



Our Family

by

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Isaac Druetinger and Kallmann of Sugenheim and their Descendants

ISAAC DRUETINGER OF SUGENHEIM

When in 1998 we managed to do further research into our Sugenheim ancestors, the new information again resulted in further questions and requires still further research to be done.

In the 17th century apart from Isaac, the forefather of our Schloss family, who was also an ancestor of the Reichhold, Freimann, Winter, Saemann, Hammelbacher, Hirschmann and Klein families and, through marriages and intermarriages of his descendants also connected to several other Sugenheim Jews, there was a second Jew named Isaac, Isaac Druetinger, then living in Sugenheim.

ISAAC DRUETINGER

The new information showed that Isaak Druetinger had bought house No.12 some time after 1669 and that in 1717 the house was taken over by his sons Aaron and Simon the younger in 1717.

AARON

Nothing is known about him except that he sold his part of house No.12 to his brother Simon in 1726, but kept a room in the house. He also reserved the right to use the slaughter house and keep one animal in the stables (1).

SIMON THE YOUNGER

Simon (Schimmel) had at least one daughter

Meierle

who in 1738 married a son of Abraham, das Kälberle of Kaubenheim (2).

This raises the question of who was Abraham das Kälberle?. Was he possibly the same person as Kallmann of Kaubenheim?.

Kallmann (Jacob) as well as Simon (Schimmel), father-in-law of Kallmann are recorded in 1745 as "*Schutzjuden*" of the outer Schloss. It also states that Kallmann (see above) on the death of his father-in-law Simon in 1752 takes over the property and that in that year Kallmann (Jacob) had two houses but only one in 1756 (3). Under owners of house No. 12, however, Simon's son-in-law (Berlein) Kallmann ("als Handroß") is recorded as having inherited the house in 1752 (4).

Another document dated 12 December 1746 is a contract between Schimmel and "Calman" of Kaubenheim. Calman buys a house from Schimmel for his son "Berla" for 200 fl, 100 fl of this to be paid on the wedding day, whether this was to be soon or sometime in the future. A special clause in the contract states that Schimmel would be responsible for the paying of the "*Schutzgeld*", taxes, and all other expenses until Berla was a bridegroom, Schimmel having the use of the house until then.

THE FAMILIES OF KALLMANN, FOREFATHER OF THE SCHOENFAERBER, GUTMANN AND KOLB FAMILIES

K 1) KALLMANN (? ABRAHAM DAS KÄLBELE)

Are Kallmann and Abraham das Kälbele, whose son married Meierle, daughter of Simon the Younger and granddaughter of Isaak DRUETINGER, possibly be one and the same person? Further research is necessary.

Kallmann (various spellings) lived in Kaubenheim and is the earliest known ancestor of our GUTMANN family. Other descendants of his later adopted the family names SCHOENFAERBER and KOLB. We know of at least three sons:

- Jacob Kallmann's descendants adopt name SCHOENFAERBER
- Beerlein Kallmann's descendants adopt name GUTMANN
- Hirsch Kallmann's descendants adopt name KOLB

K 1.2) BERLEIN KALLMANN AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Berlein (Beerle, Behrle, etc.) was born in Kaubenheim around 1722. On 12 March 1746 his father Kallmann bought Simon's (Schimmel) house (No.12) for him and Berlein was granted *Schutz* in Sugenheim.

The purchase contract between "Calman Jew of Kaubenheim and Schimel Jew of Sugenheim" reads:

"On 12 December 1746 we the undersigned have agreed the following accord between us; Calman Jew from Kaubenheim bought for his son Behrla from Jew Schimel of Sugenheim for two hundred rhenish guilders the house owned by him, and which he had occupied up to then under the following conditions; one hundred florins to be paid on Behrleins wedding day, whether this would be some time in the future or soon; the remaining one hundred florins to complete the full purchase price shall be paid over three years, that is, annually 33 fl.20 kr. The first amount shall be paid one year after that, so that three years after the wedding everything will be paid. Also Calman Jew has especially demanded that the seller Schimel Jew shall pay the protection money, taxes and community payments, until Berla is a bridegroom. For this Schimel Jew shall, for as long as he has to pay this expenditure, be able to enjoy the house and use it as he pleases".

Calman Jew of Kaubenheim, the buyer
Shimel Jew of Sugenheim, the seller

It is not certain if Berlein married "some time in the future or soon" after the contract was agreed.

According to Max Freudenthal in his 1929 publication: "Die Verfassungsurkunde einer ritterlichen Judenschaft - Das Kahlsbuch von Sugenheim 1756" (Charter of the constitution of a knight's Jewish community) Berlein married Madel Samuel of Castell some time after December 1746. He further states that Berlein Kallmann, "Parnass", president, of the Sugenheim community, and Madel presented a Torah scroll for the newly built Synagogue in May 1756. The parchment pages of this were stitched together by Madel with thread she had woven herself and this fact was recorded on the handle mounts of the scrolls.

Max Freudenthal must have had some documentation for this. Though considerable research has been done both in the *Fuerstlich Castell'sche Archives* in Castell, as well as in the State Archives in Nuremberg, no records regarding this have so far been found. A Samuel (Schmul), son of Frommel, one of two *Schutzjuden* living in Castell at the end of the 17th / beginning of 18th century, had received Schutz in Castell and married there in 1705. It was thought, but there is no proof, that Madel Samuel of Castell may have been a daughter of this Schmul.

That Berlein named his eldest son Samuel, possibly after the grandfather, and Berlein's daughter Roesele her daughter Madel, again possibly after her grandmother, may indicate that there is indeed a connection.

Berlein had two sons and two daughters:

- **Samuel Berlein** (born about 1747)
- Abraham Berlein (born 1763)
- Terzele Berlein
- Roesele Berlein

Madel must have died before 1785, as in November 1785 Berlein enters into a marriage contract with Heinlein Samuel. (5) Freudenthal again states that he married Heinlein Samuel of Castell, so appears to have had evidence that she also came from Castell, though no documents to verify this have been found. The marriage contract between Berlein and Heinlein Samuel mentions that Berlein undertakes to provide for a son of Heinlein's first marriage for six years.

Heirats Contract between Berlein Kallmann and Hinele Samuel (6)

Diser Heiret Kundragt welcher ist auß gemacht zwischen bede deihl am Heiratß dach nemlich - Behrle Kalman ein deihl, die frau Hinelien Samuel zweyde deihl, gedachter berle Kaloman heirat zu ein Weib die gedachte frau Hinelien wie gebäuchlich under Juden ist, und sie nahmß von ihm an und bringt bahr zu ihr all seine vor Megen und beschultig sich selbst der frau ihren Sohn von dem ersten Man 6 Jahr in der Kost zu halten alle Johr 10 rthaler Kost gelt zu zahlen von den Sohn sein gelt, die frau Hinelein bringt mit sich zuhm berle alß sie dem berle an bahr vor glichmeß gelt gibt am Heiratß dag zwey Hundrt gulten reil. alß der behrle in der Hand haben darfte so lang sie lebt, und vor dem genuß daß gelt Muß er sie ernerer und bringt auch zu dem berle ein gricht beet frang und frey ohne Kosten und bgleit sich selbst mit gleitung frey, von dato sollen bede leiden sich mit ein nader führen mit libschaft und nichts vor haben gegen ein nander und zu gleich gweldigen an ihrem vor megen, wan aber gedachter berle zu gedachter hinele sachen duhe wil welche nicht zu stehn und muste Klagen so mueße gedachter berle ihr gleich geben alle Month 10 fr.vor ihr Kost und so alle Month biß wider vor glichen sein dan muß sie daß ueberge waß sie nicht vor zehert so muß sie wider den behrle gebe. Noch daher ist auß genommen wan gedachter berle mit doht ab geng so nehme die gedachte Hinele von dem berle vor Megen ihre 200 fr bahr gelt und ihr gericht beet und Kleider frang und frey ohne all Kosten und - weider vor langt gedacht hinele Keine Mehrung auf ihr Mehr gab so ist gedachter berle schultig ihre erben alß was sie zu ihm gebracht hat auß zu lifren frang und frey ohne all Kosten zwey Hunder gulten und ihr gericht beet und Kleider, und solches haben beede leiden auf sich ueber nuhmen grichdlach zu halden alß waß do geschriben ist

So geschehen M: Sugenheim den Month - Novemb.: 1785

*beer Jacob Juden schulmeister alß Zeig
loeb Hirsch von Hidenheim alß Zeig*

In 1790, after having been under Sugenheim *Schutz* for approx. 40 years, Berlein is released from further *Schutzgeld* payments. (7) He died in 1798. In 1774 Berlein had transferred his *Schutz* to his eldest son Samuel.

K 1.2.1) SAMUEL BERLEIN

was born ca. 1752 and probably named after his grandfather.

A marriage contract was drawn up in 1773 between his father Berlein and Kuettel, mother of the widow Hanna Simonis, born in Diespeck in 1751. Samuel was promised the following by his father: He would apply for *Schutz* for his son, supply a gold ring for the wedding, a dowry of 550 fl, all necessary clothing, a silver cup, money for the bride's dowry, and two seats (male and female) in the Sugenheim synagogue. After Berlein's death Samuel should inherit half of his father's house, in the meantime however, Samuel should have the use of it, until he is able to buy a house of his own. Hanna was bringing 800 fl. cash into the marriage, provide all her clothing, a complete bed with bedding belonging to it and also a silver cup.

Hanna had a daughter by her first marriage and Samuel would accommodate the daughter for four years, but not provide her clothes. After four years the girl should return to the care of her grand-

mother. Should the grandmother die during this period, the inheritance should cover the girl's future upbringing and education.

Baron of Seckendorff was satisfied with the "favourable financial circumstances" as the couple would together have a fortune of 1350 fl., sufficient means to live on, and had no objection to the granting of "Schutz" and ordered a "Schutzbrief" to be prepared on payment of six ducats "Concession money", the usual official costs and annual payments of

5 fl. "Schutzgeld"
1 fl.36 xr New Year money and
48 xr "Gänßgeld" (goose money)

Having received the necessary permission, the couple were now able to marry in July 1774. In December 1775 Samuel managed to buy house No. 81 facing the Old Schloss (now Hauptstrasse 38). A special condition laid down in the contract states that, if in future he wants to resell the house, "he must absolutely sell it to a Christian" (8).

Samuel had at least two sons:

- Simon Samuel (b. 1775, d. Sugenheim)
- Kalmann Loew Samuel (b. c. 1776, d. 26.5.1864)

and only one daughter

- Mindel Samuel who in 1809 married Nathan Amschel of Herzfeld

though one private source also names the following, but no records have been found:

- Hayum Samuel (b. 1778, 1798 student in Heilbronn)
- Hirschla Samuel (b. 1782, 1798 student in Fuerth)
- Mendel Samuel (b. 1788, 1798 student in Fuerth)

Samuel was "Barnoss" of the Sugenheim Jewish community. In July 1800 Samuel Berlein applied to give his half of the house, No 12, he had inherited from his father Berlein Kallmann to his son Simon Samuel. He states that his father Berlein had promised him in 1774 that on his death he would inherit half the house, the other half to go to his brother Abraham Berlein. Samuel stated in his application that though he had bought a house, which he still owned, he had been forced to move into his father's house to enable him to care for his very old and ailing father, which he did for one and a half years. He now wished to give his half of his father Berlein's house to his son Simon Samuel. The application was granted and in 1801 Samuel applied for Simon Samuel, who had become engaged to Zippora, daughter of Simson of Ickelheim and wanted to marry in the near future. (9)

Samuel probably died around 1818. Hanna appears to have survived her husband and in the *Matrikel* of Sugenheim is recorded as having died in 1824. An extract from "*Matrikel*" of the Ministry of the Interior regarding Jews within the jurisdiction of the County Court Windsheim dated 19 September 1839 records, that "Samuel's widow Hanna" had adopted the name GUTMANN and was then, financially supported by her children.

K 1.2.1 1) SIMON SAMUEL GUTMANN

eldest son of Samuel and Hanna was born in Sugenheim in 1775. He was accepted as a *Schutzjude* in Sugenheim, his "*Schutzbrief*" dated 8 January 1802, and appears to have married Zippora around that time. Simon adopted the family name GUTMANN.

Amongst various records the following children of Simon Samuel and his wife Zippora, daughter of Simson of Ickelheim were found:

- Nathan GUTMANN (b. 3.2.1817, d. 3.3.1897)
- Amson GUTMANN (b. 4.5.1825, d. 15.5.1903)

though other sources state that he also had three daughters born in 1802, 1809 and 1812. Further research will have to be done.

On 8 August 1812 the Barons of Seckendorff had leased the "Meyerei" (dairy farm) in Sugenheim to Loeser Loew Herbst and Simon Samuel Guthmann. This lease expired at Candlemas 1822. Amongst documents of the Territory "Herrschaft Sugenheim Seckendorff", deposited in the State Archives Nuremberg, a nine year extension until Candlemas 1831 of the lease granted to the "Schuz- und Handelsjuden Loeser Loew Herbst und Simon Samuel Guthmann" dated 31 August 1821 was found. This lease extension included a third person, the "Schuz- und Handelsjuden Heyum Mandel Freymann", cousin of Simon, the son of his aunt Terzele. The lease was of the farm estates, including farm house, stables, barns, meadows, arable land and also the grazing rights in the gardens of the Schloss in Sugenheim. Further was included the so-called "Eichelrecht" belonging to the estates, i.e. the right to keep 15 pigs for fattening in the Common Woodlands. The lease also included the "right" to collect rent for land etc., which had been leased by the Barons of Seckendorff directly to sub-tenants. If any of the sub-tenants, however, failed to pay their due rents at the stated time, the lessees had to pay it to their Lordships on the tenants behalf.

At the start of the lease the parties had received certain quantities of hay, several types of straw, and seeds of oats, barley, peas and lentils, which had to be replaced in equal quantities and quality at the expiration of the lease. They were also entitled to receive a free allocation of fire and other wood, for which they, however, had to pay the cost of felling and also to transport this themselves from the woods. All quantities are carefully set out. In return they were responsible for the maintenance of all ditches around the meadows, fields and vegetable plots, as well as for the maintenance of hedges of the gardens of the Schloss, collection, transportation and spreading of manure in gardens and on land belonging to their rulers or on land given by them to employees in lieu of wages. They also had to provide straw free of charge at the request of the Community herdsman. It was also laid down that "great care has to be taken with fire and light". "Especially the use of open lights in the barns or in the lofts is strictly forbidden, safety lanterns should always be used, also farm hands should not be allowed to go into barns with lit tobacco pipes, or to smoke tobacco whilst bringing in hay or corn".

The annual rent of the lease amounted to 2,200 Rhenish fl., which must have been a very considerable sum of money at the time. In addition a cash bond of 2,000 Rhenish fl. had been deposited at the start of the lease in 1812.

Simon Samuel GUTMANN had followed his father in being "Parnass", president, of the Sugenheim Jewish community. He, together with Hayum FREIMANN and ancestor Loeser SCHLOSS, who were trustees, signed agreements during the amalgamation of the Jewish religious and elementary schools in 1829 / 1833.

A document dated 12 February 1851 shows that Simon Samuel and Zippora then lived at house No 12, Sugenheim., the house Isaac Druetinger had bought sometime after 1669 and which had been taken over by his son Simon in 1717.

Walking along Hauptstrasse, not far from the church and village square, by pure chance a plaque was noticed on Hauptstrasse 7.



Hauptstrasse 7 (formerly house No 12), photograph of 1988

(photo: private)



(photo: private)

The inscription reads:

Z. M. Roost / erbaud von Simon Gudman 1848 / M. M. Bauer

(Z. M. Rost / Built by Simon Gudman 1848 / M. M. Bauer)

The surname as well as the word "erbaud" are here spelt with "d" instead of the usual "t". The other names are not known, but could possibly be those of the builder and architect.

Simon had inherited half the original house No 12 from his father in 1800 and bought the other half in 1824. He had probably built the above new house on the land.

Simon Samuel and Zippora GUTMANN were great-grandparents of Justin GUTMANN, our mother Frida GUTMANN SCHEIDT and her sister Amalie GUTMANN SCHEIDT.

K 1.2.1 1 2.) AMSON GUTMANN

was born in Sugenheim on 4 May 1825. Records show his date of immatriculation as 26 July 1852 (Matrikel No 2152). His occupation was then given as "Property Owner" and his address as No 12 (now Hauptstrasse 7). On 6 September 1853 Amson GUTMANN married Fanny SCHLOSS (I -

1.1.4.5.5), daughter of Loeser Gabriel SCHLOSS (I - 1.1.4.5) and his wife Sara née GUTMANN. Fanny was born in Sugenheim on 21 September 1822.

(See **THE FAMILY OF ISAAC OF SUGENHEIM**)

Amson and Fanny had four children all born in Sugenheim:

- Gabriel GUTMANN (b. 13.10.1859, d. 25.9.1939 Wuerzburg)
- Sophie GUTMANN
- Samuel GUTMANN (b. 6. 8.1861, d. 22.9.1942 Theresienstadt)
- Zerline GUTMANN (b. 25.4.1865, d. 12.12.1952 Jerusalem)
- Fanny GUTMANN (née SCHLOSS) died on 20 February 1876 at the young age of 43 years and was survived by her husband for many years.

In December 1888 Amson GUTMANN made application to have his estimated assets reduced from fl. 40,000 to fl. 25,000, as he was maintaining ("versorgt") several children. The amount of contribution each member of the Jewish community had to pay into the communal fund to cover the expenses of the community depended on the particular individuals assessment of his assets. A meeting of the community was called for 8 December 1888. No decisions could be taken on that date, as insufficient members were present. All absentees were fined 1 Mark. 18 members, two thirds of the community, were present at the next meeting on 16 December 1888, when the matter was discussed. The majority decided that Amson GUTMANN had the stated assets of 40,000, 11 members voting against a reduction and 6 were in favour. Amson GUTMANN had no vote. The minutes were signed by the president of the congregation Max SCHLOSS and by Abraham WALTER.

Amson died in Sugenheim on 15 May 1903. In his will he left M 200 to the Sugenheim Jewish community, on which Max SCHLOSS, the president of the community, paid 3½ % interest until further notice.

House No 12 appears to have remained in the wider family. In the 1930s the house had belonged to Max SCHLOSS (I - 1.1.4.4.1.1.4), a descendant of ancestor Gabriel Loeser SCHLOSS, whose granddaughter Fanny SCHLOSS was married to Amson GUTMANN (see above).

K 1.2.1 1 2.1.) GABRIEL GUTMANN

Gabriel, eldest son of Amson and known as "Gaber", was born on 13 October 1859. He was a cattle dealer and the only one of the GUTMANN family to remain in Sugenheim. In Neustadt an der Aisch on 8 August 1888 he had married Lina SAEMANN daughter of Gabriel SAEMANN and his wife Jette née LENKERSHEIMER. (See **Loew Isaac and SAEMANN**) Their only child, a son, was stillborn on 20 October 1889.

Lina, born in Sugenheim on 1 March 1865, died there on 25 February 1937 and is buried on the Jewish cemetery in Ullstadt.

Inscription on her grave:

Hier ruht Frau Lina Gutmann

geb Saemann von Sugenheim

geb. 1.5.1865

gest. 25.2.1937

(Here rests Mrs. Lina Gutmann née Saemann of Sugenheim, born 1.5.1865, died 25.2.1937)

For the last few months of his life Gabriel lived in Wuerzburg in the Jewish Old Age Home and died there on 25 September 1939. Gabriel is probably buried beside his wife. The double grave has only a single headstone and it must be assumed, that there was no family left to deal with the erection of a gravestone.

A postcard written by "Gaber" in May 1939 to his friend David SCHLOSS, who had managed to emigrate to USA mentions that his housekeeper of very long standing was still living in the house, but whether she would be able to keep the property was questionable.

"Gaber" had made a will, dividing his assets and house in four equal parts between the "*Alters- und Siechenheim (Pfrundnerheim) der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland*" (Old Age and Home for Incurables of the National Association of Jews in Germany) in Wuerzburg, two relatives of his wife, Albert SAEMANN, his young nephew, at that time also living in the Wuerzburg Old Age Home, Klara Lissberger née SAEMANN then of Stuttgart and later in Israel, and Dorothea K., his faithful housekeeper for very many years. The value of the house had previously been assessed as 9,793 RM by the Revenue Office.



Hauptstrasse 27 (formerly house No 2), photograph of 1988

(photo: private)

In the State Archives in Nuremberg is a substantial file regarding the "sale" of his property in Sugenheim.. The Mayor and Council of Sugenheim argued that in the "public interest" the house had to be taken over by the Sugenheim Council. Although the valuation was much higher the Council bought it for 1,000 RM. in 1940. The reason given was that Jewish property had to go over into Aryan hands. The property was in bad condition and the land was urgently required for a children's nursery and the barn was to be converted to house domestic animals. (10) It was also argued that the

only reason for Gabriel's action of drawing up the will was to bypass the law of 3 December 1938 (transfer of Jewish property into "Aryan" hands) and safeguard the house for Dorothea K.

Arguments and Court cases between the Nazi Officials of Sugenheim and the solicitors representing the beneficiaries under the will seem to have gone on for years.

K 1.2.1 1 2.2.) SOPHIE GUTMANN

one of the two daughter of Amson and Fanny GUTMANN (date of birth not known) married Seligmann SACKI, born in Mellrichstadt on 21 May 1839. They settled in Mellrichstadt and had a family of eight children:

K 1.2.1.1.2.3) SAMUEL GUTMANN

Our grandfather Samuel GUTMANN, second son of Amson and Fanny, was born in Sugenheim on 6 August 1861. Nothing is known of his life in Sugenheim. On 1 October 1877 he started a commercial apprenticeship in Fuerth with S. SCHLOSS & Co, the firm of his uncle Samuel SCHLOSS (I - 1.1.4.5.6), younger brother of his mother Fanny (I - 1.1.4.5.5).

On 30 August 1887 Samuel GUTMANN married his cousin Sophie SCHLOSS, eldest child of his uncle Max SCHLOSS (see I - 1.1.4.5.3.), an elder brother of his mother Fanny, by his second marriage to Amalie DORMITZER. Sophie had been born in Fuerth on 7 February 1865. Samuel and Sophie GUTMANN made their home in Fuerth. He became a third partner in the family firm Forchheimer & Schloss, the business his uncle and father-in-law Max SCHLOSS had established in Fuerth in 1848. Max SCHLOSS and Heinrich (son of Max by his first marriage to Hannchen Froehlich) being the other partners.

Unfortunately little could be discovered about Samuel GUTMANN's early life as his records in the Fuerth Town archives are missing.

K 1.2.1 1 2.4.) ZERLINE GUTMANN (Cilli)

youngest child of Amson and Fanny SCHLOSS was born in Sugenheim on 24 April 1865. In the late 1880s she married Julius KEINER, son of Lazarus KEINER and Julie WASSERMANN, born 19 March 1860 in Baiersdorf. The family settled in Wilhermsdorf, where Julius was one of the partners in the "*Pinselabrik*" (brush manufacturing factory) Michelsohn und Keiner. Cilli and Julius seem to have eventually moved to Nuremberg, where Julius died on 5 August 1937. Some time after the death of Julius, Cilli emigrated to join her daughter Julia in Jerusalem and died there on 12 December 1952.

Their four children were born in Wilhermsdorf.

- Ludwig KEINER, 17.7.1889 - 7.12.1908

- Friedel KEINER, born 12 December 1891, married her cousin Ludwig SACKI, son of her Aunt Sophie, in 1919, but died already in 1928 at the young age of 36.
- Wilhelm KEINER was born and died aged one month in 1895.
- Julia KEINER, was born 3 December 1900 and emigrated to Jerusalem. She was a very accomplished artistic weaver and is said to have woven materials for the Knesset in Jerusalem. In the 1960s she moved to New York and there married Leo Forchheimer, a widower, in 1964. Julia died at her home in Mamaroneck, Westchester County New York on 29 February 1992. Leo and Julia founded THE FORCHHEIMER FOUNDATION (11), which was and still is instrumental in creating and supporting many institutions of art and history both in the United States and in Israel.

K 1.2.1 2) KALLMANN LOEW GUTMANN

second son of Samuel Berlein was born around 1776. He dealt in "*Schnittwaren*" and received his Sugenheim *Matrikel* (No 2153) on 31 August 1807. He was married to Malka, who must have died before 1850, as on 7 August of that year he married his second wife Merta/Marianne HAMMEL-BACHER, daughter of Moyses Samuel and his wife Bela Loew Isaac (see I - 1.3.6). Kallmann died in Sugenheim on 26 May 1864. Merta, his second wife had been born in Sugenheim in 1799 and died there on 8 February 1880

Kallmann and Malka had at least two children:

- K 1.2.1.2.1) Bernhard GUTMANN (14.1.1811 Sugenheim - 2.11.1891 Sugenheim) married Gittel (Caroline) SCHLOSS on 1 August 1844. Gittel (Caroline) (I - 1.1.4.5.2), daughter of Loeser Gabriel and Sara SCHLOSS, and another of the descendants of Isaac of Sugenheim, was born there on 3 June 1815. She died in Sugenheim on 6 February 1906. They are both buried on the cemetery in Ullstadt.
- K 1.2.1.2.2) Karoline GUTMANN in Nuremberg on 7 August 1850 married Bernhard BRADER, who was born or lived in Munich at the time and was possibly a descendant of Isaak Wolf BRADER and Roesle, who lived in Sugenheim in the early 1800s. (see **The BRADER family**)

K 1.2.2.) TERZELE BERLEIN

Terzele, elder daughter of Berlein Kallmann married Maentel Loew (I - 1.3.2), son of Loew Isaac of Sugenheim. Their descendants adopted the family name FREIMANN (see **The Family of Isaac of Sugenheim**, also **FREIMANN**).

K 1.2.3.) ROESSLE BERLEIN

Berlein's younger daughter married Moyes Seligmann, third son of Seligmann Simon of Uhlfeld, after he received Schutz in Sugenheim in 1780 (12). His "Schutzbrief is dated 22 February 1780.

Moyses adopted the family name HEROLD. They lived in Schloss Strasse No.97.

Their daughter:

- K 1.2.3.1) MADEL HEROLD, (possibly named after Terzele's mother Madel) in 1809 married Baer Lazarus, who adopted the family name STARK. Baer Lazarus STARK died before 1834. In that year "Magdalene" (Madel) is described as widow. A 1841 record named a "widow Margaretha HEROLD."
- ABRAHAM HEROLD may also be a son of Moyses Seligmann and Roessle, but nothing is known about him.

K 1.2.4 ABRAHAM BERLEIN

youngest son of Berlein was born in Sugenheim in 1763. He received *Schutz* in 1787 (13) and married Reitzle, daughter of the late Beer of Huettenheim and sister of Baroch Beer. Abraham adopted the family name KALB/KOLB. His occupation is entered as "*Schmuser* and Cattle trader". In 1830 he bought house No 80 (now Hauptstrasse 36). He died in Sugenheim in 1836.

All their children were born in Sugenheim but most of them settled elsewhere.

- K 1.2.4.1) Madel KALB born in Sugenheim married Hayum FLEISCHMANN of Lutherisch Hallstadt. They emigrated in the early 1850s to the USA.
- K 1.2.4.2) Malka KOLB married Faust WEIKERSHEIMER and lived in Gaukoenigshofen, where she died in 1859.
- K 1.2.4.3) Jeremias KOLB nothing is known about him.
- K.1.2.4.4.) Samuel KOLB probably settled in Frankenwinheim.
- K 1.2.4.5) Kallmann Abraham KOLB moved to Scheinfeld.
- K 1.2.4.6) BERLEIN ABRAHAM KOLB was the only descendant of Abraham Berlein to remain in Sugenheim. He was born there in 1802/03. His widowed mother had transferred her *Matrikel* (2162) to him. He was married three time. The name of his first wife is not known. His second wife KUPFERMANN (first name unknown), the mother of his daughter.

K 1.2.4.6.1) Sara Kolb married Anselm KAHN and moved to Rieneck.

Berlein Abraham's third wife, Fredericke STERNSCHEIN was born in nearby Ullstadt in 1819 and died in Sugenheim on 4 November 1881. Their son

K 1.2.4.6.2) HERMANN KOLB born Sugenheim 5 February 1853, on 6 July 1881 married Emma BAER. The family lived, according to his son Bernhard, in "his newly acquired house in Hauptstrasse" in Sugenheim, and built a special house with accommodation for a post office employee in its grounds, thus enabling the inadequate once daily mail coach to be replaced by a larger twice daily coach connecting Sugenheim to the railway stations Markt Bibart and Uffenheim (14). Hermann died in Sugenheim on 10

January 1893 leaving a widow and seven young children.

K1.2.4.6.2.1) BERNHARD KOLB the eldest, was born in Sugenheim on 22 September 1882 and is the only one of the seven children of Hermann and Emma to have survived World War I and the Holocaust. Bernhard moved to Nuremberg and on 20 April 1920 married Retta HESSDOERFER (born 18 October 1892 Ottensoos). In 1923 Bernhard became Secretary to the Jewish Community of Nuremberg, a post he held until his arrest in June 1943. He describes the "evacuation" of the Jews of Nuremberg from 1941 to 1943. Although lists of those to be deported on the various transports were compiled by the Gestapo, the Jewish community itself was responsible of making the immediate detailed arrangements. He and his family, some of the few last remaining Jews in Nuremberg, were finally themselves deported to Theresienstadt on 18 June 1943 (15). Bernhard, Retta and their son Herbert KOLB (16) miraculously survived Theresienstadt.

After their liberation they eventually managed to emigrate to the USA. Bernhard died in New Jersey on 16 October 1971 and Retta on 9 August 1982.

Their daughter Erna KOLB had married Julius NEUBERGER of Mellrichstadt in 1942 in Nuremberg. They were both also deported on the transport on 18 June 1943 from Nuremberg to Theresienstadt. Erna was moved from there to Bergen Belsen, where their baby son Arie was born in March 1945. Both Erna and two days old Arie died there. Her husband Julius was moved from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz in 1944 and soon from there to Dachau Concentration Camp where he died at Kaufering working detail on 21 February 1945.

(see **biography of Bernhard KOLB**)

K 1.2.4.6.2.2) SIEGFRIED KOLB born 1 December 1883, a corporal in the 1 Bavarian Brigade Reserve battalion during World War I was killed on 22 November 1917. (17)

K 1.2.4.6.2.3) FREDERIKE KOLB born 19 December 1885 only lived one day.

K 1.2.4.6.2.4) AUGUST KOLB was born on 11 November 1886. During World War I he served in the 11 Bavarian Infantry Regiment and was killed on 1 August 1916. (18)

K 1.2.6.2.5.) BABETTE KOLB born 29 January 1888, was married to Markus SINGER. They settled in Berlin. In October 1938 Markus was deported to Lodz. Babette was deported on 12 January 1942 and murdered in Riga.

K 1.2.6.2.6) HUGO KOLB was born 15 February 1890. He was married to Paula HESSDOERFER, born in Ottensoos on 27 February 1896. They lived in Nuremberg and had two children, Hella KOLB (7.2.1922 Nuremberg) and Ernst KOLB (31.1.1924 Nuremberg). On 24 March 1942 the family was deported from Nuremberg to Izbica.. Hugo was one of the "Transportleiter" (transport leader) of this transport. Two of his reports from Izbica were found in the records of the Gestapo in Wuerzburg and are quoted by Arnd Mueller in his book "*Geschichte der Juden in Nuernberg 1146 - 1945*" (The history of the Jews of Nuremberg 1146 - 1945). Hugo and his family are classed as "missing" in Izbica.

K 1.2.6.2.7) STEFAN KOLB, youngest of the children of Hermann and Emma was born in Sugenheim on 1 March 1891. He served in the 6 Bavarian Infantry Regiment during World War I and was killed in action on 5 November 1914. (19)

K 1.3) HIRSCH KALLMANN

Some further research is required regarding Hirsch Kallmann. According to Gerhard Rechter's book *Hirsch Kallmann*, son of Kallmann, and a "*Schutzjude*" of the Outer Schloss in 1756 "took over a house". He apparently bought house #88 in that year. The house had previously been owned by Berlein of Ullstadt, who had bought it in 1750 for 300 fl and one bucket of wine must. (20)

Hirsch Kallmann may have adopted the family name FRUEHLING.

The eldest daughter of Hirsch Malka in 1794 married Moses Jacob of Ermetzhofen, who appears to have lived in Sugenheim in 1805. Hirsch' youngest daughter Terzele married Izig Simon of Erkenbrechtshofen (1755 - ca.1819) around 1801/02. Izig Simon was allocated Matrikel 2173 and adopted the family name MACKEH (or MACKEL).

Hirsch Kallmann probably died in 1816, as his daughter Weegele (??) Mackel then inherited half the house from her father and the grandchildren Michel Pfeuffer Baer and Sara Michel received their half in 1822.

Footnotes

- (1) Gerhard Rechter
- (2) do.
- (3) do.
- (4) do.
- (5) STN - Herrschaft Sugenheim record 124
- (6) STN - Herrschaft Sugenheim record 124
- (7) do.
- (8) do.
- (9) STN - Herrschaft Sugenheim record 130/134
- (10) STN
- (11) Personal records
- (12) STN - Herrschaft Sugenheim records 123, 127 and 129
- (13) STN - Herrschaft Sugenheim record 124
- (14) Leo Baeck Institute, New York - Bernhard KOLB 1958 correspondence
- (15) Arnd Mueller: *Geschichte der Juden in Nuernberg 1146 - 1945* [The history of the Jews of Nuremberg 1146 - 1945]. Nuremberg 1968.
- (16) Some dates of the KOLB family came from family trees Herbert KOLB very kindly exchanged with us.
- (17) RJF

(18) RJF

(19) RJF

(20) Gerhard Rechter