a few years to complete our sacred endeavor. I have check biographies and works on Corinth, Orlik, Pascin and Heckel, none of whom mention the young art student Jonas (no surprise). But if he did a portrait of Pascin, as Lotte tells, it may be listed in a complete inventory of Pascin's works (or art posessions) if there be such a list. I shall search a bit more...

Cordially yours

November 26, 1979

Dear Paul: Anthony

As you will no doubt have quessed, I am not a very religious Jew, although quite close to my Jewish ancestors, a matter of historical communion rather than theologically-based relationship. Yet there are times when I recall that nice saying that the Lord works in mysterious ways. It seems today I had some evidence of it. Listen to this:

I went to pick up my mail from my post office box, found a copy of last week's "Aufbau", an English and German-speaking weekly published by and for Jews from (mostly) central Europe. Then I mailed, at long last, a copy of Lotte's biography of Ludwig to Edith Oppenheim, who is the daugher of the Julius Jonas who was so unkind to Ludwig when he was a boy (they were of course step-brothers). Edith is a charming lady not far from my age (yesterday I turned 60), and an accomplished painter and illustrator (of best-selling children's books). She also shares my interest in the family history. So I let her see what sad a childhood her grandfather created for my good old uncle Ludwig.

Then I opened the Aufbau and found - the announcement of the death of Edith Rosenzweig-Scheinmann, the ~~meth~~(re-married) widow of Franz Rosenzweig. The ad was signed by Rafael, their son - and the man I have been trying to find for some time (no wonder I did not find his mother in Berlin: she lived by then in Baden-Baden, where she died November 15.)

I decided to write to him and to enclose a copy of his mothers letter to~~m~~ me (concerning Ludwig). It is a marvel and I shall send you a translation shortly. But the most interesting angle is that I completely forgot that she identifies the "Centenarian": She is Julie Ehrenberg, the unmarried sister of Franz' grandmother. It was done AFTER world war I (around 1920), when she was 90 and blind. And Mrs. Rosenzweig adds (in 1960!): the painting is now in the possession of Mrs. Hans Ehrenberg in Heidelberg. He is the cousin who inherited Franz' favorite painting (as described in Lotte's paper) and now that he has died it belongs to his widow. I shall now ask Rafael for her address. Maybe we can get a color reppo duction. Too bad I had not remembered this letter in October, when I was in Washington, D.C., where the Library of Congress has, among hundreds of others, the telephonebooks of West Germany, including Heidelberg. I would have found her address then. Well, we will get on to it pronto. Rafael also ownes paintings by Ludwig, as his mother told me (19 years ago!). Well, as they say: better late than never. And all this on the same day on which I learned of Mrs. Rosenzweig's death - which in turn gave me ~~his~~ son's address.

Well, so much for today. Quite a day.

Paul Anthony 3 Dec 1979

3rd. December 1979

Dear John Henry,

Your letter came like a ray of sunlight across the Stygian gloom of an English Autumn. I am delighted to have it especially with the interesting enclosures, many thanks, my spirits are elevated.

I am intrigued by the date of the lost drawing of Eva Cohn Comitzer which is, as you say, very fine indeed, what a pity it is lost! The possible date is really quite early, for an oil painting by Ludwig, in the case of the great aunt of Frau Rosenzweig. I have what Hottie described as his first oil, on a board, it depicts his bedroom, which will no doubt interest you. Hottie always said that Ludwig after giving up studying to be a doctor, to concentrate upon Art worked only in black and white for seven years before going on to colour. I think that this discipline had a lasting effect upon all his later works as all of them leave the impression of careful thought. I can understand his not wishing to complete your own portrait in oil, as the reproduction of it seems to show that he had missed your youth and at that stage I, likewise as a portrait painter, would have scrapped the canvas and begun a new one. It is a fine strong face of a man of about 27 years, nevertheless I regret it has gone. Thank you for so kindly sending me these copies. The Jerusalem picture I remember at House Moscos in the Hamillah Rd, likewise the harbour at Cassis seaside, this was a jewel of a painting and I regretted that the Israelis sequestered this when Hottie left for England. I fear it now languishes in the vaults of the Art Museum in Tel Aviv with the others they took.

Now I have been thrown by the receipt of your second air letter, which arrived a little while ago, I think I must see to your requests and look through my papers. I feel I would like to answer both of your very interesting letters

No. 12 - 1979

I have got copies of Ludwig's, birth, marriage, and Palestine citizenships

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16.12.1979

I have got copies of Ludwig's, birth, marriage, and Palestine citizenship certificates, and interesting copy o Lottes certificate of birth with a Nazi stamp, probably required for the Palestine citizenship, I will send these to you under seperate cover. Lottie was born 6-9-92 died 16-8-74. As to whether Ludwig was in Valenciennes before World war I is beyond my knowledge; from the last year of Laysand's I.E. 1902 I would be in agreement with you that it is not a work by Ludwig. I have a very nice small portrait in colour of an ordinary German Soldier in that war, possibly a crayon drawing.

I congratulate you on your industry and the successes which have attended it. I think I will have to go through my papers to see if I can chance on any thing to help you. I have been looking through some of Ludwig's drawings, and realise I must get back the entire works of his under my visual care. My collection is of course the residual left by Lottie to me which I have stored in a safe and atmospherically stable place, but I have to make my new rather tiny home suitable to receive them, as the majority are now framed, and restored and in good condition. Their bulk is quite considerable and pose some problems for us, temporarily, however this

is a minor point to overcome.

I do not think I can properly answer your letters further, but will commence another as soon as I get over the congestion of this particular season. The workmen have still to complete the work in hand, but we are plagued with high winds and heavy rain, so things are slowed up a bit.

a seperate envelope will follow this,

for now

Stay well

Yours ever

Paul

TO OPEN SLIT HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS (PLEASE SHOW YOUR POSTCODE)

Paul Anthony
18, Castle View Gardens,
Westham, Pevensey.
East Sussex BN24 5HP
U.K.

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AIR LETTER
PAR AVION AEROGRAMME

EASTBOURNE
17 DEC
EAST SUSSEX

Be properly addressed
POSTCODE IT
12P

Mr John Henry Richter,

P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

January 17, 1980

Dear Paul:

I have found (Mrs) Julie Ehrenberg: in London. I am sure that you can call, if you want to, Professor Ehrenberg (the son of Franz Rosenzweig's cousin to whom he gave the painting) and I think he would invite you to come and see it. Apparently it needs some work done, and as a painter you might be able to suggest aid. If the painting is getting old, it would be very wonderful if it could be restored. Professor Elton's name was given to me by Mr. Raphael Rosenzweig, the son of Franz. I think I mentioned that I discovered his address at the time he announced his mother's death in the AUFBAU late last year. It certain pays to keep one's eyes peeled. I have read the AUFBAU (English and German language weekly published in New York by Jews from Central Europe) ever since Icame to this country in 1941, and found innumerable names and address of relatives and so on, not to mention biographies. But if I want to publicize Ludwig, I have to do it myself, he has not been mentioned yet...

I am sorry to report that neither Nora nor Dr. Kochanowski have thus far elected to respond to my letters, written in plain German so they would have no language problems. May have to wait till I can get overthere, which will not be before 1982, as it looks now. But I am one of those nasty people who don't accept a NO when they need a yes. It is in a good cause, needless to say.

I am off to Chicago next week but will be back by the weekend, and more work than ever. Do let me know whether you had a chance to see Ludwig's portrait. Maybe it can be photographed decently and in color....

Yours, in a hurry,

R.

# C. PAUL ANTHONY

## PICTURE RESTORER

18, CASTLE VIEW GARDENS PEVENSEY
~~6-7 CROWN PASSAGE, ST. JAMES'S~~
~~LONDON, SW1Y 6PR~~
~~TEL. 01-930 2274~~


20th February 1980

Dear John Henry,

I had always thought Lottie had informed you that I was a Picture Consultant and Restorer - my profession. Anyway I went to London University and was trained in the department of technology by Helmut Ruhemann who was together with Martin Bloch (his brother-in-law) a fellow student with Ludwig Jonas. Max Lieberman was interested in Ludwig's work, and, I think, was instrumental in getting Ludwig's Academy status in Berlin, but Lieberman turned the other two down and recommended Ruhemann to become a restorer. But Ruhemann and Bloch never overcame their jealousy of Ludwig, and when Ruhemann learned I had married Lottie, vented this on me and my career. I cannot say that I found him an admirable character or personality, but he was certainly an excellent restorer. I have an interesting portrait of the young Ludwig painted by Ruhemann which proves the wisdom of Lieberman in his opinion of Ruhemann. I also have a very interesting drawing by Pascin of the young Ludwig in Paris.

Your last letter of the 17th January 1980 was very exciting and I must congratulate you on your success in locating the portrait of Mrs Julie Ehrenberg and I am of course very anxious to see it. I am in touch with Professor Ehrenberg, but I am away until the middle of March and he is away until the end of that month, so we will make a mutually convenient date in April when I will hopefully be able to see the portrait. I will also contact Professor Elton to look at his still-life. Many thanks indeed for your efforts. I will keep you posted when I have seen the works. I am especially interested in the date of the portrait as I think it must be pretty early.

I am sorry you have had no luck with Dr Herta Kochanowski, and Nora Ollenski, I wonder if they are still living. Herta's letters seemed to show a disconnected mind and were somewhat incoherent. Rudi had Ludwig's portrait of his mother, a splendid landscape of Cassis surmer, nude studies of boys, and a portrait of Lottie. His so-called sons have these. I wonder if the old address would find them. Rudolf Jonas, Po Box 6006 Carmel, Haifa?

Kindest regards

Yours sincerely

Paul

Paul Anthony 28 May 1980

28 May 1980

Dear John Henry,

Our trip to Malta was pretty disastrous as I went down with advanced pneumonia two hours after arriving home. My doctor tells me I am lucky to have survived. Mary has high blood pressure and the doctor has not yet found the answer, and it is a little serious.

I had arranged to see Prof Andrew Ehrenburg to view the portrait of an old lady by Ludwig on the 26th April. I was delighted to see the painting, it is the one as illustrated in that German magazine it was rather an eerie experience seeing the reality and knowing that it was only made possible by some one I have never met, living the other side of the Atlantic, namely your good self, its size is 36" x 25"

The painting is in a neglected state, with heavy indentations and Ludwig has added to its difficulties by painting on the back of the canvas. This, as with one or two of those I have, raises problems in restoration, it is very dirty, needs cleaning badly and has a not too suitable frame. It would have to be restored to appear in any exhibition to do it justice. I explained the difficulties to the Professor and sent him an estimated cost of the work at £96-00p. This may seem a lot of cash to him, but my normal charge for a 36" x 24" is £215-00. The painting is a rather important one in Ludwig's list of works despite the fact that it is, to a layman, not an especially ~~[illegible]~~ beautiful subject, but it is a splendid picture!!

Professor Ehrenburg had some doubts that it was really Mrs Julie Ehrenburg; he also thought that she was 89, can we date the picture to around 1922? That would seem to be about the right date slot. Professor Elton has his picture in store and will not get it out until August when he will contact me to go and see it.

My doctor informs me the chest scan, shows heart strain and I have to heed this warning to ease up, so I think that after July 81 I will probably retire and concentrate on my own painting and Ludwig's work. This spell of illness has endured until now and the slightest change to cold winds

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My doctor informs me the chest scan, shows heart strain and I have to heed this warning to ease up, so I think that after July 81 I will probably retire and concentrate on my own painting and Ludwig's work. This spell of illness has endured until now and the slightest change to cold winds sets me back. This is the reason you have not heard before from me.

With the awful news of the eruption in Washington State I wonder whether it affects or will affect you. I hope you are well and not affected

I am proceeding slowly with the development of this small place but hope to have it in order by another year, so that I can spread my gear around efficiently, and rid myself of the congestion of possessions. My work is taking me around a bit, am working in Lambeth Palace for the Archbishop of Canterbury and at Wolsey House for the Bishop of Winchester.

Hope to hear from you in due time

Yours sincerely

Paul.

Dear John Henry,

22 Aug. 1980

For a man who is supposed to have retired to the "outback" I seem to have found very little time to keep in touch. The fault is not laziness, but the fact that the changes in our Ecclesiastical Hierachy in the shape of a "relatively" young new Arch bishop, has given the Church Commission reason to call rather heavily on my professional advice and time, so that I am and have been very much occupied.

However I must tell you at once that I have the portrait of Mrs Julie Ehrenburg, which at present is in the picture liners. The painting is signed and dated 1920, the old dear certainly looks as if she could have been a centenerian, but possibly Ludwig used the title with artistic licence. It is filthy dirty and I am looking forward to cleaning it as I think that should be interesting. I will have coloured photographs taken of it, and you will receive one. The still-life belonging to Professor Elton I will see next month sometime. The two Professors are very nice men to talk to, but have not a lot of time to write letters.

I have been looking through your letters and photographs, and I am particularly taken with the lovely painting of two dolls, and hope that we may be able to find and borrow this when we are ready. The painting in the office of the Israeli Ambassador to US is of course a view of Borkor Mamillah, the roof of Lotte's house in the Mamillah Road is just in view on the right hand side. The photograph of the painting of Ludwig on his death bed is part of a collection of his last works which at the moment I seem to have mislaid. I have a drawing of Ludwig by Pascin probably done around 1909 – 11 in Paris, Pelik was Ludwigs first tutor apparently. Herta Kochanowsky of Haifa could have filled you in on this period as she ~~was~~ knew Ludwig earlier than most, but I doubt if she is quite clear headed, if indeed still alive. I also have a painting of young Ludwig by Hellmut Rubemann also done in Paris, not bad, not good, but to me sympathetic. I wonder who has the oil landscape of Jerusalem shown in Gabriel Talphir's exhibition of a "100 Artists in Israel," Tel Aviv 1971 – probably the Tel Aviv Museum?

Did I give you the address of Alex & Ebse ZADEK? looking through an address book of Lotte's has reminded me, it is 1420 – 36 Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98122, USA. Also there is the address of her former financial adviser Mr Kurt Karon (once Kronenberger) Apartment 36 "Chantilly," 4660 Queen Mary Road, Montreal, 26 P.Q. Canada. Both, I think, had paintings of Ludwigs.

No more for now except to hope you are well and not affected by the eruption of that Volcano.

Sincerely yours

D

18, Castle View Gardens,
Westham, Pevensey,
East Sussex BN24 5HP.
18th November 1980.

Dear John Henry,

Firstly to wish you many happy returns of your birthday, please accept the enclosed drypoint etching by Ludwig with my compliments.

Also enclosed is a coloured photograph of the newly cleaned and restored portrait of Mrs Julia Ehrenberg by Ludwig, signed and dated 1920. The Professor decided to have this done, also a rather nice portrait of his Grandfather. I hope we may be able to exhibit the old lady portrait together with the main block of his works.

How are you faring with the translation of Hottie's MSS? Hopefully well!! as I want to push into action next year.

I have been rather busy with the Church Commission as we have a new Archbishop, with a youngish wife, and such people like to change things quite a bit, so am occupied with Lambeth Palace and Canterbury, also Winchester, Bath and Wells, and the new Bishop of London.

All is well here, will be contacting Professor Elton soon.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely

Paul

December 13, 1980

Dear Paul: Anthony

I "rush" to answer your letter and to acknowledge the receipt of the magnificent color foto of aunt Julie, which looks like it was completed yesterday. I am a little proud to have indirectly led to its ressurrection. How fortunate that her relatives felt strongly enough to have her restored, and how sad that Ludwig could not learn of it. My special thanks for your extra effort.

I would have written much earlier but was delayed, and am still delayed, by my cousin Franklin Jonas, who is, I am sorry to say it, Ludwig's nephew. He is a nice guy, I met him finally (again, after 25 years) last summer in New York, and he promised faithfully to give me the addresses of his brother (near Washington,DC,where I will be (again) in January) -and of his cousin William (Fritz Jonas' son). Both have Jonas paintings and etchings. Problem is how to get people who are lazy about writing letters to do just that.

I also visited Doris Jonas, Oscar's widow, now 89 and not in too good a shape (hard of hearing).She now lives in a nice apartment full of Ludwig's paintings (not necesarrily the best). There is however a very nice selfportrait, small, from the 1920ies. I was not able to take a foto of it, hope to do it next time. William Jonas now lives in Albany, another 200 miles north of New York. I know he has the interesting (for me) interior view of the Frankfurt home, the living room with the monstrous round table, which I admired in 1927, 53 years ago, when I first visited the Jonasses in their Frankfurt home. There are others. Now that I am sure I have at least William's address, I will write to him and try to get a description of the paintings he has. Because the distances are great and the airfare requires a Rothschild bank account, I have no idea when I can do it. To rely on William or Franklin (who is a busy professor of history) to help is hopeless. And both their mothers too old. Only mitigating circumstance is that the works of Ludwig which they have are not altogether the great masterpieces of later years. But some would be important as they show his development from the rather dull and colorless early pieces to the radiant bursts of color of his last Jerusalem years.

I must confess I have not yet (lack of time) written to the American addresses you gave me, ut will do it this week. I am overwhelmed with work, unfortunately not half as interesting as your restorations. I saw the new archbishop of Canterbury on Canadian TV recently, he seems to be 9 feet tall and more wordly than smme of his predecessors. To think that I remember the AB of Canterbury who crowned George VI. When I visited his cathedral in 1944, he was absent and in 1978, I managed to glance at Lambeth Palace, no time to say hello. Now I am an old man of 61 and complain of arthritis, and the high cost of traveling. But I usually have to keep it quiet because most of my life-long letter-compagnions are over 80 and still going strong. So we children have to shut up.

You may just have a chance, if you get near the British Library, to see the magnificent memorial volume published for Walter Jonas of Zürich, the son of Ludwig's halfbrother Julius. Walter died in 1979 and his friends compiled a very fine book with many brilliant color reproductions of his paintings. That is what I hope we could do for Ludwig, except that getting even BW reproductions of paintings in private hands seems nearly impossible.

Madame Wilenski never answered my letter of Jan.1980, but Dr. Herta Kochanowsky did - somewhat incoherent, but in bad English- when in fact I wrote to her in German. She does have some paintings,did not describe them. She has 3"graphics", a small act (nude) and 3 boys at the Wannsee (I know that one, they are bathing), and a boy lying on a couch, a dog before his last residence on Mamillah road, an oil painting of flowers, and another etching(?) of those bathing boys. Not much, indeed. I will have to answer her anyhow, since she is a cousin of my cousins,etc. How to get Nora to sound off I don't know, but I may try to have my cousin Heinz Friedlaender visit her. He is eloquent and diplomatic, and lives "nearby." If I give him the general outline, he might be able to make her move. I don't have a chance to go myself.

[illegible] early next year. Best wishes and have a good holiday and New Year!

7th January 1981

Dear John Henry,

Thank goodness the so called "Festive" season is behind once again, and one can get on with the real business of living. Your letter arrived just before the Christmas break, and having read it I was, and am, worried whether you properly examined the envelope for its' entire contents? You only mention and talk about the coloured photograph, but there was also an etching signed by Ludwig, also a letter from me telling you it was a birthday present for you..!! I hope you have not thrown it away.. If you still have the envelope open it up carefully - I have written this on the back, please write and tell me you have it!!!

The Archbishop Robert Runcie is a very good type of man, he is also tall, but completely dwarfed by his bearded Chaplain and the bearded Terry Waite, both over two metres tall. By and large I don't go too much on clerics, they are, apart from a very few exceptions, a materialistic bunch of morons.

I am glad you heard from Dr Herta Kochanowsky, but I am afraid she is mentally too mixed to be of much use to us, She was however a good friend to Ludwig and knew him in Berlin. I wonder if Nora Wilenski has died, she had a daughter Dina, married to Martin Hanoch (or Chanoch) 14, Metudela Street, Jerusalem. Her first son is Mr Paul Lipschutz % Richter, Tegnerg, 39 II 11161 Stockholm Sweden.

It was interesting to read your mentioning, a dog before his last residence. This was in fact House Moreos Mamillah Road, the dog was the beautiful Mini. All these descriptions of pictures in other people's possession makes one realise that his oeuvre is considerable. But I am interested to know how you are progressing with the translation of Lotte's MSS. I do not propose waiting very long now, with any plans to do something about his work, as I think there will be an upsurge of interest in the German Expressionist Artist, especially in Germany.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely

3rd Jan 1982

Dear John Henry,

We both seem to have had health problems, but I was shocked to get your news. I have had a long spell since June, with some surgery at the beginning, and ending with locomotor troubles due to wear and tear of age, and apparently irreversable. To make matters worse my wife has developed hypertension and very high blood pressure which makes her unpredictable and difficult. I am glad to see the back of 1981, I have not much news, except that the doctor advises me to give up any work involving lifting, bending, or stooping, so I am giving up my work for the Church Commissioners. I am going to concentrate on my own painting and am gradually proceeding to that end.

It is difficult to believe that 15 years ago I had my first coronary, and the second more serious one in 1972. I remember then I was told to slow down, and it took me a long time to understand what was exactly meant by those words. Now apart from some slight angina, and a tendency to put on weight which has to be watched and controlled especially alcohol, I hardly know I have a condition. You seem to have a much more complicated condition with the diabetes, the fact that you have no pain seems to show a distinct difference from my experience in this respect I am glad for you, as the pain is not funny.

I have had a translation of part of the MSS. of Lotte, the story appears to be a somewhat harrowing but interesting ~~story~~ life of Ludwig's Mother. I think there is a good literary book buried therein. I note your lack of luck with the US and Canadian owners also Oscar and Fred's entail. I think you right everyone connected with Jonas is either dead or too ancient to be of use. I have not had much joy with the Auction Rooms, who are mostly cultured sharks swimming in the sea of Art. The German Embassy were not much help but they have given me the name of a professor in Berlin who may be interested. I think the Israeli Embassy in New York may be able to help or have you already tried them? I thought Lotte said there were Art Galleries in New York which had Ludwig's works. Do you know if this is so?

I hope to hear, when you are able write again, that you are ~~still~~ making good progress.

Take care, Yours sincerely

By air mail Air letter
Par avion Aerogramme

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WORLDS GREATEST 1980 20p

Mr J H Richter
P.O. Box 7978
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U.S.A.

Sender's name and address

NORTH. T 19 JAN

Paul Anthony
18, Castle View Gardens,
Westham, Pevensey
East Sussex ~~BN24 5HP~~
Postcode BN24 5HP
UK.

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

K9

July 4, 1982

Dear Paul: Anthony

How sorry I am to see that your nice letter of January 3 has not been answered yet. It came when I was slowly but surely getting back on my working feet and was fairly tired after half-aday at my library desk. Meanwhile lots of excercise and a sturdy young heart, and with rugged determination not to give up too easily, I got much of my strength back, even if I don't keep 16 hour workdays anymore. On July 30, I will retire from my labors and hope to have lots more time for research and writing, especially since I do not feel up to fulltime work already, and my medical (paid)leave is expiring. So I will hope my retirement income will keep me above water. As for what to do with all that free time- I have no problem except that I probably will never have enough to do all the things I am planning to do.--

Meanwhile, I finally had a letter from William Jonas, the oldest of the grandsons of Margarete and a nephew of Ludwig. Yes, they own a few of his paintings and he sort of promised to make me a descriptive list of same. Not at all sure he will, being such a busy bureaucrat in the New York State government that he is. Herbert and Franklin said nothing. But since Herbert lives near Washington DC and Franklin in New York, I hope to see both of them in October, when I plan to work in both cities on research problems.

I had no replies from Israel whatsoever. I am awfully sorry to hear about your wife's illness, now that I had a serious one myself, I am more aware of what all this means to the patient and his family. And you yourself had heart attacks long before me. I sure hope your health has improved since January, I do hope to come to England next year, if I can find the right financing, and at that time I certainly will look you up. Sorry to hear that you gave up your work for the church, I had a very pleasant moment when I saw the Archbishop of Canterbury at the same altar with Pope John Paul II - not because I think the union will ever come to pass but because of thegreat moment in history which the pope's visit represented. I am always greatly impressed by events which, like this one, reminds us of what is important beyond the evening news of the day. Would have loved to be in the Cathedral when they were together - I visited Canterbury in 1948 and was overwhelmed. And I am neither a Papist nor an Anglican, but agree with Cardinal Newman that the whole English reformation was a matter of politics, not of creed, which is why he converted at the age of 45 andlived another 45 years as a good Catholic. --Yes, you must watch your weight because it reacts negatively on your heart, as I have learned a bit late but I hope not too late.--I sent a copy of Lotte's German biography of Ludwig to his half-niece Edith Jonas Oppenheim near Basel , and hoped for some comment, but none came. I guess she did not appreciate the picture that emerges of her father and his naughty sisters. The feeling was mutual: Julius Jonas was not liked by Margrete's children. When I visited Walter Jonas (also in 1978), he had little to say about Ludwig or Rudolf which indicated he liked them. It was mutual, I am sure.--My diabetes is under good control, but of course I have to watch what I eat, and my diet since the heart attack is not worth mentioning, food has lost my interest(like my mother, I was a real gourmet in my better days.). But then, I can't cook and rather go to a restaurant (chean one).

Mr. Paul Anthony
18, Castle View Gardens
WESTHAM, PEVENSEY
EAST SUSSEX BN 24 5 HP ENGLAND

The idea of contacting the Israeli embassy strikes me as worth trying, as soon as I have the time. There are literally hundreds of art galleries in New York and there is no easy way to find out whether any has Ludwig's works. If he were Vermeer van Delft or Pissarro or Cazanne (of whom he reminds me most), it wouldbe no problem, since all famous works are internationally registered and the location can presumably be found via computer records. But for lesser known painters, it is a problem. Nevertheless, I will see what I can find out when I go to New York.--As to paintings in Israel, those in public museums ought to be on record, indeed. I have recently corresponded with Bezalel Narkiss, the top art teacher in Jerusalem(or all of Israel), and I will write to him and ask. Who knows, he may haveknown Ludwig.

All the best to you and your wife, and let us keep in
touch. I am trying to respond a little faster now...

Dear Paul:

I am very happy indeed to have your wonderful letter of Aug. [illegible] already yesterday. I am tied to the house just now because our 100-year old cloth dryer needs a new motor which is being instaled just now, so I can answer at once.

I must started with an apology First Class because I did receive your gift of Ludwig's etching, and I can't figure out why I would not have acknowledged it before, but I obviously forgot it. It is a nice addition to my pitifully small art gallery, but I enjoy it and appreciate your willingness to part with a copy. Thanks very much indeed.

My cousin William Jonas, having written to me once, did not reply to my next letter in which I pleaded for some description of his paintings, etc. Now I have planned a big journey (3 weeks or so) from here to Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo and Toronto. Since Albany, where william lives, is not all that far away, I will try to stop there just long enough to make fotos of the better ones. I have a fine little Kodak which does well indeed (color film) and I will also do the same in ~~New Haven and the Bronx~~ Washington, where Herbert lives, and in New York, where Franklin hassome. His mother ,as I mentioned earlier, has a nice self-portrait and if we had not been so busy gabbing, I could have taken a foto at that time. Well, one more try is worth the effort.

In May I hope to start my probably last trip to Europe - in England. At that time (details next year) I will come and see you. I also want to get in touch with those kind people who answered my letters about their paintings of Ludwig. I plan to go to Israel as the last stop of a three-months visit, counting on my doctors letting me sail and my body cooperating in what should be a most enjoyable, leisurely trip through the better parts of Europe (such as Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, a stop in Berlin, Prague and Paris, also Basel (where my oldest relative will be 1000 on June 8, and I plan to be there). Also Barcelona and Toledo and Granada, maybe also to Rome. Sounds like a million-dollar trip, but if I can do most of it with a Europass, it will be manageble, if my son-in-law will back me for part of it. At any rte, I can check in Haifa and Jerusalem Narkiss just sent me a letter on something quite different, now I will write to him about Ludwig's works. I didn/t know...

Retirement is real bliss.

I have so many projects (wiriting, publishing, research, travel) I waste every morning tryingto decide what to do first. So I end up doing a little of each, not getting half done, because I am still working at the library (2-3 hours in the PM).

You must stay well so we can have a couple of days at least to see your paintings and talk about merry old England. I have a feeling we have many thoughts in common, even on matters religious or political. What you said about the hunting season is terribly true here, too. In the fall, every idiot has to go hunting deer (the time stands still and most places of work are half deserted so all the husbands and fathers can abandon their brood and forget their work, because the deer must be shot, and the season is only two weeks long here. Of course, far more hunters are shot (accidentally, they always say) than deer brought back - a crime by itself self deer meat may not be sold. Well, so much for

the local seasonal entertainment. Right now, we have the football [illegible] about 104,000 people screaming their lungs out and drinking most of the beer available in all of Michigan, every time our university team plays at home (which means, within three blocks of our house. During those afternoons, we do our shopping downtown, and we have the city to ourselves...)

I think I mentioned that Isaw the pope and the archbishop of Canterbury walk down the isle of his beautiful cathedral - holding hands. What would Henry VIII have said? I think, though, St. Thomas would have been delighted. I recently bought a recording of Eliot's magnificent play and played it several times. I had heard it before and, in 1944, I stood at the spot where Becket was murdered - and for one who is much influenced by witnessing history as well as by visiting the sites of earlier events, the full story gains immensely in perception. --- Yes, you are very much correct in your pessimism about overpopulation. It also is an issue most Israelis don't seem to understand: not only will the Sephardic minority (the JEws from North Africa and Near East, etc.) become the majority Jewish population, but with our own lifetime yet, the Arabs of Israel (those in the state now) will come close to be the majority of citizens - and what this means culturally and of course politically, nobody seems to worry about. It should give them pause, for the current disasterous situation is intolerable to everybody. It seems that Arafat's greatest dreams will be fulfilled not by any unified Arab action, but by the destruction of Israel by Menachem Begin & company: the fanatics loosing all control and conscience. Here now they go telling everybody thay cannot understand why everybody is in uproar and that their political and military decisions(as those of a sovereign and democratic state) are nobody's business. How benighted can they get?

Well, I do hope you and your good wife will both recover fully by the time I "drop in", which I hope will be in the second part of May next year, if all goes well. I am off now to a six weeks trip through several cities of our decadent eastern states (Washington, New York, Boston) and an always delightful few days in Toronto, the next bestthing to going to Europe (more ethnic groups and more European-like atmosphere than anywhere else on this continent (except Montreal, which in spots comes close to Paris).

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Yours

Henry R

P.S. A picture of the [illegible] Hotel.

Dear John Henry,

21 Aug 1982

I was very pleased to get your letter of July 4th and glad to know you are making a steady progress to recovery. Having experienced the levelling effects of intensive care I was not surprised to learn you have felt below par for so long. Anyway you will have retired from your work now, and I can assure you will still have insufficient time to do all you want. For me the days just flash by and it is already a month since I read your letter with such pleasure that I intended to reply immediately. We are having a rather long spell of fine, hot, weather, and this first day of British madness, when have Gentry brave the Scottish Moorlands to shoot harmless grouse, is no exception. This is known as the silly season in this country when more thought is given to enjoyment than to the massive problems of our recession and growing public discontent. So that one is rather less inclined to complacency over the economic factor on retirement life. However like you I hope to keep above water somehow!

In view of the serious nature of your illness, I felt it better to wait until I heard from you, it took me about twelve months to come back to normal life. However I have no intention to stop writing to my friends and will continue to keep in touch.

I had the MSS of Lotte's translated and was sorry to find out that it was incomplete and very little concerned with Ludwig and his Art. As regards Hella Rochanowsky, and Rosa Wilenski in view of ~~what~~ your having no replies, I wonder if they have passed on, both I know were ailing. Bezalel Narkiss was well known to Lotte when she ran the Galerie Jonas, Ramillah Road Jerusalem. There is the Bezalel Museum in the Ben Yehuda Street Jerusalem, which I knew well as soldier, and I feel sure that they must have some Jonas pictures. The galerie possesses a good collection of French Impressionists, amongst them a splendid Van Gogh and a Cezanne, which I saw in 1942. Perhaps like the Tel Aviv Museum they have relegated his works to the vaults? The relatives of Ludwig are now becoming too old to worry about the works of one of their kin, and really who can blame them living totally different lives and seeking only peace of mind! I am in touch with a Berlin Galerie, the Professor of which is interested, and hopefully will be coming to VK to have a look the paintings I have.

Incidently I have to ask you this next, when you received the envelope containing the photograph of Ludwig's painting of Aunt Julia Ehrenburg, did you find also the etching I sent by Ludwig of a "Man with an Alsatian Dog" it was enclosed as a birthday gift to you? I have already asked you this but you did not reply to the question. I did not take the precaution of warning you first, and it would be quite easy to have missed this in the envelope, and thrown it together with envelope into the waste bin. Please let me know, so that I can either set my mind at rest, or do something about it.

I liked your comments on the proceedings in Canterbury Cathedral and on Catholicism and the Anglican Church. I am very interested religious affairs, but although conceived by a Catholic Father and an Anglican Mother, like you I belong to neither. I believe very strongly in God and Spiritual Experience, so I view Islamic and Judaic and the Christian religions with equal detatchment. What frightens me most after 71 years of life is Man's uncontrolled proliferation for I see no good outcome, at all, ecologically!!

It has taken me a shamefully long time to complete this short reply, life is difficult for me domestically, as Maisy's illness - she is on Steroids - aggravates the [illegible] Mood swings. I am in and out of the doghouse for no real reason at all,

February 24, 1983

Dear Paul: Anthony

It has been weeks since I made a determined effort to get all those pictures together which I took in October and November of last year. My six weeks on the road were a roaring success, as I brought back some 20 pounds of research documents, all of which I had to get sorted and labeled and worked on, and since I also worked as a part-time consultant to my old library, I just never found the time to write some very important letters, like this one. Ihope you will excuse the inexusable, and accept the pictures as a small contribution to your collection of Ludwig's works which you do not have in the original.

It turns out that Doris Jonas, Ludwig's sister-in-law in New York, now pushing 90, has rather few of any paintings or etchings, but that for some reason his brother Fritz managed to bring over a lot more. Those are now hanging in the homes of his widow (Meta) in Albany, and in the home of her son William. I had a few nice days with them, some 35 yearsafter I saw them last. All of Ludwig's nephews are really very intelligent young (relatively) fellows, William is a high level educational administrator with the State of New York (Albany being its capitol), Herbert Jonas (Oscar's older son) is a financial wizzard working for the IRS overseas (nice job indeed) and Franklin, the late-coming younger son of Oscar, is a PhD and teacher of history in New York. William is the last of the Jonasses to have been born in Germany (Frankfurt an der Oder), I remember his mother when she was a bride in the double wedding of hers and her sister Doris with Fritz and Oscar Jonas, in 1926(!), when I was the flower boy.

As to the paintings. I think you will agree that even the best of them show Ludwig's abilities in his earlier years, and as a bloody layman, I cannot judge just how important any of them is. I was impressed with the paintings ofhhis mother, whom I knew quite well when she lived in Berlin (1933) and before that, in Frankfurt. The stillifes, of which there must have been dozens, don't move me much. All of the paintings were restored some 20 or so years ago, so the colors are probably as bright as they ever would be, since Ludwig, like Liebermann before him, did not like burning bright colors in the years to 1933 (which I think is the year of the last of the Jonas-owned paintings.

So that I think that whatever you have today may be the better part of Ludwig's works, those done in the lastten years of his life, when his style got closer to Kokoschka (my impression, merely). It pains me to think that I cannot come to Europe THIS YEAR after all, money being only one of the problems. I will be better off next year, and hope you will take good care of yourself so we can have a nice leisurely visit. Most likely in May or June. Right now I have a rotten cold and can barely breath, but it should be over by Sunday...

Please write soon again.

18-4-83

Dear John Henry. I am now in receipt of two of your letters as yet unanswered, the last containing the marvellous bonus of the photographs for which many thanks. The reason for my lack of writing has been my involvement in painting race horse and jockey portraits. I have finished six, the last a week or so ago, and have a couple of commissions in the offing. In my absorbtion with painting I have neglected most other things. Sometimes when I reflect quietly about life and my own lack of artistic success, I can imagine some other poor wretch having to dispose or disperse my own additions to the stockpile of material possessions after my demise.

I think your lack of success with Nora Wilenski and her Daughter Dina stems from an impression I get from reading your correspondence with them. It is that Claire Anthony is interested in gaining possession of their paintings by Ludwig. The trouble is that I do not know the extent to which my late sister Elaine maligned my character to them in her correspondence after Lottie's death. All I know is that correspondence with me ceased abruptly. However I should make clear that Nora holds a signed act of gift from Lottie on my headed paper, giving Nora title to all paintings of Ludwig Jonas that remain unsold in Jerusalem in her possession. In any case I do not want any more pictures than I already have; far from it, I want to be free from possessions.

The photographs are most interesting, particularly your observations on the low key colouring and the dating 1933 or earlier. I think the earliest dated picture I have is 1922, although I have the first oil painting he ever did of his room, the provenance is Lottie. Certainly his painting after Paris to Cote d'Azur and up the Mediterranean is full of colour. Ludwig made copious notes and I have them in his handwriting but of course they are in German, these I will pass on to you. The one picture of Grete Jonas FG-2 (Doris Jonas NY) is similar to the one Lottie gave to Rudi; its condition however looks poor and I would advise Doris Jonas to have it lined, if Ludwig has painted the back, as he sometimes did, then it should have wax treatment to hold the pigment on securely. There is no doubt you will enjoy seeing the pictures I have here, which are some of his best. But I like his German works.

Last September Professor Roters of the Berlinische Galerie came to see me and looked at 30 odd paintings I have. He expressed great interest in them, but left himself so little time having arrived about noon and was off after a very good lunch at 2pm to Heathrow, so I suppose he had 3/4 hr viewing. I arranged transport both ways for him to catch his plane. But since that day I have not heard a word prompt despite of my sending him a copy of Heinz Politzer valedictory tract of Kafka. Mary was mad about it as she really put herself out, and received no written thanks.

I am sorry to read that you will not be coming this year, at least you are clear about next year May or June, so we really will have to ~~[illegible]~~ watch our health, I am rising 78, although I don't look it. But two ailing wives in a lifetime is a bit much, and I sometimes feel like going on a long carefree walk alone!

My apologies for keeping you waiting so long for a reply

keep well and interested,

Yours aye