



Our Family

by

Heinz and Thea Ruth Skyte, née Ephraim

The Rosenblatts of Burghaslach

Isaac Loew,

only son of Loew Benedict and his second wife was born in Burghaslach around 1760/62. After the death of his father, Isaac Loew, name also appears a Isaac Levi, Berlein, Baer Loew etc., applied to be released from paying "protection" money on the grounds that he did not have a household of his own, was living with his old mother or she with him. This application was rejected. As he was engaged in trading he would be required to pay an annual "Schutzgeld" of 3 fl. (1)

On 3rd April 1783 Isaac Loew applied to the Counts of Castell for "Protection" for himself and for the necessary documents for his mother's house, which she had transferred to him. He had become engaged to the daughter of the Jewish schoolmaster of Wallerstein, who would bring him a dowry of 500 fl. and whom he intended to marry immediately after the coming Easter. (2) In support of the application the local official reported, as required, that Isaac, apart from the dowry he hoped to receive, also had considerable assets of his own, which he had partly inherited from his father and had partly acquired himself, so that he, as an honest and industrious Jew should be able to provide for himself and his family. There is no record when the marriage of Isaac and Esther actually took place.

When all Burghaslach Jews had been ordered to produce their "Schutzbrief" or Grant of Domicile before the local authorities on 22nd March 1785, Isaac again begs to be given a "Letter of Protection". He is sure that nobody would have any complaints about him and he would also try to behave in future as it befits an honest Protected Jew. He states, that he and his brother Aaron had owned their father's house and had been given "Protection" in 1780 and had each paid 3 fl. Rhenish "Protection money" since then until their marriages. An official note on the document states that "Schutz" had in fact already been granted in 1780 and that the official "Schutzbrief" would be issued shortly.

A record dated 30 April 1785 from the government of Castell returned some "Schutzbriefe" to their office in Burghaslach with the remark that in future no Jew shall be allowed to buy a house, settle there or to marry without the official grant of "Schutz" As, however, the Jew Berlein Loew had owned his father's house for some time, was married and had paid a certain amount of "Schutzgeld" since 1780 the official Letter of Protection should be handed to him. This is dated 30.4.1785.

Later Isaac Baer Rosenblatt is recorded as being a trader dealing in textiles "in an open shop" and also in hops.

The "Registerbuch" of the Congregation Burghaslach shows the following entries: (3)

Isaac Baer Rosenblatt died 1st June 1839 aged 79 years
gave "Matrikel" to son Loew

1. Loew, b. 17.2.1786 House No 70
2. Laemmlein, b. 16.3.1787
3. Fradel, b. 14.2.1789
4. Mindele, b. 18.7.1791
5. Gidel, b. 21.2.1794

Esther Rosenblatt died on the eve of Saturday 3rd Tishri and was buried on Sunday, 4th Tishri 576 (8 October 1815). (4)

In the early 1800s Isaac Baer had house #70 built (now Marktplatz 12)

In a document of 26th November 1820, an application to transfer his "Schutz" to his son Loew, Isaac Baer, then aged 61 years, mentions that he had lived under "Schutz" in Burghaslach for 40 years and been a widower for the last 6 years. The transfer of "Schutz" would enable his 38 year old son to marry a girl from Baiersdorf, to whom he had already been engaged for three years, who would have a cash dowry of 1,000 fl. He would also hand over his drapery business to his son, transfer the ownership of his house, that had only been built a few years previously, to his son and also give him a dowry of 500 fl. As he would then be living with his son, it would also free his 28 year old daughter, who would no longer be required to look after his household, and would allow her to marry advantageously. "The knowledge that his children were well cared for already before his death and were under his Lordship's protection would give an ageing father peace of mind and enable him to spend the rest of his life in peace and contentment". The signature on this document is Isaac Baer Rosenblatt. (5)

There was some delay regarding the request and his son was advised to acquire in the meantime "the skill necessary for the keeping of proper books in the German language, required for the proper conduct of his business". After further correspondence the transfer was finally granted on the 28 October 1821. (6)

Isaac Baer Rosenblatt died on 1st June 1839 and is buried on the cemetery in Burghaslach.

Loew Rosenblatt and his Family

Loew, eldest son of Isaac and Esther, was born on 17 February 1786. His father had transferred his "Schutz" to him and also given him his house Loew could now marry Hanna Mayer (born around 1787 in Baiersdorf) on 26 March 1822. All their children were born in Burghaslach:

- David Rosenblatt 10 September 1822.
- Babette Rosenblatt 20 October 1823.

- Nette Esther Rosenblatt, born on 27 June 1825 married Lazarus Lehmann on 18 September 1854. She died on 11 February 1864, shortly after the death of their sixth child.
- Meier Rosenblatt 10 December 1826 - 2 April 1828.
- Bendit Rosenblatt 6 December 1827 - 2 March 1828.
- Gerston (Gerson) Rosenblatt, born in Burghaslach on 16 April 1829, married Marianne Schmidt (16 February 1836 Kleinlangheim) on 4 January 1860. They settled in Kleinlangheim, where Gerson had a plumber's business as well as trading in drapery and timber. We know of seven children born in Kleinlangheim. Later he probably moved to Regensburg.
- Laemlein (Luis) Rosenblatt, born on 9 September 1830 married Rosalie Niedermeier of Thalmaessig in Wuerzburg on 16 May 1859. Their children were Isaac Rosenblatt (1 November 1861 in Wuerzburg), Moritz Rosenblatt (6 November 1862), Mathilde Rosenblatt (3 October 1872 - 2 March 1928).
- Aron (Adolf) Rosenblatt, born in Burghaslach on 3 May 1833. He married Babette Heidegger of Thalmaessig on 14 June 1859 and settled in Regensburg. He became a dealer in malt and hops in Regensburg, where he and Babette also died, Babette in 1921. Their private house in Spiegelgasse, Regensburg was used for religious services. (7)

Laemmlein Rosenblatt and his Descendants

Laemmlein, Isaac's second son, born 16 March 1787, was married to Hanna. We know of four children all born in Burghaslach:

- Rebecca (Babette) Rosenblatt, born 20 October 1822 was married and emigrated to USA.
- Abraham Loeb Rosenblatt, 18 December 1823 - 15 October 1826.
- Esther Rosenblatt, 13 September 1829, married in USA.
- Seligmann Hirsch Rosenblatt.

Seligmann Hirsch Rosenblatt and his Descendants

This appears to be the only branch of the Rosenblatt family who remained in Burghaslach and had descendants still living there in the 1930s. Some managed to emigrate whilst many became victims of the Holocaust. Seligmann Hirsch Rosenblatt was born on 15 September 1827. On 18 November 1854 he married Rebecca (Rika) Guckenheimer (19.3.1823 Burghaslach - 19.4.1876 Burghaslach), daughter of Samuel Guckenheimer and Maila née Mossmann of Burghaslach. On 11 September 1877, after Rika's death, Seligmann married Hannchen Bachmann, born in Traustadt on 6 January 1836. Seligmann died in Burghaslach on 18 November 1895. The children of Hirsch and Rika were all born in Burghaslach:

- Isaac Baer Rosenblatt (31 5.1855 Burghaslach - 24 March 1933 Burghaslach) married Ida Wassermann (15 January 1864 Wannbach - 30 July 1933 Burghaslach) on 20 March 1883. Apparently most descendants of Isaac and Ida managed to emigrate: Rika Rosenblatt (1 March 1884 Burghaslach) in 1905 married Julius Lehmann (14 September 1880 Aschbach).

The family emigrated 1939 to Palestine. Pauline Rosenblatt 5 April 1887 Burghaslach. Flora Rosenblatt 9 October 1888. Adolf (Abraham) Rosenblatt (20 November 1889 Burghaslach - Haifa). On 9 May 1928 he married Martha Schneider (19 November 1900 Nenzenheim). Their daughter Ruth Rosenblatt was born on 8 June 1929 in Burghaslach. The family emigrated in 1939 to Palestine. Leon Rosenblatt (6 December 1892 Burghaslach) on 27 February 1939 emigrated to Haifa, Palestine. Gustav Rosenblatt (18 October 1896 Burghaslach) emigrated? Sigmund Rosenblatt (4 July 1898 Burghaslach) emigrated to Palestine.

Selka Simon Rosenblatt (8 May 1857 Burghaslach - 20 April 1932 Burghaslach) married Pauline (Lina) Hellmann (17 May 1863 - 18 February 1921) on 23 December 1890. Selka Simon was a cattle dealer and lived with his family in house No 107 (a house with stables, barn, pigsty, wood store, yard and various fields and meadows).



House Bambergerstrasse 14, 1988

(photo: Heinz & Thea Skyte)

The house was inherited by his son Karl. Children of Selka Simon and Pauline: Rika (5 November 1891 Burghaslach) married 26 May 1921 to Salomon Sturm (22 December 1880 Burghaslach). Rika and Salomon and their children Justin and Herbert were deported to Riga on 21 April 1942. (8) Karl (2 March 1893 Burghaslach - 4 March 1970 Bridgeport CT) married Fanny Maier (17 July 1906 Fischach - 16 July 1989) on 7 May 1927. He had inherited house 107 from his father.

The house now Bambergerstrasse 14 is a beautiful listed building. On our first visit to Burghaslach we were advised by the Gemeindeamt that this was the "Judenhaus" with well and baking oven bought by ancestor Schlom, which we could not believe and further research was done. The house and street was in the process of being repaired. On speaking to a neighbour we were told that the name on the plaque over the front door had previously been "Karl Rosenblatt". She remembered the family and the wonderful baking Jews did before Jewish holidays in the oven, which stood in the street, and which they always shared with neighbours. The oven, she said, had been dismantled and rebuilt on the "Freilandmuseum" in Bad Windsheim. (9)

Karl and Fanny's daughter Paula Ruth was born in Burghaslach on 26 May 1928. The family managed to emigrate and settle in Bridgeport CT. Doris Rosenblatt (27 December 1894 Burghaslach) (? emigrated) and was married to William Heimbürg. Hans Hugo Rosenblatt (20 January 1900 Burghaslach) married Emma Hellmann (4 February 1913 Burghaslach) on 13 March 1932. Their five children were born in Burghaslach: Hermann (3 November 1932), Siegfried (29 June 1934), Pauline (12 June 1935 - 14 June 1935 Burghaslach), Ruth (3 October 1936). A boy was probably stillborn on 21 December 1937. The whole family was deported from Munich to Riga and murdered.

- Fanny Rosenblatt born 7 November 1858 in Burghaslach.

- A girl was stillborn on 21 May 1860.
- Treila Rosenblatt born 1 June 1861.
- A boy 6 March 1863 - 21 March 1863.
- Samuel Rosenblatt (4 April 1864 - 16 March 1934 in Burghaslach) married Jeanette Wassermann (27 October 1873 in Adelsdorf) on 12 May 1895. They also settled in Burghaslach. Their children were: Ludwig , born 18 January 1897 in Burghaslach, was deported and died in Auschwitz. Leo was born on 9 November 1899 in Burghaslach. He was also a victim of the Holocaust and died in Dachau on 28 January 1939. Rika, born 8 April 1904 in Burghaslach. Nothing is known about her.
- Laemlein (Leon) Rosenblatt born 15. May 1867 Nothing is known about him.

Fradel Rosenblatt (14 February 1789 - 14 May 1850 Burghaslach), Isaac and Esther's third child, remained single.

Mathilde Rosenblatt,

our great-great-grandmother, fourth child of Isaac and Esther, was born in Burghaslach on 18 January 1791. Her name also appears variously as Mindele, as in the "Registerbuch", Mandele, Madel, Magdeliene and finally Mathilde, granddaughter of Loew Benedict. In 1817 she married Joseph Loew Schlom (Joseph Louis Sahlmann), the son of her father's half sister Gidel, and also a grandson of Loew Benedict. (See "The Sahlmanns in Burghaslach")

Gidel Rosenblatt, Isaac and Esther's youngest daughter, born in Burghaslach on 21 September 1794 married Moses Gutmann of Prichsenstadt on 21. September 1826 and settled in Prichsenstadt.

Footnotes

- (1) FCA
- (2) FCA DII 3, 12.
- (3) CAHJP
- (4) CAHJP Memorbuch Burghaslach.
- (5) FCA DII, 31.
- (6) do.
- (7) Book "Regensburger Juden".
- (8) Yad Vashem, Jerusalem: Testimony by son Herbert: Rika was shot during action Duena-munde.
- (9) The oven had not been re-erected when we visited the Freilandmuseum about 1986, but the

director kindly gave us copies of photographs of the oven taken in Burghaslach before its removal.